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

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

May 2023

Foreword

This is the third iteration of this important research looking at the economic benefits to the UK of hosting so many international students in higher education. The research shows the economic benefits – less any costs – of international students and family members living and studying in the UK. It analyses the direct, indirect, and induced benefits to create a comprehensive picture of the economic impact.

The original version showed that, in 2015/16, the gross benefits from just one cohort of overseas students amounted to £26.3 billion and the net benefits were £23.6 billion (figures updated to 2021/22 prices). The second version showed that, for the 2018/19 cohort, the benefits were £31.3 billion (gross) and £28.2 billion (net). This third report shows that the benefits associated with the 2021/22 cohort are much higher still, at £41.9 billion (gross) and £37.4 billion (net).

Regionally, London does especially well, as four-in-10 first-year students in London come from overseas. Since the previous report, there have also been particularly notable increases in the proportion of international students in Scotland and Northern Ireland – perhaps reflecting the reality that, in these parts of the UK, international students' fees have long been making up the substantial shortfalls in income for educating domestic students. In Northern Ireland, the number of international students has (nearly) quadrupled since 2018/19, albeit from a low base.

Unlike other available assessments, this report breaks the data down for all 650 parliamentary constituencies throughout the UK. Some assumptions have to be made when doing this because the data are imperfect. Therefore, the constituency-level numbers should be treated cautiously - but the results are nonetheless staggering. For example, international students based in the single constituency of Glasgow Central are worth £292 million to the UK economy alone, which is £2,720 per local resident.

International students in the top 10 constituencies together contribute over £2.6 billion to the UK – and that does not include the additional contributions made by those who stay in the UK to work after completing their studies. Oxford and Cambridge both do well but, in contrast to many other higher education rankings, these cities only just make the top 20. International students study in all parts of the UK and the economic benefits they generate are spread across the whole country.

They come to study the whole range of higher education courses, from pathway provision to PhDs. Overall, it is a story of considerable success, with international students diversifying campuses, enriching the learning environment, and helping to ensure the financial sustainability of our world-class higher education sector. The benefits also include boosting the UK's world-leading research, enabling universities to offer a much wider range of courses than would otherwise be viable, and, increasingly, cross-subsidising the teaching of home undergraduate students, which – thanks to recent high inflation levels – now makes a loss even in England, where annual tuition fees are (typically) £9,250.

The very substantial rise in the number of international students partly reflects the relative advantages enjoyed by the UK, such as the global recognition of UK qualifications, teaching in English, and our one-year Master's courses, which are particularly popular among international students. But the growth has occurred within a changing policy context that has dramatically shaped recruitment in recent years. Between 2010 and 2016, there was no growth in international student numbers, as Home Office policies worked to limit incoming students. In 2019, the Government launched the *International Education Strategy* with a national target to increase the number of international students in the UK. The clarity of the national message and alignment of policy enabled the UK to achieve the target ahead of time.

There have been other determinants of demand too, such as fluctuating exchange rates and the relative openness of the UK higher education system even in the depths of COVID. As expected, Brexit has had a dramatic impact on the number of incoming EU students: until recently, they made up one-in-four of all international students arriving in the UK, but now – thanks to increases among non-EU students as well as falls in the number of EU students – they make up just one-in-12 of all new international students.

The shifting policy environment is perhaps most clearly exemplified by the approach to post-study work visas for international students interested in staying in the UK to contribute to the labour market. Post-study work rights were introduced in Scotland in 2005, adopted UK-wide in 2008, abolished in 2012, reintroduced in 2021, and are now rumoured to be under threat once more. News outlets in other countries track each twist and turn in real time. This matters because post-study work rights affect the pipeline of talent flowing into the UK as well as the ability of employers to find and recruit the high-level and niche skills they so desperately need.

Another example of a tension in policy is around diversifying student cohorts. For some time, institutions have been expected to widen their geographical base beyond China and East Asia. While demand from Chinese students to study in the UK remains strong and we hope to sustain this, institutions have sought to broaden their intakes by recruiting more international students from other parts of the world, especially India and Nigeria. Yet the response of policymakers to this shift has not always been positive, for example because students from these regions are typically older and have a higher likelihood of bringing dependants with them.

As a result, the UK's current policy stance on international students lacks certainty and direction. If there are to be changes, then it is vital that they are based on sound evidence. This report is designed to update and strengthen the existing evidence base on the current economic impact while acknowledging that the contribution of international students goes far beyond this.

We hope it will be read closely by those in the corridors of power as the Government considers the key related issues of national and regional growth and prosperity, jobs, and the UK talent pipeline. As we approach the next electoral cycle, we also hope the local, regional, and national data will be absorbed by people across the political spectrum who wish to represent their own area at Westminster. Every single part of the UK benefits from the presence of international students, and every area stands to lose out from any reduction to their number.

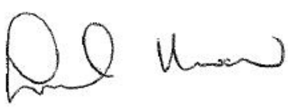
While the purpose of this report is to highlight the economic benefits of international students for policymakers and other interested parties, none of the organisations involved believes it should be the final word. The report should be read alongside other evidence on the many non-financial benefits, which include a richer learning environment for all students, more diverse campuses and local communities, and a huge boost to UK soft power globally.

The most important lesson for policymakers among the hundreds of datapoints that follow is perhaps that a more joined-up approach towards international students across different government departments, co-ordinated by the centre of Whitehall, would be preferable to the damaging rumours, leaks and counter-leaks heard from different departments over recent years. Voters rightly expect secure borders and clear rules, but the presence of international students also enjoys huge public support, improves our education system, helps employers, and boosts the UK's reputation abroad.

In general, international students come here, diversify our educational institutions, cross-subsidise UK research and support UK businesses, before either going home with warm feelings about the UK or staying here and contributing to the UK economy. It is a powerful UK success story.

Nick Hillman,
Director of HEPI

Jamie Arrowsmith,
Director of UUKi



Linda Cowan,
Managing Director of
Kaplan International
Pathways

Executive Summary

With **679,970** international students studying for qualifications at higher education institutions across the United Kingdom – equivalent to **24%** of all higher education (HE) students in 2021/22 – 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, alongside the ongoing political debate relating to potential visa restrictions for international students' dependants and potential reductions in their post-study work visa rights, London Economics were commissioned by the **Higher Education Policy Institute** (HEPI), **Universities UK International** (UUKi), and **Kaplan International Pathways** to update our previous analysis of the **benefits** and **costs** to the UK economy associated with international students. Following two previous studies estimating these impacts for 2015/16 and 2018/19[1], the analysis updates the previous results by focusing on the cohort of international students who started higher education qualifications in the UK in 2021/22.

Key findings

- The **total net impact** on the UK economy of the cohort of first-year international students enrolled at UK HEIs in the 2021/22 academic year was estimated at **£37.4bn** across the duration of their studies. Approximately **£3.9bn** of this net impact was associated with EU domiciled students, while the remaining **£33.5bn** was generated by non-EU domiciled students in the cohort.
- The estimated total benefit to the UK economy from 2021/22 first-year international students over the duration of their studies was approximately **£41.9bn**, while the estimated total costs were **£4.4bn**. This implies a benefit-to-cost ratio of **9.4**.
- The **net economic impact per student** was estimated to be **£125,000** per EU domiciled student, and **£96,000** per non-EU student. In other words, every **9** EU students and every **11** non-EU students generate £1m worth of net economic impact for the UK economy over the duration of their studies.
- Reflecting the **40%** increase in the number of international students between 2018/19 and 2021/22, the net economic impact has increased from **£28.2bn**

[1] See London Economics (2018), 'The costs and benefits of international students by parliamentary constituency', available at https://www.hepi.ac.uk/2018/01/11/costs-benefits-international-students-including-parliamentary-constituency; and London Economics (2021), 'The costs and benefits of international higher education students to the UK economy', available at https://www.hepi.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Summary-Report.pdf.

for the 2018/19 cohort to **£37.4bn** for the 2021/22 cohort (a **33%** increase in real terms). The impact has also increased by **58%** in real terms since 2015/16 (from **£23.6bn** in 2015/16 to **£37.4bn** in 2021/22).

- The economic impact is spread across the entire UK, with international students making a **£58m net economic contribution to the UK economy per parliamentary constituency** across the duration of their studies. This is equivalent to **£560** per member of the resident population.

Overview of the analysis

Mirroring the approach applied throughout our previous analyses of this type, 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** (indirect and induced) effects of this expenditure throughout the wider economy; 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 UK – during and/or after their studies[2];
- The longer-term **investment, business** and **trade links** from hosting international students in the UK;
- The **soft diplomatic power** exerted by the UK on the international stage that results from the networks built up during their stays; and

[2] 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), 'The UK's tax revenues from international students post-graduation', available at https://www.hepi.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/The-UK-tax-revenues-from-international-students.pdf.

- 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 costs associated with the provision of **general public services** to international students and 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; **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.).[3]

Level of analysis

In addition to the total UK-wide impact, 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 of the contribution of international students to UK economic activity by **parliamentary constituency**, using available Census information on the number of students residing in each parliamentary constituency[4].

The 2021/22 cohort of international students

The analysis focuses on the aggregate economic benefits and costs to the **UK economy** associated with the approximately **381,000** international first-year students who *commenced* their higher education studies in the UK in 2021/22. We take account of the total impacts associated with these students **over the entire duration of their study in the UK** (adjusted for completion rates). In other words, this approach

[3] While our previous studies also included the costs of public teaching grant and tuition fee support that was previously provided to EU students, given the significant post-Brexit changes in eligibility rules, these types of funding generally no longer apply to EU students who start higher education qualifications in the UK from 2021/22 onwards.

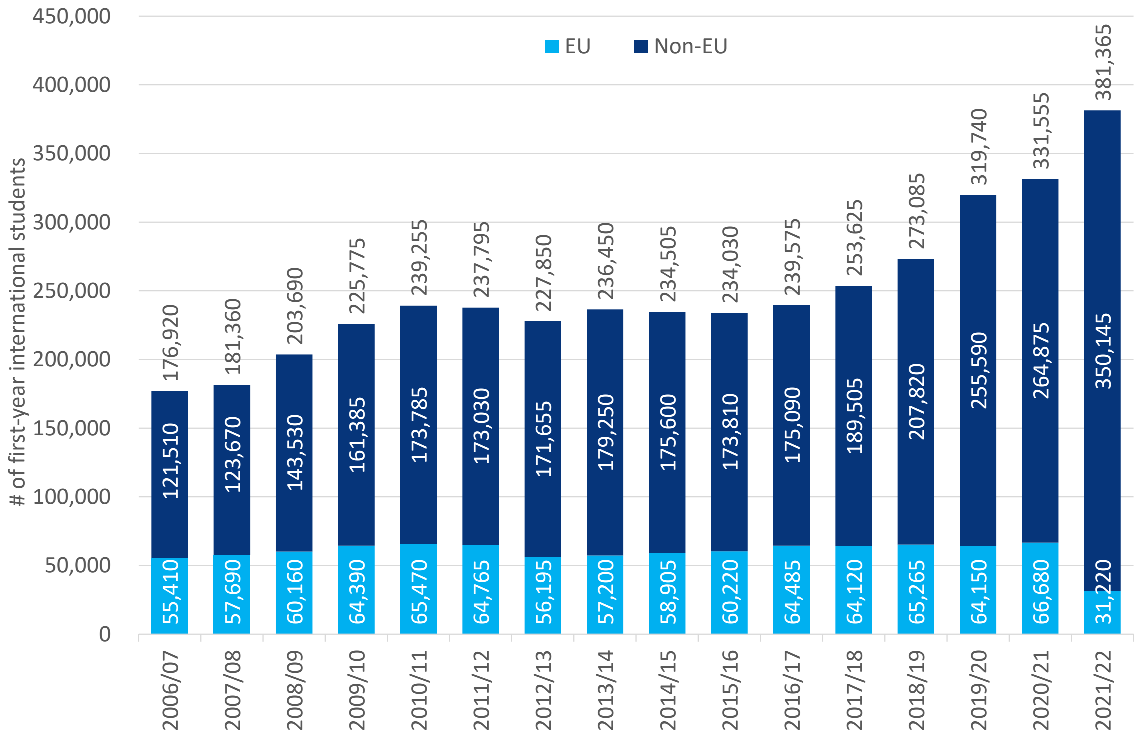
[4] The data on residency by parliamentary constituency include both UK and non-UK domiciled students. Given the difference in the number of UK and non-UK domiciled students, the data is likely to primarily reflect the residency of UK domiciled students. As such, the analysis by parliamentary constituency will not fully accurately reflect the true picture in some constituencies - especially those where there may be a particularly high concentration of international students.

measures the impact of a single cohort of international students over the course of their studies.

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. 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, and to **273,000** in 2018/19. More recently, these numbers have increased even further: in 2021/22, approximately **381,000** international first-year students entered higher education in the United Kingdom. This represents a **116%** increase since 2006/07 (i.e., first-year international students have more than doubled since 2006/07), and a **40%** increase since 2018/19 alone.[5] [6]

Figure 1 International first-year students enrolled in UK HE, 2006/07 to 2021/22



Note: All student numbers are rounded to the nearest 5. Note that the data prior to 2014/15 excluded students studying at alternative providers, whereas the data from 2014/15 onwards *include* these providers. The figure includes all levels of study (i.e., both undergraduate and postgraduate students).
Source: London Economics' analysis of HESA (2023c).

[5] The particularly large increase in 2021/22 is likely to be partially driven by deferrals from the 2020/21 academic year due to the Covid-19 pandemic.
[6] These figures should be seen within the context of a hypercompetitive global market for international students, where major anglophone host markets (including the US, Canada, and Australia) and regional hubs are continuously working towards enhancing their offer to international students.

Domicile

Approximately **92%** (**350,145**) of international first-year students in 2021/22 were domiciled outside the EU (a **68%** *increase* since 2018/19), with only **8%** (**31,220**) domiciled within the EU (a **52%** *decline* since 2018/19, as from 2021/22 onwards, EU students without settled status starting HE qualifications in the UK typically require a visa and are no longer eligible to pay 'home' fees or receive public tuition fee support).

In terms of the specific non-EU countries that are associated with the greatest number of students coming to the UK, **China** remains the largest 'sender', with **99,965** first-year Chinese students entering UK higher education in 2021/22 (i.e., approximately **one in four** international students in the 2021/22 cohort originated from China[7]). **India** and **Nigeria** were the next most prolific (with Nigeria having recently overtaken the United States), with **87,045** and **32,945** first-year students enrolled in 2021/22, respectively.

Following the UK's exit from the EU, the country providing the greatest number of EU domiciled first-year students in 2021/22 was **Ireland**, with **4,415** students coming to the United Kingdom, followed by **France** (**4,355**) and **Germany** (**3,695**). Compared to 2018/19, there has been a substantial decline in the number of first-year students from almost all major EU contributor countries except Ireland.

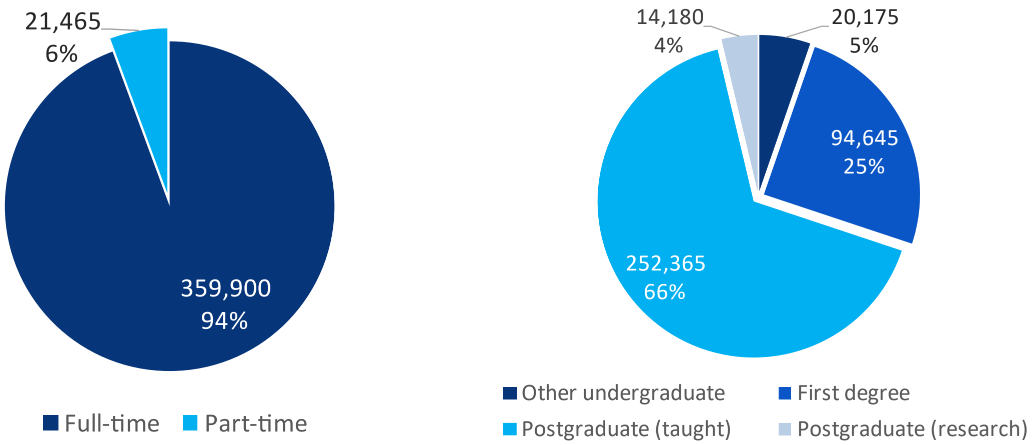
Level and mode

In terms of study mode, most international students in the cohort (**94%**) were studying on a full-time basis, with only **6%** of students undertaking qualifications on a part-time basis.

Considering the level of study undertaken, **66%** (**252,365**) of students in the cohort were undertaking **taught postgraduate degrees**, with a further **14,180** students (**4%**) undertaking **postgraduate research degrees**. Around **114,820** students (**30%**) were engaged in undergraduate qualifications, of which **94,645** (**25%**) were undertaking **first degrees** and **20,175** (**5%**) were enrolled in **other undergraduate qualifications**.

[7] In the 2018/19 cohort, approximately **one in three** international students originated from China.

Figure 2 International first-year students enrolled in UK HE in 2021/22, by level and mode

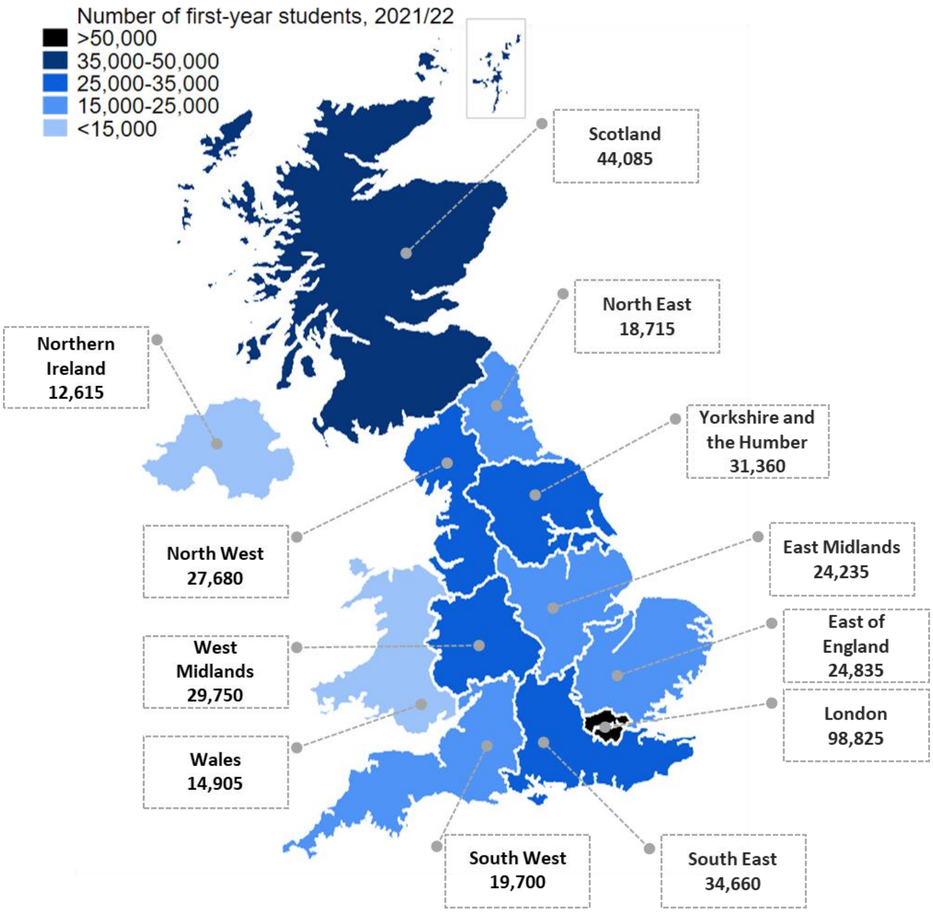


Note: All student numbers are rounded to the nearest 5.
Source: London Economics' analysis of HESA (2023c)

Location of study

As in 2018/19, international students in the 2021/22 cohort are spread across the entire United Kingdom (see Figure 3) - and all regions have seen strong increases in the number of inbound international first-year students. In England, there were approximately **98,825** first-year students enrolled with London-based higher education institutions, with a further **34,660** attending institutions in the South East. Demonstrating the spread of international students across England, there were a further **31,360** students studying in Yorkshire and the Humber, **29,750** in the West Midlands, **27,680** in the North West, **24,835** in the East of England, **24,235** in the East Midlands, and **18,715** in the North East. In relation to the other UK home nations, there were **44,085** international first-year students studying in Scotland, **14,905** in Wales, and **12,615** in Northern Ireland.

Figure 3 Number of international first-year students in 2021/22 by region



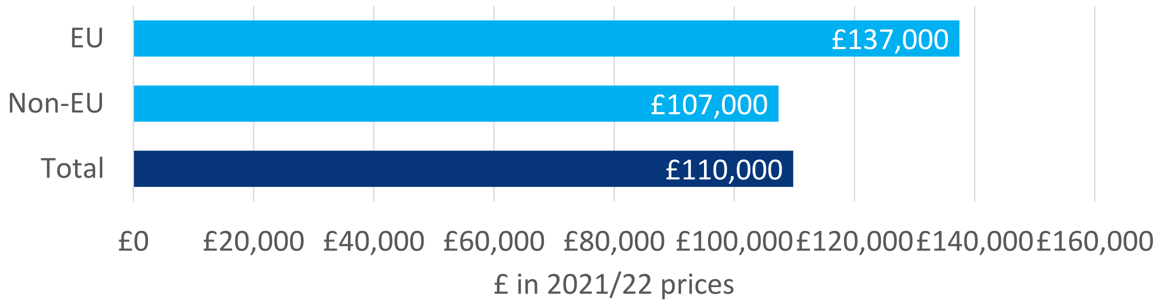
Note: All student numbers are rounded to the nearest 5.

Source: London Economics' analysis of HESA (2023c), Office for National Statistics (licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0) and OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2023.

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 2021/22 cohort, the total benefit to the UK economy associated with a typical **EU domiciled student** was estimated at approximately **£137,000** over the duration of their studies (see Figure 4). The comparable estimate per **non-EU student** stood at approximately **£107,000**. The difference between the two estimates is primarily driven by differences in the composition of the EU vs. non-EU cohort, as EU students are more likely to undertake first degrees (with a relatively longer study duration) as compared to postgraduate taught degrees (with a shorter study duration) – so that the benefits associated with EU students accrue over a longer period.

Figure 4 Total benefit per student associated with the 2021/22 cohort, by domicile



Note: Values per student are rounded to the nearest £1,000. All estimates are presented in 2021/22 prices and discounted to reflect net present values. Totals may not sum due to rounding.
Source: London Economics' analysis

Aggregating across the entire 2021/22 cohort of first-year students, we estimate the total economic benefits of international students to the UK economy to be approximately **£41.9bn** over the entire period of their studies, of which **£4.3bn** is generated by EU students, and **£37.6bn** is generated by non-EU students (Table 1).

Table 1 Total benefits associated with the 2021/22 cohort, by domicile and type of benefit

Type of benefit	EU	Non-EU	Total
Fee income	£2.4bn	£20.2bn	**£22.6bn**
Non-fee income	£1.8bn	£16.7bn	**£18.6bn**
Visitor income	£0.1bn	£0.6bn	**£0.7bn**
Total	**£4.3bn**	**£37.6bn**	**£41.9bn**

Note: Values are rounded to the nearest £0.1 billion. All estimates are presented in 2021/22 prices and discounted to reflect net present values. Totals may not sum due to rounding. ***Source: London Economics' analysis***

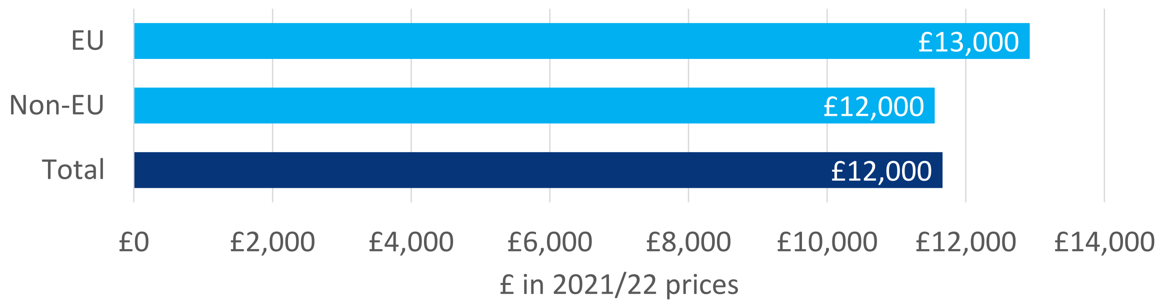
Exchequer costs associated with international students

Following the UK's exit from the European Union and the resulting significant changes in the eligibility rules for EU domiciled students, from 2021/22 onwards, these students are generally no longer eligible for public teaching grant or student support funding.[8] Hence, our analysis focuses exclusively on the public purse costs of hosting international students in relation to the provision of general public services (such as public health services, education provision for child dependants, public order and safety, and a range of other public services).

[8] This applies to first-year EU domiciled students starting higher education qualifications in the UK from 2021/22 onwards.

These public service costs to the Exchequer per typical EU domiciled student were estimated at **£13,000** (Figure 5), while the comparable figure per non-EU student was estimated at **£12,000**. The (slightly) higher costs per EU student are again primarily driven by their higher likelihood to undertake courses with longer study durations (i.e., first degrees), which outweighs the fact that non-EU students are more likely to bring dependants to the UK than EU students (and the number of dependants associated with non-EU students has increased significantly in recent years).

Figure 5 Total cost per student associated with the 2021/22 cohort, by domicile



Note: Values per student are rounded to the nearest £1,000. All estimates are presented in 2021/22 prices and discounted to reflect net present values.
Source: London Economics' analysis

Aggregating across the 2021/22 cohort of first-year students, the total public cost associated with these international students and their dependants was estimated to be **£4.4bn**. Of this total, approximately **£0.4bn** is associated with supporting EU domiciled students and their dependants, with the remaining **£4.0bn** associated with providing public services to non-EU students and their dependants (Table 2).

Table 2 Total costs associated with the 2021/22 cohort, by domicile and type of cost

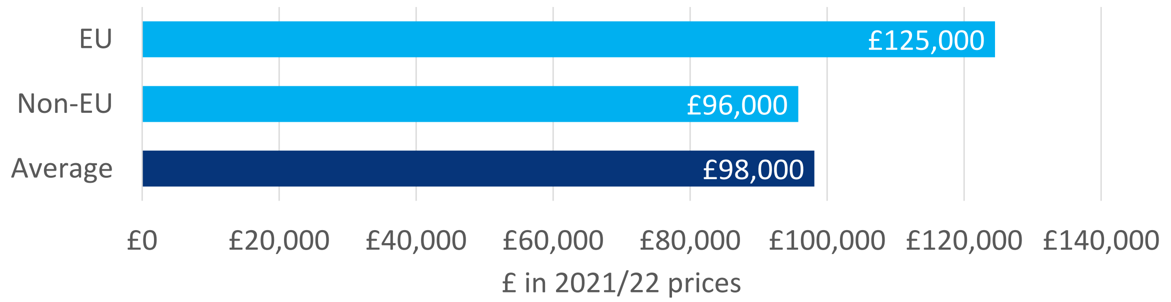
Type of cost	EU	Non-EU	Total
Teaching grants	-	-	-
Student support	-	-	-
Other public costs	£0.4bn	£4.0bn	**£4.4bn**
Total	**£0.4bn**	**£4.0bn**	**£4.4bn**

Note: Values are rounded to the nearest £0.1 billion. All estimates are presented in 2021/22 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 **£125,000** per 'typical' EU domiciled student in the 2021/22 cohort, and **£96,000** per non-EU domiciled student (see Figure 6). In other words, **every 9 EU students** and **every 11 non-EU students** 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 2021/22 cohort, by domicile

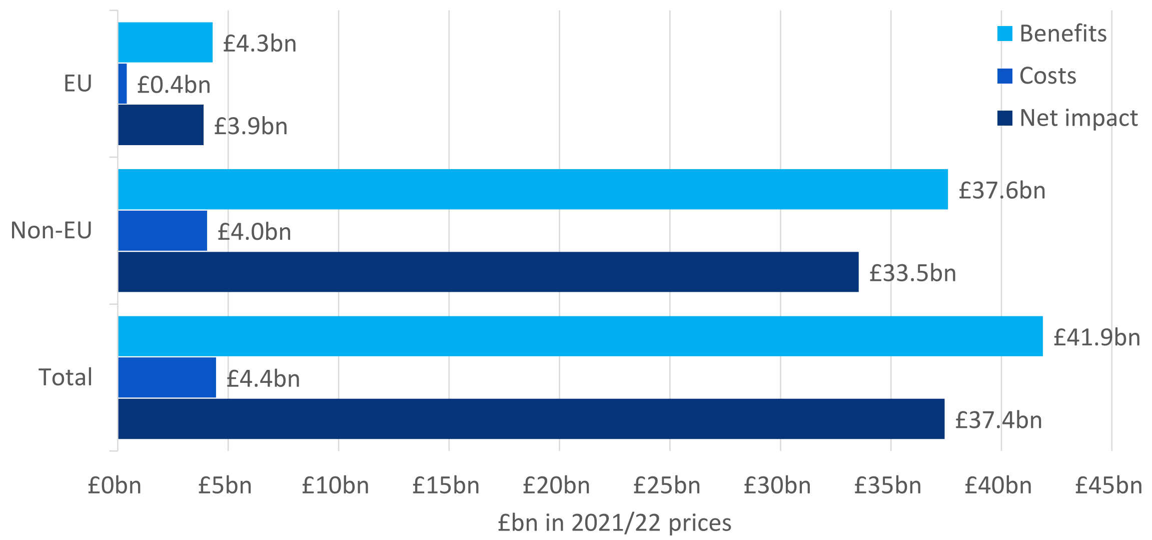


Note: Values per student are rounded to the nearest £1,000. All estimates are presented in 2021/22 prices and discounted to reflect net present values. ***Source: London Economics' analysis***

Expressed in terms of **benefit-to-cost-ratios**, dividing the (gross) economic benefit associated with EU domiciled and non-EU domiciled students (**£137,000** and **£107,000**, respectively) by the corresponding public costs (**£13,000** and **£12,000**, respectively), the analysis suggests that there is a benefit-to-cost-ratio of approximately **10.6** and **9.3** associated with hosting EU and non-EU students in the UK, respectively (and **9.4** on average across both domiciles).

Aggregating across the total cohort of first-year international students enrolled at UK HEIs in the 2021/22 academic year, **the total net impact of international students on the UK economy was estimated to be £37.4bn** (see Figure 7). Approximately **£3.9bn** of this net impact was associated with EU domiciled students, while the remaining **£33.5bn** was generated by non-EU domiciled students in the cohort.

Figure 7 Net impact associated with the 2021/22 cohort, by domicile



Note: Values are rounded to the nearest £0.1 billion. All estimates are presented in 2021/22 prices and discounted to reflect net present values. Totals may not sum due to rounding.
Source: London Economics' analysis

Change in net impact over time

In Figure 8, we provide a comparison of the net economic contribution associated with the 2015/16, 2018/19, and 2021/22 cohorts of international students. Reflecting the **40%** increase in the number of international students between 2018/19 and 2021/22 (entirely driven by a significant increase in enrolment amongst non-EU domiciled students), the net economic impact has increased from **£28.2bn** for the 2018/19 cohort to **£37.4bn** for the 2021/22 cohort (a **33%** increase in real terms)[9]:

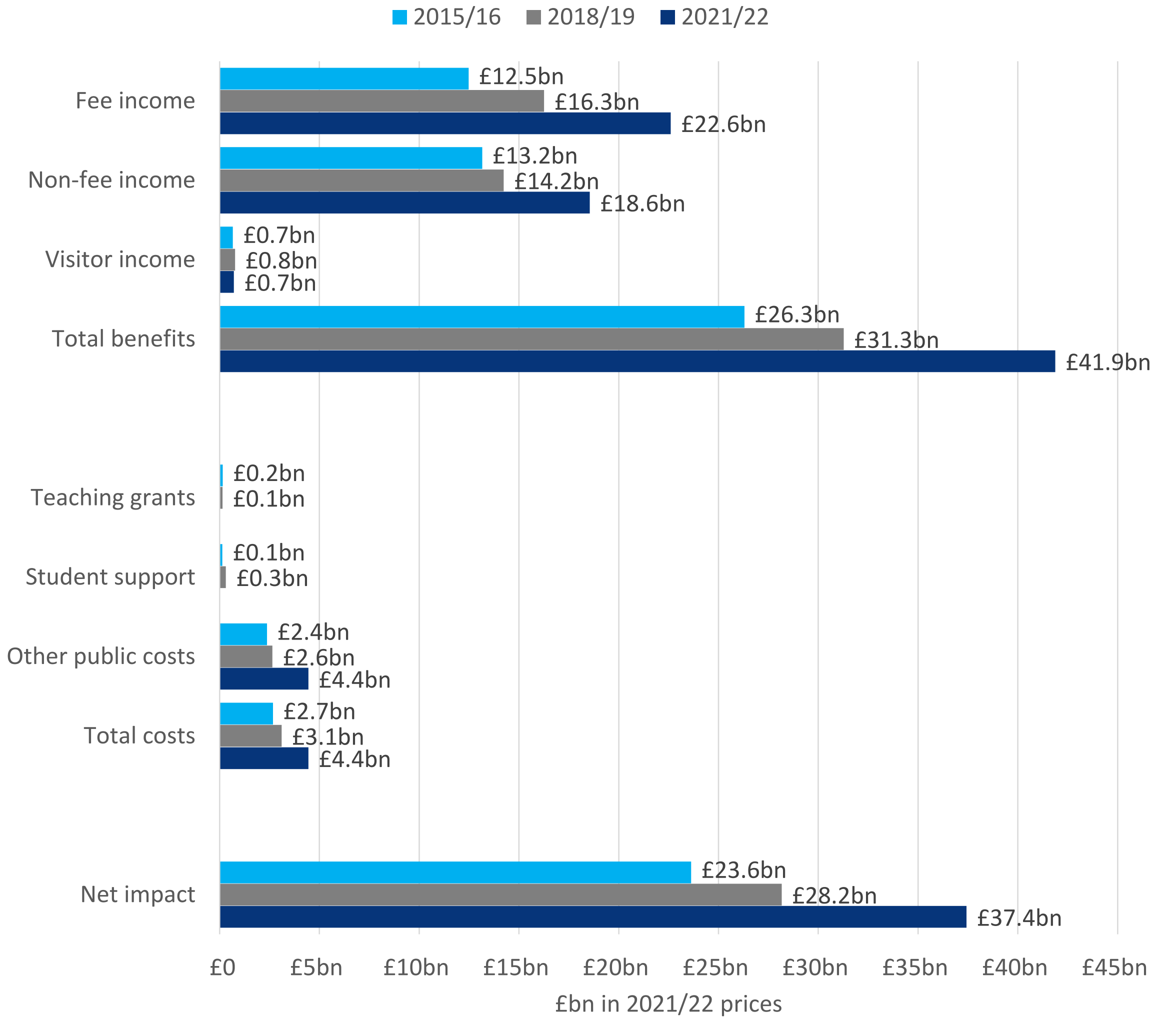
- The **economic benefits** have risen from **£31.3bn** to **£41.9bn** (**34%**) since 2018/19, driven predominantly by the substantial increase in the size of the non-EU student cohort (which outweighs the decline in the number of EU students in the cohort).
- The **public costs** of hosting international students have also increased since 2018/19, and by a relatively larger proportion (from **£3.1bn** to **£4.4bn** (**43%**)). These costs have increased despite the withdrawal of student support and teaching grants for EU students, and are driven by an increase in the Exchequer cost of providing general public services to international students and their dependants, in turn, due to the increase in the size of the non-EU student cohort; an increase in the cost per head of providing public services

[9] The previous results for 2015/16 and 2018/19 have been converted to 2021/22 prices, to allow for a comparison in real terms.

to international students and their dependants; and an increased likelihood of non-EU (postgraduate) students bringing dependants to the UK.[10]

The net economic impact has increased even more substantially when compared to 2015/16, having risen from **£23.6bn** in 2015/16 to **£37.4bn** in 2021/22 (equivalent to a **58%** increase in real terms).

Figure 8 Net impact associated with the 2015/16, 2018/19 and 2021/22 cohorts



Note: Values are rounded to the nearest £0.1 billion. All estimates are presented in 2021/22 prices and discounted to reflect net present values. Totals may not sum due to rounding.
Source: London Economics' analysis

[10] The number of dependants per 1,000 non-EU students has increased from approximately 61 per 1,000 students in 2017/18 to 216 in 2021/22 (a 254% increase). Despite this significant increase in the number of dependants joining non-EU students in the UK and the resulting increase in the cost of providing public services associated with these students, the net economic impact on the UK per non-EU student continues to be very substantial. For the average cost per non-EU student to equal the average benefit per non-EU student, these students would need to bring approximately 10,400 dependants per 1,000 students (i.e., 10.4 dependants per student, or around 48 times the current incidence).

Net impact by parliamentary constituency

Table 3 summarises the average net impact per parliamentary constituency, by UK region. On average, international students in the 2021/22 cohort make a **£58m net economic contribution to the UK economy per constituency**. This is equivalent to **£560** per member of the resident population.

The average impact was highest for parliamentary constituencies in **London** (with an average net impact of **£131 million** per constituency, equivalent to **£1,040** per resident). The average impact per parliamentary constituency in the **North East** and **Scotland** was estimated at **£640** and **£750** respectively per member of the resident population; between **£500** and **£510** per member of the resident population in the **East and West Midlands**, **Northern Ireland**, and **Yorkshire and the Humber**; and between **£360** and **£390** in the **North West**, **South East**, **South West**, **the East of England**, and **Wales**.

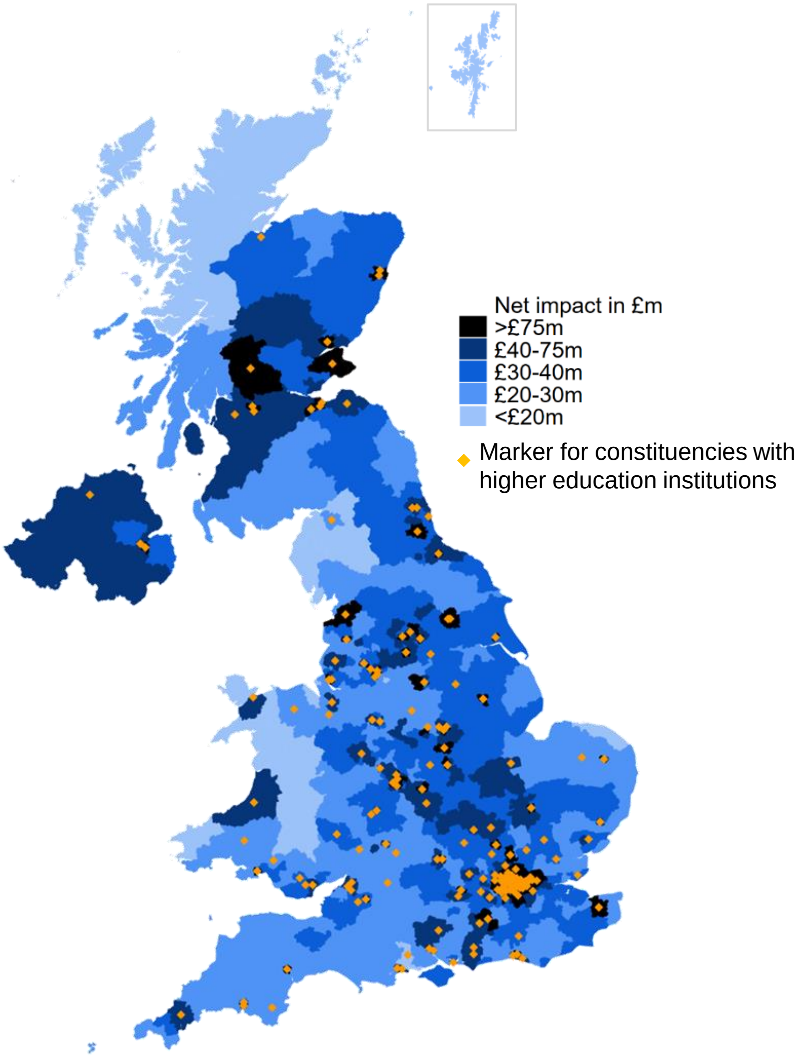
Table 3 Average impact associated with the 2021/22 cohort per parliamentary constituency, by region

Region	# of 1st year students	Benefits	Costs	Net impact	
				Total	Per resident
East of England	430	£44m	£4m	**£40m**	**£360**
East Midlands	525	£60m	£5m	**£55m**	**£500**
London	1,355	£150m	£19m	**£131m**	**£1,040**
North East	645	£68m	£6m	**£62m**	**£640**
North West	370	£45m	£4m	**£41m**	**£390**
South East	415	£47m	£4m	**£43m**	**£380**
South West	360	£43m	£4m	**£39m**	**£370**
West Midlands	505	£58m	£5m	**£52m**	**£500**
Yorkshire & the Humber	580	£60m	£6m	**£54m**	**£510**
Wales	375	£36m	£4m	**£31m**	**£390**
Scotland	745	£80m	£9m	**£71m**	**£750**
Northern Ireland	700	£61m	£8m	**£53m**	**£500**
Average	**585**	**£64m**	**£7m**	**£58m**	**£560**

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 2021/22 prices and discounted to reflect net present values. Estimates of the total resident population by parliamentary constituency were based on mid-2020 population data published by the House of Commons Library (2021). 2020 data was used as it was the most recent year for which data by parliamentary constituency was available for the entire UK. ***Source: London Economics' analysis***

We further split the above net impacts by **parliamentary constituency** (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 United Kingdom.

Figure 9 Net impact associated with the 2021/22 cohort, by parliamentary constituency



Note: All estimates are presented in 2021/22 prices and discounted to reflect net present values. ***Source: London Economics' analysis. Contains Office for National Statistics data (licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0), OS data, Royal Mail, Gridlink, LPS (Northern Ireland), NISRA data, NRS data and Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2023.***

Table 4 presents the results for the 20 parliamentary constituencies with the **highest** net impact on the UK economy resulting from international students in the 2021/22 cohort. Reflecting the estimated number of international first-year students resident in **Glasgow Central** (**3,060**), the analysis indicates that the contribution to the UK economy of the international students in the 2021/22 cohort resident in Glasgow Central stands at approximately **£292m**, which is equivalent to **£2,720** per member of the resident population. The other constituencies where international students make the greatest contribution to the UK economy are **Holborn and St Pancras** (**£291m**

(**£1,720**)), **Sheffield Central** (**£273m** (**£1,930**)), **Nottingham South** (**£271m** (**£2,190**)), **Edinburgh East** (**£268m** (**£2,420**)) and **Newcastle Upon Tyne East** (**£264m** (**£2,560**)).

Note that there are constituencies from almost all UK regions represented on the top-20 list, with international students in **Liverpool, Riverside** (North West) contributing **£208m** (**£1,480**); **Birmingham, Ladywood** (West Midlands) contributing **£204m** (**£1,340**); **Cambridge** (East of England) contributing **£203m** (**£1,750**); and **Oxford East** (South East) contributing **£199m** (**£1,640**).

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

Table 4 Total costs, benefits, and net 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	
					Total	Per resident
1	Glasgow Central	**3,060**	£330m	£37m	**£292m**	**£2,720**
2	Holborn and St Pancras	**2,995**	£332m	£41m	**£291m**	**£1,720**
3	Sheffield Central	**2,915**	£302m	£29m	**£273m**	**£1,930**
4	Nottingham South	**2,600**	£297m	£27m	**£271m**	**£2,190**
5	Edinburgh East	**2,800**	£302m	£34m	**£268m**	**£2,420**
6	Newcastle upon Tyne East	**2,765**	£292m	£27m	**£264m**	**£2,560**
7	West Ham	**2,665**	£295m	£37m	**£258m**	**£1,360**
8	Leeds Central	**2,695**	£279m	£27m	**£253m**	**£1,570**
9	Aberdeen North	**2,530**	£272m	£31m	**£241m**	**£2,370**
10	Bethnal Green and Bow	**2,480**	£275m	£34m	**£240m**	**£1,540**
11	East Ham	**2,440**	£271m	£34m	**£237m**	**£1,430**
12	Bermondsey & Old Southwark	**2,395**	£266m	£33m	**£233m**	**£1,550**
13	Poplar and Limehouse	**2,345**	£260m	£32m	**£228m**	**£1,290**
14	Glasgow North	**2,360**	£255m	£29m	**£226m**	**£2,840**
15	Dundee West	**2,185**	£235m	£27m	**£208m**	**£2,330**
16	Liverpool, Riverside	**1,890**	£230m	£22m	**£208m**	**£1,480**
17	Birmingham, Ladywood	**1,965**	£225m	£21m	**£204m**	**£1,340**
18	Cambridge	**2,185**	£226m	£23m	**£203m**	**£1,750**
19	Brent Central	**2,085**	£231m	£29m	**£202m**	**£1,370**
20	Oxford East	**1,925**	£219m	£21m	**£199m**	**£1,640**
Average (all constituencies)		**585**	**£64m**	**£7m**	**£58m**	**£560**

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 2021/22 prices and discounted to reflect net present values. ***Source: London Economics' analysis***

Table 5 Net impact of international students by parliamentary constituency

#	Parliamentary constituency	Region	# of 1st-year students	Net impact
1	Berwick-upon-Tweed	North East	240	£23.0m
2	Bishop Auckland	North East	395	£37.6m
3	Blaydon	North East	375	£36.0m
4	Blyth Valley	North East	355	£34.1m
5	City of Durham	North East	1,940	£185.4m
6	Darlington	North East	445	£42.4m
7	Easington	North East	400	£38.3m
8	Gateshead	North East	630	£60.1m
9	Hartlepool	North East	505	£48.3m
10	Hexham	North East	335	£31.8m
11	Houghton and Sunderland South	North East	415	£39.5m
12	Jarrow	North East	405	£38.6m
13	Middlesbrough	North East	1,030	£98.4m
14	Middlesbrough South & East Cleveland	North East	470	£44.8m
15	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	North East	1,790	£171.1m
16	Newcastle upon Tyne East	North East	2,770	£264.4m
17	Newcastle upon Tyne North	North East	550	£52.5m
18	North Durham	North East	425	£40.4m
19	North Tyneside	North East	475	£45.3m
20	North West Durham	North East	405	£38.5m
21	Redcar	North East	455	£43.3m
22	Sedgefield	North East	400	£38.4m
23	South Shields	North East	430	£41.0m
24	Stockton North	North East	490	£46.6m
25	Stockton South	North East	570	£54.7m
26	Sunderland Central	North East	780	£74.3m
27	Tynemouth	North East	485	£46.2m
28	Wansbeck	North East	340	£32.6m
29	Washington and Sunderland West	North East	420	£39.9m
30	Altrincham and Sale West	North West	290	£32.1m
31	Ashton-under-Lyne	North West	280	£30.8m
32	Barrow and Furness	North West	170	£18.6m
33	Birkenhead	North West	265	£29.2m
34	Blackburn	North West	495	£54.4m
35	Blackley and Broughton	North West	625	£68.9m
36	Blackpool North and Cleveleys	North West	215	£23.4m
37	Blackpool South	North West	215	£23.6m
38	Bolton North East	North West	350	£38.6m
39	Bolton South East	North West	455	£49.8m
40	Bolton West	North West	265	£28.9m
41	Bootle	North West	295	£32.2m
42	Burnley	North West	285	£31.1m

Note: The number of students is rounded to the nearest 5, and total values are rounded to the nearest £0.1 million. All estimates are presented in 2021/22 prices and discounted to reflect net present values. ***Source: London Economics' analysis***

Table 5 Continued

#	Parliamentary constituency	Region	# of 1st-year students	Net impact
43	Bury North	North West	290	£31.7m
44	Bury South	North West	310	£33.8m
45	Carlisle	North West	235	£26.0m
46	Cheadle	North West	260	£28.3m
47	Chorley	North West	245	£27.1m
48	City of Chester	North West	490	£53.7m
49	Congleton	North West	230	£25.2m
50	Copeland	North West	145	£15.9m
51	Crewe and Nantwich	North West	270	£29.9m
52	Denton and Reddish	North West	225	£24.6m
53	Eddisbury	North West	255	£28.3m
54	Ellesmere Port and Neston	North West	240	£26.4m
55	Fylde	North West	210	£23.2m
56	Garston and Halewood	North West	290	£31.9m
57	Halton	North West	255	£28.0m
58	Hazel Grove	North West	180	£19.8m
59	Heywood and Middleton	North West	310	£34.2m
60	Hyndburn	North West	285	£31.2m
61	Knowsley	North West	300	£33.1m
62	Lancaster and Fleetwood	North West	840	£92.3m
63	Leigh	North West	270	£29.5m
64	Liverpool, Riverside	North West	1,890	£208.0m
65	Liverpool, Walton	North West	380	£41.5m
66	Liverpool, Wavertree	North West	705	£77.5m
67	Liverpool, West Derby	North West	320	£35.0m
68	Macclesfield	North West	215	£23.6m
69	Makerfield	North West	255	£27.8m
70	Manchester Central	North West	1,800	£197.7m
71	Manchester, Gorton	North West	1,220	£134.0m
72	Manchester, Withington	North West	820	£90.4m
73	Morecambe and Lunesdale	North West	225	£24.6m
74	Oldham East and Saddleworth	North West	375	£41.3m
75	Oldham West and Royton	North West	465	£51.0m
76	Pendle	North West	300	£33.2m
77	Penrith and The Border	North West	170	£18.7m
78	Preston	North West	700	£77.0m
79	Ribble Valley	North West	250	£27.5m
80	Rochdale	North West	430	£47.4m
81	Rossendale and Darwen	North West	265	£29.1m
82	Salford and Eccles	North West	795	£87.4m
83	Sefton Central	North West	215	£23.8m
84	South Ribble	North West	235	£26.0m

Note: The number of students is rounded to the nearest 5, and total values are rounded to the nearest £0.1 million. All estimates are presented in 2021/22 prices and discounted to reflect net present values. ***Source: London Economics' analysis***

Table 5 Continued

#	Parliamentary constituency	Region	# of 1st-year students	Net impact
85	Southport	North West	250	£27.3m
86	St Helens North	North West	235	£25.7m
87	St Helens South and Whiston	North West	280	£30.6m
88	Stalybridge and Hyde	North West	255	£28.3m
89	Stockport	North West	235	£26.1m
90	Stretford and Urmston	North West	350	£38.2m
91	Tatton	North West	205	£22.6m
92	Wallasey	North West	245	£27.0m
93	Warrington North	North West	245	£26.8m
94	Warrington South	North West	305	£33.6m
95	Weaver Vale	North West	230	£25.3m
96	West Lancashire	North West	585	£64.2m
97	Westmorland and Lonsdale	North West	200	£22.2m
98	Wigan	North West	275	£30.3m
99	Wirral South	North West	190	£21.0m
100	Wirral West	North West	175	£19.4m
101	Workington	North West	150	£16.5m
102	Worsley and Eccles South	North West	305	£33.4m
103	Wyre and Preston North	North West	280	£30.7m
104	Wythenshawe and Sale East	North West	325	£35.5m
105	Barnsley Central	Yorkshire & Humber	325	£30.2m
106	Barnsley East	Yorkshire & Humber	305	£28.6m
107	Batley and Spen	Yorkshire & Humber	495	£46.5m
108	Beverley and Holderness	Yorkshire & Humber	375	£35.1m
109	Bradford East	Yorkshire & Humber	805	£75.1m
110	Bradford South	Yorkshire & Humber	545	£51.1m
111	Bradford West	Yorkshire & Humber	1,075	£100.6m
112	Brigg and Goole	Yorkshire & Humber	280	£26.3m
113	Calder Valley	Yorkshire & Humber	385	£36.0m
114	Cleethorpes	Yorkshire & Humber	325	£30.5m
115	Colne Valley	Yorkshire & Humber	510	£47.9m
116	Dewsbury	Yorkshire & Humber	615	£57.6m
117	Don Valley	Yorkshire & Humber	340	£31.7m
118	Doncaster Central	Yorkshire & Humber	400	£37.5m
119	Doncaster North	Yorkshire & Humber	340	£31.9m
120	East Yorkshire	Yorkshire & Humber	325	£30.4m
121	Elmet and Rothwell	Yorkshire & Humber	365	£34.0m
122	Great Grimsby	Yorkshire & Humber	350	£32.6m
123	Halifax	Yorkshire & Humber	465	£43.7m
124	Haltemprice and Howden	Yorkshire & Humber	325	£30.5m
125	Harrogate and Knaresborough	Yorkshire & Humber	455	£42.4m
126	Hemsworth	Yorkshire & Humber	325	£30.6m

Note: The number of students is rounded to the nearest 5, and total values are rounded to the nearest £0.1 million. All estimates are presented in 2021/22 prices and discounted to reflect net present values. ***Source: London Economics' analysis***

Table 5 Continued

#	Parliamentary constituency	Region	# of 1st-year students	Net impact
127	Huddersfield	Yorkshire & Humber	815	£76.4m
128	Keighley	Yorkshire & Humber	440	£41.2m
129	Kingston upon Hull East	Yorkshire & Humber	360	£33.9m
130	Kingston upon Hull North	Yorkshire & Humber	875	£81.7m
131	Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	Yorkshire & Humber	385	£36.0m
132	Leeds Central	Yorkshire & Humber	2,700	£252.5m
133	Leeds East	Yorkshire & Humber	550	£51.6m
134	Leeds North East	Yorkshire & Humber	505	£47.1m
135	Leeds North West	Yorkshire & Humber	1,505	£140.7m
136	Leeds West	Yorkshire & Humber	625	£58.6m
137	Morley and Outwood	Yorkshire & Humber	365	£34.1m
138	Normanton, Pontefract and Castleford	Yorkshire & Humber	370	£34.5m
139	Penistone and Stocksbridge	Yorkshire & Humber	310	£29.1m
140	Pudsey	Yorkshire & Humber	420	£39.3m
141	Richmond (Yorks)	Yorkshire & Humber	320	£29.9m
142	Rother Valley	Yorkshire & Humber	345	£32.1m
143	Rotherham	Yorkshire & Humber	385	£36.2m
144	Scarborough and Whitby	Yorkshire & Humber	340	£31.7m
145	Scunthorpe	Yorkshire & Humber	365	£34.0m
146	Selby and Ainsty	Yorkshire & Humber	370	£34.7m
147	Sheffield Central	Yorkshire & Humber	2,915	£272.9m
148	Sheffield South East	Yorkshire & Humber	425	£39.7m
149	Sheffield, Brightside and Hillsborough	Yorkshire & Humber	610	£57.0m
150	Sheffield, Hallam	Yorkshire & Humber	840	£78.6m
151	Sheffield, Heeley	Yorkshire & Humber	420	£39.5m
152	Shipley	Yorkshire & Humber	360	£33.7m
153	Skipton and Ripon	Yorkshire & Humber	325	£30.4m
154	Thirsk and Malton	Yorkshire & Humber	310	£28.9m
155	Wakefield	Yorkshire & Humber	385	£35.9m
156	Wentworth and Dearne	Yorkshire & Humber	355	£33.1m
157	York Central	Yorkshire & Humber	1,460	£136.8m
158	York Outer	Yorkshire & Humber	875	£81.7m
159	Amber Valley	East Midlands	240	£24.8m
160	Ashfield	East Midlands	285	£29.8m
161	Bassetlaw	East Midlands	295	£30.9m
162	Bolsover	East Midlands	265	£27.9m
163	Boston and Skegness	East Midlands	310	£32.6m
164	Bosworth	East Midlands	310	£32.5m
165	Broxtowe	East Midlands	520	£54.1m
166	Charnwood	East Midlands	355	£36.8m
167	Chesterfield	East Midlands	270	£28.2m
168	Corby	East Midlands	420	£43.8m

Note: The number of students is rounded to the nearest 5, and total values are rounded to the nearest £0.1 million. All estimates are presented in 2021/22 prices and discounted to reflect net present values. ***Source: London Economics' analysis***

Table 5 Continued

#	Parliamentary constituency	Region	# of 1st-year students	Net impact
169	Daventry	East Midlands	325	£33.9m
170	Derby North	East Midlands	720	£75.1m
171	Derby South	East Midlands	605	£63.3m
172	Derbyshire Dales	East Midlands	225	£23.7m
173	Erewash	East Midlands	275	£28.5m
174	Gainsborough	East Midlands	290	£30.2m
175	Gedling	East Midlands	315	£32.7m
176	Grantham and Stamford	East Midlands	335	£34.8m
177	Harborough	East Midlands	495	£51.8m
178	High Peak	East Midlands	280	£29.0m
179	Kettering	East Midlands	330	£34.2m
180	Leicester East	East Midlands	680	£71.0m
181	Leicester South	East Midlands	1,775	£185.2m
182	Leicester West	East Midlands	890	£92.7m
183	Lincoln	East Midlands	1,255	£130.8m
184	Loughborough	East Midlands	1,340	£139.7m
185	Louth and Horncastle	East Midlands	245	£25.8m
186	Mansfield	East Midlands	310	£32.5m
187	Mid Derbyshire	East Midlands	275	£28.5m
188	Newark	East Midlands	360	£37.8m
189	North East Derbyshire	East Midlands	260	£26.9m
190	North West Leicestershire	East Midlands	365	£38.1m
191	Northampton North	East Midlands	445	£46.2m
192	Northampton South	East Midlands	630	£66.0m
193	Nottingham East	East Midlands	1,600	£166.7m
194	Nottingham North	East Midlands	465	£48.3m
195	Nottingham South	East Midlands	2,600	£270.9m
196	Rushcliffe	East Midlands	510	£53.3m
197	Rutland and Melton	East Midlands	360	£37.4m
198	Sherwood	East Midlands	295	£31.0m
199	Sleaford and North Hykeham	East Midlands	365	£38.1m
200	South Derbyshire	East Midlands	330	£34.6m
201	South Holland and The Deepings	East Midlands	270	£28.3m
202	South Leicestershire	East Midlands	350	£36.3m
203	South Northamptonshire	East Midlands	410	£43.0m
204	Wellingborough	East Midlands	380	£39.6m
205	Aldridge-Brownhills	West Midlands	250	£25.9m
206	Birmingham, Edgbaston	West Midlands	965	£100.2m
207	Birmingham, Erdington	West Midlands	545	£56.6m
208	Birmingham, Hall Green	West Midlands	880	£91.2m
209	Birmingham, Hodge Hill	West Midlands	1,000	£103.7m
210	Birmingham, Ladywood	West Midlands	1,965	£204.0m

Note: The number of students is rounded to the nearest 5, and total values are rounded to the nearest £0.1 million. All estimates are presented in 2021/22 prices and discounted to reflect net present values. ***Source: London Economics' analysis***

Table 5 Continued

#	Parliamentary constituency	Region	# of 1st-year students	Net impact
211	Birmingham, Northfield	West Midlands	470	£48.8m
212	Birmingham, Perry Barr	West Midlands	780	£81.0m
213	Birmingham, Selly Oak	West Midlands	1,495	£155.4m
214	Birmingham, Yardley	West Midlands	655	£68.3m
215	Bromsgrove	West Midlands	330	£34.5m
216	Burton	West Midlands	395	£40.8m
217	Cannock Chase	West Midlands	290	£29.9m
218	Coventry North East	West Midlands	730	£76.0m
219	Coventry North West	West Midlands	615	£63.7m
220	Coventry South	West Midlands	1,825	£189.5m
221	Dudley North	West Midlands	335	£34.5m
222	Dudley South	West Midlands	285	£29.4m
223	Halesowen and Rowley Regis	West Midlands	350	£36.6m
224	Hereford and South Herefordshire	West Midlands	295	£30.7m
225	Kenilworth and Southam	West Midlands	480	£49.9m
226	Lichfield	West Midlands	305	£31.5m
227	Ludlow	West Midlands	220	£22.7m
228	Meriden	West Midlands	410	£42.6m
229	Mid Worcestershire	West Midlands	310	£32.1m
230	Newcastle-under-Lyme	West Midlands	620	£64.6m
231	North Herefordshire	West Midlands	250	£25.8m
232	North Shropshire	West Midlands	350	£36.2m
233	North Warwickshire	West Midlands	290	£30.0m
234	Nuneaton	West Midlands	320	£33.4m
235	Redditch	West Midlands	290	£30.3m
236	Rugby	West Midlands	380	£39.6m
237	Shrewsbury and Atcham	West Midlands	380	£39.6m
238	Solihull	West Midlands	365	£38.1m
239	South Staffordshire	West Midlands	275	£28.7m
240	Stafford	West Midlands	325	£34.0m
241	Staffordshire Moorlands	West Midlands	225	£23.3m
242	Stoke-on-Trent Central	West Midlands	610	£63.3m
243	Stoke-on-Trent North	West Midlands	365	£38.0m
244	Stoke-on-Trent South	West Midlands	330	£34.2m
245	Stone	West Midlands	265	£27.3m
246	Stourbridge	West Midlands	310	£32.1m
247	Stratford-on-Avon	West Midlands	275	£28.5m
248	Sutton Coldfield	West Midlands	350	£36.3m
249	Tamworth	West Midlands	310	£32.4m
250	Telford	West Midlands	345	£35.6m
251	The Wrekin	West Midlands	485	£50.4m
252	Walsall North	West Midlands	415	£43.0m

Note: The number of students is rounded to the nearest 5, and total values are rounded to the nearest £0.1 million. All estimates are presented in 2021/22 prices and discounted to reflect net present values. ***Source: London Economics' analysis***

Table 5 Continued

#	Parliamentary constituency	Region	# of 1st-year students	Net impact
253	Walsall South	West Midlands	590	£61.1m
254	Warley	West Midlands	620	£64.5m
255	Warwick and Leamington	West Midlands	700	£72.6m
256	West Bromwich East	West Midlands	495	£51.4m
257	West Bromwich West	West Midlands	465	£48.5m
258	West Worcestershire	West Midlands	315	£32.7m
259	Wolverhampton North East	West Midlands	455	£47.1m
260	Wolverhampton South East	West Midlands	445	£46.3m
261	Wolverhampton South West	West Midlands	485	£50.5m
262	Worcester	West Midlands	570	£59.0m
263	Wyre Forest	West Midlands	300	£31.1m
264	Basildon and Billericay	East of England	310	£28.9m
265	Bedford	East of England	470	£43.5m
266	Braintree	East of England	295	£27.4m
267	Brentwood and Ongar	East of England	300	£27.8m
268	Broadland	East of England	265	£24.7m
269	Broxbourne	East of England	365	£34.1m
270	Bury St Edmunds	East of England	330	£30.7m
271	Cambridge	East of England	2,185	£202.9m
272	Castle Point	East of England	245	£22.5m
273	Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	East of England	330	£30.8m
274	Chelmsford	East of England	425	£39.2m
275	Clacton	East of England	220	£20.2m
276	Colchester	East of England	810	£75.0m
277	Epping Forest	East of England	370	£34.5m
278	Great Yarmouth	East of England	305	£28.4m
279	Harlow	East of England	345	£32.2m
280	Harwich and North Essex	East of England	390	£36.4m
281	Hemel Hempstead	East of England	345	£32.1m
282	Hertford and Stortford	East of England	385	£35.9m
283	Hertsmere	East of England	470	£43.5m
284	Hitchin and Harpenden	East of England	355	£33.1m
285	Huntingdon	East of England	350	£32.3m
286	Ipswich	East of England	445	£41.5m
287	Luton North	East of England	590	£54.7m
288	Luton South	East of England	810	£75.0m
289	Maldon	East of England	255	£23.7m
290	Mid Bedfordshire	East of England	450	£41.9m
291	Mid Norfolk	East of England	300	£28.0m
292	North East Bedfordshire	East of England	360	£33.2m
293	North East Cambridgeshire	East of England	305	£28.2m
294	North East Hertfordshire	East of England	300	£28.0m

Note: The number of students is rounded to the nearest 5, and total values are rounded to the nearest £0.1 million. All estimates are presented in 2021/22 prices and discounted to reflect net present values. ***Source: London Economics' analysis***

Table 5 Continued

#	Parliamentary constituency	Region	# of 1st-year students	Net impact
295	North Norfolk	East of England	195	£18.0m
296	North West Cambridgeshire	East of England	435	£40.3m
297	North West Norfolk	East of England	240	£22.2m
298	Norwich North	East of England	300	£27.9m
299	Norwich South	East of England	1,275	£118.5m
300	Peterborough	East of England	500	£46.5m
301	Rayleigh and Wickford	East of England	280	£26.2m
302	Rochford and Southend East	East of England	375	£34.9m
303	Saffron Walden	East of England	390	£36.0m
304	South Basildon and East Thurrock	East of England	340	£31.5m
305	South Cambridgeshire	East of England	585	£54.2m
306	South East Cambridgeshire	East of England	365	£34.0m
307	South Norfolk	East of England	315	£29.0m
308	South Suffolk	East of England	280	£26.2m
309	South West Bedfordshire	East of England	350	£32.4m
310	South West Hertfordshire	East of England	410	£38.3m
311	South West Norfolk	East of England	270	£24.9m
312	Southend West	East of England	275	£25.4m
313	St Albans	East of England	390	£36.2m
314	Stevenage	East of England	330	£30.6m
315	Suffolk Coastal	East of England	260	£24.3m
316	Thurrock	East of England	555	£51.4m
317	Watford	East of England	520	£48.2m
318	Waveney	East of England	285	£26.5m
319	Welwyn Hatfield	East of England	995	£92.3m
320	West Suffolk	East of England	345	£32.2m
321	Witham	East of England	285	£26.5m
322	Barking	London	1,790	£173.5m
323	Battersea	London	1,055	£102.4m
324	Beckenham	London	615	£59.8m
325	Bermondsey and Old Southwark	London	2,395	£232.6m
326	Bethnal Green and Bow	London	2,475	£240.4m
327	Bexleyheath and Crayford	London	705	£68.4m
328	Brent Central	London	2,085	£202.3m
329	Brent North	London	1,775	£172.1m
330	Brentford and Isleworth	London	1,385	£134.2m
331	Bromley and Chislehurst	London	685	£66.5m
332	Camberwell and Peckham	London	1,575	£152.8m
333	Carshalton and Wallington	London	820	£79.5m
334	Chelsea and Fulham	London	1,220	£118.6m
335	Chingford and Woodford Green	London	800	£77.5m
336	Chipping Barnet	London	1,045	£101.4m

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Table 5 Continued

#	Parliamentary constituency	Region	# of 1st-year students	Net impact
337	Cities of London and Westminster	London	1,915	£186.0m
338	Croydon Central	London	1,150	£111.8m
339	Croydon North	London	1,555	£151.0m
340	Croydon South	London	895	£86.8m
341	Dagenham and Rainham	London	1,150	£111.4m
342	Dulwich and West Norwood	London	1,115	£108.3m
343	Ealing Central and Acton	London	1,540	£149.3m
344	Ealing North	London	1,410	£137.0m
345	Ealing, Southall	London	1,210	£117.5m
346	East Ham	London	2,440	£237.0m
347	Edmonton	London	1,440	£139.7m
348	Eltham	London	865	£84.1m
349	Enfield North	London	1,120	£108.8m
350	Enfield, Southgate	London	865	£83.8m
351	Erith and Thamesmead	London	1,270	£123.3m
352	Feltham and Heston	London	1,475	£143.0m
353	Finchley and Golders Green	London	1,270	£123.2m
354	Greenwich and Woolwich	London	1,550	£150.6m
355	Hackney North and Stoke Newington	London	1,460	£141.5m
356	Hackney South and Shoreditch	London	1,535	£148.8m
357	Hammersmith	London	1,690	£164.0m
358	Hampstead and Kilburn	London	1,440	£139.9m
359	Harrow East	London	1,170	£113.5m
360	Harrow West	London	1,310	£127.1m
361	Hayes and Harlington	London	1,380	£133.9m
362	Hendon	London	1,785	£173.1m
363	Holborn and St Pancras	London	2,995	£290.9m
364	Hornchurch and Upminster	London	785	£76.0m
365	Hornsey and Wood Green	London	1,165	£113.3m
366	Ilford North	London	1,250	£121.3m
367	Ilford South	London	1,940	£188.4m
368	Islington North	London	1,275	£123.7m
369	Islington South and Finsbury	London	1,725	£167.6m
370	Kensington	London	1,640	£159.3m
371	Kingston and Surbiton	London	1,515	£147.2m
372	Lewisham East	London	1,045	£101.3m
373	Lewisham West and Penge	London	910	£88.5m
374	Lewisham, Deptford	London	1,630	£158.3m
375	Leyton and Wanstead	London	1,080	£105.0m
376	Mitcham and Morden	London	1,095	£106.3m
377	Old Bexley and Sidcup	London	690	£66.7m
378	Orpington	London	600	£58.4m

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Table 5 Continued

#	Parliamentary constituency	Region	# of 1st-year students	Net impact
379	Poplar and Limehouse	London	2,345	£227.5m
380	Putney	London	1,055	£102.4m
381	Richmond Park	London	1,050	£102.0m
382	Romford	London	795	£77.2m
383	Ruislip, Northwood and Pinner	London	730	£70.9m
384	Streatham	London	1,085	£105.1m
385	Sutton and Cheam	London	750	£72.6m
386	Tooting	London	1,005	£97.5m
387	Tottenham	London	1,740	£169.0m
388	Twickenham	London	1,060	£102.7m
389	Uxbridge and South Ruislip	London	1,540	£149.3m
390	Vauxhall	London	1,605	£155.7m
391	Walthamstow	London	1,270	£123.4m
392	West Ham	London	2,665	£258.5m
393	Westminster North	London	1,605	£155.9m
394	Wimbledon	London	760	£73.6m
395	Aldershot	South East	295	£30.6m
396	Arundel and South Downs	South East	280	£28.8m
397	Ashford	South East	355	£36.6m
398	Aylesbury	South East	350	£35.9m
399	Banbury	South East	345	£35.8m
400	Basingstoke	South East	295	£30.6m
401	Beaconsfield	South East	300	£31.0m
402	Bexhill and Battle	South East	245	£25.4m
403	Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	South East	295	£30.4m
404	Bracknell	South East	325	£33.7m
405	Brighton, Kemptown	South East	660	£67.8m
406	Brighton, Pavilion	South East	1,165	£119.9m
407	Buckingham	South East	335	£34.6m
408	Canterbury	South East	1,235	£127.3m
409	Chatham and Aylesford	South East	290	£29.7m
410	Chesham and Amersham	South East	290	£29.7m
411	Chichester	South East	420	£43.2m
412	Crawley	South East	365	£37.7m
413	Dartford	South East	355	£36.7m
414	Dover	South East	265	£27.3m
415	East Hampshire	South East	285	£29.3m
416	East Surrey	South East	305	£31.4m
417	East Worthing and Shoreham	South East	275	£28.5m
418	Eastbourne	South East	355	£36.5m
419	Eastleigh	South East	285	£29.4m
420	Epsom and Ewell	South East	380	£39.1m

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Table 5 Continued

#	Parliamentary constituency	Region	# of 1st-year students	Net impact
421	Esher and Walton	South East	355	£36.7m
422	Fareham	South East	245	£25.1m
423	Faversham and Mid Kent	South East	260	£26.5m
424	Folkestone and Hythe	South East	290	£30.0m
425	Gillingham and Rainham	South East	380	£39.2m
426	Gosport	South East	245	£25.2m
427	Gravesham	South East	325	£33.5m
428	Guildford	South East	1,010	£104.0m
429	Hastings and Rye	South East	300	£30.7m
430	Havant	South East	235	£24.0m
431	Henley	South East	280	£29.1m
432	Horsham	South East	330	£33.9m
433	Hove	South East	380	£39.2m
434	Isle of Wight	South East	325	£33.7m
435	Lewes	South East	250	£25.7m
436	Maidenhead	South East	310	£31.7m
437	Maidstone and The Weald	South East	325	£33.3m
438	Meon Valley	South East	245	£25.1m
439	Mid Sussex	South East	295	£30.2m
440	Milton Keynes North	South East	505	£52.1m
441	Milton Keynes South	South East	520	£53.7m
442	Mole Valley	South East	275	£28.5m
443	New Forest East	South East	210	£21.4m
444	New Forest West	South East	190	£19.5m
445	Newbury	South East	310	£31.8m
446	North East Hampshire	South East	275	£28.5m
447	North Thanet	South East	260	£27.0m
448	North West Hampshire	South East	265	£27.1m
449	Oxford East	South East	1,930	£198.6m
450	Oxford West and Abingdon	South East	665	£68.4m
451	Portsmouth North	South East	310	£31.8m
452	Portsmouth South	South East	1,200	£123.7m
453	Reading East	South East	875	£90.4m
454	Reading West	South East	325	£33.4m
455	Reigate	South East	305	£31.5m
456	Rochester and Strood	South East	370	£37.9m
457	Romsey and Southampton North	South East	600	£61.9m
458	Runnymede and Weybridge	South East	700	£72.0m
459	Sevenoaks	South East	265	£27.3m
460	Sittingbourne and Sheppey	South East	305	£31.6m
461	Slough	South East	640	£66.1m
462	South Thanet	South East	280	£28.9m

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Table 5 Continued

#	Parliamentary constituency	Region	# of 1st-year students	Net impact
463	South West Surrey	South East	400	£41.0m
464	Southampton, Itchen	South East	655	£67.6m
465	Southampton, Test	South East	810	£83.7m
466	Spelthorne	South East	280	£28.8m
467	Surrey Heath	South East	310	£31.7m
468	Tonbridge and Malling	South East	310	£31.9m
469	Tunbridge Wells	South East	285	£29.5m
470	Wantage	South East	315	£32.5m
471	Wealden	South East	285	£29.3m
472	Winchester	South East	610	£63.1m
473	Windsor	South East	360	£37.3m
474	Witney	South East	275	£28.1m
475	Woking	South East	330	£34.1m
476	Wokingham	South East	440	£45.2m
477	Worthing West	South East	245	£25.2m
478	Wycombe	South East	445	£45.7m
479	Bath	South West	1,090	£119.3m
480	Bournemouth East	South West	435	£47.5m
481	Bournemouth West	South West	855	£93.8m
482	Bridgwater and West Somerset	South West	240	£26.4m
483	Bristol East	South West	405	£44.3m
484	Bristol North West	South West	585	£64.3m
485	Bristol South	South West	335	£36.8m
486	Bristol West	South West	1,810	£198.0m
487	Camborne and Redruth	South West	285	£31.3m
488	Central Devon	South West	215	£23.4m
489	Cheltenham	South West	415	£45.6m
490	Chippenham	South West	245	£26.6m
491	Christchurch	South West	175	£19.3m
492	Devizes	South West	255	£28.1m
493	East Devon	South West	250	£27.4m
494	Exeter	South West	1,285	£140.7m
495	Filton and Bradley Stoke	South West	565	£61.7m
496	Forest of Dean	South West	250	£27.4m
497	Gloucester	South West	400	£43.9m
498	Kingswood	South West	220	£24.1m
499	Mid Dorset and North Poole	South West	215	£23.4m
500	Newton Abbot	South West	200	£21.8m
501	North Cornwall	South West	200	£21.7m
502	North Devon	South West	215	£23.5m
503	North Dorset	South West	230	£25.3m
504	North East Somerset	South West	320	£35.2m

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Table 5 Continued

#	Parliamentary constituency	Region	# of 1st-year students	Net impact
505	North Somerset	South West	245	£26.7m
506	North Swindon	South West	290	£31.7m
507	North Wiltshire	South West	240	£26.5m
508	Plymouth, Moor View	South West	280	£30.5m
509	Plymouth, Sutton and Devonport	South West	900	£98.3m
510	Poole	South West	240	£26.2m
511	Salisbury	South West	230	£25.1m
512	Somerton and Frome	South West	245	£26.8m
513	South Dorset	South West	195	£21.6m
514	South East Cornwall	South West	200	£22.0m
515	South Swindon	South West	295	£32.1m
516	South West Devon	South West	230	£25.2m
517	South West Wiltshire	South West	220	£24.2m
518	St Austell and Newquay	South West	250	£27.4m
519	St Ives	South West	200	£21.6m
520	Stroud	South West	250	£27.5m
521	Taunton Deane	South West	295	£32.4m
522	Tewkesbury	South West	270	£29.4m
523	The Cotswolds	South West	255	£28.1m
524	Thornbury and Yate	South West	215	£23.4m
525	Tiverton and Honiton	South West	215	£23.6m
526	Torbay	South West	245	£26.7m
527	Torridge and West Devon	South West	210	£23.0m
528	Totnes	South West	200	£21.9m
529	Truro and Falmouth	South West	535	£58.5m
530	Wells	South West	280	£30.7m
531	West Dorset	South West	230	£25.0m
532	Weston-Super-Mare	South West	310	£33.7m
533	Yeovil	South West	235	£25.8m
534	Ynys Mon	Wales	230	£19.5m
535	Delyn	Wales	225	£19.2m
536	Alyn and Deeside	Wales	275	£23.3m
537	Wrexham	Wales	295	£25.0m
538	Llanelli	Wales	300	£25.2m
539	Gower	Wales	315	£26.4m
540	Swansea West	Wales	980	£82.7m
541	Swansea East	Wales	420	£35.6m
542	Aberavon	Wales	375	£31.8m
543	Cardiff Central	Wales	2,000	£168.9m
544	Cardiff North	Wales	625	£52.7m
545	Rhondda	Wales	250	£21.0m
546	Torfaen	Wales	265	£22.4m

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Table 5 Continued

#	Parliamentary constituency	Region	# of 1st-year students	Net impact
547	Monmouth	Wales	260	£21.8m
548	Newport East	Wales	315	£26.8m
549	Newport West	Wales	360	£30.3m
550	Arfon	Wales	575	£48.6m
551	Aberconwy	Wales	185	£15.6m
552	Clwyd West	Wales	250	£21.1m
553	Vale of Clwyd	Wales	250	£21.0m
554	Dwyfor Meirionnydd	Wales	175	£14.8m
555	Clwyd South	Wales	260	£21.8m
556	Montgomeryshire	Wales	180	£15.3m
557	Ceredigion	Wales	615	£51.7m
558	Preseli Pembrokeshire	Wales	230	£19.3m
559	Carmarthen West & S. Pembrokeshire	Wales	260	£21.9m
560	Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	Wales	245	£20.8m
561	Brecon and Radnorshire	Wales	195	£16.3m
562	Neath	Wales	245	£20.6m
563	Cynon Valley	Wales	250	£21.3m
564	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	Wales	255	£21.6m
565	Blaenau Gwent	Wales	210	£17.9m
566	Bridgend	Wales	280	£23.8m
567	Ogmore	Wales	265	£22.5m
568	Pontypridd	Wales	450	£38.2m
569	Caerphilly	Wales	305	£25.9m
570	Islwyn	Wales	250	£21.2m
571	Vale of Glamorgan	Wales	360	£30.6m
572	Cardiff West	Wales	460	£38.9m
573	Cardiff South and Penarth	Wales	650	£55.1m
574	Aberdeen North	Scotland	2,525	£241.4m
575	Aberdeen South	Scotland	1,165	£111.2m
576	Airdrie and Shotts	Scotland	420	£40.0m
577	Angus	Scotland	385	£36.8m
578	Argyll and Bute	Scotland	265	£25.3m
579	Ayr, Carrick and Cumnock	Scotland	455	£43.5m
580	Banff and Buchan	Scotland	330	£31.6m
581	Berwickshire, Roxburgh & Selkirk	Scotland	365	£34.7m
582	Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	Scotland	155	£14.9m
583	Central Ayrshire	Scotland	470	£44.8m
584	Coatbridge, Chryston and Bellshill	Scotland	505	£48.4m
585	Cumbernauld, Kilsyth & Kirkintilloch East	Scotland	535	£50.9m
586	Dumfries and Galloway	Scotland	280	£26.7m
587	Dumfriesshire, Clydesdale & Tweeddale	Scotland	245	£23.5m
588	Dundee East	Scotland	700	£66.7m

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Table 5 Continued

#	Parliamentary constituency	Region	# of 1st-year students	Net impact
589	Dundee West	Scotland	2,180	£208.3m
590	Dunfermline and West Fife	Scotland	410	£39.3m
591	East Dunbartonshire	Scotland	595	£56.7m
592	East Kilbride, Strathaven & Lesmahagow	Scotland	580	£55.4m
593	East Lothian	Scotland	525	£50.3m
594	East Renfrewshire	Scotland	665	£63.5m
595	Edinburgh East	Scotland	2,800	£267.7m
596	Edinburgh North and Leith	Scotland	1,425	£136.2m
597	Edinburgh South	Scotland	1,920	£183.5m
598	Edinburgh South West	Scotland	1,790	£170.8m
599	Edinburgh West	Scotland	535	£51.1m
600	Falkirk	Scotland	470	£44.9m
601	Glasgow Central	Scotland	3,060	£292.4m
602	Glasgow East	Scotland	600	£57.2m
603	Glasgow North	Scotland	2,365	£225.8m
604	Glasgow North East	Scotland	890	£84.8m
605	Glasgow North West	Scotland	875	£83.6m
606	Glasgow South	Scotland	675	£64.7m
607	Glasgow South West	Scotland	630	£60.0m
608	Glenrothes	Scotland	410	£39.1m
609	Gordon	Scotland	415	£39.5m
610	Inverclyde	Scotland	540	£51.5m
611	Inverness, Nairn, Badenoch & Strathspey	Scotland	315	£30.3m
612	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	Scotland	520	£49.4m
613	Kirkcaldy and Cowdenbeath	Scotland	445	£42.5m
614	Lanark and Hamilton East	Scotland	480	£46.1m
615	Linlithgow and East Falkirk	Scotland	430	£41.2m
616	Livingston	Scotland	505	£48.4m
617	Midlothian	Scotland	350	£33.3m
618	Moray	Scotland	300	£28.6m
619	Motherwell and Wishaw	Scotland	480	£45.6m
620	Na h-Eileanan An Iar	Scotland	80	£7.7m
621	North Ayrshire and Arran	Scotland	505	£48.2m
622	North East Fife	Scotland	1,615	£154.1m
623	Ochil and South Perthshire	Scotland	400	£38.1m
624	Orkney and Shetland	Scotland	90	£8.8m
625	Paisley and Renfrewshire North	Scotland	565	£54.0m
626	Paisley and Renfrewshire South	Scotland	665	£63.7m
627	Perth and North Perthshire	Scotland	425	£40.8m
628	Ross, Skye and Lochaber	Scotland	155	£15.0m
629	Rutherglen and Hamilton West	Scotland	545	£52.1m
630	Stirling	Scotland	1,185	£113.3m

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Table 5 Continued

#	Parliamentary constituency	Region	# of 1st-year students	Net impact
631	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	Scotland	365	£34.7m
632	West Dunbartonshire	Scotland	515	£49.0m
633	Belfast East	Northern Ireland	485	£36.5m
634	Belfast North	Northern Ireland	600	£45.2m
635	Belfast South	Northern Ireland	2,180	£164.5m
636	Belfast West	Northern Ireland	690	£52.1m
637	East Antrim	Northern Ireland	695	£52.6m
638	East Londonderry	Northern Ireland	845	£63.8m
639	Fermanagh & South Tyrone	Northern Ireland	555	£41.9m
640	Foyle	Northern Ireland	870	£65.8m
641	Lagan Valley	Northern Ireland	530	£40.2m
642	Mid Ulster	Northern Ireland	675	£50.9m
643	Newry & Armagh	Northern Ireland	670	£50.7m
644	North Antrim	Northern Ireland	550	£41.4m
645	North Down	Northern Ireland	450	£33.8m
646	South Antrim	Northern Ireland	525	£39.7m
647	South Down	Northern Ireland	645	£48.6m
648	Strangford	Northern Ireland	455	£34.2m
649	Upper Bann	Northern Ireland	670	£50.6m
650	West Tyrone	Northern Ireland	530	£40.2m

Note: The number of students is rounded to the nearest 5, and total values are rounded to the nearest £0.1 million. All estimates are presented in 2021/22 prices and discounted to reflect net present values. ***Source: London Economics' analysis***

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