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

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

July 2026

Foreword

International students are an integral part of the UK's world-class higher education sector; they enrich our campuses, strengthen our communities and create lifelong links between the UK and countries around the world. They also make a substantial economic contribution, helping to sustain institutions, support jobs, and generate growth in every part of the country.

This report, the latest in a series of studies commissioned by the Higher Education Policy Institute (HEPI) and Kaplan International Pathways, provides the most up-to-date assessment of the economic benefits and costs associated with international higher education students in the UK. The findings are striking – the analysis estimates that the 2024/25 cohort of international students will generate a net economic benefit of £40.4 billion for the UK over the course of their studies. The benefits are not confined to a handful of university towns or major cities. They are spread across every nation and region of the UK, with the average benefit to the UK per parliamentary constituency standing at around £62 million (the equivalent of £580 for every resident).

These figures reinforce a conclusion that has emerged consistently from previous editions of this work: international students make a positive contribution wherever they study and live. For the UK Government to deliver on its ambitious growth agenda, including the plans outlined in the International Education Strategy, international students must play an important role in both direct economic benefits and as a global talent pipeline.

At the same time, the report highlights a more challenging trend. Although the number of international students remains higher than it was in 2021/22, recruitment has fallen from its post-pandemic peak. If 2022/23 student numbers had been sustained in 2024/25, the net impact would have been approximately £2.9bn higher. This is equivalent to 23,300 fewer FTE jobs supported by international students in 2024/25 than in 2022/23. In a period when policymakers are rightly focused on growth, productivity, and regional prosperity, this finding deserves careful consideration.

More widely, the 'Big Four' study destinations (the US, the UK, Australia and Canada) have become the 'Big Fourteen', and all indicators point towards ambitious international students having even more choice in the future. In the current period of increasing competition, this report provides strong evidence that the UK's higher education sector is losing its global competitive standing as talented students choose other options for their studies.

We are grateful to the team at London Economics for their rigorous analysis and to all those who contributed data and expertise to the project. We hope this report informs a constructive and evidence-based discussion about the future of international education in the UK, with a more consistent and welcoming environment for all students.

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Executive Summary

With **685,565** international students studying at higher education providers (HEPs) across the United Kingdom – equivalent to almost a quarter (**24%**) of all higher education (HE) students in 2024/25 – international students contribute significantly to the UK's economic and social prosperity.

In light of recent changes to the Government's immigration policy, including restrictions on bringing dependants from January 2024 and the planned reduction in the length of the Graduate visa from January 2027, London Economics was commissioned by the **Higher Education Policy Institute** (HEPI), and **Kaplan International Pathways** to update our previous analysis of the **benefits** and **costs** to the UK economy associated with international students. Following three previous studies estimating these impacts for 2015/16, 2018/19 and 2021/22,[1] **this new analysis focuses on the cohort of international students who started higher education qualifications in the UK in 2024/25**. This was the first full academic year following the removal of postgraduate taught students' right to bring their dependants to the UK (i.e. the 'dependants ban', which became effective in January 2024).

Key findings

- The **total net impact** on the UK economy of the 2024/25 cohort of international student entrants (ca. **404,500** students) was estimated at **£40.4bn** across the duration of their studies.
- The estimated total benefit to the UK economy was approximately **£45.1bn** (including **£23.4bn** of direct benefit and **£21.7bn** of indirect and induced benefit), while the estimated total costs were **£4.7bn**. This implies a benefit-to-cost ratio of **9.7**.
- The **net economic impact per student** was estimated to be ca. **£100,000** per international student. In other words, **every 10 international students generate £1m worth of net economic impact for the UK economy over the duration of their studies**.
- Reflecting the **7%** increase in the number of first-year international students coming to the UK between 2021/22 and 2024/25, the net economic impact

[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/; 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/Main-Report.pdf; and London Economics (2023), 'The benefits and costs of international higher education students to the UK economy', available at https://www.hepi.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Full-Report-Benefits-and-costs-of-international-students.pdf.

has increased in real terms[2] from **£36.3bn** for the 2021/22 cohort to **£40.4bn** for the 2024/25 cohort (on a like-for-like basis).[3] This equates to an **11%** (**£4.1bn**) increase in real terms.

- The number of international first-year students coming to the UK peaked (at **459,200** students) in 2022/23, and has declined by approximately **12%** since then. If 2022/23 or 2023/24 student numbers had been sustained in 2024/25, the net impact would have been approximately **£2.9bn** (**7%**) or **£1.0bn** (**3%**) higher, respectively. This is equivalent to there being **23,300** fewer FTE jobs supported by international students in 2024/25 compared to 2022/23.
- The economic impact is spread across the entire UK, with international students making an average **£62m net economic contribution to the UK economy per parliamentary constituency** across the duration of their studies. This is equivalent to approximately **£580** 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.

[2] I.e., adjusted for inflation between 2021/22 and 2024/25.

[3] Alongside several other methodological improvements, in this study, we have refined and updated the economic multipliers that are used to capture the total direct, indirect, and induced economic benefits from international students. The new multipliers are more up-to-date, robust, and substantially lower than those used in our previous studies, so, to provide a more like-for-like comparison, we modelled what the 2021/22 results would have been had we used the updated multipliers (i.e. we update the 2021/22 results using the revised (lower) multipliers).

There are a number of benefits that were **not** considered as part of this analysis, predominantly due to 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, where applicable) while in employment in the UK – during and/or after their studies[4];
- 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
- 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).[5]

Level of analysis

In addition to the total UK-wide impact, we linked international students to the region and parliamentary constituency of their term-term address.[6] This allows us to understand the contribution to the UK economy originating at a **regional and**

[4] 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). In addition, see London Economics (2024), 'The Exchequer benefits and costs associated with the Graduate Route visa' (available at https://www.hepi.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/The-Exchequer-benefits-and-costs-associated-with-the-Graduate-Route-visa.pdf) for an analysis of the Exchequer benefits and costs associated with the Graduate Route visa in the 2022/23 tax year.

[5] While two of 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.

[6] Our previous studies linked students to the (main campus) location of the higher education provider they attended.

parliamentary constituency level. As a key methodological improvement for this study, for the first time here, we have used (unpublished) HESA/JISC data on international students' term-time addresses, which provides a **much more accurate account of where international students live than was previously possible**.

The 2024/25 cohort of international students

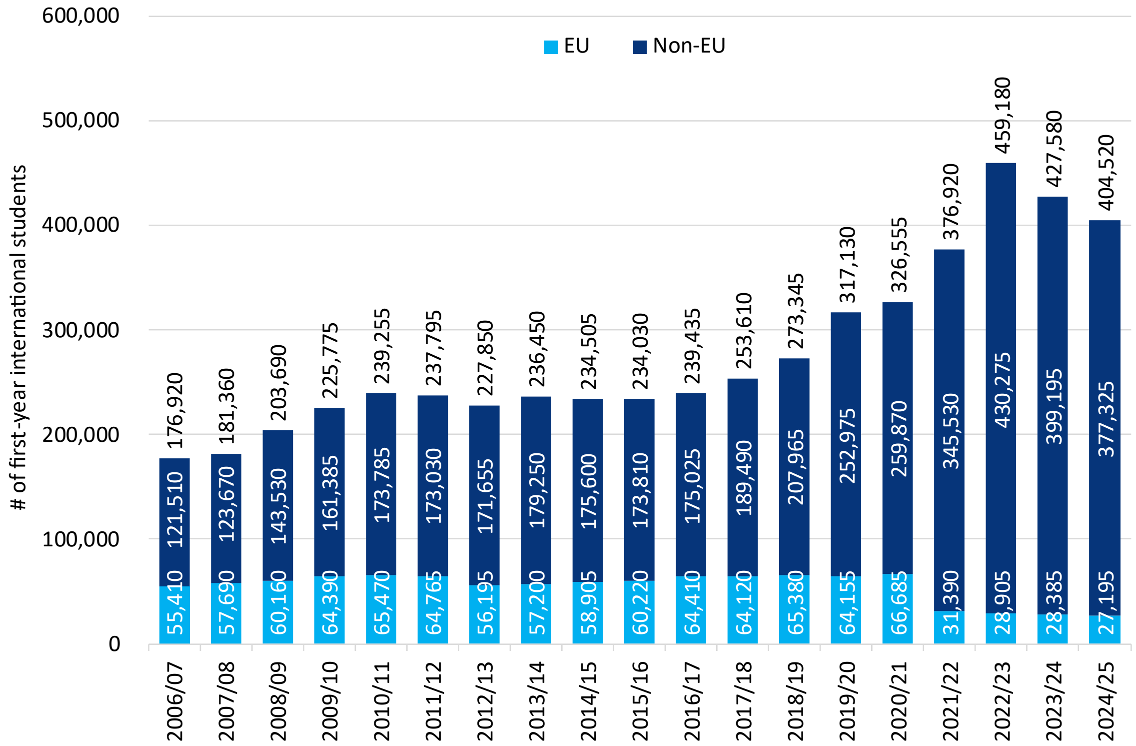
The analysis focuses on the aggregate economic benefits and costs to the **UK economy** associated with the approximately **404,500** international first-year students who *commenced* their higher education studies in the UK in 2024/25. We take account of the total impacts associated with these students **over the entire duration of their study in the UK** (adjusted for completion rates). In other words, this approach 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 HE study since 2006/07. Reflecting the attractiveness of the UK higher education offer, the number of first-year international students increased from approximately **177,000** students at the start of the period to a peak of **404,500** in 2024/25. This represents an overall **129%** increase since 2006/07 (i.e., a more than doubling since 2006/07). However, the number of international student entrants has declined substantially since its post-pandemic peak of **459,200** in 2022/23, with a decrease of around **54,500** students (**12%**) over the last two academic years, driven by key immigration policy changes[7] as well as increased international competition.

[7] E.g., including the removal of the right for postgraduate taught students to bring their dependants to the UK, effective from January 2024. See Home Office (2024), 'Tough government action on student visas comes into effect', available at https://www.gov.uk/government/news/tough-government-action-on-student-visas-comes-into-effect; and Migration Observatory (2025), 'Student migration to the UK', available at: https://migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk/resources/briefings/student-migration-to-the-uk/ for further information.

Figure 1 International first-year students enrolled in UK HE, 2006/07 to 2024/25



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 data

Domicile

Approximately **93%** (**377,300**) of international first-year students in 2024/25 were domiciled outside the EU (a **9%** *increase* since 2021/22), with only **7%** (**27,200**) domiciled within the EU (a **13%** *decline* since 2021/22). The number of EU students has decreased by a total of **59%** since 2020/21, as, from 2021/22 onwards, most EU students without settled status starting HE qualifications in the UK require a student visa and are no longer eligible to pay 'home' fees or receive public tuition fee support.

In terms of the specific **non-EU** countries with the greatest number of students coming to the UK, **India** is the largest source country of students to the UK in 2024/25, having overtaken China since our previous study in 2021/22. In 2024/25, approximately **95,000** first-year students from India entered UK higher education, compared with **93,600** from **China. Pakistan** was the next largest source country, with **34,400** first-year students enrolled in 2024/25, representing a **108%** increase since 2021/22.[8]

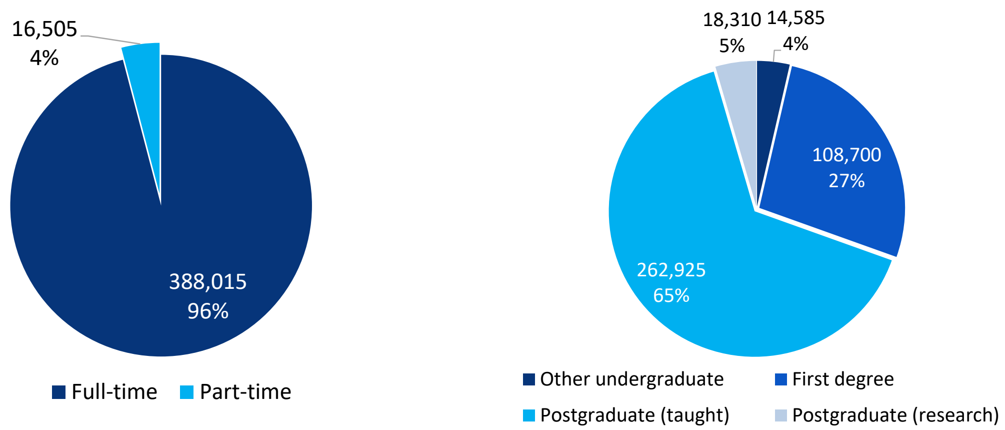
Meanwhile, the country providing the greatest number of **EU** domiciled first-year students in 2024/25 was **Ireland,** with **4,100** students coming to the United Kingdom, followed by **France** (**3,700**) and **Germany** (**3,500**). Compared to 2021/22, there has been a decline in the number of first-year students from *all* major EU contributor countries.

Level and mode

In terms of study mode, most international students in the cohort (**96%**) were studying on a full-time basis, with only **4%** of students undertaking qualifications on a part-time basis.

Considering the level of study undertaken, **65%** (**262,900**) of students in the cohort were undertaking **taught postgraduate degrees**, with a further **18,300** students (**5%**) undertaking **postgraduate research degrees**. Around **123,300** students (**31%**) were engaged in undergraduate qualifications, of which **108,700** (**27%**) were undertaking **first degrees** and **14,600** (**4%**) were enrolled in **other undergraduate qualifications**.

Figure 2 International first-year students enrolled in UK HE in 2024/25, by level and mode



Note: All student numbers are rounded to the nearest 5. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
Source: London Economics' analysis of HESA data

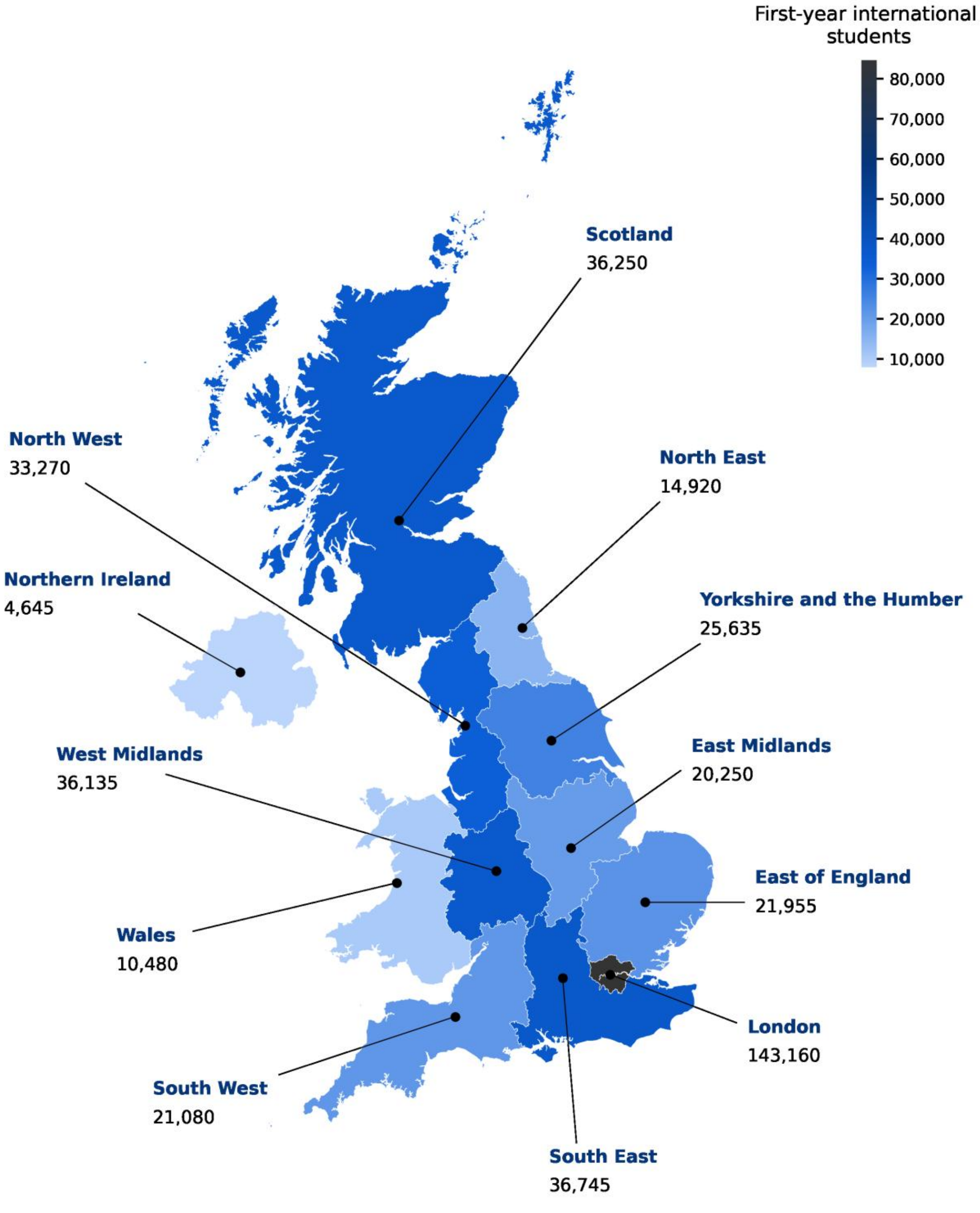
[8] There were **16,500** first-year students from Pakistan enrolled in UK institutions in 2021/22.

Location of study

As in 2021/22, international students in the 2024/25 cohort are spread across the entire UK (see Figure 3), though with a high concentration in London. In England, there were approximately **143,200** first-year students living in London[9], followed by **36,700** living in the South East. Demonstrating the spread of international students across England, there were a further **36,100** students living in the West Midlands, **33,300** in the North West, **25,600** in Yorkshire and the Humber, **22,000** in the East of England, **21,100** in the South West, **20,300** in the East Midlands and **14,900** in the North East. In relation to the other UK home nations, there were **36,300** international first-year students living in Scotland, **10,500** in Wales, and **4,600** in Northern Ireland.

[9] Again, for the first time here, this is based on HESA data on international students' exact term-time addresses. In other words, the analysis is now able to take account of satellite campuses (e.g. in relation to students who are studying at a London-based satellite campus of a provider whose main campus is located elsewhere in the UK).

Figure 3 Estimated number of international first-year students in 2024/25 by region of term-time address



Note: All student numbers are rounded to the nearest 5. The number of students by term-time address is partially imputed due to missing data.
Source: London Economics' analysis of (unpublished) HESA data, Office for National Statistics (licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0) and OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2026.

Economic benefits associated with international students

Combining the direct, indirect, and induced economic benefits of the tuition fee, non-fee and visitor income from international students in the 2024/25 cohort, the average (gross) benefit to the UK economy per international student was estimated at approximately **£111,000** over the duration of their studies. This varies by level of study, with **postgraduate research** students generating the highest average benefit of **£205,000** per student, and **other undergraduate** students yielding the lowest at **£70,000**. This difference is driven by the difference in study duration, where postgraduate research courses are typically much longer than other undergraduate courses.[10]

Table 1 Direct and total benefits associated with the 2024/25 cohort, by level of study

Level of study	£ per student		Total, £bn	
	Direct	Total	Direct	Total
Other undergraduate	£36,000	**£70,000**	£0.5bn	**£1.0bn**
First degree	£99,000	**£191,000**	£10.7bn	**£20.8bn**
Postgraduate (taught)	£39,000	**£74,000**	£10.2bn	**£19.5bn**
Postgraduate (research)	£107,000	**£205,000**	£2.0bn	**£3.8bn**
Average	**£58,000**	**£111,000**		
Total			**£23.4bn**	**£45.1bn**

Note: Values per student (weighted by the relevant student populations) are rounded to the nearest £1,000, and total values are rounded to the nearest £0.1 billion. All estimates are presented in 2024/25 prices and discounted to reflect net present values. Totals may not sum due to rounding.
Source: London Economics' analysis

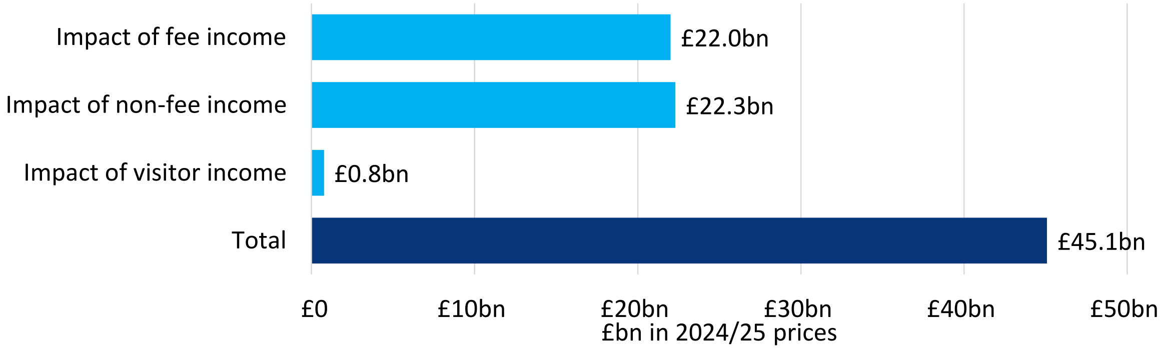
Aggregating across the entire 2024/25 cohort of first-year students, the total benefits of the cohort to the UK economy were estimated at approximately **£45.1bn**, of which **£22.0bn** is generated by fee income, **£22.3bn** by non-fee income and the remaining **£0.8bn** generated by visitor income (see Figure 4). The total of **£45.1bn** includes **£23.4bn** of direct impact – i.e. the level of fee, non-fee, and visitor income associated with the cohort – while the remaining **£21.7bn** capture the indirect and induced effects (i.e. supply chain and employee spending impacts) associated with this income.

These benefits can also be expressed in terms of the **number of full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs supported** by the direct, indirect and induced impacts of tuition fee, non-fee and visitor income on the UK economy associated with international students. In total, international students in the 2024/25 cohort supported approximately

[10] Course durations are modelled at three years for full-time postgraduate research students and one year for other undergraduate students.

287,300 FTE jobs in the UK, which is equivalent to around **7 FTE jobs for every 10 international students**.

Figure 4 Total benefits associated with the 2024/25 cohort, by type of benefit



Note: Values are rounded to the nearest £0.1 billion. All estimates are presented in 2024/25 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

Our analysis focuses on the public purse costs of hosting international students in relation to the provision of general public services to students and their dependants joining them in the UK. For example, this includes the cost of public health services, education provision for child dependants, public order and safety, and a range of other public services.

The average public service costs to the Exchequer per international student in the 2024/25 cohort were estimated at approximately **£12,000** (see Table 2). This again varies by level of study, with **postgraduate research** students representing the highest Exchequer cost of **£43,000** per student, and **other undergraduate** and **taught postgraduate** students both yielding the lowest at **£7,000**. This difference is driven both by the difference in study duration and the fact that postgraduate research students (in contrast to students at all other levels) are still able to bring their dependants to the UK.[11]

Aggregating across the 2024/25 cohort of first-year students, the total public cost associated with these international students and their dependants was estimated to be **£4.7bn**. Of this total, approximately **£2.1bn** is associated with supporting undergraduate students, with the remaining **£2.6bn** associated with providing public services to postgraduate students and their dependants (in the case of postgraduate research students only). Within the total of **£4.7bn**, the cost of public service provision for students themselves stands at **£4.2bn**, whereas the costs of provision

[11] Course durations are modelled at three years for full-time postgraduate research students and one year for other undergraduate and postgraduate taught students.

for (postgraduate research) students' adult and child dependants stand at only **£0.5bn** (i.e., around 10% of the total public cost).

Table 2 Public costs associated with the 2024/25 cohort, by level of study

Level of study	£ per student	Total, £bn
Other undergraduate	£7,000	£0.1bn
First degree	£18,000	£2.0bn
Postgraduate (taught)	£7,000	£1.8bn
Postgraduate (research)	£43,000	£0.8bn
Average	**£12,000**	
Total		**£4.7bn**

Note: Values per student (weighted by the relevant student populations) are rounded to the nearest £1,000, and total values are rounded to the nearest £0.1 billion. All estimates are presented in 2024/25 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

Deducting the costs from the benefits, the average **net economic impact** per student in the 2024/25 cohort was estimated at **£100,000** (see Table 3). In other words, every **10** international students generate **£1m worth of net economic impact for the UK economy** over the duration of their studies. By study level, the average net impact per undergraduate student was approximately **£160,000**, with the comparable estimate for postgraduate students standing at **£73,000**.

Table 3 Net impact per student associated with the 2024/25 cohort, by level of study

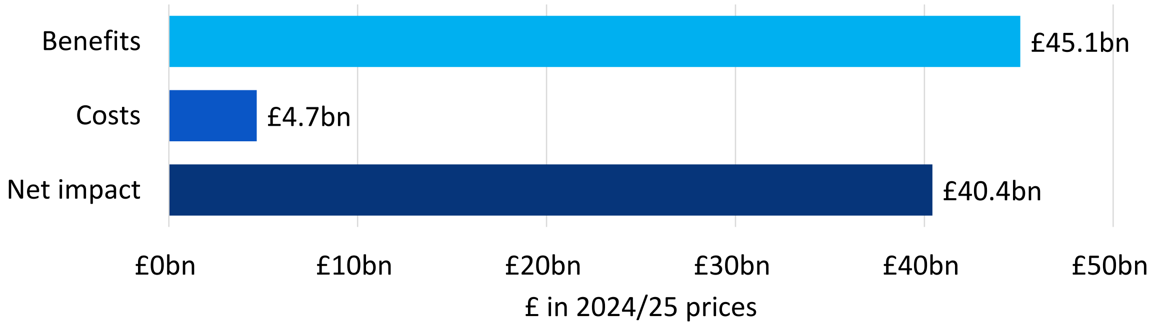
Level of study	Economic benefits	Public costs	Net impact
Other undergraduate	£70,000	£7,000	**£62,000**
First degree	£191,000	£18,000	**£173,000**
All undergraduate students	**£177,000**	**£17,000**	**£160,000**
Postgraduate (taught)	£74,000	£7,000	**£67,000**
Postgraduate (research)	£205,000	£43,000	**£162,000**
All postgraduate students	**£83,000**	**£9,000**	**£73,000**
All students	**£111,000**	**£12,000**	**£100,000**

Note: Values per student are rounded to the nearest £1,000. All estimates are presented in 2024/25 prices and discounted to reflect net present values. Totals may not sum due to rounding.
Source: London Economics' analysis

Expressed in terms of **benefit-to-cost ratios**, dividing the average economic benefit per international student (**£111,000**) by the corresponding public costs (**£12,000**), the analysis suggests a benefit-to-cost ratio of approximately **9.7** associated with hosting international students at UK HE providers, with the ratio standing at **10.6** for undergraduate students and **9.0** for postgraduate students. [12,13]

Aggregating across the total cohort of first-year international students enrolled with UK HEPs in the 2024/25 academic year, **the total net impact of international students on the UK economy was estimated to be £40.4bn** (see Figure 5).

Figure 5 Net impact associated with the 2024/25 cohort



Note: Values are rounded to the nearest £0.1 billion. All estimates are presented in 2024/25 prices and discounted to reflect net present values. Totals may not sum due to rounding.
Source: London Economics' analysis

Change in net impact since 2021/22

In Figure 6, we present a comparison of the net economic contribution associated with the 2021/22 and 2024/25 cohorts of international students. As a key methodological improvement in this iteration of the study, we have updated the economic multipliers that are applied to estimate indirect and induced effects of the UK exports income generated by international students. In our previous analyses, we used multipliers based on an external study for the 2014/15 academic year.[14] Instead, for this new analysis based on the 2024/25 academic year, we have used multipliers from our own multi-regional Input-Output model (for 2023), which are more up-to-date and robust.

These updated multipliers are substantially lower than the multipliers used in the previous study (with the average multiplier decreasing from **2.49** to **2.01** for fee income, from **2.09** to **1.85** for non-fee income, and from **1.92** to **1.85** for visitor spending). As a result, it is not appropriate to directly compare these results to those presented in our previous studies. Instead, to provide a more like-for-like comparison, we modelled what the 2021/22 results would be with the updated multipliers. This like-for-like comparison (i.e., if the new multipliers had been used in

[12] Benefit to cost ratios are calculated based on unrounded per-student figures.
[13] The average is weighted by the number students in the 2024/25 cohort by domicile.
[14] Based on a study undertaken by Oxford Economics (2017), 'The economic impact of UK universities, 2014-15', available at https://oeservices.oxfordeconomics.com/publication/open/287012.

the 2021/22 study) suggests that the net economic impact has increased in real terms, from **£36.3bn** for the 2021/22 cohort to **£40.4bn** for the 2024/25 cohort. This equates to an **11%** (**£4.1bn**) increase in real terms.[15]

Figure 6 Net impact associated with the 2021/22 and 2024/25 cohorts

Note: All estimates are presented in 2024/25 prices, discounted to net present values, and rounded to the nearest £0.1bn. 2021/22 values have been updated to use the same economic multipliers as the 2024/25 study. Estimates might not add up to totals due to rounding.
Source: London Economics' analysis

Economic loss from the recent drop in international students

Although there were more in international first-year students coming to the UK in 2024/25 than in 2021/22, the number has declined by approximately **12%** (**54,660**) since 2022/23 (and by **5%** (**23,060**) since 2023/24). To illustrate the effect of this drop in student numbers, we assessed what the net impact would have been in 2024/25 if the higher 2022/23 student numbers had been sustained – i.e. the effective **economic loss associated with the drop in student numbers**. The analysis suggests that the net impact for the 2024/25 cohort would have been **£2.9bn** (**7%**) higher (**£43.3bn** vs. **£40.4bn**) without the recent drop in student numbers. This change in net impact is equivalent to **23,300** FTE jobs. In other words, the economic loss

[15] Using the old (higher) multipliers, the net economic impact for the 2021/22 cohort would instead be £37.4bn (see London Economics (2023), 'The benefits and costs of international higher education students to the UK economy', available at https://www.hepi.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Full-Report-Benefits-and-costs-of-international-students.pdf), which is equivalent to £43.9bn in 2024/25 prices.

associated with the decline in international students – driven predominantly by recent immigration policy changes – was estimated at **£2.9bn** for the 2024/25 cohort alone.

Net impact by parliamentary constituency

Table 4 summarises the average net impact per parliamentary constituency, by UK region. On average, international students in the 2024/25 cohort make a **£62m net economic contribution to the UK economy per constituency**. This is equivalent to **£580** per member of the resident population.

As noted above, for the first time, the analysis here uses data on international students' actual term-time addresses, to provide a **much more accurate account of where international students live (i.e. a much more robust breakdown by parliamentary constituency) than was previously possible**. The average impact was highest for constituencies in **London** (with an average net impact of **£181 million** per constituency, equivalent to **£1,440** per resident). This was followed by an average impact per resident in the **North East** and **West Midlands** of **£520** and **£510** respectively; between **£410** and **£480** per resident in the **North West**, **Yorkshire and the Humber** and **Scotland**; between **£300** and **£390** in the **East of England**, **Wales**, **South East**, **South West** and **East Midlands**; and **£270** in **Northern Ireland**.

Table 4 Average net impact per parliamentary constituency based on students' term-time address, by region

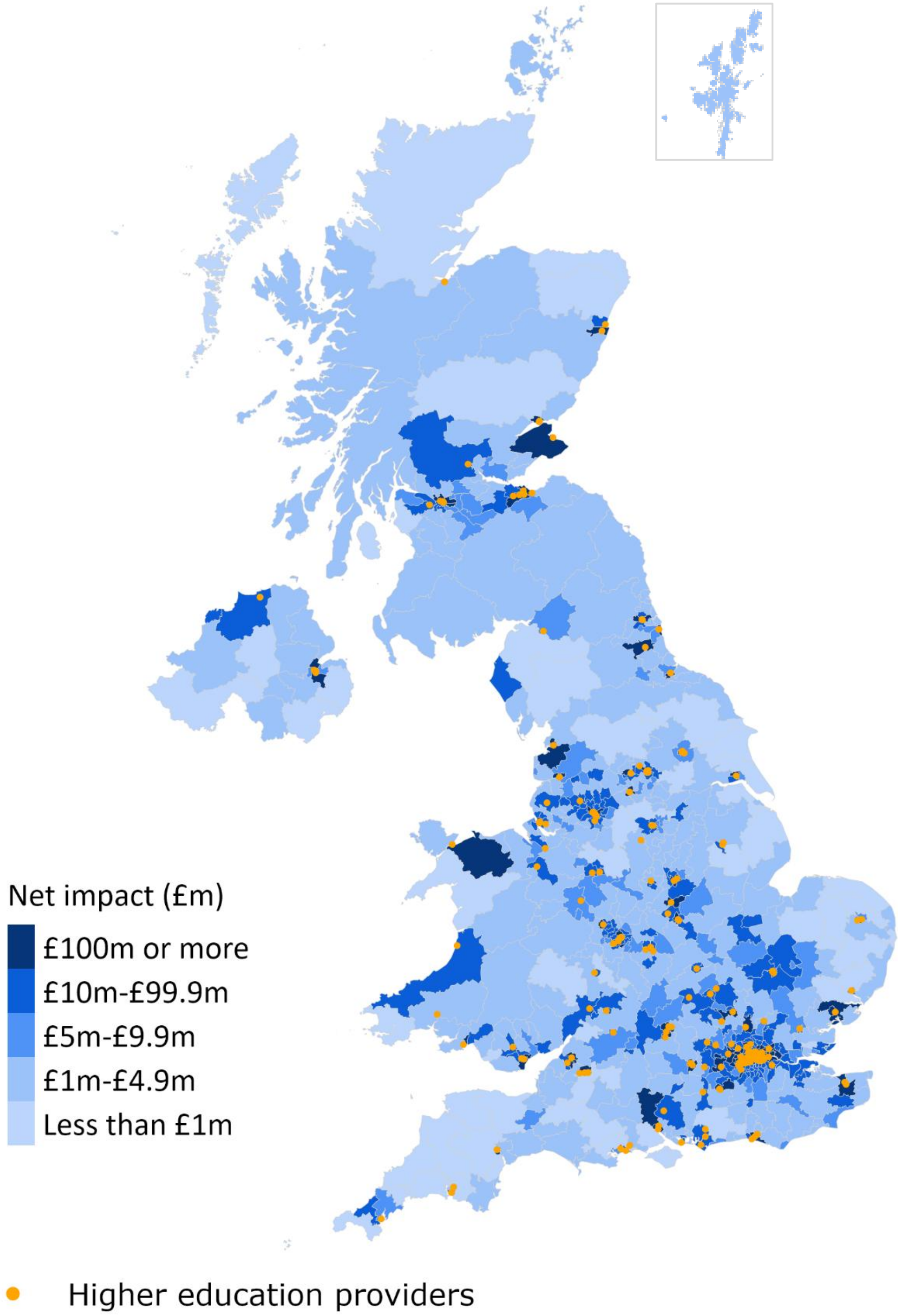
Region of student term-time address	# of int'l 1st year students	Benefits	Costs	Net impact	
				Total	Per resident
East of England	360	£40m	£4m	**£36m**	**£300**
East Midlands	430	£50m	£4m	**£46m**	**£390**
London	1,910	£205m	£23m	**£181m**	**£1,440**
North East	555	£67m	£6m	**£60m**	**£520**
North West	455	£55m	£6m	**£49m**	**£410**
South East	405	£46m	£4m	**£42m**	**£380**
South West	365	£46m	£4m	**£42m**	**£390**
West Midlands	635	£72m	£7m	**£66m**	**£510**
Yorkshire & the Humber	475	£54m	£5m	**£49m**	**£440**
Wales	330	£39m	£4m	**£35m**	**£330**
Scotland	635	£59m	£8m	**£51m**	**£480**
Northern Ireland	260	£35m	£4m	**£31m**	**£270**
Average	**620**	**£69m**	**£7m**	**£62m**	**£580**

Note: Student numbers 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 2024/25 prices and discounted to reflect net present values. Estimates of the total resident population by parliamentary

constituency were based on mid-2024 population data published by Nomis, National Records of Scotland, and NISRA.
Source: London Economics' analysis

In terms of each individual parliamentary constituency (see Figure 7), as with the 2021/22 cohort, there are constituencies in almost all UK regions that benefit significantly from international students, with constituencies from 9 regions featuring in the top 20 in terms of total UK impact, and constituencies from all regions featuring in the top 40. Due to the increased accuracy of the constituency breakdown (which is now based on information on international students' actual term-time addresses), there is now a much higher concentration of international students in specific constituencies. Therefore, the estimated net impacts for the top 20 constituencies are now substantially larger than in our previous studies.

Figure 7 Net impact on the UK economy associated with the 2024/25 cohort, by parliamentary constituency



Note: All estimates are presented in 2024/25 prices and discounted to reflect net present values. Orange dots represent the 244 higher education providers that recorded at least 5 non-UK (entrant and continuing) HE students in the 2024/25 (see HESA (2026), 'Higher Education Student Data', available at https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis/students). The location is based on provider campus data (see HESA (2026), 'Provider campus data', available at https://www.hesa.ac.uk/collection/provider-tools/campus_data), with the main campus or 'entire HEP' location used where available. Otherwise, when this is not available, the location is based on a provider's registered address.

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 2026.

Table 5 presents the results for the 20 parliamentary constituencies with the highest net impact on the UK economy associated with international students in the 2024/25 cohort. International students living in **Holborn and St Pancras** (Sir Keir Starmer's constituency) now make the largest total contribution to the UK economy, standing at **£1.20bn** (**£10,700** per resident), followed by **Coventry South** (**£1.02bn**, **£7,730** per resident). Previously, in 2021/22 (using the new 2024 constituencies[16]), **Leeds Central and Headingley** generated the highest impact, but now ranks third (**£833m**, **£7,190** per resident).

The other constituencies in the top 10 where international students make the greatest contribution to the UK economy are **Cities of London and Westminster** (**£813m**, **£6,190**), **Birmingham Ladywood** (**£811m**, **£4,860**), **Manchester Rusholme** (**£806m**, **£6,660**), **Bristol Central** (**£643m**, **£6,360**), **Islington South and Finsbury** (**£628m**, **£5,170**), **Bethnal Green and Stepney** (**£626m**, **£4,650**), and **Liverpool Riverside** (**£620m**, **£4,710**).

There are constituencies from almost all UK regions represented in the top 20 list, with **Cambridge** (East of England) contributing **£536m** (**£4,210**); **Oxford West and Abingdon** (South East) contributing **£470m** (**£4,290**); **Glasgow North** (Scotland) contributing **£467m** (**£3,980**); and **Newcastle upon Tyne Central and West** (North East) contributing **£464m** (**£3,300**).

[16] See Higher Education Policy Institute (2024), 'New constituency-level data prove the value of international students to the UK', available at https://www.hepi.ac.uk/2024/06/20/new-constituency-level-data-prove-the-value-of-international-students-to-the-uk/ for the updated constituency-level results for the 2021/22 academic year.

Table 5 Net impact on the UK economy associated with the 2024/25 cohort, top 20 constituencies (ranked by total net impact)

Rank	Parliamentary constituency	# of int'l 1st year students	Benefits	Costs	Net impact	
					Total	Per resident
1	Holborn and St Pancras	**11,530**	£1,353m	£156m	**£1,196m**	**£10,700**
2	Coventry South	**9,700**	£1,118m	£97m	**£1,021m**	**£7,730**
3	Leeds Central and Headingley	**7,860**	£912m	£79m	**£833m**	**£7,190**
4	Cities of London and Westminster	**7,960**	£916m	£103m	**£813m**	**£6,190**
5	Birmingham Ladywood	**8,230**	£891m	£79m	**£811m**	**£4,860**
6	Manchester Rusholme	**7,215**	£892m	£86m	**£806m**	**£6,660**
7	Bristol Central	**5,860**	£704m	£61m	**£643m**	**£6,360**
8	Islington South and Finsbury	**6,395**	£709m	£81m	**£628m**	**£5,170**
9	Bethnal Green and Stepney	**6,720**	£705m	£79m	**£626m**	**£4,650**
10	Liverpool Riverside	**5,270**	£685m	£65m	**£620m**	**£4,710**
11	Stratford and Bow	**6,615**	£652m	£73m	**£579m**	**£4,190**
12	Manchester Central	**5,425**	£632m	£61m	**£571m**	**£4,110**
13	Sheffield Central	**5,665**	£610m	£54m	**£556m**	**£5,590**
14	East Ham	**6,340**	£620m	£67m	**£553m**	**£4,050**
15	Cambridge	**4,875**	£604m	£69m	**£536m**	**£4,210**
16	Oxford West and Abingdon	**4,615**	£532m	£62m	**£470m**	**£4,290**
17	Glasgow North	**6,150**	£534m	£67m	**£467m**	**£3,980**
18	Newcastle upon Tyne Central and West	**4,610**	£512m	£48m	**£464m**	**£3,300**
19	Exeter	**4,115**	£488m	£43m	**£445m**	**£4,200**
20	Vauxhall and Camberwell Green	**4,600**	£491m	£55m	**£436m**	**£4,110**
Average (all constituencies)		**620**	**£69m**	**£7m**	**£62m**	**£580**

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 2024/25 prices and discounted to reflect net present values.

Source: London Economics' analysis

Benefits and costs of international HE students

Analysis for the 2024/25 cohort

£40.4bn net economic impact

Total net impact on the UK economy of the 2024/25 cohort of international student entrants (ca. 404,500 students) throughout their studies.

£45.1bn gross benefits

£4.7bn public costs

£100,000 per student

The net economic impact per international student was estimated at £100,000.

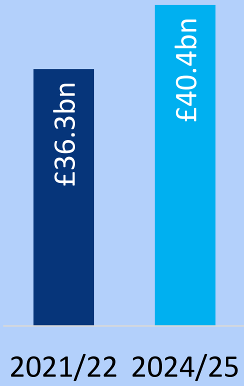
Hence, every 10 international students generate £1m of net impact for the UK.

£1m

£4.1bn increase

The net economic impact has increased in real terms from £36.3bn for the 2021/22 cohort to £40.4bn for the 2024/25 cohort (on a like-for-like basis).

This equates to £4.1bn (11%) increase in real terms.



12% decline in students since 2022/23

Due to recent immigration policy changes, the number of international first-year students coming to the UK has declined by 12% since 2022/23.

£2.9bn decline in impact

If 2022/23 student numbers had been sustained, the net impact would have been £2.9bn higher in 2024/25.

9.7 Benefit-to-cost ratio

£62m per constituency

International students make an average £62m net economic contribution to the UK economy per parliamentary constituency. This equates to £580 per resident.

Top 10 constituencies

	Constituency	Impact on UK
1	Holborn and St Pancras	£1,196m
2	Coventry South	£1,021m
3	Leeds Central and Headingley	£833m
4	Cities of London and Westminster	£813m
5	Birmingham Ladywood	£811m
6	Manchester Rusholme	£806m
7	Bristol Central	£643m
8	Islington South and Finsbury	£628m
9	Bethnal Green and Stepney	£626m
10	Liverpool Riverside	£620m

The economic impact is spread across entire UK.

The top constituency in terms of impact is Holborn and St Pancras, followed by Coventry South and Leeds and Central Headingley.

Table 6 Net impact on the UK economy of international students, by parliamentary constituency of residence

#	Parliamentary constituency	Region	# of 1st-year students	Net impact
1	Aldershot	South East	380	£45.2m
2	Aldridge-Brownhills	West Midlands	35	£3.8m
3	Altrincham and Sale West	North West	40	£3.5m
4	Amber Valley	East Midlands	10	£1.1m
5	Arundel and South Downs	South East	15	£1.0m
6	Ashfield	East Midlands	35	£3.7m
7	Ashford	South East	95	£10.3m
8	Ashton-under-Lyne	North West	180	£14.8m
9	Aylesbury	South East	125	£10.8m
10	Banbury	South East	55	£6.1m
11	Barking	London	2,630	£237.5m
12	Barnsley North	Yorkshire and the Humber	20	£1.6m
13	Barnsley South	Yorkshire and the Humber	40	£3.2m
14	Barrow and Furness	North West	10	£1.3m
15	Basildon and Billericay	East of England	135	£12.2m
16	Basingstoke	South East	90	£10.1m
17	Bassetlaw	East Midlands	15	£1.4m
18	Bath	South West	2,240	£278.0m
19	Battersea	London	2,760	£253.2m
20	Beaconsfield	South East	105	£10.3m
21	Beckenham and Penge	London	130	£11.0m
22	Bedford	East of England	250	£24.5m
23	Bermondsey and Old Southwark	London	4,255	£435.0m
24	Bethnal Green and Stepney	London	6,720	£625.7m
25	Beverley and Holderness	Yorkshire and the Humber	10	£0.9m
26	Bexhill and Battle	South East	15	£1.1m
27	Bexleyheath and Crayford	London	445	£46.7m
28	Bicester and Woodstock	South East	50	£5.2m
29	Birkenhead	North West	130	£12.1m
30	Birmingham Edgbaston	West Midlands	2,290	£224.1m
31	Birmingham Erdington	West Midlands	575	£58.5m
32	Birmingham Hall Green and Moseley	West Midlands	775	£71.3m
33	Birmingham Hodge Hill and Solihull North	West Midlands	515	£47.7m
34	Birmingham Ladywood	West Midlands	8,230	£811.3m
35	Birmingham Northfield	West Midlands	130	£11.7m
36	Birmingham Perry Barr	West Midlands	1,065	£107.9m
37	Birmingham Selly Oak	West Midlands	3,040	£323.6m
38	Birmingham Yardley	West Midlands	615	£60.0m
39	Bishop Auckland	North East	15	£1.7m
40	Blackburn	North West	150	£15.0m

Note: The number of students is rounded to the nearest 5, and total values are rounded to the nearest £0.1 million. Values are suppressed when figures are based on fewer than 10 students. All estimates are presented in 2024/25 prices and discounted to reflect net present values. ***Source: London Economics' analysis***

Table 6 Continued

#	Parliamentary constituency	Region	# of 1st-year students	Net impact
41	Blackley and Middleton South	North West	550	£49.6m
42	Blackpool North and Fleetwood	North West	<10	£1m-£5m
43	Blackpool South	North West	80	£8.5m
44	Blaydon and Consett	North East	15	£1.7m
45	Blyth and Ashington	North East	25	£2.4m
46	Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	South East	55	£5.9m
47	Bolsover	East Midlands	15	£1.6m
48	Bolton North East	North West	405	£44.7m
49	Bolton South and Walkden	North West	695	£71.1m
50	Bolton West	North West	140	£15.0m
51	Bootle	North West	150	£14.4m
52	Boston and Skegness	East Midlands	25	£2.3m
53	Bournemouth East	South West	330	£32.8m
54	Bournemouth West	South West	1,195	£131.4m
55	Bracknell	South East	55	£5.8m
56	Bradford East	Yorkshire and the Humber	405	£40.2m
57	Bradford South	Yorkshire and the Humber	190	£18.1m
58	Bradford West	Yorkshire and the Humber	1,390	£135.3m
59	Braintree	East of England	30	£3.4m
60	Brent East	London	970	£86.2m
61	Brent West	London	4,605	£433.8m
62	Brentford and Isleworth	London	1,770	£151.9m
63	Brentwood and Ongar	East of England	35	£3.0m
64	Bridgwater	South West	20	£1.6m
65	Bridlington and The Wolds	Yorkshire and the Humber	<10	<£1m
66	Brigg and Immingham	Yorkshire and the Humber	<10	<£1m
67	Brighton Kemptown and Peacehaven	South East	930	£104.7m
68	Brighton Pavilion	South East	2,150	£260.0m
69	Bristol Central	South West	5,860	£643.3m
70	Bristol East	South West	1,220	£128.6m
71	Bristol North East	South West	995	£128.9m
72	Bristol North West	South West	420	£57.4m
73	Bristol South	South West	195	£22.8m
74	Broadland and Fakenham	East of England	<10	<£1m
75	Bromley and Biggin Hill	London	100	£9.0m
76	Bromsgrove	West Midlands	25	£2.3m
77	Broxbourne	East of England	60	£5.8m
78	Broxtowe	East Midlands	295	£31.3m
79	Buckingham and Bletchley	South East	275	£39.4m
80	Burnley	North West	155	£17.9m

Note: The number of students is rounded to the nearest 5, and total values are rounded to the nearest £0.1 million. Values are suppressed when figures are based on fewer than 10 students. All estimates are presented in 2024/25 prices and discounted to reflect net present values.
Source: London Economics' analysis

Table 6 Continued

#	Parliamentary constituency	Region	# of 1st-year students	Net impact
81	Burton and Uttoxeter	West Midlands	80	£7.5m
82	Bury North	North West	115	£11.4m
83	Bury South	North West	180	£16.0m
84	Bury St Edmunds and Stowmarket	East of England	25	£2.2m
85	Calder Valley	Yorkshire and the Humber	20	£2.2m
86	Camborne and Redruth	South West	105	£14.0m
87	Cambridge	East of England	4,875	£535.8m
88	Cannock Chase	West Midlands	20	£2.4m
89	Canterbury	South East	1,995	£207.2m
90	Carlisle	North West	80	£8.6m
91	Carshalton and Wallington	London	210	£19.1m
92	Castle Point	East of England	20	£1.7m
93	Central Devon	South West	<10	<£1m
94	Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	East of England	<10	<£1m
95	Chatham and Aylesford	South East	145	£12.2m
96	Cheadle	North West	55	£5.9m
97	Chelmsford	East of England	480	£46.5m
98	Chelsea and Fulham	London	1,830	£156.1m
99	Cheltenham	South West	230	£28.8m
100	Chesham and Amersham	South East	55	£5.1m
101	Chester North and Neston	North West	965	£97.8m
102	Chester South and Eddisbury	North West	35	£3.6m
103	Chesterfield	East Midlands	30	£2.4m
104	Chichester	South East	110	£14.4m
105	Chingford and Woodford Green	London	290	£27.3m
106	Chippenham	South West	20	£1.7m
107	Chipping Barnet	London	205	£18.0m
108	Chorley	North West	40	£5.3m
109	Christchurch	South West	<10	<£1m
110	Cities of London and Westminster	London	7,960	£812.8m
111	City of Durham	North East	3,585	£426.5m
112	Clacton	East of England	25	£2.1m
113	Clapham and Brixton Hill	London	520	£49.6m
114	Colchester	East of England	960	£102.0m
115	Colne Valley	Yorkshire and the Humber	25	£2.7m
116	Congleton	North West	<10	<£1m
117	Corby and East Northamptonshire	East Midlands	30	£3.4m
118	Coventry East	West Midlands	775	£74.5m
119	Coventry North West	West Midlands	645	£61.0m
120	Coventry South	West Midlands	9,700	£1,021.0m

Note: The number of students is rounded to the nearest 5, and total values are rounded to the nearest £0.1 million. Values are suppressed when figures are based on fewer than 10 students. All estimates are presented in 2024/25 prices and discounted to reflect net present values.
Source: London Economics' analysis

Table 6 Continued

#	Parliamentary constituency	Region	# of 1st-year students	Net impact
121	Cramlington and Killingworth	North East	15	£1.4m
122	Crawley	South East	240	£21.8m
123	Crewe and Nantwich	North West	90	£8.2m
124	Croydon East	London	230	£18.6m
125	Croydon South	London	200	£17.7m
126	Croydon West	London	1,035	£88.4m
127	Dagenham and Rainham	London	1,330	£133.7m
128	Darlington	North East	80	£6.8m
129	Dartford	South East	260	£25.5m
130	Daventry	East Midlands	20	£2.0m
131	Derby North	East Midlands	580	£62.7m
132	Derby South	East Midlands	470	£47.3m
133	Derbyshire Dales	East Midlands	10	£1.1m
134	Dewsbury and Batley	Yorkshire and the Humber	100	£9.6m
135	Didcot and Wantage	South East	40	£4.3m
136	Doncaster Central	Yorkshire and the Humber	155	£13.2m
137	Doncaster East and the Isle of Axholme	Yorkshire and the Humber	20	£1.6m
138	Doncaster North	Yorkshire and the Humber	15	£1.5m
139	Dorking and Horley	South East	50	£4.6m
140	Dover and Deal	South East	30	£3.4m
141	Droitwich and Evesham	West Midlands	<10	<£1m
142	Dudley	West Midlands	160	£17.2m
143	Dulwich and West Norwood	London	310	£26.3m
144	Dunstable and Leighton Buzzard	East of England	105	£9.6m
145	Ealing Central and Acton	London	3,240	£340.6m
146	Ealing North	London	1,055	£105.6m
147	Ealing Southall	London	2,460	£237.7m
148	Earley and Woodley	South East	1,005	£121.2m
149	Easington	North East	40	£3.9m
150	East Grinstead and Uckfield	South East	20	£1.7m
151	East Ham	London	6,340	£552.6m
152	East Hampshire	South East	30	£2.6m
153	East Surrey	South East	55	£5.7m
154	East Thanet	South East	40	£3.7m
155	East Wiltshire	South West	10	£1.8m
156	East Worthing and Shoreham	South East	45	£3.9m
157	Eastbourne	South East	75	£6.1m
158	Eastleigh	South East	30	£2.6m
159	Edmonton and Winchmore Hill	London	260	£23.5m
160	Ellesmere Port and Bromborough	North West	50	£4.1m

Note: The number of students is rounded to the nearest 5, and total values are rounded to the nearest £0.1 million. Values are suppressed when figures are based on fewer than 10 students. All estimates are presented in 2024/25 prices and discounted to reflect net present values.
Source: London Economics' analysis

Table 6 Continued

#	Parliamentary constituency	Region	# of 1st-year students	Net impact
161	Eltham and Chislehurst	London	740	£74.4m
162	Ely and East Cambridgeshire	East of England	225	£19.7m
163	Enfield North	London	190	£17.1m
164	Epping Forest	East of England	195	£17.1m
165	Epsom and Ewell	South East	220	£25.4m
166	Erewash	East Midlands	30	£2.9m
167	Erith and Thamesmead	London	2,325	£265.2m
168	Esher and Walton	South East	65	£6.5m
169	Exeter	South West	4,115	£444.8m
170	Exmouth and Exeter East	South West	35	£4.0m
171	Fareham and Waterlooville	South East	20	£1.2m
172	Farnham and Bordon	South East	400	£52.7m
173	Faversham and Mid Kent	South East	25	£2.0m
174	Feltham and Heston	London	2,280	£221.0m
175	Filton and Bradley Stoke	South West	1,475	£194.5m
176	Finchley and Golders Green	London	560	£55.8m
177	Folkestone and Hythe	South East	55	£5.6m
178	Forest of Dean	South West	75	£12.3m
179	Frome and East Somerset	South West	<10	<£1m
180	Fylde	North West	15	£2.0m
181	Gainsborough	East Midlands	30	£2.4m
182	Gateshead Central and Whickham	North East	480	£64.7m
183	Gedling	East Midlands	55	£5.1m
184	Gillingham and Rainham	South East	615	£49.6m
185	Glastonbury and Somerton	South West	<10	<£1m
186	Gloucester	South West	405	£50.1m
187	Godalming and Ash	South East	25	£2.4m
188	Goole and Pocklington	Yorkshire and the Humber	10	£1.1m
189	Gorton and Denton	North West	850	£76.8m
190	Gosport	South East	30	£2.4m
191	Grantham and Bourne	East Midlands	30	£2.9m
192	Gravesham	South East	255	£26.0m
193	Great Grimsby and Cleethorpes	Yorkshire and the Humber	35	£2.6m
194	Great Yarmouth	East of England	25	£2.2m
195	Greenwich and Woolwich	London	2,320	£240.5m
196	Guildford	South East	1,785	£186.6m
197	Hackney North and Stoke Newington	London	355	£33.1m
198	Hackney South and Shoreditch	London	2,665	£238.5m
199	Halesowen	West Midlands	70	£6.5m
200	Halifax	Yorkshire and the Humber	60	£5.5m

Note: The number of students is rounded to the nearest 5, and total values are rounded to the nearest £0.1 million. Values are suppressed when figures are based on fewer than 10 students. All estimates are presented in 2024/25 prices and discounted to reflect net present values.
Source: London Economics' analysis

Table 6 Continued

#	Parliamentary constituency	Region	# of 1st-year students	Net impact
201	Hamble Valley	South East	25	£2.1m
202	Hammersmith and Chiswick	London	1,925	£162.3m
203	Hampstead and Highgate	London	980	£93.6m
204	Harborough, Oadby and Wigston	East Midlands	250	£29.9m
205	Harlow	East of England	115	£10.5m
206	Harpenden and Berkhamsted	East of England	20	£1.7m
207	Harrogate and Knaresborough	Yorkshire and the Humber	30	£3.1m
208	Harrow East	London	1,010	£86.8m
209	Harrow West	London	1,855	£167.6m
210	Hartlepool	North East	45	£3.4m
211	Harwich and North Essex	East of England	1,650	£185.4m
212	Hastings and Rye	South East	30	£2.6m
213	Havant	South East	30	£2.4m
214	Hayes and Harlington	London	2,250	£225.6m
215	Hazel Grove	North West	35	£2.9m
216	Hemel Hempstead	East of England	150	£13.4m
217	Hendon	London	1,610	£173.4m
218	Henley and Thame	South East	25	£2.6m
219	Hereford and South Herefordshire	West Midlands	30	£3.0m
220	Herne Bay and Sandwich	South East	10	£1.1m
221	Hertford and Stortford	East of England	35	£3.2m
222	Hertsmere	East of England	130	£12.7m
223	Hexham	North East	15	£1.2m
224	Heywood and Middleton North	North West	125	£12.5m
225	High Peak	East Midlands	<10	<£1m
226	Hinckley and Bosworth	East Midlands	15	£2.0m
227	Hitchin	East of England	45	£3.9m
228	Holborn and St Pancras	London	11,530	£1,196.3m
229	Honiton and Sidmouth	South West	15	£1.2m
230	Hornchurch and Upminster	London	180	£16.3m
231	Hornsey and Friern Barnet	London	265	£23.0m
232	Horsham	South East	20	£2.0m
233	Houghton and Sunderland South	North East	55	£5.6m
234	Hove and Portslade	South East	155	£16.0m
235	Huddersfield	Yorkshire and the Humber	1,355	£175.6m
236	Huntingdon	East of England	75	£7.1m
237	Hyndburn	North West	55	£5.5m
238	Ilford North	London	2,145	£189.9m
239	Ilford South	London	4,065	£360.5m
240	Ipswich	East of England	140	£11.9m

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Source: London Economics' analysis

Table 6 Continued

#	Parliamentary constituency	Region	# of 1st-year students	Net impact
241	Isle of Wight East	South East	10	£0.8m
242	Isle of Wight West	South East	<10	<£1m
243	Islington North	London	1,635	£153.5m
244	Islington South and Finsbury	London	6,395	£627.8m
245	Jarrow and Gateshead East	North East	50	£4.8m
246	Keighley and Ilkley	Yorkshire and the Humber	45	£4.0m
247	Kenilworth and Southam	West Midlands	25	£2.7m
248	Kensington and Bayswater	London	3,765	£334.3m
249	Kettering	East Midlands	75	£7.1m
250	Kingston and Surbiton	London	2,160	£205.9m
251	Kingston upon Hull East	Yorkshire and the Humber	85	£6.5m
252	Kingston upon Hull North and Cottingham	Yorkshire and the Humber	1,715	£195.3m
253	Kingston upon Hull West and Haltemprice	Yorkshire and the Humber	245	£25.2m
254	Kingswinford and South Staffordshire	West Midlands	15	£2.3m
255	Knowsley	North West	40	£3.8m
256	Lancaster and Wyre	North West	1,880	£211.0m
257	Leeds Central and Headingley	Yorkshire and the Humber	7,865	£833.1m
258	Leeds East	Yorkshire and the Humber	295	£26.7m
259	Leeds North East	Yorkshire and the Humber	215	£25.7m
260	Leeds North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	40	£3.6m
261	Leeds South	Yorkshire and the Humber	780	£85.7m
262	Leeds South West and Morley	Yorkshire and the Humber	45	£4.0m
263	Leeds West and Pudsey	Yorkshire and the Humber	170	£15.7m
264	Leicester East	East Midlands	870	£77.3m
265	Leicester South	East Midlands	3,715	£432.4m
266	Leicester West	East Midlands	1,585	£156.1m
267	Leigh and Atherton	North West	140	£15.3m
268	Lewes	South East	20	£1.5m
269	Lewisham East	London	430	£41.3m
270	Lewisham North	London	2,370	£208.3m
271	Lewisham West and East Dulwich	London	190	£16.4m
272	Leyton and Wanstead	London	1,275	£118.4m
273	Lichfield	West Midlands	15	£1.6m
274	Lincoln	East Midlands	1,040	£88.9m
275	Liverpool Garston	North West	35	£3.6m
276	Liverpool Riverside	North West	5,270	£620.0m
277	Liverpool Walton	North West	275	£24.0m
278	Liverpool Wavertree	North West	980	£99.4m
279	Liverpool West Derby	North West	230	£20.4m
280	Loughborough	East Midlands	1,490	£186.0m

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Source: London Economics' analysis

Table 6 Continued

#	Parliamentary constituency	Region	# of 1st-year students	Net impact
281	Louth and Horncastle	East Midlands	<10	<£1m
282	Lowestoft	East of England	<10	<£1m
283	Luton North	East of England	875	£78.5m
284	Luton South and South Bedfordshire	East of England	3,055	£255.7m
285	Macclesfield	North West	25	£2.2m
286	Maidenhead	South East	125	£11.4m
287	Maidstone and Malling	South East	160	£13.2m
288	Makerfield	North West	35	£4.0m
289	Maldon	East of England	20	£1.9m
290	Manchester Central	North West	5,425	£571.4m
291	Manchester Rusholme	North West	7,215	£806.1m
292	Manchester Withington	North West	275	£25.3m
293	Mansfield	East Midlands	45	£3.9m
294	Melksham and Devizes	South West	10	£1.0m
295	Melton and Syston	East Midlands	60	£5.6m
296	Meriden and Solihull East	West Midlands	55	£5.3m
297	Mid Bedfordshire	East of England	1,045	£78.3m
298	Mid Buckinghamshire	South East	35	£3.2m
299	Mid Cheshire	North West	25	£2.2m
300	Mid Derbyshire	East Midlands	40	£3.4m
301	Mid Dorset and North Poole	South West	<10	<£1m
302	Mid Leicestershire	East Midlands	120	£11.4m
303	Mid Norfolk	East of England	<10	<£1m
304	Mid Sussex	South East	50	£4.3m
305	Middlesbrough and Thornaby East	North East	2,310	£211.0m
306	Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	North East	45	£3.3m
307	Milton Keynes Central	South East	275	£27.7m
308	Milton Keynes North	South East	95	£9.2m
309	Mitcham and Morden	London	680	£61.2m
310	Morecambe and Lunesdale	North West	15	£1.2m
311	New Forest East	South East	<10	<£1m
312	New Forest West	South East	10	£1.0m
313	Newark	East Midlands	35	£3.4m
314	Newbury	South East	30	£3.2m
315	Newcastle upon Tyne Central and West	North East	4,610	£463.6m
316	Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	North East	905	£102.1m
317	Newcastle upon Tyne North	North East	360	£36.8m
318	Newcastle-under-Lyme	West Midlands	330	£38.8m
319	Newton Abbot	South West	<10	<£1m
320	Newton Aycliffe and Spennymoor	North East	25	£2.9m

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Source: London Economics' analysis

Table 6 Continued

#	Parliamentary constituency	Region	# of 1st-year students	Net impact
321	Normanton and Hemsworth	Yorkshire and the Humber	15	£1.2m
322	North Bedfordshire	East of England	25	£1.7m
323	North Cornwall	South West	<10	<£1m
324	North Cotswolds	South West	25	£2.3m
325	North Devon	South West	<10	<£1m
326	North Dorset	South West	<10	<£1m
327	North Durham	North East	30	£3.1m
328	North East Cambridgeshire	East of England	25	£2.6m
329	North East Derbyshire	East Midlands	15	£1.4m
330	North East Hampshire	South East	20	£1.9m
331	North East Hertfordshire	East of England	45	£4.0m
332	North East Somerset and Hanham	South West	40	£4.5m
333	North Herefordshire	West Midlands	<10	<£1m
334	North Norfolk	East of England	<10	<£1m
335	North Northumberland	North East	10	£1.2m
336	North Shropshire	West Midlands	15	£1.3m
337	North Somerset	South West	25	£2.3m
338	North Warwickshire and Bedworth	West Midlands	40	£4.2m
339	North West Cambridgeshire	East of England	110	£10.4m
340	North West Essex	East of England	50	£5.2m
341	North West Hampshire	South East	20	£2.4m
342	North West Leicestershire	East Midlands	25	£2.5m
343	North West Norfolk	East of England	20	£1.8m
344	Northampton North	East Midlands	790	£90.4m
345	Northampton South	East Midlands	320	£38.3m
346	Norwich North	East of England	65	£5.7m
347	Norwich South	East of England	1,590	£186.0m
348	Nottingham East	East Midlands	3,955	£422.3m
349	Nottingham North and Kimberley	East Midlands	180	£18.6m
350	Nottingham South	East Midlands	3,630	£371.1m
351	Nuneaton	West Midlands	95	£11.3m
352	Old Bexley and Sidcup	London	470	£55.3m
353	Oldham East and Saddleworth	North West	180	£16.9m
354	Oldham West, Chadderton and Royton	North West	260	£26.7m
355	Orpington	London	120	£10.2m
356	Ossett and Denby Dale	Yorkshire and the Humber	20	£1.6m
357	Oxford East	South East	2,385	£251.4m
358	Oxford West and Abingdon	South East	4,615	£469.8m
359	Peckham	London	2,585	£260.9m
360	Pendle and Clitheroe	North West	45	£4.4m

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Source: London Economics' analysis

Table 6 Continued

#	Parliamentary constituency	Region	# of 1st-year students	Net impact
361	Penistone and Stocksbridge	Yorkshire and the Humber	<10	<£1m
362	Penrith and Solway	North West	<10	<£1m
363	Peterborough	East of England	235	£22.3m
364	Plymouth Moor View	South West	25	£2.3m
365	Plymouth Sutton and Devonport	South West	1,130	£143.1m
366	Pontefract, Castleford and Knottingley	Yorkshire and the Humber	25	£2.2m
367	Poole	South West	60	£5.0m
368	Poplar and Limehouse	London	4,310	£397.4m
369	Portsmouth North	South East	180	£14.8m
370	Portsmouth South	South East	3,350	£356.6m
371	Preston	North West	1,820	£242.8m
372	Putney	London	1,015	£93.1m
373	Queen's Park and Maida Vale	London	1,075	£91.5m
374	Rawmarsh and Conisbrough	Yorkshire and the Humber	<10	<£1m
375	Rayleigh and Wickford	East of England	10	£0.9m
376	Reading Central	South East	1,630	£162.6m
377	Reading West and Mid Berkshire	South East	65	£6.7m
378	Redcar	North East	20	£1.4m
379	Redditch	West Midlands	40	£3.7m
380	Reigate	South East	80	£7.9m
381	Ribble Valley	North West	60	£6.4m
382	Richmond and Northallerton	Yorkshire and the Humber	<10	£1m-£5m
383	Richmond Park	London	450	£40.4m
384	Rochdale	North West	190	£18.9m
385	Rochester and Strood	South East	385	£35.2m
386	Romford	London	545	£52.2m
387	Romsey and Southampton North	South East	1,685	£180.2m
388	Rossendale and Darwen	North West	35	£3.7m
389	Rother Valley	Yorkshire and the Humber	20	£1.7m
390	Rotherham	Yorkshire and the Humber	75	£7.0m
391	Rugby	West Midlands	80	£7.8m
392	Ruislip, Northwood and Pinner	London	235	£23.3m
393	Runcorn and Helsby	North West	20	£1.6m
394	Runnymede and Weybridge	South East	225	£23.3m
395	Rushcliffe	East Midlands	130	£16.4m
396	Rutland and Stamford	East Midlands	15	£1.4m
397	Salford	North West	1,965	£196.8m
398	Salisbury	South West	20	£1.9m
399	Scarborough and Whitby	Yorkshire and the Humber	35	£4.7m
400	Scunthorpe	Yorkshire and the Humber	55	£4.7m

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Source: London Economics' analysis

Table 6 Continued

#	Parliamentary constituency	Region	# of 1st-year students	Net impact
401	Sefton Central	North West	15	£1.3m
402	Selby	Yorkshire and the Humber	<10	<£1m
403	Sevenoaks	South East	15	£1.6m
404	Sheffield Brightside and Hillsborough	Yorkshire and the Humber	205	£17.5m
405	Sheffield Central	Yorkshire and the Humber	5,665	£556.3m
406	Sheffield Hallam	Yorkshire and the Humber	255	£34.2m
407	Sheffield Heeley	Yorkshire and the Humber	500	£39.9m
408	Sheffield South East	Yorkshire and the Humber	90	£7.6m
409	Sherwood Forest	East Midlands	20	£2.4m
410	Shipley	Yorkshire and the Humber	25	£2.5m
411	Shrewsbury	West Midlands	15	£1.2m
412	Sittingbourne and Sheppey	South East	40	£3.2m
413	Skipton and Ripon	Yorkshire and the Humber	<10	<£1m
414	Sleaford and North Hykeham	East Midlands	15	£1.0m
415	Slough	South East	1,040	£102.6m
416	Smethwick	West Midlands	935	£93.2m
417	Solihull West and Shirley	West Midlands	70	£6.9m
418	South Basildon and East Thurrock	East of England	90	£7.9m
419	South Cambridgeshire	East of England	340	£37.1m
420	South Cotswolds	South West	65	£7.3m
421	South Derbyshire	East Midlands	20	£2.2m
422	South Devon	South West	10	£1.3m
423	South Dorset	South West	10	£1.4m
424	South East Cornwall	South West	<10	<£1m
425	South Holland and The Deepings	East Midlands	20	£2.2m
426	South Leicestershire	East Midlands	20	£2.1m
427	South Norfolk	East of England	40	£4.6m
428	South Northamptonshire	East Midlands	15	£1.7m
429	South Ribble	North West	15	£2.2m
430	South Shields	North East	45	£4.2m
431	South Shropshire	West Midlands	<10	£1m-£5m
432	South Suffolk	East of England	<10	<£1m
433	South West Devon	South West	<10	<£1m
434	South West Hertfordshire	East of England	95	£8.8m
435	South West Norfolk	East of England	<10	<£1m
436	South West Wiltshire	South West	15	£1.0m
437	Southampton Itchen	South East	2,845	£267.1m
438	Southampton Test	South East	1,965	£181.2m
439	Southend East and Rochford	East of England	145	£13.6m
440	Southend West and Leigh	East of England	85	£7.5m

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Table 6 Continued

#	Parliamentary constituency	Region	# of 1st-year students	Net impact
441	Southgate and Wood Green	London	450	£40.7m
442	Southport	North West	20	£2.1m
443	Spelthorne	South East	255	£25.3m
444	Spen Valley	Yorkshire and the Humber	25	£1.9m
445	St Albans	East of England	100	£8.9m
446	St Austell and Newquay	South West	<10	<£1m
447	St Helens North	North West	20	£2.2m
448	St Helens South and Whiston	North West	55	£5.3m
449	St Ives	South West	<10	<£1m
450	St Neots and Mid Cambridgeshire	East of England	250	£25.4m
451	Stafford	West Midlands	50	£5.3m
452	Staffordshire Moorlands	West Midlands	<10	<£1m
453	Stalybridge and Hyde	North West	70	£7.3m
454	Stevenage	East of England	140	£12.7m
455	Stockport	North West	125	£11.0m
456	Stockton North	North East	85	£6.6m
457	Stockton West	North East	20	£1.8m
458	Stoke-on-Trent Central	West Midlands	620	£59.1m
459	Stoke-on-Trent North	West Midlands	110	£11.6m
460	Stoke-on-Trent South	West Midlands	50	£5.0m
461	Stone, Great Wyrley and Penkridge	West Midlands	15	£1.6m
462	Stourbridge	West Midlands	70	£6.9m
463	Stratford and Bow	London	6,615	£578.6m
464	Stratford-on-Avon	West Midlands	25	£2.9m
465	Streatham and Croydon North	London	405	£35.8m
466	Stretford and Urmston	North West	255	£24.7m
467	Stroud	South West	10	£1.0m
468	Suffolk Coastal	East of England	20	£1.8m
469	Sunderland Central	North East	1,975	£260.4m
470	Surrey Heath	South East	45	£5.0m
471	Sussex Weald	South East	<10	£1m-£5m
472	Sutton and Cheam	London	245	£22.2m
473	Sutton Coldfield	West Midlands	50	£5.1m
474	Swindon North	South West	50	£5.7m
475	Swindon South	South West	150	£16.0m
476	Tamworth	West Midlands	20	£2.3m
477	Tatton	North West	20	£2.4m
478	Taunton and Wellington	South West	65	£5.7m
479	Telford	West Midlands	65	£7.4m
480	Tewkesbury	South West	105	£14.4m

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Table 6 Continued

#	Parliamentary constituency	Region	# of 1st-year students	Net impact
481	The Wrekin	West Midlands	70	£7.7m
482	Thirsk and Malton	Yorkshire and the Humber	<10	<£1m
483	Thornbury and Yate	South West	25	£2.7m
484	Thurrock	East of England	245	£22.9m
485	Tipton and Wednesbury	West Midlands	355	£39.3m
486	Tiverton and Minehead	South West	<10	<£1m
487	Tonbridge	South East	40	£3.9m
488	Tooting	London	675	£67.8m
489	Torbay	South West	15	£1.2m
490	Torridge and Tavistock	South West	<10	<£1m
491	Tottenham	London	1,595	£138.7m
492	Truro and Falmouth	South West	75	£7.2m
493	Tunbridge Wells	South East	70	£6.8m
494	Twickenham	London	415	£42.2m
495	Tynemouth	North East	25	£2.6m
496	Uxbridge and South Ruislip	London	2,030	£213.2m
497	Vauxhall and Camberwell Green	London	4,595	£435.7m
498	Wakefield and Rothwell	Yorkshire and the Humber	65	£6.2m
499	Wallasey	North West	60	£5.4m
500	Walsall and Bloxwich	West Midlands	460	£47.8m
501	Walthamstow	London	1,385	£124.9m
502	Warrington North	North West	40	£3.9m
503	Warrington South	North West	70	£6.5m
504	Warwick and Leamington	West Midlands	135	£14.1m
505	Washington and Gateshead South	North East	50	£5.1m
506	Watford	East of England	495	£42.7m
507	Waveney Valley	East of England	<10	<£1m
508	Weald of Kent	South East	<10	£1m-£5m
509	Wellingborough and Rushden	East Midlands	65	£6.4m
510	Wells and Mendip Hills	South West	15	£1.4m
511	Welwyn Hatfield	East of England	2,805	£282.6m
512	West Bromwich	West Midlands	655	£73.0m
513	West Dorset	South West	25	£2.1m
514	West Ham and Beckton	London	3,525	£318.3m
515	West Lancashire	North West	90	£10.0m
516	West Suffolk	East of England	60	£5.3m
517	West Worcestershire	West Midlands	15	£1.6m
518	Westmorland and Lonsdale	North West	<10	<£1m
519	Weston-super-Mare	South West	45	£4.4m
520	Wetherby and Easingwold	Yorkshire and the Humber	10	£1.2m

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Table 6 Continued

#	Parliamentary constituency	Region	# of 1st-year students	Net impact
521	Whitehaven and Workington	North West	80	£13.4m
522	Widnes and Halewood	North West	20	£1.9m
523	Wigan	North West	120	£10.6m
524	Wimbledon	London	420	£42.0m
525	Winchester	South East	780	£76.2m
526	Windsor	South East	830	£103.5m
527	Wirral West	North West	10	£1.2m
528	Witham	East of England	35	£2.9m
529	Witney	South East	145	£10.2m
530	Woking	South East	215	£20.4m
531	Wokingham	South East	30	£2.9m
532	Wolverhampton North East	West Midlands	405	£46.9m
533	Wolverhampton South East	West Midlands	440	£53.1m
534	Wolverhampton West	West Midlands	1,415	£170.1m
535	Worcester	West Midlands	560	£82.0m
536	Worsley and Eccles	North West	175	£17.1m
537	Worthing West	South East	45	£3.8m
538	Wycombe	South East	485	£58.4m
539	Wyre Forest	West Midlands	15	£1.6m
540	Wythenshawe and Sale East	North West	150	£14.5m
541	Yeovil	South West	20	£1.7m
542	York Central	Yorkshire and the Humber	3,045	£303.3m
543	York Outer	Yorkshire and the Humber	60	£5.8m
544	Belfast East	Northern Ireland	95	£9.1m
545	Belfast North	Northern Ireland	970	£114.8m
546	Belfast South and Mid Down	Northern Ireland	2,815	£326.6m
547	Belfast West	Northern Ireland	65	£5.7m
548	East Antrim	Northern Ireland	35	£4.4m
549	East Londonderry	Northern Ireland	255	£42.3m
550	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	Northern Ireland	<10	<£1m
551	Foyle	Northern Ireland	270	£39.8m
552	Lagan Valley	Northern Ireland	15	£1.6m
553	Mid Ulster	Northern Ireland	<10	<£1m
554	Newry and Armagh	Northern Ireland	20	£1.8m
555	North Antrim	Northern Ireland	15	£1.4m
556	North Down	Northern Ireland	10	£1.1m
557	South Antrim	Northern Ireland	15	£1.2m
558	South Down	Northern Ireland	<10	<£1m
559	Strangford	Northern Ireland	<10	<£1m
560	Upper Bann	Northern Ireland	30	£2.3m

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Table 6 Continued

#	Parliamentary constituency	Region	# of 1st-year students	Net impact
561	West Tyrone	Northern Ireland	10	£1.0m
562	Aberdeen North	Scotland	650	£52.6m
563	Aberdeen South	Scotland	1,510	£122.6m
564	Aberdeenshire North and Moray East	Scotland	<10	<£1m
565	Airdrie and Shotts	Scotland	80	£5.9m
566	Alloa and Grangemouth	Scotland	40	£3.4m
567	Angus and Perthshire Glens	Scotland	<10	<£1m
568	Arbroath and Broughty Ferry	Scotland	25	£2.1m
569	Argyll, Bute and South Lochaber	Scotland	30	£2.5m
570	Ayr, Carrick and Cumnock	Scotland	55	£3.6m
571	Bathgate and Linlithgow	Scotland	35	£2.5m
572	Berwickshire, Roxburgh and Selkirk	Scotland	55	£3.7m
573	Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	Scotland	<10	<£1m
574	Central Ayrshire	Scotland	20	£1.2m
575	Coatbridge and Bellshill	Scotland	85	£5.9m
576	Cowdenbeath and Kirkcaldy	Scotland	45	£4.0m
577	Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch	Scotland	90	£6.1m
578	Dumfries and Galloway	Scotland	30	£2.3m
579	Dumfriesshire, Clydesdale and Tweeddale	Scotland	<10	£1m-£5m
580	Dundee Central	Scotland	1,495	£124.6m
581	Dunfermline and Dollar	Scotland	65	£5.6m
582	East Kilbride and Strathaven	Scotland	55	£4.1m
583	East Renfrewshire	Scotland	50	£3.6m
584	Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	Scotland	4,895	£396.2m
585	Edinburgh North and Leith	Scotland	1,380	£124.6m
586	Edinburgh South	Scotland	2,015	£215.6m
587	Edinburgh South West	Scotland	4,100	£304.4m
588	Edinburgh West	Scotland	375	£29.6m
589	Falkirk	Scotland	60	£4.5m
590	Glasgow East	Scotland	1,485	£107.8m
591	Glasgow North	Scotland	6,150	£466.6m
592	Glasgow North East	Scotland	2,280	£173.8m
593	Glasgow South	Scotland	310	£22.7m
594	Glasgow South West	Scotland	785	£56.8m
595	Glasgow West	Scotland	2,845	£202.7m
596	Glenrothes and Mid Fife	Scotland	40	£3.2m
597	Gordon and Buchan	Scotland	<10	<£1m
598	Hamilton and Clyde Valley	Scotland	110	£7.3m
599	Inverclyde and Renfrewshire West	Scotland	115	£9.2m
600	Inverness, Skye and West Ross-shire	Scotland	15	£1.3m

Note: The number of students is rounded to the nearest 5, and total values are rounded to the nearest £0.1 million. Values are suppressed when figures are based on fewer than 10 students. All estimates are presented in 2024/25 prices and discounted to reflect net present values.
Source: London Economics' analysis

Table 6 Continued

#	Parliamentary constituency	Region	# of 1st-year students	Net impact
601	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	Scotland	30	£1.9m
602	Livingston	Scotland	130	£10.0m
603	Lothian East	Scotland	20	£1.9m
604	Mid Dunbartonshire	Scotland	20	£1.7m
605	Midlothian	Scotland	65	£5.1m
606	Moray West, Nairn and Strathspey	Scotland	70	£4.2m
607	Motherwell, Wishaw and Carluke	Scotland	90	£5.7m
608	Na h-Eileanan an Iar	Scotland	<10	<£1m
609	North Ayrshire and Arran	Scotland	10	£0.7m
610	North East Fife	Scotland	1,990	£219.0m
611	Orkney and Shetland	Scotland	15	£1.3m
612	Paisley and Renfrewshire North	Scotland	375	£29.2m
613	Paisley and Renfrewshire South	Scotland	855	£66.3m
614	Perth and Kinross-shire	Scotland	50	£4.0m
615	Rutherglen	Scotland	125	£8.7m
616	Stirling and Strathallan	Scotland	930	£73.8m
617	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	Scotland	15	£1.3m
618	West Dunbartonshire	Scotland	60	£4.8m
619	Aberafan Maesteg	Wales	15	£1.4m
620	Alyn and Deeside	Wales	75	£7.7m
621	Bangor Aberconwy	Wales	1,110	£123.1m
622	Blaenau Gwent and Rhymney	Wales	20	£2.1m
623	Brecon, Radnor and Cwm Tawe	Wales	10	£1.6m
624	Bridgend	Wales	10	£0.9m
625	Caerfyrddin	Wales	20	£3.0m
626	Caerphilly	Wales	15	£1.5m
627	Cardiff East	Wales	1,645	£169.4m
628	Cardiff North	Wales	405	£41.9m
629	Cardiff South and Penarth	Wales	2,655	£287.1m
630	Cardiff West	Wales	515	£50.8m
631	Ceredigion Preseli	Wales	535	£60.6m
632	Clwyd East	Wales	15	£1.2m
633	Clwyd North	Wales	25	£2.2m
634	Dwyfor Meirionnydd	Wales	<10	<£1m
635	Gower	Wales	20	£1.7m
636	Llanelli	Wales	<10	£1m-£5m
637	Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare	Wales	30	£3.2m
638	Mid and South Pembrokeshire	Wales	<10	<£1m
639	Monmouthshire	Wales	15	£1.3m
640	Montgomeryshire and Glyndwr	Wales	20	£1.4m

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Source: London Economics' analysis

Table 6 Continued

#	Parliamentary constituency	Region	# of 1st-year students	Net impact
641	Neath and Swansea East	Wales	360	£44.7m
642	Newport East	Wales	430	£41.3m
643	Newport West and Islwyn	Wales	50	£5.4m
644	Pontypridd	Wales	875	£98.5m
645	Rhondda and Ogmore	Wales	35	£3.8m
646	Swansea West	Wales	1,060	£118.4m
647	Torfaen	Wales	20	£2.0m
648	Vale of Glamorgan	Wales	30	£3.2m
649	Wrexham	Wales	430	£42.4m
650	Ynys Mon	Wales	15	£1.7m

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Source: London Economics' analysis

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