

# **EDMARC Ethnicity Spotlight – preliminary report**

## **2020**

### **Background**

1. This work emerged from EDMARC and Race Charter application with the initial focus on undergraduate (UG) students, both UK and International.
2. We are aware that other work, both qualitative and quantitative, is being undertaken in the University – this report is designed to support and supplement these studies.
3. The purpose of report is to provide the current baseline data, to look for areas that stand out and to suggest work streams to address issues raised by the data analysis.

### **Scope of report**

4. The scope is initially limited to UG students. We look wherever possible at intersectionality when analysing the data, cognisant that each of our students' life experience is not only shaped by being white or Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME), but also includes gender, socio-economic class, type of school attended and other influencers. As recommended by the Equalities Challenge Unit, we consider UK and International students separately wherever possible.
5. The report draws on sector data and previously published reports to provide comparisons and context for the Edinburgh student experience.

### **Data analysis**

6. We use the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) suite of classification of ethnicity throughout the report. Where numbers allow, we drill down to the second tier of ethnic groupings, and only use the single BAME grouping of ethnicities when numbers are so small that further disaggregation would be meaningless or misleading.

### **The student journey:**

#### **1. Applications, offers and acceptances**

7. The University of Edinburgh produces a comprehensive EDMARC report on the available equality protected characteristics. Whilst this report supports the monitoring of equality and diversity in terms of the student entrant population and outcomes, recently it hasn't looked at applications.
8. The aim of this section is to provide a descriptive analysis of UK domiciled applicants who apply to the University of Edinburgh and the trends of the applicant population over time. Whilst a similar analysis will also be undertaken with Offer and Acceptance Rate, a Logistic Model will be used, to determine if there are statistically significant variables that may explain why an applicant gets an offer. While Ethnicity is the focus for this spotlight paper, it is important to look at other factors that impact on whether an applicant gets an offer or accepts that offer. By accounting for these other variables in a regression type analysis, we can more confidently interpret the impact Ethnicity has on the outcomes of these applicants.

## Overview

9. The number of UK domiciled applications had risen steadily until cycle year 2018/19, where we see a decrease. There has been a gradual narrowing in the gap between BAME and White applicants as the proportion of BAME applications rises from 10% to 13% (Appendix Figure A1). Within BAME, the increase in applications over the five years is more pronounced in Mixed Ethnicity (43%) and Other (41%) than Asian (31%), with Black applications only increasing by 17% (Appendix, Table A1).

10. The gender mix of our applications is similar across all ethnicities with female applications in the majority (range 54% to 59%) (Appendix Figure A2).

11. The age proportion of our BAME applicants is skewed towards older age ranges than the White applicants, which is particularly pronounced in Black applicants that have a relatively high proportion over 21. (Appendix Figures A3 and A4). When looking at our Scottish and Rest of UK (RUK) applications separately, differences in the age distribution become apparent. In each ethnicity class a higher proportion of Scotland domiciles' applications are from applicants aged 21 or over, with this difference most pronounced in Black applications (only 16% of RUK applications are from applicants aged 21 or over, compared to 52% from Scotland domiciled applicants).

### Domicile of Applicants

12. The ethnic mix of our applicants is a product of our geographical location, our marketing activities and our attractiveness to BAME students. We recruit a far higher proportion of our Home UG students from the Rest of UK than all but one of the Scottish institutions, but at the same time we have a much lower proportion of local BAME potential applicants than many high tariff and Russell Group competitors. This makes choosing a suitable benchmarking group of institutions challenging.

13. There has been an increase in the proportion of our applications from England over the previous 5 cycles, with more English domiciled applications than Scottish for the first time in 2018-19, and a higher proportion of English applicants are BAME (Appendix Table A2).

### Socio-economic mix of Applicants

14. The Scottish Government and Scottish Funding Council use the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) as the measure for Widening Participation for Scottish domiciled students. The University takes a more nuanced view of Widening Participation, with SIMD being one of several factors that will result in a 'Plus flag'<sup>1</sup> (SIMD20) or a 'Flag' (SIMD40) for a contextual offer. For RUK students the University uses the Acorn 5 category as a proxy for SIMD20 and will result in a 'Plus flag', and Acorn 4 as a proxy for SIMD40 that will result in a 'Flag'.

15. For 2017-18 a higher proportion of our applications from Scottish domiciled BAME applicants are from SIMD20 (21%) than for White applications (9%), with Black applications particularly overrepresented (53%). This proportion has been increasing in the last 3 years while White SIMD quintiles have stayed relatively consistent. The proportion of applications

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<sup>1</sup> In most cases, a 'Plus flag' guarantees an offer at the minimum entry requirement. A 'Flag' prioritises a place in degree programmes where competition is high, but at the standard entry requirement, rather than the minimum.

from BAME applicants (37.1%) in SIMD 40 is also higher than that for White (22.1%) applicants. (Appendix Figures A5 to A7 and Table A3).

16. The distribution of RUK applications by socio-economic group showed a similar pattern to the Scottish applications. There is a higher proportion of RUK domiciled BAME applications (14%) from Acorn 5 than White applications (4%). There is a slightly higher proportion of BAME applications (9%) from Acorn 4 than White applications (7%), with no large differences within the BAME groups (Appendix Figures A8 and A9).

As part of our strategy to widen participation we should seek to increase the reach of our BAME application pool. Further work on the geographical distribution of our BAME applicants informed by population census data can help us focus on parts of the UK where we may be able to increase BAME applications. We can also profile the support we provide and the inclusivity of our institution to encourage BAME applicants.

### **Applications**

17. The pattern of applications by School and Deanery for White and BAME UK applicants is set out in Table 1. There is a greater relative proportion (ie >25%) of BAME applications for Oral Health (Deanery of Clinical Sciences – although numbers are small in this group of applicants), Biomedical Sciences, Economics, Engineering, Informatics and Law than for White applicants, and is most pronounced in Medicine.

18. There is a lesser relative proportion (ie<25%) of BAME applications for History, Classics and Archaeology (HCA), Veterinary Studies, Geosciences and most pronounced in Education than White applications.

As part of a future study we intend to analyse the proportion of BAME staff in Schools and test for correlation with proportion of BAME applications. A lack of BAME teachers means fewer role models and may serve to discourage BAME applications.

19. Sector wide, the most popular subject areas for UK domiciled BAME subjects to study are Medicine and Dentistry, Law, Business Studies, Computer Science, Engineering and Subjects allied to medicine<sup>2</sup> which closely resembles the pattern seen for our applications.

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<sup>2</sup> Advance HE Student Statistics Report 2019.

Table 1: Proportions of applications by School and Deanery 2017-18

School	BAME		White	
	School rank	Propn all BME applications	School rank	Propn all white applications
Edinburgh College of Art	1	12.5%	1	16.3%
Edinburgh Medical School	2	11.1%	10	4.2%
School of Engineering	3	9.5%	8	5.9%
School of Literatures, Languages and Cultures	4	8.4%	2	9.9%
Business School	5	7.1%	6	6.0%
Deanery of Biomedical Sciences	6	5.8%	13	2.8%
School of Philosophy, Psychology and Language Sciences	7	5.5%	5	6.3%
School of Social and Political Science	8	5.3%	7	6.0%
School of Law	9	5.0%	11	3.6%
School of Economics	10	4.5%	15	2.3%
School of History, Classics and Archaeology	11	4.2%	4	6.8%
School of Biological Sciences	12	3.1%	12	3.5%
School of Informatics	13	2.8%	19	1.8%
Moray House School of Education	14	2.3%	3	7.8%
School of Physics and Astronomy	15	2.1%	14	2.5%
School of Health in Social Science	16	2.0%	20	1.7%
School of Chemistry	17	2.0%	18	2.1%
School of Geosciences	18	2.0%	9	4.8%
School of Mathematics	19	1.8%	16	2.2%
Deanery of Clinical Sciences	20	1.2%	22	0.4%
Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies	21	1.2%	17	2.2%
School of Divinity	22	0.8%	21	1.0%

20. Using the individual School and Deanery offer rates as a proxy for high demand subjects, there is little difference in the proportion of White and BAME applications if we set the offer rate threshold at 30% (38.6% White and 36.9% BAME), 25% (24.8% White and 21.1% BAME) or 20% (6.3% White and 6.5% BAME). The evidence does not support the view that overall BAME applications are more skewed towards high demand subjects than White applications (Tables 2 and 3).

Table 2: Proportion of White applications and offer rates by School and Deanery 2017-18

School	Propn all white applications	Overall offer rate	White Offer Rate
Edinburgh College of Art	16.3%	21.2%	20.8%
School of Literatures, Languages and Cultures	9.9%	49.5%	48.9%
Moray House School of Education	7.8%	30.0%	29.9%
School of History, Classics and Archaeology	6.8%	52.0%	51.7%
School of Philosophy, Psychology and Language Sciences	6.3%	48.8%	48.9%
Business School	6.0%	25.5%	26.1%
School of Social and Political Science	6.0%	34.5%	34.9%
School of Engineering	5.9%	60.0%	60.4%
School of Geosciences	4.8%	61.8%	61.8%
Edinburgh Medical School	4.2%	18.4%	19.6%
School of Law	3.6%	32.9%	34.8%
School of Biological Sciences	3.5%	61.9%	60.8%
Deanery of Biomedical Sciences	2.8%	57.5%	58.1%
School of Physics and Astronomy	2.5%	70.4%	70.6%
School of Economics	2.3%	44.8%	45.0%
School of Mathematics	2.2%	72.9%	72.6%
Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies	2.2%	23.2%	23.6%
School of Chemistry	2.1%	72.0%	71.3%
School of Informatics	1.8%	49.3%	47.5%
School of Health in Social Science	1.7%	20.0%	21.2%
School of Divinity	1.0%	69.9%	69.5%
Deanery of Clinical Sciences	0.4%	8.8%	10.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>41.4%</b>	<b>41.5%</b>
<b>High demand - 30% overall offer rate or less</b>	38.6%		
<b>High demand - 25% overall offer rate or less</b>	24.8%		
<b>High demand - 20% overall offer rate or less</b>	6.3%		

Table 3: Proportion of BAME applications and offer rates by School and Deanery 2017-18

BAME			
School	Propn all BME applications	Overall offer rate	BAME Offer Rate
Edinburgh College of Art	12.5%	21%	26%
Edinburgh Medical School	11.1%	18%	15%
School of Engineering	9.5%	60%	58%
School of Literatures, Languages and Cultures	8.4%	49%	55%
Business School	7.1%	25%	21%
Deanery of Biomedical Sciences	5.8%	57%	55%
School of Philosophy, Psychology and Language Sciences	5.5%	49%	48%
School of Social and Political Science	5.3%	34%	30%
School of Law	5.0%	33%	22%
School of Economics	4.5%	45%	44%
School of History, Classics and Archaeology	4.2%	52%	56%
School of Biological Sciences	3.1%	62%	72%
School of Informatics	2.8%	49%	59%
Moray House School of Education	2.3%	30%	32%
School of Physics and Astronomy	2.1%	70%	68%
School of Health in Social Science	2.0%	20%	11%
School of Chemistry	2.0%	72%	78%
School of Geosciences	2.0%	62%	63%
School of Mathematics	1.8%	73%	75%
Deanery of Clinical Sciences	1.2%	9%	4%
Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies	1.2%	23%	17%
School of Divinity	0.8%	70%	73%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>41%</b>
<b>High demand - 30% overall offer rate or less</b>	36.3%		
<b>High demand - 25% overall offer rate or less</b>	21.1%		
<b>High demand - 20% overall offer rate or less</b>	6.5%		

### Offers made

21. The overall offer rate for White (41.5%) and BAME (40.4%) applications are very similar. Within the BAME group, the offer rate ranges from a high of 47.8% for Mixed Ethnicity applications to a low of 31.5% for Black applications. To explore what factors influence the likelihood of an offer, we applied logistic analysis to the BAME data that included gender, age, disability, Widening Participation (WP) marker, ABB Tariff (i.e. school grades equivalent to or higher than ABB at A Level), subject, domicile and ethnicity and found that:

- Subject applied for and ABB Tariff were the most significant factors in whether an applicant received an offer: and
- Black applicants were the only ethnic group to have a significantly lower offer rate once other factors were taken into consideration.

This finding requires more granular investigation to see whether this is in specific areas of our provision or across our programme offering. Potential unconscious bias or other factors (eg black students often have lower grade predictions than they achieve, vice versa for White students; do Black applicants have a different qualifications profile, possibly due to a slightly higher age on entry eg HNC/D rather than A levels or Highers?).

22. However, when looking at a School and Deanery level, differences overall between White and BAME are highlighted and described below.

23. When comparing the offer rate for White and BAME applications, BAME applications are more than 10% less likely to result in an offer than White applications in seven Schools and Deaneries (range from 47% to 87%) set out in Table 4. This group of Schools and Deaneries received 24% of all White applications and 33% of all BAME applications. These Schools and Deaneries contain a high proportion of 'professional' subjects<sup>3</sup> (Table 4).

*Table 4: School and Deaneries with a low BAME offer rate compared to the White offer rate 2017-18*

School	White		BME		
	Propn all white apps	White Offer Rate	Propn all BME apps	BAME Offer Rate	Proportion difference from White offer rate
Deanery of Clinical Sciences	0.4%	10%	1%	4%	0.43
School of Health in Social Science	1.7%	21%	2%	11%	0.52
School of Law	3.6%	35%	5%	22%	0.62
Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies	2.2%	24%	1%	17%	0.70
Edinburgh Medical School	4.2%	20%	11%	15%	0.75
Business School	6.0%	26%	7%	21%	0.79
School of Social and Political Science	6.0%	35%	5%	30%	0.87

24. Eleven Schools and Deaneries have similar offer rates for White and BAME applications (ie within 10% difference) which represents 45% of White applications and 40% of BAME applications (Table 5)

<sup>3</sup> Eg Medicine, Veterinary Medicine, Nursing, Oral Health Science, Law, business, accountancy and management subjects, and social work.

Table 5: School and Deaneries with a BAME offer rate similar to the White offer rate 2017-18

School	White		BME		Proportion difference from White offer rate
	Propn all white apps	White Offer Rate	Propn all BME apps	BAME Offer Rate	
Deanery of Biomedical Sciences	2.8%	58%	6%	55%	0.94
School of Engineering	5.9%	60%	9%	58%	0.96
School of Physics and Astronomy	2.5%	71%	2%	68%	0.96
School of Economics	2.3%	45%	4%	44%	0.97
School of Philosophy, Psychology and Language Sciences	6.3%	49%	6%	48%	0.99
School of Geosciences	4.8%	62%	2%	63%	1.01
School of Mathematics	2.2%	73%	2%	75%	1.04
School of Divinity	1.0%	70%	1%	73%	1.05
Moray House School of Education	7.8%	30%	2%	32%	1.06
School of History, Classics and Archaeology	6.8%	52%	4%	56%	1.08
School of Chemistry	2.1%	71%	2%	78%	1.09

25. Four Schools have higher offer rates for BAME than White applications, representing 27% of all BAME applications and 32% of all White applications (Table 6).

Table 6: School and Deaneries with a high BAME offer rate compared to the White offer rate 2017-18

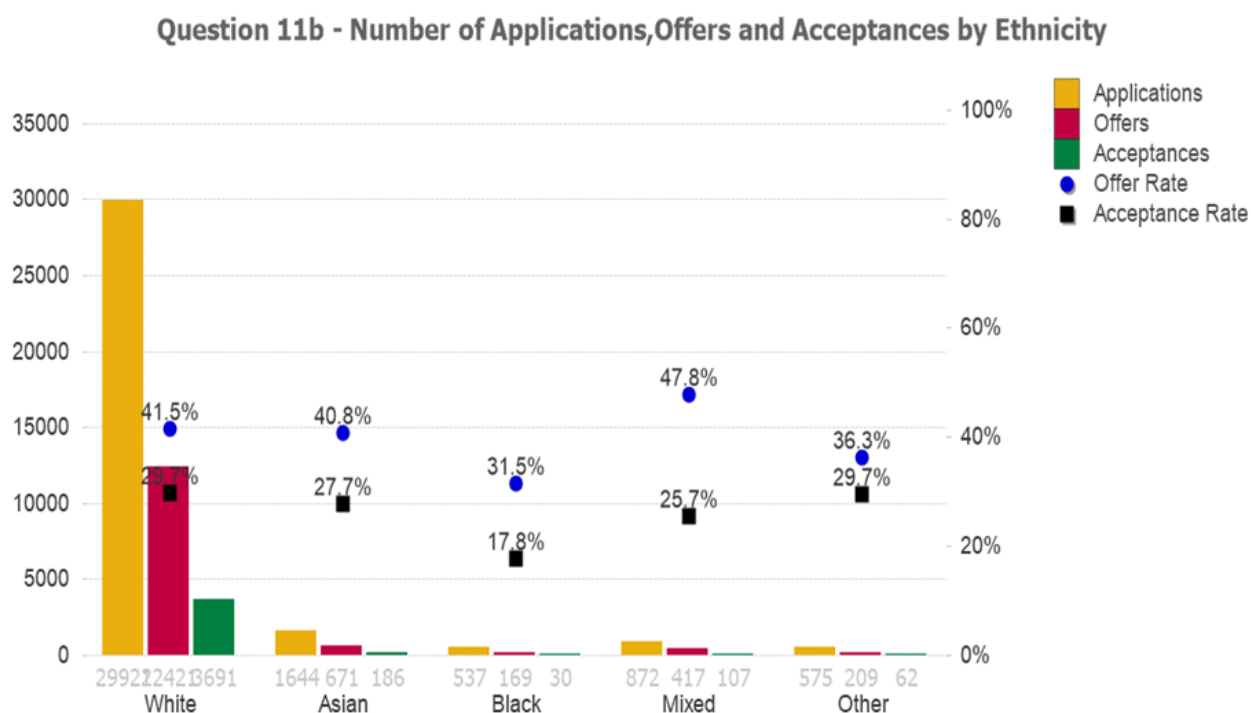
School	White		BME		Proportion difference from White offer rate
	Propn all white apps	White Offer Rate	Propn all BME apps	BAME Offer Rate	
School of Literatures, Languages and Cultures	9.9%	49%	8%	55%	1.12
School of Biological Sciences	3.5%	61%	3%	72%	1.18
Edinburgh College of Art	16.3%	21%	13%	26%	1.23
School of Informatics	1.8%	47%	3%	59%	1.24

We need to look in more granular detail at programme level and potentially review our selection procedures for the 'professional' programmes for any unconscious bias against BAME students. We can consider recommending training for admissions committees. We can investigate whether recent amendments to the recruitment process for Medicine, including interviewing of applicants, is now making a difference.

### **Acceptance of offers**

26. The acceptance rate for White offer holders was 29.7%. The Asian, Mixed Ethnicity and Other BAME categories of offer holders had similar acceptance rates (range 25.7% to 29.7%) whereas the Black offer holders' acceptance rate was much lower at 17.8% (Figure 1).

Figure 1 UK Applications and offers by Ethnicity 2017-18



Who do our black offer holders accept instead?

27. Out of 22 Scottish domiciled Black offer holders, 50% of them took up an offer from an institution within 10 miles of their address on application. These applicants were predominantly from SIMD60 postcodes (10 out of 11). The other 50% all took up offers with other Scottish institutions, with only St Andrews (4) and Dundee (3) attracting more than one of our applicants that live more than 10 miles from their institution. The majority of these more mobile applicants (8 out of 11) were from SIMD80 and SIMD100 postcodes.

28. Of the 53 RUK Black applicants who rejected our offer, only one applicant accepted an offer from another Scottish institution (Glasgow); the other 52 all accepted offers from RUK institutions. Overall the RUK Black applicants were more mobile than the Scottish counterparts, with only 8 (15%) of them taking up an offer from an institution within 10 miles of their address on application. Of the 45 applicants who accepted offers from institutions more than 10 miles from their application address, the most popular destinations were Oxbridge (9), Manchester (6), Loughborough (4), London institutions (4), Leeds (3), Bristol (2), Nottingham (2) Warwick (2), Birmingham/Aston (2) and Brighton (2). The balance (8) each went to a separate institution each in a different city.

We need to better understand why we are less attractive to Black applicants than others. What factors can we change, eg Open Days, communication strategies, scholarships, increase in BAME teaching staff, decolonising the curriculum, teaching and research programmes on race studies etc? What factors are outside our control (eg location) and can we do anything to mitigate?

## **2. Matriculated students – continuation and outcomes**

### **Continuation**

29. We looked at the progression between years one and two, expressed in terms of their presence in the following session. This measure approximates to the HESA Performance Indicator except that we have deliberately included withdrawals in the initial weeks (unlike HESA) to capture all withdrawals. We have rolled six cohorts into one measure to enable us to look at the more granular BAME categories due to small numbers of certain categories of BAME.

30. The non-continuation rate is lower for UK BAME (5.9%) than White (7.1%). However, the pattern of non-continuation is markedly different for Scottish students and RUK students. The non-continuation rate for RUK BAME (4.5%) and White (4.6%) students are similar and are lower than the non-continuation rates of Scottish BAME (7.4%) and White (9.1%) students.

31. When looking at the more granular UK BAME non-continuation, rates vary markedly, with Black (4.8%), Chinese (2.0%) and Mixed Ethnicity (5.4%) having lower non-continuation rates than White (7.1%), while Mixed Ethnicity and Asian having higher non-continuation rates. This pattern, but with differing proportions, was seen in both Scottish and RUK student populations. The largest difference between Scottish and RUK student non-continuation rates was seen in the rate for Black students (8.8% and 2.2% respectively).

32. When looking at progression into years two to three and three to four, White students start to catch up and then overtake BAME students with a better progression rate in to year four. To investigate this further, we performed a statistical analysis that indicated that over the course of the four years, there is no ethnicity group with markedly different withdrawal rates from that which would be expected given the proportion of the College that they make up. When the data is aggregated at university level the result of this test also showed no markedly different withdrawal rate from what would be expected given the proportion of BAME students within the university. This analysis was also performed on the International cohort which also gave the same results at College and University level.

### **Outcomes – awards**

33. Over the most recent seven year period there is little difference in the proportion of UK domiciled or non-UK domiciled BAME and White students who leave with an exit qualification (Appendix Figures A10 and A12).

34. To investigate the type of degree students left with, we performed a statistical analysis of multiple cohorts for 2010/11 to 2014/15 Home and International students combined entrants to ensure that there was a large enough cohort of BAME students for the analysis, before also analysing UK only cohorts. Figure 2 shows the final outcome for each ethnicity (% of known ethnicity). It is clear that White students have the greatest percentage of students who leave with an honours degree while Black students have the lowest. Black students also have a greater proportion of cert. /dipl. awarded than their peers. When analysing the data by College, CAHSS and CMVM broadly follow the University pattern, whereas in CSE White students have the second lowest Honours rate.

35. Using a chi-squared test, overall Asian, Black and Mixed Ethnicity students receive fewer Honours degrees than expected given their overall numbers, and more White students receive Honours degrees than expected given their overall numbers.. When looking at UK students only, the relationship was weaker but similarly Asian, Black and Mixed Ethnicity

students received too few honours degrees whereas White students did not receive too many.

Figure 2: Outcomes by ethnicity for the cohort

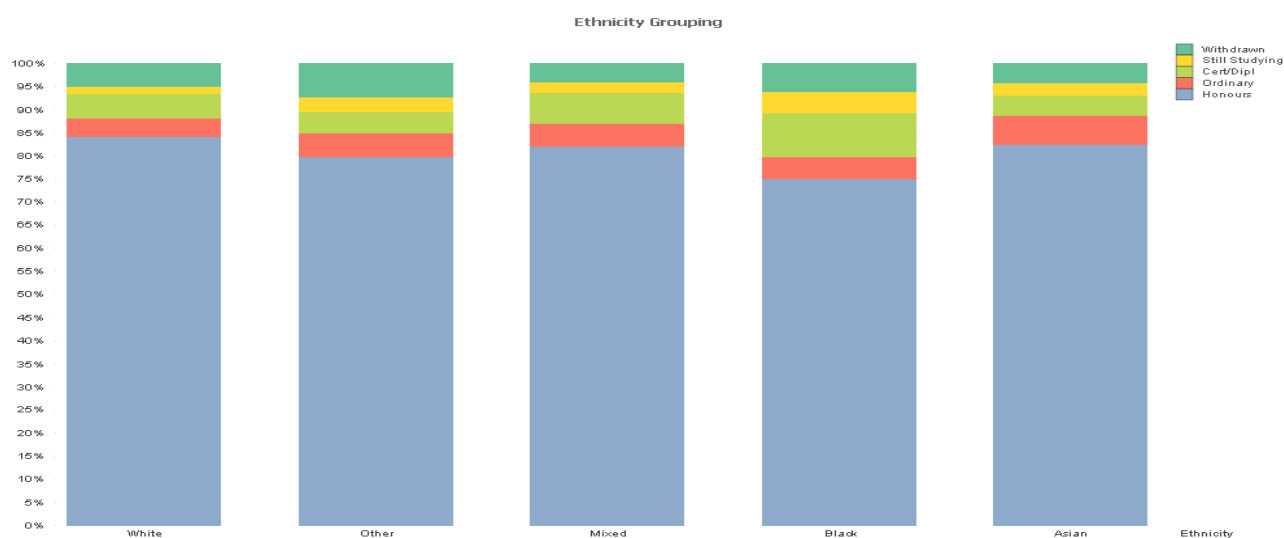


Table 7: Outcome by ethnicity for the cohort (numeric)

Ethnicity Group	Honours		Ordinary		Cert/Dipl		Still Studying		Withdrawn		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Asian	1587	82.3%	121	6.3%	85	4.4%	49	2.5%	86	4.5%	1928
Black	110	74.8%	7	4.8%	14	9.5%	7	4.8%	9	6.1%	147
Mixed	605	81.9%	37	5.0%	49	6.6%	17	2.3%	31	4.2%	739
Other	142	79.8%	9	5.1%	8	4.5%	6	3.4%	13	7.3%	178
White	15029	84.1%	689	3.9%	950	5.3%	272	1.5%	925	5.2%	17865
<b>Total</b>	<b>17473</b>		<b>863</b>		<b>1106</b>		<b>351</b>		<b>1064</b>		<b>20857</b>

36. However, in contrast, the proportion of BAME students achieving a 1st Class or 2.1 Honours degree is lower than that for White students in each year of the five year period for UK-domiciled students (range 3.9%-points to 10.3%-points) and for non UK-domiciled students (range 3.8%-points to 12.6%-points) (Appendix Tables A11 and A12). This disparity between White and BAME students was seen in every School and Deanery to various extent, apart from one School (Appendix Table A4).

37. The difference in UK-domiciled White and BAME students attainment in achieving a 1st or 2.1 Honours degree is reported across the sector in both a HEFCE study<sup>4</sup> (a 15%-points overall difference after modelling other factors, and seen by a variable degree across all entry qualifications from between 5%-points and 18%-points.), and in each country in the UK in the latest AdvanceHE student report<sup>5</sup> (England 13.6%-points; Northern Ireland 18.4%-points; Scotland 10.5%-points; and Wales 9.3%-points). Overall for UK institutions, within the BME group, the gap in the proportion receiving a First or 2.1 Honours degree compared with white students was widest for black students, and much narrower for Chinese, mixed heritage and Asian Indian students. The difference in outcomes UK-side between white and

<sup>4</sup> Difference in degree outcomes: Equality and diversity characteristics 2015

<sup>5</sup> AdvanceHE Student Statistical Report 2019

BME students is greater in non-Science Engineering & Technology (SET) than SET subjects.

The issue of differences in proportion of First or 2.1 Honours degree between BAME and White students is pervasive throughout the sector. More granular investigation by subject area and BAME groups alongside intersectionalities (eg gender and age) is required. Collaboration with other groups working on this topic within the University along with engagement with the sector and with the research literature to tackle this problem is essential.

## Appendix

Figure A1 – Ethnic mix of UK Applicants – High Level 2017-18

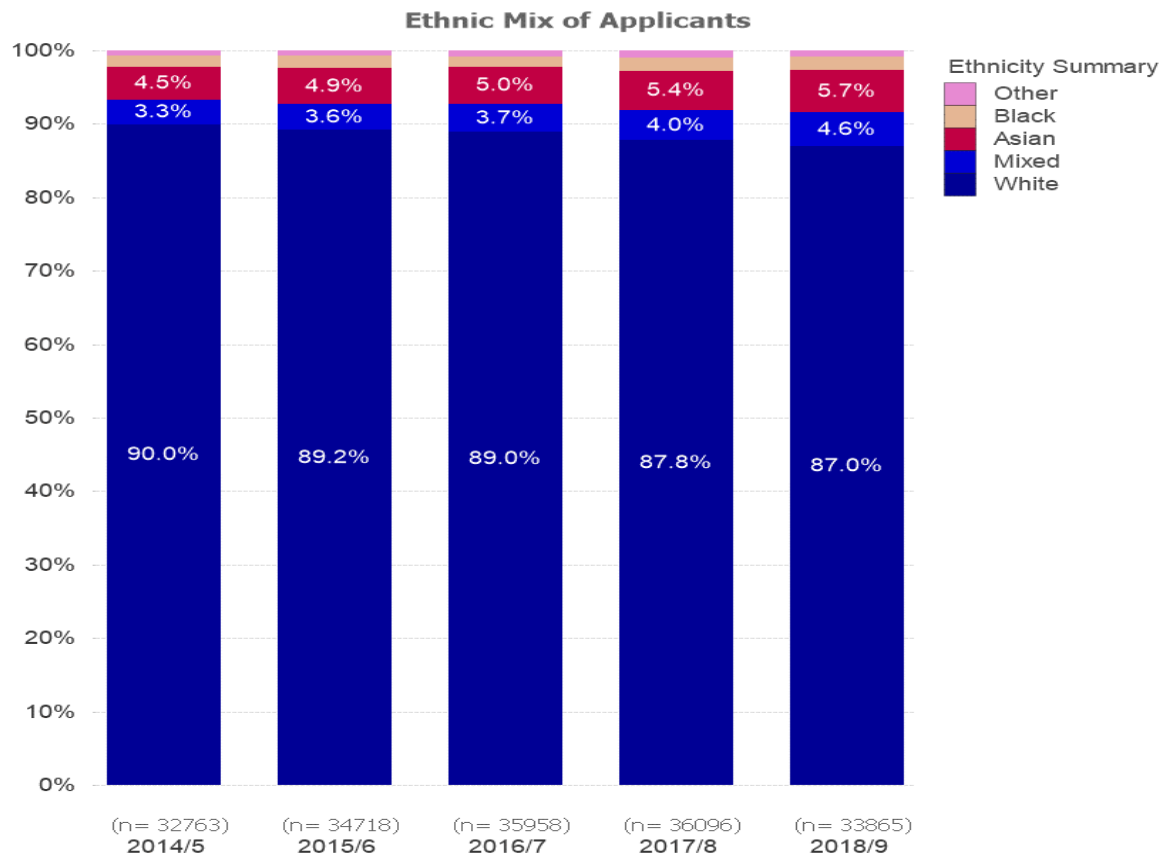


Table A1 – Percentage change in applications by ethnicity (5 years)

Ethnic Group (Binary)	Ethnicity Summary	Ethnic Group (Detailed Level)	% Change in % of Total Applications 2014/5 - 2018/9	% Change in Total Applications 2014/5 - 2018/9
<b>BAME</b>	<b>Mixed Ethnicity</b>	Mixed - Other mixed background	0.27%	32.48%
		Mixed - White and Asian	0.66%	44.75%
		Mixed - White and Black African	0.24%	75.68%
		Mixed - White and Black Caribbean	0.11%	34.13%
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1.28%</b>	<b>43.17%</b>
	<b>Asian</b>	Asian - Bangladeshi	0.10%	61.02%
		Asian - Chinese	0.06%	8.91%
		Asian - Indian	0.41%	39.90%
		Asian - Other Asian background	0.25%	36.19%
		Asian - Pakistani	0.38%	36.86%
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1.21%</b>	<b>31.06%</b>
	<b>Black</b>	Black - African	0.15%	14.74%
		Black - Caribbean	0.02%	21.28%
		Black - Other Black background	0.04%	46.43%
		<b>Total</b>	<b>0.21%</b>	<b>17.05%</b>
	<b>Other</b>		0.23%	40.58%
	<b>Total</b>		<b>2.93%</b>	<b>33.48%</b>
<b>WHITE</b>	<b>White</b>		<b>-2.93%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>-2.93%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>0.00%</b>	<b>3.36%</b>

Figure A2 Applications by gender and ethnicity 2017-18

**Question 4 - Gender Proportion of Applications by Ethnicity**

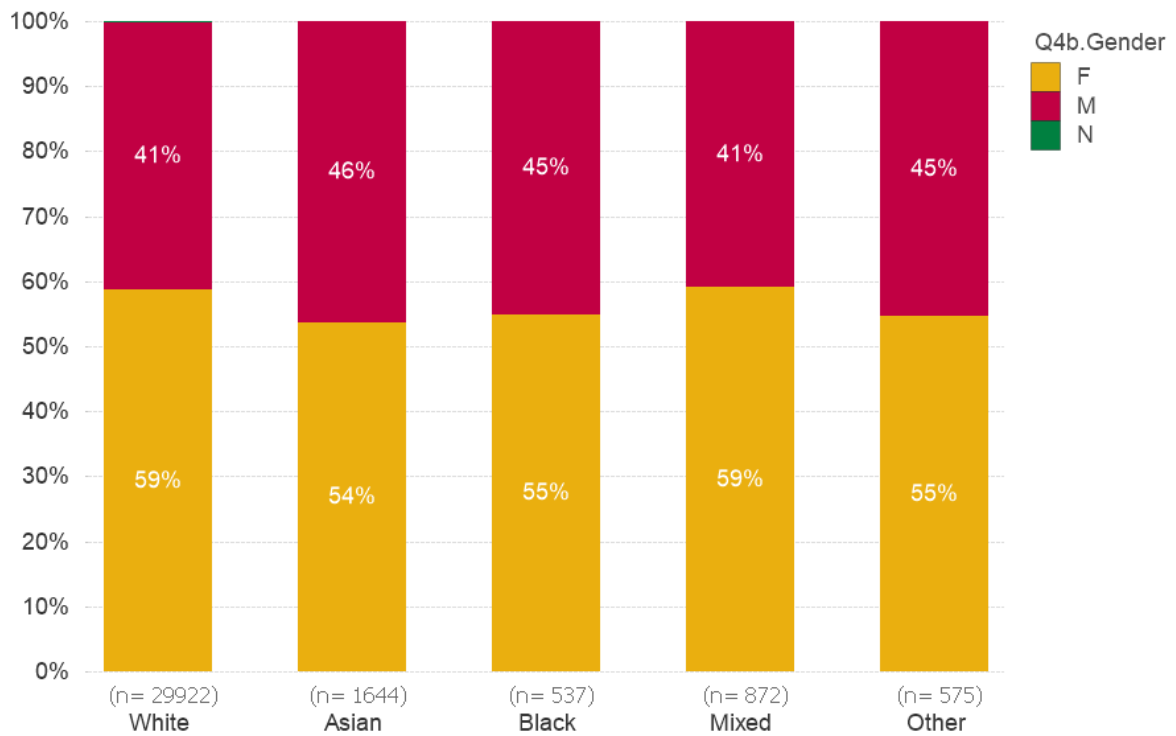


Figure A3: Age proportion of UK applications by ethnicity 2017-18

**Question 6 - Age Proportion of Applications by Ethnicity**

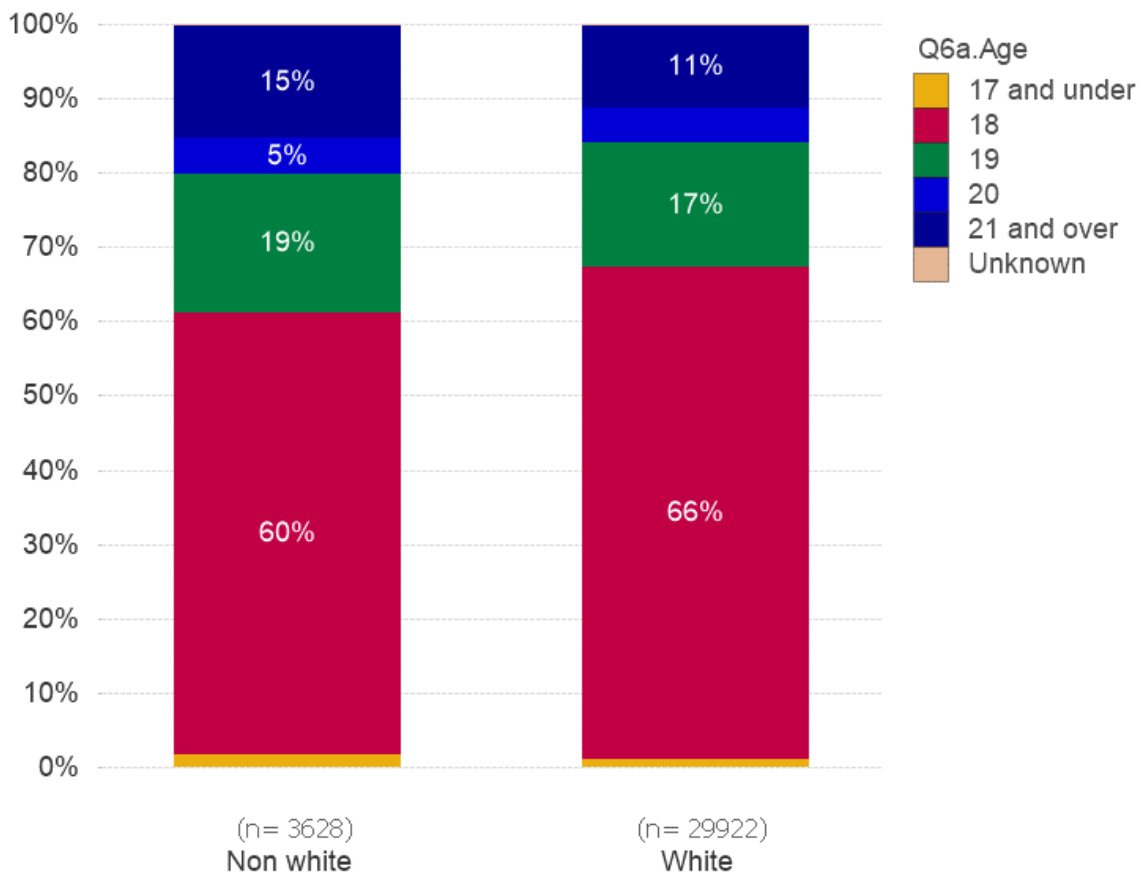


Figure A4: Age proportion of UK applications by ethnicity categories 2017-18

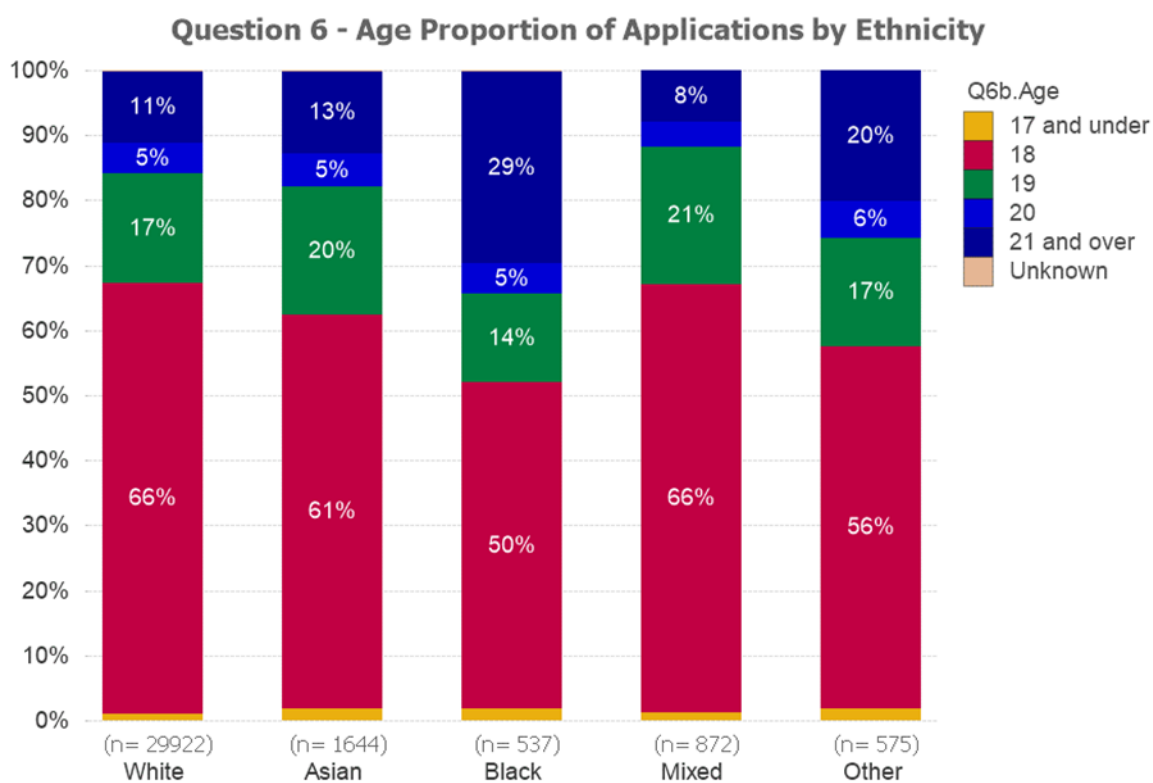


Table A 2 – Ethnicity by Domicile

Applicant Domicile (High Level)	Ethnic Group (Binary)	2014/5		2015/6		2016/7		2017/8		2018/9	
		Total Applications	% of Total Applications	Total Applications	% of Total Applications	Total Applications	% of Total Applications	Total Applications	% of Total Applications	Total Applications	% of Total Applications
England	<b>BAME</b>	1989	6.1%	2205	6.4%	2258	6.3%	2650	7.3%	2645	7.8%
	<b>WHITE</b>	11952	36.5%	12736	36.7%	13233	36.8%	13980	38.7%	13767	40.7%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13941</b>	<b>42.6%</b>	<b>14941</b>	<b>43.0%</b>	<b>15491</b>	<b>43.1%</b>	<b>16630</b>	<b>46.1%</b>	<b>16412</b>	<b>48.5%</b>
Northern Ireland	<b>BAME</b>	20	0.1%	32	0.1%	46	0.1%	51	0.1%	43	0.1%
	<b>WHITE</b>	1225	3.7%	1340	3.9%	1293	3.6%	1475	4.1%	1222	3.6%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1245</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>1372</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>1339</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>1526</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>1265</b>	<b>3.7%</b>
Scotland	<b>BAME</b>	1257	3.8%	1478	4.3%	1617	4.5%	1651	4.6%	1667	4.9%
	<b>WHITE</b>	15922	48.6%	16496	47.5%	17094	47.5%	15768	43.7%	14061	41.5%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17179</b>	<b>52.4%</b>	<b>17974</b>	<b>51.8%</b>	<b>18711</b>	<b>52.0%</b>	<b>17419</b>	<b>48.3%</b>	<b>15728</b>	<b>46.4%</b>
Wales	<b>BAME</b>	26	0.1%	31	0.1%	35	0.1%	40	0.1%	39	0.1%
	<b>WHITE</b>	372	1.1%	400	1.2%	382	1.1%	481	1.3%	421	1.2%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>32763</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>34718</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>35958</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>36096</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>33865</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Figure A5: Scotland domiciled White and BAME applicants by SIMD 2017-18

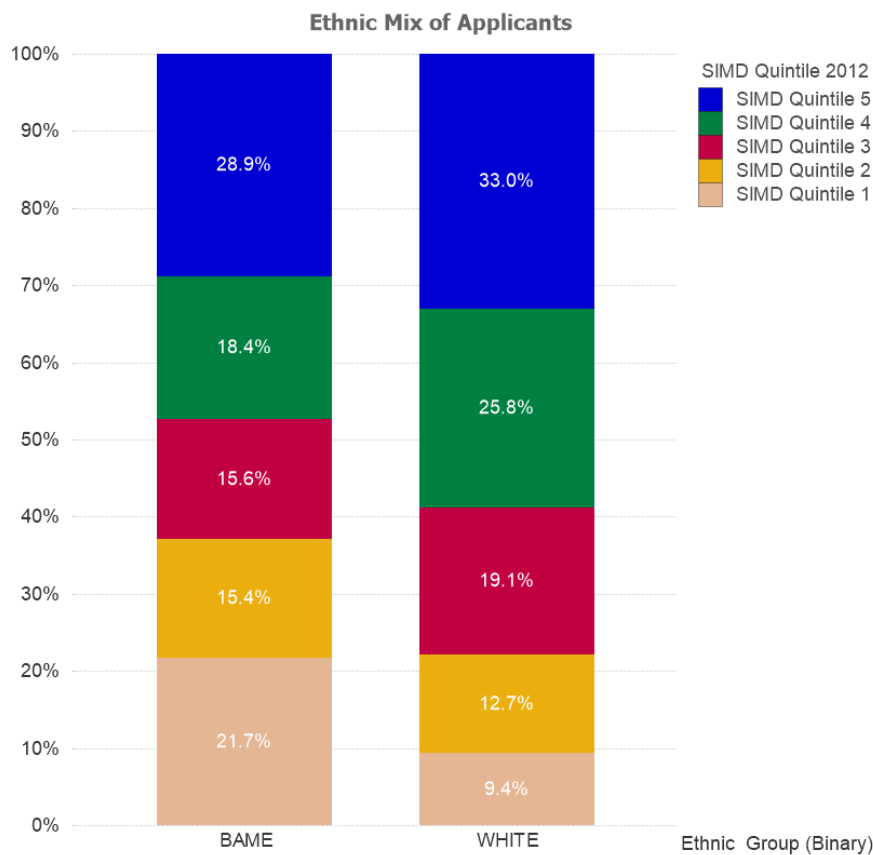


Figure A6: Scotland domiciled BAME applicants by SIMD 2017-18

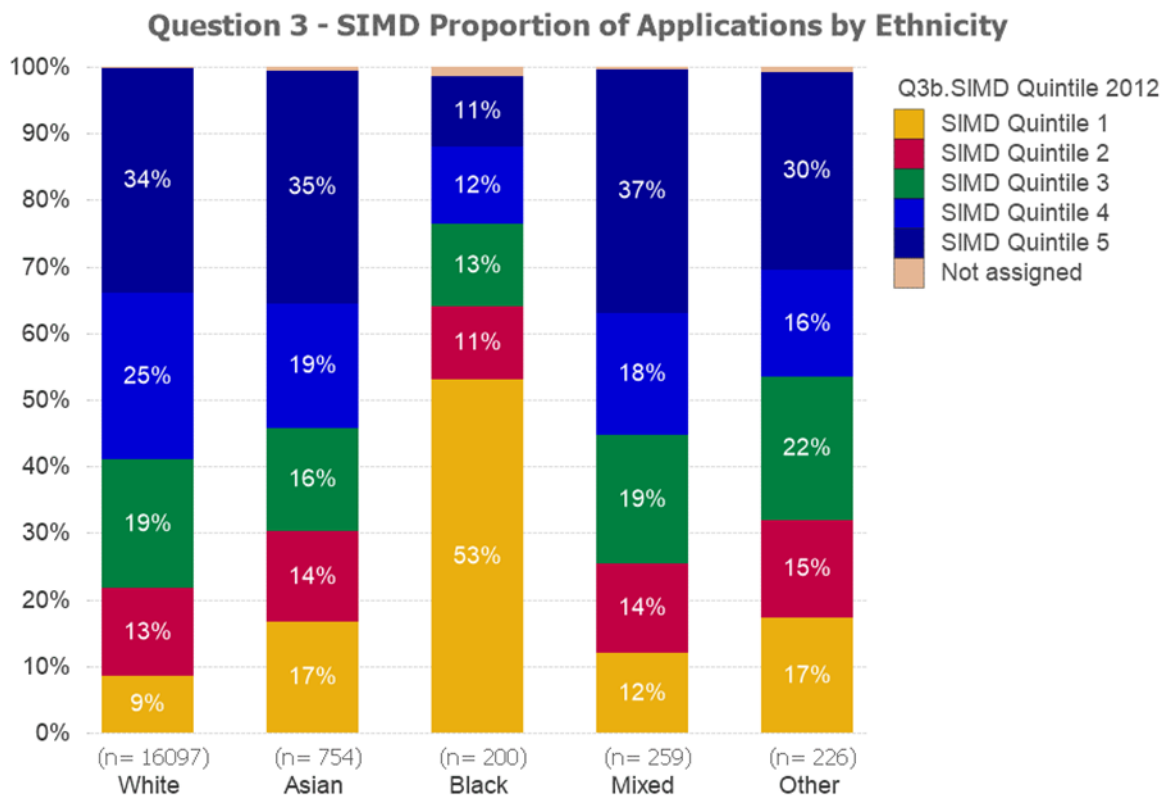


Table A3 – Scottish domicile SIMD Quintile % by Ethnicity – 5 year trend

		2014/5		2015/6		2016/7		2017/8		2018/9	
Ethnic Group (Summary Level)	SIMD Quintile 2012	Total Applications	% of Total Applications	Total Applications	% of Total Applications	Total Applications	% of Total Applications	Total Applications	% of Total Applications	Total Applications	% of Total Applications
Asian	SIMD Quintile 1	101	15.5%	135	17.5%	137	16.8%	158	17.9%	140	16.6%
	SIMD Quintile 2	107	16.4%	103	13.4%	155	19.0%	166	18.8%	151	17.9%
	SIMD Quintile 3	113	17.3%	121	15.7%	112	13.7%	140	15.9%	127	15.1%
	SIMD Quintile 4	108	16.5%	147	19.1%	189	23.1%	155	17.6%	164	19.5%
	SIMD Quintile 5	224	34.3%	265	34.4%	224	27.4%	263	29.8%	260	30.9%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>
Black	SIMD Quintile 1	74	42.0%	108	53.2%	128	55.9%	124	52.5%	123	54.4%
	SIMD Quintile 2	28	15.9%	24	11.8%	24	10.5%	36	15.3%	27	11.9%
	SIMD Quintile 3	30	17.0%	25	12.3%	24	10.5%	30	12.7%	28	12.4%
	SIMD Quintile 4	19	10.8%	24	11.8%	23	10.0%	17	7.2%	19	8.4%
	SIMD Quintile 5	25	14.2%	22	10.8%	30	13.1%	29	12.3%	29	12.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>
Mixed Ethnicity	SIMD Quintile 1	30	8.6%	44	11.3%	46	10.4%	47	11.5%	71	14.5%
	SIMD Quintile 2	42	12.1%	48	12.3%	62	14.0%	46	11.2%	55	11.3%
	SIMD Quintile 3	67	19.3%	73	18.7%	81	18.2%	84	20.5%	85	17.4%
	SIMD Quintile 4	63	18.2%	71	18.2%	102	23.0%	92	22.5%	107	21.9%
	SIMD Quintile 5	145	41.8%	154	39.5%	153	34.5%	140	34.2%	170	34.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>
Other	SIMD Quintile 1	22	28.2%	26	24.8%	28	23.3%	20	17.9%	26	25.0%
	SIMD Quintile 2	12	15.4%	17	16.2%	20	16.7%	26	23.2%	23	22.1%
	SIMD Quintile 3	10	12.8%	25	23.8%	17	14.2%	21	18.8%	19	18.3%
	SIMD Quintile 4	8	10.3%	15	14.3%	22	18.3%	18	16.1%	16	15.4%
	SIMD Quintile 5	26	33.3%	22	21.0%	33	27.5%	27	24.1%	20	19.2%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>

White	SIMD Quintile 1	1479	9.3%	1420	8.6%	1533	9.0%	1510	9.6%	1319	9.4%
	SIMD Quintile 2	2067	13.0%	2187	13.3%	2361	13.8%	2163	13.7%	1782	12.7%
	SIMD Quintile 3	3037	19.1%	3200	19.4%	3313	19.4%	3114	19.8%	2672	19.1%
	SIMD Quintile 4	4004	25.2%	4104	24.9%	4210	24.7%	3957	25.1%	3614	25.8%
	SIMD Quintile 5	5310	33.4%	5557	33.7%	5632	33.0%	4998	31.7%	4631	33.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15897</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>16468</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>17049</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>15742</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>14018</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>

Figure A7: Scotland domiciled applicants by SIMD by ethnicity - 5 year trend

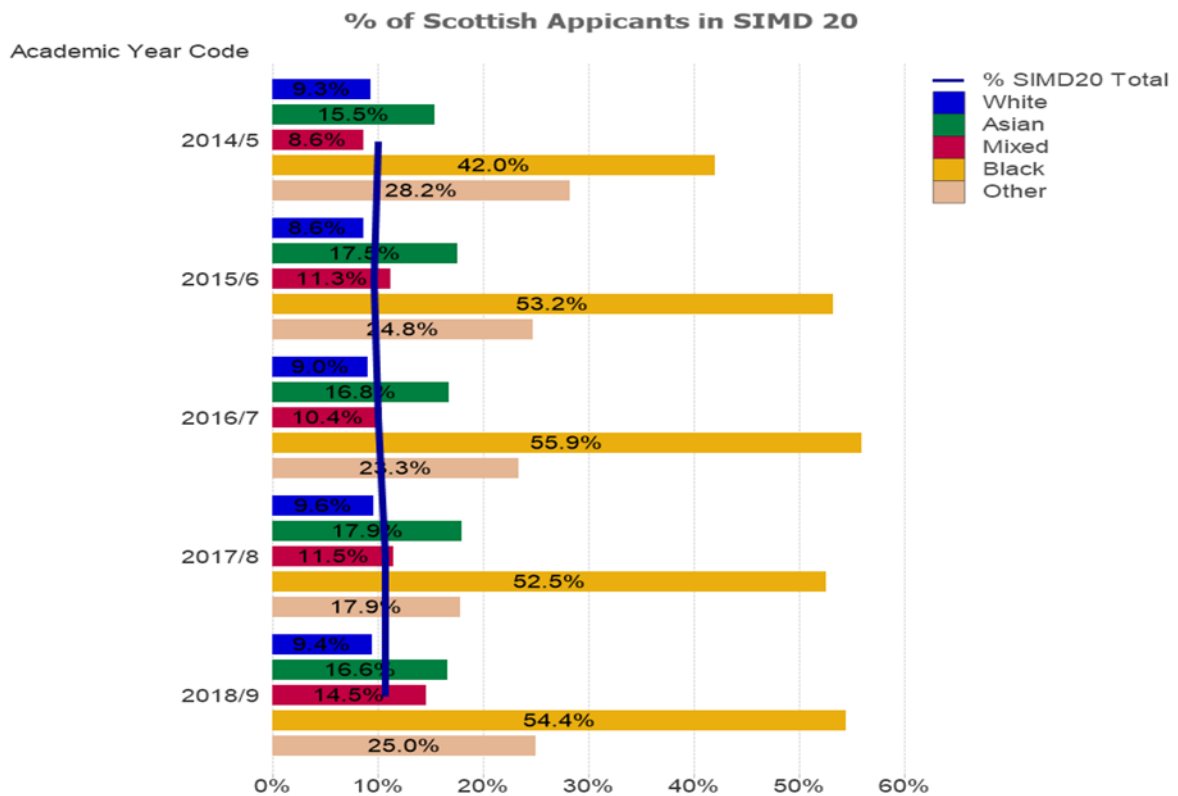


Table A8 RUK domiciled White and BAME applicants by SIMD 2017-18

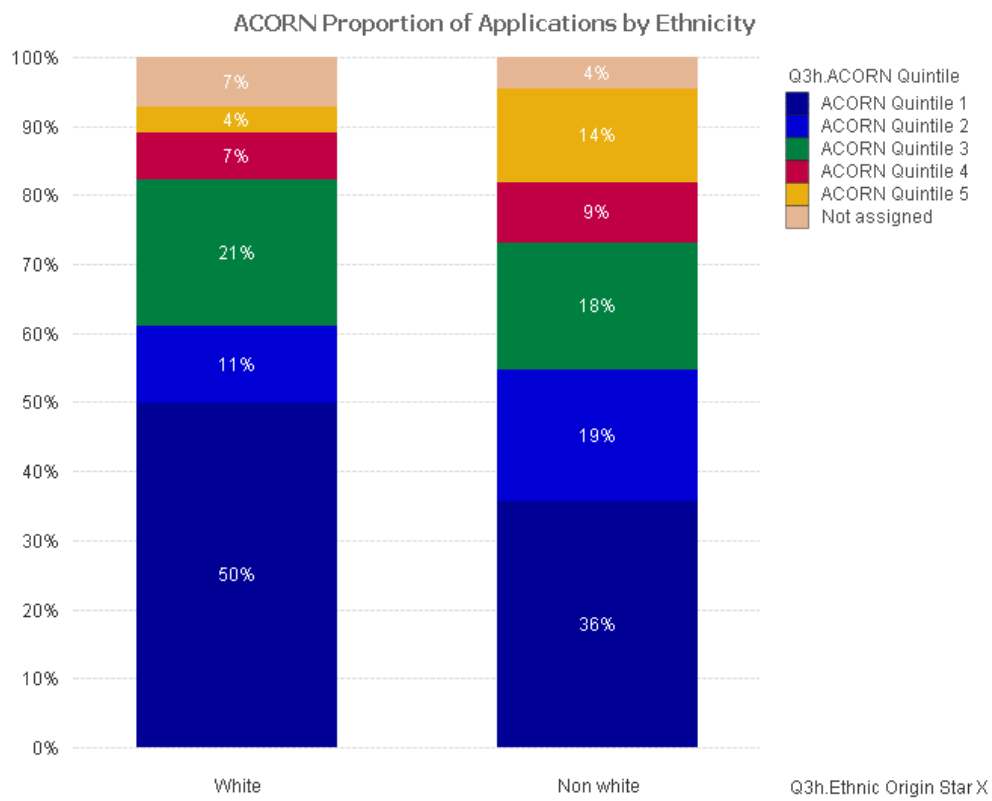


Figure A9: Scotland domiciled BAME applicants by SIMD 2017-18

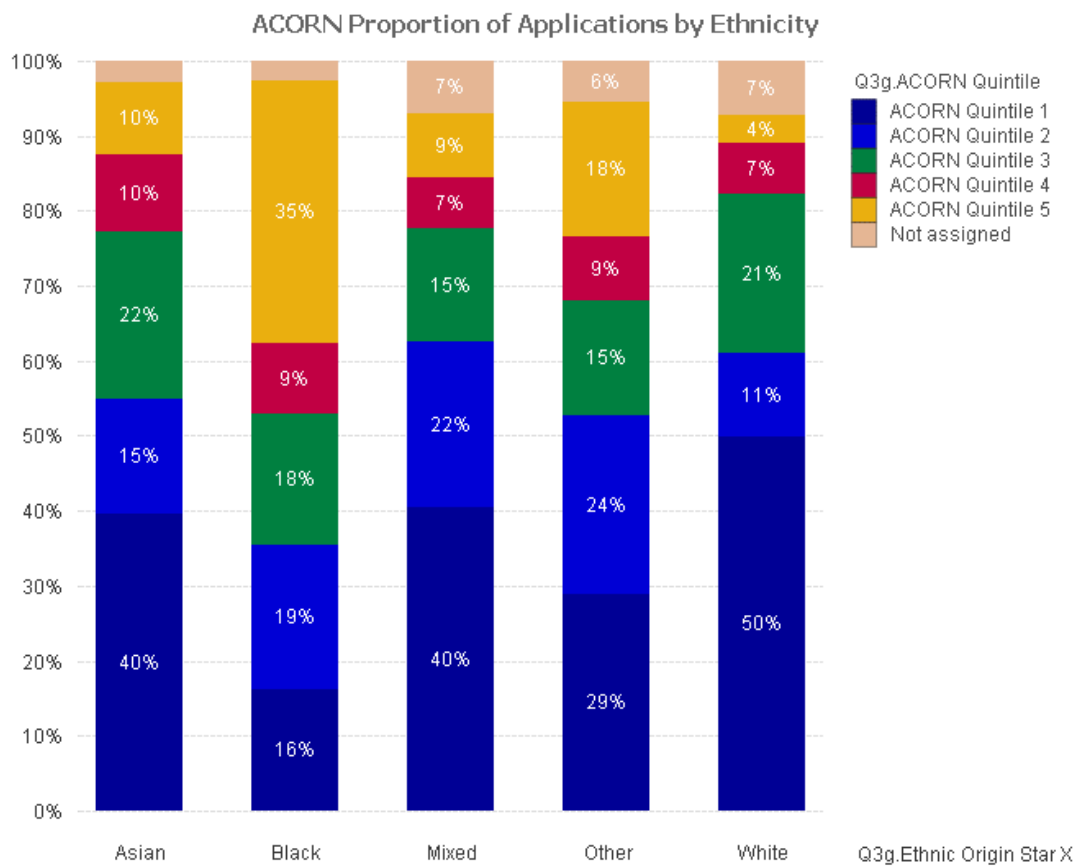


Figure A10: Proportion of UK-domiciled undergraduate entrants with an exit qualification, 2008/09 to 2014/15

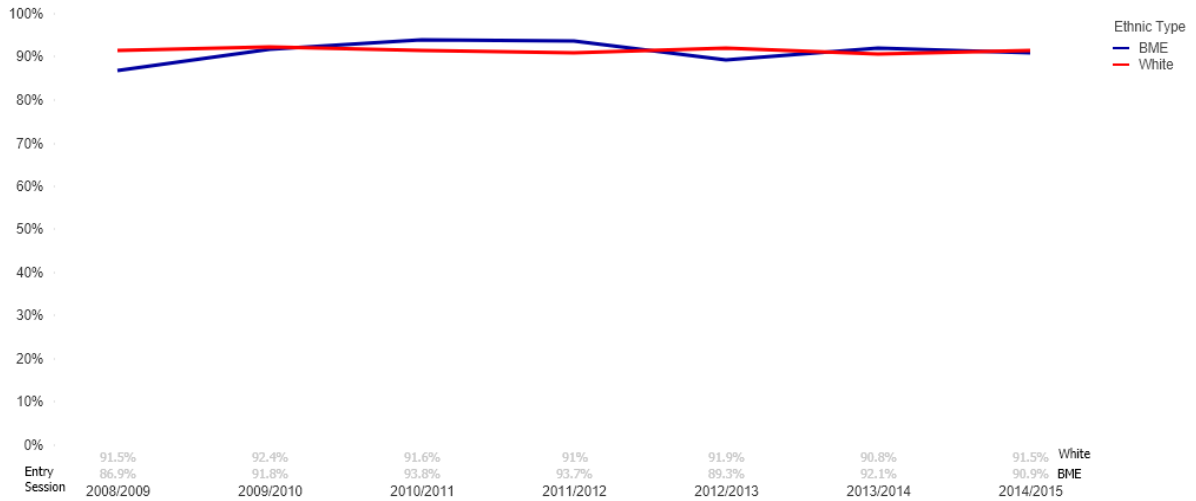


Figure A11: Proportion of UK-domiciled undergraduate entrants achieving a 1st class or 2.1 honours degree, exit sessions 2014/15 to 2018/19

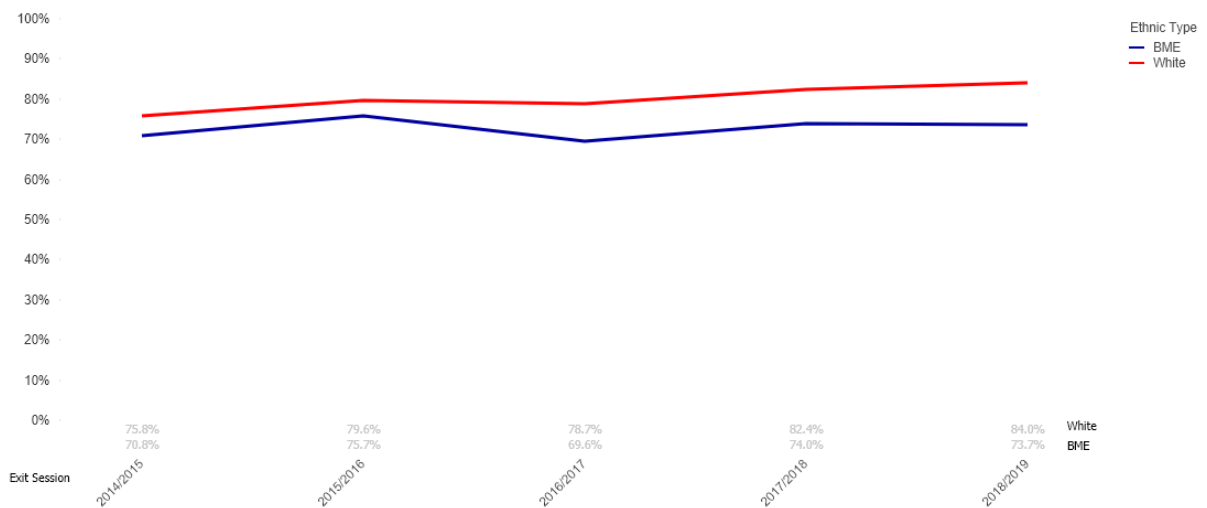


Figure A12: Proportion of non-UK-domiciled undergraduate entrants with an exit qualification, 2008/09 to 2014/15

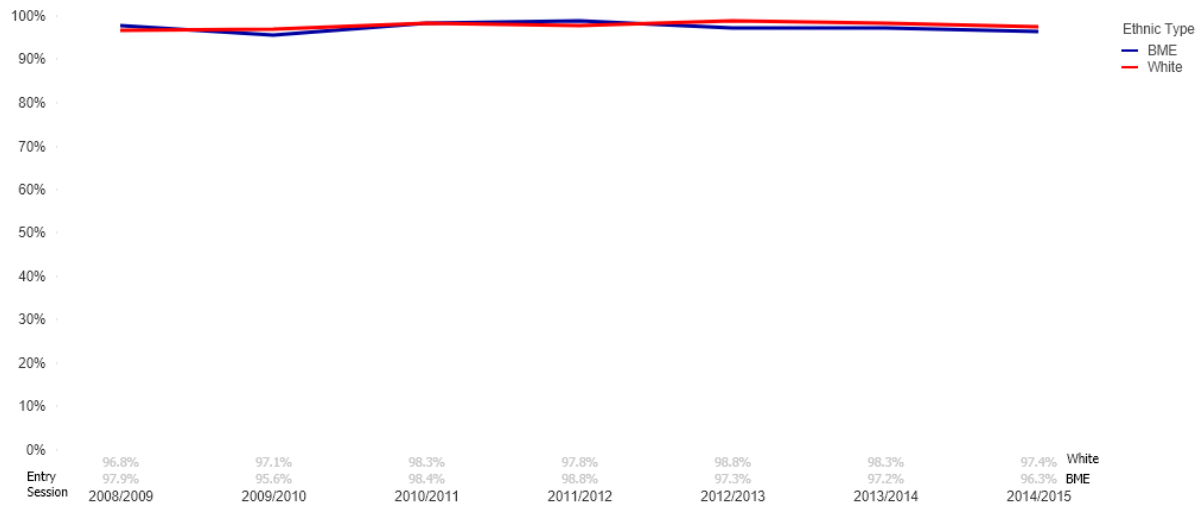


Figure A13: Proportion of non UK-domiciled undergraduate entrants achieving a 1st class or 2.1 honours degree, 2014/15 to 2018/19

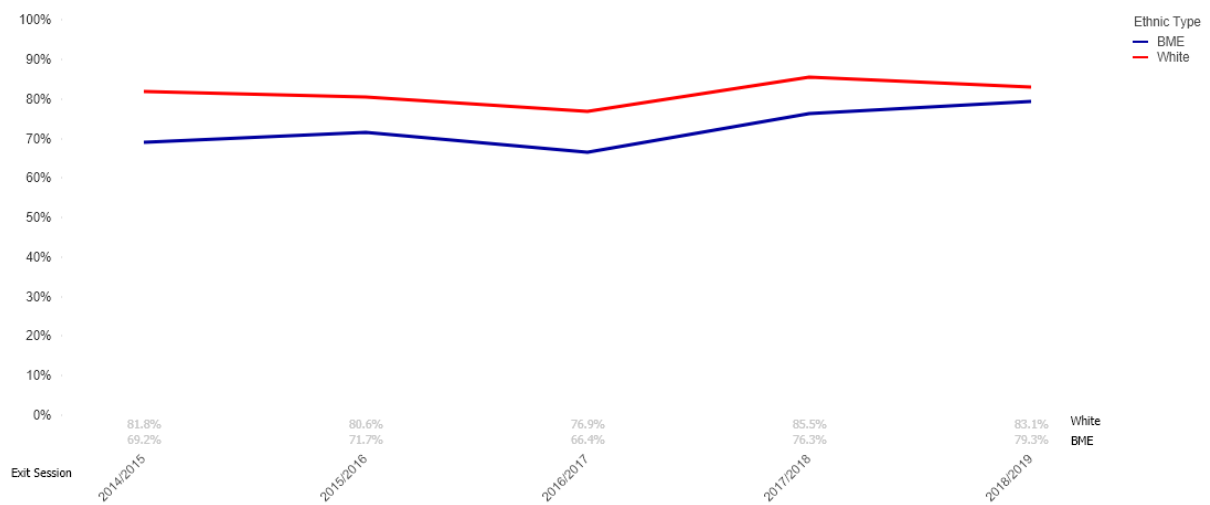


Table A4: Proportion of students achieving a 1<sup>st</sup> class or 2.1 honours degree, by ethnicity and School, five year average 2013/14 to 2017/18

School	BME		White		BME - White Difference in 1st/2.1 Outcome 2014/15 - 2018/19
	%	Number	%	Number	% - Points
Moray House School of Education	67.6%	34	67.0%	1315	<b>0.7%</b>
School of Chemistry	72.7%	77	74.6%	389	<b>-1.8%</b>
School of History, Classics and Archaeology	84.8%	92	87.5%	1341	<b>-2.7%</b>
School of Divinity	88.2%	17	91.4%	290	<b>-3.1%</b>
School of Social and Political Science	82.3%	181	85.7%	1091	<b>-3.4%</b>
School of Literatures, Languages and Cultures	86.6%	172	90.4%	1859	<b>-3.8%</b>
School of Health in Social Science	84.6%	13	88.7%	159	<b>-4.1%</b>
School of Informatics	74.8%	103	79.3%	421	<b>-4.6%</b>
School of Philosophy, Psychology and Language Sciences	84.7%	190	89.5%	1132	<b>-4.8%</b>
School of Law	83.3%	126	89.0%	670	<b>-5.6%</b>
School of Mathematics	75.4%	114	82.3%	356	<b>-6.9%</b>
School of Engineering	71.6%	366	78.9%	889	<b>-7.3%</b>
College of Science and Engineering	4.3%	46	12.3%	284	<b>-8.0%</b>
Business School	81.0%	248	90.9%	726	<b>-9.9%</b>
Deanery of Biomedical Sciences	80.4%	148	90.4%	596	<b>-10.0%</b>
School of Physics and Astronomy	60.0%	60	70.7%	410	<b>-10.7%</b>
Edinburgh College of Art	68.6%	334	80.0%	1835	<b>-11.4%</b>
School of Biological Sciences	68.1%	138	79.9%	548	<b>-11.8%</b>
School of Economics	78.0%	241	92.1%	534	<b>-14.1%</b>
Deanery of Clinical Sciences	66.7%	6	81.1%	37	<b>-14.4%</b>
School of Geosciences	68.9%	103	86.6%	896	<b>-17.7%</b>