

Equality, Diversity and Inclusion: Mainstreaming Report Summary of Student Data 2023

Introduction

Edinburgh Napier is a University with a diverse student population which continues to grow. We have over 15,000 students who study in the UK with a further 6,000 students studying at TNE partners or Online. We have a good track record in attracting and retaining a wide range of applicants, in particular those from deprived neighbourhoods and we are inclusive as a University and have a diverse mixture of young and mature students, those registered with a disability and a good gender split across a wide range of disciplines.

Approximately one third of our undergraduate student population is mature and over the age of 21 on entry to the University. We have an inclusive approach to student recruitment and through the admissions process mature students are admitted based on their experience, evidence that shows ability to study at degree level as well as formal qualifications which may have been obtained some time ago. Overall, the proportion of mature students aged over 21 has been increasing and this equates to approximately two-thirds of our on-campus student population (undergraduate and postgraduate students). One-third of our undergraduate entrants are direct entrants from college who typically are older while Programmes such as Nursing and our Graduate Apprenticeships attract a higher proportion of mature students. Students under the age of 21 are more likely to continue from year one to year two of their studies at Edinburgh Napier University compared with mature students although it is encouraging that this gap has dropped from 5.7 percentage points for those students who entered in 2019/20 to 0.8 percentage points for 2020/21 entrants who were present in the following year.

Students declaring a disability are well supported within the University. We welcome people with disabilities, long term health conditions, and specific learning difficulties, and are committed to providing students with positive support in all aspects of University life. The proportion of applicants who declare a disability continues to rise from 11.4% in 2017/18 to 15.9% in 2021/22 and the offers made to students declaring a disability

also continues to rise. The proportion of enrolled students with a disability is 14% and this compares to an average of 14.9% to students in other Scottish Universities. While studying at University, the outcomes of disabled students is broadly similar to those without a disability with continuation rates 88.7% for those registering a disability versus 90.1% for those without and the gap is not found to be statistically significant. For the past three years, the attainment of students with a registered disability achieving a first class or upper second degree (88.3% in 2021/22) has been above those students without a disability (83.4% in 2021/22) exemplifying the inclusive support provided to students at the University.

Edinburgh Napier has a racially diverse student population, with over a quarter of our students registering as Black, Asian or minority ethnicity (including UK-domiciled and overseas domiciled) studying on a UK-delivered programme of study. The proportion of enrolments of Black and minority ethnic (BME) group students who were UK-domiciled increased from 7.3% in 2017-18 to 9.9% in 2021-22. For comparison, the proportion of BME students studying in Universities in Scotland is 10.5%. The latest continuation rates show that BME students perform better than white students with 90.9% continuation from year one to year two compared to 89.7% of White students. For attainment, BME students do less well in attaining a first or upper second class honours degree, with white students achieving 84.3% and BME students achieving 78.5%. This difference was found to be statistically significant over a period of five years.

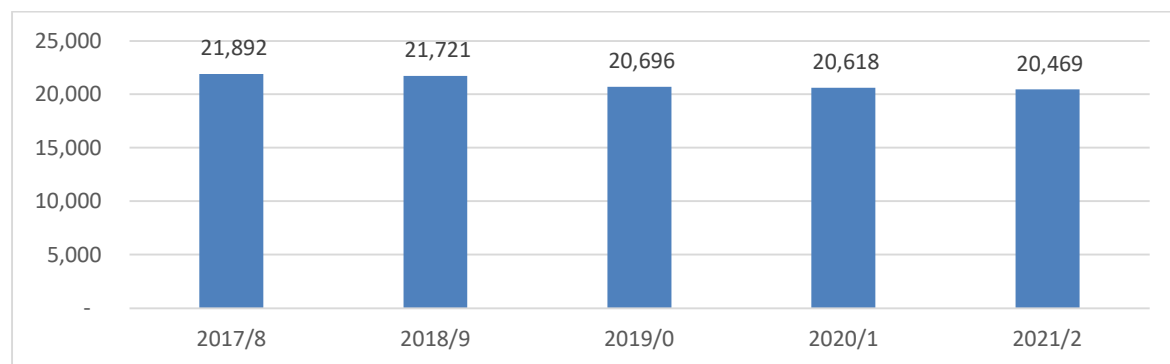
The proportion of female students studying at Edinburgh Napier University is 54.9% and this has remained broadly static for the last five years of enrolments reflecting the subject mix at Edinburgh Napier University. The subject areas that have the greatest imbalance of males and female entrants include Engineering and Technology (18.4% female), Computing (22.8% female), and Subjects Allied to Medicine (Nursing, 88.4% female). Continuation rates show that female students are more likely to continue from first to second year of their study with 92.2% of female students successfully completing compared with 86.7% of male students. For attainment, between 2017/18 and 2020/21 female students were more likely to achieve a good honours degree, although in 2021/22 the trend was reversed with more male students achieving good honours degrees (85.3% males compared to 81.2% female). The gender gap between gender attainment is the smallest it has been for three years and should be monitored. Across Scotland, the data shows that female graduates were more likely to be awarded a good honours degree than male graduates.

The purpose of this appendix is to provide the detailed student intake, continuation and attainment data for the equality dimensions of Age, Sex, Ethnicity and Disability for the student journey from application and offer through to enrolment and outcomes. This appendix also includes enrolment data for the protected characteristics Gender Identity, Religious Beliefs and Sexual Orientation. Unless otherwise stated, the populations used for this report are based on students enrolled on UK delivered courses that are taught on campus or, in the context of Covid-19, online. Ethnicity data is based on UK-domiciled students, for all other equality dimensions it is all students. Enrolment data contains all students, both undergraduate and postgraduate students while applications, continuation and good honours attainment data based on undergraduates only. Full definitions are given at the end of this appendix.

University Level Analysis

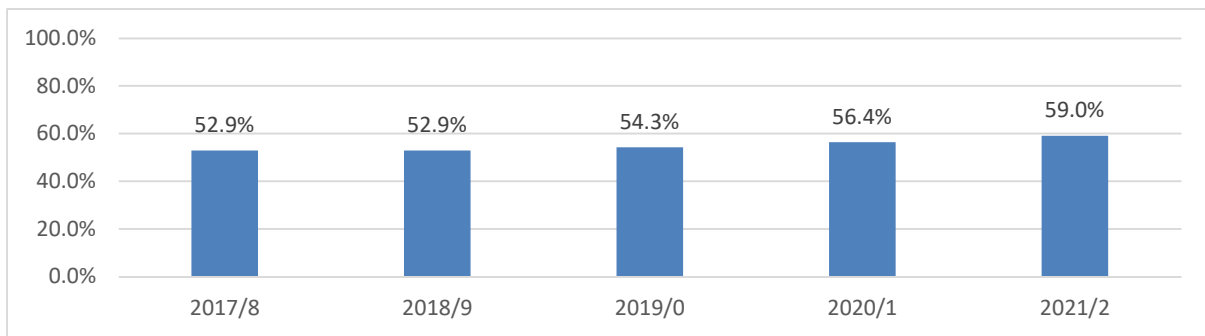
For context, University level figures are shown over the last five years in figures one to five. These show the overall University picture in terms of applications, offers, on-campus enrolments, continuation from first year and students graduating with good honours. These figures will be referred to in the relevant sections of the report for each of the equality dimensions.

Figure 1: Applications by academic year, 2017-18 to 2021-22



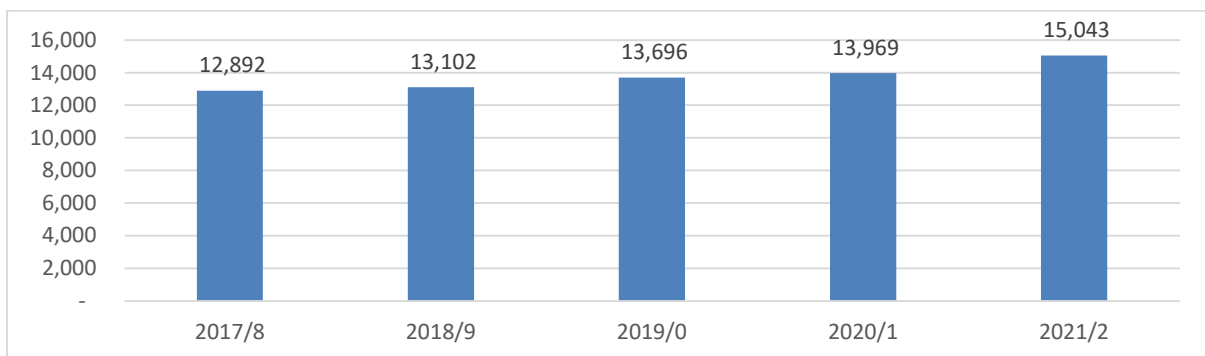
Across Edinburgh Napier University the number of applications dropped from 21,892 in 2017-18 to 20,469 in 2021-22.

Figure 2: Offer rate by academic year, 2017-18 to 2021-22



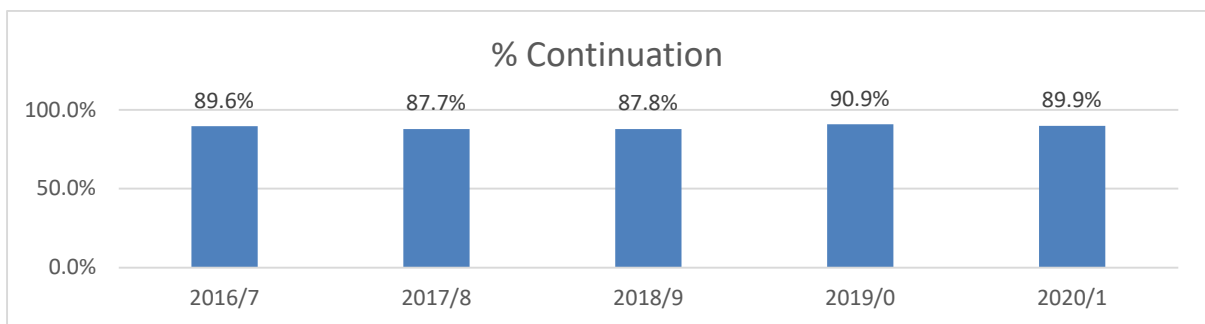
The offer rate increased from 52.9% in 2017-18 to 59.0% in 2021-22.

Figure 3: Enrolments by academic year, 2017-18 to 2021-22



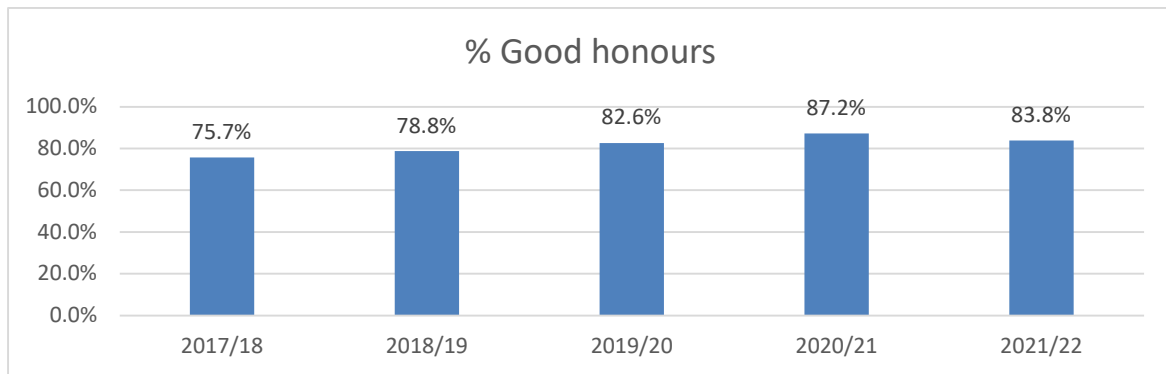
Enrolment numbers increased from 12,892 in 2017-18 to 15,043 in 2021-22.

Figure 4: Continuation rates by academic year, 2016-17 to 2020-21



At Edinburgh Napier University continuation rates increased from 89.6% in 2016-17 to 90.9% in 2019-20 and then dropped to 89.9% in 2020-21.

Figure 5: Attainment by academic year, 2017-18 to 2021-22



The proportion of good honours degrees increased from 75.7% in 2017-18 to 87.2% in 2020-21 and dropped to 83.8% in 2021-22.

1. Age

1.1 Applications

Table 1 shows the number and proportion of applications to full-time undergraduate courses by age. Overall, there has been a decrease in the number of applications across age groups in recent years decreasing from 21,891 in 2017-18 to 20,469 in 2021-22. In 2021-22, the proportion of under 21-year-olds applying for a place to study was higher (69.5%) than the proportion of applications aged 21 and over (30.5%). The gap between age groups has decreased from 44.2 percentage points in 2017-18 to 39.0 percentage points in 2020-21.

Table 1: Applications to full-time undergraduate courses at Edinburgh Napier University by age, 2017-18 to 2021-22

	Under 21	21 and over	Grand Total	% Under 21	% 21 and over
2017/8	15,774	6,117	21,891	72.1	27.9
2018/9	15,481	6,240	21,721	71.3	28.7
2019/0	14,637	6,059	20,696	70.7	29.3
2020/1	14,256	6,362	20,618	69.1	30.9
2021/2	14,236	6,233	20,469	69.5	30.5

Table 2 show the rates of offers made to applicants to full-time undergraduate courses by age. The data shows that across academic years applicants under the age of 21 were more likely to be offered a place to study than applicants aged 21 and over. The offer rates for under 21-year-olds increased by 6.6 percentage points and the offer rates of applicants aged 21 and over increased by 6.1 percentage points between 2017-18 and 2021-22.

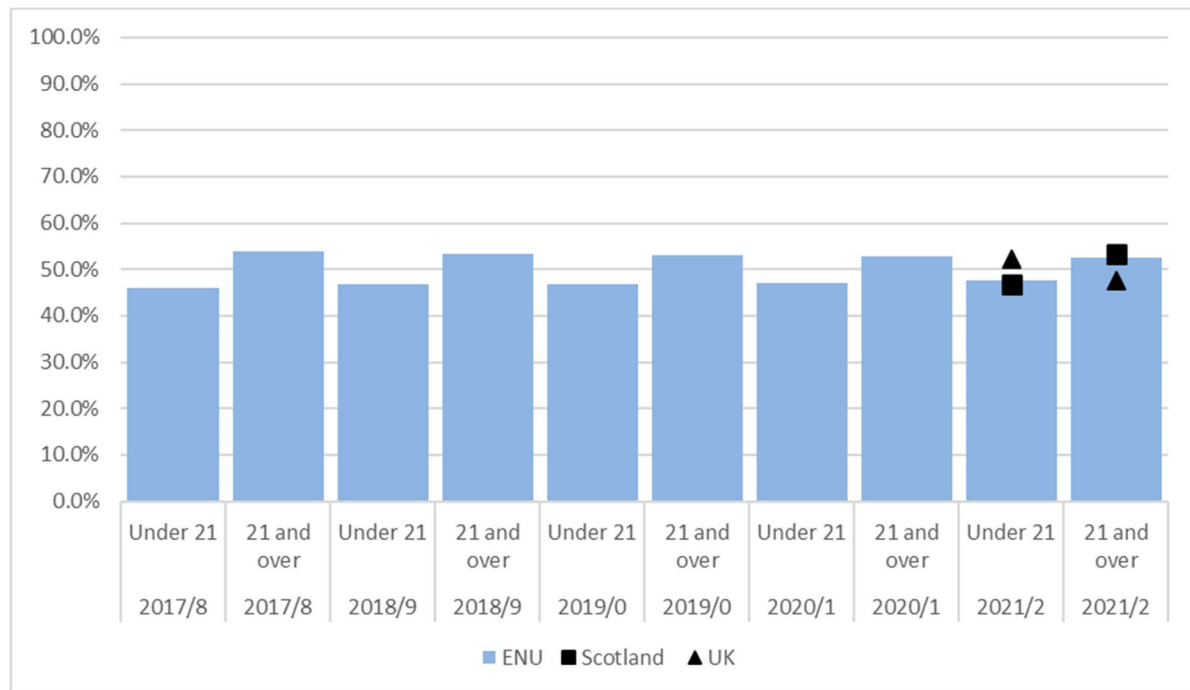
Table 2: Offer rates of applications to full-time undergraduate courses at Edinburgh Napier University by age, 2017-18 to 2021-22

	% Under 21	% 21 and over	% Grand total
2017/8	57.0	42.4	52.9
2018/9	56.6	43.7	52.9
2019/0	57.5	46.4	54.3
2020/1	60.4	47.6	56.4
2021/2	63.6	48.7	59.0

1.2 Enrolments

Figure 6 shows a breakdown of undergraduate enrolments by age. A higher number of students aged 21 and over were enrolled at Edinburgh Napier University compared to under 21-year-olds. As benchmark we applied the latest available sector data (2020-21) of Scottish and UK institutions to the academic year 2021-22.

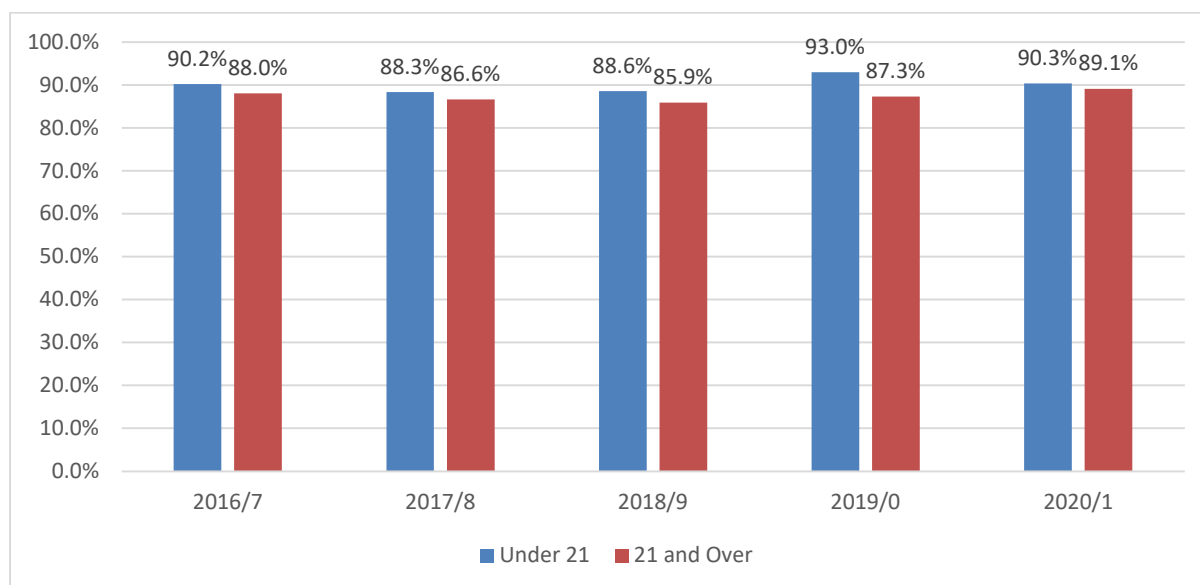
Figure 6: Undergraduate enrolments by Age by academic year, 2017-18 to 2021-22



1.3 Continuation

Figure 7 shows a breakdown of continuation rates of full-time UK-domiciled first-degree students by age. For under 21-year-olds continuation rates increased by 0.1 percentage points between 2016-17 and 2020-21. For students aged 21 and over the continuation rate increased by 1.1 percentage points over the same period.

Figure 7: Continuation rates of full-time UK-domiciled first-degree students at Edinburgh Napier University by age, 2016-17 to 2020-21¹



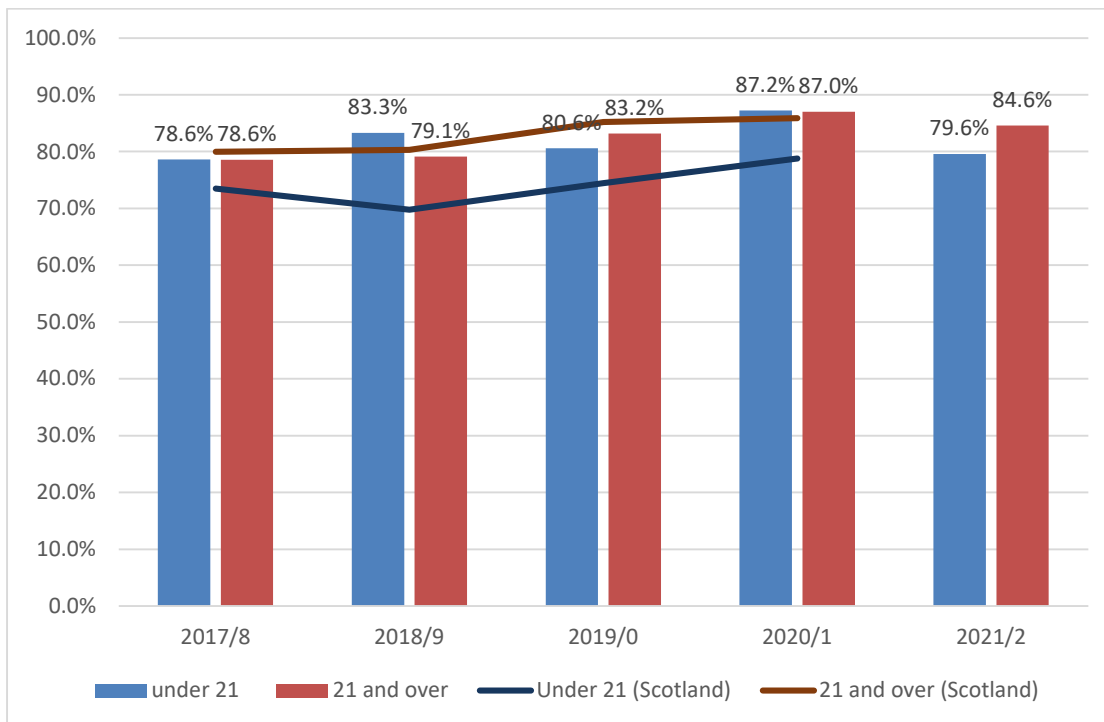
A chi-square test of independence was performed to examine the relationship between age and continuation over 5 years (from 2016-17 to 2020-21). The chi-square test showed that across the university there was a significant relationship between age and continuation $X^2(1, N = 13,757) = 21.75, p < .001$. Students under the age of 21 are more likely to continue their studies than students aged 21 and over. For the most recent academic year (2020-21), the chi-square test showed no significant relationship between age and continuation $X^2(1, N = 3,045) = 1.26, p = 0.26$.

1.4 Attainment

Figure 8 shows the number and proportions of graduates who received good honours degrees broken down by age. After an increase in the proportion of those who received a good honours degree across age groups between 2019-20 and 2020-21 decreased in 2021-22. In 2020-21 students aged 21 and over were almost equally likely to achieve a good honours degree (87.0%) than those under the age of 21 (87.2%) but in the following academic year the proportions dropped to 79.6% and 84.6% respectively.

¹ Students who start their studies in one year (e.g., 2019-20) either gain a recognised qualification at the end of their first year at the University or continue their studies in the following year (i.e., 2020-21)

Figure 8: Good honours degrees awarded to graduates at Edinburgh Napier University by age, 2017-18 to 2021-22



A chi-square test of independence was performed to examine the relationship between age and attainment over the period of 5 academic years (from 2016-17 to 2020-21). The chi-square test showed that there was no significant relationship between age and attainment $\chi^2 (1, N = 8,757) = .00, p = 1.00$.

2. Disability

2.1 Applications

Table 3 shows the proportions of applications to full-time undergraduate courses by declared disability. The data shows an increase in the proportion of applications made by applicants who declared a disability from 11.4% in 2017-18 to 15.9% in 2021-22.

Table 3: Applications to full-time undergraduate courses at Edinburgh Napier University by disability, 2017-18 to 2021-22

	Disability	No Disability	Grand Total	% Disability	% No Disability
2017/8	2,485	19,295	21,780	11.4	88.6
2018/9	2,623	19,025	21,648	12.1	87.9
2019/0	2,726	17,912	20,638	13.2	86.8
2020/1	2,954	17,612	20,566	14.4	85.6
2021/2	3,243	17,175	20,418	15.9	84.1

Table 4: Offer rates of applications to full-time undergraduate courses at Edinburgh Napier University by disability, 2017-18 to 2021-22

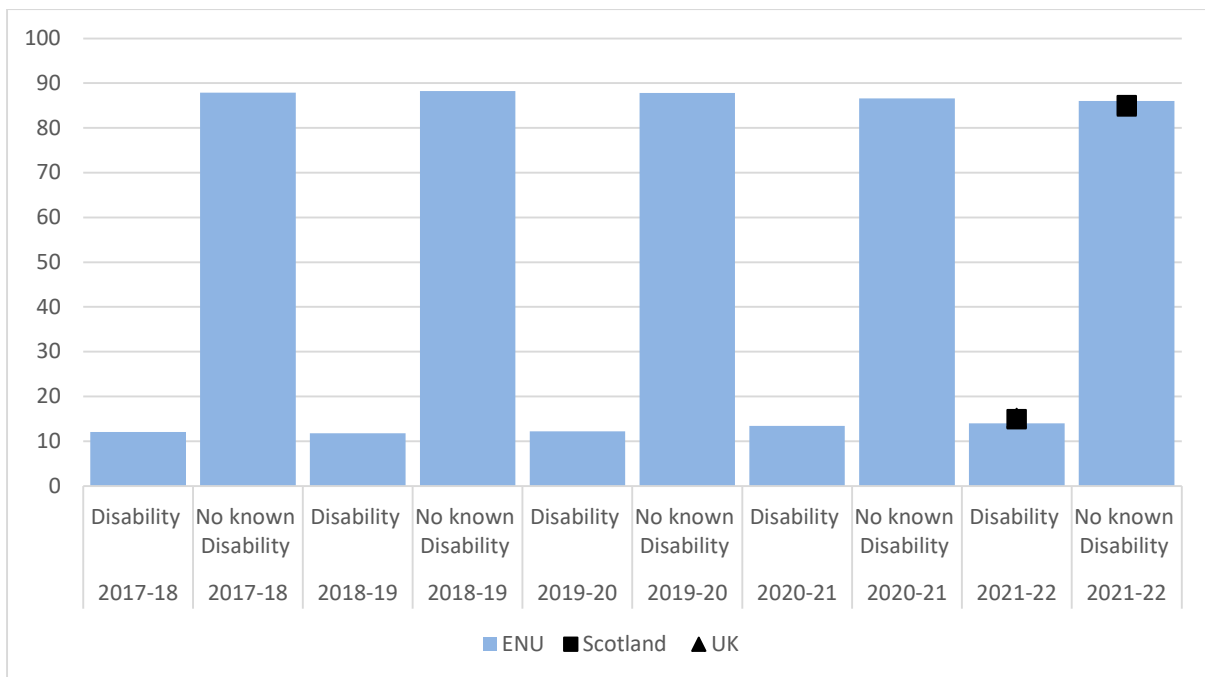
	% Disability	% No known disability	% Grand total
2017/8	53.6	52.9	53.0
2018/9	53.2	52.9	52.9
2019/0	55.9	54.1	54.3
2020/1	55.1	56.7	56.5
2021/2	56.3	59.6	59.1

Table 4 shows the rates of offers made to applications to full-time undergraduate courses by disability. The offer rate for applicants with declared disability increased from 53.6% in 2017-18 to 56.3% in 2021-22. Applicants with declared disability are now more likely to get an offer to study at Edinburgh Napier University than in previous years. Offer rates for applicants with no known disability increased from 52.9% in 2017-18 to 59.6% 2021-22.

2.2 Enrolments

The proportion of enrolments of students with disabilities at university increased from 12.1% in 2017-18 to 14.0% in 2021-22, a difference of 1.9 percentage points (Figure 9). However, the proportion of students with declared disability at Edinburgh Napier University has been lower than in Scotland (14.9%) and the UK (15.2%).

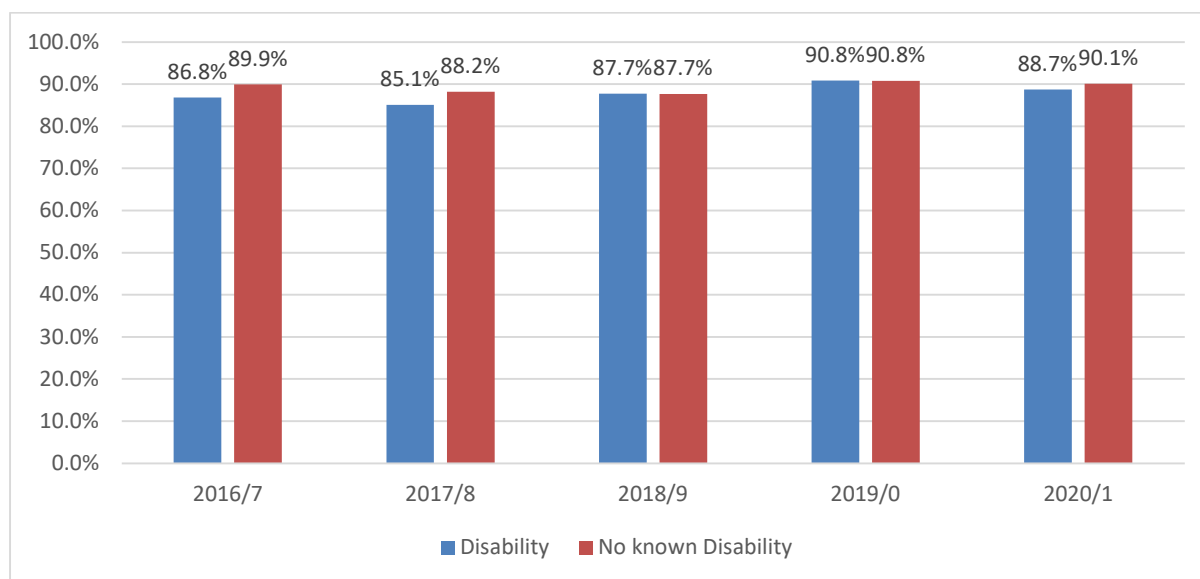
Figure 9: Enrolments at Edinburgh Napier University by disability status, 2017-18 to 2021-22



2.3 Continuation

Figure 10 shows a breakdown of continuation rates of full-time UK-domiciled first-degree students by disability. While continuation rates were the same for both student groups (90.8%) in 2019-20 they dropped to 88.7% for students with declared disability and 90.1% to those with no declared disability in 2020-21.

Figure 10: Continuation rates of full-time UK-domiciled first-degree students at Edinburgh Napier University by disability, 2017-18 to 2021-22

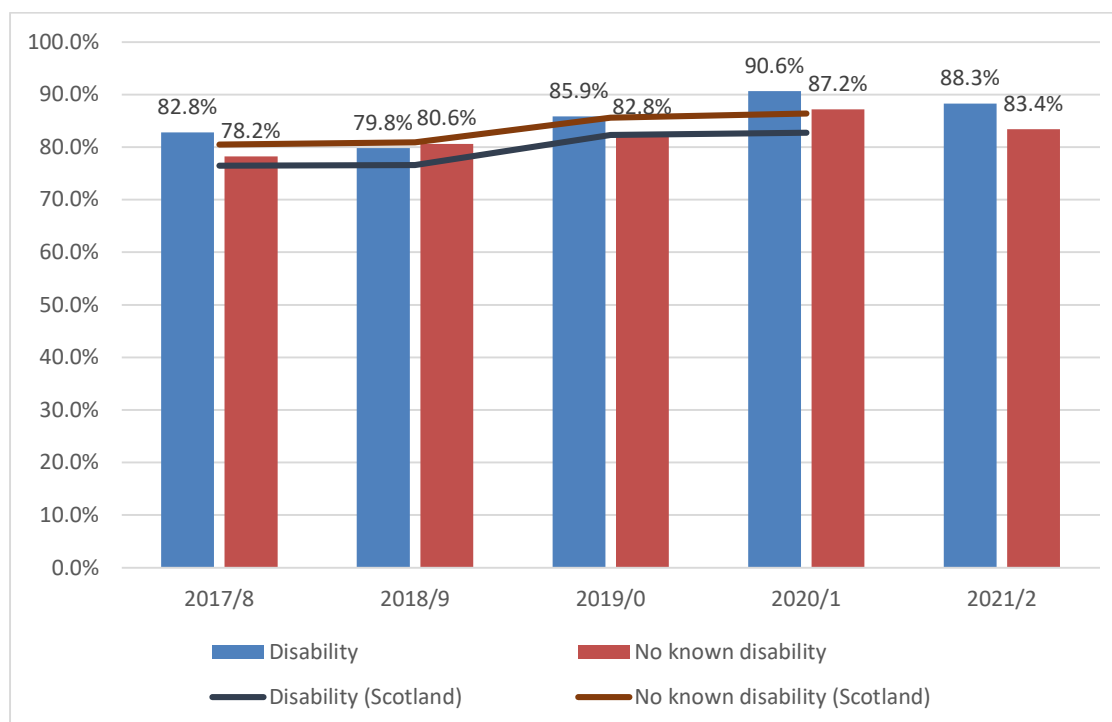


A chi-square test was performed to examine the relationship between disability and continuation over 5 academic years. The relationship between the two variables was not significant, $\chi^2 (1, N = 13,758) = 3.47, p = .06$. Statistically students with disability are not more or less likely to continue their studies than students without disability. For the most recent academic year (2020-21), the chi-square test showed a non-significant relationship between disability and continuation, $\chi^2 (1, N = 3,046) = 0.85, p = .36$.

2.4 Attainment

Figure 11 shows the proportion of graduates who received good honours degrees broken down by disability. Attainment rates of students with declared disability and no known disability varied across academic years. In recent years students with declared disability were more likely to achieve a good honours degree than students with no known disability. In 2021-22, students with declared disability (88.3%) outperformed students with no known disability (83.4%), which was a difference of 4.9 percentage points. Benchmarking data from other Scottish universities show a different pattern. Across Scotland, students with no known disability are more likely to achieve a good honours degree.

Figure 11: Good honours degrees awarded to graduates at Edinburgh Napier University by disability, 2017-18 to 2021-22



A chi-square test was performed to examine the relationship between disability and achieving a good honours degree over 5 academic years. The relationship between these variables was significant, $\chi^2 (1, N = 8,563) = 8.40, p < .001$. Students with declared disability were more likely to be awarded a good honours degree than students with no known disability.

3. Ethnicity

3.1 Applications

Data on the ethnicity of applicants was not provided by UCAS at the time of application decision-making but is available at the end of each cycle. Figures presented here used the end of cycle figures provided by UCAS.

A chi-square test of independence was performed to examine the relationship between ethnicity and receiving an offer to study at Edinburgh Napier University over 5 years of application data (2017-18 to 2021-22). The chi-square analysis based on UCAS application data showed no significant relationship between ethnicity and offers made $\chi^2 (1, N = 85,825) = 3.28, p = .07$. The table below shows the counts of offers and rejections (Table 5).

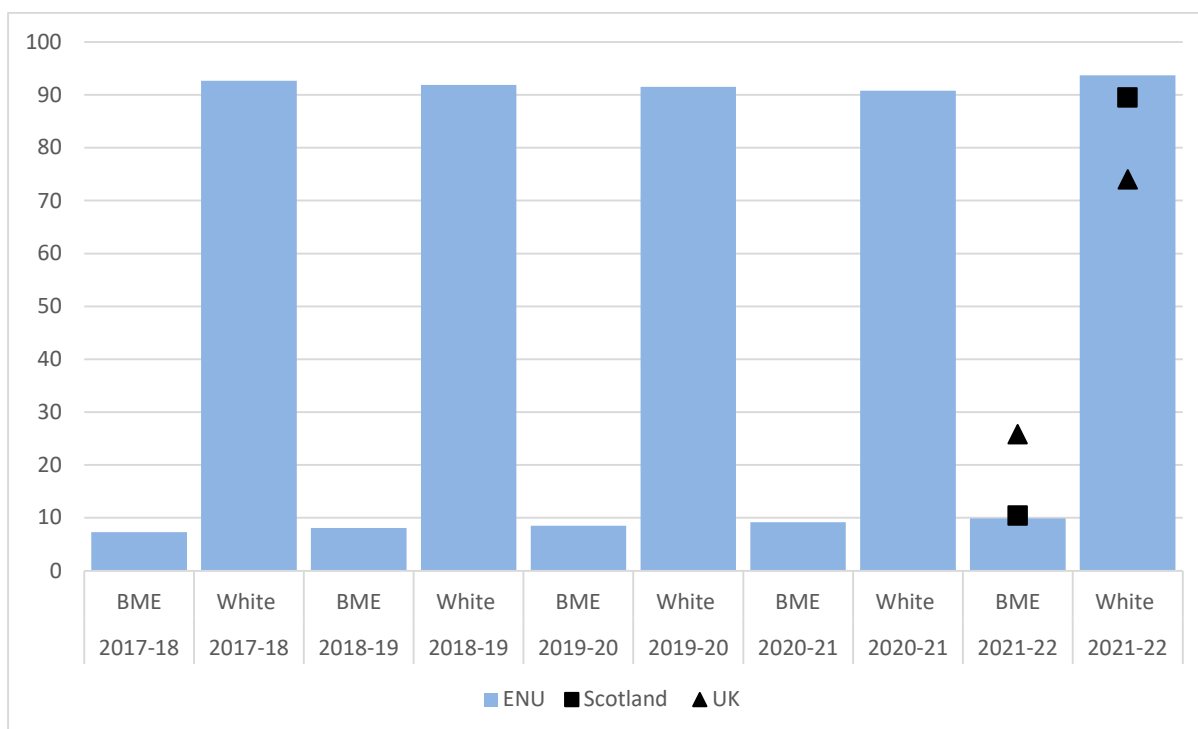
Table 5: Offer counts over 5 years

	Offers	Rejections	Grand total
BME	4,195	3,870	8,065
White	43,125	34,615	77,740
Grand Total	47,320	38,485	85,805

3.2 Enrolments

The overall proportion of BME students on campus at Edinburgh Napier University in 2021-22 was 26.0%. However, in this report ethnicity data is based on UK-domiciled students only. Figure 13 shows enrolments broken down by ethnicity. The proportion of enrolments of Black and minority ethnic (BME) group students increased from 7.3% in 2017-18 to 9.9% in 2021-22.

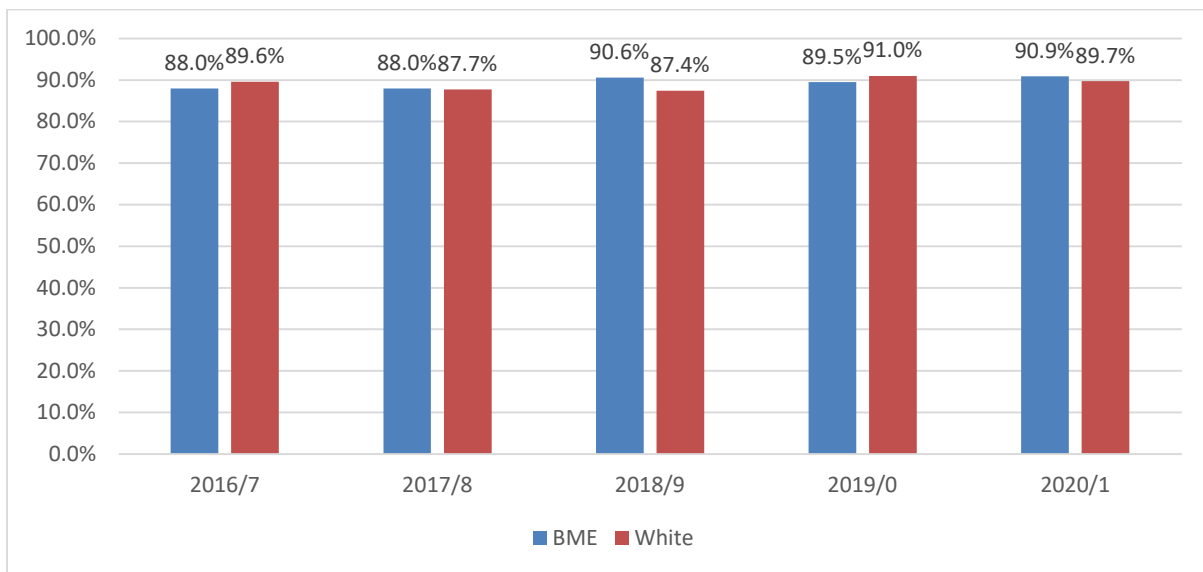
Figure 13: Enrolments of UK-domiciled students at Edinburgh Napier University by ethnicity, 2017-18 to 2021-22



3.3 Continuation

Figure 14 shows continuation rates of full-time UK-domiciled first-degree students broken down by ethnicity. Continuation rates have increased from 88.0% (2016-17) to 90.9% (2020-21) for BME students and from 89.6% to 89.7% for white students. In 2020-21, continuation rates for BME students were 1.2 percentage points higher than for white students.

Figure 14: Continuation rates of full-time UK-domiciled first-degree students at Edinburgh Napier University by ethnicity, 2016-17 to 2020-21

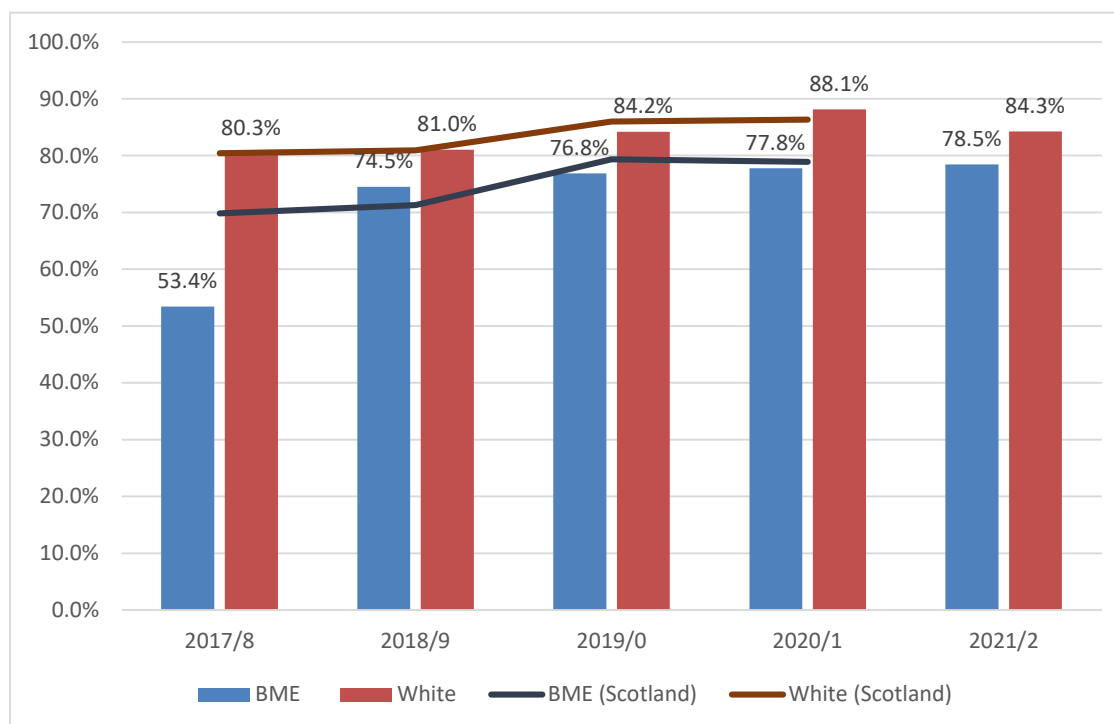


A chi-square test was performed to examine the relationship between ethnicity and continuation over 5 academic years. The relationship between the two variables was not significant, $\chi^2(1, N = 13,680) = .01, p = .77$. No association between ethnicity and continuation was found. For the most recent academic year (2020-21), the chi-square test showed a non-significant relationship between ethnicity and continuation, $\chi^2(1, N = 3,027) = 0.40, p = .53$.

3.4 Attainment

Figure 15 shows the proportions of good honours degrees awarded to UK-domiciled graduates by ethnicity. Overall, white students were more likely to achieve a good honours degree than BME students.

Figure 15: Good honours degrees awarded to UK-domiciled graduates at Edinburgh Napier University by ethnicity, 2017-18 to 2021-22



A chi-square test was performed to examine the relationship between ethnicity and achieving a good honours degree at Edinburgh Napier University. The relationship was significant, $\chi^2 (1, N = 8,202) = 247.26, p < .001$. BME students were less likely to be awarded a good honours degree than white students.

4. Gender

4.1 Applications

Table 5 shows the number of applications to full-time undergraduate courses broken down by gender. The figures show that females have been more likely than males to apply for a place to study at Edinburgh Napier University. In 2021-22 there was a gap of 20.0 percentage points between female (60.0%) and male applicants (40.0%).

Table 5: Applications to full-time undergraduate courses at Edinburgh Napier University by gender, 2017-18 to 2021-22

	Female	Male	Grand Total	% Female	% Male
2017/8	12,644	9,243	21,887	57.8	42.2
2018/9	12,761	8,951	21,712	58.8	41.2
2019/0	12,335	8,356	20,691	59.6	40.4
2020/1	12,368	8,245	20,613	60.0	40.0
2021/2	12,272	8,189	20,461	60.0	40.0

Table 6 shows the offer rates of applications to full-time undergraduate courses broken down by gender. The figures show that male applicants were more likely to receive an offer to study at Edinburgh Napier University than female applicants. In 2021-22, the gap was 8.8 percentage points.

Table 6: Offer rates of applications to full-time undergraduate courses at Edinburgh Napier University by gender, 2017-18 to 2021-22

	% Female	% Male	% Grand total
2017/8	49.0	58.3	52.9
2018/9	49.5	57.6	52.9
2019/0	50.3	60.2	54.3
2020/1	52.4	62.6	56.4
2021/2	55.5	64.3	59.0

4.2 Enrolments

Figure 16 shows student enrolments broken down by gender. The data shows that female students were more likely to be enrolled on a course at Edinburgh Napier University. The gap has narrowed in recent years. The gap has decreased from 16.2 percentage points in 2017-18 to 9.8 percentage points in 2021-22. The figures are largely in line with the Scotland and UK wide figures.

Figure 16: Enrolments at Edinburgh Napier University by gender, 2017-18 to 2021-22

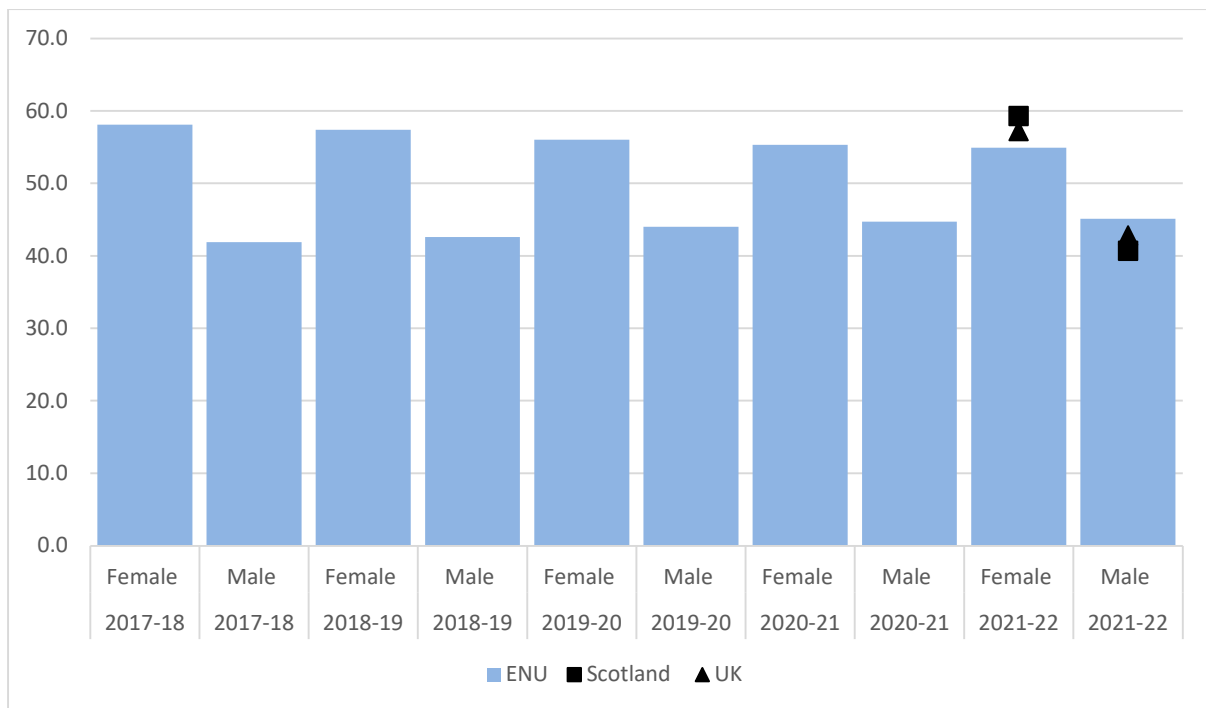


Figure 17 shows the proportion of female entrants into each subject area in Edinburgh Napier University for 2021-22. The subject areas that have the greatest imbalance of males and female entrants include Engineering and Technology (18.4% female), Computing (22.8% female), and Subjects Allied to Medicine (Nursing) (88.4% female).

Figure 17: Proportion of female entrants by subject area, 2021-22

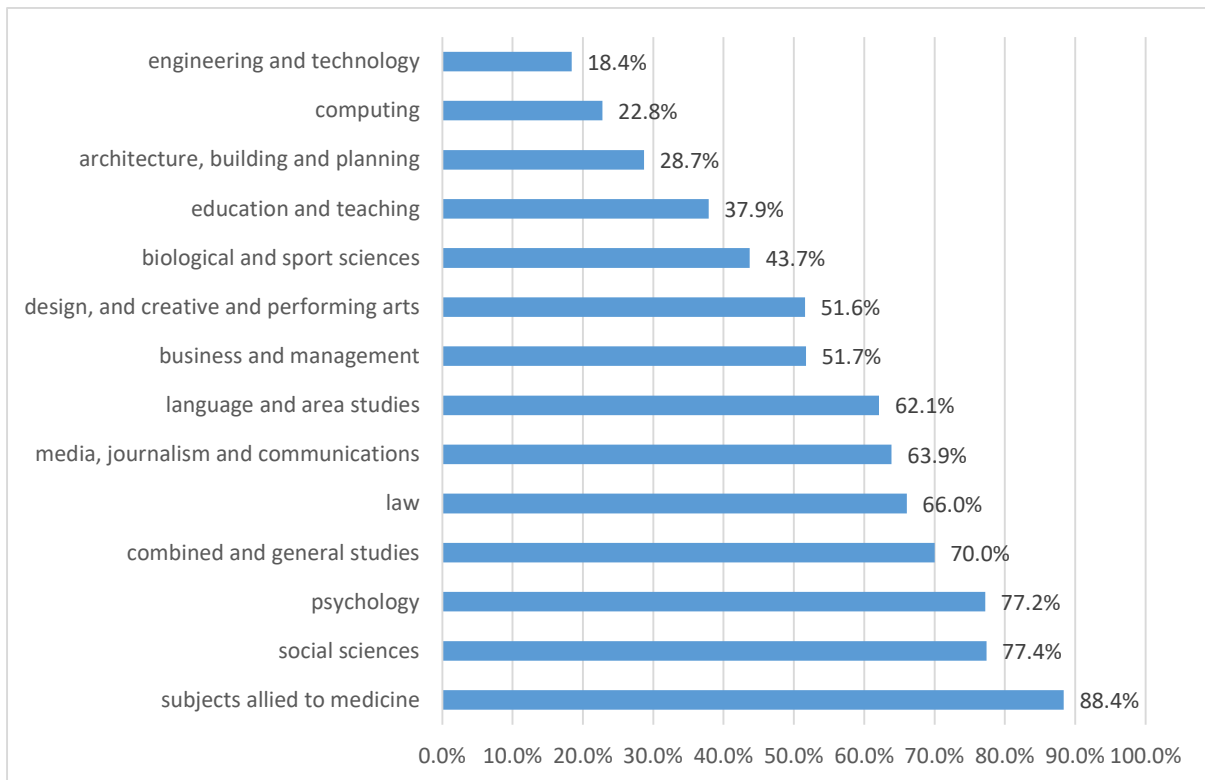


Figure 18: Proportion of female entrants by in subjects with large gender differences, 2018-19 to 2021-22

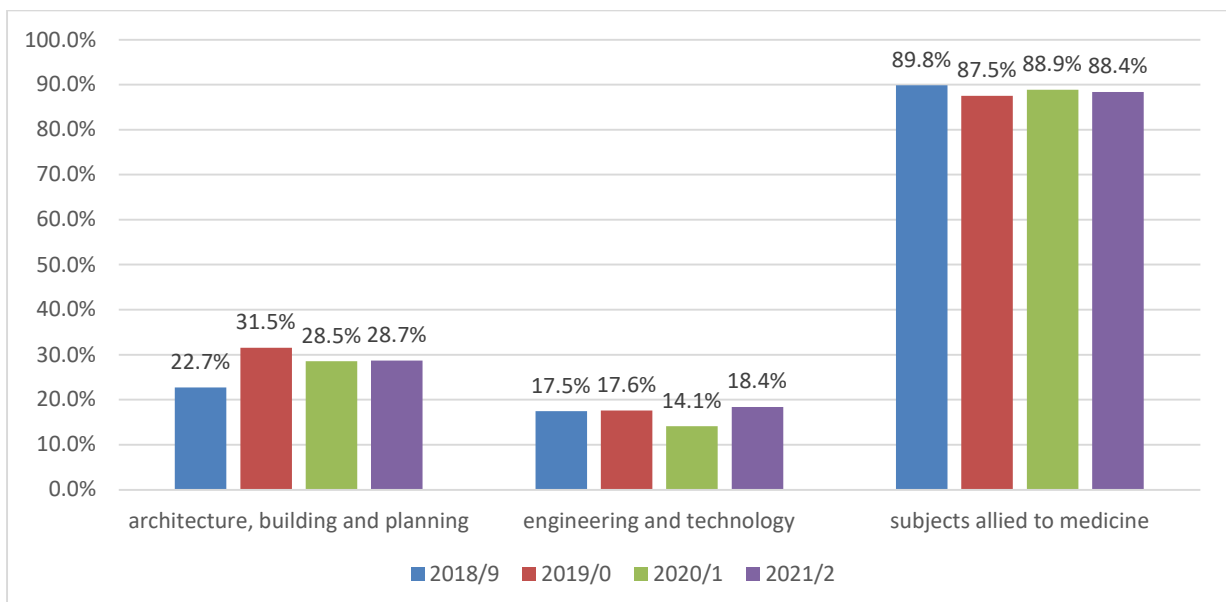
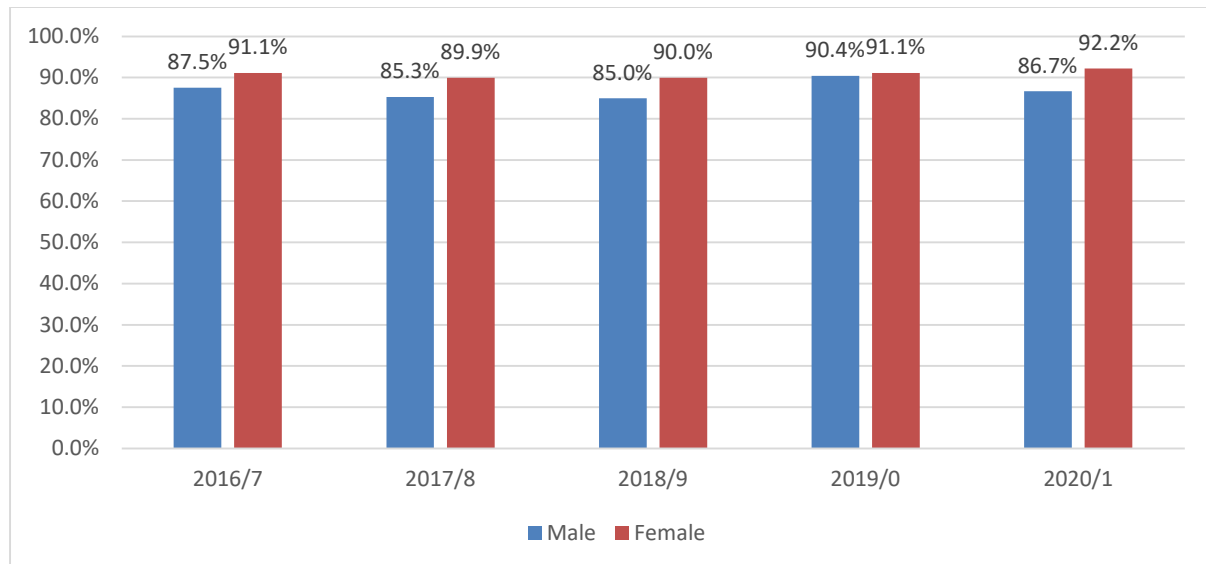


Figure 18 shows the proportion of female entrants in subject areas with the largest gender differences. The proportion of female entrants was lowest in Engineering and Technology and has increased from 17.5% in 2018-19 to 18.4% in 2021-22. There was an increase in the proportion of female entrants in Architecture, Building and Planning from 22.7% in 2018-19 to 28.7% in 2021-22. The proportion of female students in the female dominated subject area Subject allied to Medicine (Nursing) decreased slightly from 89.8% to 88.4% over four years.

4.3. Continuation

Figure 19 shows continuation rates of full-time UK-domiciled first-degree students broken down by gender. The data shows that overall continuation rates were higher for female students than for male students. However, the gap between male and female students' continuation rates increased from 0.7 percentage points in 2019-20 to 5.5 percentage points in 2020-21.

Figure 19: Continuation rates of full-time UK-domiciled first-degree students at Edinburgh Napier University by gender, 2016-17 to 2020-21



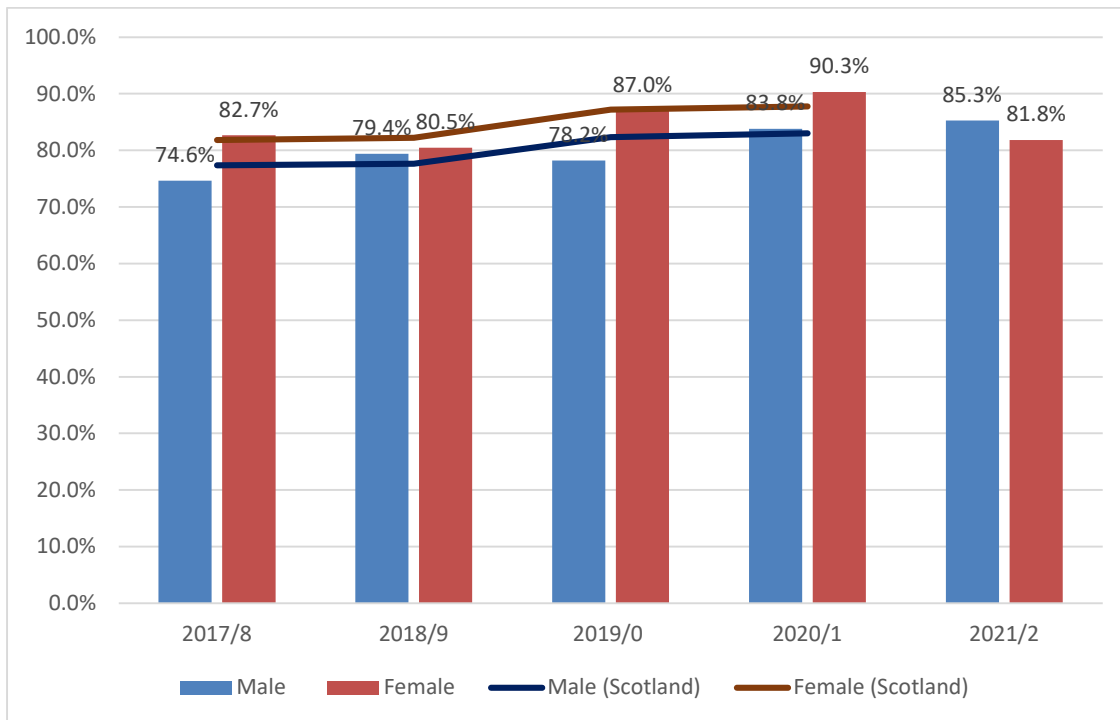
A chi-square test showed that across the university there was a significant association between student sex and continuation over 5 academic years $\chi^2 (1, N = 13,756) = 55.33, p < .001$. Female students were more likely to continue their studies than male students. For the most recent academic year (2020-21), the chi-square test showed a significant relationship between sex and continuation, $\chi^2 (1, N = 3,045) = 24.21, p < .001$.

4.4 Attainment

Figure 20 shows the proportion of good honours degrees awarded to graduates broken down by gender. Between 2017/18 and 2020/21 female students were more likely to achieve a good honours degree, although in 2021/22 the trend was reversed with more male students achieving good honours degrees (85.3% males compared to 81.2% female). The gender gap between gender attainment is the smallest it has been for three years and should be monitored. A chi-square test showed that aggregated over five academic years there was a significant association between gender and attainment $X^2(1, N = 8,752) = 53.21, p = <.001$.

Across Scotland, the data shows that female graduates were more likely to be awarded a good honours degree than male graduates.

Figure 20: Good honours degrees awarded to graduates at Edinburgh Napier University by gender, 2017-18 to 2021-2



Other Protected Characteristics

Table 7: Enrolments by gender identity², 2017-18 to 2021-22

	No	Yes	Grand Total	% No	% Yes
2017/18	10	12,799	12,809	0.1%	99.9%
2018/19	9	12,955	12,964	0.1%	99.9%
2019/20	8	13,517	13,525	0.1%	99.9%
2020/21	11	13,671	13,682	0.1%	99.9%
2021/22	7	14,649	14,656	0.0%	100.0%

Table 7 shows enrolments by gender identity. In 2021-2, 7 students (0.00%) declared that their gender identity does not match the sex they were assigned at birth.

Table 8: Enrolments by religious beliefs, 2017-18 to 2021-22

	Any other religion or belief	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	No religion	Sikh	Spiritual	Grand Total
2017/18	116	70	4,004	178	23	405	7,659	20	149	12,624
2018/19	124	80	3,796	242	25	441	7,778	33	152	12,671
2019/20	125	75	3,844	523	21	587	7,828	54	149	13,206
2020/21	150	70	3,702	629	24	727	7,872	77	164	13,415
2021/22	197	60	4,072	693	23	1,038	8,072	73	141	14,369

	% Any other religion or belief	% Buddhist	% Christian	% Hindu	% Jewish	% Muslim	% No religion	% Sikh	% Spiritual
2017/18	0.9%	0.6%	31.7%	1.4%	0.2%	3.2%	60.7%	0.2%	1.2%
2018/19	1.0%	0.6%	30.0%	1.9%	0.2%	3.5%	61.4%	0.3%	1.2%
2019/20	0.9%	0.6%	29.1%	4.0%	0.2%	4.4%	59.3%	0.4%	1.1%
2020/21	1.1%	0.5%	27.6%	4.7%	0.2%	5.4%	58.7%	0.6%	1.2%
2021/22	1.4%	0.4%	28.3%	4.8%	0.2%	7.2%	56.2%	0.5%	1.0%

Table 8 shows enrolments by religious beliefs. In 2021-22 most students have no religion (56.2%) or are Christian (28.3%). However, in recent years these numbers have been going down. There has been an increase in the proportion of Hindu students from 1.4% in 2017-18 to 4.8% in 2021-22. The proportion of Muslim students increased from 3.2% to 7.2% over the same period.

² Does gender identity match the biological sex they were assigned at birth?

Table 9: Enrolments by sexual orientation, 2017-18 to 2021-22

	Bisexual	Gay Man	Gay Woman /Lesbian	Heterosexual	Other	Grand Total
2017/18	462	233	137	11,090	178	12,100
2018/19	609	263	140	11,024	211	12,247
2019/20	821	247	156	11,076	289	12,589
2020/21	965	225	133	10,940	382	12,645
2021/22	1,162	178	109	11,491	568	13,508

	% Bisexual	% Gay Man	% Gay Woman /Lesbian	% Heterosexual	% Other
2017/18	3.8%	1.9%	1.1%	91.7%	1.5%
2018/19	5.0%	2.1%	1.1%	90.0%	1.7%
2019/20	6.5%	2.0%	1.2%	88.0%	2.3%
2020/21	7.6%	1.8%	1.1%	86.5%	3.0%
2021/22	8.6%	1.3%	0.8%	85.1%	4.2%

Table 9 shows enrolments broken down by sexual orientation. The proportion of heterosexual students has reduced from 91.7% in 2017-18 to 85.1% in 2021-22. There has been an increase in the proportion of bisexual students from 3.8% to 8.6% over this period.

Definitions

Applications

Applications to full-time undergraduate courses to Edinburgh Napier University. It includes applicants from all domiciles.

Attainment

Includes data from all graduates who were awarded an honours undergraduate degree with degree classification for courses delivered in the UK. It includes graduates from all domiciles.

Equality dimensions

Age, Disability and **Sex** data includes students from all domiciles. **Ethnicity** data is based on UK-domiciled students only.

Good honours degree

A degree obtained which is either a first-class Honours or Upper Second-Class Honours degree.

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.

Continuation

Includes full-time UK-domiciled first-degree students who either gain a recognised qualification at the end of their first year or return for their second year of study at Edinburgh Napier University.

Continuation rate

Proportion of students who return for a second year of study. Continuation figures include continuing students as well as students who obtained a recognised qualification. Students who

started in one academic year (e.g., 2017-18) continue their studies into the following year (e.g., 2018-19). That is why continuation figures are always one year behind other student figures (e.g., enrolments, attainment).

Enrolments

Enrolments to courses at undergraduate and postgraduate level delivered in the UK. The mode of study can be full- or part-time. Students from all domiciles are included.