

City, University of London
Staff and Student Equality Monitoring Report 2019-2020

## Staff and Student Equality Monitoring Report Key Headlines and Summary Page

The Staff and Student Equality Monitoring Report provides an overview of staff and student equality data at City. The following protected characteristics are considered in the analysis provided through this report.

- Age
- Disability
- Ethnicity
- Gender
- Maternity
- Religion \& Belief
- Sexual Orientation

Below is an overview of the headlines that have been identified in the 2019/20 Staff and Student Equality Monitoring Report. The data highlighted in this report will be used to shape the implementation of City's EDI Strategy.

## Age

- The largest proportion of City's staff are aged 35-44, comprising 31\% of staff
- The highest proportion of staff working part-time for academic staff is 35-44 the 35-44 ad 45-54 age groups, $23 \%$. The highest proportion of professional services staff working part-time is $35-44 \%$, $41 \%$
- The greatest proportion of students at City overall continue to be students aged between 21 and 24 years old (39.4\%)
- The proportion of students aged 18-20 has also increased from $15.7 \%$ in 2018/19 to $25.7 \%$ in 2019/20
- The proportion of students in groups 25-29 and 30+ have decreased
- These trends are in line with the national picture outlined in the Advance HE Student Statistical Report 2020 which shows an increasing proportion of students under 21 and a reduction in students over 25.


## Disability

- $6.5 \%$ of staff have disclosed a disability in 2019/20. This is an increase from $5.1 \%$ in 2017/18.
- The highest disability type to be disclosed amongst staff was a specific learning difficulty (i.e. (Dyselxia or Dyspraxia)
- A higher proportion of disabled candidates that do not apply under City's Guaranteed Interview Scheme are hired (33.9\%), compared to $14.3 \%$ of disabled candidates that apply under City's Guaranteed Interview Scheme
- The proportion of students with a disclosed disability had grown steadily from $6 \%$ in 2016/17 to $7.4 \%$ in 2018/19
- We have seen a slight decrease to 7\% in 2019/20
- This is considerably lower than the national average of $13.9 \%$


## Ethnicity

- $27 \%$ of City staff disclosed as BAME in 2019/20. The professional services staff group has a higher proportion of BAME staff $34 \%$, compared to $17 \%$ of academics
- By role the proportion of BAME academic staff decreases from $22 \%$ at Senior Lecturer level to $12 \%$ of Professors. The proportion of Professors who are BAME has remained unchanged for the last three years
- There are clear differences in the ethnicity of our academic staff and professional services staff. For example, $11 \%$ of professional services staff are black, compared with $2 \%$ of academic staff
- For BAME academic staff $8.5 \%$ were on fixed term contracts, which is higher than the proportion of white academic staff on fixed term contracts (5\%). For professional services staff there was a higher proportion of BAME staff on fixed-term contracts, $17 \%$, compared to $11 \%$ of white staff
- For academic BAME staff, $17 \%$ work part-time, compared to $25 \%$ of white academic staff
- BAME students account for $59.3 \%$ of the student population in 2019/20 an increase of $4.7 \%$ compared to $2018 / 19$
- White students account for $34.2 \%$ of the student population in 2019/20, down from $36.3 \%$ in 2018/19
- Students whose ethnicity is 'Not Known/Refused' account for $6.5 \%$ of City's students
- When BAME identities are disaggregated, White students, as a distinct ethnic group, continue to account for the highest proportion of City's students
- The proportion of Black students decreased in 2019/20 after having increased between 2016/17 and 2018/19
- The most considerable growth experienced by any ethnic groups in 2019/20 has been 'Other'.


## Gender (sex)

- $46.5 \%$ of City's academic staff and $57 \%$ of City's professional services staff were women in 2019/20
- The proportion of women academic staff decreases with increasing role seniority, $26.3 \%$ of professorial staff were women in 2019/20. Whilst this in line with the sector average it is below where City aimed to be four years ago
- For professional services staff the largest proportion of women were at Grade 4, 66\% in 2019/20. Above Grade 5 the proportion of women by grade continues to decrease to $47 \%$ of women at Grade 9
- In 2019/20 there has been a decrease in the proportion of women on City's Executive Committee, from $45 \%$ in 2018/19 to $33 \%$ in 2019/20.
- A higher proportion of women attend training at City than men, $49.8 \%$ of women, compared to $32.7 \%$ of men.
- The proportion of students identifying as women in 2019/20 was $57.4 \%$, men represent 42.6\%
- This is in line with national statistics which outline $57.2 \%$ women and $42.8 \%$ at universities across the UK


## Maternity, shared parental, parental and paternity leave

- The proportion of staff returning after maternity leave is $95 \%$, this has increased from 80\% in 2017/18
- 27 members of staff took shared parental, parental and paternity leave in 2019/20, this has increased from 19 members of staff in 2018/19.


## Religion and Belief

- Staff who state they have no religion are the highest proportion of staff, $34.5 \%$ in 2019/20
- $22.7 \%$ of staff identified as Christian in 2019/20
- $6.2 \%$ of staff identified as Muslim in 2019/20.


## Sexual Orientation

- $5.5 \%$ of City staff disclosed themselves as either bisexual, gay man or gay woman/lesbian. This is an increase from 4.4\% in 2016/17.


## INTRODUCTION

## Equality Act 2010 - Public Sector Equality Duties

The Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) came into force on 5th April 2010. In England the Equality Act 2010 (specific duties and public authorities) Regulations came into force on 31 March 2017 replacing the Equality Act 2010 (specific duties) Regulations 2011.

## Aims of the General Duty

In the exercise of their functions public authorities of which City is one, must have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who do and do not share a protected characteristic
- Foster good relations between people who do and do not share a protected characteristic.


## Management Information Data

The commentary and data outlined below shows City, University of London's activity and monitoring information. City is committed to improving and extending the gathering of data across its functions, to enable continued monitoring of the impact of decisions and practices for staff with protected characteristics.

## Equality Objectives

As a Higher Education Institution we have specific equality duties, as outlined by the Equality Act (2010). These require public authorities to tackle discrimination, victimisation and harassment, advance equality and foster good relations. It is also our responsibility to publish our equality information on an annual basis to review and publish specific and measurable equality objectives every four years. In 2016/17 City set a number of Equality Objectives:

## Objective 1

To promote Gender Equality and impact positively on other equality areas, including intersectionality, in order to build and maintain an inclusive environment that supports and values the diversity of students, staff and the wider community.
Arising from the Athena SWAN Bronze Award and Action Plan, there are two Performance Indicators that support this objective:

Performance Indicator 1. Increasing the representation of women in senior roles:

- The proportion (of base population) of Professorial staff will be $\sim 30 \%$ women by 2020/21
- The proportion of Grade 9 Professional Services staff will be $\sim 50 \%$ women by 2020/21.

Performance Indicator 2. Increasing the representation of women on executive/institutional committees:

- We expect diverse membership on our executive/institutional committees, with a minimum of $30 \%$ women and $30 \%$ men on each committee.


## Objective 2

- To consider and prepare for Advance HE's Race Equality Charter with a view to submitting an application in February 2021.

In support of Objective 2, a Race Equality Charter (REC) Manager has been recruited to lead on this work. The REC Manager has established a Self-Assessment team who will contribute to the application for a Bronze award. The aim was to submit City's application by February 2021. Due to the pandemic, it has been agreed with Advance HE that City's submission deadline for the REC application will be February 2022.

2019/20 saw significant EDI activity focused on the development of City's first Equality, Diversity \& Inclusion Strategy for staff and students with an accompanying delivery plan to support the effective implementation of agreed actions. With a focus on Disability, Gender, Race and Sexual Orientation our work continues to be supported by the Equality Charter Marks, Athena SWAN, Race Equality Charter and Disability Confident. In May 2020, City became a member of the Stonewall Diversity Champions Network which will assist with our commitment to support our LGBTQ+ staff and students.

City's EDI Strategy sets out how City aspires to achieve real and lasting progress for diverse groups and individuals. It also sets out City's commitment and objectives for EDI and the necessary steps to ensure that all members of the City community have equal access to all opportunities.

Within the Strategy the following three themed areas of activity have been developed;
Theme 1: Embedding Equality, Diversity and Inclusion into our core ethos
Theme 2: Enhancing the Staff and Student experience through fostering an environment of access and inclusion and improving the diversity of our organisation
Theme 3: Supporting individual identity, and a continual journey of learning, through increased awareness and a supportive culture

A three year delivery plan has been developed which sets out the detail on how the themes will be achieved. The delivery plan is owned by the University EDI committee who will set actions and priorities as well as monitor activity.

## Part 1: Staff

## The data:

This section presents City's staff equality data for the academic years 2017/18 to 2019/20. City currently monitors eight protected characteristics defined by the Equality Act 2010. The characteristics covered are Gender/Sex, Maternity, Race, Disability, Sexual Orientation, Religion and Belief, Age and Gender Reassignment. The proportion of staff disclosing as being in a gender identity different to that assigned at birth was insufficient for statistical analysis and is not included in this report.

The data used for this report includes all salaried staff who were employed at City at the $31^{\text {st }}$ July each academic year. Turnover data calculations use average headcount at the institution throughout the year.

In the tables throughout the staff report * indicates where staff numbers are fewer than five.
Where possible the data have been benchmarked to national statistics. The benchmarking in this report is based upon data drawn from the HESA staff record 2018/19, taken from Advance HE Statistical Report Staff Data 2020. At the time of writing this was the most up to date data available.

## Section 1: Overview

In 2019/20 City employed 2,216 staff comprising 946 Academic and Research (43\%) and 1270 Professional Service Staff (57\%).

Figure 1 Staff breakdown by Academic and Professional Service Staff
Academic \& Professional Service Staff


## Section 2: Gender

Beginning in 2012/13, the staff record, HESA replaced the gender field with the legal sex field, of which the possible options are male and female. For the purposes of this report, data from the legal sex field is referred to as 'gender' and we refer to 'men' and 'women' throughout the report.

| Table 1 - Gender: Academic and Professional Service Staff by Role (2017-2020) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017/18 |  |  |  | 2018/19 |  |  |  | 2019/20 |  |  |  |
|  | Women | Men | Women \% | Women \%* | Women | Men | Women \% | Women \%* | Women | Men | Women \% | Women \%* |
| Academic | 390 | 500 | 43.8\% | 100.0\% | 437 | 515 | 45.9\% | 100.0\% | 440 | 506 | 46.5\% | 100.0\% |
| Research | 70 | 76 | 47.9\% | 17.9\% | 93 | 83 | 52.8\% | 21.3\% | 99 | 63 | 61.1\% | 22.5\% |
| Lecturer | 111 | 96 | 53.6\% | 28.5\% | 127 | 106 | 54.5\% | 29.1\% | 122 | 106 | 53.5\% | 27.7\% |
| Senior Lecturer | 127 | 136 | 48.3\% | 32.6\% | 136 | 133 | 50.6\% | 31.1\% | 127 | 133 | 48.8\% | 28.9\% |
| Reader | 30 | 34 | 46.9\% | 7.7\% | 26 | 38 | 40.6\% | 5.9\% | 36 | 47 | 43.4\% | 8.2\% |
| Professor | 52 | 158 | 24.8\% | 13.3\% | 55 | 155 | 26.2\% | 12.6\% | 56 | 157 | 26.3\% | 12.7\% |
| Professional Services | 649 | 518 | 55.6\% | 100.0\% | 699 | 523 | 57.2\% | 100.0\% | 723 | 547 | 56.9\% | 100.0\% |
| Technical | * | 21 | 4.5\% | 0.2\% | * | 21 | 12.5\% | 0.4\% | * | 23 | 11.5\% | 0.4\% |
| Support | * | 18 | 5.3\% | 0.2\% | * | 15 | 6.3\% | 0.1\% | * | 31 | 8.8\% | 0.4\% |
| Clerical | 324 | 223 | 59.2\% | 49.9\% | 363 | 224 | 61.8\% | 51.9\% | 373 | 218 | 63.1\% | 51.6\% |
| SALC / Senior Admin | 323 | 256 | 55.8\% | 49.8\% | 332 | 263 | 55.8\% | 47.5\% | 344 | 275 | 55.6\% | 47.6\% |
| Total | 1039 | 1018 | 50.5\% | 100.0\% | 1136 | 1038 | 52.3\% | 100.0\% | 1163 | 1053 | 52.5\% | 100.0\% |

[^0]Figure 2 - Staff breakdown by role and gender


Overall in 2019/20 52\% of staff were women. This has increased from 50\% in 2017/18. Nationally the proportion of women was $54.6 \%$ (AdvanceHE Statistical Report).

In 2019/20 37\% of City's academic staff were women ( $46.3 \%$ nationally). This has increased from $44 \%$ in 2017/18. The proportion of women academic staff decreases with increasing role seniority, $26.3 \%$ of professorial staff were women in 2019/20 (Table 2). This has remained static since 2018/19 (26.2\%). Nationally the proportion of women professorial staff was 26.7\%
$57 \%$ of professional service staff were women in 2019/20 (62.8\% nationally). This has increased from 55\% in 2017/18.

Table 2 - Gender: Academic and Professional Service Staff by Grade - 2019/20

|  | Women | Men | Women \% | Women \%* |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Academic | $\mathbf{4 4 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{4 6 . 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |
| Grade 5B | 27 | 12 | $69.2 \%$ | $6.1 \%$ |
| Grade 6 | 65 | 41 | $61.3 \%$ | $14.8 \%$ |
| Grade 7 | 122 | 113 | $51.9 \%$ | $27.7 \%$ |
| Grade 8 | 170 | 183 | $48.2 \%$ | $38.6 \%$ |
| Professor | 56 | 157 | $26.3 \%$ | $12.7 \%$ |
| Professional Services | $\mathbf{7 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{5 4 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 6 . 9 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |
| Grade 1 |  | 15 | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| Grade 2 | 7 | 18 | $28.0 \%$ | $1.0 \%$ |
| Grade 3 | 29 | 36 | $44.6 \%$ | $4.0 \%$ |
| Grade 4 | 94 | 49 | $65.7 \%$ | $13.0 \%$ |
| Grade 5 | 249 | 147 | $62.9 \%$ | $34.4 \%$ |
| Grade 5B |  | $*$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| Grade 6 | 184 | 132 | $58.2 \%$ | $25.4 \%$ |
| Grade 7 | 109 | 98 | $52.7 \%$ | $15.1 \%$ |
| Grade 8 | 34 | 32 | $51.5 \%$ | $4.7 \%$ |
| Grade 9 | 17 | 19 | $47.2 \%$ | $2.4 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 1 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{5 2 . 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |

*\% Women at each grade measured against all women staff within Academic and Professional Services respectively

For professional services staff the largest proportion of women were at Grade 4, 66\% in 2019/20, although of professional services staff that are women, $34 \%$ are at Grade 5. Above Grade 5 the proportion of women by grade continues to decrease to $47 \%$ women at Grade 9.

|  | 2019/20 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Women | Men | Women \% | Women \%* |
| Academic | 440 | 506 | 46.5\% | 100.0\% |
| Business School | 62 | 130 | 32.3\% | 14.1\% |
| Professional Services | 8 | 7 | 53.3\% | 1.8\% |
| School of Arts and Social Sciences | 119 | 107 | 52.7\% | 27.0\% |
| School of Health Sciences | 166 | 64 | 72.2\% | 37.7\% |
| School of Mathematics, Computer Science and Engineering | 36 | 145 | 19.9\% | 8.2\% |
| The City Law School | 49 | 53 | 48.0\% | 11.1\% |
| Professional Services | 723 | 547 | 56.9\% | 100.0\% |
| Business School | 127 | 58 | 68.6\% | 17.6\% |
| Professional Services | 428 | 405 | 51.4\% | 59.2\% |
| School of Arts and Social Sciences | 42 | 20 | 67.7\% | 5.8\% |
| School of Health Sciences | 66 | 19 | 77.6\% | 9.1\% |
| School of Mathematics, Computer Science and Engineering | 37 | 35 | 51.4\% | 5.1\% |
| The City Law School | 23 | 10 | 69.7\% | 3.2\% |
| Total | 1163 | 1053 | 52.5\% | 100.0\% |

The School of Health Sciences (SHS) has the largest proportion of women academic staff, $72 \%$ in 2019/20. The School of Mathematics, Computer Science and Engineering (SMCSE) has the lowest proportion of women academic staff, 19\% in 2019/20 (Table 3).

Across all five Schools there is a high proportion of women professional services staff. SHS has the highest proportion of women professional services staff, $77 \%$.

Contract type

| Table 4 - Academic and Professional Service Staff by Contract Type and Gender 2019/20 |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2019/20 |  |  |  |
|  | Women | Men | Women \% | Women \% * |
| Academic | $\mathbf{4 4 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{4 6 . 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0} \%$ |
| Fixed term | 25 | 25 | $50.0 \%$ | $5.7 \%$ |
| Permanent | 415 | 481 | $46.3 \%$ | $94.3 \%$ |
| Professional Services | $\mathbf{7 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{5 4 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 6 . 9 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0} \%$ |
| Fixed term | 106 | 59 | $64.2 \%$ | $14.7 \%$ |
| Permanent | 617 | 488 | $55.8 \%$ | $85.3 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 1 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{5 2 . 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |

*\% Women within each contract type measured against all Women in Academic and Professional Services respectively

In 2019/20 of academics on permanent contracts $46 \%$ were women. For academic women staff, $5.7 \%$ were on fixed-term contracts.
For professional services staff of those on fixed-term contracts 64\% were women in 2019/20. For those on permanent contracts $56 \%$ were women which is lower than the national data of 60\%.

## Full-time or Part-time Status

| Table 5-Academic and Professional Service Staff by Full-time/Part-time status and Gender 2019/20 |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2019/20 |  |  |  |
|  | Women | Men | Women \% | Women \%* |
| Academic | $\mathbf{4 4 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{4 6 . 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |
| Full time | 307 | 407 | $43.0 \%$ | $69.8 \%$ |
| Part time | 133 | 99 | $57.3 \%$ | $30.2 \%$ |
| Professional Services | $\mathbf{7 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{5 4 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 6 . 9 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |
| Full time | 601 | 513 | $53.9 \%$ | $83.1 \%$ |
| Part time | 122 | 34 | $78.2 \%$ | $16.9 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 1 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{5 2 . 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |

[^1]Of the academic staff working part-time in 2019/20, $57 \%$ were women. Of the professional services staff working part-time in 2019/20, $78 \%$ were women.

## Turnover and Reasons for leaving

| Table 6 - Gender: Academic and Professional Services Staff Turnover by Role \& Gender - 2019/20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Women Turnover |  |  | Men Turnover |  |  | Overall Turnover |  |  |
|  | Headcount | Leavers | \% | Headcount | Leavers | \% | Headcount | Leavers | \% |
| Academic | 440 | 94 | 21.4\% | 506 | 75 | 14.8\% | 946 | 169 | 17.9\% |
| Research | 99 | 52 | 52.5\% | 63 | 48 | 76.2\% | 162 | 100 | 61.7\% |
| Lecturer | 122 | 21 | 17.2\% | 106 | 9 | 8.5\% | 228 | 30 | 13.2\% |
| Senior Lecturer | 127 | 14 | 11.0\% | 133 | 6 | 4.5\% | 260 | 20 | 7.7\% |
| Reader | 36 | * | 5.6\% | 47 | * | 4.3\% | 83 | * | 4.8\% |
| Professor | 56 | 5 | 8.9\% | 157 | 10 | 6.4\% | 213 | 15 | 7.0\% |
| Professional Services | 723 | 112 | 15.5\% | 547 | 60 | 11.0\% | 1270 | 172 | 13.5\% |
| Technical Staff | * | 0 | 0.0\% | 23 | * | 4.3\% | 26 | * | 3.8\% |
| Support Staff | * | 0 | 0.0\% | 31 | 0 | 0.0\% | 34 | 0 | 0.0\% |
| Clerical | 373 | 75 | 20.1\% | 218 | 33 | 15.1\% | 591 | 108 | 18.3\% |
| SALC | 344 | 37 | 10.8\% | 275 | 26 | 9.5\% | 619 | 63 | 10.2\% |
| Total | 1163 | 206 | 17.7\% | 1053 | 135 | 12.8\% | 2216 | 206 | 9.3\% |

*\% Women leavers measured against all leavers
The annualised total turnover rate for City was $9.3 \%$ during 2019/20 (Table 6). The turnover for Research staff was the highest, $61.7 \%$, as would be expected given the nature of fixedterm funding for these roles. The staff group of Readers/Associate Professors had the lowest turnover at $4.8 \%$. Overall the turnover of women staff is higher than men, $17.7 \%$ compared to $12.8 \%$. Nationally a higher proportion of women staff left their position than men, $17.8 \%$ compared to $16.4 \%$.

Table 7 - Leaving Reason: Academic and Professional Service Staff by Gender 2019/20

|  | Women | Men | Women \% | Women \%* |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Academic | $\mathbf{9 4 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 5 . 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |
| Expiry of contract | 45 | 39 | $53.6 \%$ | $47.9 \%$ |
| Other | $*$ | $*$ | $33.3 \%$ | $1.1 \%$ |
| Redundancy | $*$ | 11 | $21.4 \%$ | $3.2 \%$ |
| Resignation | 33 | 18 | $64.7 \%$ | $35.1 \%$ |
| Retirement | 10 | 5 | $66.7 \%$ | $10.6 \%$ |
| TUPE | $*$ | 0 | $100.0 \%$ | $2.1 \%$ |
| Professional Services | $\mathbf{1 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{6 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 5 . 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |
| Expiry of contract | 20 | 11 | $64.5 \%$ | $17.9 \%$ |
| Redundancy | $*$ | $*$ | $42.9 \%$ | $2.7 \%$ |
| Resignation | 87 | 45 | $65.9 \%$ | $77.7 \%$ |
| Retirement | $*$ | 0 | $100.0 \%$ | $\mathbf{1 . 8 \%}$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{6 0 . 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |

The most frequent reason for leaving was resignation (Table 7). For academic staff the proportion of women leavers was $55.6 \%$ which is higher than the proportion of women academics at City, (46.5\%, 2019/20 - Table 1). For professional services staff $65 \%$ of leavers were women, which higher than their representation at City (57\%, 2019/20 - Table 1)

Maternity, paternity, shared parental and adoption leave

| Table 8 - Staff Returning from Mate mity Leave |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7 / 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8 / 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9 / 2 0}$ |
| \% Returned | $80 \%$ | $86.8 \%$ | $95.3 \%$ |

Reflects those whose maternity leave ended in that academic year
The proportion of staff returning after maternity leave is $95 \%$, this has increased from $80 \%$ in 2017/18.

| Table 9 - Shared Parental, Parental \& Paternity Leave - 2017-2020 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | Female | Male | Total |
| $2017 / 18$ | $*$ | 17 | 19 |
| Parental Leave |  |  | 0 |
| Paternity Leave |  | 16 | 16 |
| Shared Parental | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ |
| $2018 / 19$ | 0 | 19 | 19 |
| Parental Leave |  |  | 0 |
| Paternity Leave |  | 18 | 18 |
| Shared Parental |  | 26 | $*$ |
| $2019 / 20$ |  |  | 27 |
| Parental Leave |  | 26 | 0 |
| Paternity Leave |  | 62 | 26 |
| Shared Parental | $*$ | 3 | 65 |
| Total |  |  | $*$ |

27 members of staff took shared parental, parental and paternity leave in 2019/20, this has increased from 19 members of staff in 2018/19.

## Section 3: Ethnicity

Throughout this section data are presented by ethnicity, and split by White, BAME and Refused/Not known. BAME includes staff who disclose as Black, Asian, or Minority Ethnic. Calculations include only those who have disclosed an ethnicity e.g., Refused/Not known are excluded.

In this report we have referred to BAME staff throughout these tables, which is consistent with HESA data which use that phrasing, and with government data and reports. We do acknowledge the significant limitations of the term and of grouping staff in this way. In particular we recognise that 'BAME' people are individuals, and not a homogenous group. Further analysis by ethnic group will be conducted as part of our Race Equality Charter assessment process.

Table 10 - Ethnicity: Academic and Professional Service Staff by Residency Status

|  | BAME | White | Refused / Not <br> known | \% BAME | \% BAME^ | \% White | \% White^ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Academic | $\mathbf{1 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{8 3 . 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |
| UK | 81 | 465 | 14 | $14.8 \%$ | $52.9 \%$ | $85.2 \%$ | $60.5 \%$ |
| Non UK | 72 | 303 | 11 | $19.2 \%$ | $47.1 \%$ | $80.8 \%$ | $39.5 \%$ |
| Professional Services | $\mathbf{4 2 7}$ | 814 | $\mathbf{2 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 4 . 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{6 5 . 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |
| UK | 381 | 666 | 22 | $36.4 \%$ | $89.2 \%$ | $63.6 \%$ | $81.8 \%$ |
| Non UK | 46 | 148 | 7 | $23.7 \%$ | $10.8 \%$ | $76.3 \%$ | $18.2 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{5 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 8 2}$ | $\mathbf{5 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 . 8 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 . 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |

*Calculations include only those who have disclosed their ethnicity
${ }^{\wedge}$ Measured against all BAME or white staff within Academic and Professional Services respectively
Overall 27\% of City staff disclosed as BAME in 2019/20. The Professional Services staff group has a higher proportion of BAME staff, $34 \%$, compared to $17 \%$ of academics.

Figure 3 - Academic \& Research and Professional Service Staff by ethnicity - 2019/20 *Arab is included in Asian


When looking at the breakdown of different ethnic groups, it is noted that for Academic staff $5 \%$ are Asian and $2 \%$ are Black, whilst for professional services staff in 2019/20, 12\% of staff were Asian and $11 \%$ were Black. Further analysis is needed to understand distribution by grade, which will be carried out part of the Race Equality Charter.

| Table 11 - Ethnicity: Academic and Professional Service Staff by Role (2017/20) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017/18 |  |  |  | 2018/19 |  |  |  | 2019/20 |  |  |  |
|  | BAME | White | Refused / <br> Not known | \% BAME | BAME | White | Refused / <br> Not known | \% BAME | BAME | White | Refused / <br> Not known | \% BAME |
| Academic | 146 | 720 | 24 | 16.9\% | 161 | 768 | 23 | 17.3\% | 153 | 768 | 25 | 16.6\% |
| Research | 38 | 99 | 9 | 27.7\% | 44 | 125 | 7 | 26.0\% | 32 | 122 | 8 | 20.8\% |
| Lecturer | 42 | 162 | * | 20.6\% | 50 | 179 | * | 21.8\% | 49 | 174 | 5 | 22.0\% |
| Senior Lecturer | 36 | 222 | 5 | 14.0\% | 36 | 229 | * | 13.6\% | 42 | 215 | * | 16.3\% |
| Reader | 7 | 56 | * | 11.1\% | 7 | 55 | * | 11.3\% | 6 | 74 | * | 7.5\% |
| Professor | 23 | 181 | 6 | 11.3\% | 24 | 180 | 6 | 11.8\% | 24 | 183 | 6 | 11.6\% |
| Professional Services | 349 | 798 | 20 | 30.4\% | 393 | 801 | 28 | 32.9\% | 427 | 814 | 29 | 34.4\% |
| Clerical | 212 | 325 | 10 | 39.5\% | 242 | 329 | 16 | 42.4\% | 260 | 315 | 16 | 45.2\% |
| Support | 11 | 7 | * | 61.1\% | 11 | * | * | 73.3\% | 21 | 12 | * | 63.6\% |
| Technical | 5 | 17 |  | 22.7\% | 7 | 17 |  | 29.2\% | 9 | 17 |  | 34.6\% |
| SALC / Senior Admin | 121 | 449 | 9 | 21.2\% | 133 | 451 | 11 | 22.8\% | 137 | 470 | 12 | 22.6\% |
| Total | 495 | 1518 | 44 | 24.6\% | 554 | 1569 | 51 | 26.1\% | 580 | 1582 | 54 | 26.8\% |

Figure 4 - Staff breakdown (2017/18) by ethnicity and role


For academic staff $17 \%$ were BAME in 2019/20 (Table 11). By role the proportion of BAME academic staff decreases from $22 \%$ at Senior Lecturer level to $12 \%$ of Professors. The proportion of Professors who are BAME has remained unchanged for the last three years. This is an area of focus through the EDI Strategy and the REC action planning. For professional services staff $34 \%$ were BAME in 2019/20, which has increased from $30 \%$ in 2017/18.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | BAME | White | known | \% BAME |
| Academic | 153 | 768 | 25 | 16.6\% |
| Cass Business School | 31 | 156 | 5 | 17\% |
| School of Arts and Social Sciences | 30 | 189 | 7 | 14\% |
| School of Health Sciences | 25 | 200 | 5 | 11\% |
| School of Mathematics, Computer Sci | 50 | 126 | 5 | 28\% |
| The City Law School | 17 | 82 | * | 17\% |
| Professional Services | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0\% |
| Professional Services | 427 | 814 | 29 | 34.4\% |
| Cass Business School | 54 | 128 | * | 29.7\% |
| School of Arts and Social Sciences | 13 | 48 | * | 21.3\% |
| School of Health Sciences | 39 | 45 | * | 46.4\% |
| School of Mathematics, Computer Sci | 29 | 42 | * | 40.8\% |
| The City Law School | 11 | 22 | 0 | 33\% |
| Professional Services | 281 | 529 | 23 | 34.7\% |
| Total | 580 | 1582 | 54 | 26.8\% |

*Calculations include only those who have disclosed their ethnicity

The School with the highest proportion of BAME academic staff is SMCSE with $28 \%$. The School with the highest proportion of BAME professional services staff is SHS with $46 \%$.

## Contract Type

| Table 13-Academic and Professional Service Staff by Contract Type \& Ethnicity - 2019/20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | BAME | White | Refused / <br> Not known | \% BAME | \% BAME^ | \% White | \% White^^ |  |
| Academic | $\mathbf{1 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{8 3 . 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |  |
| Fixed term | 13 | 36 | $*$ | $26.5 \%$ | $8.5 \%$ | $73.5 \%$ | $5 \%$ |  |
| Permanent | 140 | 732 | 24 | $16.1 \%$ | $91.5 \%$ | $83.9 \%$ | $95 \%$ |  |
| Professional Services | $\mathbf{4 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{8 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 9}$ | $34.4 \%$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{6 5 . 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |  |
| Fixed term | 73 | 86 | 6 | $45.9 \%$ | $17.1 \%$ | $54.1 \%$ | $11 \%$ |  |
| Permanent | 354 | 728 | 23 | $32.7 \%$ | $82.9 \%$ | $67.3 \%$ | $89 \%$ |  |
| Total | $\mathbf{5 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 8 2}$ | $\mathbf{5 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 . 8 \%}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 . 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 . 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |  |

*Calculations include only those who have disclosed their ethnicity
${ }^{\wedge}$ Measured against all BAME or White staff within Academic and Professional Services respectively
For BAME academic staff $8.5 \%$ were on fixed term contracts, which is higher than the proportion of white academic staff on fixed term contracts (5\%). For professional services staff there was a higher proportion of BAME staff on fixed-term contracts $17 \%$ compared to $11 \%$ of white staff.

## Part-time work

Table 14 - Academic and Professional Service Staff by Full-time / Part-time \& Ethnicity- 2019/20

|  | BAME | White | Refused / <br> Not known | \% BAME | \% BAME^ | \% White | \% White^ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Academic | $\mathbf{1 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{8 3 . 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |
| Full time | 127 | 573 | 14 | $18 \%$ | $83 \%$ | $81.9 \%$ | $\mathbf{7 5 \%}$ |
| Part time | 26 | 195 | 11 | $12 \%$ | $17 \%$ | $88.2 \%$ | $\mathbf{2 5 \%}$ |
| Professional Services | $\mathbf{4 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{8 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 4 . 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{6 5 . 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |
| Full time | 384 | 707 | 23 | $35 \%$ | $90 \%$ | $64.8 \%$ | $87 \%$ |
| Part time | 43 | 107 | 6 | $28.7 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $71.3 \%$ | $13 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{5 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 8 2}$ | $\mathbf{5 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{9 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 . 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |

*Calculations include only those who have disclosed their ethnicity
${ }^{\wedge}$ Measured against all BAME or white within Academic and Professional Services respectively
For academic BAME staff, $17 \%$ work part-time, compared to $25 \%$ of white academic staff. Of BAME professional services staff $10 \%$ work part-time compared to $13 \%$ of white professional services staff.

## Turnover and Reasons for leaving

| Table 15 - Academic and Professional Service Staff by Role \& Turnover \& Ethnicity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ME Turno |  |  | te Turno |  | Refused | Not Know | urnover |  | al Turno |  |
|  | BAME | Leaver | \% | White | Leaver | \% | Refused | Leaver | \% | Total | Leaver | \% |
| Academic | 153 | 42 | 27.5\% | 768 | 125 | 16.3\% | 25 | 2 | 8.0\% | 946 | 169 | 17.9\% |
| Research | 32 | 31 | 96.9\% | 122 | 67 | 54.9\% | 8 | 2 | 25.0\% | 162 | 100 | 61.7\% |
| Lecturer | 49 | 6 | 12.2\% | 174 | 24 | 13.8\% | 5 | 0 | 0.0\% | 228 | 30 | 13.2\% |
| Senior Lecturer | 42 | * | 7.1\% | 215 | 17 | 7.9\% | * | 0 | 0.0\% | 260 | 20 | 7.7\% |
| Reader | 6 | * | 16.7\% | 74 | * | 4.1\% | * | 0 | 0.0\% | 83 | * | 4.8\% |
| Professor | 24 | * | 4.2\% | 183 | 14 | 7.7\% | 6 | 0 | 0.0\% | 213 | 15 | 7.0\% |
| Professional Services | 427 | 66 | 15.5\% | 814 | 104 | 12.8\% | 29 | 2 | 6.9\% | 1270 | 172 | 13.5\% |
| Technical Staff | 9 | 0 | 0.0\% | 17 | * | 5.9\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 26 | * | 3.8\% |
| Support Staff | 21 | 0 | 0.0\% | 12 | 0 | 0.0\% | * | 0 | 0.0\% | 34 | 0 | 0.0\% |
| Clerical | 260 | 47 | 18.1\% | 315 | 60 | 19.0\% | 16 | 1 | 6.3\% | 591 | 108 | 18.3\% |
| SALC | 137 | 19 | 13.9\% | 470 | 43 | 9.1\% | 12 | 1 | 8.3\% | 619 | 63 | 10.2\% |
| Total | 580 | 108 | 18.6\% | 1582 | 229 | 14.5\% | 54 | 2 | 3.7\% | 2216 | 339 | 15.3\% |

The turnover rate for BAME staff was $18.6 \%$. This is higher than the turnover for White staff, $14.5 \%$. Nationally, a higher proportion of BAME academics left their institutions than white staff. $17.4 \%$ of UK BAME and $23.7 \%$ of non-UK BAME academics, compared with $14.5 \%$ of UK white and 19.1 non-UK white academics. Table 16 shows the reasons for leaving.

|  | BAME | White | Refused / Not known | \% BAME |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Academic | 42 | 125 | * | 25.1\% |
| Expiry of contract | 19 | 64 | * | 22.9\% |
| Other | 0 | * | 0 | 0\% |
| Redundancy | 8 | 6 | 0 | 57\% |
| Resignation | 13 | 37 | * | 26.0\% |
| Retirement | * | 14 | 0 | 6.7\% |
| TUPE | * | * | 0 | 50.0\% |
| Professional Services | 66 | 104 | * | 39\% |
| Expiry of contract | 18 | 13 | 0 | 58\% |
| Redundancy | * | 5 | 0 | 28.6\% |
| Resignation | 46 | 84 | * | 35.4\% |
| Retirement | 0 | * | 0 | 0.0\% |
| Total | 108 | 229 | * | 32.0\% |

*Calculations include only those who have disclosed their ethnicity
When looking at the largest numbers of BAME staff leaving, this is either due to resignation or expiry of contract

## Section 4: Disability

| Table 17 - Disability: Academic and Professional Service Staff by Disability Disclosure (2017-20) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017/18 |  | 2018/19 |  | 2019/20 |  |
| Academic | 890 | \% Academic | 952 | \% Academic | 946 | \% Academic |
| Disability | 48 | 5.4\% | 51 | 5.4\% | 50 | 5.3\% |
| No known disability | 732 | 82\% | 799 | 83.9\% | 797 | 84.2\% |
| Not known/refused | 110 | 12.4\% | 102 | 10.7\% | 99 | 10.5\% |
| Professional Services | 1167 | \% Professional | 1222 | \% Professional | 1270 | \% Professional |
| Disability | 56 | 4.8\% | 61 | 5.0\% | 93 | 7.3\% |
| No known disability | 997 | 85.4\% | 1052 | 86.1\% | 1071 | 84.3\% |
| Not known/refused | 114 | 10\% | 109 | 8.9\% | 106 | 8.3\% |
| All Staff | 2057 | \% All Staff | 2174 | \% All Staff | 2216 | \% All Staff |
| Disability | 104 | 5.1\% | 112 | 5.2\% | 143 | 6.5\% |
| No known disability | 1729 | 84.1\% | 1851 | 85.1\% | 1868 | 84.3\% |
| Not known/refused | 224 | 10.9\% | 211 | 9.7\% | 205 | 9.3\% |

*Measured against all staff (whether declared or not)
The proportion of staff disclosing a disability at City has increased from 5.1\% in 2017/18 to $6.5 \%$ in 2019/20. Nationally, $5.3 \%$ of staff working in HEls disclosed a disability.

Table 18 shows the proportions of disclosed disability types at City. The highest disability type to be disclosed was a specific learning difficulty (i.e. Dyslexia or Dyspraxia), 25.9\%. Nationally the most commonly disclosed disability types were a long-standing illness or health condition ( $22.9 \%$ of academic staff and $25 \%$ of professional services staff).

|  |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Table $\mathbf{1 8}$ - Disability Disclosure - Breakdown | $\mathbf{3 1 / 0 8 / 2 0 2 0}$ |
| A specific learning difficulty (i.e. Dyslexia or Dyspraxia) | $\mathbf{2 5 . 9 \%}$ |
| A long standing illness or health condition (i.e. Cancer) | $\mathbf{2 2 . 4 \%}$ |
| A mental health condition (i.e. Depression or Schizophrenia) | $18.9 \%$ |
| A disability, impairment or medical condition not listed | $9.8 \%$ |
| A physical impairment or mobility issues (i.e. Wheelchair) | $\mathbf{7 . 0 \%}$ |
| Two or more impairments and/or disabling medical conditions | $5.6 \%$ |
| Deaf or serious hearing impairment | $4.9 \%$ |
| Blind or a serious visual impairment uncorrected by glasses | $3.5 \%$ |
| General learning disability (i.e. Down's syndrome) | $\mathbf{2 . 1 \%}$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |

Contract type

| Table 19-Academic and Professional Service Staff by Contract Type \& Disability - 2019/20 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Disability | No known disability | Not known/refused | \% with Disability | \% with Disability^ |
| Academic | 50 | 797 | 99 | 5.3\% | 100\% |
| Fixed term | * | 43 | * | 8.0\% | 8.0\% |
| Permanent | 46 | 754 | 96 | 5.1\% | 92.0\% |
| Professional Services | 93 | 1071 | 106 | 7.3\% | 100\% |
| Fixed term | 18 | 140 | 7 | 10.9\% | 19\% |
| Permanent | 75 | 931 | 99 | 6.8\% | 81\% |
| Total | 143 | 1868 | 205 | 6.5\% | 100\% |

${ }^{\wedge}$ Measured against all disabled staff within Academic and Professional Services respectively
For academic staff $8 \%$ of those with a disability are on fixed-term contracts. For professional services staff on fixed term contracts 10.9\% have a disability.

## Full-time or part-time status

| Table 20-Academic and Professional Service Staff by Full-time / Part-time \& Disability Disclosure - 2019/20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Disability | No known <br> disability | Not known/refused |  |  |  | \% with Disability | \% with Disability^ |
| :---: |
| Academic |
| Full time |
| Part time |
| Professional Services |
| Full time |
| Part time |
| Total |

${ }^{\wedge}$ Measured against all disabled staff within Academic and Professional Services respectively
For academic staff who declared a disability $24 \%$ were part-time, and professional services staff $13 \%$ were part-time.

## Section 5: Age

| Table 21 - Academic and Professional Service Staff by Age group 2017-20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | No. | \% | No. | \% | No. | \% |
| Academic | 890 | 100\% | 952 | 100\% | 946 | 100\% |
| Under 25 | * | 0.3\% | 5 | 0.5\% | * | 0\% |
| 25-34 | 132 | 14.8\% | 160 | 16.8\% | 134 | 14.2\% |
| 35-44 | 253 | 28.4\% | 268 | 28.2\% | 277 | 29.3\% |
| 45-54 | 251 | 28.2\% | 262 | 27.5\% | 265 | 28.0\% |
| 55-64 | 192 | 21.6\% | 188 | 19.7\% | 191 | 20.2\% |
| $65+$ | 59 | 6.6\% | 69 | 7.2\% | 75 | 7.9\% |
| Professional Services | 1167 | 100\% | 1222 | 100\% | 1270 | 100\% |
| Under 25 | 40 | 3.4\% | 52 | 4.3\% | 60 | 4.7\% |
| 25-34 | 380 | 32.6\% | 389 | 31.8\% | 375 | 29.5\% |
| 35-44 | 371 | 31.8\% | 386 | 31.6\% | 400 | 31.5\% |
| 45-54 | 247 | 21.2\% | 256 | 20.9\% | 268 | 21.1\% |
| 55-64 | 113 | 9.7\% | 124 | 10.1\% | 149 | 11.7\% |
| $65+$ | 16 | 1.4\% | 15 | 1.2\% | 18 | 1.4\% |
| All Staff | 2057 | 100\% | 2174 | 100\% | 2216 | 100\% |
| Under 25 | 43 | 2.1\% | 57 | 2.6\% | 64 | 3\% |
| 25-34 | 512 | 24.9\% | 549 | 25.3\% | 509 | 23.0\% |
| 35-44 | 624 | 30.3\% | 654 | 30.1\% | 677 | 30.6\% |
| 45-54 | 498 | 24.2\% | 518 | 23.8\% | 533 | 24.1\% |
| 55-64 | 305 | 14.8\% | 312 | 14.4\% | 340 | 15.3\% |
| $65+$ | 75 | 3.6\% | 84 | 3.9\% | 93 | 4.2\% |

The largest proportion of City's staff are aged $35-44$, comprising $31 \%$ of staff. For academic staff the largest age groups are 35-44 and 45-54. For professional services staff $35-44$ is the largest age group, $32 \%$ in 2019/20. Nationally, the majority of staff employed by HEls were between the ages of 31 and 55 ( $65.5 \%$ ). Nationally, professional services staff have a younger age profile than academic staff, with $20 \%$ aged 30 and under compared with $14 \%$ of academic staff.

Figure 5 - Staff breakdown by age, academic and professional service staff


|  | Research |  |  |  | Lecturer |  |  |  | Senior Lecturer |  |  |  | Reader |  |  |  | Professors |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | \% | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | \% | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | \% | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | \% | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | \% |
| Under 25 | * | 5 | * | 2\% |  |  |  | 0\% |  |  |  | 0\% |  |  |  | 0\% |  |  |  | 0\% |
| 25-34 | 69 | 87 | 75 | 46\% | 58 | 67 | 55 | 24\% | * | 5 | * | 2\% | * | * |  | 0\% |  |  |  | 0\% |
| 35-44 | 51 | 50 | 52 | 32\% | 75 | 92 | 98 | 43\% | 92 | 85 | 82 | 32\% | 20 | 25 | 29 | 35\% | 15 | 16 | 16 | 8\% |
| 45-54 | 14 | 20 | 17 | 10\% | 53 | 52 | 49 | 21\% | 93 | 100 | 100 | 38\% | 21 | 25 | 34 | 41\% | 70 | 65 | 65 | 31\% |
| 55-64 | 6 | 10 | 11 | 7\% | 20 | 18 | 23 | 10\% | 65 | 68 | 66 | 25\% | 22 | 13 | 17 | 20\% | 79 | 79 | 74 | 35\% |
| $65+$ | * | * | * | 2\% | * | * | * | 1\% | 9 | 11 | 8 | 3\% |  |  | * | 4\% | 46 | 50 | 58 | 27\% |
| Total | 146 | 176 | 162 | 100\% | 207 | 233 | 228 | 100\% | 263 | 269 | 260 | 100\% | 64 | 64 | 83 | 100\% | 210 | 210 | 213 | 100\% |

For academic and research roles, the age group make-up can be linked to an increase in seniority. For example, the largest age group for research staff is $25-34,46 \%$, compared to Associate Professor/Reader/Professor where there are no staff under the age of 35 .

| Table 23 - Professional Services Staff by Age Range and Role - 2017-20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Clerical \& Library |  |  |  | Support |  |  |  | Technical |  |  |  | SALC / Senior Admin |  |  |  |
| Age Range | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | \%^ | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | \%^ | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | \%^ | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | \%^ |
| Under 25 | 39 | 51 | 57 | 9.6\% |  |  |  | 0\% |  |  | * | 7.7\% | * | * | * | 0.2\% |
| 25-34 | 236 | 249 | 234 | 39.6\% | 7 | * | 5 | 15\% | 6 | 5 | * | 11.5\% | 131 | 131 | 133 | 21.5\% |
| 35-44 | 144 | 152 | 155 | 26.2\% | * | * | 9 | 26\% | * | 5 | 6 | 23.1\% | 223 | 227 | 230 | 37.2\% |
| 45-54 | 81 | 88 | 94 | 15.9\% | 7 | 6 | 12 | 35\% | 7 | 6 | 5 | 19.2\% | 152 | 156 | 157 | 25.4\% |
| 55-64 | 41 | 41 | 47 | 8.0\% | * | * | 5 | 15\% | 6 | 7 | 9 | 34.6\% | 65 | 75 | 88 | 14.2\% |
| 65 + | 6 | 6 | * | 0.7\% | * | * | * | 9\% |  | * | * | 3.8\% | 7 | 5 | 10 | 1.6\% |
| Total | 547 | 587 | 591 | 100\% | 19 | 16 | 34 | 100\% | 22 | 24 | 26 | 100\% | 579 | 595 | 619 | 100\% |

For professional services staff by role, the largest group for staff in Support Roles are aged 45-54. For Clerical and Library staff, 25-34 is the largest age group, $39.6 \%$. For Technical staff the largest group is $55-64,34.6 \%$. For SALC/Senior Admin staff the largest age group is $35-44$, 37.2\%.

## Contract Status

| Table 24-Academic and Professional Service Staff by Age \& Contract Type - 2019/20 |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fixed term | Permanent | \% Fixed Term | \% Fixed Term^ |
|  | $\mathbf{5 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 6}$ | $\mathbf{5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |
| Academic | $*$ | $*$ | $25 \%$ | $2 \%$ |
| Under 25 | 8 | 126 | $6 \%$ | $16 \%$ |
| $25-34$ | 11 | 266 | $4 \%$ | $22 \%$ |
| $35-44$ | 8 | 257 | $3 \%$ | $16 \%$ |
| $45-54$ | 13 | 178 | $7 \%$ | $26 \%$ |
| $55-64$ | 9 | 66 | $12 \%$ | $18 \%$ |
| $65+$ | $\mathbf{1 6 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |
| Professional Services | 23 | 37 | $38 \%$ | $14 \%$ |
| Under 25 | 68 | 307 | $18.1 \%$ | $41 \%$ |
| $25-34$ | 40 | 360 | $10.0 \%$ | $24 \%$ |
| $35-44$ | 18 | 250 | $6.7 \%$ | $11 \%$ |
| $45-54$ | 15 | 134 | $10.1 \%$ | $9 \%$ |
| $55-64$ | $*$ | 17 | $5.6 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| $65+$ | $\mathbf{2 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |
| Total |  |  |  |  |

^ \% Fixed term by age band within academic and Professional Services respectively
For professional services staff, the 25-34 age group has the highest proportion of staff on fixed-term contracts, 41\%.

For academics, the 55-64 age group has the highest proportion of staff on fixed-term contracts, $26 \%$, compared with $5 \%$ of academics at City.

Full-time and part-time status

|  | Full time | Part time | \% Part-time | \% Part-time* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Academic | 714 | 232 | 24.5\% | 100\% |
| Under 25 | * | * | 50.0\% | 0.9\% |
| 25-34 | 108 | 26 | 19.4\% | 11.2\% |
| 35-44 | 223 | 54 | 19.5\% | 23.3\% |
| 45-54 | 212 | 53 | 20.0\% | 22.8\% |
| 55-64 | 137 | 54 | 28.3\% | 23.3\% |
| $65+$ | 32 | 43 | 57.3\% | 18.5\% |
| Professional Services | 1114 | 156 | 12.3\% | 100\% |
| Under 25 | 52 | 8 | 13.3\% | 5.1\% |
| 25-34 | 346 | 29 | 7.7\% | 18.6\% |
| 35-44 | 336 | 64 | 16.0\% | 41.0\% |
| 45-54 | 243 | 25 | 9.3\% | 16\% |
| 55-64 | 125 | 24 | 16.1\% | 15.4\% |
| $65+$ | 12 | 6 | 33.3\% | 4\% |
| Total | 1828 | 388 | 17.5\% | 100\% |

[^2]The highest proportion of staff working part-time for academic staff is the 35-44 and 45-54 age groups, $23 \%$. The highest proportion of professional services staff working part-time is $35-44,41 \%$. Nationally, full-time work was most prevalent among staff aged 31-15 (75\%) and 26-30 (74\%).

## Section 6: Religion and Belief and Sexual Orientation

Table 26 - All Staff by Religious Belief (2017-2020)

| Religion | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7 / 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8 / 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9 / 2 0}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Buddhist | $0.8 \%$ | $0.7 \%$ | $0.8 \%$ |
| Christian | $\mathbf{2 0 . 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 3 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 7 \%}$ |
| Hindu | $\mathbf{2 . 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 5 \%}$ |
| Jewish | $1.6 \%$ | $1.7 \%$ | $1.5 \%$ |
| Muslim | $5.1 \%$ | $5.8 \%$ | $6.2 \%$ |
| Sikh | $0.5 \%$ | $0.6 \%$ | $0.6 \%$ |
| Spiritual | $0.6 \%$ | $0.6 \%$ | $0.6 \%$ |
| No religion | $33.7 \%$ | $34.9 \%$ | $34.5 \%$ |
| Other | $0.6 \%$ | $1.1 \%$ | $1.0 \%$ |
| Not known/refused | $34.7 \%$ | $30.8 \%$ | $29.6 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |

Staff who state they have no religion are the highest proportion of staff, $34.5 \%$ in 2019/20.
22.7\% of staff identified as Christian, which has increased from 20.2\% in 2017/18. 6.2\% of staff identified as Muslim, which has also increased from $5.1 \%$ in 2017/18.

| Table 27 - Sexual Orientation |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7 / \mathbf { 1 8 }}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8 / \mathbf { 1 9 }}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9 / 2 0}$ |
| Bisexual, gay man, gay woman/lesbian | $5.2 \%$ | $5.7 \%$ | $5.5 \%$ |
| Heterosexual | $67.7 \%$ | $69.2 \%$ | $69.8 \%$ |
| Other | $0.2 \%$ | $0.3 \%$ | $0.4 \%$ |
| Information refused/ prefer not to say | $13.2 \%$ | $12.8 \%$ | $12.4 \%$ |
| Not known | $13.8 \%$ | $12.0 \%$ | $12.0 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0} \%$ |

$5.5 \%$ of City staff disclosed themselves as either bisexual, gay man or gay woman/lesbian.
The proportion of staff choosing 'information refused/prefer not to say' has slightly decreased from $13.2 \%$ in 2017/18 to $12.4 \%$ in 2019/20.

## Section 7: Members of committees

| Table 28-Executive Team Membership by Gender-2017-2020 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7 / 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8 / 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9 / 2 0}$ |
| Men | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Women | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| $\%$ Female | $28.6 \%$ | $42.9 \%$ | $42.9 \%$ |

*Figures reflect the start of the year

| Table 29 - Executive Committee Membership by Gender - 2017-2020 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7 / 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8 / 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9 / 2 0}$ |
| Men | 12 | 11 | 12 |
| Women | 7 | 9 | 6 |
| Total | 19 | 20 | 18 |
| $\%$ Female | $\mathbf{3 6 . 8} \%$ | $\mathbf{4 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{3 3 \%}$ |

City is committed to increasing the representation of women on senior committees, with a minimum of $30 \%$ women by 2021 . Since 2017/18 there has been an increase in the proportion of women on City's Executive Team, from 28.6 to $42.9 \%$.

In 2019/20 there has been a decrease in the proportion of women on City's Executive Committee, from 45\% in 2018/19 to 33\% in 2019/20.

## Section 8: Recruitment

|  | Table 30-Women applicants at each stage of recruitment (\%) 2017- |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2020 |  |  |

Figure 6 - Recruitment by gender - 2019/20


Overall the percentage of women applicants remained similar for the last three years, at around $43 \%$. The proportion of women being shortlisted has increased from $55.9 \%$ in 2017/18 to $59.5 \%$ in 2019/20, but the proportion of women being appointed has decreased to $51 \%$ in 2019/20 from 54\% in 2017/18.

The table below shows the breakdown of applications by gender and the percentage that progress to the next stage.

| 2017/18 Table 31-Recruitment: Academic and Professional Service Staff by Gender \& Stage (2017-2020) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Academic | Women | \% from previous | Men | \% from previous | Other/Unknown | Women | \% from previous | Men | \% from previous | Other/Unknown | Women | \% from previous | Men | \% from previous | Other/Unknown |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Research | 1058 |  | 553 |  | 519 | 930 |  | 604 |  | 476 | 1809 |  | 988 |  | 885 |
| Application | 890 |  | 467 |  | 516 | 790 |  | 504 |  | 402 | 1611 |  | 866 |  | 830 |
| Interview | 129 | 14.5\% | 66 | 14.1\% | * | 105 | 13.3\% | 76 | 15.1\% | 30 | 156 | 9.7\% | 98 | 11.3\% | 16 |
| Offer | 39 | 30.2\% | 20 | 30.3\% | * | 35 | 33.3\% | 24 | 31.6\% | 44 | 42 | 26.9\% | 24 | 24.5\% | 39 |
| Academic | 863 |  | 1188 |  | 365 | 801 |  | 1034 |  | 354 | 915 |  | 1241 |  | 402 |
| Application | 730 |  | 1031 |  | 363 | 682 |  | 927 |  | 348 | 796 |  | 1141 |  | 395 |
| Interview | 93 | 12.7\% | 119 | 11.5\% | * | 81 | 11.9\% | 79 | 8.5\% | * | 85 | 10.7\% | 67 | 5.9\% | 5 |
| Offer | 40 | 43.0\% | 38 | 31.9\% | * | 38 | 46.9\% | 28 | 35.4\% | * | 34 | 40.0\% | 33 | 49.3\% | * |
| Professor | 27 |  | 26 |  | 6 | 19 |  | 35 |  | 9 | * |  | 15 |  | 17 |
| Application | 21 |  | 26 |  | 5 | 15 |  | 32 |  | 7 | * |  | 14 |  | 10 |
| Interview | 6 | 29\% | 0 | 0\% | 0 | * | 20\% | * | 6\% | 0 | 0 | 0\% | 0 | 0\% | * |
| Offer |  | 0\% |  | 0\% | * | * | 33\% | * | 50\% | * | 0 | 0\% | * | 0\% | 6 |
| Professional Services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clerical/Technical/Support |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| /Other related | 4794 |  | 3076 |  | 2369 | 4579 |  | 2834 |  | 2563 | 4008 |  | 2212 |  | 2380 |
| Application | 4134 |  | 2610 |  | 2349 | 3844 |  | 2408 |  | 2525 | 3461 |  | 1934 |  | 2337 |
| Interview | 546 | 13.2\% | 388 | 14.9\% | 10 | 596 | 15.5\% | 360 | 15.0\% | 21 | 439 | 12.7\% | 230 | 11.9\% | 18 |
| Offer | 114 | 20.9\% | 78 | 20.1\% | 10 | 139 | 23.3\% | 66 | 18.3\% | 17 | 108 | 24.6\% | 48 | 20.9\% | 25 |
| SALC | 1256 |  | 981 |  | 669 | 1582 |  | 1298 |  | 879 | 1402 |  | 999 |  | 692 |
| Application | 1003 |  | 775 |  | 651 | 1285 |  | 1049 |  | 843 | 1140 |  | 811 |  | 666 |
| Interview | 197 | 19.6\% | 171 | 22.1\% | 10 | 244 | 19.0\% | 207 | 19.7\% | 19 | 206 | 18.1\% | 149 | 18.4\% | 16 |
| Offer | 56 | 28\% | 35 | 20\% | 8 | 53 | 22\% | 42 | 20\% | 17 | 56 | 27\% | 39 | 26\% | 10 |


| Recruitment Stage | Table 32 - BAME applicants at each stage of recruitment (\%) |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7 / 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8 / 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9 / 2 0}$ |
|  | $36.5 \%$ | $37.7 \%$ | $36.6 \%$ |
| Interview | $38.3 \%$ | $39.9 \%$ | $34.8 \%$ |
| Appointment | $29.4 \%$ | $27.9 \%$ | $27.9 \%$ |

Figure 7 - Recruitment by ethnicity -2019/20


Overall the percentage of BAME applicants has remained at $37 \%$ for the last three years.
The proportion of those interviewed that were BAME was $34.8 \%$ in 2019/20, which has slightly decreased since 2017/18, 38.3\%. Similarly the proportion of appointments that were BAME has decreased to $27.9 \%$ in 2019/20 from 29.4\% in 2017/18.

The table below shows the breakdown of applications by ethnicity and the \% that progress to the next stage.

| Table 33 - Recruitment: Academic and Professional Service Staff by Ethnicity \& Stage (2017-2020) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017/18 |  |  |  |  | 2018/19 |  |  |  |  | 2019/20 |  |  |  |  |
|  | BAME | \% from previous Stage | White | \% from previous Stage | Unknown/ Refused | BAME | \% from previous Stage | White | \% from previous Stage | Unknown/ Refused | BAME | \% from previous Stage | White | \% from previous Stage | Unknown/ Refused |
| Academic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Research | 688 |  | 882 |  | 549 | 720 |  | 785 |  | 505 | 1299 |  | 1434 |  | 949 |
| Applications | 620 |  | 710 |  | 543 | 640 |  | 629 |  | 427 | 1203 |  | 1227 |  | 877 |
| Interviewed | 55 | 8.9\% | 127 | 17.9\% | * | 65 | 10.2\% | 113 | 18.0\% | 33 | 82 | 6.8\% | 163 | 13.3\% | 25 |
| Offered | 13 | 23.6\% | 45 | 35.4\% | * | 15 | 23.1\% | 43 | 38.1\% | 45 | 14 | 17.1\% | 44 | 27.0\% | 47 |
| Academic | 795 |  | 1195 |  | 423 | 752 |  | 1024 |  | 413 | 903 |  | 1195 |  | 460 |
| Applications | 713 |  | 1000 |  | 411 | 690 |  | 868 |  | 399 | 836 |  | 1046 |  | 450 |
| Interviewed | 66 | 9.3\% | 135 | 13.5\% | 9 | 52 | 7.5\% | 103 | 11.9\% | 9 | 46 | 5.5\% | 104 | 9.9\% | 7 |
| Offered | 16 | 24.2\% | 60 | 44.4\% | * | 10 | 19.2\% | 53 | 51.5\% | 5 | 21 | 45.7\% | 45 | 43.3\% | * |
| Professor | 35 |  | 16 |  | 8 | 15 |  | 31 |  | 8 | 8 |  | 10 |  | 17 |
| Applications | 30 |  | 15 |  | 7 | 15 |  | 31 |  | 8 | 8 |  | 9 |  | 10 |
| Interviewed | 5 | 16.7\% | * | 6.7\% |  | + | 13.3\% | * | 9.7\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | * |
| Offered |  | 0.0\% |  | 0.0\% | * | * | 50.0\% | * | 33.3\% | * | 0 | 0.0\% | * | 0.0\% | 6 |
| Professional Services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clerical/ Technical / Support | 3979 |  | 3726 |  | 2529 | 3968 |  | 3281 |  | 2727 | 3357 |  | 2706 |  | 2537 |
| Applications | 3484 |  | 3115 |  | 2493 | 3424 |  | 2684 |  | 2669 | 2982 |  | 2294 |  | 2456 |
| Interviewed | 404 | 11.6\% | 511 | 16.4\% | 25 | 458 | 13.4\% | 481 | 17.9\% | 38 | 298 | 10.0\% | 339 | 14.8\% | 50 |
| Offered | 91 | 22.5\% | 100 | 19.6\% | 11 | 86 | 18.8\% | 116 | 24.1\% | 20 | 77 | 25.8\% | 73 | 21.5\% | 31 |
| SALC | 971 |  | 1227 |  | 705 | 1322 |  | 1496 |  | 941 | 947 |  | 1386 |  | 760 |
| Applications | 839 |  | 910 |  | 680 | 1139 |  | 1144 |  | 894 | 836 |  | 1059 |  | 722 |
| Interviewed | 111 | 13.2\% | 249 | 27.4\% | 15 | 153 | 13.4\% | 288 | 25.2\% | 29 | 92 | 11.0\% | 254 | 24.0\% | 25 |
| Offered | 21 | 18.9\% | 68 | 27.3\% | 10 | 30 | 19.6\% | 64 | 22.2\% | 18 | 19 | 20.7\% | 73 | 28.7\% | 13 |

Table 34 - Disabled applicants at each stage of Recruitment - 2019/20

| Disability | Applications | \%* $^{*}$ | Interviewed | \%* $^{*}$ | Hired | \% Hired* | \% Hired |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No Known Disability | 10901 | $68.0 \%$ | 1287 | $11.8 \%$ | 360 | $3.3 \%$ | $28.0 \%$ |
| Unknown | 4255 | $26.5 \%$ | 60 | $1.4 \%$ | 85 | $2.0 \%$ | $141.7 \%$ |
| Yes (GIS) | 485 | $3.0 \%$ | 84 | $17.3 \%$ | 12 | $2.5 \%$ | $14.3 \%$ |
| Yes (Not GIS) | 390 | $2.4 \%$ | 59 | $15.1 \%$ | 20 | $5.1 \%$ | $33.9 \%$ |
| Total | 16031 | $100.0 \%$ | 1490 | $9.3 \%$ | 477 | $3.0 \%$ | $\mathbf{3 2 . 0 \%}$ |

*of those that applied
**of those that were interviewed
$5.4 \%$ of applicants disclosed a disability, with $3 \%$ of disabled applicants requesting to be considered under the Guaranteed Interview Scheme (GIS). It is noted that of those interviewed, a higher proportion of disabled candidates not considered under GIS are hired (33.9\%), compared to $14.3 \%$ of GIS applicants.

## Section 9: Promotion and Progression

Table 35 - Gender: Academic and Professional Service Staff Progression: 2017-20

|  | Women | Men | \% Women | \% Men |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Academic | 75 | 84 | $47.2 \%$ | $52.8 \%$ |
| $2017 / 18$ | 20 | 23 | $47 \%$ | $53 \%$ |
| $2018 / 19$ | 24 | 24 | $50.0 \%$ | $50.0 \%$ |
| $2019 / 20$ | 31 | 37 | $45.6 \%$ | $54.4 \%$ |
| Professional Services | 103 | 72 | $58.9 \%$ | $41.1 \%$ |
| $2017 / 18$ | 45 | 33 | $58 \%$ | $42 \%$ |
| $2018 / 19$ | 32 | 23 | $58.2 \%$ | $41.8 \%$ |
| $2019 / 20$ | 26 | 16 | $61.9 \%$ | $38.1 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 7 8}$ | 156 | $53.3 \%$ | $46.7 \%$ |

NB: Promotion relates circumstances to academic and professional services staff progression from one grade to another (unless it is automatic) and the formal academic promotion process. There is no formal promotion process for promotions for professional services staff; progression to a higher grade is through re-evaluation of the grade for the role or a recruitment application to a higher graded post.

In 2019/20, 45.6\% of academics promoted were women and 61.9\% of professional services staff promoted or progressed were women.

| Table 36-Ethnicity: Academic and Professional Service Staff - Promotion \& Progression - 2017-2020 |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | BAME | White | Refused/ Not known | BAME \% |
| Academic | $\mathbf{2 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 4}$ | $*$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 1 \%}$ |
| $2017 / 18$ | 8 | 34 | $*$ | $19.0 \%$ |
| $2018 / 19$ | 6 | 41 | $*$ | $12.8 \%$ |
| $2019 / 20$ | 8 | 59 | $*$ | $12 \%$ |
| Professional Services | $\mathbf{5 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 3}$ | $*$ | $\mathbf{3 3 . 9 \%}$ |
| $2017 / 18$ | 29 | 47 | $*$ | $38.2 \%$ |
| $2018 / 19$ | 17 | 37 | $*$ | $31.5 \%$ |
| $2019 / 20$ | 12 | 29 | $\mathbf{7}$ | $29.3 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{8 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 7}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 5 \%}$ |

*Calculations include only those who have disclosed their ethnicity.
In 2019/20, 12\% of academics promoted were BAME staff which is lower than City's academic BAME population (17\%) and for professional services staff $29.3 \%$ of staff that progressed were BAME, which is also lower than the professional services staff BAME population in 2019/20, $34 \%$.

Table 37 - Disability: Academic \& Professional Service Staff Progression - 2019/20

|  | Disability | No known <br> Disability | Not known/refused | \% with Disability |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Academic | $*$ | 60 | 5 | $4.4 \%$ |
| Professional Services | $*$ | 38 | $*$ | $4.8 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{9 8}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $4.5 \%$ |

*\% Disability of those who progressed measured against all those who progressed within Academic and Professional Services respectively.

For academic staff 4.4\% of those promoted had disclosed a disability in 2019/20, and 4.8\% of professional services staff who were promoted/progressed to a higher grade had disclosed a disability.

## Section 10: Training opportunities

Training data relate to all salaried staff who attended classroom training in the academic year that was organised by either Organisational Development or the Health \& Safety team. Training events generally fit into the category of career progression, equality, health \& safety, management \& personal development. For example; Diversity Awareness, Building Disability Confidence, Department Safety Officer training, UKVI compliance and visa checking, coaching sessions and corporate inductions.

| Table 38 - Training by Gender: 2017-2020 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Women |  |  | Men |  |  |
|  | Headcount | Attended | \% | Headcount | Attended | \% |
| 2017/18 | 1203 | 512 | 42.6\% | 1144 | 338 | 29.5\% |
| Academic | 450 | 106 | 23.6\% | 553 | 93 | 16.8\% |
| Professional Services | 753 | 406 | 53.9\% | 591 | 245 | 41.5\% |
| 2018/19 | 1136 | 559 | 49.2\% | 1038 | 291 | 28.0\% |
| Academic | 496 | 112 | 22.6\% | 580 | 105 | 18.1\% |
| Professional Services | 817 | 447 | 54.7\% | 600 | 186 | 31.0\% |
| 2019/20 | 1365 | 581 | 42.6\% | 1185 | 388 | 32.7\% |
| Academic | 529 | 153 | 28.9\% | 581 | 155 | 26.7\% |
| Professional Services | 836 | 428 | 51.2\% | 604 | 233 | 38.6\% |

* 'Headcount' reflects headcount over the year

The proportion of women attending training in 2019/20 was $42.6 \%$, this is a decrease from $49.2 \%$ in 2018/19. It should be noted that a higher proportion of women attend training than men, $49.8 \%$ of women, compared to $32.7 \%$ of men.


* 'Headcount' reflects headcount over the year

Of our professors and senior administrative staff groups, women were also more likely to attend training than men, $31 \%$ of women, compared to $12 \%$ of men in 2019/20. The proportion of men professors and senior administrative staff attending training has decreased from $17 \%$ in 2017/18 to $12 \%$ in 2018/19 and 2019/20.

| Table 40 - Training by Ethnicity 2017-2020 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | BAME |  |  | Refused/Not known |  |  | White |  |  |
|  | Headcount | Attended | \% | Headcount | Attended | \% | Headcount | Attended | \% |
| 2017/18 | 581 | 235 | 40\% | 54 | 15 | 28\% | 1712 | 600 | 35\% |
| Academic | 170 | 32 | 19\% | 25 | * | 16\% | 808 | 163 | 20\% |
| Professional Services | 411 | 203 | 49\% | 29 | 11 | 38\% | 904 | 437 | 48\% |
| 2018/19 | 554 | 253 | 40\% | 51 | 19 | 28\% | 1569 | 578 | 35\% |
| Academic | 186 | 41 | 22\% | 28 | 5 | 18\% | 862 | 171 | 20\% |
| Professional Services | 451 | 212 | 47\% | 31 | 14 | 45\% | 935 | 407 | 44\% |
| 2019/20 | 680 | 257 | 38\% | 62 | 16 | 26\% | 1808 | 696 | 38\% |
| Academic | 193 | 48 | 25\% | 27 | 5 | 19\% | 890 | 255 | 29\% |
| Professional Services | 487 | 209 | 43\% | 35 | 11 | 31\% | 918 | 441 | 48\% |

* 'Headcount' reflects headcount over the year

In 2019/20, 38\% of BAME staff attended training which is the same as the proportion of White staff attending training, $38 \%$.

A much higher proportion of BAME professional services staff attended training than BAME academic staff. $43 \%$ of BAME professional services staff attended training which is higher than the overall proportion of BAME professional services staff at City, $34 \% .25 \%$ of BAME academic staff attended training in 2019/20.

| Table 41 - Training by Age Range 2017-2020 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Women |  |  | Men |  |
|  | Headcount | Attended | \% | Headcount | Attended | \% |
| 2017/18 | 1203 | 512 | 43\% | 1144 | 338 | 30\% |
| Under 25 | 37 | 12 | 32\% | 30 | 14 | 47\% |
| 25-34 | 358 | 192 | 54\% | 288 | 106 | 37\% |
| 35-44 | 391 | 161 | 41\% | 315 | 93 | 30\% |
| 45-54 | 256 | 97 | 38\% | 269 | 67 | 25\% |
| 55-64 | 139 | 45 | 32\% | 171 | 54 | 32\% |
| 65+ | 22 | * | 23\% | 71 | * | 6\% |
| 2018/19 | 1136 | 559 | 49\% | 1038 | 291 | 28\% |
| Under 25 | 47 | 19 | 40\% | 27 | 9 | 33\% |
| 25-34 | 397 | 205 | 52\% | 279 | 89 | 32\% |
| 35-44 | 403 | 169 | 42\% | 336 | 104 | 31\% |
| 45-54 | 289 | 106 | 37\% | 283 | 49 | 17\% |
| 55-64 | 151 | 53 | 35\% | 190 | 38 | 20\% |
| 65+ | 26 | 7 | 27\% | 65 | * | 3\% |
| 2019/20 | 1365 | 581 | 43\% | 1185 | 388 | 33\% |
| Under 25 | 42 | 22 | 52\% | 31 | 16 | 52\% |
| 25-34 | 393 | 170 | 43\% | 265 | 105 | 40\% |
| 35-44 | 421 | 180 | 43\% | 340 | 109 | 32\% |
| 45-54 | 297 | 133 | 45\% | 284 | 94 | 33\% |
| 55-64 | 184 | 70 | 38\% | 185 | 47 | 25\% |
| 65+ | 28 | 6 | 21\% | 80 | 17 | 21\% |

*'Headcount' reflects headcount over the year
The number of staff attending training varies by age group. For both men and women, staff aged Under 25 had the largest proportion of staff attending training.

| Table 42 - Training by Disability Disclosure 2017-2020 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Information refused |  |  | None |  |  | Not Known |  |  | Disability |  |  |
|  | Headcount | Attended | \% | Headcount | Attended | \% | Headcount | Attended | \% | Headcount | Attended | \% |
| 2017/18 | 23 | 7 | 30.4\% | 1975 | 736 | 37.3\% | 232 | 60 | 25.9\% | 117 | 47 | 40.2\% |
| Academic | 11 | * | 27.3\% | 826 | 164 | 19.9\% | 113 | 18 | 15.9\% | 53 | 14 | 26.4\% |
| Professional Services | 12 | * | 33.3\% | 1149 | 572 | 49.8\% | 119 | 42 | 35.3\% | 64 | 33 | 51.6\% |
| 2018/19 | 30 | 11 | 36.7\% | 2119 | 741 | 35.0\% | 214 | 42 | 19.6\% | 130 | 56 | 43.1\% |
| Academic | 13 | * | 23.1\% | 903 | 181 | 20.0\% | 104 | 16 | 15.4\% | 56 | 17 | 30.4\% |
| Professional Services | 17 | 8 | 47.1\% | 1216 | 560 | 46.1\% | 110 | 26 | 23.6\% | 74 | 39 | 52.7\% |
| 2019/20 | 30 | 14 | 46.7\% | 2156 | 796 | 36.9\% | 205 | 84 | 41.0\% | 159 | 75 | 47.2\% |
| Academic | 9 | * | 33.3\% | 938 | 252 | 26.9\% | 101 | 34 | 33.7\% | 62 | 19 | 30.6\% |
| Professional Services | 21 | 11 | 52.4\% | 1218 | 544 | 44.7\% | 104 | 50 | 48.1\% | 97 | 56 | 57.7\% |

*'Headcount' reflects headcount over the year
In 2019/20, 47.2\% of staff who disclosed a disability attended training. This proportion and number of disabled staff attending training has increased from 40.2\% in 2017/18.

## Students' Equality Monitoring Statistics 2019/20

The following report provides an overview of student equality data at City, with both analysis of the institution overall, and of data within each of City's Schools. The following protected characteristics are considered in the analysis provided through this report:

- Age
- Disability
- Ethnicity
- Gender (Sex)

City also collects data on Religion and Belief, Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity for students, although the data collected are not reported here due to the quality of the data and the uptake of disclosure. The uptake of disclosure is improving, and we will explore including this data in future reports.

It should be noted that the data used within this report to calculate student headcount comprises City's full headcount without exclusions based on student status, meaning that numbers will differ from those included in other reports available on the City website. Including all students without exclusions allows us to give a fuller snapshot of our registered student population. ${ }^{1}$

Other similar City reports have been calculated using the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) methodology of standardised exclusions (excluding, for example, dormant students, writing-up students, and visiting students, etc.).

* Denotes a number which is less than 10.

The following acronyms have been used within this report for each of City's Schools.

| School | Acronym |
| :--- | :--- |
| The Business School (formerly CASS) | TBS |
| City Law School | CLS |
| Learning Enhancement and Development | LEaD |
| School of Arts and Social Sciences | SASS |
| School of Health Sciences | SHS |
| School of Mathematics, Computer Science and Engineering | SMCSE |

## 1. Overview of Student Body

## Student Body Overview

There has been a significant decrease to City's overall student population between 2018/19 and 2019/20, with student headcount decreasing by $12.93 \%$. The increase for FTE has been more gradual at $3.12 \%$.

[^3]| Academic Year | Student Body Overview |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Headcount | FTE |  |  |
| 2016/17 | 19,411 | 14,102 |  |  |
| 2017/18 | 20,419 | 14,529 |  |  |
| 2018/19 | 23,423 | 14,854 |  |  |
| 2019/20 | 20,394 | 15,317 |  |  |
| Increase per Academic Year | Student Body Overview |  |  |  |
|  | Increase |  | Percentage Increase |  |
|  | Headcount | FTE | Headcount | FTE |
| 2016/17-2017/18 | 1,008 | 427 | 5.19\% | 3.03\% |
| 2017/18-2018/19 | 3,004 | 325 | 14.71\% | 2.24\% |
| 2018/19-2019/20 | -3,029 | 463 | -12.93\% | 3.12\% |

Student Body Mode of Study
The proportion of City's students studying part-time has decreased by $13.2 \%$ between 2018/19 and 2019/20, meaning that the number of City students studying on a part time programme of study is the lowest in four years.

| Academic Year | Mode of Study |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Full-Time (inc. Sandwich) | Part-Time |  |  |
|  | Headcount | FTE | Headcount | FTE |
| $2016 / 17$ | 15,927 | 13,056 | 3,848 | 1,046 |
| $2017 / 18$ | 16,264 | 13,412 | 4,155 | 1,117 |
| $2018 / 19$ | 16,745 | 13,606 | 6,678 | 1,248 |
| $2019 / 20$ | 17,281 | 14,379 | 3,113 | 938 |


| Academic Year | Mode of Study |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Full-Time (inc. Sandwich) | Part-Time |  |  |
|  | Headcount | FTE | Headcount | FTE |
| $2016 / 17$ | $82.1 \%$ | $92.6 \%$ | $19.8 \%$ | $7.4 \%$ |
| $2017 / 18$ | $79.7 \%$ | $92.3 \%$ | $20.3 \%$ | $7.7 \%$ |
| $2018 / 19$ | $71.5 \%$ | $91.6 \%$ | $28.5 \%$ | $8.4 \%$ |
| $2019 / 20$ | $84.7 \%$ | $93.9 \%$ | $15.3 \%$ | $6.1 \%$ |

School Populations
A partial decrease in student numbers, with the exception of an additional 303 students in LEaD, has taken place across all Schools from 2018/19 to 2019/20.

| Academic School | Overall Population |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5 / 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6 / 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7 / 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8 / 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9 / 2 0}$ |
| The Business School | 5,882 | 5,705 | 5,805 | 6,276 | 5,948 |
| City Law School | 2,071 | 2,108 | 2,336 | 3,096 | 2,705 |
| Learning Enhancement \& Development (LEaD) | 187 | 168 | 214 | 311 | 614 |
| School of Arts \& Social Sciences | 3,692 | 3,975 | 4,387 | 4,656 | 4,101 |
| School of Health Sciences | 3,721 | 3,879 | 4,096 | 5,344 | 3,699 |
| School of Mathematics, Computer Science and Engineering | 3,444 | 3,576 | 3,581 | 3,740 | 3,327 |
| City Total | 18,997 | 19,411 | 20,419 | 23,423 | 20,394 |

The Business School still accounts for the largest proportion of City students at 29.2\% (more than in 2018/19), followed by SASS. LEaD accounts for the smallest proportion of City students at just $3 \%$.

| Academic School |  | Overall Population (\%) |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6 / 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7 / 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8 / 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9 / 2 0}$ |
| The Business School | $31.0 \%$ | $29.4 \%$ | $28.4 \%$ | $26.8 \%$ | $29.2 \%$ |
| City Law School | $10.9 \%$ | $10.9 \%$ | $11.4 \%$ | $13.2 \%$ | $13.3 \%$ |
| Learning Enhancement \& Development (LEaD) | $1.0 \%$ | $0.9 \%$ | $1.0 \%$ | $1.3 \%$ | $3.0 \%$ |
| School of Arts \& Social Sciences | $19.4 \%$ | $20.5 \%$ | $21.5 \%$ | $19.9 \%$ | $20.1 \%$ |
| School of Health Sciences | $19.6 \%$ | $20.0 \%$ | $20.1 \%$ | $22.8 \%$ | $18.1 \%$ |
| School of Mathematics, Computer Science and Engineering | $18.1 \%$ | $18.4 \%$ | $17.5 \%$ | $16.0 \%$ | $16.3 \%$ |
| City Total | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ |

Level of Study Breakdown by School and City Overall
The greatest proportion of City students are consistently undergraduate students studying their First Degree. ${ }^{2}$

| Academic Year | City Overall |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | First <br> Degree | Other <br> UG | PGT | PGR | Total |
| $2016 / 17$ | 9,074 | 998 | 8,818 | 521 | 19,411 |
| $2017 / 18$ | 10,243 | 105 | 9,266 | 805 | 20,419 |
| $2018 / 19$ | 12,094 | 159 | 10,400 | 770 | 23,423 |
| $2019 / 20$ | 10,445 | 696 | 8,835 | 418 | 20,394 |


| Academic <br> Year | City Overall |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | First <br> Degree | Other <br> UG | PGT | PGR | Total |
| $2016 / 17$ | $46.7 \%$ | $5.1 \%$ | $45.4 \%$ | $2.7 \%$ | $100.0 \%$ |
| $2017 / 18$ | $50.2 \%$ | $0.5 \%$ | $45.4 \%$ | $3.9 \%$ | $100.0 \%$ |
| $2018 / 19$ | $51.6 \%$ | $0.7 \%$ | $44.4 \%$ | $3.3 \%$ | $100.0 \%$ |
| $2019 / 20$ | $51.2 \%$ | $3.4 \%$ | $43.3 \%$ | $2.0 \%$ | $100.0 \%$ |

[^4]Student Populations by Level of Study (2016/17-2019/20)


The proportion of postgraduate taught students has been consistent across 2016/17 to 2017/18, but has reduced slightly in 2018/19 and again in 2019/20. The proportion of undergraduate First-Degree students has slightly decreased. The proportion of students undertaking an 'Other undergraduate degree' is higher than in previous two years.
TBS numbers have decreased generally across all groups. The Business School is the only School to have a majority of postgraduate taught students at City.

| Academic Year | The Business School |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | First <br> Degree | Other UG | PGT | PGR | Total |
| $2016 / 17$ | 2,234 | $*$ | 3,405 | 66 | 5,705 |
| $2017 / 18$ | 2,214 | $*$ | 3,496 | 95 | 5,805 |
| $2018 / 19$ | 2,447 | $*$ | 3,729 | 100 | 6,276 |
| $2019 / 20$ | 2,231 | 138 | 3,512 | 67 | 5,948 |

City Law School has experienced a decrease in the number of postgraduate taught students, which has become close to the position of 2017/18.

| Academic Year | City Law School |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | First <br> Degree | Other UG | PGT | PGR | Total |
| $2016 / 17$ | 1,049 | 181 | 860 | 18 | 2,108 |
| $2017 / 18$ | 1,073 |  | 1,237 | 26 | 2,336 |
| $2018 / 19$ | 1,301 |  | 1,765 | 30 | 3,096 |
| $2019 / 20$ | 1,282 | 24 | 1,384 | 15 | 2,705 |

LEaD principally deliver a postgraduate taught programme.

| Academic Year | Learning Enhancement \& Development |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | First <br> Degree | Other <br> UG | PGT | PGR | Total |
| $2016 / 17$ | 0 | 0 | 167 | 1 | 168 |
| $2017 / 18$ | 0 | 0 | 212 | 2 | 214 |
| $2018 / 19$ | 0 | 0 | 309 | 2 | 311 |
| $2019 / 20$ | 0 | 0 | 156 | 0 | 156 |

SASS has seen a decrease in the number of postgraduate taught and postgraduate research students in 2019/20, and a decrease in the number of undergraduate students.

| Academic Year | School of Arts \& Social Sciences |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | First <br> Degree | Other <br> UG | PGT | PGR | Total |
|  | 2,160 | 12 | 1,609 | 194 | 3,975 |
| $2017 / 18$ | 2,390 |  | 1,665 | 332 | 4,387 |
| $2018 / 19$ | 2,792 | $*$ | 1,561 | 303 | 4,656 |
| $2019 / 20$ | 2,609 | 67 | 1,246 | 179 | 4,101 |

SHS has the highest decrease in numbers of students across both undergraduate degree and postgraduate degrees.

| Academic Year | School of Health Sciences |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | First <br> Degree | Other <br> UG | PGT | PGR | Total |
| $2016 / 17$ | 1,595 | 804 | 1,394 | 86 | 3,879 |
| $2017 / 18$ | 2,565 | 105 | 1,325 | 101 | 4,096 |
| $2018 / 19$ | 3,493 | 159 | 1,585 | 107 | 5,344 |
| $2019 / 20$ | 2,480 | $*$ | 1,171 | 44 | 3,699 |

SMCSE has a decrease in the number of students across all levels with the lowest number of students for the last four years.

| Academic Year | School of Mathematics, Computer Science \& Engineering |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | First <br> Degree | Other UG | PGT | PGR | Total |
| $2016 / 17$ | 2,036 | $*$ | 1,383 | 156 | 3,575 |
| $2017 / 18$ | 2,001 | $*$ | 1,331 | 249 | 3,581 |
| $2018 / 19$ | 2,061 | $*$ | 1,451 | 228 | 3,740 |
| $2019 / 20$ | 1,843 | $*$ | 1,366 | 113 | 3,327 |

## 2. Age

The greatest proportion of students at City overall continue to be students aged between 21 and 24 years old, followed by students aged between 18 and 20 years old, which is similar to four years ago. All groups other than '18 to 20' and '21-24' have seen a decrease in the 2019/20 academic year.

| Academic <br> Year | Format | Age Breakdown |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Under <br> $\mathbf{1 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 - 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 - 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 - 2 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 +}$ | Total |  |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 6 / 1 7}$ | Number | 63 | 6,059 | 6,510 | 3,061 | 3,718 | 19,411 |  |
|  | Percentage | $0.3 \%$ | $31.2 \%$ | $33.5 \%$ | $15.8 \%$ | $19.2 \%$ | $100 \%$ |  |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 7 / 1 8}$ | Number |  | 3,341 | 8,095 | 4,372 | 4,611 | 20,419 |  |
|  | Percentage | $0.0 \%$ | $16.4 \%$ | $39.6 \%$ | $21.4 \%$ | $22.6 \%$ | $100 \%$ |  |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 8 / 1 9}$ | Number |  | 3,672 | 8,893 | 5,046 | 5,812 | 23,423 |  |
|  | Percentage | $0.0 \%$ | $15.7 \%$ | $38.0 \%$ | $21.5 \%$ | $24.8 \%$ | $100 \%$ |  |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 9 / 2 0}$ | Number |  | 5,240 | 8,028 | 3,561 | 3,562 | 20,394 |  |
|  | Percentage | $0.0 \%$ | $25.7 \%$ | $39.4 \%$ | $17.5 \%$ | $17.5 \%$ | $100 \%$ |  |


| Academic Year | Academic School | Age Breakdown |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Under 18 | 18-20 | 21-24 | 25-29 | 30+ | Total |
| 2016/17 | TBS | 32 | 1,567 | 2,590 | 785 | 731 | 5,705 |
|  | CLS | * | 748 | 901 | 283 | 169 | 2,108 |
|  | LEaD | * | * | 15 | 38 | 115 | 168 |
|  | SASS | 15 | 1,704 | 1,221 | 543 | 492 | 3,975 |
|  | SHS | * | 753 | 746 | 902 | 1,477 | 3,879 |
|  | SMCSE | * | 1,287 | 1,037 | 510 | 734 | 3,576 |
|  | City Overall | 63 | 6,059 | 6,510 | 3,061 | 3,718 | 19,411 |
| 2017/18 | TBS | * | 716 | 2,849 | 1,363 | 877 | 5,805 |
|  | CLS | * | 472 | 1,090 | 537 | 237 | 2,336 |
|  | LEaD | * | * | * | 44 | 164 | 214 |
|  | SASS | * | 1,038 | 1,854 | 804 | 691 | 4,387 |
|  | SHS | * | 463 | 854 | 986 | 1,793 | 4,096 |
|  | SMCSE | * | 652 | 1,442 | 638 | 849 | 3,581 |
|  | City Overall | * | 3,341 | 8,095 | 4,372 | 4,611 | 20,419 |
| 2018/19 | TBS | * | 853 | 3,021 | 1,485 | 917 | 6,276 |
|  | CLS | * | 502 | 1,388 | 789 | 417 | 3,096 |
|  | LEaD | * | * | * | 67 | 240 | 311 |
|  | SASS | * | 1,177 | 2,064 | 791 | 624 | 4,656 |
|  | SHS | * | 463 | 949 | 1,264 | 2,668 | 5,344 |
|  | SMCSE | * | 677 | 1,467 | 650 | 946 | 3,740 |
|  | City Overall | * | 3,672 | 8,893 | 5,046 | 5,812 | 23,423 |
| 2019/20 | TBS | * | 1,248 | 2,848 | 1,115 | 736 | 5,948 |
|  | CLS | * | 681 | 1,238 | 517 | 269 | 2,705 |
|  | LEaD | * | 105 | 350 | 43 | 116 | 614 |
|  | SASS | * | 1,580 | 1,612 | 546 | 362 | 4,101 |
|  | SHS | * | 715 | 813 | 792 | 1,379 | 3,699 |
|  | SMCSE | * | 911 | 1,167 | 548 | 700 | 3,327 |
|  | City Overall | * | 5,240 | 8,028 | 3,561 | 3,562 | 20,394 |

The above table provides a breakdown of age group by School across the period 2016/17 2019/20. These numbers are presented as proportions of overall populations on the following pages, but from the numbers presented here it is clear that the average age of City's students has risen across the time period, with a higher proportion of students in the 21 plus age groups between 2016/17 and 2018/19.

Since 2017/18, City has had no registered students aged under 18.
This is against a national picture, based on the Advance HE Student Statistical Report 2020, of an increasing proportion of students under 21 in HE and reduction in students in HE over $25 .{ }^{3}$

[^5]| Academic Year | Academic School | Age Breakdown |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Under 18 | 18-20 | 21-24 | 25-29 | 30+ |
| 2016/17 | TBS | 0.6\% | 27.5\% | 45.4\% | 13.8\% | 12.8\% |
|  | CLS | 0.3\% | 35.5\% | 42.7\% | 13.4\% | 8.0\% |
|  | LEaD | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 8.9\% | 22.6\% | 68.5\% |
|  | SASS | 0.4\% | 42.9\% | 30.7\% | 13.7\% | 12.4\% |
|  | SHS | 0.0\% | 19.4\% | 19.2\% | 23.3\% | 38.1\% |
|  | SMCSE | 0.2\% | 36.0\% | 29.0\% | 14.3\% | 20.5\% |
|  | City Overall | 0.3\% | 31.2\% | 33.5\% | 15.8\% | 19.2\% |
| 2017/18 | TBS | 0.0\% | 12.3\% | 49.1\% | 23.5\% | 15.1\% |
|  | CLS | 0.0\% | 20.2\% | 46.7\% | 23.0\% | 10.2\% |
|  | LEaD | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 2.8\% | 20.6\% | 76.6\% |
|  | SASS | 0.0\% | 23.7\% | 42.3\% | 18.3\% | 15.8\% |
|  | SHS | 0.0\% | 11.3\% | 20.9\% | 24.1\% | 43.8\% |
|  | SMCSE | 0.0\% | 18.2\% | 40.3\% | 17.8\% | 23.7\% |
|  | City Overall | 0.0\% | 16.4\% | 39.6\% | 21.4\% | 22.6\% |
| 2018/19 | TBS | 0.0\% | 13.6\% | 48.1\% | 23.7\% | 14.6\% |
|  | CLS | 0.0\% | 16.2\% | 44.8\% | 25.5\% | 13.5\% |
|  | LEaD | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 1.3\% | 21.5\% | 77.2\% |
|  | SASS | 0.0\% | 25.3\% | 44.3\% | 17.0\% | 13.4\% |
|  | SHS | 0.0\% | 8.7\% | 17.8\% | 23.7\% | 49.9\% |
|  | SMCSE | 0.0\% | 18.1\% | 39.2\% | 17.4\% | 25.3\% |
|  | City Overall | 0.0\% | 15.7\% | 38.0\% | 21.5\% | 24.8\% |
| 2019/20 | TBS | 0.0\% | 21.0\% | 47.9\% | 18.7\% | 12.4\% |
|  | CLS | 0.0\% | 25.2\% | 45.8\% | 19.1\% | 9.9\% |
|  | LEaD | 0.0\% | 17.1\% | 57.0\% | 7.0\% | 18.9\% |
|  | SASS | 0.0\% | 38.5\% | 39.3\% | 13.3\% | 8.8\% |
|  | SHS | 0.0\% | 19.3\% | 22.0\% | 21.4\% | 37.3\% |
|  | SMCSE | 0.0\% | 27.4\% | 35.1\% | 16.5\% | 21.0\% |
|  | City Overall | 0.0\% | 25.7\% | 39.4\% | 17.5\% | 17.5\% |

One of the most marked changes in the 2019/20 has been in the increase of students in the $18-20$ age group across the Schools. Where the age groups 25 to 29 and over 30 -year-old have decreased back to the position of the last two years.


## Disability

The proportion of students with a disclosed disability has grown steadily across the threeyear period, rising from $6 \%$ in 2016/17 to $7.4 \%$ in 2018/19, but there was a slight decrease to $7 \%$ in 2019/20. This is still considerably lower than the national average, as Advance HE report that, according to the most recently available data, $13.9 \%$ of students nationally disclose a disability. ${ }^{4}$

| Academic <br> Year | Disability Status |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No Known Disability |  | Disclosed Disability |  | Total |
|  | Number | $\%$ | Number | $\%$ |  |
| $2016 / 17$ | 18,246 | $94.0 \%$ | 1,165 | $6.0 \%$ | 19,411 |
| $2017 / 18$ | 19,100 | $93.5 \%$ | 1,319 | $6.5 \%$ | 20,419 |
| $2018 / 19$ | 21,684 | $92.6 \%$ | 1,739 | $7.4 \%$ | 23,423 |
| $2019 / 20$ | 18,973 | $93.0 \%$ | 1,421 | $7.0 \%$ | 20,394 |

The number of students in 2019/20 is similar to 2017/18, however the percentage of disability is close to 2018/19 even though there is a decrease in student headcount.


City's representation of disabled students is still considerably below the national average, and through City's Access and Participation Plan 2020/21-2024/255, further data will continue to be analysed in order to attempt to better understand the reasons for this (e.g. whether disabled students are not accessing City, or whether they are not disclosing their disability to the university).

[^6]| Disability Group | Academic Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016/17 |  | $2017 / 18$ |  | 2018/19 |  | 2019/20 |  |
|  | Number | \% | Number | \% | Number | \% | Number | \% |
| No Known Disability | 18,246 | 94.0\% | 19,100 | 93.5\% | 21,684 | 92.6\% | 18,973 | 93.0\% |
| Mobility Disability | 40 | 0.2\% | 50 | 0.2\% | 77 | 0.3\% | 57 | 0.3\% |
| Mental Health Condition | 175 | 0.9\% | 243 | 1.2\% | 348 | 1.5\% | 281 | 1.4\% |
| Specific Learning Difference | 571 | 2.9\% | 603 | 3.0\% | 760 | 3.2\% | 635 | 3.1\% |
| Other / Not Listed | 150 | 0.8\% | 153 | 0.8\% | 174 | 0.7\% | 154 | 0.8\% |
| Hearing Disability | 20 | 0.1\% | 32 | 0.2\% | 46 | 0.2\% | 25 | 0.1\% |
| Long-Standing Illiness | 125 | 0.6\% | 139 | 0.7\% | 163 | 0.7\% | 129 | 0.6\% |
| Visual Disability | 21 | 0.1\% | 19 | 0.1\% | 31 | 0.1\% | 24 | 0.1\% |
| Social or Communication Disability | 28 | 0.1\% | 30 | 0.2\% | 47 | 0.2\% | 41 | 0.2\% |
| Two or More Disabilities | 35 | 0.2\% | 50 | 0.2\% | 93 | 0.4\% | 75 | 0.4\% |
| Total | 19,411 |  | 20,419 |  | 23,423 |  | 20,394 |  |

The impact of the Integrated Student Support Review (2019) and the reorganisation of Student and Academic Services and LEaD which has resulted in the formation of Student Counselling, Mental Health and Accessibility Services, may also have a longer-term impact on the disclosure rates and representation of disabled students at City. Work on reasonable adjustments and a central record management system are currently underway to improve support for students to disclose disabilities and to better record information across services.

In 2019/20, as in previous years, the most highly represented disability group has been students who report a Specific Learning Condition (SpLD), which accounts for $3.1 \%$ of City's students. This is followed by students reporting a Mental Health Condition, which accounts for $1.4 \%$ of City students. Students with a Visual Disability account for the smallest proportion of the City population, at just $0.1 \%$.

| Academic Year | Academic School | Disability Breakdown |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | No Known Disability | Mobility Disability | Mental Health Condition | Specific Learning Difference | Other / Not Listed | Hearing Disability | LongStanding Illiness | Visual Disability | Social or Commun ication Disability | Two or More Disabilities | Total |
| 2016/17 | TBS | 5,530 | * | 14 | 85 | 29 | * | 21 | * | * | * | 5,705 |
|  | CLS | 1,962 | * | 25 | 61 | 23 | * | 15 | * | * | * | 2,108 |
|  | LEaD | 164 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 168 |
|  | SASS | 3,701 | 11 | 67 | 115 | 33 | * | 26 | * | * | 11 | 3,975 |
|  | SHS | 3,504 | 11 | 44 | 222 | 34 | * | 46 | * | * | * | 3,879 |
|  | SMCSE | 3,385 | * | 25 | 86 | 30 | * | 16 | * | 11 | * | 3,576 |
|  | City Overall | 18,246 | 40 | 175 | 571 | 150 | 20 | 125 | 21 | 28 | 35 | 19,411 |
| 2017/18 | TBS | 5,598 | * | 25 | 92 | 32 | 10 | 28 | * | * | * | 5,805 |
|  | CLS | 2,182 | 11 | 28 | 61 | 20 | * | 15 | * | * | 12 | 2,336 |
|  | LEaD | 202 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 214 |
|  | SASS | 4,025 | 15 | 97 | 135 | 41 | * | 39 | * | 10 | 18 | 4,387 |
|  | SHS | 3,728 | * | 54 | 227 | 29 | * | 30 | * | * | * | 4,096 |
|  | SMCSE | 3,365 | * | 37 | 83 | 29 | 10 | 25 | * | 14 | * | 3,581 |
|  | City Overall | 19,100 | 50 | 243 | 603 | 153 | 32 | 139 | 19 | 30 | 50 | 20,419 |
| 2018/19 | TBS | 6,017 | 12 | 39 | 113 | 31 | 14 | 20 | * | * | 13 | 6,276 |
|  | CLS | 2,840 | 20 | 50 | 85 | 32 | * | 29 | * | * | 24 | 3,096 |
|  | LEaD | 289 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 311 |
|  | SASS | 4,223 | 16 | 123 | 161 | 39 | * | 47 | * | 13 | 23 | 4,656 |
|  | SHS | 4,816 | 20 | 82 | 305 | 46 | 15 | 38 | * | * | 15 | 5,344 |
|  | SMCSE | 3,499 | * | 51 | 90 | 20 | * | 26 | * | 17 | 15 | 3,740 |
|  | City Overall | 21,684 | 77 | 348 | 760 | 174 | 46 | 163 | 31 | 47 | 93 | 23,423 |
| 2019/20 | TBS | 5,709 | * | 25 | 119 | 36 | 11 | 17 | * | * | * | 5,948 |
|  | CLS | 2,486 | 13 | 49 | 74 | 28 | * | 19 | * | * | 20 | 2,705 |
|  | LEaD | 603 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 614 |
|  | SASS | 3,727 | 13 | 108 | 128 | 40 | * | 48 | * | 10 | 22 | 4,101 |
|  | SHS | 3,323 | 17 | 61 | 226 | 24 | * | 25 | * | * | 12 | 3,699 |
|  | SMCSE | 3,125 | * | 36 | 84 | 23 | * | 20 | * | 18 | 12 | 3,327 |
|  | City Overall | 18,973 | 57 | 281 | 635 | 154 | 25 | 129 | 24 | 41 | 75 | 20,394 |

The number of students reporting a disability in each group have increased, from 2016/17 to 2018/19 for City overall. No group has experienced a reduction in size for the overall university during this time period. The proportion of students across the disabilities is similar to previous years in 2019/20 although the overall headcount dropped.

| Academic Year | Academic School | Disability Breakdown (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | No Known Disability | Mobility Disability |  | Specific Learning Difference | Other / Not Listed | Hearing Disability | LongStanding Illness | Visual Disability | Social or Commun ication Disability | Two or More Disabilities |
| 2016/17 | TBS | 96.9\% | 0.1\% | 0.3\% | 1.5\% | 0.5\% | 0.1\% | 0.4\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% |
|  | CLS | 93.1\% | 0.4\% | 1.2\% | 2.9\% | 1.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.7\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.4\% |
|  | LEaD | 97.6\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 1.2\% | 0.6\% | 0.0\% | 0.6\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
|  | SASS | 93.1\% | 0.3\% | 1.7\% | 2.9\% | 0.8\% | 0.1\% | 0.7\% | 0.1\% | 0.2\% | 0.3\% |
|  | SHS | 90.3\% | 0.3\% | 1.1\% | 5.7\% | 0.9\% | 0.1\% | 1.2\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% |
|  | SMCSE | 94.7\% | 0.2\% | 0.7\% | 2.4\% | 0.8\% | 0.1\% | 0.5\% | 0.2\% | 0.3\% | 0.1\% |
|  | City Overall | 94.0\% | 0.2\% | 0.9\% | 2.9\% | 0.8\% | 0.1\% | 0.6\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.2\% |
| 2017/18 | TBS | 96.4\% | 0.1\% | 0.4\% | 1.6\% | 0.6\% | 0.2\% | 0.5\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% |
|  | CLS | 93.4\% | 0.5\% | 1.2\% | 2.6\% | 0.9\% | 0.0\% | 0.6\% | 0.1\% | 0.2\% | 0.5\% |
|  | LEaD | 94.4\% | 0.0\% | 0.9\% | 2.3\% | 0.9\% | 0.0\% | 0.9\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.5\% |
|  | SASS | 91.8\% | 0.3\% | 2.2\% | 3.1\% | 0.9\% | 0.1\% | 0.9\% | 0.1\% | 0.2\% | 0.4\% |
|  | SHS | 91.0\% | 0.2\% | 1.3\% | 5.5\% | 0.7\% | 0.2\% | 0.7\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% |
|  | SMCSE | 94.0\% | 0.2\% | 1.0\% | 2.3\% | 0.8\% | 0.3\% | 0.7\% | 0.1\% | 0.4\% | 0.2\% |
|  | City Overall | 93.5\% | 0.2\% | 1.2\% | 3.0\% | 0.8\% | 0.2\% | 0.7\% | 0.1\% | 0.2\% | 0.2\% |
| 2018/19 | TBS | 95.9\% | 0.2\% | 0.6\% | 1.8\% | 0.5\% | 0.2\% | 0.3\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.2\% |
|  | CLS | 91.7\% | 0.6\% | 1.6\% | 2.7\% | 1.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.9\% | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | 0.8\% |
|  | LEaD | 92.9\% | 0.0\% | 1.0\% | 1.9\% | 1.9\% | 0.0\% | 1.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.3\% | 1.0\% |
|  | SASS | 90.7\% | 0.3\% | 2.6\% | 3.5\% | 0.8\% | 0.1\% | 1.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.3\% | 0.5\% |
|  | SHS | 90.1\% | 0.4\% | 1.5\% | 5.7\% | 0.9\% | 0.3\% | 0.7\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.3\% |
|  | SMCSE | 93.6\% | 0.2\% | 1.4\% | 2.4\% | 0.5\% | 0.2\% | 0.7\% | 0.1\% | 0.5\% | 0.4\% |
|  | City Overall | 92.6\% | 0.3\% | 1.5\% | 3.2\% | 0.7\% | 0.2\% | 0.7\% | 0.1\% | 0.2\% | 0.4\% |
| 2019/20 | TBS | 96.0\% | 0.2\% | 0.4\% | 2.0\% | 0.6\% | 0.2\% | 0.3\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% |
|  | CLS | 91.9\% | 0.5\% | 1.8\% | 2.7\% | 1.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.7\% | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | 0.7\% |
|  | LEaD | 98.2\% | 0.0\% | 0.3\% | 0.7\% | 0.5\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.3\% |
|  | SASS | 90.9\% | 0.3\% | 2.6\% | 3.1\% | 1.0\% | 0.0\% | 1.2\% | 0.1\% | 0.2\% | 0.5\% |
|  | SHS | 89.8\% | 0.5\% | 1.6\% | 6.1\% | 0.6\% | 0.2\% | 0.7\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.3\% |
|  | SMCSE | 93.9\% | 0.2\% | 1.1\% | 2.5\% | 0.7\% | 0.1\% | 0.6\% | 0.1\% | 0.5\% | 0.4\% |
|  | City Overall | 93.0\% | 0.3\% | 1.4\% | 3.1\% | 0.8\% | 0.1\% | 0.6\% | 0.1\% | 0.2\% | 0.4\% |

The Business School (formerly Cass) had the highest proportion of students with No Known Disability (excluding LeAD), although this has fallen slightly from $97.1 \%$ (2015/16) to $96 \%$ (2019/20). Conversely, SHS has continuously had the highest proportion of students to have disclosed a disability across the period which has increased slightly from $8.8 \%(2015 / 16)$ to 9.9\% (2018/19).

SHS also accounts for the highest proportion of students who have disclosed an SpLD, which was $5.4 \%$ in $2015 / 16$ and $6.1 \%$ in 2019/20, while SASS accounts for the highest proportion of students to disclose a Mental Health Condition, which was $1.0 \%$ in 2015/16 (joint with SHS) and 2.6\% in 2019/20.

## 3. Ethnicity

| Academic Year | Ethnic <br> Group | City <br> Overall |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | BAME | $52.8 \%$ |
|  | White | $38.7 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 7 / 1 8}$ | BAME | $51.5 \%$ |
|  | White | $36.4 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 8 / 1 9}$ | BAME | $54.6 \%$ |
|  | White | $36.3 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 9 / 2 0}$ | BAME | $59.3 \%$ |
|  | White | $34.2 \%$ |

BAME refers to students who identify as an ethnicity which can be categorised into the Black, Asian or Minority Ethnic group.

BAME students account for $59.3 \%$ in 2019/20, the highest proportion across the four-year period (BAME students had accounted for $52.8 \%$ of students in 2016/17).

In 2019/20, White students account for $34.2 \%$ of City's students (the lowest proportion in the period), and students in the Not Known / Refused group accounted for $6.5 \%$ of City's students.

| Academic Year | Format | Ethnicity Breakdown |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Arab | Asian | Black | Chinese | Mixed | Other | White | Not Known / Refused | Total |
| 2016/17 | Number | 610 | 5,013 | 1,849 | 1,701 | 714 | 362 | 7,518 | 1,643 | 19,411 |
|  | Percentage | 3.1\% | 25.8\% | 9.5\% | 8.8\% | 3.7\% | 1.9\% | 38.7\% | 8.5\% | 100\% |
| 2017/18 | Number | 579 | 5,038 | 1,967 | 1,700 | 779 | 443 | 7,423 | 2,490 | 20,419 |
|  | Percentage | 2.8\% | 24.7\% | 9.6\% | 8.3\% | 3.8\% | 2.2\% | 36.4\% | 12.2\% | 100\% |
| 2018/19 | Number | 674 | 6,141 | 2,479 | 1,965 | 970 | 554 | 8,494 | 2,146 | 23,423 |
|  | Percentage | 2.9\% | 26.2\% | 10.6\% | 8.4\% | 4.1\% | 2.4\% | 36.3\% | 9.2\% | 100\% |
| 2019/20 | Number | 843 | 4,049 | 1,913 | 2,037 | 426 | 2,819 | 6,974 | 1,333 | 20,394 |
|  | Percentage | 4.1\% | 19.9\% | 9.4\% | 10.0\% | 2.1\% | 13.8\% | 34.2\% | 6.5\% | 100\% |

According to Advance HE, in 2017/18, 27.7\% of UK-domiciled students were BAME. ${ }^{6}$ For City in 2019/20, BAME students accounted for 59.3\% of our overall student population, $62.7 \%$ of our UK-domiciled students, and $54.6 \%$ of our Non-UK-domiciled students.

[^7]White students, as a distinct ethnic group, continually account for the highest proportion of City's students within the four-year period, although this has gradually reduced across the period from $38.7 \%(2016 / 17)$ to $34.2 \% ~(2019 / 20)$.

The proportion of students identifying themselves into the Not Known / Refused group, which accounts for students who select either 'I don't know' or 'Prefer not to say', has decreased across the four-year period, decreasing from 8.5\% (2016/17) from 6.5\% in 2019/20.


The proportion of Black students has decreased in 2019/20 after increasing consistently across the previous three-year period. The most considerable growth experienced by any ethnic group in 2019/20, has been 'other'.

| Format | Ethnicity | Ethnicity by Domicile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2016/17 |  | 2017/18 |  | 2018/19 |  | 2019/20 |  |
|  |  | UK | Non-UK | UK | Non-UK | UK | Non-UK | UK | Non-UK |
| Number | Arab | 246 | 364 | 281 | 294 | 331 | 343 | 364 | 479 |
|  | Asian | 3,747 | 1,266 | 3,917 | 1,121 | 4,598 | 1,543 | 3,125 | 924 |
|  | Black | 1,612 | 237 | 1,754 | 213 | 2,128 | 224 | 1,713 | 200 |
|  | Chinese | 346 | 1,355 | 406 | 1,294 | 538 | 1,427 | 519 | 1,518 |
|  | Mixed | 537 | 177 | 583 | 196 | 727 | 243 | 313 | 113 |
|  | Other | 287 | 75 | 362 | 81 | 453 | 95 | 1,791 | 1,024 |
|  | White | 4,842 | 2,676 | 5,020 | 2,403 | 5,804 | 2,690 | 4,496 | 2,478 |
|  | Not-Known/Refused | 232 | 1,412 | 279 | 2,211 | 370 | 1,776 | 274 | 1,059 |
|  | Total | 11,849 | 7,562 | 12,602 | 7,817 | 14,949 | 8,341 | 12,595 | 7,795 |
| Proportion of Total |  | 61.0\% | 39.0\% | 61.7\% | 38.3\% | 63.8\% | 35.6\% | 61.8\% | 38.2\% |
| \% | Arab | 2.1\% | 4.8\% | 2.2\% | 3.8\% | 2.2\% | 4.1\% | 2.9\% | 6.1\% |
|  | Asian | 31.6\% | 16.7\% | 31.1\% | 14.3\% | 30.8\% | 18.5\% | 24.8\% | 11.9\% |
|  | Black | 13.6\% | 3.1\% | 13.9\% | 2.7\% | 14.2\% | 2.7\% | 13.6\% | 2.6\% |
|  | Chinese | 2.9\% | 17.9\% | 3.2\% | 16.6\% | 3.6\% | 17.1\% | 4.1\% | 19.5\% |
|  | Mixed | 4.5\% | 2.3\% | 4.6\% | 2.5\% | 4.9\% | 2.9\% | 2.5\% | 1.4\% |
|  | Other | 2.4\% | 1.0\% | 2.9\% | 1.0\% | 3.0\% | 1.1\% | 14.2\% | 13.1\% |
|  | White | 40.9\% | 35.4\% | 39.8\% | 30.7\% | 38.8\% | 32.3\% | 35.7\% | 31.8\% |
|  | Not-Known/Refused | 2.0\% | 18.7\% | 2.2\% | 28.3\% | 2.5\% | 21.3\% | 2.2\% | 13.6\% |
|  | Total | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |

The proportion of Asian students has fallen very slightly across the period, reaching $26.2 \%$ in 2018/19, and reducing to $19.9 \%$ in 2019/20. This group, however, remains the largest at City out of the BAME population.

In 2019/20, White students accounted for the highest proportion of both UK-domiciled and Non-UK-domiciled students at City (UK at $35.7 \%$ and Non-UK at $31.6 \%$ ), followed by Asian students who accounted for $24.8 \%$ of UK-domiciled students and $11.9 \%$ of Non-UKdomiciled students. Chinese students have consistently accounted for a significant proportion of Non-UK-domiciled students, ranging from 17.9\% (2017/18) to 19.5\% (2019/20) across the period.

The proportion of Non-UK-domiciled students identifying into the Not Known / Refused group has increased, rising from $18.7 \%$ in $2016 / 17$ to $21.3 \%$ in 2018/19, and reducing to $13.6 \%$ in 2019/20.

City's proportion of UK-domiciled students has increased slightly across the four-year period, rising from $61 \%$ in 2016/17 to $61.8 \%$ in 2019/20, with a peak 63.8\% in 2018/19.

| Academic Year | Academic School | Ethnicity Breakdown |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Arab | Asian | Black | Chinese | Mixed | Other | White | Not Known / Refused | Total |
| 2016/17 | TBS | 174 | 1,160 | 166 | 1,192 | 153 | 56 | 2,096 | 708 | 5,705 |
|  | CLS | 82 | 624 | 174 | 116 | 77 | 60 | 739 | 236 | 2,108 |
|  | LEaD | * | 19 | * | * | 11 | * | 107 | 12 | 168 |
|  | SASS | 104 | 1,035 | 252 | 145 | 203 | 111 | 1,785 | 340 | 3,975 |
|  | SHS | 52 | 941 | 878 | 40 | 146 | 58 | 1,681 | 82 | 3,879 |
|  | SMCSE | 197 | 1,234 | 371 | 200 | 124 | 75 | 1,110 | 265 | 3,576 |
|  | City Overall | 610 | 5,013 | 1,849 | 1,701 | 714 | 362 | 7,518 | 1,643 | 19,411 |
| 2017/18 | TBS | 149 | 1,091 | 154 | 1,215 | 142 | 62 | 1,899 | 1,093 | 5,805 |
|  | CLS | 77 | 648 | 186 | 125 | 97 | 80 | 785 | 338 | 2,336 |
|  | LEaD | * | 29 | 13 | 14 | 12 | * | 120 | 19 | 214 |
|  | SASS | 107 | 1,045 | 289 | 130 | 230 | 135 | 1,876 | 575 | 4,387 |
|  | SHS | 60 | 1,034 | 979 | 34 | 166 | 81 | 1,635 | 107 | 4,096 |
|  | SMCSE | 182 | 1,191 | 346 | 182 | 132 | 82 | 1,108 | 358 | 3,581 |
|  | City Overall | 579 | 5,038 | 1,967 | 1,700 | 779 | 443 | 7,423 | 2,490 | 20,419 |
| 2018/19 | TBS | 176 | 1,328 | 166 | 1,420 | 183 | 83 | 2,081 | 839 | 6,276 |
|  | CLS | 118 | 1,001 | 258 | 184 | 145 | 102 | 1,000 | 288 | 3,096 |
|  | LEaD | 11 | 52 | 16 | 17 | 12 | 10 | 177 | 16 | 311 |
|  | SASS | 128 | 1,212 | 319 | 119 | 252 | 157 | 1,954 | 515 | 4,656 |
|  | SHS | 65 | 1,337 | 1,334 | 46 | 215 | 103 | 2,082 | 162 | 5,344 |
|  | SMCSE | 176 | 1,211 | 386 | 179 | 163 | 99 | 1,200 | 326 | 3,740 |
|  | City Overall | 674 | 6,141 | 2,479 | 1,965 | 970 | 554 | 8,494 | 2,146 | 23,423 |
| 2019/20 | TBS | 230 | 811 | 143 | 1,535 | 95 | 771 | 2,007 | 356 | 5,948 |
|  | CLS | 180 | 723 | 196 | 146 | 70 | 385 | 882 | 123 | 2,705 |
|  | LEaD | * | 20 | 10 | * | * | 20 | 83 | 464 | 614 |
|  | SASS | 132 | 987 | 347 | 126 | 115 | 552 | 1,640 | 202 | 4,101 |
|  | SHS | 85 | 777 | 892 | 31 | 71 | 511 | 1,243 | 89 | 3,699 |
|  | SMCSE | 209 | 731 | 325 | 192 | 72 | 580 | 1,119 | 99 | 3,327 |
|  | City Overall | 836 | 4,049 | 1,913 | 2,030 | 423 | 2,819 | 6,974 | 1,333 | 20,377 |

All ethnic groups have seen an increase in their numbers between 2015/16 and 2018/19, however the year 2019/20 represents a different situation due to a reduced headcount, but not proportion of students within the ethnic groups.

| Academic Year | Academic School | Ethnicity Breakdown |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Arab | Asian | Black | Chinese | Mixed | Other | White | Not Known / Refused |
| 2016/17 | TBS | 3.0\% | 20.3\% | 2.9\% | 20.9\% | 2.7\% | 1.0\% | 36.7\% | 12.4\% |
|  | CLS | 3.9\% | 29.6\% | 8.3\% | 5.5\% | 3.7\% | 2.8\% | 35.1\% | 11.2\% |
|  | LEaD | 0.6\% | 11.3\% | 4.8\% | 4.8\% | 6.6\% | 1.2\% | 63.7\% | 7.1\% |
|  | SASS | 2.6\% | 26.0\% | 6.3\% | 3.6\% | 5.1\% | 2.8\% | 44.9\% | 8.6\% |
|  | SHS | 1.3\% | 24.3\% | 22.6\% | 1.0\% | 3.8\% | 1.5\% | 43.3\% | 2.1\% |
|  | SMCSE | 5.5\% | 34.5\% | 10.4\% | 5.6\% | 3.5\% | 2.1\% | 31.0\% | 7.4\% |
|  | City Overall | 3.1\% | 25.8\% | 9.5\% | 8.8\% | 3.7\% | 1.9\% | 38.7\% | 8.5\% |
| 2017/18 | TBS | 2.6\% | 18.8\% | 2.7\% | 20.9\% | 2.4\% | 1.1\% | 32.7\% | 18.8\% |
|  | CLS | 3.3\% | 27.7\% | 8.0\% | 5.4\% | 4.2\% | 3.4\% | 33.6\% | 14.5\% |
|  | LEaD | 1.9\% | 13.6\% | 6.1\% | 6.5\% | 5.6\% | 1.4\% | 56.1\% | 8.9\% |
|  | SASS | 2.4\% | 23.8\% | 6.6\% | 3.0\% | 5.2\% | 3.1\% | 42.8\% | 13.1\% |
|  | SHS | 1.5\% | 25.2\% | 23.9\% | 0.8\% | 4.1\% | 2.0\% | 39.9\% | 2.6\% |
|  | SMCSE | 5.1\% | 33.3\% | 9.7\% | 5.1\% | 3.7\% | 2.3\% | 30.9\% | 10.0\% |
|  | City Overall | 2.8\% | 24.7\% | 9.6\% | 8.3\% | 3.8\% | 2.2\% | 36.4\% | 12.2\% |
| 2018/19 | TBS | 2.8\% | 21.2\% | 2.6\% | 22.6\% | 2.9\% | 1.3\% | 33.2\% | 13.4\% |
|  | CLS | 3.8\% | 32.3\% | 8.3\% | 5.9\% | 4.7\% | 3.3\% | 32.3\% | 9.3\% |
|  | LEaD | 3.5\% | 16.7\% | 5.1\% | 5.5\% | 3.9\% | 3.2\% | 56.9\% | 5.1\% |
|  | SASS | 2.7\% | 26.0\% | 6.9\% | 2.6\% | 5.4\% | 3.4\% | 42.0\% | 11.1\% |
|  | SHS | 1.2\% | 25.0\% | 25.0\% | 0.9\% | 4.0\% | 1.9\% | 39.0\% | 3.0\% |
|  | SMCSE | 4.7\% | 32.4\% | 10.3\% | 4.8\% | 4.4\% | 2.6\% | 32.1\% | 8.7\% |
|  | City Overall | 2.9\% | 26.2\% | 10.6\% | 8.4\% | 4.1\% | 2.4\% | 36.3\% | 9.2\% |
| 2019/20 | TBS | 3.9\% | 13.6\% | 2.4\% | 25.8\% | 1.6\% | 13.0\% | 33.7\% | 6.0\% |
|  | CLS | 6.7\% | 26.7\% | 7.2\% | 5.4\% | 2.6\% | 14.2\% | 32.6\% | 4.5\% |
|  | LEaD | 1.1\% | 3.3\% | 1.6\% | 1.1\% | 0.5\% | 3.3\% | 13.5\% | 75.6\% |
|  | SASS | 3.2\% | 24.1\% | 8.5\% | 3.1\% | 2.8\% | 13.5\% | 40.0\% | 4.9\% |
|  | SHS | 2.3\% | 21.0\% | 24.1\% | 0.8\% | 1.9\% | 13.8\% | 33.6\% | 2.4\% |
|  | SMCSE | 6.3\% | 22.0\% | 9.8\% | 5.8\% | 2.2\% | 17.4\% | 33.6\% | 3.0\% |
|  | City Overall | 4.1\% | 19.9\% | 9.4\% | 10.0\% | 2.1\% | 13.8\% | 34.2\% | 6.5\% |

SMCSE has consistently had the highest proportion of Arab students at City, this has increased from $5.5 \%$ (2016/17) to $6.3 \%$ (2019/20). CLS has the highest proportion of Asian students, which was $26.7 \%$ in 2019/20, and followed very closely by SMCSE at $22 \%$.

SHS has consistently had the highest proportion of Black students at City, which has increased from 22.6\% in 2016/17 to 24.1\% in 2019/20. SHS also had 21.0\% Asian students in the same year. TBS consistently has the highest proportion of Chinese students, accounting for $20.9 \%$ in 2016/17 and rising to $25.8 \%$ in 2019/20, while SHS has the smallest proportion of Chinese students, which has fallen from $1.0 \%$ in 2016/17 to $0.8 \%$ in 2019/20.

Mixed students continue to be fairly consistently represented across all Schools, despite an overall reduction of $2 \%$ in 2019/20, SASS continued to have the highest proportion of Mixed students, at $2.8 \%$.

LEaD has consistently had the greatest proportion of White students across the period. Of the larger Schools, SASS continue to have the highest proportion of White students, although this has fallen from 49.7\% in 2015/16 to 40\% in 2019/20.

LeAD saw a significant increase in the proportion of students in the Not Known / Refused group, accounting for 75\%of students in 2019/20.

## 4. Gender (Sex)

City remains a majority women university, with $57.4 \%$ of students identifying as women in 2019/20. This represents a slight increase across the four-year period, as this has risen from 55.7\% in 2016/17.

| Academic <br> Year | Gender Breakdown - City |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Female | Male |  | Other |  | Total |  |
|  | Number | \% | Number | \% | Number |  |  |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 6 / 1 7}$ | 10,819 | $55.7 \%$ | 8,590 | $44.3 \%$ | $*$ | $0.01 \%$ | 19,411 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 7 / 1 8}$ | 11,623 | $56.9 \%$ | 8,791 | $43.1 \%$ | $*$ | $0.02 \%$ | 20,419 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 8 / 1 9}$ | 13,640 | $58.2 \%$ | 9,771 | $41.7 \%$ | $*$ | $0.05 \%$ | 23,423 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 9 / 2 0}$ | 11,701 | $57.4 \%$ | 8,685 | $42.6 \%$ | $*$ | $0.05 \%$ | 20,394 |

The proportion of men has fallen slightly across the four-year period, from $44.3 \%$ in 2016/17 to $42.6 \%$ in 2019/20. The proportion of students who have selected Other has increased from $0.01 \%$ in $2016 / 17$ to $0.05 \%$ in 2019/20.

City is only very marginally out of line with national statistics, as Advance HE report that UK universities had $57.2 \%$ women students and $42.8 \%$ men in 2018/19. ${ }^{7}$


[^8]| Academic Year | Academic School | Gender Breakdown |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Female |  | Male |  | Other |  | Total |
|  |  | Number | \% | Number | \% | Number | \% |  |
| 2016/17 | TBS | 2,560 | 44.9\% | 3,145 | 55.1\% | * | 0.00\% | 5,705 |
|  | CLS | 1,310 | 62.1\% | 797 | 37.8\% | * | 0.05\% | 2,108 |
|  | LEaD | 96 | 57.1\% | 72 | 42.9\% | * | 0.00\% | 168 |
|  | SASS | 2,676 | 67.3\% | 1,298 | 32.7\% | * | 0.03\% | 3,975 |
|  | SHS | 3,285 | 84.7\% | 594 | 15.3\% | * | 0.00\% | 3,879 |
|  | SMCSE | 892 | 24.9\% | 2,684 | 75.1\% | * | 0.00\% | 3,576 |
|  | City Overall | 10,819 | 55.7\% | 8,590 | 44.3\% | * | 0.01\% | 19,411 |
| 2017/18 | TBS | 2,661 | 45.8\% | 3,143 | 54.1\% | * | 0.02\% | 5,805 |
|  | CLS | 1,448 | 62.0\% | 887 | 38.0\% | * | 0.04\% | 2,336 |
|  | LEaD | 123 | 57.5\% | 90 | 42.1\% | * | 0.47\% | 214 |
|  | SASS | 2,950 | 67.2\% | 1,436 | 32.7\% | * | 0.02\% | 4,387 |
|  | SHS | 3,510 | 85.7\% | 585 | 14.3\% | * | 0.02\% | 4,096 |
|  | SMCSE | 931 | 26.0\% | 2,650 | 74.0\% | * | 0.00\% | 3,581 |
|  | City Overall | 11,623 | 56.9\% | 8,791 | 43.1\% | * | 0.02\% | 20,419 |
| 2018/19 | TBS | 2,929 | 46.7\% | 3,346 | 53.3\% | * | 0.02\% | 6,276 |
|  | CLS | 1,892 | 61.1\% | 1,202 | 38.8\% | * | 0.06\% | 3,096 |
|  | LEaD | 174 | 55.9\% | 135 | 43.4\% | * | 0.64\% | 311 |
|  | SASS | 3,075 | 66.0\% | 1,578 | 33.9\% | * | 0.06\% | 4,656 |
|  | SHS | 4,586 | 85.8\% | 754 | 14.1\% | * | 0.07\% | 5,344 |
|  | SMCSE | 984 | 26.3\% | 2,756 | 73.7\% | * | 0.00\% | 3,740 |
|  | City Overall | 13,640 | 58.2\% | 9,771 | 41.7\% | * | 0.05\% | 23,423 |
| 2019/20 | TBS | 2,773 | 46.6\% | 3,174 | 53.4\% | * | 0.0\% | 5,948 |
|  | CLS | 1,741 | 64.4\% | 964 | 35.6\% | * | 0.0\% | 2,705 |
|  | LEaD | 375 | 61.1\% | 237 | 38.6\% | * | 0.3\% | 614 |
|  | SASS | 2,688 | 65.5\% | 1,411 | 34.4\% | * | 0.0\% | 4,101 |
|  | SHS | 3,196 | 86.4\% | 501 | 13.5\% | * | 0.1\% | 3,699 |
|  | SMCSE | 928 | 27.9\% | 2,398 | 72.1\% | * | 0.0\% | 3,327 |
|  | City Overall | 11,701 | 57.4\% | 8,685 | 42.6\% | * |  | 20,394 |

SHS has consistently had the highest proportion of women of any School at City across the four-year period, which has stayed fairly level, starting at $84.7 \%$ in 2016/17 and rising to $86.4 \%$ in 2019/20. CLS and SASS also each has consistently had more than $60 \%$ women students across the period.

SMCSE has the highest proportion of men at City, which has fallen slightly from $75.1 \%$ in 2016/17 to $72.1 \%$ in 2019/20. TBS has consistently had the second-highest proportion of men, ranging from $55.1 \%$ in 2016/17 to $53.4 \%$ in 2019/20.


[^0]:    *\% Women in each role measured against all women staff within Academic and Professional Services respectively

[^1]:    *\% Women with Full-time/ Part-time status measured against all Women in Academic and Professional Services respectively

[^2]:    * \% Part-time by age band within academic and Professional Services respectively

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ For the purposes of this report, we have included 458 students who are part of The Office for Global Engagement and had their study abroad year at City, University of London in 2019/20.

[^4]:    ${ }^{2}$ Of the 696 students counted as 'Other UG' 458 are students that were registered with The Office for Global Engagement in 2019/20

[^5]:    ${ }^{3}$ Advance HE Student Statistical Report 2020; Equality in higher education: students statistical report 2020 (Word) | Advance HE (advance-he.ac.uk), p. 48.

[^6]:    ${ }^{4}$ Advance HE Statistical Report 2020, p. 84.
    ${ }^{5}$ City's Access and Participation Plan 2020/21-2024/25;
    https://www.city.ac.uk/about/governance/legal/office-for-students-ofs

[^7]:    ${ }^{6}$ Advance HE Statistical Report 2020, p. 130.

[^8]:    ${ }^{7}$ Advance HE Statistical Report Students 2020, p. 167

