



An analysis of students enrolled on the 2010/11 Bar Professional Training Course

BPTC statistical report

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Prepared by

Bar Council Research Department

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Introduction

The Bar Standards Board (BSB) is committed to providing clear and transparent statistical data for every level of the barrister profession; including the training stages. The provision of accurate data by the Bar Professional Training Course (BPTC) institutions is central to enabling effective monitoring and analysis of the course to ensure 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 BPTC in the academic year 2010-11 and supplied monitoring data to the BPTC providers. Full-time students have been analysed separately to those students taking the part-time course. 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.

Percentages in this report are calculated on the students where information was returned to the BSB in aggregate form. The BPTC follows the UK conventional academic year format, September to July. Where missing data is listed in the report no data was provided by the student to their provider for that category. Data relating to eight students enrolled on the full-time BPTC was not provided at all so is omitted from this analysis. 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.

From September 2010 the BPTC was offered by nine different providers at eleven locations around England and Wales; they are listed below in Figure one.

Figure 1: BPTC providers

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
Manchester Metropolitan University
Nottingham Law School
The University of Northumbria at Newcastle
University of the West of England at Bristol

Summary: Key Facts of BPTC student data in 2010/11

The Bar Professional Training Course: profile of full-time students 2010/11

This report provides details on the composition of full-time students who enrolled in 2010/11 on the BPTC and illustrates and identifies key facts relating to student enrolment, examination and demographic information. The key statistics for 2010/11 are outlined below:

Students in 2010/11

- There were 3,099 applications in 2009/10 to study for the BPTC commencing in 2010/11, this is an increase of 16.6% (442) on applications the previous year, 2008/09
- Total validated places were 1,684;
- Total actual enrolled students were 1,422;
- 52.2% of applicants (FT+PT) secured a place;
- 84% of validated places were filled representing 16% under-recruitment by providers of the BPTC;
- 52.2% (739) of students were women;
- 47.7% (675) of students were men;
- 42.4% (600) of all students were BME;
- 43.7% (618) of all students were white;
- 13.9% (196) of students did not disclose their ethnicity;
- 20.3% (140) of UK domiciled students were BME;
- 70.5% (485) of UK domiciled students were white;
- 9.2% (63) of UK students did not disclose their ethnicity;
- 5.3% (81) of students declared a disability;
- 67.6% (957) of students were aged under 25 years;
- 32.2% (457) of students were aged 25 years or over;
- 12.4% (175) of students held a First Class degree;
- 50.1% (706) of students held an Upper Second Class degree;
- 25.2% (355) of students held a Lower Second Class degree;
- 0.2% (3) of students held a Third Class Degree;¹
- The (final 'second sit') pass rate was 89.3%;
- The 'first sit' pass rate was 52.7%;
- The pass rate for UK domiciled students was 84.7%;
- The pass rate for EU domiciled students was 86.4%
- The pass rate for non-EU domiciled students was 73.2%; and
- The pass rate for men was 80.1%; 82.4% for women.

¹ Entry to the Bar Course with a Third Class degree is only possible subject to a successful application to the BSB for discretion

1 BPTC Equality and Diversity Monitoring

- 1.1 The Bar Standards Board is 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 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.’²
- 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.’³
- 1.4 The students that apply and enrol on the BPTC are diverse in terms of many of the protected characteristics in Section 149 of the Public Sector Equality Duty.⁴ In line with changes in legislation, information relating to the protected characteristics is now collected for all areas of training to practise at the Bar. Plans to collect data for BPTC students covering more of the protected characteristics are being made for forthcoming years.
- 1.5 The data presented in this report covers:
 - Age;
 - Disability;
 - Ethnicity (broken down by UK, EU and International jurisdictions);
 - Student jurisdiction; and
 - Gender.

² Course Specification Requirements and Guidance [BPTC]: Bar Standards Boards, p.76.

³ Entry to the Bar Working Party Final Report [Report of Working Group chaired by Lord Neuberger] (2007) General Council of the Bar, p.18.

⁴ 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).

1.1 The BPTC: The professional stage in training for the Bar

Background and context

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

Figure 2: stages in training for the Bar



- 1.3 The Bar Professional Training Course (BPTC) forms the training stage for the Bar and is stage two (of three) in training for the Bar as illustrated above in Figure 2.

Purpose of the BPTC

- 1.4 The Bar Professional Training Course Handbook specifies that,

‘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.’

- 1.5 Securing pupillage is very competitive and over the last three years pupillage applications have increased. The majority of those who pass the Bar Course apply for pupillage in the UK or in their region of domicile if they are a non-UK or EEA citizen.⁵

⁵ 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 <http://www.barcouncil.org.uk/for-the-bar/international/immigration-guidance-for-non-eea-lawyers/immigration-support-pupillage-and-chambers-placements/> for more information.

Aims

1.6 The overarching aims of the BPTC are:

- to prepare students of the Inns of Court for pupillage at the Bar of England and Wales;
- to enable students of the Inns who are domiciled internationally 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 region of domicile.

Objectives

1.7 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.

BPTC admission requirements

- 1.8 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.
- 1.9 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.⁶
- 1.10 Applications to the Bar Course must be made via the online application system on the BSB website.
- 1.11 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.

Entry requirements are summarised as follows:⁷

- 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

⁶ www.barstandardsboard.org.uk/assets/documents/BVC%20Report%20with%20annexes.pdf

⁷ 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.

2 BPTC enrolment data

- 2.1 Each BPTC provider is subject to the BSB's validation process. This ensures the providers meet 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 specifications outlined by the BSB's Wood Report.⁸
- 2.2 Figure 3 shows that only The University of Northumbria at Newcastle recruited more students than they had originally applied to the BSB to offer places to. This compares with lower student enrolment (against the number of validated places applied for) at the remaining providers. In total 1,407 students commenced the BPTC in 2010/11 out of a total of 1,684 validated places; 84% of validated places were filled.

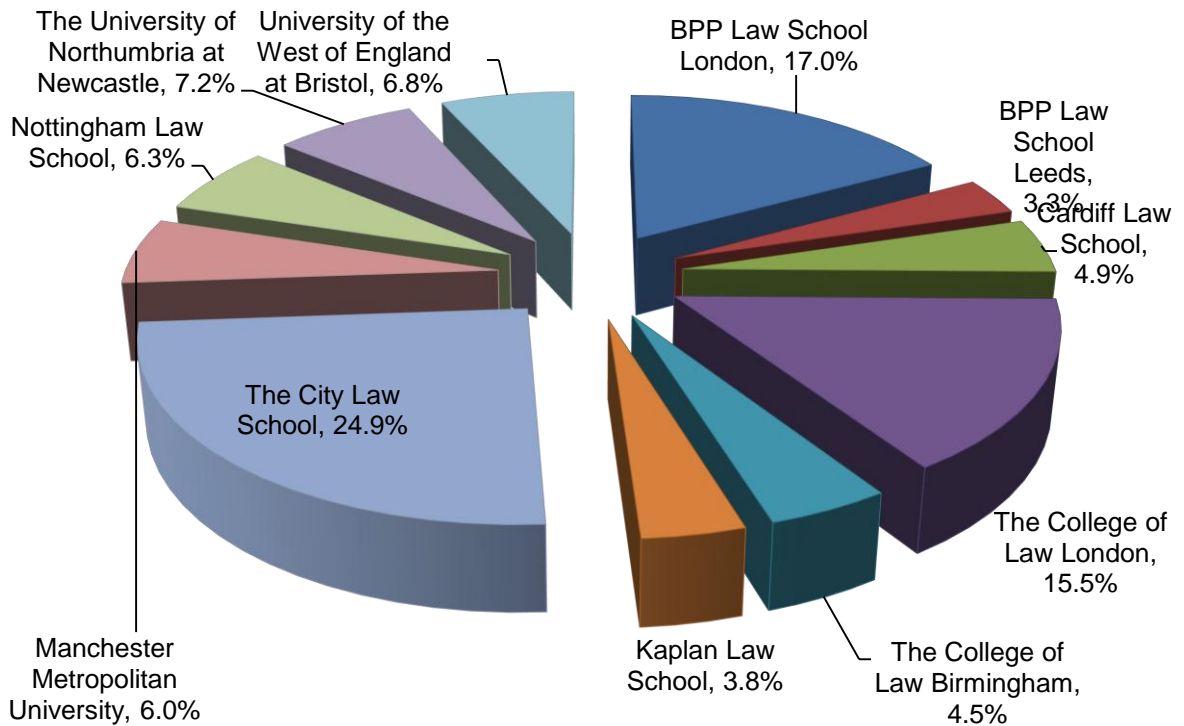
Figure 3: provider enrolment data matrix

BPTC Provider	Number of BSB validated places	Number of students enrolled	% of validated places filled
BPP Law School London	264	239	91%
BPP Law School Leeds	48	47	98%
Cardiff Law School	72	69	96%
The College of Law London	240	218	91%
The College of Law Birmingham	132	63	48%
Kaplan Law School	60	53	88%
The City Law School	420	350	83%
Manchester Metropolitan University	108	84	78%
Nottingham Law School	120	88	73%
The University of Northumbria at Newcastle	100	101	101%
University of the West of England at Bristol	120	95	79%
Total	1684	1407	84%

⁸ http://www.barstandardsboard.org.uk/media/1383787/pupillage_report.pdf

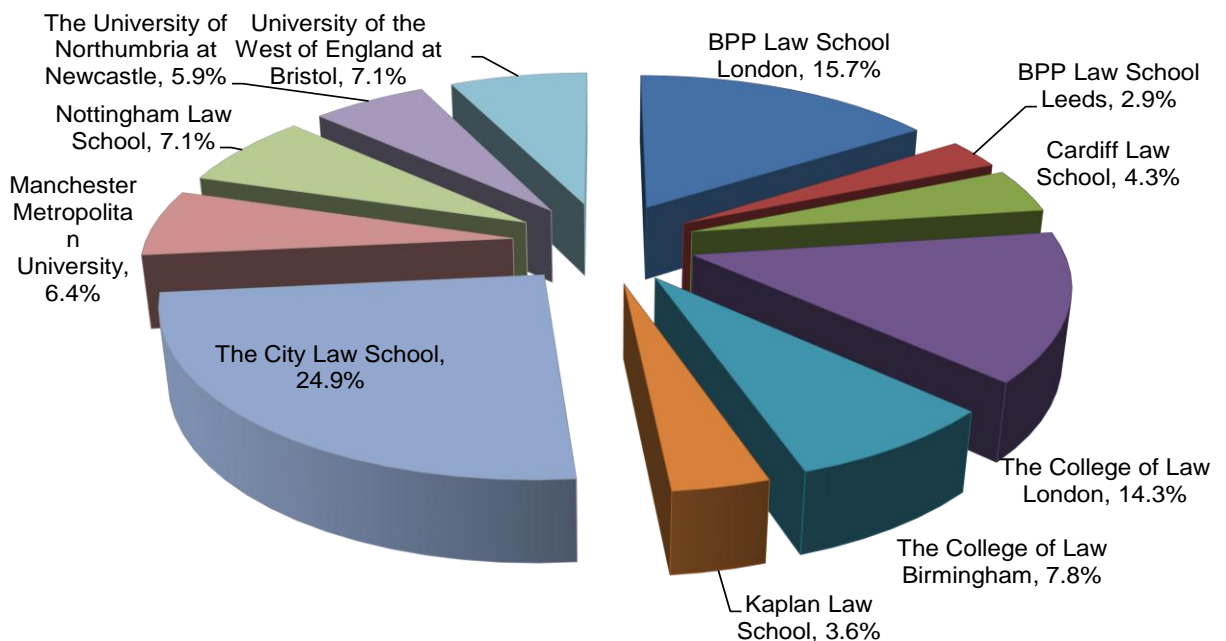
2.3 Figure 4 below shows student enrolments on the BPTC by provider.

Figure 4: actual student enrolment



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

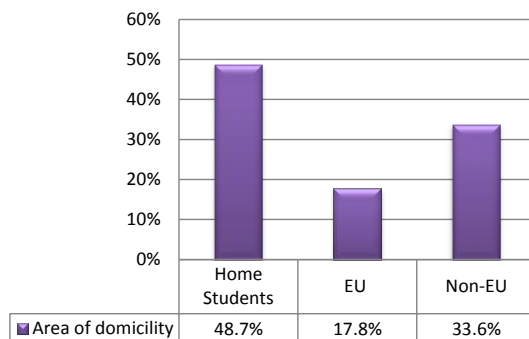
Figure 5: provider validated places



3 BPTC students by region of domicile

3.1 48.7% of students in 2010/11 enrolled on the BPTC were categorised as Home students and domiciled in the UK.

Figure 6: student domicile



3.2 33.6% of students were from International (non-EU) jurisdictions and 17.8% were EU students. Student region of domicile is further broken down by course provider and are shown opposite in Figure 7.

3.3 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, 67.3%.

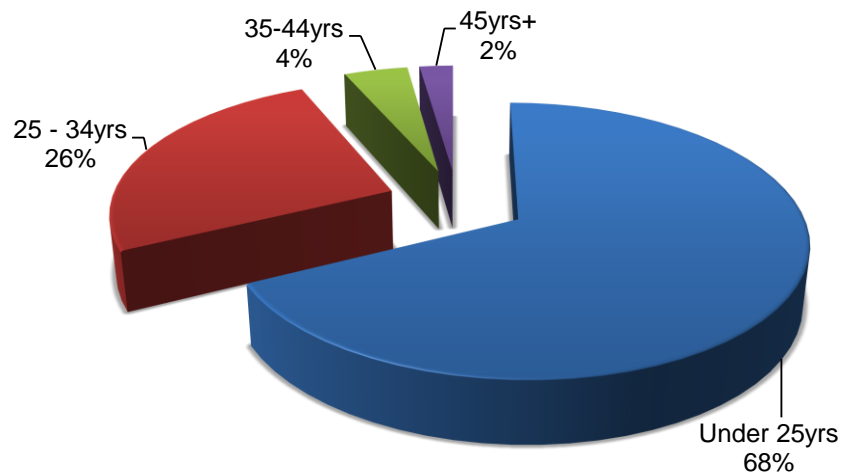
Figure 7: student domicile by provider

BPTC Provider	% of UK domiciled Students	% of EU domiciled Students	% of Non-EU domiciled Students
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%
Kaplan Law School	83.0%	11.3%	5.6%
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%

4 BPTC age of students

- 4.1 Figure 8 shows how BPTC students' ages varied, the largest proportion (68%) being under 25 years of age and 32% over 25 years of age. There were 26% of students were aged between 25 and 34 years of age and 6% were 35 years or older.

Figure 8: age breakdown



5 BPTC student disability

- 5.1 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.'
- 5.2 5.7% (91) of students reported a disability with 94.3% reporting no disability.

6 BPTC student gender

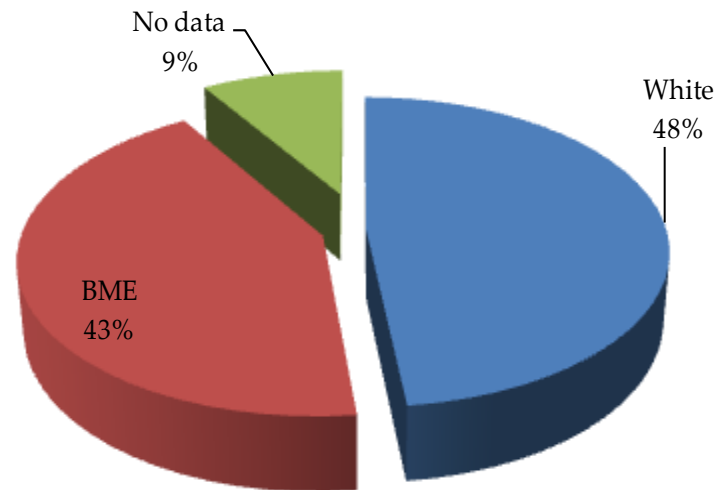
- 6.1 The gender composition of the BPTC in 2010/11 is relative even and reflective of previous years' gender split. Men accounted for 47.7% (675) and women 52.6% (739).

7 BPTC student ethnicity

All Students

- 7.1 Figure 9 below shows the ethnicity of all students enrolled on the BPTC in 2010/11.
- 7.2 The proportion of white students was 48% (727), BME students comprised 43% (647) and 9% (135) of students did not provide data.

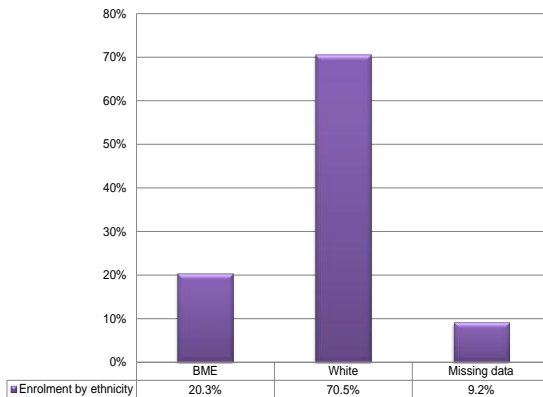
Figure 9: overall student ethnicity



UK Students

7.3 Figure 10 shows the breakdown of UK domiciled BPTC students by ethnicity using the same categories as the 2011 UK census. In 2010/11, UK BME domiciled students comprised 20.3% (140).

Figure 10: UK students' ethnicity (a)



7.4 Figure 11 shows the proportions of BPTC students from the UK by all disclosed ethnicities.

Figure 11: UK student ethnicity (b)

UK Domiciled Students' Ethnicity	No.	%
White British	474	68.90%
White Irish	2	0.29%
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0	0.00%
Any other White background	9	1.31%
White & Black Caribbean	4	0.58%
White & Black African	1	0.15%
White & Asian	4	0.58%
Any other Mixed background	5	0.73%
Asian Indian	22	3.20%
Asian Pakistani	34	4.94%
Asian Bangladeshi	9	1.31%
Chinese	3	0.44%
Any other Asian background	6	0.87%
Black African	17	2.47%
Black Caribbean	14	2.03%
Any other Black background	3	0.44%
Arab	0	0.00%
Any other ethnicity	18	2.62%
Not disclosed	63	9.16%
Total	688	100%

7.5 Figure 12 below shows a detailed breakdown of the proportions of those 20.3% (140) of students who are UK domiciled and identified themselves as BME in more detail. Asian Pakistani 2.4% (34) students represented the largest proportion of all BME students followed by Asian Indian students who comprised 1.5% (22), (excluding those who did not disclose their ethnicity).

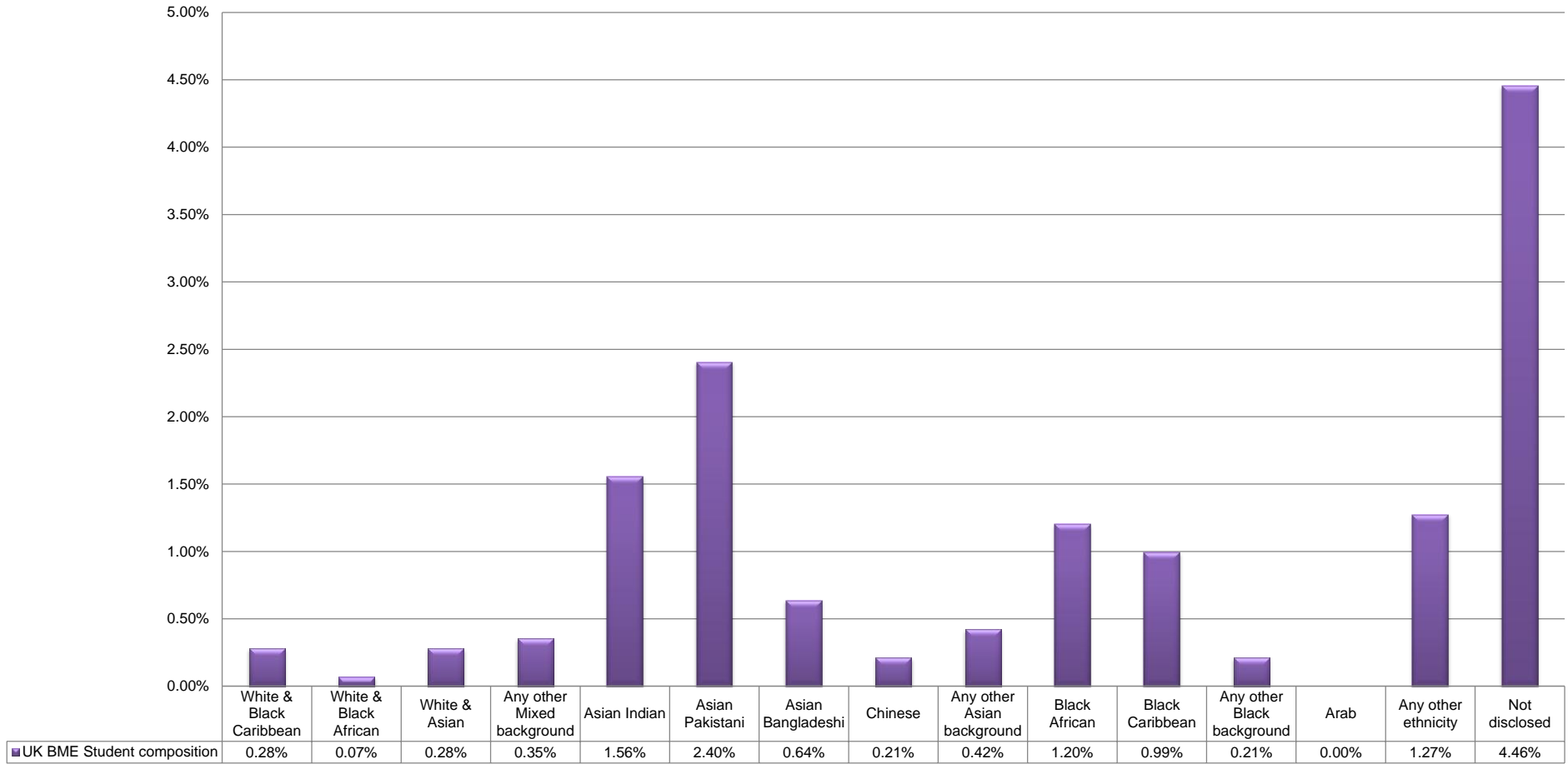


Figure 12: BME composition (UK students only)

8 BPTC Results

8.1 The pass rate for the BPTC for 2010/11 was 89.3 %; the pass mark was 50%. The following definitions were applied when assessing BPTC 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.⁹

Figure 13: BPTC grade definitions

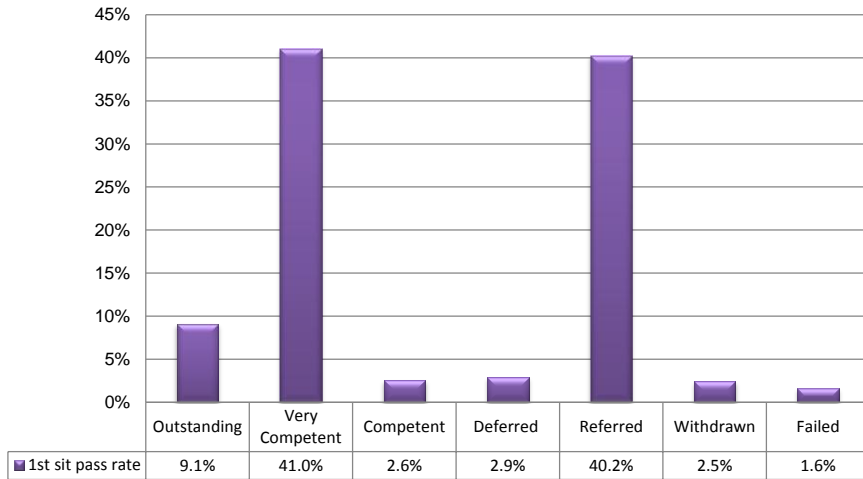
Grading	Descriptor	% for assessment
Outstanding	To gain the award of “Outstanding” a candidate must have passed all assessments at the first attempt and must achieve either an overall mark of 85% or above, or six or more grades in the outstanding category.	85-100%
Very Competent	To gain the award of “Very Competent” a candidate must have failed no more than one assessment at the first attempt and must achieve either an overall mark 70% or eight or more grades in the very competent or outstanding categories.	70-84%
Competent	To gain the award of “Competent” a candidate must pass each assessment subject to the rules governing the opportunity to re-sit (see below).	50-69%
Not Competent	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.	0-49%
Deferred	Students who have temporarily suspended their studies with a view to completing the programme at a later date.	
Referred	Students who are required to repeat one or more assessments (i.e. after failing their first sit).	
Withdrawn:	Students who permanently leave the course (voluntarily or otherwise) and do not fall into the category of ‘failed’.	
Resits	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.	
Failed	Students who fail both first sit and re-sit, and have no further options to re-sit. ¹⁰	

⁹ Bar Vocational Course: Course Specification and Guidance. First edition 2002 (revised annually).

¹⁰ 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.

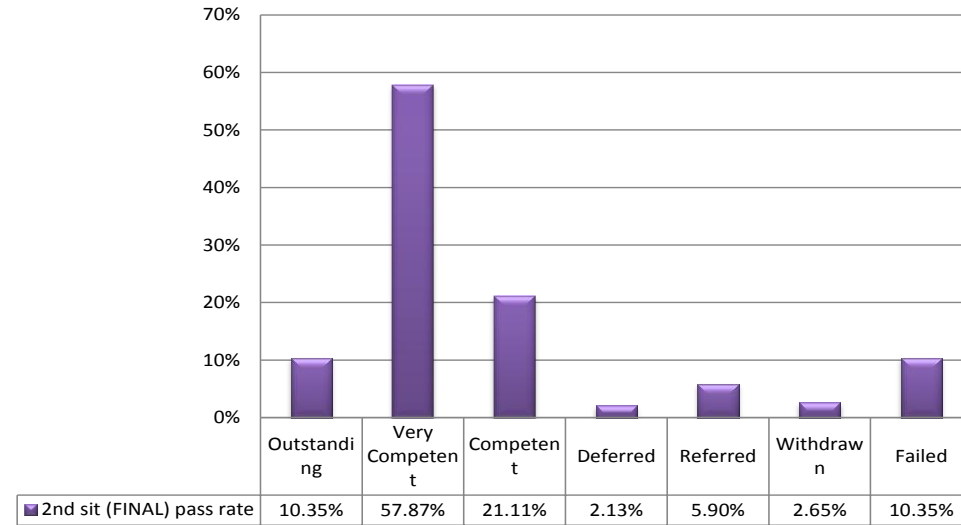
8.2 Figure 14 shows the July 2011 'first sit' examination results of all students. 9.1% (129) achieved an 'Outstanding' grade, 41% (580) achieved 'Very Competent' grade and 2.6% (37) 'Competent'. 1.6%(23) of students did not achieve a pass at this stage and only 52.8% (746) would have officially passed.

Figure 14: BPTC first sit examination grade



8.3 Figure 15 shows the final autumn results and includes those who took resits. The pass rate was 89.3% (1,113) and comprised the grades of Outstanding 10.3% (129), Very Competent 57.8% (721) and Competent 21.1% (263). 21% of students did not pass the course due to withdrawal, deferral or referral.

Figure 15: second sit examination grade (final pass rate)



8.4 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.

9 BPTC results by region of domicile and ethnicity

Figure 16 below shows the final results of all students broken down by ethnicity.

Figure 16: all student results by ethnicity

% All Results (UK + Non-UK students)	Outstanding	Very Competent	Competent	Deferred	Referred	Withdrawn	Failed	Total
White British	6.8%	26.6%	3.8%	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	1.9%	41.1%
White Irish	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Any other White background	0.3%	1.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	2.3%
White & Black Caribbean	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%
White & Black African	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
White & Asian	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.8%
Any other Mixed background	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%
Asian Indian	0.0%	2.0%	1.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	3.7%
Asian Pakistani	0.0%	2.3%	1.8%	0.2%	1.1%	0.3%	0.7%	6.4%
Asian Bangladeshi	0.0%	1.8%	2.4%	0.4%	1.3%	0.4%	0.9%	7.4%
Chinese	0.2%	4.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.8%	6.4%
Any other Asian background	0.1%	2.8%	1.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	1.1%	5.9%
Black African	0.0%	0.7%	0.8%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%	2.5%
Black Caribbean	0.0%	1.8%	1.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	1.0%	4.4%
Any other Black background	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%
Arab	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Any other ethnicity	0.2%	1.4%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	3.0%
Not disclosed	1.5%	6.9%	2.8%	0.2%	0.9%	0.3%	1.3%	13.9%
Total: %	9.3%	53.3%	18.6%	1.8%	5.4%	2.5%	9.1%	100.0%

10 Results by UK (home students)

Figure 17 below shows the final results of UK students broken down by ethnicity.

Figure 17: UK student results by ethnicity

% UK students	Outstanding	Very Competent	Competent	Deferred	Referred	Withdrawn	Failed	Total (no.)
White British	10.8%	44.9%	6.5%	1.0%	1.0%	1.5%	3.2%	68.9%
White Irish	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Any other White background	0.3%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
White & Black Caribbean	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
White & Black African	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
White & Asian	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Any other Mixed background	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%
Asian Indian	0.0%	1.9%	0.9%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	3.2%
Asian Pakistani	0.0%	1.5%	1.3%	0.3%	1.2%	0.0%	0.6%	4.8%
Asian Bangladeshi	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	1.2%
Chinese	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%
Any other Asian background	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Black African	0.0%	0.7%	1.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%	2.8%
Black Caribbean	0.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	1.9%
Any other Black background	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.6%
Arab	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Any other ethnicity	0.3%	1.2%	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	2.6%
Not disclosed	1.3%	3.3%	2.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	1.3%	9.2%
Total: %	13.1%	57.4%	14.2%	2.0%	4.1%	1.9%	7.3%	100.0%

11 Results by Non-UK (international) students

Figure 18 below shows the final results of International students, broken down by ethnicity.

Figure 18: international student results by ethnicity

% International Students	Outstanding	Very Competent	Competent	Deferred	Referred	Withdrawn	Failed	Total (no.)
White British	1.05%	0.84%	0.21%	0.00%	0.00%	0.21%	0.00%	2.32%
White Irish	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Any other White background	0.00%	0.63%	0.21%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.84%
White & Black Caribbean	0.00%	0.42%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.21%	0.63%
White & Black African	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
White & Asian	0.00%	0.21%	0.21%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.21%	0.63%
Any other Mixed background	0.00%	0.00%	0.21%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.21%
Asian Indian	0.00%	2.53%	1.68%	0.21%	0.00%	0.00%	0.21%	4.63%
Asian Pakistani	0.00%	4.21%	2.95%	0.21%	1.68%	0.84%	0.21%	10.11%
Asian Bangladeshi	0.00%	4.63%	6.95%	1.26%	3.58%	1.05%	2.53%	20.00%
Chinese	0.63%	11.58%	3.37%	0.00%	0.42%	0.21%	2.11%	18.32%
Any other Asian background	0.21%	7.16%	4.00%	0.21%	0.21%	0.63%	2.95%	15.37%
Black African	0.00%	0.42%	0.84%	0.21%	0.21%	0.00%	0.63%	2.32%
Black Caribbean	0.00%	4.42%	2.32%	0.21%	0.84%	0.21%	1.89%	9.89%
Any other Black background	0.00%	0.21%	0.42%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.63%
Arab	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Any other ethnicity	0.21%	2.11%	1.47%	0.00%	0.21%	0.42%	0.42%	4.84%
Not disclosed	0.21%	4.00%	2.74%	0.00%	1.05%	0.63%	0.63%	9.26%
Total: %	2.32%	43.37%	27.58%	2.32%	8.21%	4.21%	12.00%	100.00%

12 BPTC results by age

12.1 Figure 19 shows 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 84.7% (806) and the pass rate for those aged over 25 was 74% (342); 0.7% more of those aged over 25 years achieved an Outstanding grade although almost 12% fewer achieved a Very Competent.

Figure 19: results by age

BPTC grade	Under 25	25 and over
Outstanding	9.0%	9.7%
Very Competent	56.9%	45.2%
Competent	18.1%	19.0%
Deferred	0.9%	3.5%
Referred	4.9%	6.1%
Withdrawn	1.4%	4.5%
Failed	7.8%	11.6%
Missing	0.6%	0%

13 Students' first degree classifications and law conversion course grades

13.1 Figure 20 shows students' first degree classifications. 50.1% held an upper second class degree.

Figure 20: students' degree classifications

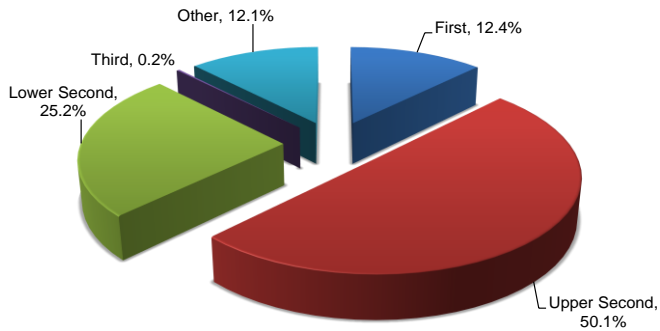
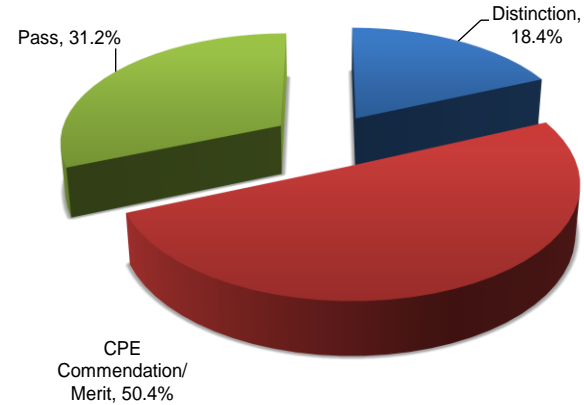


Figure 21: students' law conversion course grades



14 BPTC results by gender

14.1 Figure 22 shows the results broken down by gender.

Figure 22: results by gender

13.2 Figure 21 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 commendation / merit 50.4% (142) and the smallest proportion 18.4% achieved distinction.

Result	Outstanding	Very Competent	Competent	Deferred	Referred	Withdrawn	Failed	Total
N= 282								
Male	11.8%	51.3%	16.9%	2.3%	5.7%	2.9%	8.9%	100%
Female	7.0%	55.2%	20.1%	1.3%	4.8%	2.0%	9.3%	100%

15 BPTC results by previous qualification

- 15.1 Figure 23 shows BPTC final grade broken down by first degree classifications. A First Class degree was held by 9.2% (130) of all enrolled students and 3.7% (52) of those achieved an Outstanding grade. The majority 53.3% (751) of students held an Upper Second Class degree and of those 31.8% (448) achieved a Very Competent grade. Proportionally more students holding an Upper Second Class degree achieved an Outstanding grade 7.6% (107) than those who held a First Class degree 3.7% (52).

Figure 23: BPTC results by degree classification

	Outstanding	Very Competent	Competent	Deferred	Referred	Withdrawn	Failed	Total
First	3.7%	7.6%	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	12.4%
Upper Second	4.8%	31.8%	7.9%	0.8%	1.6%	0.5%	2.7%	50.1%
Lower Second	0.1%	7.5%	8.2%	0.7%	2.8%	1.4%	4.5%	25.2%
Third	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Other	0.7%	6.4%	1.9%	0.2%	0.8%	0.4%	1.7%	12.1%
Total	9.2%	53.3%	18.7%	1.8%	5.3%	2.5%	9.2%	100%

- 15.2 Figure 24 shows results by CPE/GDL classification and BPTC final grade. 9.6% (27) of students who held a Distinction also achieved an Outstanding grade.

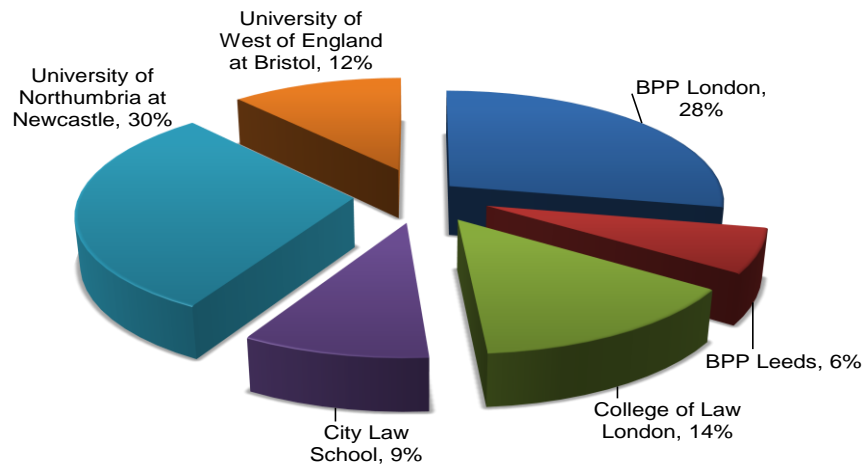
Figure 24: BPTC results by CPE/GDL grades

	Outstanding	Very Competent	Competent	Deferred	Referred	Withdrawn	Failed	Total
Distinction	9.6%	8.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.4%
CPE Commendation / Merit	9.6%	36.5%	2.5%	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%	50.4%
Pass	1.4%	14.9%	9.2%	0.4%	1.1%	1.1%	3.2%	31.2%
Total	20.6%	59.9%	12.1%	1.1%	1.8%	1.4%	3.2%	100%

16 Part-time student enrolment

- 16.1 In total, there were 328 part-time students enrolled on the BPTC. The majority attended University of Northumbria at Newcastle (UNN) with 30% (90) of part-time students enrolled there. BPP Leeds contained the smallest proportion of part-time students with 21 (6%) part-time students enrolled. This is shown on Figure 25 below. There were no part-time students at the other BPTC providers; College of Law Birmingham, Manchester Metropolitan University and Nottingham Law School.

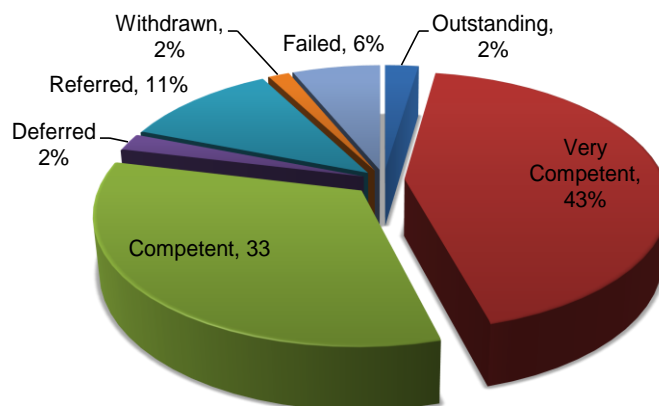
Figure 25: part-time enrolment by provider



17 Results of part-time students

- 17.1 Students who obtained a 'Very Competent' accounted for the largest proportion of part-time students, only 3% (8) obtained an 'Outstanding' and 33% (108) received a 'Competent'. This is shown on Figure 26 below.

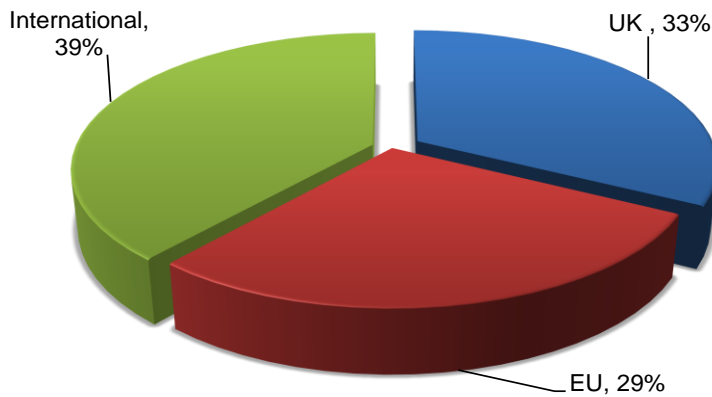
Figure 26: results of part-time students



18 Student domicile

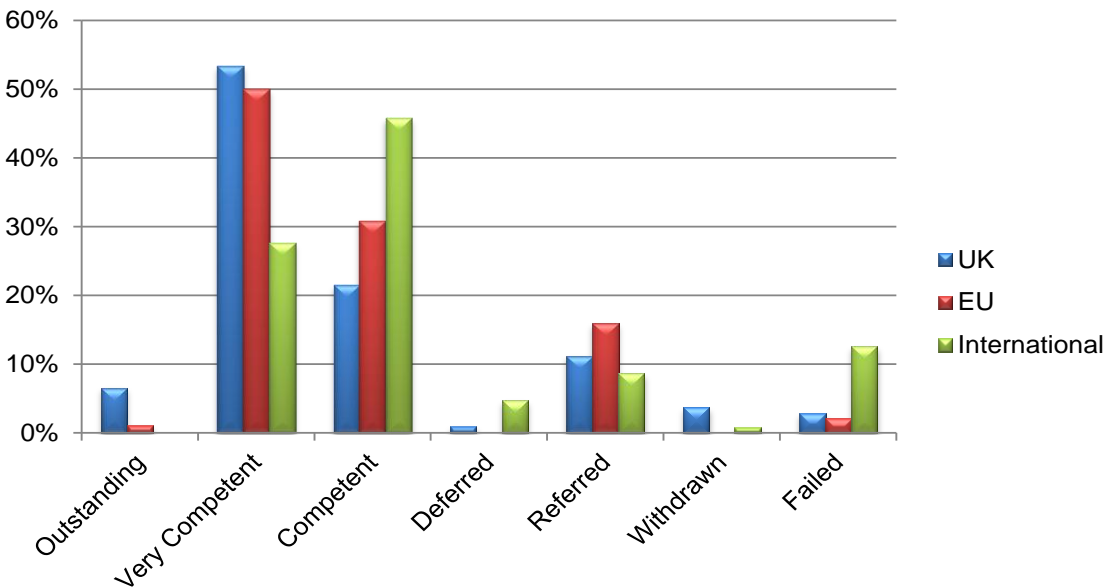
18.1 The most common domicile for part-time students was international (outside of the EU) which accounted for 39% (127) of (39%) part-time students. UK students accounted for 32% (107) (32%) and EU students accounted for the smallest proportion, 29% (94), of students. This is shown on Figure 27 below.

Figure 27: part-time student domicile



18.2 The results of part-time students by their domicile are shown on Figure 28 below. UK and EU students obtained a larger proportion of 'outstanding' and 'Very Competent' results than International students, who obtained a larger proportion of 'Competents'.

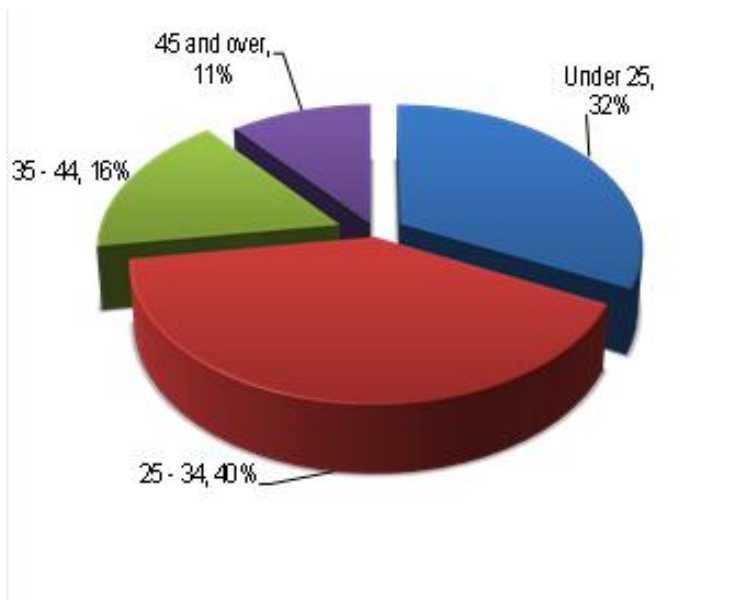
Figure 28: part-time results by country of domicile



19 Age

19.1 Students aged 45 years and above accounted for 11% (36) of enrolments; this was the smallest proportion of part-time enrolments. This is shown on Figure 29.

Figure 29: age of part-time students



19.2 Students aged 45 years and above accounted for 11% (36) of enrolments; this was the smallest proportion of part-time enrolments. This is shown on Figure 30.

19.3 There were minor differences between the results of part-time students on the basis of age. There was a higher proportion of 'outstanding' and 'very competent' results amongst those aged under 25 years of age, however there was also a higher rate of fails in this group. This is shown in Figure 30.

19.1 The majority, 40% (132) of part-time students were within the 25 to 34 years of age category.

Figure 30: results of part-time students by age

Results	Under 25	25 and over
Outstanding	3%	2%
Very Competent	46%	42%
Competent	32%	33%
Deferred	4%	1%
Referred	3%	15%
Withdrawn	0%	2%
Failed	12%	4%

20 Ethnicity

20.1 The majority of students enrolled part-time on the BPTC were BME students, they accounted for 57% (187) students. There was no data provided for 5% (16) of part-time students. This is shown on Figure 31. It should be taken into account that BME students are overrepresented in comparison to the general population of England and Wales due to the large proportion of international students enrolled in the BPTC.

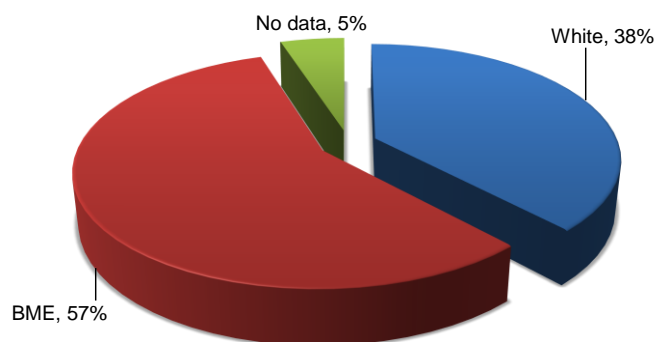


Figure 31: ethnicity of part-time students

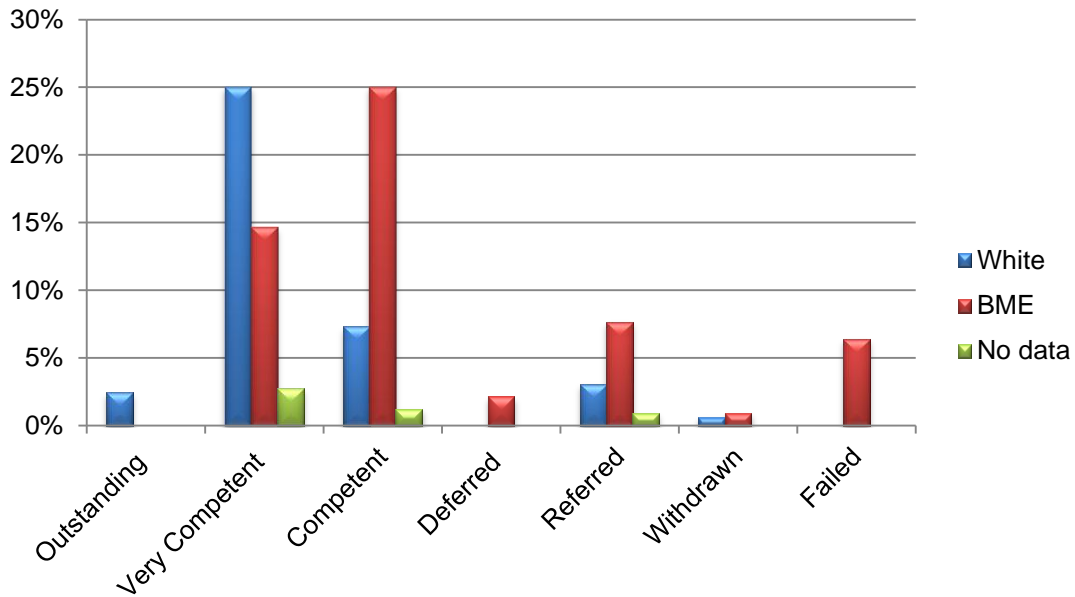
20.2 Figure 32 below provides further detail on the ethnic composition of part-time students. The majority of white students were 'white British' while 'Asian Bangladeshi' students constituted the largest proportion of BME students.

Figure 32: ethnic composition of part-time students

Ethnicity	Percentage
White British	35%
White Irish	2%
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0%
Any other White background	1%
White & Black Caribbean	1%
White & Black African	0%
White & Asian	1%
Any other Mixed background	1%
Asian Indian	3%
Asian Pakistani	5%
Asian Bangladeshi	15%
Chinese	8%
Any other Asian background	6%
Black African	7%
Black Caribbean	4%
Any other Black background	1%
Arab	0%
Any other ethnicity	5%
Not disclosed	5%

20.3 The results of part-time students by ethnicity are shown on Figure 33 below.

Figure 33: part-time results by ethnicity

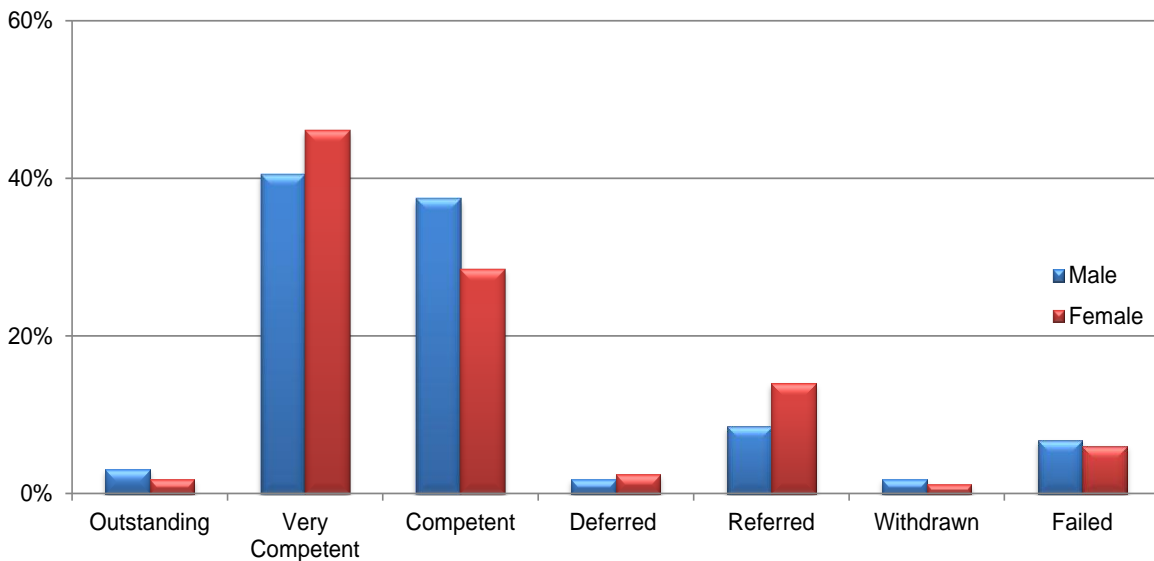


21 Gender

21.1 There was an even gender divide amongst part-time students; 50% (163) were male and 50% (165) were female.

21.2 The results of male and female part-time students were relatively similar as shown on Figure 34 below. There were slightly more part-time males who achieved an 'Outstanding' and a 'Competent' while slightly more females achieved a 'Very Competent'.

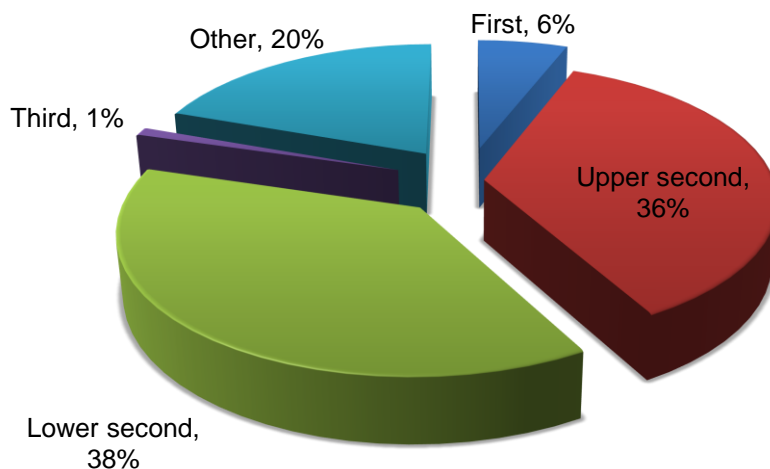
Figure 34: part-time results by gender



22 Educational background of part-time BPTC students

22.1 Students who achieved a lower second in their undergraduate, (38% (122) of part-time students) accounted for the largest proportion of part-time students. This was followed in size by those who were awarded an upper second honours. Only 1% (3) reported getting a third class honours, however 19% (63) of part-time students reported 'other' results. There were 6% (19) part-time students who obtained a first class honours. This is shown on Figure 35 below.

Figure 35: degree class of part-time students



22.2 The majority of part-time students obtained a merit in the CPE/GDL and equal proportions obtained distinctions and passes respectively. This is shown on Figure 36 below, (n=41).

Figure 36: CPE/GDL results of part-time students

