

Students not-in-halls

Executive summary

The Planning Division were asked to investigate incoming LSE students not living in halls. 'Incoming students' includes new undergraduate (UG Year 1) and postgraduate taught (PGT Year 1) students, but not continuing or resitting undergraduate or taught students, or PGRs.

We used data on accommodation contracts shared by Residences to identify students living in halls owned or managed by LSE. Some students recorded as 'not-in-halls' may therefore be living in private halls-of-residence type accommodation not managed by the School.

We first compare the population of students living in halls with those who do not, at this stage using descriptive statistics only. We then attempt to map the term time addresses of students who do not live in halls.

Three in ten incoming undergraduates do not live in halls (530+ students per year). Undergraduates not-in-halls are more likely to be home fee payers, non-white, female, hold an UG bursary, receive a contextual offer, be accepted as MFR and come from the most deprived IMD quintiles. Students assumed to be living in a family home are scattered across inner and outer London. Students who do not have a permanent UK postcode (and are therefore assumed to have other accommodation arrangements) are clustered more tightly in inner and central London.

Most incoming postgraduate students do not live in halls (70-75%). The not-in-halls population has a greater proportion of students who are white, home fee payers and aged 26 and over. Asian postgraduates form a larger proportion of those living in halls. Incoming postgraduate students who do not live in halls are less clustered around the LSE campus than undergraduates, and differences in geographic distribution between those who do and do not have a permanent UK address are less pronounced.



Headline figures

Table 1: Count of incoming students and their residential location

	2021/22			2022/23			2023/24		
	Total	Not-in-halls	(%)	Total	Not-in-halls	(%)	Total	Not-in-halls	(%)
Undergraduates	1,732	428	25%	2046	561	27%	1772	530	30%
...of which home	987	313	32%	1128	312	28%	883	281	32%
...of which OS	745	115	15%	918	249	27%	889	249	28%
Postgraduates	5430	3,823	70%	5623	3,971	71%	5555	4,152	75%
...of which home	1232	1103	90%	1052	941	89%	1076	963	90%
...of which OS	4198	2720	65%	4571	3030	66%	4379	3189	71%

Undergraduates:

In 2023/24 three in ten incoming undergraduates were not living in halls. This figure has risen from 25% in 2021/22. Much of the increase has been driven by OS students (in 2021/22 15% of OS students lived out of halls, climbing to 28% in 2023/24). There are now more than 500 incoming undergraduates each year who do not live in halls.

Postgraduates

Living out of halls is much more common for incoming postgraduate students; only a quarter of this group live in halls. About 9 in 10 HUK students are not-in-halls. For OS students this figure is now 7 in 10 and, as for undergraduates, OS students are increasingly likely not to live in halls.

Who lives out of halls?

In this section we compare the population of students who live in halls with those who do not. For incoming undergraduates the not-in-halls population is smaller (25-30%), hence there may be a greater proportion of a particular student group not-in-halls but a larger absolute number in halls. For postgraduates this situation is reversed as the not-in-halls population is larger.

Undergraduates

Figure 1 compares the population of UG Year 1 students staying in halls with those not-in-halls in 2023/24, while Figure 2 shows the change over time. **Students not-in-halls are more likely to be non-white, home fee payers and female**, although the sex and fee status gap appears to be closing over time. There are a greater proportion of students from TUNDRA quintiles 1 and 2 in halls (reflecting that relatively few London postcodes fall into these quintiles, so these students typically come from elsewhere in the UK). On other socio-economic measures (**IMD** and **UG Bursary** holder) the proportion of disadvantaged students is larger not-in-halls, although the bursary gap has closed over the last three years. There is also a greater proportion of students who received a **contextual offer** or were **accepted as MFR** in the not-in-halls population. Disabled students seem equally common in and out of halls.

Postgraduates

Figure 3 compares the population of PGT Year 1 students staying in halls with those not-in-halls in 2023/24, while Figure 4 shows the change over time. In terms of demographics, students not-in-halls are **more likely to be white, home students and aged 26 and over**. PGT bursary holders are equally common across both groups. Disabled students form a slightly larger proportion of students not-in-halls, although the gap has reduced slightly over the last three years.

The following section gives a more detailed breakdown of characteristics with multiple categories (ethnicity and disability for undergraduate and postgraduate students, TUNDRA and IMD for undergraduates with a UK home postcode only).

Figure 1: UG Year 1 students in halls vs not-in-halls, 2023/24

Where the purple dot is further from the centre than the green dot, students with this characteristic are more likely to not live in halls. The blank space between the furthest dot from the centre and the edge of the shape equates to the population which are not part of this characteristic group e.g. for Fee Status: Home, the white space equates to Fee Status: Overseas.



Figure 2: UG Year 1 students in halls vs not-in-halls, 2021/22-23/24

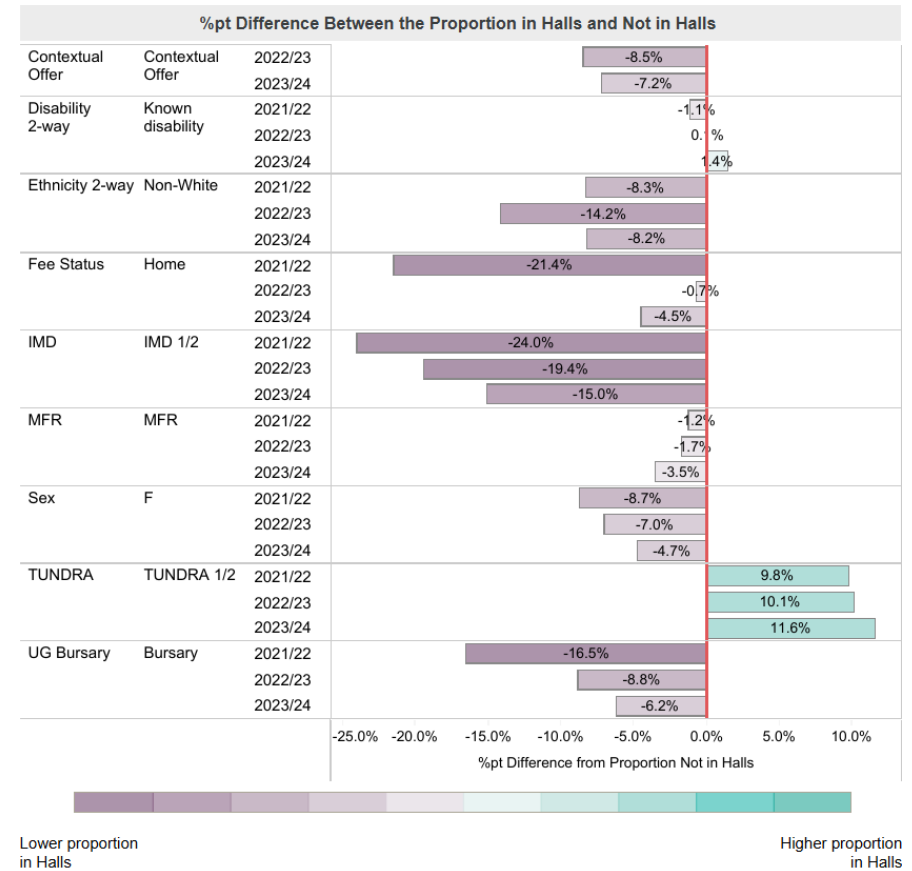


Figure 3: PGT1 students in halls vs not-in-halls, 2023/24

Where the purple dot is further from the centre than the green dot, students with this characteristic are more likely to not live in halls. The blank space between the furthest dot from the centre and the edge of the shape equates to the population which are not part of this characteristic group e.g. for Fee Status: Home, the white space equates to Fee Status: Overseas.

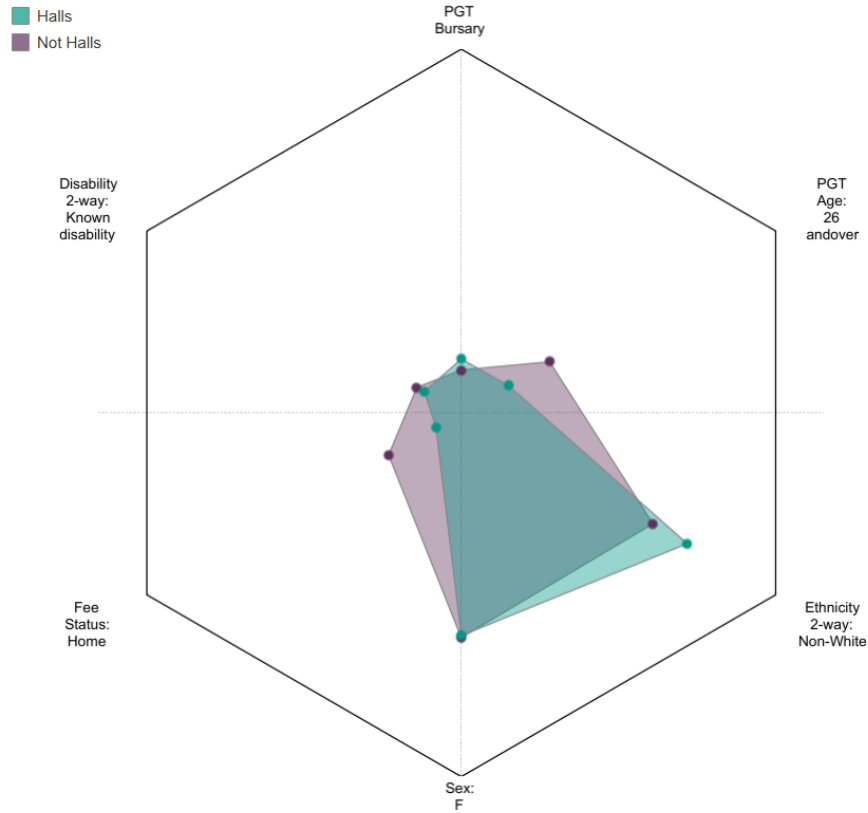
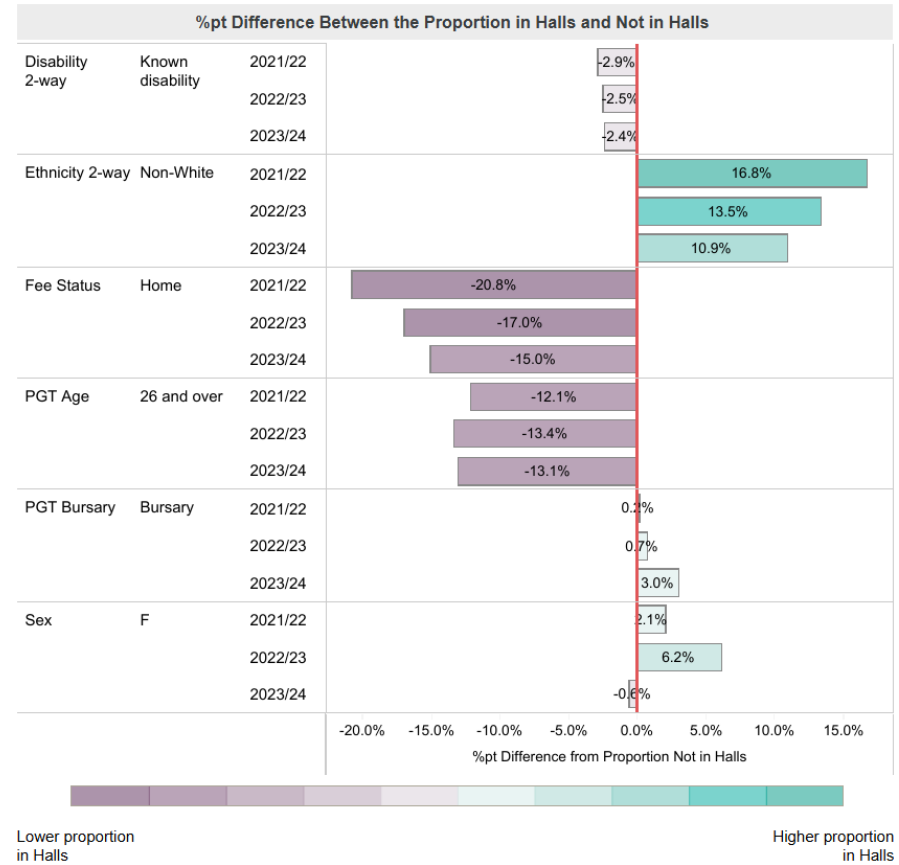


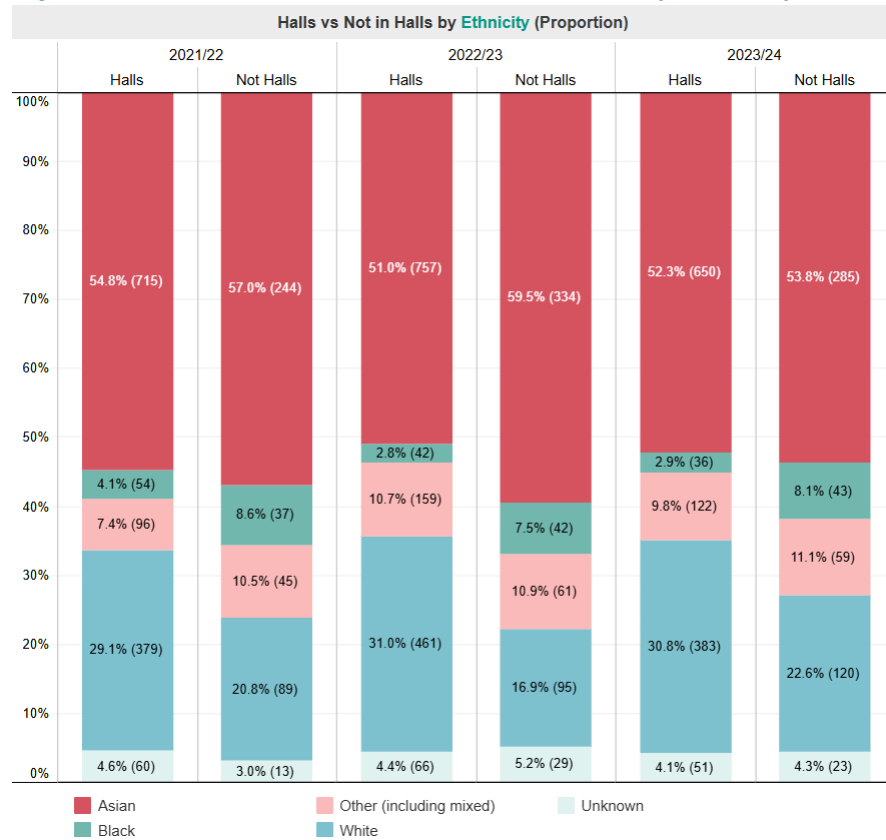
Figure 4: PGT Year 1 students in halls vs not-in-halls, 2021/22-23/24



Ethnicity

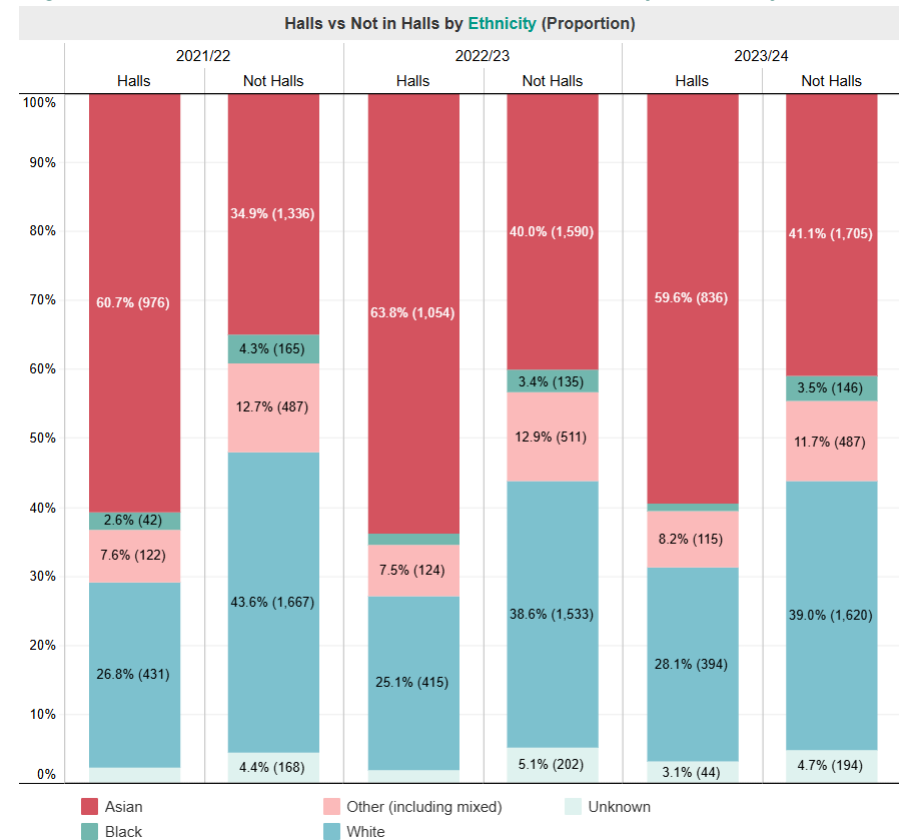
Undergraduates: Students in all ethnic groups other than White make up a greater proportion of the not-in-halls population than the in-halls population. This difference is largest for Black students.

Figure 5: UG1 students in halls vs not-in-halls, by ethnicity



Postgraduates: White, Black and Other (including Mixed) students make up a greater proportion of the not-in-halls population than the in-halls population.

Figure 6: PGT1 students halls vs not-in-halls by ethnicity



IMD (UG students with UK postcodes only)

About half of the not-in-halls population comes from IMD Q1 and 2 (the most deprived), a much greater share than for the in-halls population.

TUNDRA (UG students with UK postcodes only)

Over 70% of students not-in-halls are from TUNDRA quintiles 4 and 5 (most likely to progress to HE), a greater share than the in-halls population. The biggest difference for is Q5.

R indicates students from outside England.

Figure 7: UG1 students halls vs not-in-halls by IMD quintile

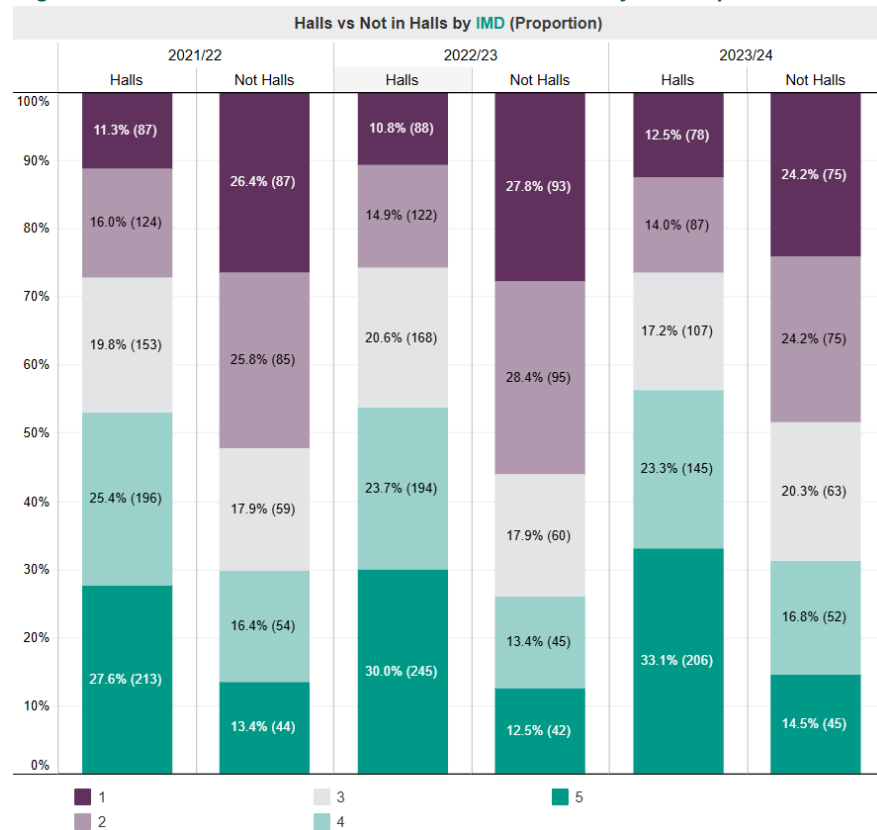
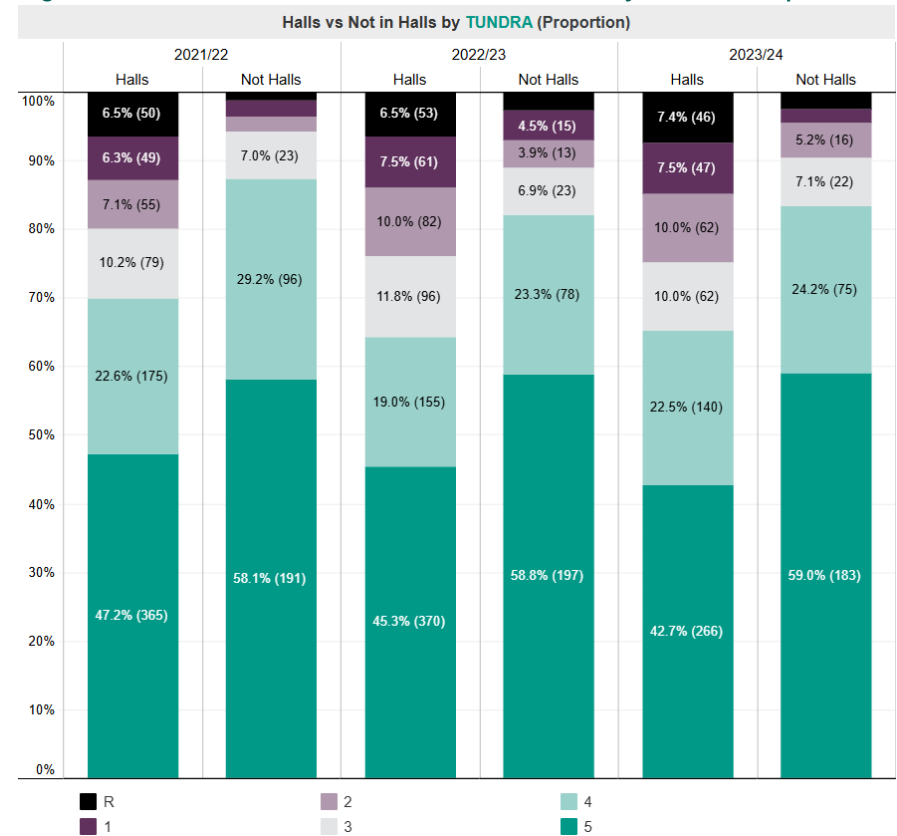


Figure 8: UG1 students halls vs not-in-halls by TUNDRA quintile



Disability

Table 2 shows the percentage of students with different declared disability types in the halls and non-halls populations, and an absolute count of students in each group. No particular disability type appears particularly linked with living in or out of halls.

Table 2: Percentage of halls and non-halls population with different declared disability types

		2021/22		2022/23		2023/24	
		Halls	Not Halls	Halls	Not Halls	Halls	Not Halls
Undergraduate	Cognitive or Learning	4.3%	3.3%	4.0%	4.5%	4.3%	3.6%
		56	14	60	25	53	19
	Mental Health	7.4%	8.2%	6.7%	7.1%	4.4%	4.0%
		97	35	99	40	55	21
	Multiple Impairments	3.5%	4.2%	3.4%	4.5%	3.8%	3.6%
		45	18	51	25	47	19
	Sensory, Medical or Physical	1.8%	2.3%	2.2%	1.2%	2.0%	2.1%
		23	10	33	7	25	11
Postgraduate	Social or Communication	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%
		2	1	10	1	7	2
	Cognitive or Learning	2.2%	3.5%	1.9%	3.7%	3.2%	3.6%
		36	134	32	147	45	150
	Mental Health	4.6%	5.5%	5.1%	5.1%	5.4%	5.4%
		74	209	85	202	76	225
	Multiple Impairments	1.3%	1.6%	1.6%	2.2%	2.2%	3.0%
		21	63	27	86	31	123
	Sensory, Medical or Physical	1.2%	1.7%	1.8%	1.7%	0.8%	1.8%
		19	66	29	69	11	75
Social or Communication	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	
	4	4	1	13	1	5	
Unknown		0.9%		1.2%	0.6%	1.0%	
		34		46	8	40	

Geographic Comparisons

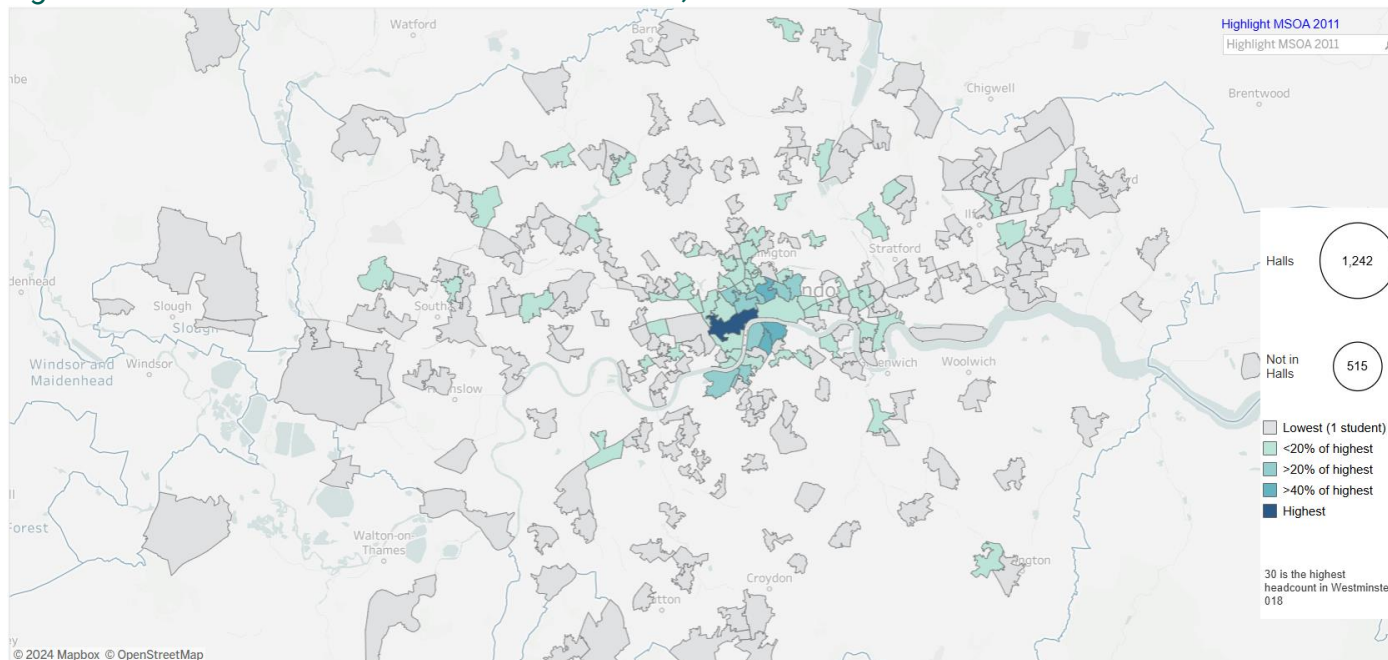
Here we map the term time postcodes of students not-in-halls (2023/24 only). We also compare the geography of three groups:

- Students with a permanent UK postcode matching their term time postcode (assumed living at home).
- Students with a permanent UK postcode different to their term time postcode (assumed renting privately or living with family/friends).
- Students with no permanent UK postcode (assumed renting privately or living with family/friends).

Undergraduates

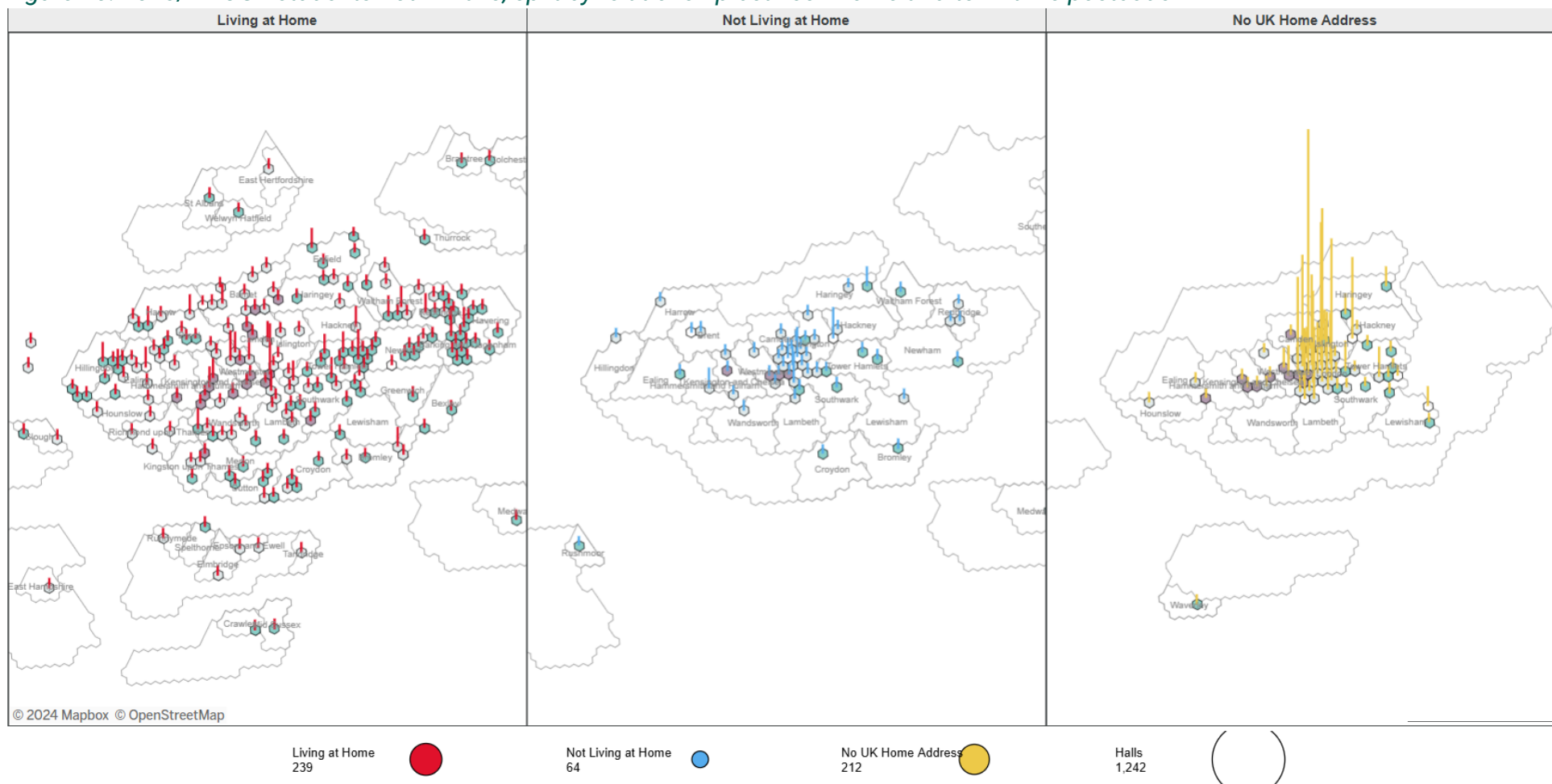
Undergraduates not-in-halls (30% of the total UG population) are sparsely spread throughout London, but with a particular concentration around LSE's main campus.

Figure 9: 2023/24 UG Year 1 students not-in-halls, term time address locations



Students living at their permanent UK address (panel 1) are scattered across London. Students with no UK permanent address (panel 3) typically live very near to LSE. The small number of students with distinct UK permanent and term time addresses have an intermediate distribution (panel 2).

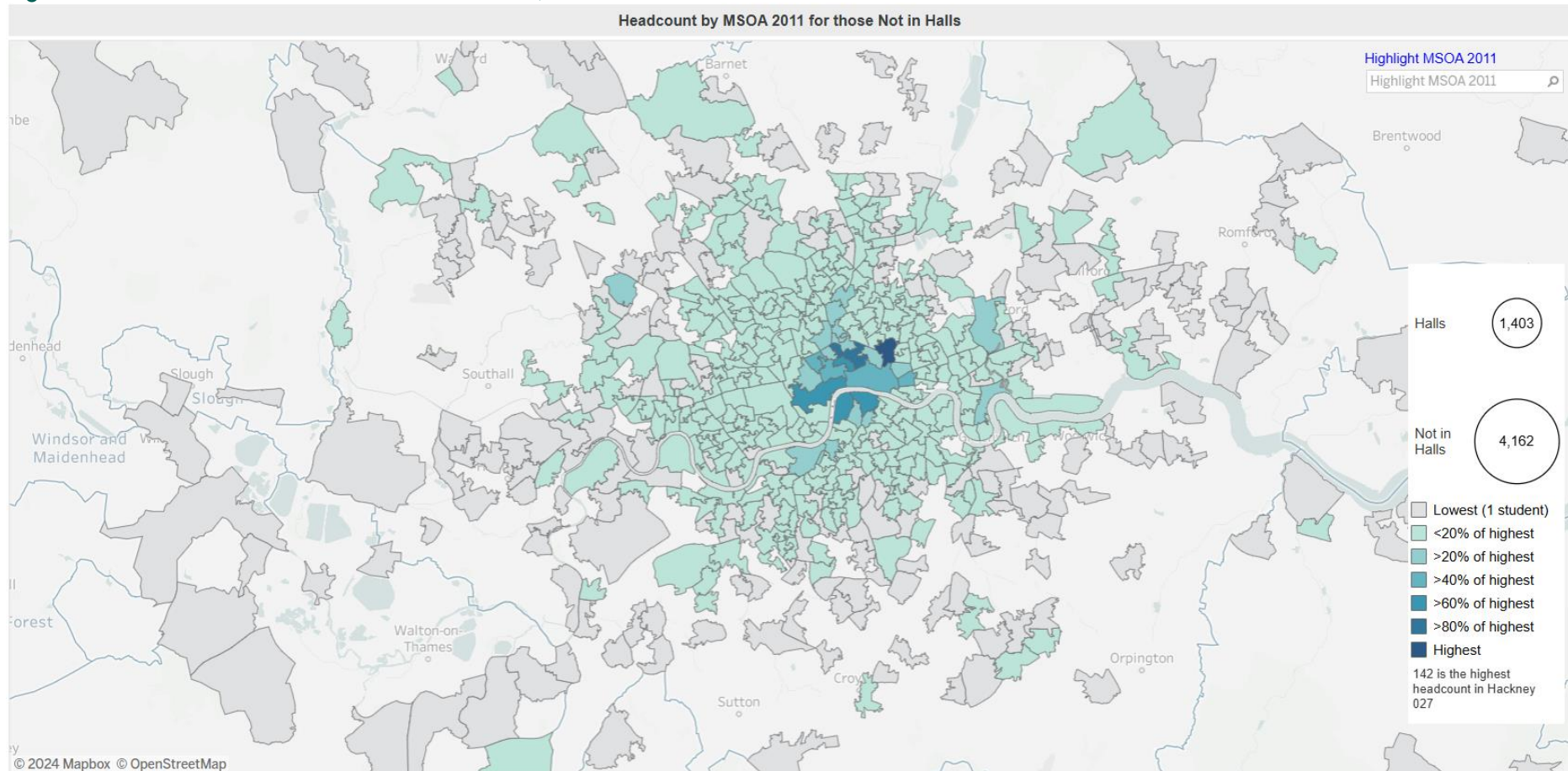
Figure 10: 2023/24 UG1 students not-in-halls, split by relationship between home and term time postcode



Postgraduates

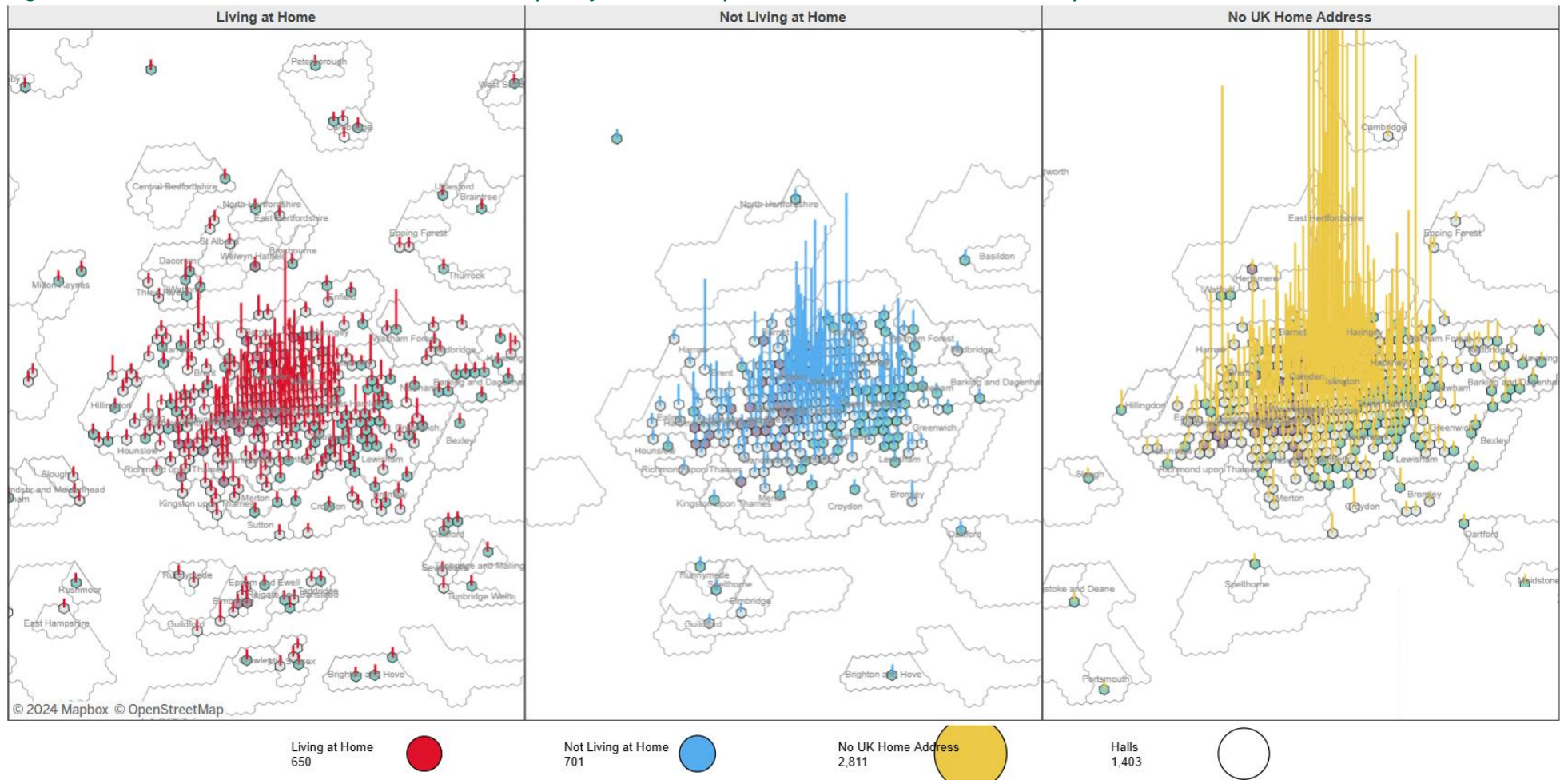
A far higher proportion of incoming postgraduate students do not stay in halls (75% in 2023/24). The PGT not-in-halls population is clustered in inner and central London, but not as tightly around the LSE campus as for undergraduates. The most popular MSOA is Shoreditch & Hoxton South East, followed Clerkenwell and Gray's Inn Road.

Figure 11: 2023/24 PGT1 students not-in-halls, term time address locations



Looking at postgraduates, the three different student groups have similar geographic distributions, but there is still a slight tendency for students with no permanent UK postcode to cluster more tightly in central and inner London.

Figure 12: 2023/24 PGT1 students not-in-halls, split by relationship between home and term time postcode



Data quality issues

Students living in halls were identified by Residences records of halls contracts for 2021/22 to 2023/24, shared with the Planning Division. Some students (in 2023/34 <20 UG Year 1 and ~150 PG Year 1) list a halls contact address in SITS but are not present in the Residences data; this includes some students who continued to PGT study from UG study at LSE and did not seem to update their address. These students are categorised as not-in-halls for the demographic analysis but were excluded from the geographical breakdowns as we do not have an alternative address for them. This includes a small number of students (2 UG Year 1, 18 PGT Year 1) whose postcode indicates they live in Grosvenor House or Northumberland House, which were previously LSE Halls but are now privately managed.

For students not-in-halls we used the address details contained on the ADD table in SITS to find any student contact address in that academic year. Where multiple addresses were given, we applied the following logic to prioritise which postcode was taken as the term time address:

1. The London or SE address where a student reported living at for the longest duration that academic year.
2. If no London or SE address, the rest of UK address a student reported living at for the longest duration that academic year.