

RIBA



Royal Institute
of British Architects

EDUCATION STATISTICS

2002-2003

RIBA Centre for Architectural Education

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All of the 36 Schools of Architecture provided information for this report. We are grateful to all responding Schools for their continuing help with this survey.



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Leonie Milliner
Director of Education
Royal Institute of British Architects
66 Portland Place
London
W1B 1AD

Survey undertaken by:
Mirza & Nacey llp
Southdown House
Ford, Arundel
West Sussex
BN18 0DE
Tel: 01243 551302
Fax: 01243 555302
WWW: mirza-nacey.com





Introduction

The collection of accurate data is essential for any professional organisation. It informs policy development and service delivery, it provides a sound basis for response to government and other bodies and it allows professional organisations to construct a bigger picture of trends emerging in their sector. Every year the RIBA Centre for Architectural Education conducts a survey of schools of architecture and the data is used to establish the raw facts about architectural education in the UK. This document describes the results of the schools of architecture survey for 2002/3, and compares the results with figures for the last five years.

All schools of architecture participated in the survey this year. I would like to thank in particular heads of schools and departmental administrators for responding so positively, again, to this year's survey and for providing all the detailed information we require.

The total number of students of all years is steady at 10,165 (10,113 last year), while the long-term upward trend in the number of students entering Part 1 continues, with a 2002/3 figure of 2,686 compared with 2,543 last year.

The proportion of women entrants to Part 1 has increased to 38% and continues the long-term upward trend which was interrupted last year. Indeed, this year's figure is the highest proportion recorded. The number of overseas entrants to Part 1 is slightly higher than last year but remains lower than figures recorded five years ago.

Last year's significant increase in the number of candidates passing Part 3 is broadly sustained this year, with a figure of 904 passes. This is up from 744 two years ago.

The number of part-time teaching staff continues to decline, although full-time staff numbers have remained broadly static for the past 5 years.

Leonie Milliner

RIBA Director of Education

Applications

Nearly 15,000 applications were made to Schools of Architecture for courses starting in October 2002. This averages out at 5.7 applications per place filled. The average is higher for universities (6.8 applications per place filled) than new universities (4.7) or other Schools (3.6). The ratio of applications per place filled has fallen slightly in the last three years, from an average of 6.4 last year and 6.8 the year before.

Table 1: Applications to Part 1 in 2002/03

Type of School	number of applications	number of entrants	average number of applications per place filled
Universities	8972	1326	6.8
New Universities	5669	1206	4.7
Other schools	299	84	3.6
TOTAL	14940	2616	5.7

This table is based on information provided by 35 Schools.

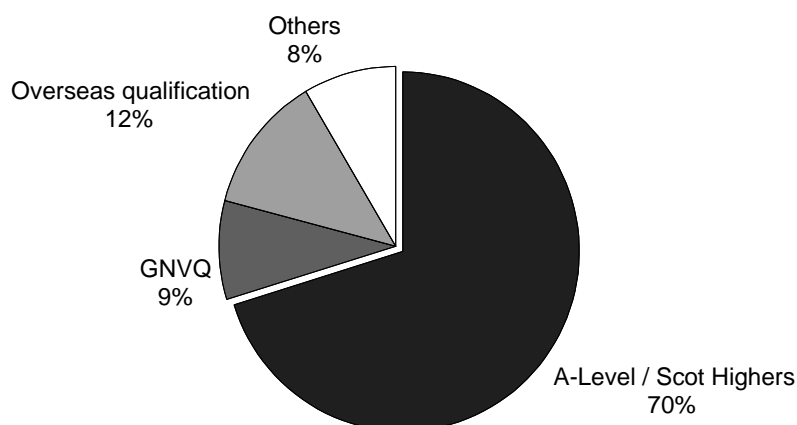
Entry Qualifications

26 Schools provided information about the entry qualifications of new entrants to Part 1 courses, although A-level scores using the 'old' UCAS scoring system - and excluding AS level results - were only provided by 15 Schools.

Approximately three quarters of new entrants to these Schools came via UCAS with an A-Level or Scottish Higher.

The average UCAS score (where an A-Level grade A = 10, B = 8, C = 6 etc. and Scottish Highers A = 8, B = 6, C = 4 etc., excluding AS results) for new entrants to universities was 27.9; for new universities was 17.7 and for other Schools was 24.1.

Figure 1: Qualifications of new entrants to Part 1, 2002/03



New Entrants to Part 1

2,686 students entered Part 1 architecture courses in 2002/03. This is six per cent higher than last year's figure.

The proportion of women students continues its long-term upward trend, rising this year to 38 per cent.

The proportion of overseas new entrants is 15 per cent, very similar to last year's figure, and remains substantially lower than the proportions recorded pre 2000.

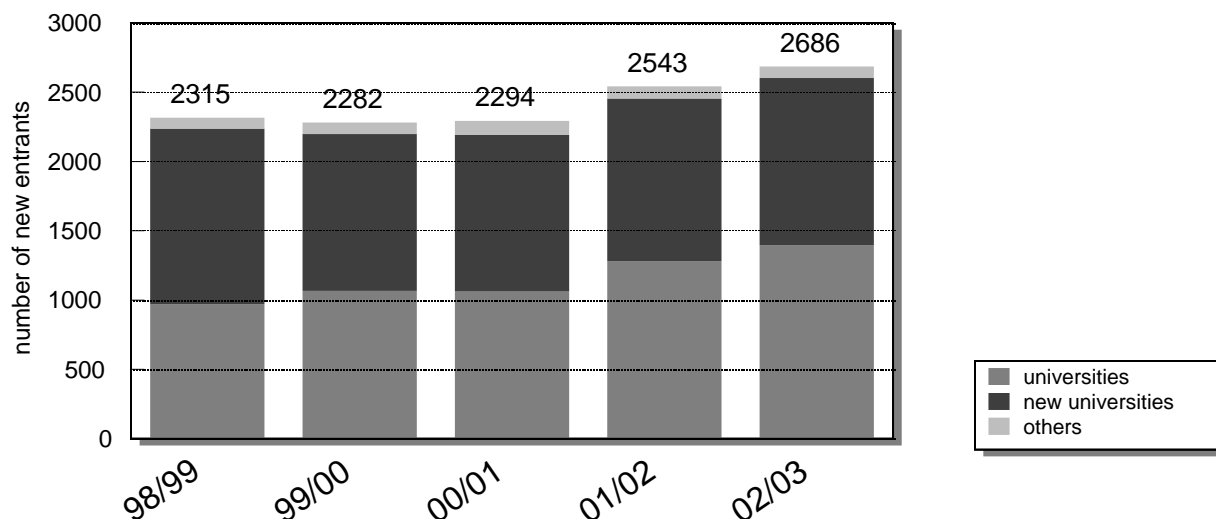
Table 2: New Entrants to Part 1 in 2002/03

Type of Course	number	per cent of all entrants
Full-time:		
Universities	1388	51.7
New Universities	1115	41.5
Other schools	84	3.1
Part-time:		
All Schools	99	3.7
TOTAL	2686	100

Table 3: New entrants to Part 1, 1998/99 to 2002/03

Type of Course	1998/9		1999/00		2000/01		2001/02		2002/03	
	number	per cent	number	per cent	number	per cent	number	per cent	number	per cent
Full-time:										
Universities	970	41.9	1064	46.6	1054	45.9	1278	50.3	1388	51.7
New Universities	1200	51.8	1087	47.6	1063	46.3	1098	43.2	1115	41.5
Other Schools	78	3.4	84	3.7	103	4.5	88	3.5	84	3.1
TOTAL: Full-time	2248	97.1	2235	97.9	2220	96.8	2464	96.9	2587	96.3
Part-time	67	2.9	47	2.1	74	3.2	79	3.1	99	3.7
TOTAL: All Courses	2315	100	2282	100	2294	100	2543	100	2686	100

Figure 2: New entrants to Part 1, trends over the last five years



New Entrants to Part 1 (continued)

Figure 3: New entrants to Part 1 2002/03

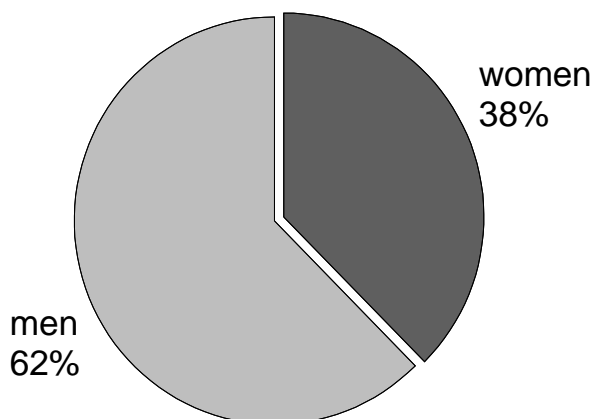


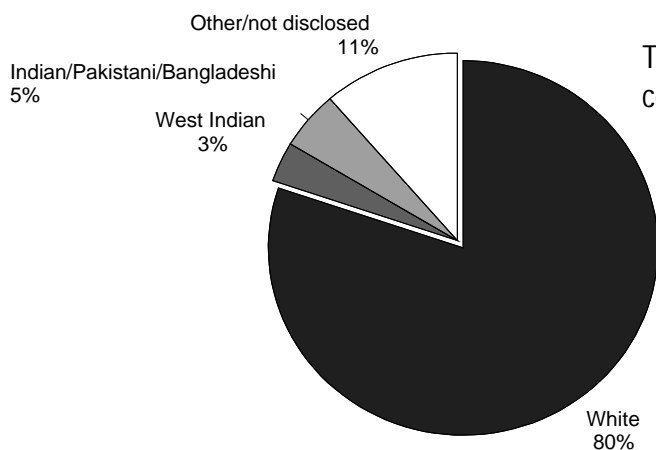
Table 4: Women New Entrants to Part 1 in 2002/03

Type of Course	number	per cent of all entrants
Full-time:		
Universities	566	40.8
New Universities	371	33.3
Other Schools	39	46.4
Part-time:		
All Schools	35	35.4
TOTAL	1011	37.6

Table 5: Women new entrants to Part 1, 1998/99 to 2002/03

Type of Course	1998/9		1999/00		2000/01		2001/02		2002/03	
	number	per cent of new entrants	number	per cent of new entrants	number	per cent of new entrants	number	per cent of new entrants	number	per cent of new entrants
Full-time:										
Universities	383	39.4	407	38.3	400	38	498	39	566	40.8
New Universities	329	29.2	320	29.4	392	36.9	325	29.6	371	33.3
Other Schools	30	38.5	37	44	46	44.7	26	29.5	39	46.4
Part-time	19	28.4	20	42.6	21	28.4	16	20.3	35	35.4
TOTAL	761	33.9	784	34.4	859	37.4	865	34	1011	37.6

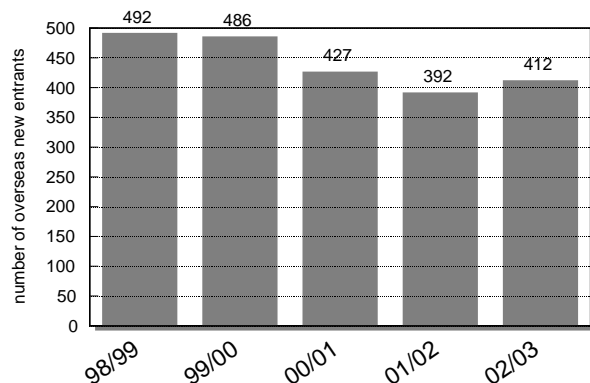
Figure 4: Ethnic origin of UK New Entrants to Part 1, 2002/03



Nineteen Schools were able to provide information relating to the ethnic origin of UK new entrants to Part 1 courses.

The UK student intake at these Schools is 80 per cent white.

Figure 5: Overseas New Entrants to Part 1, trends over the last five years



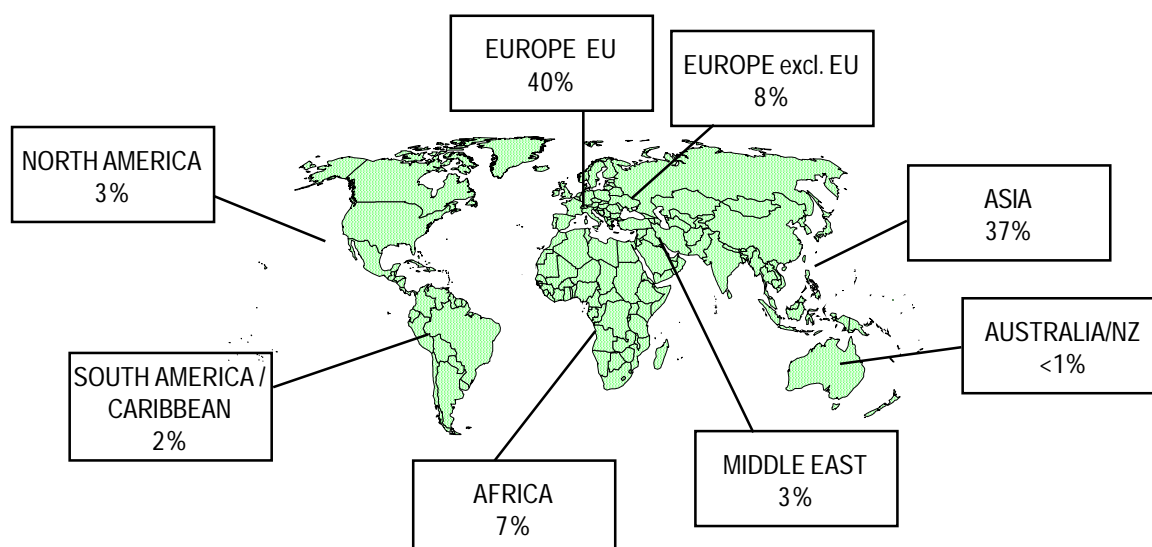
Nearly half (48 per cent) of overseas students originate from Europe, most coming from within the EU. 37 per cent come from Asia, in particular the Far East.

The origin of students has changed little since last year. The *proportion* of overseas students from the EU is slightly lower this year than last, although there has been a rise in the proportion of students from non-EU countries. Total numbers of overseas students are higher by 5 per cent but remain lower than pre 2000.

Table 6: Overseas new entrants to Part 1, 1998/99 to 2002/03

Type of Course	1998/9		1999/00		2000/01		2001/02		2002/03	
	number	per cent of new entrants	number	per cent of new entrants	number	per cent of new entrants	number	per cent of new entrants	number	per cent of new entrants
Full-time:										
Universities	169	17.4	148	13.9	135	12.8	161	12.6	190	13.7
New Universities	262	21.8	273	25.1	213	20.0	179	16.3	168	15.1
Other Schools	56	71.8	56	66.7	74	71.8	46	52.3	49	58.3
Part-time	5	7.5	9	19.1	5	6.8	6	7.5	5	5.0
TOTAL	492	21.3	486	21.3	427	18.6	392	15.4	412	15.3

Figure 6: Origin of overseas new entrants to Part 1 2002/03



New Entrants to Part 2

The number of new entrants to Part 2 courses is lower this year than recently. Last year student numbers rose after a five year downward trend; this trend now appears to have returned.

35 per cent of new entrants to Part 2 courses are women, up from last year's 31 per cent.

Table 7: New Entrants to Part 2 in 2002/03

Type of Course	number	per cent of all entrants
Full-time:		
Universities	671	46.2
New Universities & Other Schools	553	38.1
	131	9.0
Part-time:		
All Schools	97	6.7
TOTAL	1452	100

Table 8: New entrants to Part 2, 1998/99 to 2002/03

Type of Course	1998/9		1999/00		2000/01		2001/02		2002/03	
	number	per cent	number	per cent	number	per cent	number	per cent	number	per cent
Full-time:										
Universities	632	40.3	699	42.5	613	41.1	676	44.0	671	46.2
New Universities & Other Schools	839	53.4	840	51.1	782	52.4	761	49.6	684	47.1
Part-time	99	6.3	104	6.3	97	6.5	98	6.4	97	6.7
TOTAL: All Courses	1570	100	1643	100	1492	100	1535	100	1452	100

Figure 7: New entrants to Part 2, trends over the last five years

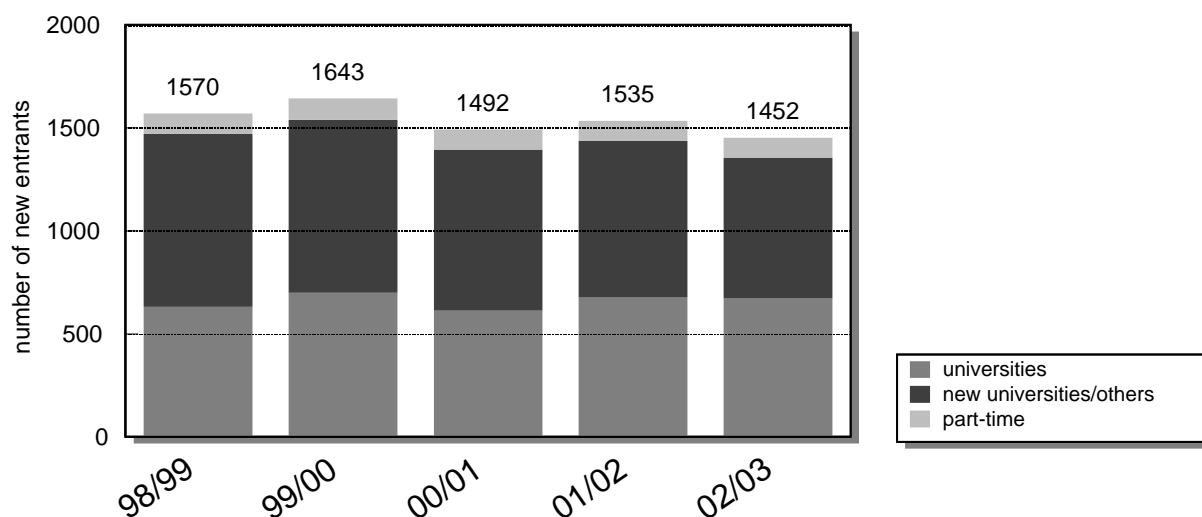


Figure 8: New entrants to Part 2 2002/03

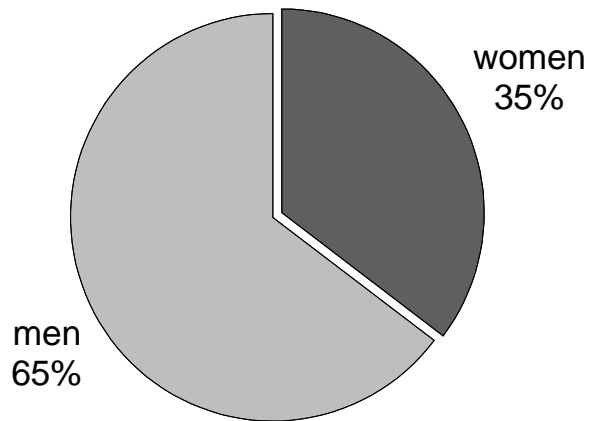


Table 9: Women New Entrants to Part 2 in 2002/03

Type of Course	number	per cent of all entrants
Full-time:		
Universities	242	36.1
New Universities	192	34.7
Other Schools	57	43.5
Part-time:		
All Schools	22	22.7
TOTAL	513	35.3

Students of All Academic Years

Total student numbers in Part 1 and Part 2 change little from year to year; this year's figure of 10,165 students is within 1 per cent of last year's figure. Within this overall stable picture, the number of students in Universities continues to rise while numbers in New Universities/Other Schools has fallen in recent years.

Figure 9: All students, 2002/03

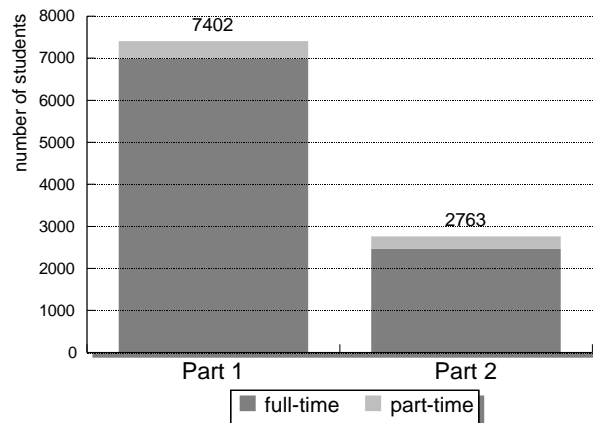


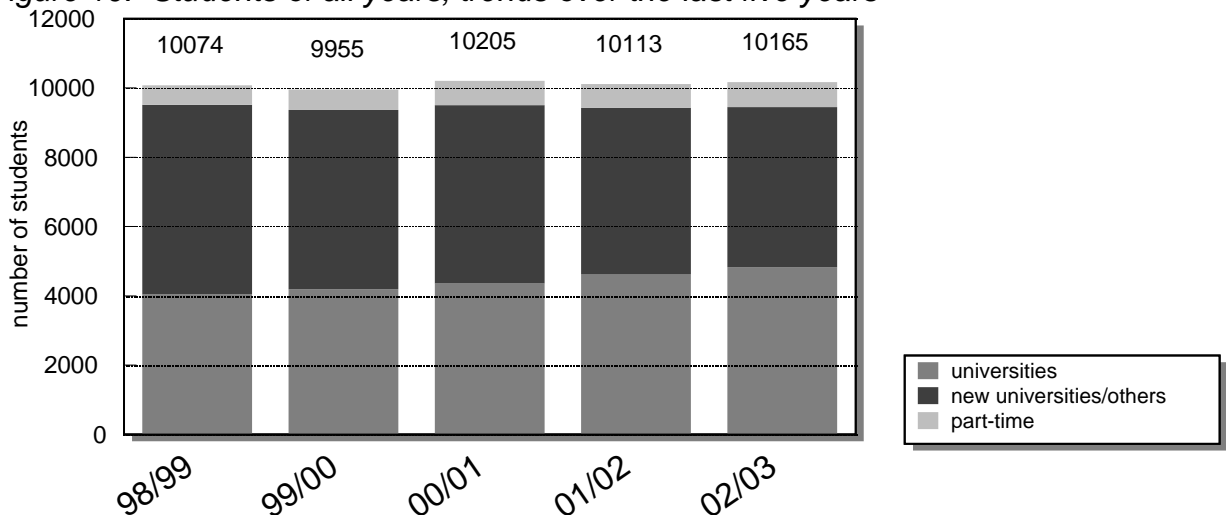
Table 10: Students of All Academic Years in 2002/03

Type of Course	number	per cent of all students
Full-time:		
Universities	4823	47.4
New Universities	4094	40.3
Other Schools	533	5.2
Part-time:		
All Schools	715	7.0
TOTAL	10165	100

Table 11: Students of all years, 1998/99 to 2002/03

Type of Course	1998/9		1999/00		2000/01		2001/02		2002/03	
	number	per cent	number	per cent	number	per cent	number	per cent	number	per cent
Full-time:										
Universities	4044	40.1	4195	42.1	4354	42.3	4617	45.7	4823	47.4
New Universities & Other Schools	5471	54.3	5174	52	5150	50.5	4809	47.6	4627	45.5
Part-time	559	5.6	586	5.9	701	6.9	687	6.8	715	7.0
TOTAL: All Courses	10074	100	9955	100	10205	100	10113	100	10165	100

Figure 10: Students of all years, trends over the last five years



Future Intakes

Part 1

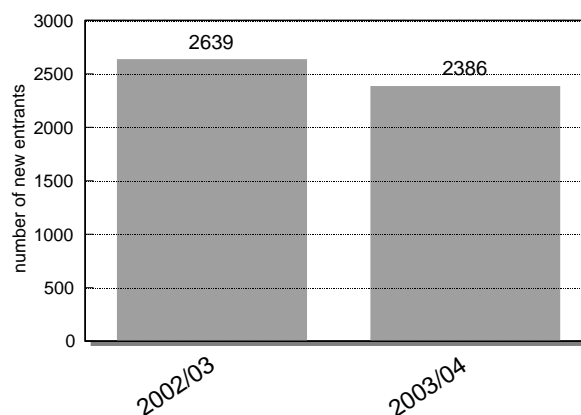
Schools predict a fall of 10 per cent in the number of new entrants to Part 1 courses in 2003/04. Universities expect the largest falls, of 12 per cent. New Universities predict an 8 per cent fall; Other Schools expect the number of Part 1 new entrants to rise.

Table 12: Predicted changes to Part 1 courses 2003/04

Type of School	number of new entrants 2002/03	predicted number of new entrants 2003/04	predicted percentage change in 2003/04
Universities	1396	1229	-12.0
New Universities	1159	1061	-8.5
Other Schools	84	96	+14.3
TOTAL	2639	2386	-9.6

This table is based on information provided by 34 Schools offering a Part 1 course.

Figure 11: Predicted changes in number of new entrants to Part 1 course



Part 2

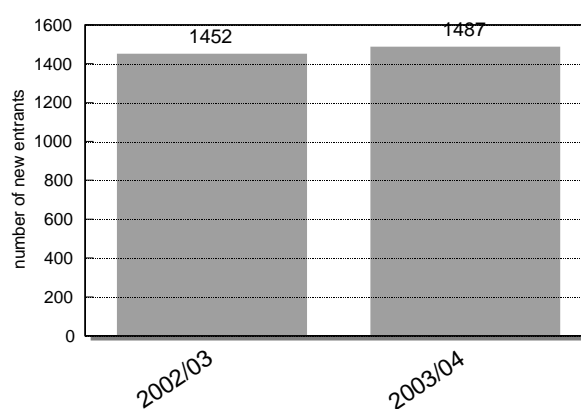
A small rise, of 2 per cent, is predicted by Schools in the number of students entering Part 2 courses in 2003/04. But there is a split between Universities and New Universities/Others; with Universities being the only sector to predict growth, of 8 per cent. New Universities expect a 2 per cent fall and Other Schools predict a five per cent fall.

Table 13: Predicted changes to Part 2 courses 2003/04

Type of School	number of new entrants 2002/03	predicted number of new entrants 2003/04	predicted percentage change in 2003/04
Universities	676	727	+7.5
New Universities	645	635	-1.6
Other Schools	131	125	-4.6
TOTAL	1452	1487	+2.4

This table is based on information provided by 35 Schools.

Figure 12: Predicted changes in number of new entrants to Part 2 course



Examination Results

904 students passed Part 3 exams to qualify as Architects in 2001/02. This year's figure is similar to last year's, but is higher than figures recorded previously.

Examination pass rates were 90 per cent at Part 1, 87 per cent at Part 2, and 82 per cent at Part 3.

Figure 13: Examination results, 2001/02

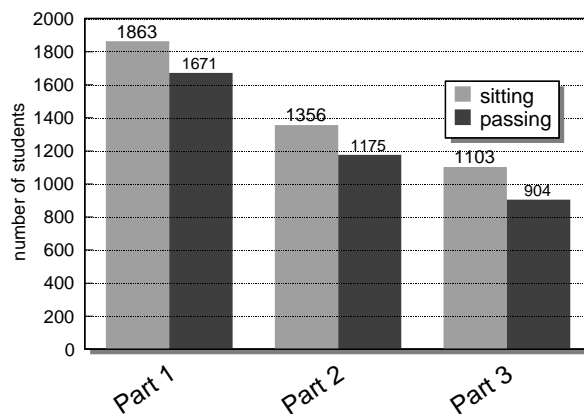


Table 14: Students passing examinations, 1997/98 to 2001/02

Type of Course	1997/8			1998/9			1999/00			2000/01			2001/02		
	Part 1	Part 2	Part 3	Part 1	Part 2	Part 3	Part 1	Part 2	Part 3	Part 1	Part 2	Part 3	Part 1	Part 2	Part 3
Universities	869	689	291	756	610	339	741	582	302	744	540	301	764	569	326
New Universities	714	576	381	833	581	462	725	509	392	813	554	584	827	506	543
Other Schools	99	74	28	32	34	20	92	76	48	81	120	34	78	90	35
TOTAL: All Schools	1682	1339	700	1621	1225	821	1558	1167	742	1638	1214	919	1669	1165	904
RIBA Examinations for Office-based Candidates	see notes ^{(1), (2)}														
	6	7	7	7	9	5	3	5	2	3	5	4	2	10	0
TOTAL: All Courses	1688	1346	707	1628	1234	826	1561	1172	744	1641	1219	923	1671	1175	904

(1) Previously termed 'External RIBA Examinations'.

(2) The RIBA did not register or examine candidates for 'Part 3' during 2002, when a review of the future development of the RIBA's Part 3 Examination arrangements was undertaken.

Figure 14: Examination passes, trends over the last five years

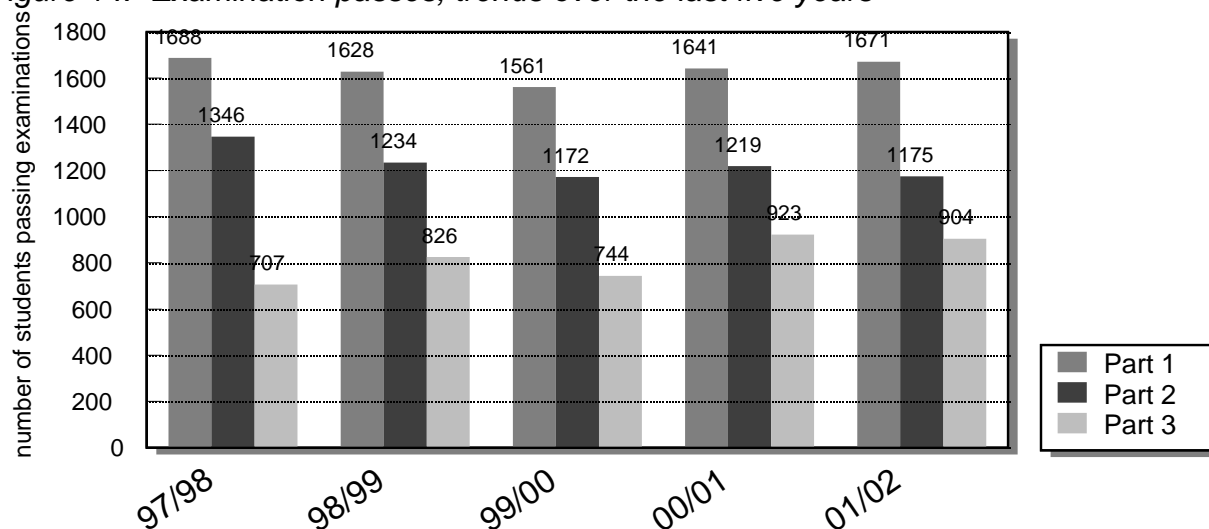


Table 15: Examination results 2001/02

Type of Course	Part 1			Part 2			Part 3		
	sat	pass	pass rate (%)	sat	pass	pass rate (%)	sat	pass	pass rate (%)
Universities	840	764	91.0	626	569	90.9	388	326	84.0
New Universities	929	827	89.0	623	506	81.2	658	543	82.5
Other Schools	90	78	86.7	91	90	98.9	57	35	61.4
TOTAL: All Schools	1859	1669	89.8	1340	1165	86.9	1103	904	82.0
RIBA Examinations for Office-based Candidates	4	2	50.0	16	10	62.5	0	0	n/a
TOTAL: All Courses	1863	1671	89.7	1356	1175	86.7	1103	904	82.0

Note: Part 3 information was provided by 27 Schools only.

Table 16: Women students passing examinations 2001/02

Type of Course	Part 1		Part 2		Part 3	
	no. of women passing	per cent of all passes	no. of women passing	per cent of all passes	no. of women passing	per cent of all passes
Universities	291	38.1	183	32.2	90	27.6
New Universities	256	31.0	145	28.7	153	28.2
Other Schools	37	47.4	33	36.7	12	34.3
TOTAL: All Schools	584	35.0	361	31.0	255	28.2

Inferred Drop-out Rate of Women Students

In this comparison of cohorts of students over time we assume that students take Part 1 finals in Year 3, Part 2 finals in Year 6 and Part 3 finals in Year 7 of their seven year education.

Prior to 1990/91 cohort groups the figures have suggested that male and female drop-out rates are similar between Parts 1 and 2, but higher for women between Parts 2 and 3.

Since 1990/91 the figures suggest male and female drop-out rates are similar at all stages of the seven year education. However, the last two full years' worth of data suggests a slight worsening of female drop-out rates.

Table 17: Women as a percentage of all students

Type of Course	original year of entry to Part 1														
	88/9	89/90	90/1	91/2	92/3	93/4	94/5	95/6	96/7	97/8	98/9	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
Entering Part 1	28	30	27	25	27	24	26	31	32	33	34	34	37	34	38
Passing Part 1	30	28	28	24	26	26	27	29	30	33	35	35			
Entering Part 2	27	28	28	25	25	31	27	30	30	31	35				
Passing Part 2	28	30	29	27	25	25	25	28	31						
Passing Part 3	26	26	29	25	27	25	24	28							

Ethnic Origin of Students

The information, provided by half of the Schools, suggests the proportion of non-white students declines at each Part of the architecture course. This year, the proportion of new entrants to Part 1 who are white is 80 per cent. This rises to 93 per cent of those passing Part 3 examinations. Figures are broadly similar over the three years for which data has been collected; please note the incomplete sample may influence results.

Table 18: Ethnic Origin of Students at different stages of study

Type of Course	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03			
	<i>per cent of students</i> White	White	White	West Indian/ African	Indian/Pakistani/ Bangladeshi	Other eg Chinese, Arab
Entering Part 1	83	81	80	3	5	11
Passing Part 1	83	86	87	2	6	6
Entering Part 2	81	83	86	3	4	8
Passing Part 2	88	87	90	2	2	7
Passing Part 3	94	94	93	0	1	6

Note: This information was provided by 19 Schools for Part 1, 18 for Part 2, and only 12 Schools provided data for Part 3.

Staffing

Staffing levels continue the long-term downward trend, with a fall this year of 10 per cent. As in previous years, the squeeze appears to affect part-time posts, both teaching and support. On average, each School has 14 full-time teaching staff, 6 part-time teaching staff; plus 7 full-time and 1 part-time support staff.

Figure 15: Teaching staff, 2002/03

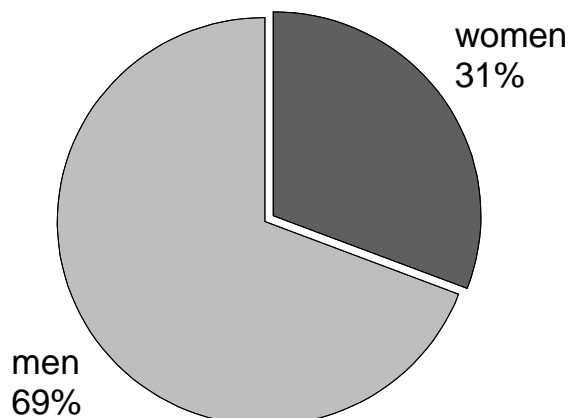


Table 19: Staff numbers in architectural Schools 2002/03

Type of School	Teaching Staff		Support Staff	
	full-time	part-time	full-time	part-time
Universities	227	96	108	21
New Universities	259	95	92	20
Other Schools	16	23	54	6
TOTAL	502	214	254	47

Figure 16: Staffing levels, trends over the last five years

