

# BVC Provider Data 2009/10

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BAR  
STANDARDS  
BOARD

REGULATING BARRISTERS

## An analysis of full-time students enrolled on the 2009/10 BVC

The General Council of the Bar of England and Wales

BVC statistical report

July 2011

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Research Department

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# Introduction

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The Bar Standards Board (BSB) is committed to providing clear and transparent statistical data at every level of the barrister profession; including the training stages. The provision of accurate data by the providers of the then Bar Vocational Course (BVC), now Bar Professional Training Course (BPTC), is key to enabling effective monitoring and analysis of the course so that these requirements are met. This is in line with BSB regulatory objectives, public equality duties, and good practice.

This report presents an analysis of the data relating to the backgrounds of those students who enrolled on the full-time course in the academic year 2009-10 and supplied monitoring data to the BVC/BPTC providers. The data contained within this report was supplied by each of the course providers at an aggregate level. The data supplied to the BSB by providers is anonymous.

The title 'Bar Professional Training Course' replaced the 'Bar Vocational Course' (BVC) in September 2010. This change of title was a recommendation of the Bar Standards Board Review of the Bar Vocational Course, led by Derek Wood QC which reported in July 2008.<sup>1</sup> From September 2010 the BPTC was offered by nine different providers at 11 locations around England and Wales:

**BPP Law School London**

**BPP Law School Leeds**

**Cardiff Law School**

**The College of Law London**

**The College of Law Birmingham**

**The City Law School**

**Kaplan Law School<sup>2</sup>**

**Manchester Metropolitan University**

**Nottingham Law School**

**The University of Northumbria at Newcastle**

**University of the West of England at Bristol**

**Figure 1: BVC/BPTC Providers**

The BVC/BPTC follows the UK conventional academic year format. Where missing data is listed in the report no data was provided by the student to their provider for that category.

Percentages in the charts and tables presented in the course of this report are represented to the nearest whole number or decimal places where appropriate.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.barstandardsboard.org.uk/assets/documents/BVC%20Report%20with%20annexes.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> Kaplan Law School began providing the BPTC in 2010 so their first cohort of students will finish in 2011; hence they are not included in this report.

# Summary: Key Facts of BVC student data in 2009/10

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## The Bar Vocational Course: Profile of full-time students 2009/10

This report provides details on the composition of full-time students who enrolled in 2009/10 on the BVC and illustrates and identifies key facts relating to student enrolment, examination and demographic information. The key statistics for 2009/10 are outlined below:

### Students in 2009/10

- a) There were 2,540 applications to study for the BVC commencing in 2009/10;
- b) Total validated places were 2,162;
- c) Total actual enrolled students were 1,509;
- d) 59.4% of applicants secured a place;
- e) 83% of validated places were filled representing 17% under-recruitment by providers of the BVC;
- f) 53% (805) of students were women;
- g) 47% (704) of students were men;
- h) 42.8% (647) of all students were BME;
- i) 48.1% (727) of all students were white;
- j) 8.9% (135) of students did not disclose their ethnicity;
- k) 26% (258) of UK domiciled students were BME;
- l) 68% (681) of UK domiciled students were white;
- m) 6.2% (94) of students declared a disability;
- n) 25% (386) of students were aged 25 years or over;
- o) 10% (165) of students held a First Class degree;
- p) 52% (798) of students held an Upper Second Class degree;
- q) 23% (361) of students held a Lower Second Class degree;
- r) 0.3% (5) of students held a Third Class Degree;<sup>3</sup>
- s) The 'second sit' (final) pass rate was 87%;
- t) The 'first sit' pass rate was 68%;
- u) The pass rate for UK domiciled students was 87%;
- v) The pass rate for EU domiciled students was 91%;
- w) The pass rate for non-EU domiciled students was 74%;
- x) The pass rate for men and women was the same, 87%; and
- y) 9% of men achieved 'Outstanding'; women, 6%.

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<sup>3</sup> Entry to the Bar Course with a Third Class degree is only possible subject to a successful application to the BSB for discretion

# 1 BVC/BPTC Equality and Diversity Monitoring

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- 1.1 The Bar Council and BSB are committed to ensuring that their public sector equality duties are met and that students have fair and equal access to the profession.
- 1.2 The BSB stipulates that providers of the BVC/BPTC 'must operate an admissions policy that is fair, based on merit, and non-discriminatory. Applications from all sections of society (regardless of race, gender, disability, age or religion/belief) should be welcomed as long as requirements are met.'<sup>4</sup>
- 1.3 The Bar Council and BSB are committed to widening access to the Bar as highlighted in the report of the Entry to the Bar Working Party chaired by Lord Neuberger in 2007 where it is stated that 'it is not only unfair if access to the Bar is much more difficult for someone with these attributes wanting to become a barrister, if he or she comes from a disadvantaged group. It is also damaging to our society and our culture. That is partly because any palpable unfairnesses or inequalities would undermine respect for, and confidence in, the Bar. It is also because, if the pool from which candidates are selected is small, then many of the most able people will be prevented from being barristers which results in a less effective Bar as a whole. Of course, the inherently unequal nature of many aspects of our society, notably in education, financial means and social background, may well mean that it is impossible to ensure a completely even playing field for everybody. However, that is no excuse for not seeking to improve the present situation as much as is possible. Indeed, it underlines the need to do so. And that is what we are aiming to achieve.'<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> *Course Specification Requirements and Guidance* [BPTC]: Bar Standards Boards, p.76.

<sup>5</sup> *Entry to the Bar Working Party Final Report* [Report of Working Group chaired by Lord Neuberger] (2007) General Council of the Bar, p.18.

1.4 The students that apply and are enrolled on the BVC/BPTC are diverse in terms of many of the protected characteristics in Section 149 of the Public Sector Equality Duty.<sup>6</sup> To reflect changes in legislation, information relating to all eight protected characteristics is now collected for the current (on-going) pupillage registration year, 2010/11.<sup>7</sup> Plans to collect data for BPTC students relating to all of the protected characteristics are being made for forthcoming years. Developments to the online application process should enable easier collection of this data from the point of application through to the correlation of successful applicants upon enrolment.

1.5 The data presented in this report covers:

- Age;
- Disability;
- Ethnicity (broken down by UK, EU and International jurisdictions);
- Student jurisdiction; and
- Gender.

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<sup>6</sup> The eight protected characteristics as stated in Section 149 of the Public Sector Equality Duty are as follows: age; disability; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation. For further information on BPTC applicants see Carney, C. *An analysis of the backgrounds of BPTC applicants in 2009/10*, Research Department, The General Council of the Bar of England and Wales, (June 2011).

<sup>7</sup> Sauboorah, J., *An analysis of the backgrounds of pupils registered in 2009/10*, Research Department, The General Council of the Bar of England and Wales, (June 2011).

## 2 The BVC/BPTC: The Vocational Stage in Training for the Bar

### Background and Context

- 2.1 There are three stages that must be completed in order to qualify as a practising barrister in England and Wales. The BVC/BPTC is the second stage in training for the Bar.

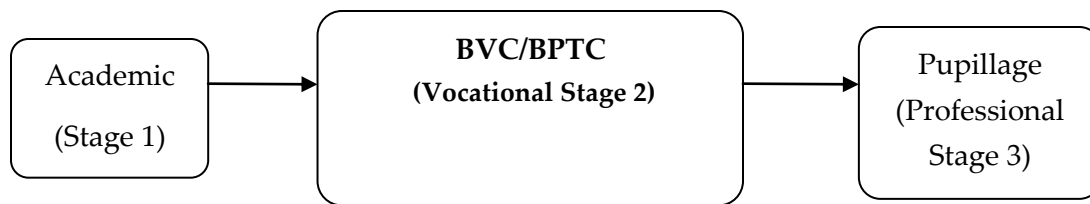


Figure 2: Stages in training for the Bar

- 2.2 The Bar Vocational Course (BVC), now the Bar Professional Training Course (BPTC), forms the vocational stage of training for the Bar and is stage two (of three) in training for the Bar.

### Purpose of the BVC/BPTC

- 2.3 The *Bar Professional Training Course Handbook* specifies that,
- 2.4 ‘The purpose of the BPTC is to enable students, building on their prior learning, to acquire and develop the skills, knowledge and values to become effective members of the Bar of England and Wales. As part of the continuum of training, from the academic stage through to pupillage and continuing professional development of practising barristers, it acts as the bridge between the academic study of law and the practice of law. It aims to move the student from the classroom to the courtroom. It is, therefore, different in its culture and the nature of its demands from that of the academic stage of training, the Qualifying Law Degree or CPE. The BPTC must reflect the requirements of this stage of training in terms of the standards to be met by those who provide the course, and the standards that are to be attained by students before they can be recognised as having successfully completed the course.’
- 2.5 Securing pupillage is very competitive and over the last few years that competition has increased. The majority of those who pass the Bar Course apply for pupillage in the UK or in their home jurisdiction if they are a non-UK or EU citizen.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Following closure of the Tier 1 post study work route in 2010, new rules apply to Non-European Economic Area (EEA) citizens who wish to apply for pupillage in England and Wales. Under the UK Border Agency’s points based system, all non-EEA individuals who intend to enter the UK to undertake pupillage or mini pupillage must obtain their leave to enter under Tier 5 (Government Approved Exchange), having first successfully applied to the Bar Council for a Certificate of Sponsorship. Please visit the [Bar Council website](#) for more information.



## Aims

The overarching aims of the BVC/BPTC are:

- to prepare students of the Inns of Court for pupillage at the Bar of England and Wales;<sup>9</sup>
- to enable students of the Inns from international jurisdictions to acquire the skills required for pupillage at the Bar of England and Wales, thereby assisting them to undertake further training or practice in their home jurisdiction.

## Objectives

Specific objectives of the course are:

- to bridge the gap between the academic study of law and the practice of law;
- to provide the foundation for the development of excellence in advocacy;
- to inculcate a professional and ethical approach to practice as a barrister;
- to prepare students for practice in a culturally diverse society;
- to prepare students for the further training to be given in pupillage;
- to equip students to perform competently in matters in which they are likely to be briefed during pupillage; and
- to lay the foundation for future practice, whether in chambers or as an employed barrister and to encourage students to take responsibility for their own professional development.

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<sup>9</sup> For more information on the Inns of Court please see this link: <http://www.barcouncil.org.uk/about/innsocourt/>

### 3 BVC/BPTC Admission Requirements

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- 3.1 The admission of an individual applicant to the Bar Course is managed by the provider but subject to fulfilment of the entry requirements to the course as required by the BSB. There is a presumption that the applicant will be able to complete the course successfully and have the potential to progress eventually to practise at the Bar.
- 3.2 The BPTC lasts 30 weeks for full-time students. Part-time students take the course over two academic years. Entry to the course is limited to students who have completed the Academic stage (a Qualifying Law Degree or Non-Law Degree plus CPE/GDL). Graduates with a Third Class degree are excluded unless the regulator decides, in the light of the individual's circumstances, to exercise discretion in his or her favour and allow the student to register.<sup>10</sup>
- 3.3 Applications to the Bar Course must be made via the online application system.<sup>11</sup>
- 3.4 Providers must abide by the minimum requirements for admission to the course, as set down and amended from time to time by the Bar Standards Board.
- 3.5 Entry requirements are summarised as follows:
- Completion of the Academic Stage
  - (Qualifying Law Degree or non Law Degree plus CPE/GDL)
  - Membership of an Inn of Court
  - Proficiency in the English Language
  - Subject to LSB approval and favourable pilot results, it is planned that when the BPTC online application system opens in 2012 a minimum of a threshold pass in the BSB aptitude entry test will be required.

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<sup>10</sup> <http://www.barstandardsboard.org.uk/assets/documents/BVC%20Report%20with%20annexes.pdf>

<sup>11</sup> For more information, please see <https://www.barprofessionaltraining.org.uk/s4/oa/candidates/start.asp>

## 4 BVC Enrolment Data

- 4.1 The BSB subjects each BVC/BPTC provider to a validation process. This procedure ensures that the provider meets the minimum standards required to offer the course to students. BSB approval of an institution to offer the course is only granted when course outcomes, content and resources comply with the specifications outlined by the BSB's Wood Report.<sup>12</sup>
- 4.2 Figure 3 shows three of the providers (BPP Law School London and Leeds, Cardiff Law School and The University of Northumbria at Newcastle) recruited more students than they had originally applied to offer places to. This compares with lower student enrolment (against the number of validated places applied for) at the remaining providers. In total 1,509 students commenced the BVC in 2009/10 out of a total of 1,818 validated places.

BVC/BPTC Provider	Number of BSB Validated Places	Number of Students Enrolled	% of validated places filled
BPP Law School London	264	318	120%
BPP Law School Leeds	48	57	119%
Cardiff Law School	72	75	104%
The College of Law London	240	235	98%
The College of Law Birmingham	96	84	88%
The City Law School	650	334	51%
Manchester Metropolitan University	108	104	96%
Nottingham Law School	120	92	77%
The University of Northumbria at Newcastle	100	104	104%
University of the West of England at Bristol	120	106	88%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1818</b>	<b>1509</b>	<b>83%</b>

Figure 3: Provider enrolment data matrix

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.barstandardsboard.org.uk/Educationandtraining/aboutthebvc/>

4.3 Figure 4 below shows the proportion of enrolments on the BVC by provider.

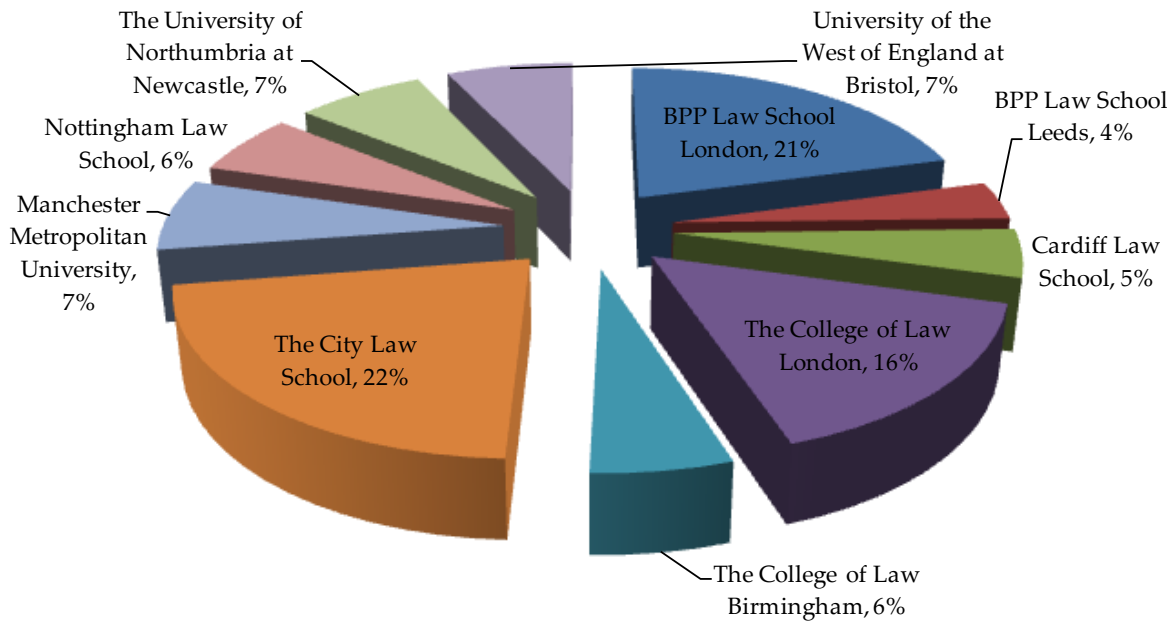


Figure 4: Actual student enrolment

4.4 What is shown in Figure 5 below is the proportion of BVC places (as validated by the BSB) broken down by provider and how enrolment would have been distributed had the amount of validated places matched students on the course.

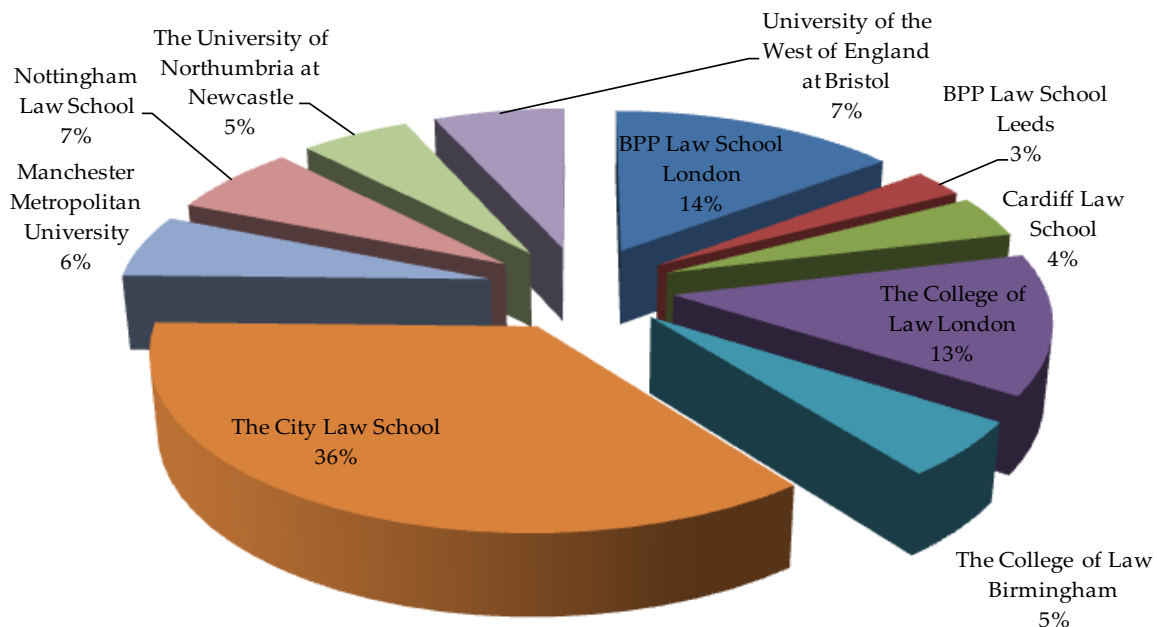
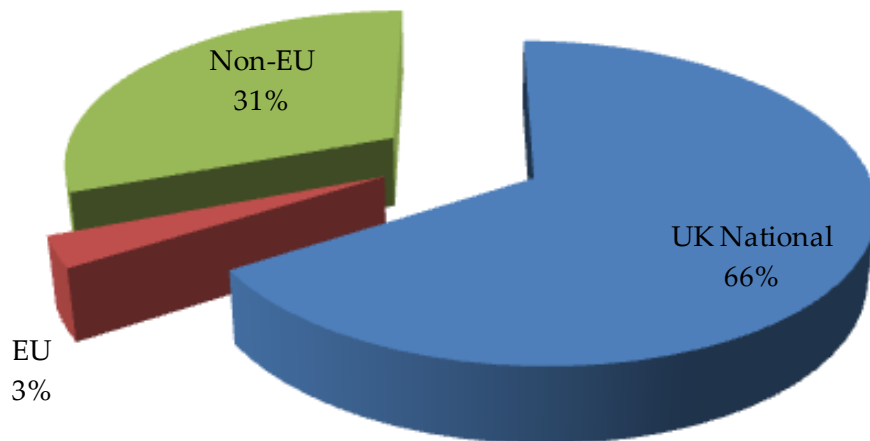


Figure 5: Provider validated places

## 5 BVC Student Jurisdiction

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- 5.1 Figure 6 shows that two thirds (66%) of students enrolled on the BVC in 2009/10 were categorised as Home students and domiciled in the UK. Just under a third (31%) of students were from International Non-EU jurisdictions and 3% were EU students.



**Figure 6: Student jurisdiction**

- 5.2 The proportions of students from the UK domiciled, EU and Non-EU categories are further broken down by course provider and are shown overleaf in Figure 7.

5.3 The provider with the highest proportion of UK domiciled students was The College of Law, Birmingham with 85.7%. The provider with the highest proportion of Non-UK domiciled students was The University of Northumbria at Newcastle with 67.3%.

BVC/BPTC Provider	% of UK Domiciled Students	% of EU Domiciled Students	% of Non-EU Domiciled Students (International)
BPP Law School London	68.8%	5.3%	25.7%
BPP Law School Leeds	59.6%	1.7%	38.6%
Cardiff Law School	48%	1.3%	50.6%
The College of Law London	84.2%	2.5%	13.1%
The College of Law Birmingham	85.7%	2.3%	11.9%
The City Law School	65.8%	3.5%	30.5%
Manchester Metropolitan University	74.0%	0.0%	25.9%
Nottingham Law School	82.6%	0%	17.3%
The University of Northumbria at Newcastle	28.8%	3.8%	67.3%
University of the West of England at Bristol	33.0%	4.7%	62.2%

**Figure 7: Student jurisdiction by provider**

5.4 Across all of the BVC providers, 63% of students were 'Home' students, 3% were from the EU and 34% were Non-EU.

## 6 BVC Age of Students

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- 6.1 Figure 8 shows that BVC students' ages varied, with the majority (57%) being under 25 years of age and 26% over 25 years of age. 19% of students were aged between 25 and 34 years of age and 6% were 35 years or older.

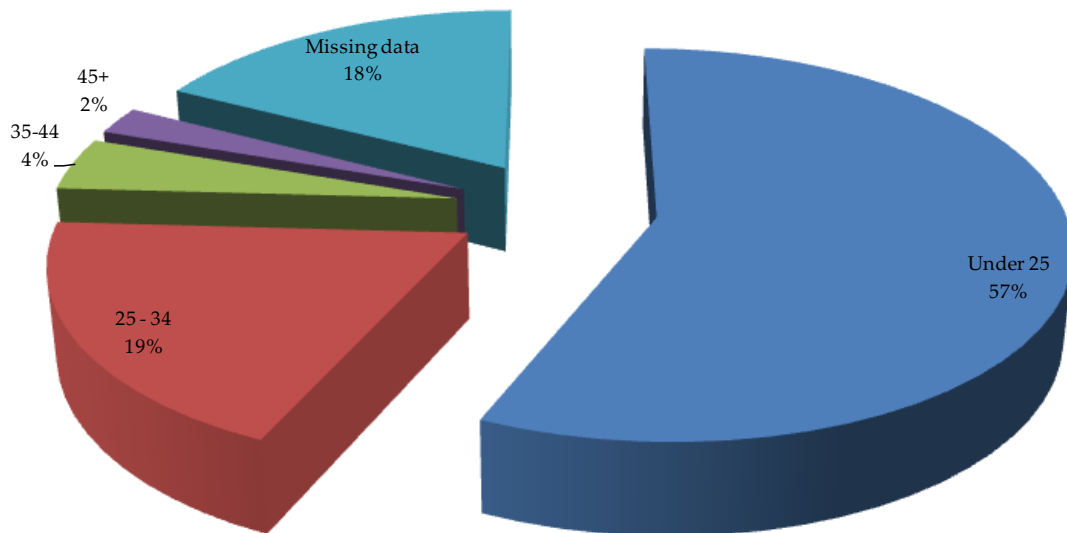
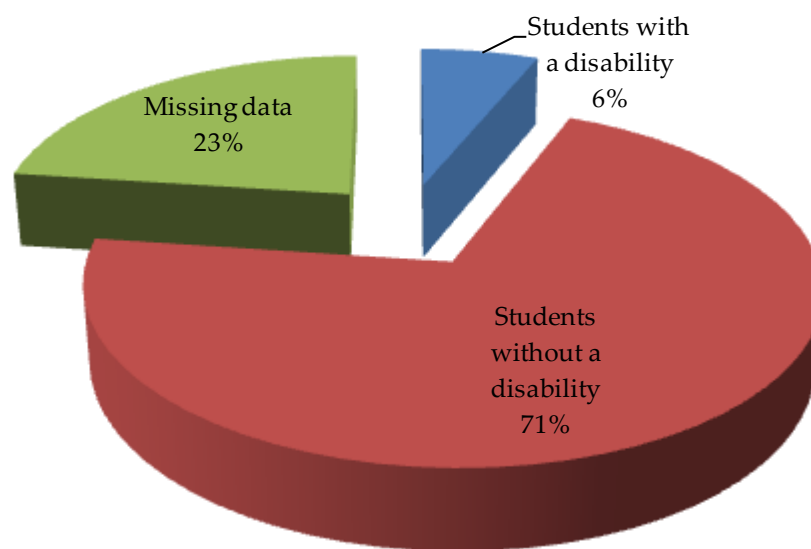


Figure 8: Age breakdown

## 7 BVC Student Disability

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- 7.1 Providers are asked by the BSB to report the amount of students that declared a disability. Students were asked if they had a disability as stated in the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) which has since been replaced with the Equality Act 2010. UK legislation defines a person as having a disability if he or she 'has a physical or mental impairment, which has a substantial long term, adverse effect on [their] ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. Long term means 12 months or more.'
- 7.2 6% (94) of students reported a disability with 71% (1,070) reporting no disability. 23% (345) students did not provide any information.



**Figure 9: Disability**

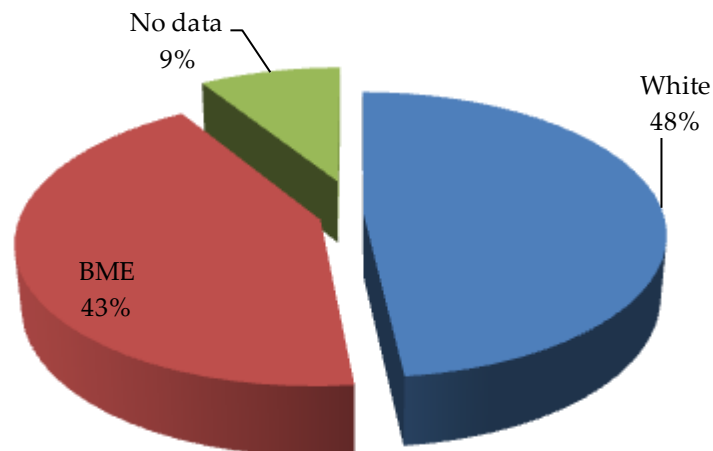


## 8 BVC Student Ethnicity

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### All Students

- 8.1 Figure 10 below shows the ethnicity of all students enrolled on the BVC in 2009/10.
- 8.2 The proportion of white students was 48% (727), BME students comprised 43% (647) and 9% (135) of students did not provide data.



**Figure 10: Overall student ethnicity**

- 8.3 Figure 11 (overleaf) shows the breakdown of the 43% of BME students in more detail. Of all the BME students Chinese students represent 13%, followed by Asian Bangladeshi students who comprise 11%, (excluding those choosing not to disclose their ethnicity).

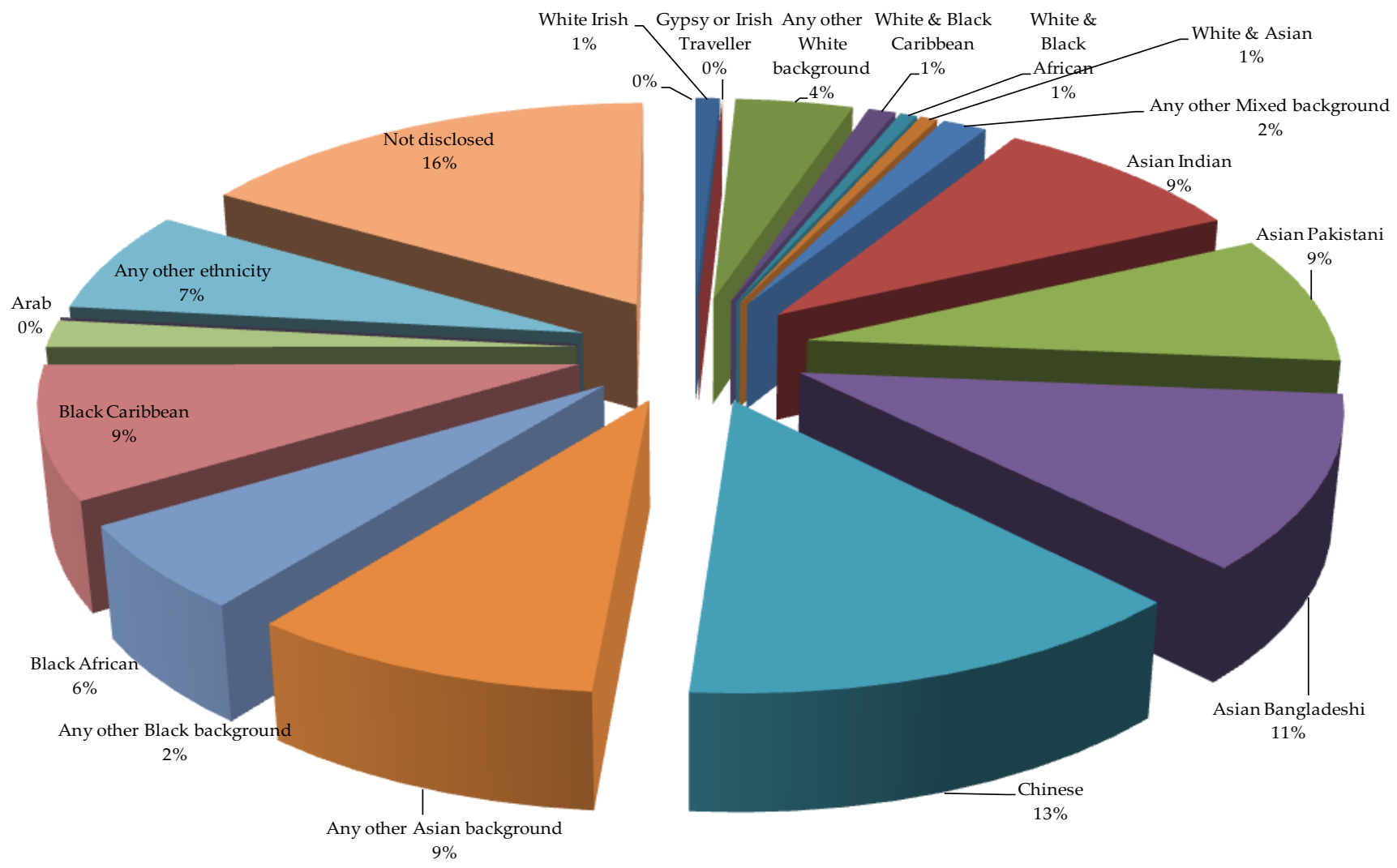


Figure 11: BME composition (all students)

## UK Students

Figure 13 shows the breakdown of UK domiciled BVC students by ethnicity using the same categories as the 2011 UK census, including the numbers represented by the percentages. When UK students are analysed separately it shows that 26% of all UK domiciled students on the BVC in 2009/10 were BME.

UK Domiciled Students' Ethnicity	No.	%
White British	663	66.5%
White Irish	6	0.6%
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0	0.0%
Any other White background	12	1.2%
White & Black Caribbean	3	0.3%
White & Black African	5	0.5%
White & Asian	5	0.5%
Any other Mixed background	8	0.8%
Asian Indian	47	4.7%
Asian Pakistani	36	3.6%
Asian Bangladeshi	22	2.2%
Chinese	17	1.7%
Any other Asian background	13	1.3%
Black African	30	3.0%
Black Caribbean	29	2.9%
Any other Black background	9	0.9%
Arab	0	0.0%
Any other ethnicity	34	3.4%
Not disclosed	58	5.8%
Missing Overall	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>100%</b>

Figure 12: UK students' ethnicity (a)

8.4 Figures 13 and 14 show the breakdown of BVC students from the UK by ethnicity as used in the 2011 UK census.

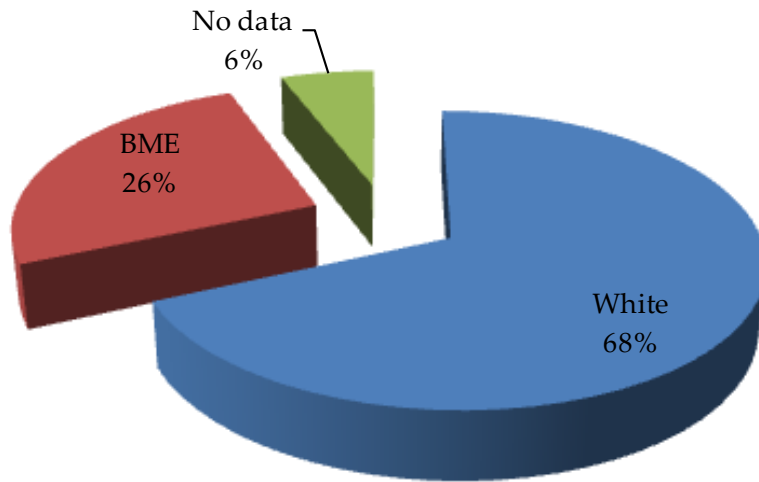


Figure 13: UK student ethnicity (b)

8.5 Figure 14 below shows a detailed breakdown of those 26% of students who are UK domiciled students and identified themselves as BME.

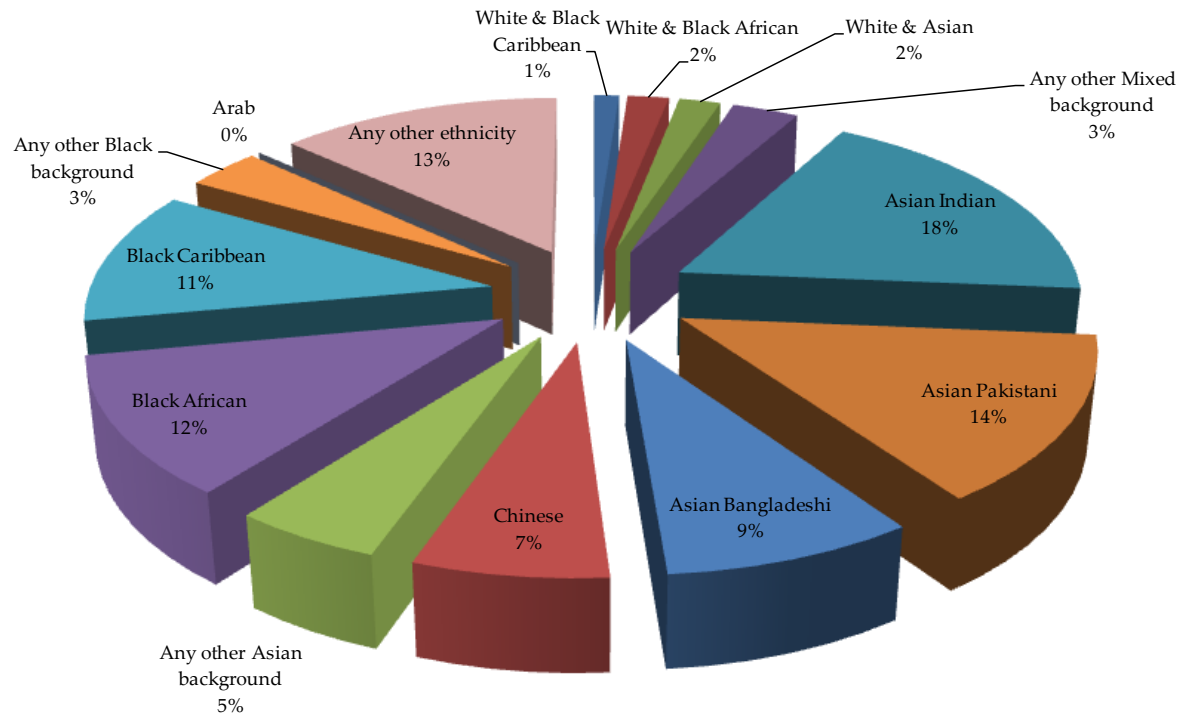
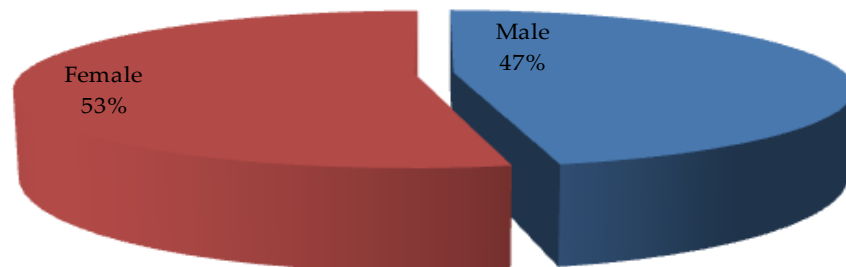


Figure 14: BME composition (UK students only)

## 9 BVC Student Gender

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9.1 The gender composition of the BVC in 2009/10 is illustrated in Figure 15 below. Men accounted for 47% (704) and women 53% (805). The method of data collection did not allow for further breakdown of gender by other categories such as jurisdiction or age, for example.<sup>13</sup>



**Figure 15: Gender breakdown**

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<sup>13</sup> The introduction of the new Bar Council core database will seek to address many of the gaps in the current methods of data collection.

## 10 BVC Results

10.1 The pass rate for the Bar Vocational Course for 2009/2010 was 87%; the pass mark was 50%. The following definitions were applied when assessing BVC students. All assessments were graded as “Outstanding”, “Very Competent”, “Competent” or “Fail”. In order to pass an assessment a student must have achieved a grade of “Competent” or above. The grading boundaries for all assessments, with the exception of Professional Ethics and Conduct and multiple choice tests are as follows<sup>14</sup>:

Grading	Descriptor	% for assessment
<b>Outstanding</b>	To gain the award of “Outstanding” a candidate must have passed all assessments at the first attempt <b>and</b> must achieve <b>either</b> an overall mark of 85% or above, <b>or</b> six or more grades in the outstanding category.	<b>85-100%</b>
<b>Very Competent</b>	To gain the award of “Very Competent” a candidate must have failed no more than one assessment at the first attempt <b>and</b> must achieve <b>either</b> an overall mark 70% <b>or</b> eight or more grades in the very competent or outstanding categories.	<b>70-84%</b>
<b>Competent</b>	To gain the award of “Competent” a candidate must pass each assessment subject to the rules governing the opportunity to re-sit (see below).	<b>50-69%</b>
<b>Not Competent</b>	Does not satisfy the threshold requirements of the course. Work is inarticulate and of poor standard, faulty and badly expressed. The candidate is not capable of producing work on which a prospective client could rely.	<b>0-49%</b>
<b>Deferred</b>	Students who have temporarily suspended their studies with a view to completing the programme at a later date.	
<b>Referred</b>	Students who are required to repeat one or more assessments (i.e. after failing their first sit).	
<b>Withdrawn:</b>	Students who permanently leave the course (voluntarily or otherwise) and do not fall into the category of ‘failed’.	
<b>Resits</b>	Failure in any assessment gives the right to two opportunities to retake the failed assessment(s); one of which may be within the duration of the course. The timings of these assessments shall be at the discretion of the institution.	
<b>Failed</b>	Students who fail both first sit and re-sit, and have no further options to re-sit. <sup>15</sup>	

Figure 16: BVC grade definitions

<sup>14</sup> Bar Vocational Course: Course Specification and Guidance  
First edition 2002 (revised annually).

<sup>15</sup> The term ‘fail’ may be used to designate a situation where a student does not satisfy the threshold requirements for an assessment and/or for the course as a whole, **and** the maximum number of resit opportunities have been exhausted. It amounts to a ‘Not Competent’ grading.

10.2 Figure 17 shows the July 2010 'first sit' examination results. 7% of students achieved an 'Outstanding' grade, 46% achieved 'Very Competent' grade and 16% 'Competent'. No students failed the course outright, however only 68.3% would have officially passed at this stage.

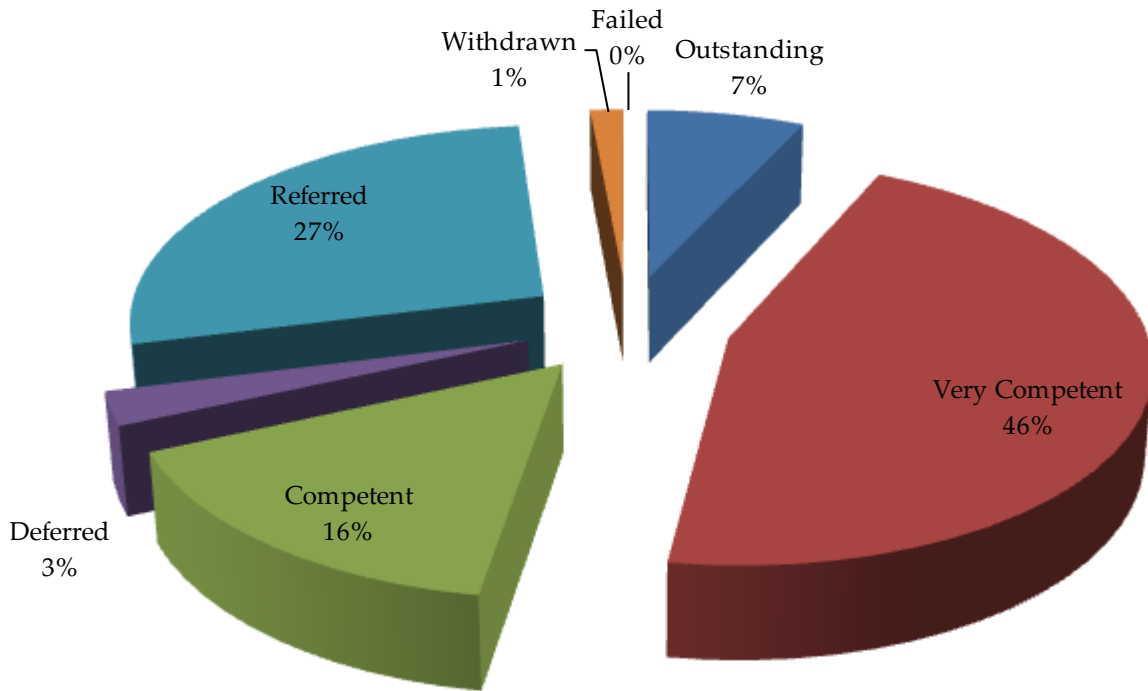
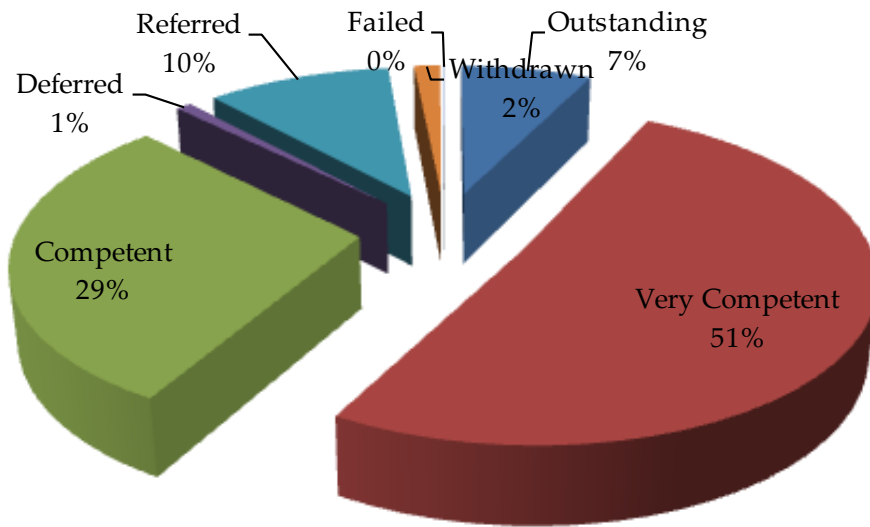


Figure 17: BVC first sit examination grade



10.3 Figure 18 shows the final autumn results and includes those who took resists. The pass rate was 87% and comprised the grades of Outstanding 7%, Very Competent 51% and Competent 29%. 13% of students did not pass the course due to withdrawal, deferral or referral.



**Figure 18: Second sit examination grade (final pass rate)**

10.4 BVC/BPTC providers are encouraged by the BSB to make some provisions for resit(s) after an initial failure where appropriate. Two opportunities to resit each failed assessment were allowed in any subject, regardless of and not subject to any minimum grade being achieved on the remainder of the course. Where there were documented and accepted mitigating circumstances, a resit examination could be taken as 'first sit' and thus not count as one of the permitted resit opportunities.

## 11 BVC Results by Jurisdiction and Ethnicity

### All Results (UK + Non-UK students)

11.1 Figure 19 below shows the final results of all students broken down by ethnicity.

% All Students	Outstanding	Very Competent	Competent	Deferred	Referred	Withdrawn	Failed	Total (no.)
White British	5.6%	28.9%	6.4%	0.2%	2.0%	1.9%	0.0%	45.0%
White Irish	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Any other White background	0.1%	1.1%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
White & Black Caribbean	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
White & Black African	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%
White & Asian	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Any other Mixed background	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Asian Indian	0.1%	2.2%	2.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.9%	0.0%	5.7%
Asian Pakistani	0.1%	1.4%	2.5%	0.2%	0.9%	1.1%	0.0%	6.2%
Asian Bangladeshi	0.0%	1.1%	3.2%	0.1%	1.8%	0.2%	0.0%	6.4%
Chinese	0.1%	3.8%	3.1%	0.1%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	8.6%
Any other Asian background	0.0%	1.6%	2.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.8%	0.0%	4.9%
Black African	0.1%	0.9%	2.0%	0.1%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	4.1%
Black Caribbean	0.1%	1.6%	2.2%	0.1%	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	4.9%
Any other Black background	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	1.6%
Arab	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Any other ethnicity	0.1%	1.4%	1.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	3.2%
Not disclosed	0.3%	2.3%	1.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	4.6%
<b>Total: %</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>48.4%</b>	<b>27.8%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Figure 19: All student results by ethnicity

## Results by UK (home students)

11.2 Figure 20 below shows the final results of UK students broken down by ethnicity.

% UK students	Outstanding	Very Competent	Competent	Deferred	Referred	Withdrawn	Failed	Total (no.)
<b>White British</b>	8.8%	43.4%	9.1%	0.4%	3.1%	3.0%	0.0%	67.7%
<b>White Irish</b>	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
<b>Gypsy or Irish Traveller</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Any other White background</b>	0.2%	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
<b>White &amp; Black Caribbean</b>	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
<b>White &amp; Black African</b>	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%
<b>White &amp; Asian</b>	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
<b>Any other Mixed background</b>	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
<b>Asian Indian</b>	0.2%	2.7%	1.1%	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	4.7%
<b>Asian Pakistani</b>	0.2%	1.3%	1.3%	0.1%	1.0%	0.3%	0.0%	4.2%
<b>Asian Bangladeshi</b>	0.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%
<b>Chinese</b>	0.1%	1.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%
<b>Any other Asian background</b>	0.0%	0.5%	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
<b>Black African</b>	0.1%	0.8%	1.3%	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	3.1%
<b>Black Caribbean</b>	0.1%	1.2%	1.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	3.0%
<b>Any other Black background</b>	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
<b>Arab</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Any other ethnicity</b>	0.2%	1.8%	1.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	3.5%
<b>Not disclosed</b>	0.3%	2.1%	0.9%	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	4.1%
<b>Total: %</b>	10.3%	58.6%	18.1%	0.7%	7.8%	4.5%	0.0%	100.0%

Figure 20: UK student results by ethnicity

## Results by Non-UK (international) students

Figure 21 below shows the final results of International students, broken down by ethnicity.

% International Students	Outstanding	Very Competent	Competent	Deferred	Referred	Withdrawn	Failed	Total (no.)
<b>White British</b>	0.00%	1.15%	0.38%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.53%
<b>White Irish</b>	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>Gypsy or Irish Traveller</b>	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>Any other White background</b>	0.00%	0.76%	0.76%	0.00%	0.38%	0.00%	0.00%	1.91%
<b>White &amp; Black Caribbean</b>	0.00%	0.00%	0.57%	0.00%	0.19%	0.00%	0.00%	0.76%
<b>White &amp; Black African</b>	0.00%	0.38%	0.00%	0.00%	0.19%	0.00%	0.00%	0.57%
<b>White &amp; Asian</b>	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>Any other Mixed background</b>	0.00%	0.57%	0.19%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.76%
<b>Asian Indian</b>	0.00%	1.34%	3.63%	0.00%	0.38%	2.48%	0.00%	7.82%
<b>Asian Pakistani</b>	0.00%	1.72%	4.77%	0.38%	0.76%	2.86%	0.00%	10.50%
<b>Asian Bangladeshi</b>	0.00%	1.53%	8.40%	0.38%	4.58%	0.57%	0.00%	15.46%
<b>Chinese</b>	0.00%	9.73%	9.35%	0.38%	1.34%	2.29%	0.00%	23.09%
<b>Any other Asian background</b>	0.00%	4.01%	4.58%	0.00%	0.76%	2.48%	0.00%	11.83%
<b>Black African</b>	0.00%	0.95%	3.63%	0.38%	0.76%	0.76%	0.00%	6.49%
<b>Black Caribbean</b>	0.00%	2.67%	4.96%	0.19%	0.57%	0.95%	0.00%	9.35%
<b>Any other Black background</b>	0.00%	0.57%	1.15%	0.19%	0.00%	1.15%	0.00%	3.05%
<b>Arab</b>	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>Any other ethnicity</b>	0.00%	0.95%	1.72%	0.00%	0.19%	0.00%	0.00%	2.86%
<b>Not disclosed</b>	0.00%	2.10%	1.53%	0.00%	0.38%	0.00%	0.00%	4.01%
<b>Total: %</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>28.44%</b>	<b>45.61%</b>	<b>1.91%</b>	<b>10.50%</b>	<b>13.55%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Figure 21: International student results by ethnicity

## 12 BVC Results by Age

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Figures 22 and 23 show results by age, according to groups of those aged under and over 25 years. Overall the pass rate for those students aged 25 years or younger was 90% and the pass rate for those aged over 25 was 82%.

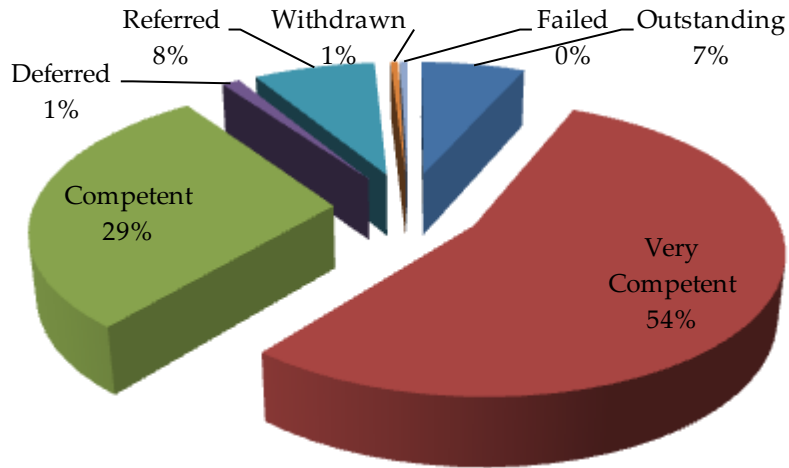


Figure 22: Results of those aged 25yrs or younger

12.1 Figure 23 also shows that 2% more of those aged over 25 years achieved an Outstanding grade although 14% fewer achieved a Very Competent.

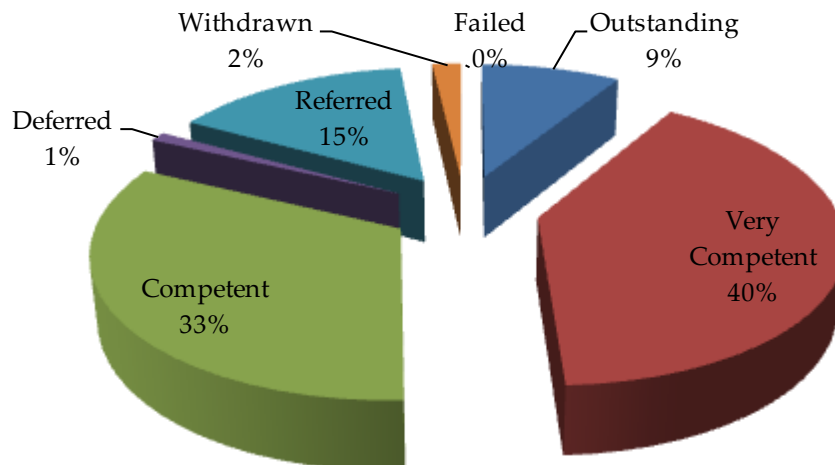


Figure 23: Results of those aged over 25yrs

## 13 BVC Results by Gender

Result	Male	Female
Outstanding	9%	6%
Very Competent	49%	52%
Competent	29%	30%
Deferred	1%	1%
Referred	10%	11%
Withdrawn	1%	1%
Failed	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%

Figure 24: Results by gender

13.1 The results broken down by gender are very similar when compared as the differences at each grade are so small.

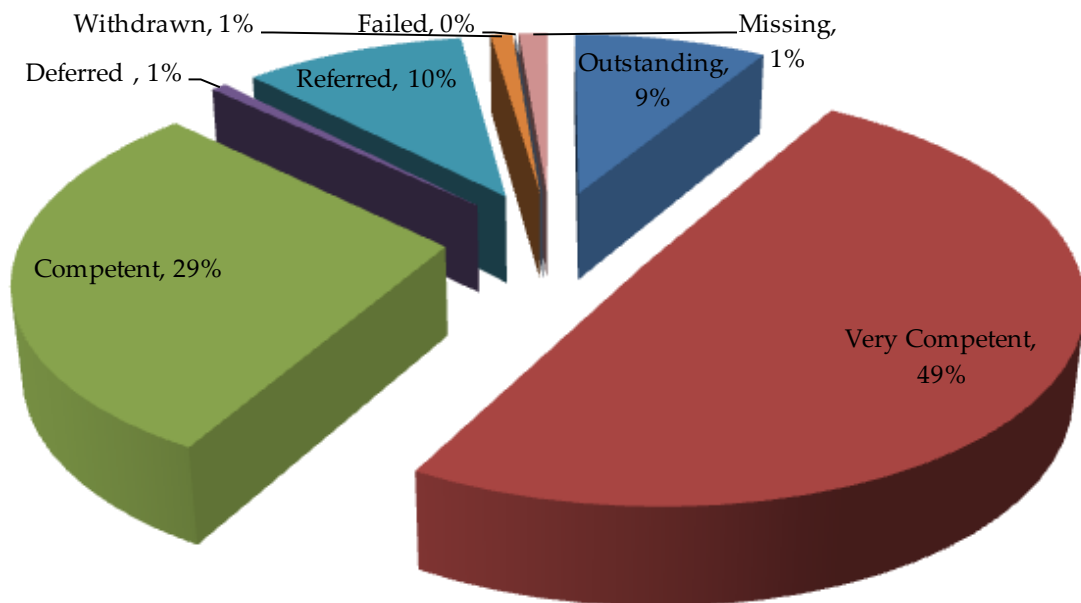


Figure 25: Male students' results

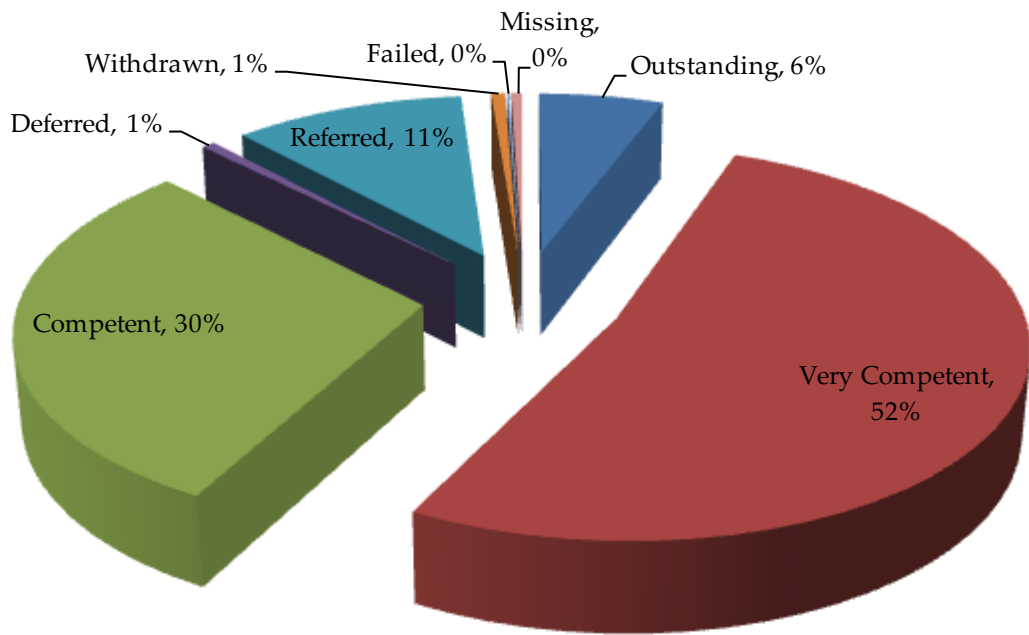


Figure 26: Female students' results

## Students' First Degree Classifications

13.2 Figure 29 shows students' first degree classifications. The majority (52%) held an upper second class degree.

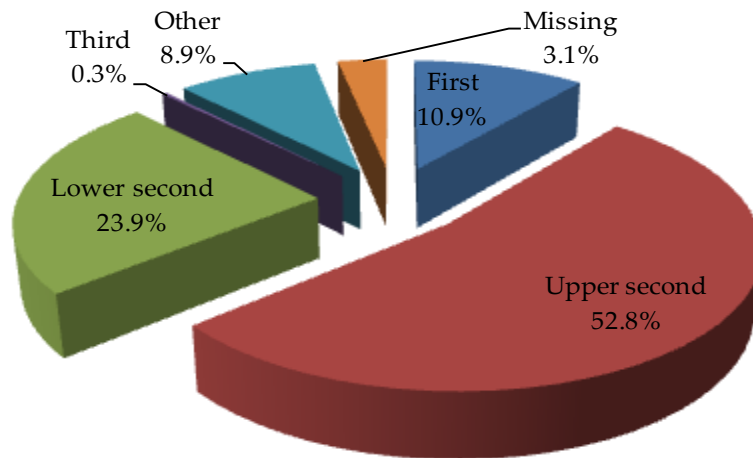


Figure 27: Students' degree classifications

## Students' Law Conversion Course Grades

13.3 Figure 30 shows the grades achieved by students who do not hold a law degree as their first degree and chose to complete a law conversion course, either the GDL or the CPE. The largest proportion of students gained a pass (50%) and the smallest proportion achieved a merit (14%).

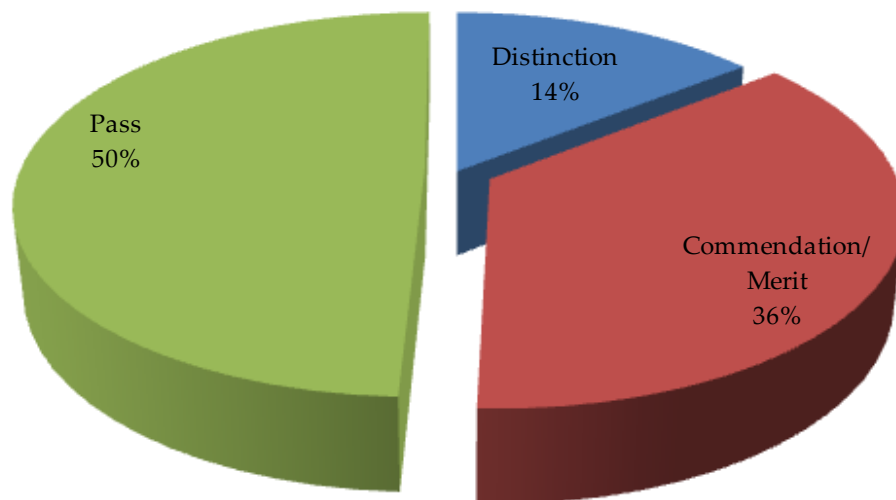


Figure 28: Students' law conversion course grades



## 14 BVC Results by Previous Qualification

14.1 Figure 27 shows BVC final grade broken down by first degree classifications. 11.4% of all enrolled students held a First Class degree and 3.1% of those achieved an 'Outstanding' grade. The majority (56.4%) of students held an Upper Second Class degree and achieved a 'Very Competent' (34.7%) grade. Slightly more students holding an Upper Second Class degree achieved an 'Outstanding' grade than those who held a First Class degree.

	Outstanding	Very Competent	Competent	Deferred	Referred	Withdrawn	Failed	Total
<b>First</b>	3.1%	6.8%	1.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	11.4%
<b>Upper Second</b>	3.4%	34.7%	13.8%	0.2%	3.9%	0.4%	0.1%	56.4%
<b>Lower Second</b>	0.1%	7.2%	14.8%	0.5%	5.5%	0.4%	0.0%	28.5%
<b>Third</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
<b>Other</b>	0.1%	1.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	3.4%
<b>Total</b>	6.8%	50.5%	30.6%	0.8%	10.3%	0.9%	0.1%	100.0%

Figure 29: BVC results by degree classification

14.2 Figure 28 shows results by CPE/GDL classification and BVC final grade. 14.8% of students held a Distinction and 7.5% of those achieved an 'Outstanding' grade.

	Outstanding	Very Competent	Competent	Deferred	Referred	Withdrawn	Failed	Total
<b>Distinction</b>	7.59%	6.93%	0.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	14.85%
<b>CPE Commendation / Merit</b>	5.61%	28.05%	2.64%	0.00%	0.66%	0.00%	0.00%	36.96%
<b>Pass</b>	1.32%	23.76%	14.85%	0.99%	7.26%	0.00%	0.00%	48.18%
<b>Total</b>	14.52%	58.75%	17.82%	0.99%	7.92%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%

Figure 30: BVC results by CPE/GDL classification