The costs and benefits of international higher education students to the UK economy

Summary Report for the Higher Education Policy Institute and Universities UK International

LE London Economics

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hepi

Universities UK International

Foreword

Since the Higher Education Policy Institute (HEPI) and Kaplan International Pathways published *The costs and benefits of international students by parliamentary constituency* by London Economics in January 2018, a huge amount has happened to affect the global flows of students. Globally, the Covid-19 pandemic affected the ability of students from around the world to access international higher education, through major economic damage and significant travel disruption. The UK's exit from the European Union has resulted in more negative perceptions of the UK among EU students and created additional barriers, through the need to obtain a visa or no longer being eligible for the same fee status and associated access to student finance as UK students.

The policy environment in the UK has also changed. In March 2019, the Government published its *International Education Strategy*, committing to increasing the number of international higher education students choosing the UK as their study destination to 600,000 and the value of education exports to £35 billion per year by 2030. After a decade of rhetoric and policy changes that suggested the Government's aim was the contrary, this commitment was welcomed throughout the higher education sector, including those of us at HEPI and Universities International (UUKi).

In September 2019, this commitment was reinforced by action when a new UK post-study work route, the Graduate route, was announced. This decision followed almost a decade of policy advocacy by both HEPI and UUKi on this topic. Indeed, the first iteration of this research was commissioned to support the case for a more favourable policy environment for international students.

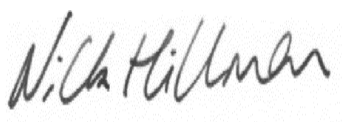
So why re-do this analysis now? While the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic and the UK's exit from the European Union are still unfolding, initial indications suggest that total international students in the UK stayed relatively stable in the 2020/21 academic year, due in part to the improved policy environment. However, data from this year's admissions cycle suggest that the UK's exit from the European Union has severely affected EU student recruitment with acceptances in early August of 2021 to undergraduate degree courses 56% lower than at the equivalent point in 2020. This suggests the UK cannot take its attractiveness as a study destination for international students for granted.

In our view, we should not take the current favourable policy environment for granted either. We need to maintain the evidence base to support widespread understanding of the benefits that international students bring to the UK.

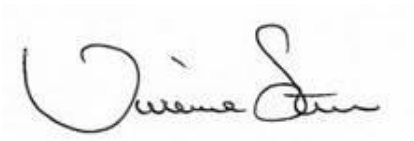
As the analysis that follows shows, the 2018/19 cohort of international students delivered a net economic benefit of £25.9 billion to the UK with every region and parliamentary constituency benefitting. This is a 19% increase in real terms from the net benefit found for the 2015/16 cohort of international students reported in the previous study. Put another way, for the 2018/19 cohort, every 14 EU students and every 10 non-EU students generate £1 million worth of net economic impact for the UK economy over the duration of their studies.

Therefore, as the UK starts on its new path outside of the European Union and on the road to economic and social recovery following the Covid-19 pandemic, there feels like no better time to refresh our understanding of the importance international students play in bringing economic prosperity to every region of the UK.

Finally, although this report focuses exclusively on the economic benefits to institutions, places and – indeed – the whole country of hosting so many international students, our organisations jointly recognise that the non-economic benefits are just as important. They include better learning environments, greater soft power and more diverse campuses. In short, we would not have the excellent higher education sector that we do if it were not for the very valuable financial and non-financial contributions of students and staff from around the world.



Nick Hillman, Director of HEPI



Vivienne Stern, Director of UUKi

Executive Summary

With **496,000** international students studying for qualifications at higher education institutions across the United Kingdom – equivalent to **20%** of all HE students – international students contribute significantly to our economic and social prosperity, both in the short term during their studies as well as in the medium to longer term after they graduate.

Given the continuing importance of international students as a source of export revenues, London Economics were commissioned by the **Higher Education Policy Institute** (HEPI) and **Universities UK International** (UUKi) to re-estimate the **benefits** and **costs** to the United Kingdom economy associated with international students, focusing on the 2018/19 academic year. Following a previous study estimating these impacts for 2015/16 (on behalf of HEPI and Kaplan International Pathways), the analysis updates the previous results by focusing on the cohort of international students who started higher education qualifications in the UK in 2018/19.

Overview of the analysis

We estimate the **economic benefits** of international students in terms of:

- The **tuition fee income** generated by international students studying in the UK, as well as the **knock-on** (or '**indirect**' and '**induced**') effects throughout the UK economy associated with UK universities' spending of this international fee income on staff, goods, and services;
- The income associated with the **non-tuition fee (i.e. living cost) expenditure** of international students, and the subsequent **knock-on** effects of this expenditure throughout the wider economy (i.e. the indirect and induced effects); and
- The income associated with the spending of **friends and family visiting** international students whilst studying in the UK. Again, this expenditure leads to subsequent **knock-on** (indirect and induced) effects throughout the UK economy.

There are a number of benefits that were **not** considered as part of this analysis, predominantly as a result of the difficulty in providing adequately robust evidence and measuring some of these benefits in monetary terms. For example, these include:

- The **tax revenues** generated from international students (or their dependants) while in employment in the United Kingdom – during and/or after their studies[1];

[1] While not included in the estimates here, we previously undertook a separate study for HEPI and Kaplan International Pathways to estimate the post-graduation tax revenues associated with international students studying in the UK and who enter and remain in the UK labour market after graduating (see London Economics (2019) link).

- The longer-term **investment, business** and **trade links** from hosting international students in the United Kingdom;
- The **soft diplomatic power** exerted by the UK on an international stage as a result of the networks built up during their stays; and
- The **wider cultural** and **societal impacts** associated with a more diverse population.

In relation to the **public costs** associated with hosting international students, we considered:

- The **teaching grant** costs incurred by the Office for Students, the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales, the Scottish Funding Council, and the Department for the Economy for Northern Ireland to fund higher education institutions' provision of teaching and learning activities (for EU students only);
- The costs associated with the **tuition fee support** (through loans and/or grants) provided to EU students studying across the home nations; and

The costs associated with the provision of **other public services** to international students or their dependants. This includes the costs associated with public **healthcare** (net of the NHS Immigration Health Surcharge); **housing** and **community amenities**; primary and secondary-level **education** received by dependent children; **social security**; **public order** and **safety**; **defence; economic affairs**; **recreation** and **culture**; **environmental protection**, and other **general public services**. We also include the costs associated with '**non-identifiable' public expenditure** incurred by the UK Exchequer on behalf of the UK as a whole (e.g. expenditure relating to the **servicing of the national debt**), as well as **expenditure on overseas activities** (e.g. diplomatic activities etc.). This approach underestimates the economic benefits and overstates the economic costs associated with hosting international students in the UK. As such, the estimates of the net economic impact and the benefit to cost ratios should be considered at the lower end of the plausible range.

Level of analysis

In addition to the total UK-wide impact, to understand the contribution at a **regional level**, we linked international students to the location of the higher education institution they attend. This allows us to understand the contribution to the UK economy originating at a **regional level**.

We also undertook an analysis by **parliamentary constituency**, using information from the 2011 Census on the number of students residing in each parliamentary constituency[2], and apportioned the estimated costs and benefits identified at regional

[2] The data on residency by parliamentary constituency include both UK and non-UK domiciled students. Given the difference in the number of UK and non-UK domiciled students, the data primarily reflects the residency of UK

level generated by international students using this distribution of UK domiciled students.

Overview of the 2018/19 cohort of international students

The analysis focuses on the aggregate economic benefits and costs to the **UK economy** associated with the **272,920** new international students *commencing* their studies in the UK in 2018/19, taking account of the total impacts associated with these students **over the entire duration of their study in the UK** (adjusted for completion rates).[3]

Changes over time

Figure 1 presents the number of first-year international students that have come to the United Kingdom for the purposes of study since 2006/07[4].

Reflecting the attractiveness of the UK higher education offer, from approximately **177,000** students at the start of the period, enrolment increased to around **235,000** between 2013/14 and 2016/17, but has further increased more recently.

Figure 1 International first-year students enrolled in UK higher education, 2006/07 to 2018/19

Note: All student numbers rounded to the nearest 5.
Source: London Economics' analysis of HESA (2021c)

domiciled students, and as such, the analysis by parliamentary constituency will not reflect the true picture in some constituencies - especially where there may be a particularly high concentration of international students.

[3] In other words, this approach measures the impact of a single cohort of international students over the course of their studies.

[4] This includes both undergraduate and postgraduate students.

In 2018/19, approximately **273,000** international first-year students entered higher education in the United Kingdom[5]. This represents a **54%** increase since 2006/07.

Domicile

Approximately **76%** (**207,755**) of international first-year students in 2018/19 were domiciled outside the EU (a **20%** increase since 2015/16), with **24%** (**65,165**) domiciled within the EU (i.e. Member States at the time other than the UK).

In terms of the specific non-EU countries that are associated with the greatest number of students coming to the UK, **China** remains the dominant nation, with **86,895** first-year students entering UK higher education in 2018/19. In other words, approximately **one in every three** international students in the 2018/19 cohort originated from China[6]. **India** and the **United States** were the next most prolific, with **18,305** and **12,390** first year students enrolled in 2018/19, respectively.

The country providing the greatest number of EU domiciled first-year students in 2018/19 was **Germany**, with **7,245** students coming to the UK, closely followed by **France** and **Italy,** with **6,830** and **6,180** new students in the cohort, respectively.

Level and mode

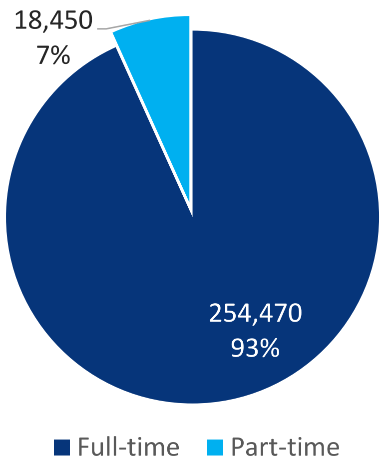
In terms of study mode, the vast majority of international students in the cohort (**93%**) were studying on a full-time basis, with only **7%** of students undertaking qualifications on a part-time basis.

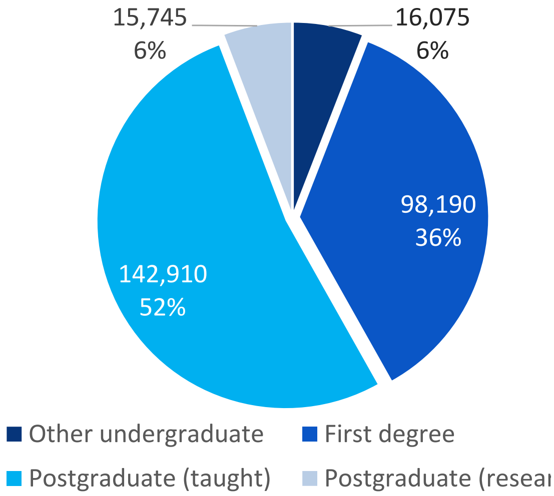
Considering the level of study undertaken, approximately **52%** (**142,910**) of students were undertaking **taught postgraduate degrees**, with a further **15,745** students undertaking **postgraduate research degrees** (**6%**). Around **114,265** students (**42%**) were engaged in undergraduate qualifications, of which **98,190** (**36%**) were undertaking **first degrees** and **16,075** (**6%**) were enrolled in **other undergraduate qualifications**.

[5] The previous analysis (London Economics (2018)) was based on a total of **231,065** first-year international students in 2015/16 (excluding alternative providers). Including alternative providers, the number of international first-year students in 2015/16 stood at **234,030**. On a like-for-like basis, the number of international first-year students has increased by **38,890** (**17%**) since 2015/16.

[6] In the 2015/16 cohort, approximately **one in every four** international students originated from China.

Figure 2 International first-year students enrolled in UK higher education in 2018/19, by level and mode





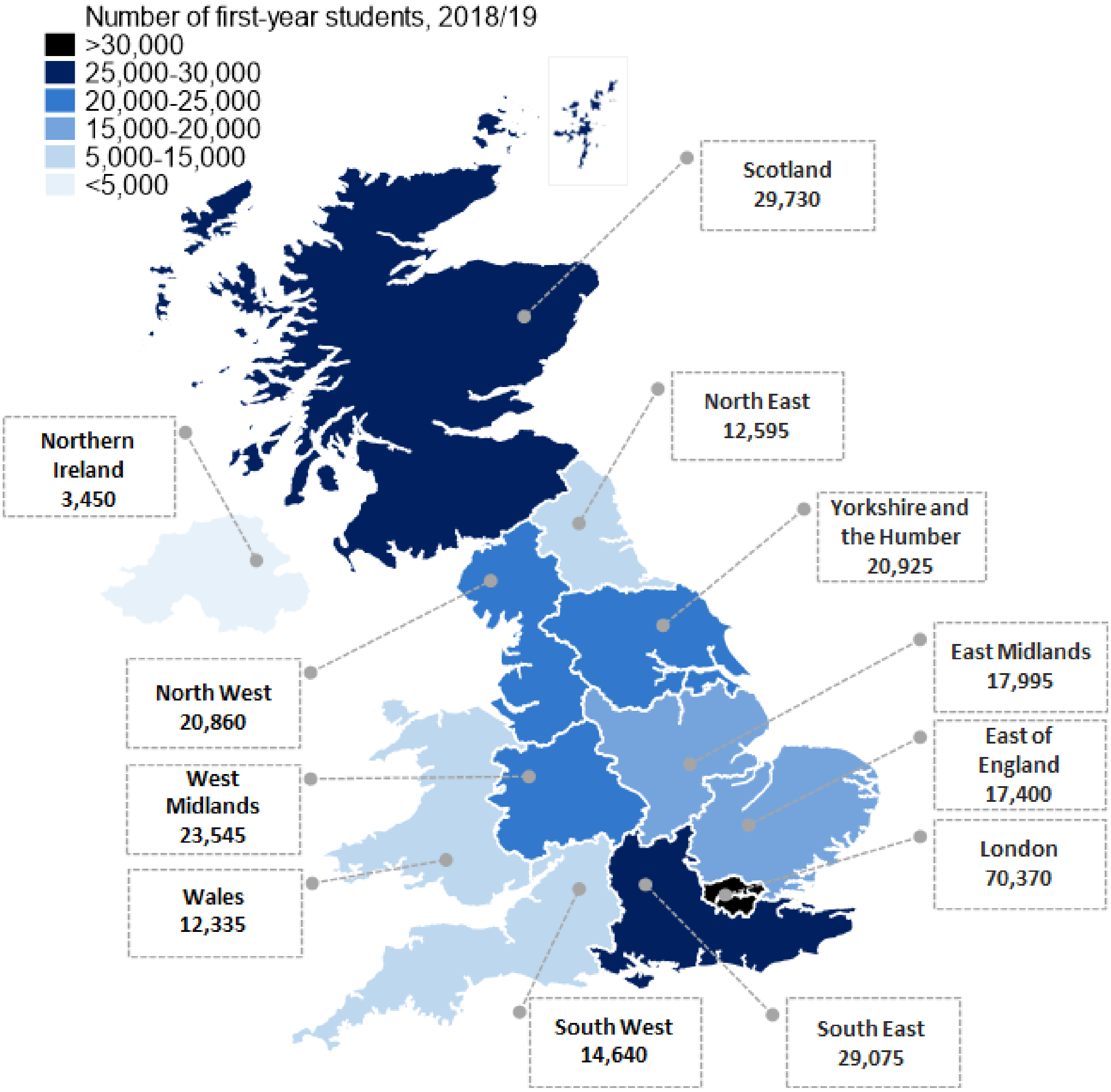
Note: All student numbers rounded to the nearest 5.
Source: London Economics' analysis of HESA (2021c)

Location of study

International students in the 2018/19 cohort are spread across the entire United Kingdom (see Figure 3).

In England, there were approximately **70,370** first-year students enrolled in higher education institutions based in **London**, with a further **29,075** attending institutions in the **South East**. The next most popular region in England was the **West Midlands**, which hosted **23,545** students. Demonstrating the spread of international students across England, there were a further **20,925** international students undertaking their studies in **Yorkshire and the Humber**, **20,860** in the **North West**, **17,995** in the **East Midlands**, and **12,595** in the **North East**. In relation to the other UK home nations, there were approximately **29,730** students attending higher education institutions in **Scotland**, with a further **12,335** in **Wales** and **3,450** in **Northern Ireland**.

Figure 3 Number of international first-year students in 2018/19 – by region

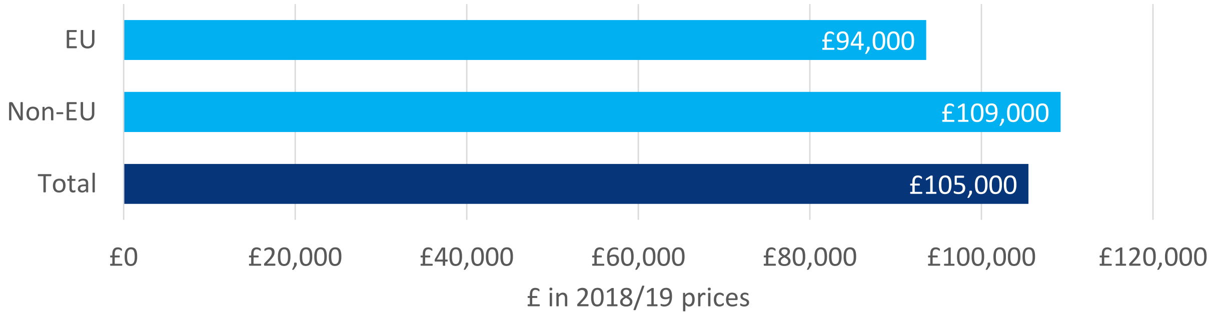


Note: All student numbers are rounded to the nearest 5. ***Source: London Economics' analysis of HESA (2021c***)

Economic benefits associated with international students

Combining the direct, indirect, and induced economic benefits of the tuition fee, non-fee and visitor income associated with international students in the 2018/19 cohort, the total benefit to the UK economy associated with a typical **EU domiciled student** was estimated at approximately **£94,000** (see Figure 4). The comparable estimate per **non-EU student** stood at approximately **£109,000**. The difference between the two estimates is primarily driven by the relatively higher tuition fees charged to non-EU domiciled students as compared to students from EU countries studying at UK HEIs.[7]

Figure 4 Total benefit per student associated with the 2018/19 cohort, by domicile



Note: Values per student are rounded to the nearest £1,000. All estimates are presented in 2018/19 prices and discounted to reflect net present values. Totals may not sum due to rounding.
Source: London Economics' analysis

Aggregating across the entire 2018/2019 cohort of first-year students, we estimate the total economic benefits of international students to the UK economy to be approximately **£28.8bn** over the entire period of their studies, of which **£6.1bn** is generated by EU students, and the remaining **£22.7bn** is generated by non-EU students (Table 1).

Table 1 Total benefits associated with the 2018/19 cohort, by domicile and type of benefit

Type of benefit	EU	Non-EU	Total
Fee income	£2.4bn	£12.5bn	**£15.0bn**
Non-fee income	£3.5bn	£9.6bn	**£13.1bn**
Visitor income	£0.1bn	£0.6bn	**£0.7bn**
Total	**£6.1bn**	**£22.7bn**	**£28.8bn**

Note: Values are rounded to the nearest £0.1 billion. All estimates are presented in 2018/19 prices and discounted to reflect net present values. Totals may not sum due to rounding.
Source: London Economics' analysis

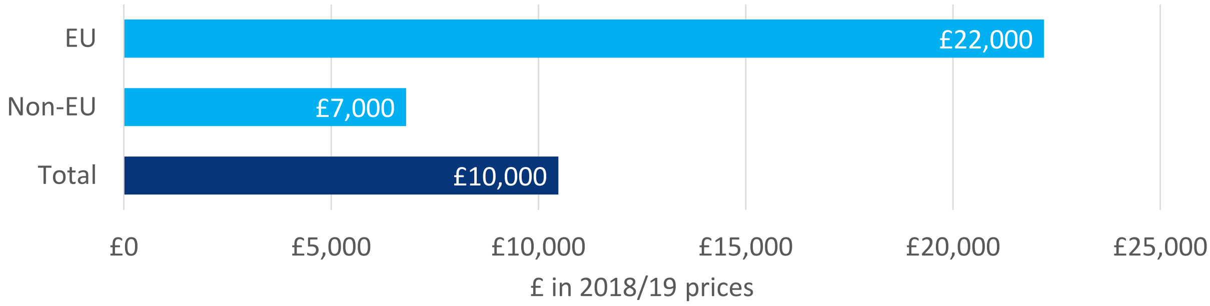
Exchequer costs associated with international students

Combining the costs associated with the teaching grants paid to UK higher education institutions (for EU students), student support in the form of tuition fee and/or tuition fee grants (again for EU students only), as well as the costs of providing 'other' public services to international students and their dependants, the cost to the Exchequer per

[7] Note that the decoupling of the tuition fee charged between UK-domiciled and EU-domiciled students is set to take place in the academic year commencing 1st August 2021, meaning that from the start of the 2021/22 academic year, EU domiciled students are likely to see tuition fee increases to levels comparable with non-EU domiciled students.

typical EU domiciled student was estimated at **£22,000** (see Figure 5). The comparable figure per non-EU student was estimated at **£7,000**. For EU students, the total cost of **£22,000** includes approximately **£2,000** in teaching grants, **£4,000** in student support costs, and **£16,000** in costs associated with wider public service provision. For the typical non-EU domiciled student, the total cost of **£7,000** is made up entirely of the costs associated with wider public service provision.[8]

Figure 5 Total cost per student associated with the 2018/19 cohort, by domicile



Note: Values per student are rounded to the nearest £1,000. All estimates are presented in 2018/19 prices and discounted to reflect net present values.
Source: London Economics' analysis

Aggregating across the 2018/2019 cohort of first-year students, the total cost of international students to the UK economy was estimated at **£2.9bn**, split roughly equally between EU (**£1.4bn**) and non-EU (**£1.4bn**) domiciled students (Table 2).

Table 2 Total costs associated with the 2018/19 cohort, by domicile and type of cost

Type of cost	EU	Non-EU	Total
Teaching grants	£0.1bn	-	**£0.1bn**
Student support	£0.3bn	-	**£0.3bn**
Other public costs	£1.0bn	£1.4bn	**£2.4bn**
Total	**£1.4bn**	**£1.4bn**	**£2.9bn**

Note: Values are rounded to the nearest £0.1 billion. All estimates are presented in 2018/19 prices and discounted to reflect net present values. Totals may not sum due to rounding.
Source: London Economics' analysis

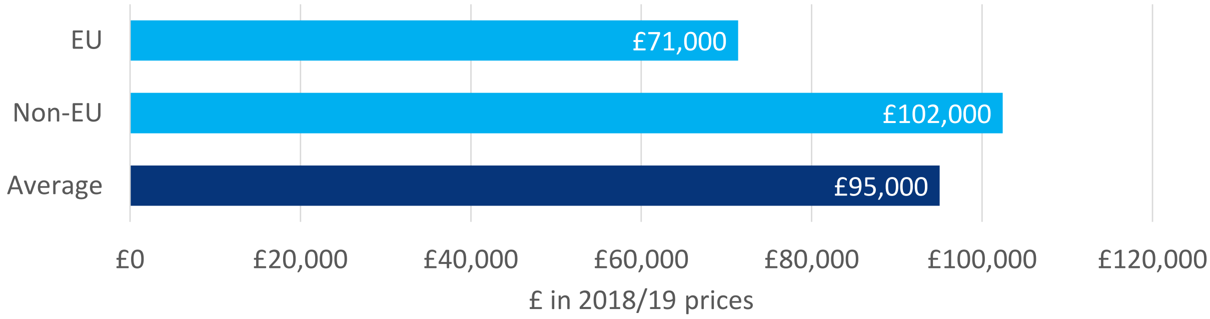
Net economic impact of international students

The **net economic impact** per student was estimated to be **£71,000** per 'typical' EU domiciled student in the 2018/19 cohort, and **£102,000** per non-EU domiciled student (see Figure 6). In other words, **every 14 EU students** and **every 10 non-EU students**

[8] The relatively higher costs associated with the provision of 'other' public services per EU student are primarily driven by their higher likelihood of bringing dependants to the UK with them, and the associated additional public cost of providing these 'other' public services to their dependants. In addition, EU students are eligible to benefit from a larger range of such 'other' public services than non-EU students (such as social security).

generate **£1m worth of net economic impact for the UK economy** over the duration of their studies.

Figure 6 Net impact per student associated with the 2018/19 cohort, by domicile

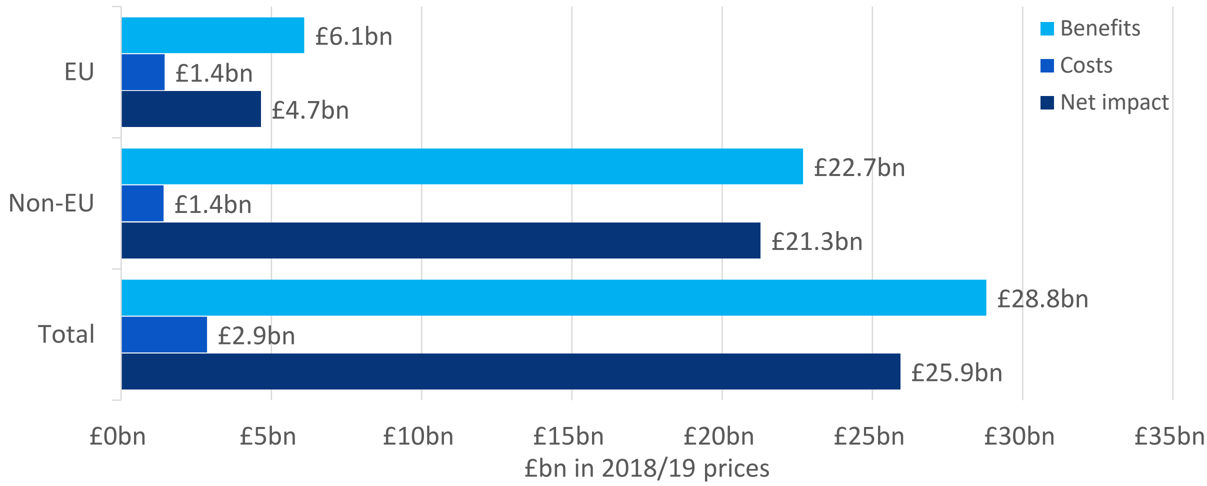


Note: Values per student are rounded to the nearest £1,000. All estimates are presented in 2018/19 prices and discounted to reflect net present values.
Source: London Economics' analysis

Expressed in terms of **benefit to cost ratios**, dividing the gross economic benefit associated with EU domiciled and non-EU domiciled students (estimated to be **£94,000** and **£109,000**, respectively) by the corresponding public costs (estimated at **£22,000** and **£7,000**, respectively), the analysis suggests that there is a benefit to cost ratio of approximately **4.2** and **16.1** associated with hosting EU and non-EU students in the UK, respectively (and **10.1** on average across both domiciles).

Aggregating across the total cohort of first-year international students enrolled with UK HEIs in the 2018/19 academic year, **the total net impact of international students on the UK economy was estimated to be £25.9bn**.

Figure 7 Net impact associated with the 2018/19 cohort, by domicile



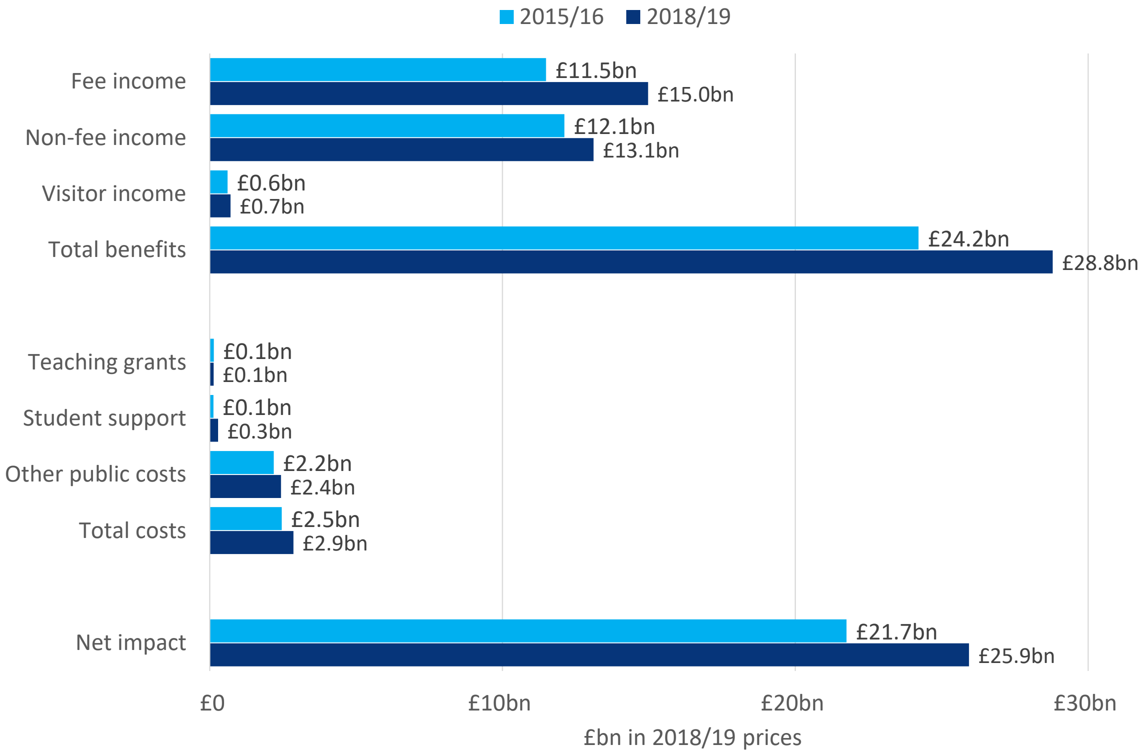
Note: Values are rounded to the nearest £0.1 billion. All estimates are presented in 2018/19 prices and discounted to reflect net present values.
Source: London Economics' analysis

Approximately **£4.7bn** of net impact was associated with EU domiciled students, while the remaining **£21.3bn** was generated by non-EU domiciled students.

Change in net impact over time

In Figure 8, we provide a comparison of the net economic contribution associated with the 2015/16 and 2018/19 cohorts of international students.

Figure 8 Net impact associated with the 2015/16 and 2018/19 cohorts



Note: Values are rounded to the nearest £0.1 billion. All estimates are presented in 2018/19 prices and discounted to reflect net present values.
Source: London Economics' analysis

Reflecting the **17%** increase in the number of international students between 2015/16 2018/19 (predominantly driven by an increase in enrolment amongst non-EU domiciled students), the net economic impact on the UK economy has increased from **£21.7bn** for the 2015/16 cohort to **£25.9bn** associated with the 2018/19 cohort (a **19%** increase in real terms)[9]:

- The **economic benefits** have risen from **£24.2bn** to **£28.8bn** (**19%**), driven by an increase in the tuition fee income from international students (due to higher fees charged to non-EU students and EU postgraduate students, and the increase in the size of the cohort).

[9] The previous results for 2015/16 have been converted to 2018/19 prices, to allow for a comparison in real terms.

- The **public costs** of hosting international students have also increased, but to a smaller extent (from **£2.5bn** to **£2.9bn** (**16%**)). This increase was driven by an increase in the costs of **student support** provided to EU domiciled students (due to an increase in the RAB charge[10] associated with fee loans for students in England, and the increase in the size of the cohort); and the costs of providing **'other' public services** (again due to the larger cohort size)).

Net impact by parliamentary constituency

Table 3 summarises the average net impact per parliamentary constituency, by UK region. On average, international students make a **£40m net economic contribution to the UK economy per parliamentary constituency**, which is equivalent to **£390** per member of the resident population (after all costs have been accounted for).

Table 3 Average impact associated with the 2018/19 cohort per parliamentary constituency, by region

Region	# of 1st year students	Benefits	Costs	Net impact	Net impact per resident
East of England	300	£33m	£3m	**£29m**	**£290**
East Midlands	390	£43m	£3m	**£40m**	**£390**
London	965	£98m	£11m	**£88m**	**£760**
North East	435	£46m	£4m	**£42m**	**£460**
North West	280	£33m	£3m	**£30m**	**£300**
South East	345	£38m	£4m	**£34m**	**£330**
South West	265	£30m	£3m	**£27m**	**£270**
West Midlands	400	£43m	£4m	**£39m**	**£400**
Yorkshire & the Humber	390	£41m	£3m	**£38m**	**£370**
Wales	310	£31m	£4m	**£27m**	**£340**
Scotland	505	£49m	£7m	**£42m**	**£460**
Northern Ireland	190	£18m	£3m	**£14m**	**£140**
Average	**420**	**£44m**	**£4m**	**£40m**	**£390**

Note: Numbers of students are rounded to the nearest 5; total estimates are rounded to the nearest £1 million; and estimates per resident are rounded to the nearest £10. All estimates are presented in 2018/19 prices and discounted to reflect net present values. Estimates of the total resident population are derived from the 2011 Census (see Office for National Statistics, 2011b). ***Source: London Economics' analysis***

The average impact was highest for parliamentary constituencies in **London** (with an average net impact of **£88m** per constituency, equivalent to **£760** per resident). The average impact per parliamentary constituency in the **North East** and **Scotland** was estimated at **£460** per member of the resident population; between **£370** and **£400** per

[10] The **Resource Accounting and Budgeting Charge** (or RAB Charge) captures the proportion of the student fee and maintenance loan that is expected not to be repaid.

member of the resident population in the **East and West Midlands** and **Yorkshire and the Humber**; and between **£270** and **£340** per member of the resident population in the **North West**, **South East**, **South West**, **the East of England**, and **Wales**.

We further split the above net impacts by **parliamentary constituency** (Table 4 and Figure 9). The analysis illustrates that the contribution of international students to the UK economy is clustered around the location of higher education institutions - but also demonstrates the economic contribution made by international students across the entire UK.

Table 4 Total costs, benefits, and impact of international students in the top 20 parliamentary constituencies in terms of net impact

Rank	Parliamentary Constituency	# of 1st year students	Benefits	Costs	Net impact	Net impact per resident
1	Sheffield Central	2,980	£313m	£23m	£290m	£2,520
2	Nottingham South	2,575	£283m	£22m	£261m	£2,390
3	Holborn and St Pancras	2,670	£272m	£29m	£243m	£1,790
4	Newcastle upon Tyne East	2,455	£263m	£22m	£240m	£2,510
5	East Ham	2,385	£243m	£26m	£217m	£1,450
6	Cambridge	2,180	£238m	£24m	£214m	£1,860
7	West Ham	2,330	£237m	£25m	£212m	£1,340
8	Manchester Central	1,950	£230m	£19m	£211m	£1,570
9	Oxford East	2,135	£233m	£22m	£211m	£1,740
10	Liverpool, Riverside	1,885	£222m	£18m	£203m	£1,770
11	Leeds Central	2,030	£213m	£16m	£198m	£1,490
12	Bermondsey/Old Southwark	2,020	£206m	£22m	£184m	£1,450
13	Birmingham, Ladywood	1,860	£201m	£17m	£183m	£1,450
14	Leicester South	1,795	£197m	£15m	£182m	£1,530
15	Cardiff Central	2,070	£206m	£25m	£181m	£2,050
16	Bethnal Green and Bow	1,935	£197m	£21m	£176m	£1,410
17	Bristol West	1,720	£191m	£16m	£175m	£1,400
18	Glasgow Central	2,065	£199m	£28m	£171m	£1,880
19	Coventry South	1,715	£185m	£16m	£169m	£1,600
20	Portsmouth South	1,635	£178m	£17m	£161m	£1,500
Average (all constituencies)		420	£44m	£4m	£40m	£390

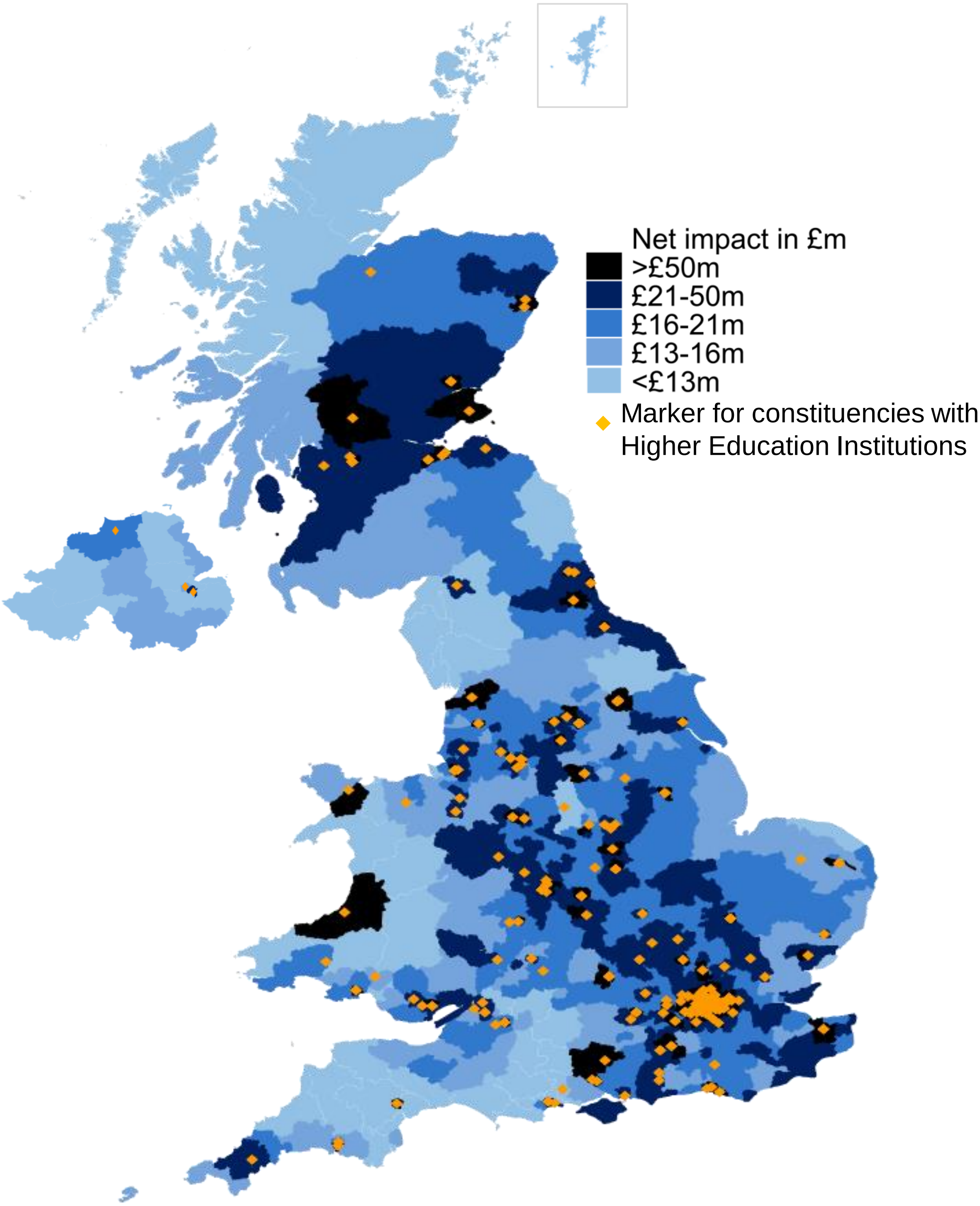
Note: Numbers of students are rounded to the nearest 5; total estimates are rounded to the nearest £1 million; and estimates per resident are rounded to the nearest £10. All estimates are presented in 2018/19 prices and discounted to reflect net present values. ***Source: London Economics' analysis***

Reflecting the estimated number of international first-year students resident in **Sheffield Central** (**2,980**), the analysis indicates that the contribution to the UK economy of the international students in the 2018/19 cohort resident in Sheffield Central stands at approximately **£290m**, which is equivalent to **£2,520** per member of the overall resident population (see Table 4). The other constituencies where international students make the greatest contribution to the UK economy are **Nottingham South** (**£261m** (**£2,390**)), **Holborn and St Pancras** (**£243m** (**£1,790**)), **Newcastle upon Tyne East** (**£240m** (**£2,510**)), **East Ham** (**£217m** (**£1,450**)) and **Cambridge** (**£214m** (**£1,860**)).

There are constituencies from across almost all UK regions represented on the top-20 list, with international students in **Manchester Central** (North West) contributing **£211m** (**£1,570**); **Oxford East** (South East) contributing **£211m** (**£1,740**); **Birmingham Ladywood** (West Midlands) contributing **£183m** (**£1,450**); **Cardiff Central** (Wales) contributing **£181m** (**£2,050**); **Bristol West** (South West) contributing **£175m** (**£1,400**); and **Glasgow Central** (Scotland) contributing **£171m** (**£1,880**).

The full list of the economic contribution made by international students by parliamentary constituency is presented in Table 5.

Figure 9 Net impact associated with the 2018/19 cohort, by parliamentary constituency



Note: All estimates are presented in 2018/19 prices and discounted to reflect net present values. ***Source: London Economics' analysis. Contains National Statistics data, OS data, Royal Mail, Gridlink, LPS (Northern Ireland), ONS, NISRA data, NRS data and Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2021.***

Table 5 Total net impact of international students by parliamentary constituency

	Parliamentary Constituency	Region	# of starters	Net impact
1	Berwick-upon-Tweed	North East	130	£12.8m
2	Bishop Auckland	North East	195	£19.1m
3	Blaydon	North East	225	£21.9m
4	Blyth Valley	North East	195	£19.1m
5	City of Durham	North East	1,445	£141.0m
6	Darlington	North East	215	£20.6m
7	Easington	North East	230	£22.9m
8	Gateshead	North East	410	£39.8m
9	Hartlepool	North East	250	£24.7m
10	Hexham	North East	170	£16.8m
11	Houghton and Sunderland South	North East	250	£24.3m
12	Jarrow	North East	240	£23.2m
13	Middlesbrough	North East	755	£73.8m
14	Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	North East	250	£24.4m
15	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	North East	1,205	£117.7m
16	Newcastle upon Tyne East	North East	2,455	£240.4m
17	Newcastle upon Tyne North	North East	370	£36.1m
18	North Durham	North East	230	£22.5m
19	North Tyneside	North East	280	£27.4m
20	North West Durham	North East	215	£21.1m
21	Redcar	North East	245	£23.9m
22	Sedgefield	North East	175	£17.5m
23	South Shields	North East	285	£28.2m
24	Stockton North	North East	310	£30.2m
25	Stockton South	North East	410	£40.2m
26	Sunderland Central	North East	745	£72.9m
27	Tynemouth	North East	275	£26.8m
28	Wansbeck	North East	175	£17.4m
29	Washington and Sunderland West	North East	250	£24.5m
30	Altrincham and Sale West	North West	160	£17.3m
31	Ashton-under-Lyne	North West	170	£18.6m
32	Barrow and Furness	North West	100	£10.8m
33	Birkenhead	North West	160	£17.4m
34	Blackburn	North West	280	£30.4m
35	Blackley and Broughton	North West	420	£45.2m
36	Blackpool North and Cleveleys	North West	140	£15.1m
37	Blackpool South	North West	155	£16.7m
38	Bolton North East	North West	225	£24.4m
39	Bolton South East	North West	270	£28.8m
40	Bolton West	North West	160	£17.4m
41	Bootle	North West	220	£23.9m
42	Burnley	North West	160	£17.3m
43	Bury North	North West	160	£17.0m
44	Bury South	North West	190	£20.4m
45	Carlisle	North West	195	£21.3m
46	Cheadle	North West	185	£19.7m
47	Chorley	North West	140	£14.8m
48	City of Chester	North West	405	£43.7m
49	Congleton	North West	135	£14.8m
50	Copeland	North West	80	£8.4m

Table 5 Continued

	Parliamentary Constituency	Region	# of starters	Net impact
51	Crewe and Nantwich	North West	285	£30.9m
52	Denton and Reddish	North West	145	£15.5m
53	Eddisbury	North West	135	£14.4m
54	Ellesmere Port and Neston	North West	160	£17.0m
55	Fylde	North West	120	£13.2m
56	Garston and Halewood	North West	220	£23.6m
57	Halton	North West	170	£18.3m
58	Hazel Grove	North West	120	£12.9m
59	Heywood and Middleton	North West	190	£20.4m
60	Hyndburn	North West	175	£19.2m
61	Knowsley	North West	225	£24.3m
62	Lancaster and Fleetwood	North West	835	£90.3m
63	Leigh	North West	165	£17.5m
64	Liverpool, Riverside	North West	1,885	£203.3m
65	Liverpool, Walton	North West	240	£25.6m
66	Liverpool, Wavertree	North West	575	£62.0m
67	Liverpool, West Derby	North West	230	£25.1m
68	Macclesfield	North West	140	£15.1m
69	Makerfield	North West	145	£16.0m
70	Manchester Central	North West	1,950	£210.9m
71	Manchester, Gorton	North West	1,325	£143.3m
72	Manchester, Withington	North West	945	£102.0m
73	Morecambe and Lunesdale	North West	140	£15.5m
74	Oldham East and Saddleworth	North West	200	£21.6m
75	Oldham West and Royton	North West	240	£25.6m
76	Pendle	North West	165	£17.9m
77	Penrith and The Border	North West	105	£11.4m
78	Preston	North West	715	£77.3m
79	Ribble Valley	North West	145	£15.9m
80	Rochdale	North West	250	£27.3m
81	Rossendale and Darwen	North West	165	£17.7m
82	Salford and Eccles	North West	600	£64.8m
83	Sefton Central	North West	170	£18.3m
84	South Ribble	North West	155	£16.5m
85	Southport	North West	165	£17.7m
86	St Helens North	North West	165	£17.6m
87	St Helens South and Whiston	North West	175	£19.4m
88	Stalybridge and Hyde	North West	145	£16.1m
89	Stockport	North West	160	£17.2m
90	Stretford and Urmston	North West	230	£24.8m
91	Tatton	North West	130	£13.6m
92	Wallasey	North West	165	£17.8m
93	Warrington North	North West	185	£20.0m
94	Warrington South	North West	165	£17.6m
95	Weaver Vale	North West	135	£14.2m
96	West Lancashire	North West	350	£37.6m
97	Westmorland and Lonsdale	North West	100	£10.8m
98	Wigan	North West	170	£18.1m
99	Wirral South	North West	120	£13.0m
100	Wirral West	North West	115	£12.5m

Table 5 Continued

	Parliamentary Constituency	Region	# of starters	Net impact
101	Workington	North West	80	£8.8m
102	Worsley and Eccles South	North West	175	£19.1m
103	Wyre and Preston North	North West	175	£18.9m
104	Wythenshawe and Sale East	North West	225	£24.1m
105	Barnsley Central	Yorkshire and the Humber	180	£17.1m
106	Barnsley East	Yorkshire and the Humber	150	£14.6m
107	Batley and Spen	Yorkshire and the Humber	250	£24.2m
108	Beverley and Holderness	Yorkshire and the Humber	195	£18.8m
109	Bradford East	Yorkshire and the Humber	390	£37.9m
110	Bradford South	Yorkshire and the Humber	260	£25.0m
111	Bradford West	Yorkshire and the Humber	855	£83.1m
112	Brigg and Goole	Yorkshire and the Humber	135	£13.1m
113	Calder Valley	Yorkshire and the Humber	200	£19.4m
114	Cleethorpes	Yorkshire and the Humber	165	£16.5m
115	Colne Valley	Yorkshire and the Humber	270	£26.2m
116	Dewsbury	Yorkshire and the Humber	370	£35.9m
117	Don Valley	Yorkshire and the Humber	165	£16.4m
118	Doncaster Central	Yorkshire and the Humber	220	£21.3m
119	Doncaster North	Yorkshire and the Humber	160	£15.7m
120	East Yorkshire	Yorkshire and the Humber	175	£16.6m
121	Elmet and Rothwell	Yorkshire and the Humber	175	£17.0m
122	Great Grimsby	Yorkshire and the Humber	225	£21.7m
123	Halifax	Yorkshire and the Humber	250	£24.1m
124	Haltemprice and Howden	Yorkshire and the Humber	260	£25.5m
125	Harrogate and Knaresborough	Yorkshire and the Humber	165	£16.5m
126	Hemsworth	Yorkshire and the Humber	150	£14.7m
127	Huddersfield	Yorkshire and the Humber	680	£66.1m
128	Keighley	Yorkshire and the Humber	215	£20.6m
129	Kingston upon Hull East	Yorkshire and the Humber	195	£18.9m
130	Kingston upon Hull North	Yorkshire and the Humber	855	£83.2m
131	Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	Yorkshire and the Humber	225	£21.8m
132	Leeds Central	Yorkshire and the Humber	2,030	£197.6m
133	Leeds East	Yorkshire and the Humber	265	£25.7m
134	Leeds North East	Yorkshire and the Humber	310	£30.3m
135	Leeds North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	1,515	£147.5m
136	Leeds West	Yorkshire and the Humber	485	£47.0m
137	Morley and Outwood	Yorkshire and the Humber	165	£16.1m
138	Normanton, Pontefract and Castleford	Yorkshire and the Humber	155	£15.4m
139	Penistone and Stocksbridge	Yorkshire and the Humber	155	£15.0m
140	Pudsey	Yorkshire and the Humber	200	£19.8m
141	Richmond (Yorks)	Yorkshire and the Humber	140	£13.5m
142	Rother Valley	Yorkshire and the Humber	160	£15.5m
143	Rotherham	Yorkshire and the Humber	195	£19.3m
144	Scarborough and Whitby	Yorkshire and the Humber	260	£25.3m
145	Scunthorpe	Yorkshire and the Humber	185	£17.8m
146	Selby and Ainsty	Yorkshire and the Humber	155	£15.0m
147	Sheffield Central	Yorkshire and the Humber	2,980	£290.1m
148	Sheffield South East	Yorkshire and the Humber	215	£20.9m
149	Sheffield, Brightside and Hillsborough	Yorkshire and the Humber	310	£30.5m
150	Sheffield, Hallam	Yorkshire and the Humber	820	£79.7m

Table 5 Continued

	Parliamentary Constituency	Region	# of starters	Net impact
151	Sheffield, Heeley	Yorkshire and the Humber	270	£26.3m
152	Shipley	Yorkshire and the Humber	190	£18.6m
153	Skipton and Ripon	Yorkshire and the Humber	145	£13.9m
154	Thirsk and Malton	Yorkshire and the Humber	130	£12.7m
155	Wakefield	Yorkshire and the Humber	180	£17.2m
156	Wentworth and Dearne	Yorkshire and the Humber	160	£15.6m
157	York Central	Yorkshire and the Humber	1,100	£107.0m
158	York Outer	Yorkshire and the Humber	525	£50.8m
159	Amber Valley	East Midlands	150	£15.2m
160	Ashfield	East Midlands	180	£18.2m
161	Bassetlaw	East Midlands	185	£18.9m
162	Bolsover	East Midlands	165	£17.0m
163	Boston and Skegness	East Midlands	155	£15.3m
164	Bosworth	East Midlands	170	£17.7m
165	Broxtowe	East Midlands	380	£38.4m
166	Charnwood	East Midlands	235	£24.0m
167	Chesterfield	East Midlands	180	£18.3m
168	Corby	East Midlands	210	£21.2m
169	Daventry	East Midlands	170	£17.4m
170	Derby North	East Midlands	725	£73.7m
171	Derby South	East Midlands	375	£38.1m
172	Derbyshire Dales	East Midlands	125	£12.6m
173	Erewash	East Midlands	185	£18.5m
174	Gainsborough	East Midlands	160	£16.1m
175	Gedling	East Midlands	200	£20.7m
176	Grantham and Stamford	East Midlands	170	£17.7m
177	Harborough	East Midlands	420	£42.4m
178	High Peak	East Midlands	230	£23.6m
179	Kettering	East Midlands	165	£16.8m
180	Leicester East	East Midlands	495	£50.0m
181	Leicester South	East Midlands	1,795	£182.0m
182	Leicester West	East Midlands	675	£68.6m
183	Lincoln	East Midlands	890	£90.1m
184	Loughborough	East Midlands	1,275	£129.1m
185	Louth and Horncastle	East Midlands	150	£15.1m
186	Mansfield	East Midlands	195	£19.7m
187	Mid Derbyshire	East Midlands	160	£16.3m
188	Newark	East Midlands	210	£21.1m
189	North East Derbyshire	East Midlands	160	£16.5m
190	North West Leicestershire	East Midlands	195	£19.9m
191	Northampton North	East Midlands	455	£46.3m
192	Northampton South	East Midlands	355	£35.8m
193	Nottingham East	East Midlands	1,345	£136.5m
194	Nottingham North	East Midlands	290	£29.6m
195	Nottingham South	East Midlands	2,575	£261.4m
196	Rushcliffe	East Midlands	390	£39.7m
197	Rutland and Melton	East Midlands	195	£19.8m
198	Sherwood	East Midlands	160	£16.5m
199	Sleaford and North Hykeham	East Midlands	180	£18.2m
200	South Derbyshire	East Midlands	185	£18.8m

Table 5 Continued

	Parliamentary Constituency	Region	# of starters	Net impact
201	South Holland and The Deepings	East Midlands	130	£13.1m
202	South Leicestershire	East Midlands	205	£20.8m
203	South Northamptonshire	East Midlands	185	£18.5m
204	Wellingborough	East Midlands	195	£19.6m
205	Aldridge-Brownhills	West Midlands	170	£16.9m
206	Birmingham, Edgbaston	West Midlands	1,115	£109.6m
207	Birmingham, Erdington	West Midlands	370	£36.1m
208	Birmingham, Hall Green	West Midlands	670	£65.8m
209	Birmingham, Hodge Hill	West Midlands	585	£57.8m
210	Birmingham, Ladywood	West Midlands	1,860	£183.5m
211	Birmingham, Northfield	West Midlands	325	£32.2m
212	Birmingham, Perry Barr	West Midlands	725	£71.9m
213	Birmingham, Selly Oak	West Midlands	1,505	£148.4m
214	Birmingham, Yardley	West Midlands	370	£36.3m
215	Bromsgrove	West Midlands	215	£21.3m
216	Burton	West Midlands	230	£22.7m
217	Cannock Chase	West Midlands	210	£20.7m
218	Coventry North East	West Midlands	575	£56.3m
219	Coventry North West	West Midlands	620	£61.1m
220	Coventry South	West Midlands	1,715	£168.8m
221	Dudley North	West Midlands	215	£21.2m
222	Dudley South	West Midlands	175	£17.2m
223	Halesowen and Rowley Regis	West Midlands	225	£22.0m
224	Hereford and South Herefordshire	West Midlands	230	£22.4m
225	Kenilworth and Southam	West Midlands	345	£33.8m
226	Lichfield	West Midlands	185	£18.3m
227	Ludlow	West Midlands	140	£13.8m
228	Meriden	West Midlands	250	£24.6m
229	Mid Worcestershire	West Midlands	190	£18.6m
230	Newcastle-under-Lyme	West Midlands	695	£68.7m
231	North Herefordshire	West Midlands	155	£15.0m
232	North Shropshire	West Midlands	240	£23.7m
233	North Warwickshire	West Midlands	180	£17.6m
234	Nuneaton	West Midlands	210	£20.5m
235	Redditch	West Midlands	230	£22.5m
236	Rugby	West Midlands	205	£20.2m
237	Shrewsbury and Atcham	West Midlands	235	£23.1m
238	Solihull	West Midlands	260	£26.0m
239	South Staffordshire	West Midlands	225	£22.1m
240	Stafford	West Midlands	435	£42.9m
241	Staffordshire Moorlands	West Midlands	165	£16.1m
242	Stoke-on-Trent Central	West Midlands	665	£65.1m
243	Stoke-on-Trent North	West Midlands	260	£26.0m
244	Stoke-on-Trent South	West Midlands	230	£22.8m
245	Stone	West Midlands	190	£18.9m
246	Stourbridge	West Midlands	215	£21.1m
247	Stratford-on-Avon	West Midlands	180	£17.3m
248	Sutton Coldfield	West Midlands	240	£23.6m
249	Tamworth	West Midlands	210	£21.0m
250	Telford	West Midlands	210	£20.9m

Table 5 Continued

	Parliamentary Constituency	Region	# of starters	Net impact
251	The Wrekin	West Midlands	350	£34.7m
252	Walsall North	West Midlands	230	£22.4m
253	Walsall South	West Midlands	400	£39.4m
254	Warley	West Midlands	395	£38.8m
255	Warwick and Leamington	West Midlands	725	£71.8m
256	West Bromwich East	West Midlands	280	£27.3m
257	West Bromwich West	West Midlands	255	£24.9m
258	West Worcestershire	West Midlands	200	£19.6m
259	Wolverhampton North East	West Midlands	340	£33.4m
260	Wolverhampton South East	West Midlands	300	£29.7m
261	Wolverhampton South West	West Midlands	490	£48.6m
262	Worcester	West Midlands	520	£51.2m
263	Wyre Forest	West Midlands	195	£19.4m
264	Basildon and Billericay	East of England	155	£15.2m
265	Bedford	East of England	480	£46.8m
266	Braintree	East of England	160	£15.6m
267	Brentwood and Ongar	East of England	185	£17.8m
268	Broadland	East of England	145	£14.1m
269	Broxbourne	East of England	245	£24.0m
270	Bury St Edmunds	East of England	185	£18.3m
271	Cambridge	East of England	2,180	£214.0m
272	Castle Point	East of England	135	£13.0m
273	Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	East of England	170	£16.4m
274	Chelmsford	East of England	280	£27.8m
275	Clacton	East of England	125	£12.4m
276	Colchester	East of England	640	£62.9m
277	Epping Forest	East of England	250	£24.3m
278	Great Yarmouth	East of England	190	£18.5m
279	Harlow	East of England	200	£19.3m
280	Harwich and North Essex	East of England	410	£40.4m
281	Hemel Hempstead	East of England	230	£22.2m
282	Hertford and Stortford	East of England	220	£21.7m
283	Hertsmere	East of England	345	£33.9m
284	Hitchin and Harpenden	East of England	205	£20.1m
285	Huntingdon	East of England	215	£20.7m
286	Ipswich	East of England	295	£28.6m
287	Luton North	East of England	390	£38.1m
288	Luton South	East of England	875	£86.2m
289	Maldon	East of England	140	£13.4m
290	Mid Bedfordshire	East of England	325	£31.4m
291	Mid Norfolk	East of England	155	£14.9m
292	North East Bedfordshire	East of England	190	£19.0m
293	North East Cambridgeshire	East of England	165	£16.1m
294	North East Hertfordshire	East of England	185	£18.2m
295	North Norfolk	East of England	105	£10.3m
296	North West Cambridgeshire	East of England	220	£21.9m
297	North West Norfolk	East of England	160	£15.7m
298	Norwich North	East of England	185	£18.2m
299	Norwich South	East of England	1,105	£108.0m
300	Peterborough	East of England	280	£27.5m

Table 5 Continued

	Parliamentary Constituency	Region	# of starters	Net impact
301	Rayleigh and Wickford	East of England	140	£14.0m
302	Rochford and Southend East	East of England	250	£24.4m
303	Saffron Walden	East of England	215	£21.1m
304	South Basildon and East Thurrock	East of England	185	£18.2m
305	South Cambridgeshire	East of England	355	£35.0m
306	South East Cambridgeshire	East of England	205	£20.4m
307	South Norfolk	East of England	155	£15.4m
308	South Suffolk	East of England	140	£13.5m
309	South West Bedfordshire	East of England	230	£22.4m
310	South West Hertfordshire	East of England	230	£22.3m
311	South West Norfolk	East of England	160	£16.0m
312	Southend West	East of England	170	£16.3m
313	St Albans	East of England	265	£25.9m
314	Stevenage	East of England	235	£23.2m
315	Suffolk Coastal	East of England	145	£14.5m
316	Thurrock	East of England	245	£24.2m
317	Watford	East of England	355	£35.0m
318	Waveney	East of England	170	£16.6m
319	Welwyn Hatfield	East of England	1,095	£107.5m
320	West Suffolk	East of England	200	£19.2m
321	Witham	East of England	150	£14.6m
322	Barking	London	940	£85.3m
323	Battersea	London	645	£58.8m
324	Beckenham	London	290	£26.6m
325	Bermondsey and Old Southwark	London	2,020	£183.7m
326	Bethnal Green and Bow	London	1,935	£176.3m
327	Bexleyheath and Crayford	London	360	£32.7m
328	Brent Central	London	1,285	£116.9m
329	Brent North	London	1,355	£123.3m
330	Brentford and Isleworth	London	1,040	£94.5m
331	Bromley and Chislehurst	London	335	£30.2m
332	Camberwell and Peckham	London	1,385	£125.8m
333	Carshalton and Wallington	London	385	£35.1m
334	Chelsea and Fulham	London	850	£77.0m
335	Chingford and Woodford Green	London	430	£38.9m
336	Chipping Barnet	London	630	£57.5m
337	Cities of London and Westminster	London	1,490	£135.7m
338	Croydon Central	London	620	£56.5m
339	Croydon North	London	1,115	£101.1m
340	Croydon South	London	495	£44.9m
341	Dagenham and Rainham	London	515	£47.0m
342	Dulwich and West Norwood	London	755	£68.6m
343	Ealing Central and Acton	London	945	£85.8m
344	Ealing North	London	830	£75.2m
345	Ealing, Southall	London	945	£85.9m
346	East Ham	London	2,385	£217.0m
347	Edmonton	London	905	£82.3m
348	Eltham	London	645	£58.6m
349	Enfield North	London	590	£54.0m
350	Enfield, Southgate	London	745	£67.9m

Table 5 Continued

	Parliamentary Constituency	Region	# of starters	Net impact
351	Erith and Thamesmead	London	825	£75.0m
352	Feltham and Heston	London	960	£87.0m
353	Finchley and Golders Green	London	920	£83.5m
354	Greenwich and Woolwich	London	1,210	£110.2m
355	Hackney North and Stoke Newington	London	1,085	£98.8m
356	Hackney South and Shoreditch	London	1,255	£114.2m
357	Hammersmith	London	1,275	£116.1m
358	Hampstead and Kilburn	London	1,025	£93.4m
359	Harrow East	London	770	£69.8m
360	Harrow West	London	815	£74.3m
361	Hayes and Harlington	London	895	£81.7m
362	Hendon	London	1,185	£107.7m
363	Holborn and St Pancras	London	2,670	£242.7m
364	Hornchurch and Upminster	London	370	£33.6m
365	Hornsey and Wood Green	London	920	£83.7m
366	Ilford North	London	645	£58.7m
367	Ilford South	London	1,360	£123.6m
368	Islington North	London	945	£86.2m
369	Islington South and Finsbury	London	1,520	£138.3m
370	Kensington	London	1,180	£107.5m
371	Kingston and Surbiton	London	1,310	£119.3m
372	Lewisham East	London	660	£59.9m
373	Lewisham West and Penge	London	625	£56.9m
374	Lewisham, Deptford	London	1,405	£128.1m
375	Leyton and Wanstead	London	1,065	£96.9m
376	Mitcham and Morden	London	800	£72.6m
377	Old Bexley and Sidcup	London	400	£36.4m
378	Orpington	London	265	£24.3m
379	Poplar and Limehouse	London	1,345	£122.6m
380	Putney	London	820	£74.8m
381	Richmond Park	London	770	£70.1m
382	Romford	London	355	£32.3m
383	Ruislip, Northwood and Pinner	London	395	£36.0m
384	Streatham	London	820	£74.5m
385	Sutton and Cheam	London	360	£33.0m
386	Tooting	London	855	£77.7m
387	Tottenham	London	1,380	£125.4m
388	Twickenham	London	650	£59.0m
389	Uxbridge and South Ruislip	London	1,420	£129.4m
390	Vauxhall	London	1,155	£105.2m
391	Walthamstow	London	945	£86.1m
392	West Ham	London	2,330	£211.9m
393	Westminster North	London	1,055	£95.9m
394	Wimbledon	London	485	£44.1m
395	Aldershot	South East	240	£23.8m
396	Arundel and South Downs	South East	150	£14.9m
397	Ashford	South East	215	£21.3m
398	Aylesbury	South East	205	£20.1m
399	Banbury	South East	215	£21.0m
400	Basingstoke	South East	190	£18.8m

Table 5 Continued

	Parliamentary Constituency	Region	# of starters	Net impact
401	Beaconsfield	South East	200	£19.7m
402	Bexhill and Battle	South East	160	£15.8m
403	Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	South East	215	£21.2m
404	Bracknell	South East	185	£18.4m
405	Brighton, Kemptown	South East	750	£74.0m
406	Brighton, Pavilion	South East	1,360	£133.8m
407	Buckingham	South East	215	£21.0m
408	Canterbury	South East	1,545	£152.1m
409	Chatham and Aylesford	South East	225	£22.4m
410	Chesham and Amersham	South East	165	£16.3m
411	Chichester	South East	350	£34.8m
412	Crawley	South East	220	£21.7m
413	Dartford	South East	205	£20.1m
414	Dover	South East	185	£18.4m
415	East Hampshire	South East	170	£16.9m
416	East Surrey	South East	190	£19.0m
417	East Worthing and Shoreham	South East	185	£18.0m
418	Eastbourne	South East	365	£35.7m
419	Eastleigh	South East	195	£19.2m
420	Epsom and Ewell	South East	295	£29.2m
421	Esher and Walton	South East	220	£21.9m
422	Fareham	South East	205	£20.2m
423	Faversham and Mid Kent	South East	155	£15.3m
424	Folkestone and Hythe	South East	235	£23.1m
425	Gillingham and Rainham	South East	385	£38.1m
426	Gosport	South East	185	£18.4m
427	Gravesham	South East	220	£21.4m
428	Guildford	South East	900	£88.8m
429	Hastings and Rye	South East	240	£23.4m
430	Havant	South East	170	£16.6m
431	Henley	South East	165	£16.3m
432	Horsham	South East	180	£17.3m
433	Hove	South East	335	£33.1m
434	Isle of Wight	South East	225	£22.4m
435	Lewes	South East	165	£16.5m
436	Maidenhead	South East	180	£17.3m
437	Maidstone and The Weald	South East	210	£20.8m
438	Meon Valley	South East	165	£16.5m
439	Mid Sussex	South East	185	£18.1m
440	Milton Keynes North	South East	320	£31.6m
441	Milton Keynes South	South East	280	£27.7m
442	Mole Valley	South East	160	£15.7m
443	New Forest East	South East	145	£14.0m
444	New Forest West	South East	125	£12.1m
445	Newbury	South East	150	£15.2m
446	North East Hampshire	South East	145	£14.5m
447	North Thanet	South East	190	£18.6m
448	North West Hampshire	South East	145	£14.5m
449	Oxford East	South East	2,135	£210.6m
450	Oxford West and Abingdon	South East	695	£68.4m

Table 5 Continued

	Parliamentary Constituency	Region	# of starters	Net impact
451	Portsmouth North	South East	250	£24.6m
452	Portsmouth South	South East	1,635	£161.1m
453	Reading East	South East	980	£96.7m
454	Reading West	South East	220	£21.4m
455	Reigate	South East	185	£18.0m
456	Rochester and Strood	South East	310	£30.6m
457	Romsey and Southampton North	South East	755	£74.2m
458	Runnymede and Weybridge	South East	640	£63.0m
459	Sevenoaks	South East	165	£16.0m
460	Sittingbourne and Sheppey	South East	185	£18.3m
461	Slough	South East	520	£51.7m
462	South Thanet	South East	240	£23.9m
463	South West Surrey	South East	260	£25.8m
464	Southampton, Itchen	South East	760	£75.3m
465	Southampton, Test	South East	1,065	£105.2m
466	Spelthorne	South East	170	£16.7m
467	Surrey Heath	South East	195	£19.1m
468	Tonbridge and Malling	South East	170	£17.2m
469	Tunbridge Wells	South East	210	£20.9m
470	Wantage	South East	170	£16.7m
471	Wealden	South East	170	£17.2m
472	Winchester	South East	550	£53.9m
473	Windsor	South East	220	£21.5m
474	Witney	South East	160	£15.8m
475	Woking	South East	240	£23.7m
476	Wokingham	South East	215	£21.2m
477	Worthing West	South East	170	£17.1m
478	Wycombe	South East	460	£45.6m
479	Bath	South West	1,030	£104.7m
480	Bournemouth East	South West	420	£42.9m
481	Bournemouth West	South West	790	£79.9m
482	Bridgwater and West Somerset	South West	145	£15.0m
483	Bristol East	South West	310	£31.8m
484	Bristol North West	South West	440	£44.3m
485	Bristol South	South West	225	£22.8m
486	Bristol West	South West	1,720	£174.6m
487	Camborne and Redruth	South West	240	£24.7m
488	Central Devon	South West	110	£10.8m
489	Cheltenham	South West	485	£49.3m
490	Chippenham	South West	140	£14.2m
491	Christchurch	South West	110	£11.2m
492	Devizes	South West	120	£12.0m
493	East Devon	South West	120	£12.1m
494	Exeter	South West	1,060	£107.6m
495	Filton and Bradley Stoke	South West	360	£36.7m
496	Forest of Dean	South West	160	£16.0m
497	Gloucester	South West	260	£26.2m
498	Kingswood	South West	140	£14.1m
499	Mid Dorset and North Poole	South West	115	£11.7m
500	Newton Abbot	South West	120	£12.0m

Table 5 Continued

	Parliamentary Constituency	Region	# of starters	Net impact
501	North Cornwall	South West	120	£12.5m
502	North Devon	South West	125	£12.8m
503	North Dorset	South West	115	£11.5m
504	North East Somerset	South West	170	£17.6m
505	North Somerset	South West	135	£13.4m
506	North Swindon	South West	155	£15.5m
507	North Wiltshire	South West	115	£11.6m
508	Plymouth, Moor View	South West	195	£20.0m
509	Plymouth, Sutton and Devonport	South West	1,170	£119.1m
510	Poole	South West	170	£17.2m
511	Salisbury	South West	125	£12.8m
512	Somerton and Frome	South West	135	£13.5m
513	South Dorset	South West	120	£12.5m
514	South East Cornwall	South West	140	£14.5m
515	South Swindon	South West	190	£19.3m
516	South West Devon	South West	145	£15.1m
517	South West Wiltshire	South West	125	£12.7m
518	St Austell and Newquay	South West	160	£16.3m
519	St Ives	South West	135	£13.6m
520	Stroud	South West	145	£14.7m
521	Taunton Deane	South West	195	£19.8m
522	Tewkesbury	South West	155	£15.5m
523	The Cotswolds	South West	185	£19.0m
524	Thornbury and Yate	South West	125	£12.6m
525	Tiverton and Honiton	South West	100	£10.6m
526	Torbay	South West	145	£14.7m
527	Torridge and West Devon	South West	120	£12.1m
528	Totnes	South West	115	£11.9m
529	Truro and Falmouth	South West	395	£40.0m
530	Wells	South West	160	£16.0m
531	West Dorset	South West	115	£11.6m
532	Weston-Super-Mare	South West	185	£19.1m
533	Yeovil	South West	130	£13.1m
534	Ynys Mon	Wales	175	£15.3m
535	Delyn	Wales	145	£12.8m
536	Alyn and Deeside	Wales	180	£15.4m
537	Wrexham	Wales	270	£23.7m
538	Llanelli	Wales	180	£15.6m
539	Gower	Wales	190	£16.7m
540	Swansea West	Wales	1,260	£110.2m
541	Swansea East	Wales	220	£19.4m
542	Aberavon	Wales	140	£12.1m
543	Cardiff Central	Wales	2,070	£181.0m
544	Cardiff North	Wales	575	£50.2m
545	Rhondda	Wales	205	£18.0m
546	Torfaen	Wales	170	£14.9m
547	Monmouth	Wales	155	£13.6m
548	Newport East	Wales	265	£23.5m
549	Newport West	Wales	300	£26.1m
550	Arfon	Wales	695	£61.0m

Table 5 Continued

	Parliamentary Constituency	Region	# of starters	Net impact
551	Aberconwy	Wales	135	£11.8m
552	Clwyd West	Wales	165	£14.5m
553	Vale of Clwyd	Wales	185	£16.3m
554	Dwyfor Meirionnydd	Wales	110	£9.6m
555	Clwyd South	Wales	165	£14.5m
556	Montgomeryshire	Wales	100	£8.7m
557	Ceredigion	Wales	895	£78.0m
558	Preseli Pembrokeshire	Wales	135	£11.8m
559	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	Wales	210	£18.5m
560	Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	Wales	140	£12.4m
561	Brecon and Radnorshire	Wales	115	£9.9m
562	Neath	Wales	165	£14.6m
563	Cynon Valley	Wales	185	£16.4m
564	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	Wales	185	£16.5m
565	Blaenau Gwent	Wales	145	£12.8m
566	Bridgend	Wales	180	£15.5m
567	Ogmore	Wales	155	£13.4m
568	Pontypridd	Wales	465	£40.4m
569	Caerphilly	Wales	195	£17.0m
570	Islwyn	Wales	165	£14.3m
571	Vale of Glamorgan	Wales	225	£19.7m
572	Cardiff West	Wales	310	£27.2m
573	Cardiff South and Penarth	Wales	390	£34.2m
574	Aberdeen North	Scotland	1,705	£141.4m
575	Aberdeen South	Scotland	785	£65.1m
576	Airdrie and Shotts	Scotland	285	£23.4m
577	Angus	Scotland	260	£21.6m
578	Argyll and Bute	Scotland	180	£14.8m
579	Ayr, Carrick and Cumnock	Scotland	305	£25.5m
580	Banff and Buchan	Scotland	220	£18.5m
581	Berwickshire, Roxburgh and Selkirk	Scotland	245	£20.3m
582	Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	Scotland	105	£8.7m
583	Central Ayrshire	Scotland	315	£26.2m
584	Coatbridge, Chryston and Bellshill	Scotland	345	£28.4m
585	Cumbernauld, Kilsyth and Kirkintilloch East	Scotland	360	£29.8m
586	Dumfries and Galloway	Scotland	185	£15.6m
587	Dumfriesshire, Clydesdale and Tweeddale	Scotland	165	£13.8m
588	Dundee East	Scotland	470	£39.1m
589	Dundee West	Scotland	1,470	£122.0m
590	Dunfermline and West Fife	Scotland	280	£23.0m
591	East Dunbartonshire	Scotland	400	£33.2m
592	East Kilbride, Strathaven and Lesmahagow	Scotland	390	£32.4m
593	East Lothian	Scotland	355	£29.5m
594	East Renfrewshire	Scotland	450	£37.2m
595	Edinburgh East	Scotland	1,890	£156.8m
596	Edinburgh North and Leith	Scotland	965	£79.8m
597	Edinburgh South	Scotland	1,295	£107.5m
598	Edinburgh South West	Scotland	1,205	£100.1m
599	Edinburgh West	Scotland	365	£29.9m
600	Falkirk	Scotland	315	£26.3m

Table 5 Continued

	Parliamentary Constituency	Region	# of starters	Net impact
601	Glasgow Central	Scotland	2,065	£171.2m
602	Glasgow East	Scotland	405	£33.5m
603	Glasgow North	Scotland	1,595	£132.2m
604	Glasgow North East	Scotland	600	£49.7m
605	Glasgow North West	Scotland	590	£48.9m
606	Glasgow South	Scotland	455	£37.9m
607	Glasgow South West	Scotland	420	£35.1m
608	Glenrothes	Scotland	280	£22.9m
609	Gordon	Scotland	280	£23.1m
610	Inverclyde	Scotland	365	£30.2m
611	Inverness, Nairn, Badenoch and Strathspey	Scotland	215	£17.7m
612	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	Scotland	350	£29.0m
613	Kirkcaldy and Cowdenbeath	Scotland	300	£24.9m
614	Lanark and Hamilton East	Scotland	330	£27.0m
615	Linlithgow and East Falkirk	Scotland	290	£24.2m
616	Livingston	Scotland	345	£28.4m
617	Midlothian	Scotland	235	£19.5m
618	Moray	Scotland	200	£16.7m
619	Motherwell and Wishaw	Scotland	320	£26.7m
620	Na h-Eileanan An Iar	Scotland	55	£4.5m
621	North Ayrshire and Arran	Scotland	340	£28.2m
622	North East Fife	Scotland	1,085	£90.2m
623	Ochil and South Perthshire	Scotland	270	£22.3m
624	Orkney and Shetland	Scotland	65	£5.1m
625	Paisley and Renfrewshire North	Scotland	380	£31.6m
626	Paisley and Renfrewshire South	Scotland	450	£37.3m
627	Perth and North Perthshire	Scotland	285	£23.9m
628	Ross, Skye and Lochaber	Scotland	105	£8.8m
629	Rutherglen and Hamilton West	Scotland	365	£30.5m
630	Stirling	Scotland	800	£66.4m
631	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	Scotland	245	£20.3m
632	West Dunbartonshire	Scotland	345	£28.7m
633	Belfast East	Northern Ireland	135	£9.9m
634	Belfast North	Northern Ireland	160	£12.2m
635	Belfast South	Northern Ireland	595	£44.4m
636	Belfast West	Northern Ireland	190	£14.1m
637	East Antrim	Northern Ireland	190	£14.2m
638	East Londonderry	Northern Ireland	230	£17.2m
639	Fermanagh & South Tyrone	Northern Ireland	150	£11.3m
640	Foyle	Northern Ireland	240	£17.8m
641	Lagan Valley	Northern Ireland	145	£10.8m
642	Mid Ulster	Northern Ireland	185	£13.7m
643	Newry & Armagh	Northern Ireland	185	£13.7m
644	North Antrim	Northern Ireland	150	£11.2m
645	North Down	Northern Ireland	120	£9.1m
646	South Antrim	Northern Ireland	145	£10.7m
647	South Down	Northern Ireland	175	£13.1m
648	Strangford	Northern Ireland	120	£9.2m
649	Upper Bann	Northern Ireland	185	£13.6m
650	West Tyrone	Northern Ireland	145	£10.8m

Note: Number of students rounded to the nearest five and total values rounded to the nearest £0.1 million. All estimates presented in 2018/19 prices and discounted to reflect net present values. ***Source: London Economics.***

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