Multiple Equality Measure (MEM)

UK providers

Cycle years: 2012 - 2017

Cycle Reference Point: End of Cycle

Applicant coverage: 18 year old, England domiciled

Reporting groups: MEM

Applicant statistics: June deadline applicants, placed June deadline applicants, all placed applicants, June deadline applicants per 10,000 population, placed June deadline applicants per 10,000 population, all placed applicants per 10,000 population

Application statistics: June deadline applications, offers, offer rate, average offer rate, percentage point difference between offer rate and average offer rate, contribution of group to the average offer rate

Non-disclosure controls: To avoid the disclosure of information about any individual the following measures are taken
- Applicants, placed applicants, applications and offers are rounded to the nearest 5.
- Applicants/placed applicants per 10,000 population figures are reported as 0 if the applicant/placed applicant figures are rounded to 0.
- All statistics related to the offer rate are not reported when the number of applications for a group is less than 10. The percentage point difference between the offer rate and the average offer rate is not reported when the number of applications for a group is less than 50.
- Offer rates are reported as 0% if there are fewer than 5 offers, and 100% if the number of offers is within 5 of the number of applications. When the offer rate is reported as 0% or 100%, it is reported in italics.

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P.1 18 year old applicants by MEM group
Note: Statistics by MEM group only cover 18 year old, England domiciled applicants

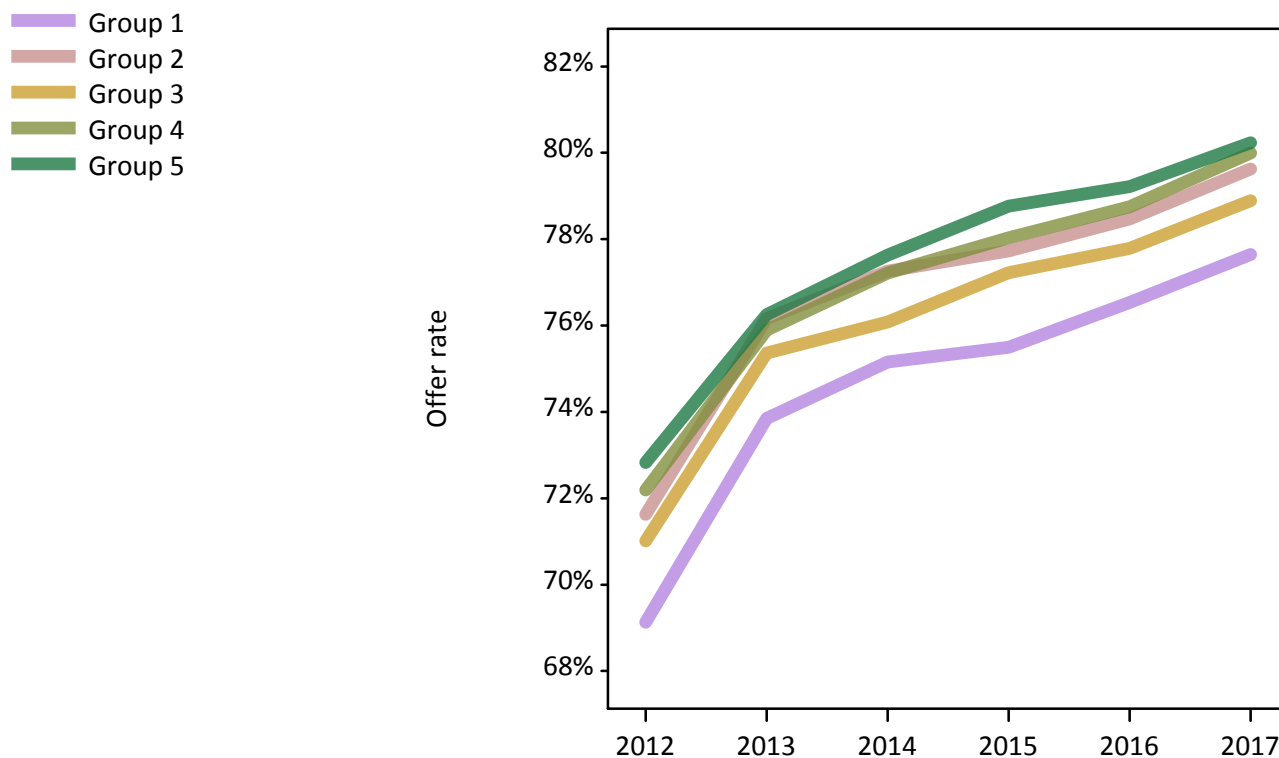| Statistic	MEM group	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
June deadline applicants	Group 1	13,885	14,765	16,110	17,140	16,770	16,250
	Group 2	33,550	34,095	35,585	36,005	35,825	35,845
	Group 3	36,515	37,010	38,345	39,990	40,225	40,020
	Group 4	59,060	59,840	60,580	63,005	64,230	64,525
	Group 5	64,155	64,335	65,265	68,170	69,205	71,015
Placed June deadline applicants	Group 1	9,675	10,655	11,770	12,450	12,345	12,075
	Group 2	24,165	25,640	26,435	27,115	27,275	27,430
	Group 3	25,985	27,350	28,165	29,770	30,015	29,900
	Group 4	43,160	45,240	45,495	47,965	48,880	49,125
	Group 5	46,430	47,955	47,920	50,590	51,070	51,990
All placed applicants	Group 1	11,355	12,380	13,605	14,570	14,380	14,105
	Group 2	27,585	28,885	30,155	30,930	31,045	31,360
	Group 3	30,270	31,595	32,755	34,625	35,080	35,085
	Group 4	49,210	51,325	52,150	54,870	56,295	56,950
	Group 5	54,410	55,720	56,550	59,785	61,045	62,950
June deadline applicants per 10,000 population	Group 1	1,322.8	1,400.5	1,532.8	1,570.5	1,568.2	1,568.1
	Group 2	2,385.3	2,506.7	2,656.5	2,673.0	2,717.6	2,753.7
	Group 3	3,346.6	3,471.5	3,650.6	3,745.0	3,834.5	3,848.8
	Group 4	3,999.0	4,119.8	4,226.4	4,327.6	4,405.8	4,445.0
	Group 5	5,922.4	5,957.4	6,037.6	6,120.8	6,237.7	6,342.3
Placed June deadline applicants per 10,000 population	Group 1	921.9	1,010.8	1,119.7	1,140.5	1,154.8	1,165.3
	Group 2	1,718.0	1,885.1	1,973.6	2,012.9	2,069.0	2,107.1
	Group 3	2,381.5	2,565.6	2,681.2	2,787.8	2,861.2	2,875.4
	Group 4	2,922.4	3,114.4	3,173.9	3,294.6	3,352.8	3,383.9
	Group 5	4,286.4	4,440.6	4,433.0	4,542.3	4,603.4	4,643.4
All placed applicants per 10,000 population	Group 1	1,082.1	1,174.4	1,294.1	1,334.7	1,344.9	1,361.2
	Group 2	1,961.1	2,123.6	2,251.3	2,296.3	2,355.0	2,409.2
	Group 3	2,774.4	2,963.7	3,118.6	3,242.5	3,343.7	3,374.3
	Group 4	3,332.0	3,533.4	3,638.4	3,769.0	3,861.8	3,922.9
	Group 5	5,022.9	5,159.7	5,231.5	5,368.0	5,502.5	5,622.1

P.2 18 year old applications by MEM group
Note: Statistics by MEM group only cover 18 year old, England domiciled applicants

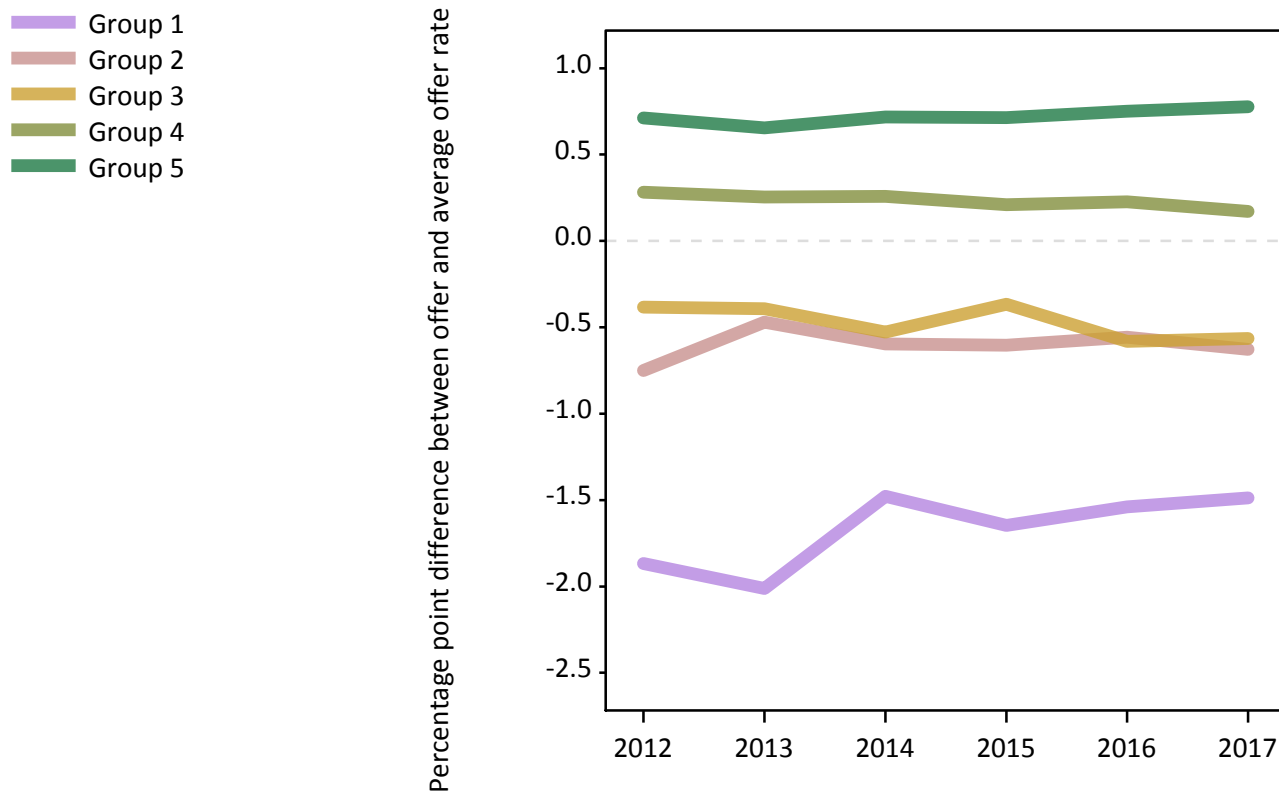| Statistic	MEM group	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
June deadline applications	Group 1	62,635	66,015	72,475	77,555	76,025	73,390
	Group 2	153,895	155,090	163,025	165,315	164,730	163,885
	Group 3	170,550	172,700	179,170	186,920	188,490	186,995
	Group 4	278,035	280,840	285,535	296,765	303,190	303,480
	Group 5	307,920	308,410	313,660	327,735	332,800	341,535
Offers	Group 1	43,300	48,755	54,470	58,550	58,185	56,985
	Group 2	110,230	118,120	125,955	128,495	129,265	130,500
	Group 3	121,110	130,145	136,310	144,350	146,620	147,520
	Group 4	200,710	213,150	220,475	231,565	238,770	242,765
	Group 5	224,245	235,160	243,505	258,140	263,640	274,030
Offer rate	Group 1	69.1%	73.9%	75.2%	75.5%	76.5%	77.6%
	Group 2	71.6%	76.2%	77.3%	77.7%	78.5%	79.6%
	Group 3	71.0%	75.4%	76.1%	77.2%	77.8%	78.9%
	Group 4	72.2%	75.9%	77.2%	78.0%	78.8%	80.0%
	Group 5	72.8%	76.2%	77.6%	78.8%	79.2%	80.2%
Average offer rate	Group 1	71.0%	75.9%	76.6%	77.1%	78.1%	79.1%
	Group 2	72.4%	76.6%	77.9%	78.3%	79.0%	80.3%
	Group 3	71.4%	75.8%	76.6%	77.6%	78.4%	79.5%
	Group 4	71.9%	75.6%	77.0%	77.8%	78.5%	79.8%
	Group 5	72.1%	75.6%	76.9%	78.1%	78.5%	79.5%
Percentage point difference between offer rate and average offer rate	Group 1	-1.9	-2.0	-1.5	-1.6	-1.5	-1.5
	Group 2	-0.8	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6
	Group 3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.6	-0.6
	Group 4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Group 5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Contribution of group to the average offer rate	Group 1	0.189	0.189	0.189	0.188	0.184	0.179
	Group 2	0.268	0.263	0.267	0.258	0.255	0.254
	Group 3	0.259	0.259	0.256	0.254	0.254	0.253
	Group 4	0.356	0.356	0.350	0.348	0.350	0.351
	Group 5	0.440	0.437	0.436	0.432	0.431	0.434

P.3 18 year old offer rate by MEM group
Note: Statistics by MEM group only cover 18 year old, England domiciled applicants. The line for a group is not plotted when that group made fewer than 10 applications in any of the years from 2012-2017.

P.4 Percentage point difference between 18 year old offer rate and average offer rate by MEM group
Note: Statistics by MEM group only cover 18 year old, England domiciled applicants. The line for a group is not plotted when that group made fewer than 50 applications in any of the years from 2012-2017.

Technical Notes and Definitions

UCAS undergraduate scheme

Adjustment
Adjustment allows applicants who have met and exceeded the terms of their conditional firm offer to seek and find a place at another provider whilst keeping their place at their original firm choice provider.

Clearing
Clearing is a route for applicants that are not placed and holding no offers to find a place on courses with vacancies.

Cycle year
The UCAS application cycle which runs from September to October the following year. For example the 2017 cycle runs from September 2016 through to October 2017.

End of cycle
The point in the cycle to which the numbers in this report refer, and the point at which the cycle is closed such that no more applications or offers can be made, and no more applicants can be placed. Numbers reported at the end of cycle exclude information on a small number of applicants who cancelled during the cycle.

Extra
Applicants who are unsuccessful in obtaining an offer or decline all offers may be eligible to apply through Extra, where they can apply to one further course at a time. Extra operates from 25 February until early July. It provides applicants who are eligible the possibility of obtaining an offer before exam results are published and Clearing starts.

June 30 deadline
The deadline for main scheme applications. Applicants who apply after this date will go directly into Clearing.

Record of Prior Acceptance (RPA)
RPA is an acceptance route used when a provider informs UCAS of applicants it has accepted outside of the normal application process (e.g. individuals who have applied directly to the provider).

Reporting groups

Ethnic group
High level grouping of ethnic origin as declared by the applicant: 'White', 'Black', 'Asian', 'Mixed', 'Other', 'Unknown'. Applicants who declare themselves as 'Unknown' ethnic origin are not reported in these tables, but are included in the associated csv data file.

POLAR3 quintile
Developed by HEFCE, POLAR3 classifies small areas across the UK into five groups according to their level of young participation in Higher Education. Each of these groups represents around 20 per cent of young people and is ranked from Quintile 1 (areas with the lowest young participation rates, considered as the most disadvantaged) to Quintile 5 (highest young participation rates, considered most advantaged). POLAR3 is based on the participation rates of young people between 2005 and 2009 who entered Higher Education between 2005-06 and 2010-11, therefore is most suitable for applicants aged 19 and under. These groups are assigned using the postcode declared by the applicant at the time of their application. If a UK postcode is invalid, considered unsafe for measurement or there is no link to Census geography possible then the applicant is not assigned to a quintile. Applicants with no POLAR3 quintile are not reported.

Sex
Sex as declared by the applicant.

SIMD 2016 quintile
Scottish index of multiple deprivation (SIMD) identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across all of Scotland, providing a relative measure of deprivation amongst 6505 small areas (data zones) based on 7 socio-economic domains. These small areas are classified into five groups ranked from Quintile 1 (considered the most deprived) to Quintile 5 (considered least deprived), with equal populations in each quintile. Quintiles are assigned using the postcode declared by the applicant, applicants declaring invalid postcodes are classified as 'Not assigned' and are not reported.

SIMD is only defined for applicants domiciled in Scotland, therefore any applicants domiciled outside of Scotland cannot be assigned to an SIMD quintile and so are not reported for this measure.

SIMD is only reported for providers in Scotland. Application and entry rates by SIMD are reported in the 2017 End of Cycle Report and the 2017 cycle January deadline application rate report.

Multiple equality measure group
The multiple equality measure (MEM) brings together information on several equality dimensions for which large differences in the probability of progression into higher education exist. These equality dimensions include sex, ethnic group, where people live (using the POLAR3 classification), secondary education school sector (state or private), and income background (as measured by whether a person was in receipt of free school meals (FSM), a means-tested benefit while at school.)

These equality dimensions are combined using statistical modelling techniques and a linked data set of pupils in English schools who were aged 18 between 2006 and 2010 (source: National Pupil Database and School Census, Department for Education). The probability of entry to higher education aged 18 is then calculated based on these equality characteristics and their combinations.

These probabilities are then used to aggregate pupils into groups, where group 1 contains those least likely to enter higher education ("most disadvantaged" in this context), and group 5 contains those most likely to enter higher education ("most advantaged" in this context.)

Statistics reported in the tables

All placed applicants
The number of applicants placed for entry into higher education at the provider through one of their choices, including any choices made through Extra, or via Adjustment, Clearing or RPA.

All placed applicants per 10,000 population
The number of total UK domiciled 18 year old placed applicants for entry into higher education at the provider divided by the number of UK 18 year olds in the population, multiplied by 10,000. This gives the number of 18 year olds, for every 10,000 in the population, that were placed at the provider through one of their choices, including any choices made through Extra, or via Adjustment, Clearing or RPA. It is an alternative way of expressing the entry rate to a provider. By referencing the underlying population this statistic shows how the number of placed applicants is changing in relation to the available pool of potential applicants and so gives the chance that somebody from the group will be placed at a provider.

This statistic is only reported for 18 year olds.

Average offer rate

The offer rate that you might expect if the predicted grades and subject choice of applicants were the only factors that influenced whether an applicant was made an offer by the provider. The average offer rate is calculated by dividing applicants according to their specific combination of grades (for A levels the best three predicted grades are used, for BTECs, International Baccalaureate and Scottish Highers and Advanced Highers, predicted grades along with any grades already achieved upon applying are used) and subject choice. For each combination the number of main scheme offers is divided by the number of main scheme applications, to give an overall offer rate. This is then multiplied by the number of applications made by the group for which the average offer rate is being calculated (for example POLAR3 quintile 1), to give an average number of offers for that group. These average number of offers are then added together across all combinations of predicted grade and subject and divided by the number of main scheme applications from the group to give the average offer rate.

The average offer rate does not attempt to control for any other factors that may play a part in the decision to make an offer, such as the subject of the qualifications studied, their relevance to a course, or the grade in each subject; higher numbers of A levels being studied; the exact profile of grades predicted; personal statements; teacher references; interviews; or any other criteria (such as work experience or portfolios) that may be part of the admissions decision.

This statistic is only reported for 18 year olds.

Contribution of group to the average offer rate

The way in which the average offer rate is defined means that the pattern of application and offers of a group (for example POLAR3 quintile 1) will always contribute, in part, to the average offer rate for that group. When this contribution is large, the average offer rate will mainly reflect the patterns for the group, meaning that the value of the average offer rate will be similar to the offer rate, the percentage point difference statistic will be small, and any real difference between the offer rate and what might be expected given the predicted grades and subject choices of the applicants will be difficult to detect.

Values of the contribution of group to the average offer rate range between 0 and 1. The closer the value is to 1 the greater the contribution a group makes to its own average offer rate.

This statistic is only reported for 18 year olds.

Placed June deadline applicants

An applicant who has been placed for entry into higher education at the provider through a June deadline application.

Placed June deadline applicants per 10,000 population

The number of UK domiciled 18 year old placed June deadline applicants at the provider divided by the number of UK 18 year olds in the population, multiplied by 10,000. This gives the number of 18 year olds, for every 10,000 in the population, that were placed at the provider through one of their June deadline applications. It is an alternative way of expressing the entry rate to a provider, but for placed June deadline applicants only. By referencing the underlying population this statistic shows how the number of placed June deadline applicants is changing in relation to the available pool of potential 18 year old applicants and so gives the chance that somebody from the group will be placed at a provider through a June deadline application.

This statistic is only reported for 18 year olds.

June deadline applications

An application (or choice) to a course in higher education to the provider that is made by the June 30 deadline. Each applicant can make up to five choices this way. The number of June deadline applications does not include choices made through the following routes: Clearing, Extra, Adjustment and RPAs. Applications made to October deadline courses received after the October deadline are not included in these statistics.

June deadline applicants

The number of applicants that made at least one application to the provider by the June 30 deadline.

June deadline applicants per 10,000 population

The number of UK domiciled 18 year old June deadline applicants to the provider divided by the number of UK 18 year olds in the population, multiplied by 10,000. This gives the number of 18 year olds, for every 10,000 in the population, who applied by the June 30 deadline. It is equivalent to the application rate. By referencing the underlying population this statistic shows how the number of June deadline applicants is changing in relation to the available pool of potential 18 year old applicants and so gives the chance that somebody from the group will apply to a provider by the June 30 deadline.

This statistic is only reported for 18 year olds.

Offers

An offer is defined as a provider's decision in response to an application to offer a place to an applicant, often subject to the applicant satisfying academic and/or other criteria, via a June deadline application (i.e. does not cover choices made through the following routes: Clearing, Extra, Adjustment and RPAs).

Offer rate

The number of offers made divided by the number of June deadline applications. This gives the proportion of all June deadline applications to the provider that received an offer.

Percentage point difference between offer rate and average offer rate

The offer rate minus the average offer rate.

The percentage point difference can be compared to the expected range of statistical variation resulting from the calculation of the average offer rate using the Average Offer Rate Lookup Table. Where the value of the percentage point difference lies outside of this range, the percentage point difference may be considered to represent a real difference between the offer rate and the average offer rate.

Other definitions

Age

This analysis uses country-specific age definitions that align with the cut off points for school and college cohorts within the different administrations of the UK. For England and Wales, ages are defined on the 31 August, for Northern Ireland on the 1 July and for Scotland on the 28 February the following year. Defining ages in this way matches the assignment of children to school cohorts. For applicants outside of the UK a cohort cut off of 31 August has been used. Numbers for applicants aged 17 and under are included in the tables that report numbers for all age groups. Providers in Scotland typically receive a higher proportion of applicants aged 17 and under compared to providers elsewhere in the UK.

Provider

A higher education provider - a university or college.

UK domiciled

Declared area of permanent residence within England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Applicants from the Channel Islands and Isle of Man are not included.