

# UCAS Undergraduate data

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## Introduction

These notes have been created to help you use the UCAS Undergraduate data published on [ucas.com](https://ucas.com). The notes include information on the coverage of the UCAS undergraduate data, with changes over the cycles and definitions.

## Coverage of UCAS Undergraduate data

For people living in England, Northern Ireland and Wales, UCAS Undergraduate covers the overwhelming majority of full-time provision at higher education providers (HEPs). Statistics relating to these countries in the data resources can be taken as being close to all recruitment to full-time undergraduate higher education.

In Scotland there is a substantial section of provision that is not included in UCAS Undergraduate's figures. This is mostly full-time higher education provided in further education colleges, which represents around one third of young full-time undergraduate study in Scotland. This proportion varies by geography and background within Scotland. Accordingly, the statistics on UCAS acceptances in these data resources reflect only that majority full-time undergraduate study which uses UCAS.

## Changes to the coverage of UCAS Undergraduate data

### Adjustment

From the 2009 cycle, the Adjustment period was introduced, allowing applicants who had met and exceeded their conditional firm offer to find an alternative course. Each cycle the Adjustment period runs from A level results day until the end of August. Applicants have five full days from the start of A level results day, or from meeting and exceeding their offer conditions, in which to change to an alternative course.

### Art and design Route B

In 2010, the sequential process of applying to art and design courses, known as Route B, ceased. Previously, applicants could make up to three applications to art and design courses in order of preference, with only one choice referred at a time. Data up to the 2010 cycle included all Route B applications, even if they hadn't been referred. From 2010, all applications to art and design courses have been made through the main scheme, and are referred to all providers at the same time.

## Centralised Applications to Nursing and Midwifery Training Clearing House

For the 2010 cycle, the Centralised Applications to Nursing and Midwifery Training Clearing House (CATCH) was incorporated into the UCAS Undergraduate admissions scheme. Data from 2010 onwards includes nursing and midwifery diploma courses in Scotland.

## Nursing and Midwifery Admissions Service

For the 2008 cycle, the Nursing and Midwifery Admissions Service (NMAS) ceased as a stand-alone service and was included in the UCAS Undergraduate admissions scheme. As a result, data for 2008 onwards includes applications and acceptances to Advanced Diploma of Nursing, Diploma of Nursing and Midwifery, Graduate Diploma of Nursing, and midwifery courses in England.

## UCAS Teacher Training

From the 2015 cycle onwards, applications to postgraduate teacher training programmes in Scotland were included in the UCAS Undergraduate admissions scheme, previously these were recruited through UCAS Teacher Training.

## Reduction to the number of main scheme applications

In 2008, the number of applications an applicant could make through the main scheme (the main UCAS Undergraduate application scheme through which providers/courses can be applied to) changed from six to five.

## Reporting for Scotland in UCAS Undergraduate data

In addition to the approximate one third of young full-time undergraduate study in Scotland which is not included in UCAS Undergraduate's figures, a number of changes through time should be borne in mind when considering the data pertaining to Scotland, particularly when looking at more than one cycle.

As indicated above, from 2010 onwards, applications for nursing and midwifery diploma courses in Scotland were incorporated into UCAS Undergraduate data. From the 2015 cycle onwards, applications for postgraduate teacher training programmes in Scotland were also included in UCAS Undergraduate.

The number of Records of Prior Acceptance (RPAs) can vary from cycle to cycle. In 2014, there were fewer very late acceptances than in other cycles recorded in the UCAS Undergraduate data, for some Scottish providers.

## Definitions

The following provides the definitions of terms used throughout the UCAS Undergraduate data outputs. It is important to check individual outputs for notes specifically for them.

### Acceptance route

Applicants accepted (placed) on a course will have been accepted through one of the following routes:

- firm choice: the applicant has been accepted to their first choice
- insurance choice: the applicant has been accepted to their second choice
- other main scheme choice: 'insurance choice' and 'firm choice' values are based on the applicant's response to an offer as at 30 June deadline. There are 10,000 - 20,000 acceptances to a main scheme choice each year where the applicant has not responded, or is awaiting an offer, by 30 June deadline. These acceptances are classified as 'other main scheme choice'
- Extra: applicants who held no offers after using all of their main scheme choices are placed through a choice made through the Extra scheme
- Adjustment: applicants who have met and exceeded the conditions of their firm choice choose to take up an alternative offer
- main Scheme Clearing: an applicant was unsuccessful in the main scheme and subsequently found a place through Clearing
- direct to Clearing: the applicant applied and was placed through Clearing without an initial application through the main scheme
- RPA: an application is submitted to UCAS by a provider when an offer has already been accepted by the applicant

### Accepted applicant

An applicant who at the end of the cycle has been placed for entry into higher education.

### Adjustment

From 2009 cycle, the Adjustment period was introduced allowing applicants who had met and exceeded their conditional firm offer to find an alternative course.

### Age

All analytical data resources use 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 31 August, for Northern Ireland on 1 July, and for Scotland on 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 is used.

## Applicant

A person who has made an application in the UCAS system.

## Base population estimates

The population estimates used to calculate entry rates in UCAS Undergraduate reports are based upon Office for National Statistics Mid-Year Estimates and National Population Projections. For 16 to 20 year olds the estimates are obtained by ageing 15 year olds from the appropriate number of years earlier. This approach avoids the estimates being susceptible to changes in net migration (including overseas students) during these ages. Older ages are obtained from the mid-year estimates and national population projections without ageing. In both cases the estimates are adjusted from age at mid-year to age on the country-specific reference dates, using the monthly distribution of births.

## Clearing

An acceptance route available late in the application cycle. Applications received after 30 June deadline are entered directly into Clearing. Applicants may use Clearing if they were unsuccessful in the main scheme or had not made an initial application through the main scheme.

## Deadlines

Providers must give equal consideration to applications received by the relevant deadline. Applications received after the relevant deadline can be considered at the provider's discretion. There are three on-time application deadlines for courses in the UCAS Undergraduate scheme:

- **15 October deadline**  
Application deadline for most medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine and veterinary science courses, and for all courses at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.
- **15 January deadline**  
Application deadline for all courses, except those with a 15 October and 24 March deadline.
- **24 March deadline**  
Application deadline for art and design courses, except those listed with a 15 January deadline.
- **30 June deadline**  
The main scheme closes on 30 June. A 30 June applicant applied by the 30 June deadline and was able to submit choices through the main scheme.

## Decline

An offer made by a provider which has been declined by the applicant.

### Defer (deferred)

Most acceptances are into the academic year that starts immediately at the end of the cycle, for example into 2015-16 from the 2015 application cycle. Acceptances can also be deferred for entry into the following academic year, for example into 2016-17 from the 2015 cycle. These are called deferred acceptances.

### Domicile

Applicant's declared area of permanent residence. The domicile may be reported at different levels within the data resources. It should be noted that the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man have been assigned as 'Not EU'.

### Entry rates

Number of acceptances from a UCAS application cycle divided by the estimated base population.

### Ethnic group

Ethnic origin as declared by the applicant. Please note: ethnic origin is captured for UK-domiciled applicants only.

### Extra

An acceptance route where the applicants who held no offers after using all five main scheme choices, make additional choices.

### Firm

An offer made by a provider which has been confirmed by the applicant as their first choice.

### Insurance

An offer made by a provider which has been confirmed by the applicant as their second choice, in case the conditions of the firm choice are not met.

### Main scheme

The main UCAS application scheme through which up to five providers/courses can be applied to. Prior to the 2008 cycle, up to six providers/courses could be applied to. The main scheme opens in September, and closes to new applications on 30 June the following year. Within a set timeframe, dependent on when the application was referred to the provider, a decision is given as to whether an offer is made or the choice is unsuccessful.

### Offer

Provider decision to offer a place to an applicant. These can be either conditional (dependent on achieving specified academic and/or other criteria), or unconditional (no further requirements to be met).

## Offer rate

The proportion of applications that receive an offer.

## POLAR3

Developed by the Office for Students (OfS), 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. It is, therefore, 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. Analysis reports prior to 2015 used POLAR2.

Updates in geographical classifications may result in small changes to the POLAR3 quintile assignment of applicants between reporting cycles.

## POLAR4

Developed by the Office for Students (OfS), POLAR4 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).

POLAR4 is based on the participation rates of young people between 2009 and 2014, who entered higher education between 2009-10 and 2014-15. It is, therefore, 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.

Updates in geographical classifications may result in small changes to the POLAR4 quintile assignment of applicants between reporting cycles.

## Record of Prior Acceptance

The provider informs UCAS of applicants accepted outside of the normal application process through the 'Record of Prior Acceptance' (RPA) route. In general, RPAs may be submitted by providers throughout the majority of the cycle.

Data resources that report total acceptances (rather than acceptances from applicants who applied before 30 June), may include very late acceptances recorded through the RPA route.

The number of RPAs can vary from cycle to cycle. In 2014, there were fewer very late acceptances than in other cycles recorded in the UCAS Undergraduate data, for some Scottish providers.

### Reply

Applicant response to any offers received, this could be firm, insurance or decline.

### SIMD16

Scottish index of multiple deprivation (SIMD) for 2016 identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across Scotland, providing a relative measure of deprivation amongst 6,976 small areas (data zones) based on seven 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.

SIMD16 is only defined for applicants domiciled in Scotland. SIMD was updated to SIMD16 for the 2017 cycle onwards and so figures are not comparable to those previously published.

### Subject groups

The Joint Academic Coding System (JACS) has been utilised since 2002. Each course is assigned up to three valid JACS subject codes and a course balance indicator by UCAS, which are available for review by the provider. The course is assigned a subject based on these JACS subject codes and balance indicator.

Over time, UCAS has used several different subject classifications. Between 2007 and 2011 the subject codes assigned to each course were from the JACS2 classification. JACS3 versions of the subject categories have been approximated for 2007 to 2011 to allow consistent time series.

### Tariff

A numerical summary of qualification level.

### Tariff group

Provider groups based on the average levels of attainment of their UK 18 year old accepted applicants (summarised through UCAS Tariff points) in recent cycles. Each group of providers (higher, medium, lower) account for around a third of all UK 18 year old acceptances.