

# Supporting students to write personal statements



University of Birmingham / University of Bristol / University of Cambridge

Cardiff University / Durham University / University of Edinburgh

University of Exeter / University of Glasgow / Imperial College London

King's College London / University of Leeds / University of Liverpool



London School of Economics and Political Science / University of Manchester

Newcastle University / University of Nottingham / University of Oxford

Queen Mary University of London / Queen's University Belfast

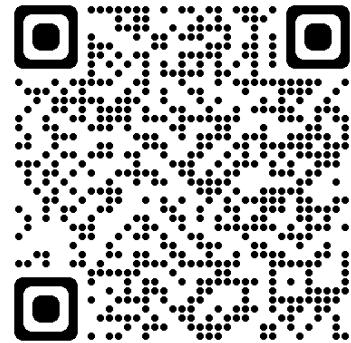
University of Sheffield / University of Southampton / University College London

University of Warwick / University of York

## Evaluation quiz...

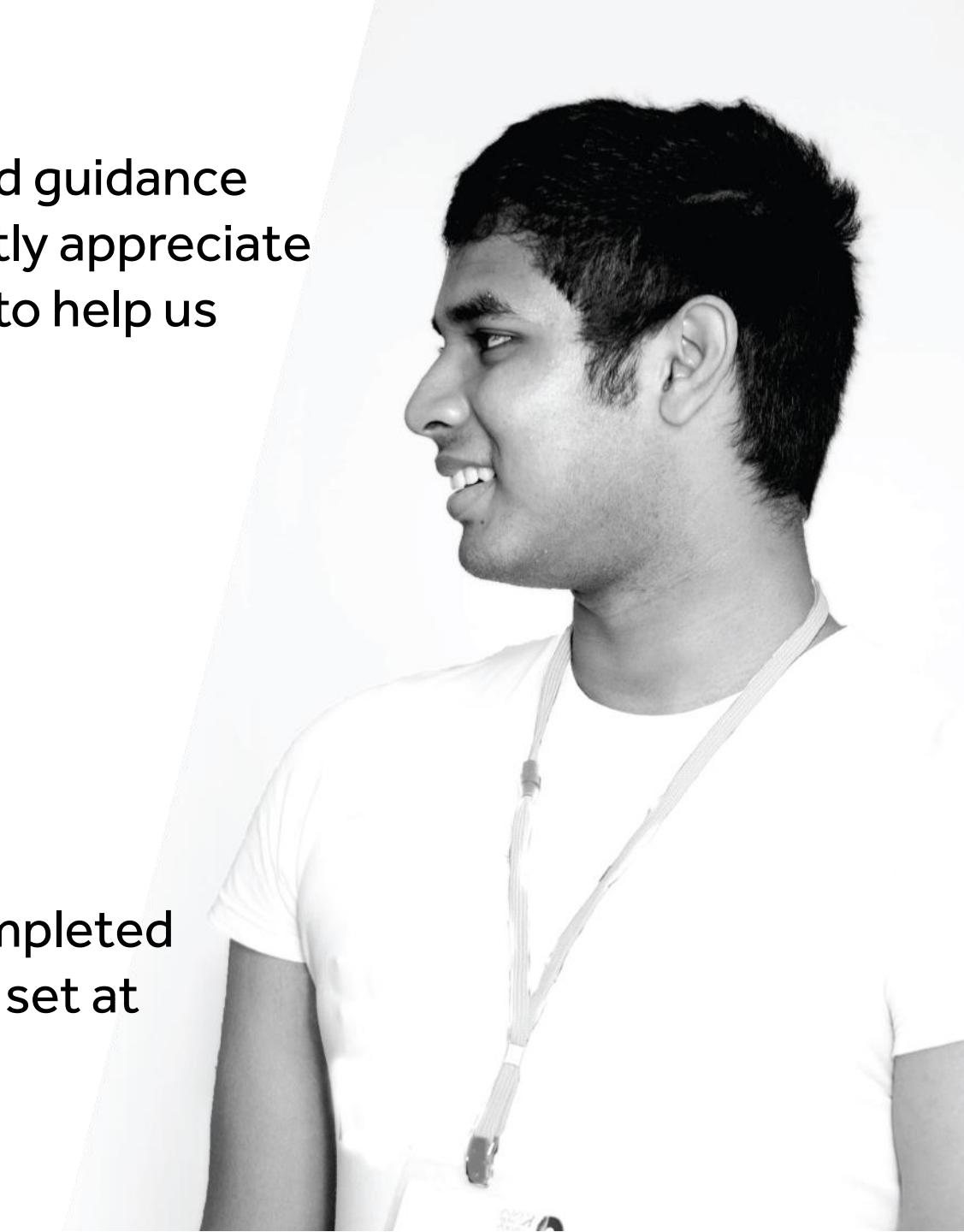
We are always trying to improve the resources and guidance we offer to teachers and advisers. We would greatly appreciate you completing two short quizzes in this session to help us improve!

Complete the quiz using this link:



<https://bit.ly/AApersonalstatements>

(Remember to make a note of whether you've completed question set A or B as you will complete the other set at the end of the session).



# Starter for 10...

- How many personal statements are submitted to UCAS each year?
- How many lines/characters are allowed?
- What have UCAS identified as the “most overused opening line”?



# Starter for 10...

- How many personal statements are submitted to UCAS each year?

~500,000

- How many lines/characters are allowed?

4,000 characters or 47 lines of text, whichever comes first

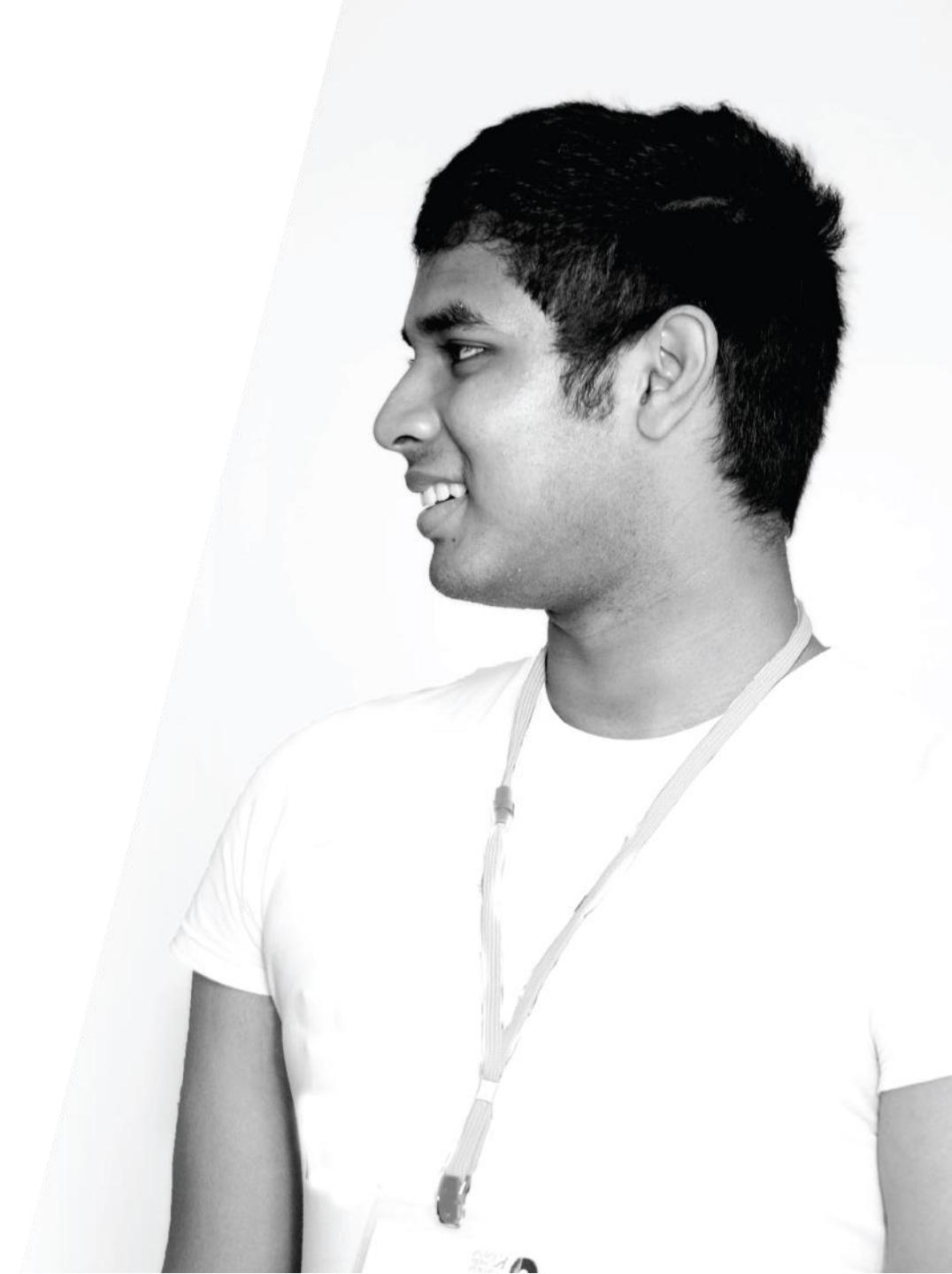
- What have UCAS identified as the “most overused opening line”?

“From a young age I have (always) been  
[interested in/fascinated by]...”



# Coming up...

- Personal statements – the basics
- What does the research tell us?
- Structuring the statement
- Discussing example personal statements



A black and white photograph of a young man with dark hair, smiling and looking slightly to his right. He is wearing a white t-shirt and a light-colored lanyard with a small tag. The background is plain and light.

# Personal statements – the basics

# The basics

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The personal statement should:

- Be 4,000 characters or 47 lines of text (including spaces) – whichever comes first
- Portray the applicant's character, knowledge, experience and ambition

Answer the following questions :

- Why are you applying for this course?
- What do you know about the subject and which aspects particularly interest you?
- What personal qualities, skills and experience will help you in this subject and how did you acquire these?



# How are personal statements used?

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Different courses and universities will consider the personal statement in different ways. Personal statements enable universities to:

- Understand the person applying
- See how much preparation they have done
- Determine whether they are likely to succeed on the course
- Differentiate between similarly qualified applicants.

Russell Group universities receive tens of thousands of applications. The personal statement can make a **difference between an offer and rejection.**



# Admissions process example – University 1: Medicine

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- Applications sifted to meet entry requirements (standard or contextual)
  - A level predicted grades (15%)
  - GCSEs (15%)
  - UCAT score (20%)
- **Personal statement scored (50%)**
- Invitations to interview (MMI)
- Places offered



## Admissions process example – University 2: Medicine

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- Use a threshold-based system:
- Academic sift
- UCAT results sifted
- **Do not use the personal statement** and instead ask for a separate information form
- Invitations to interview (MMI)
- Places offered





**What does the  
research tell us?**

## Academic research into personal statements

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There have been all too few academic studies into personal statements, but some good research has been carried out at the University of Manchester:

“Ensure That You Stand Out from the Crowd”: A Corpus-Based Analysis of Personal Statements according to Applicants’ School Type

STEVEN JONES

Many nations make use of a “personal statement” (or equivalent) in their higher education admissions system. This article examines how statements differ according to applicants’ educational background. Among the indicators used are fluency of expression, quantity and quality of workplace experience, and extracurricular activity. Findings point to major variation among statements composed by equal-attainment applicants: a broader range of social and cultural capital is drawn on by privately educated young people. Ramifications stretch beyond admissions policy in the United Kingdom, where this study was located, not least because of claims that nonacademic indicators of potential, such as the personal statement, bring greater fairness to university admissions processes. No support for this position is found.

## Academic research into personal statements

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- Steven Jones (2013) carried out an analysis of 303 personal statements for entry to a Russell Group university. All of the statements were from students who eventually achieved BBB at A-Level. He looked for differences based on applicant school type
- Statements from comprehensive schools and sixth form colleges contained more spelling, punctuation and grammar mistakes compared to statements from grammar or private schools
- Students from private schools were able to draw upon a wider range of high-prestige work experience and a wider array of extra-curricular activities. More advantaged students are therefore able to draw upon their higher levels of "cultural capital"

## Sutton Trust research

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- Steven Jones and HEAN (2016) tested an “Academic Apprenticeship” scheme providing a structured approach to personal statement writing
- Those who followed the approach were much more likely to receive an offer from a Russell Group university when compared to a control group
- However this research threw up something else which was interesting – the things which teachers think make a personal statement more effective can be different from what admissions tutors think make a personal statement more effective

## What types of personal statements increase the chances of success?

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The researchers describe their more successful approach to personal statement writing:

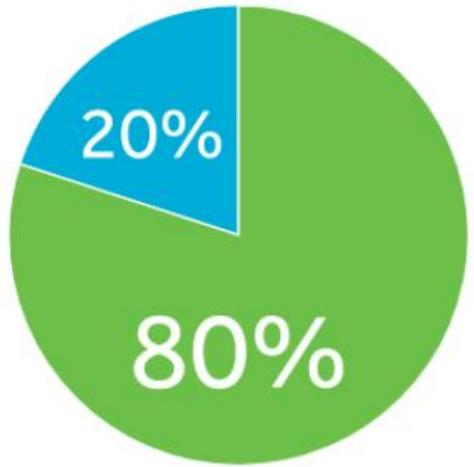
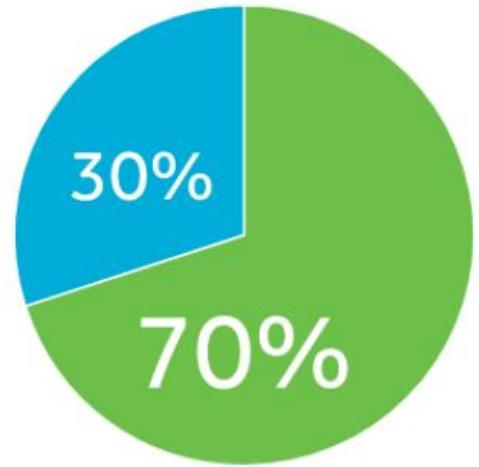
"The Academic Apprenticeship took a new approach to the personal statement which sought to provide students with a set of structured activities enabling them to analyse wider reading and academic activities related to their course. Instead of listing wider reading texts or simply naming other enrichment activities, Academic Apprentices were encouraged to scrutinise academic materials and course-related activities in greater depth. Through a set of subject-specific pathways, the Academic Apprenticeship advised students to create personal statements that focused on showcasing their academic suitability for a course, particularly by offering detailed analysis of a topic that went beyond the A-level syllabus. In the case of vocational subjects such as medicine, applicants were encouraged to scrutinise a work experience placement in depth." (Sutton Trust/Steve Jones/HEAN, 2016)



# Structuring the statement

# The structure

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- Between 70% and 80% of the personal statement should focus on **academic and course-related information**
- The remaining 30% to 20% could include relevant information on the **student's extracurricular activities**.



## What to include

The bulk of the statement should be **academic** in its focus

1) Introduction

70-80%

2) Interest in subject

3) Wider skills

20-  
30%

4) Concluding statement



# The competitive edge

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Writing the personal statement shouldn't feel like a chore if students have chosen the right course for them. Points to consider:

- Details of wider reading with **accompanying critical reflection**. This can go in to a **research paragraph**.
- Extra reading: quality vs. quantity
- Details of work experience for competitive vocational courses with **critical reflection**
- Extra-curricular vs. **super-curricular** activities
- Narrowing it down to one subject
- Don't summarise the whole subject – it's okay to focus on something niche.





**Group task –  
compare statements**

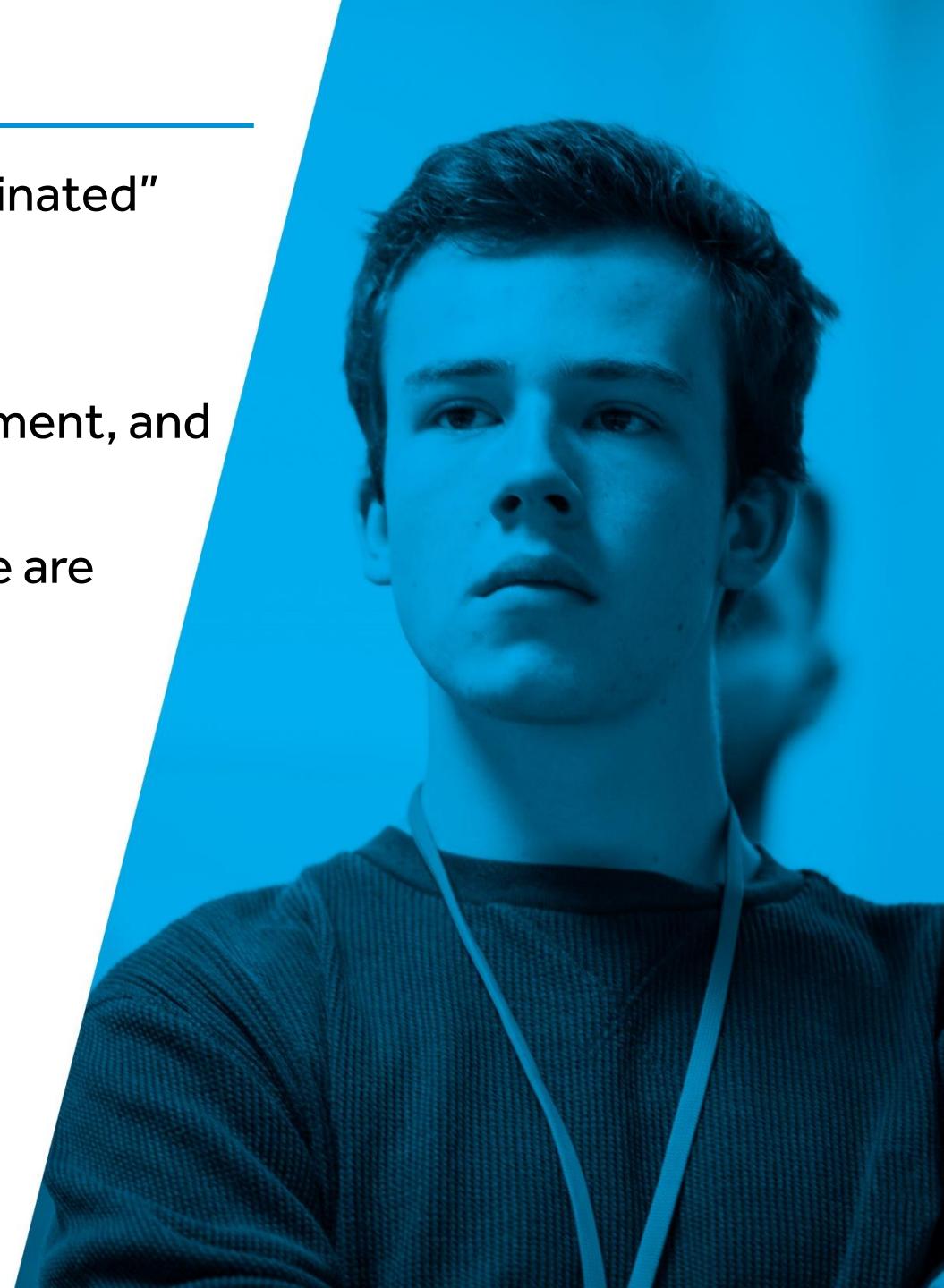
**Read Personal Statement 1.  
How could this personal statement be  
improved? What advice would you  
give the student who wrote it?**

*Discuss in your groups*

## What's wrong with personal statement 1?

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- Too many clichés – from a young age, “passion”, “fascinated” etc.
- No need to offer a definition of what philosophy is
- The extra reading is just a long list. No critical engagement, and seems too good to be true
- No indication of how the hobbies and work experience are relevant to the subject of philosophy
- The final two paragraphs don’t really add anything



# **What about personal statement 2? Why might this be a more effective statement?**

*Discuss in your groups*

## Personal statement 2

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- This time the applicant doesn't just say that they have passion, they actually demonstrate this through their writing
- There is a focus on the skills which would make the applicant successful on the degree course
- There is a "research paragraph". It has a particular theme (Stoicism)
- Quality as opposed to quantity with extra reading. The applicant has engaged critically and ties the different pieces in to one story
- The applicant still focuses on relevant skills when talking about their extra-curricular activities and employment
- No unnecessary concluding paragraph





**And finally...**

## What other support does Advancing Access offer?

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- Check our free “Supporting personal statement writing – top tips” resource
- Download our resource to help students to write their personal statement
- We have several webinars on the subject of personal statements
- Read our blog post – “What can we learn about personal statements from academic research?”



## Personal statement

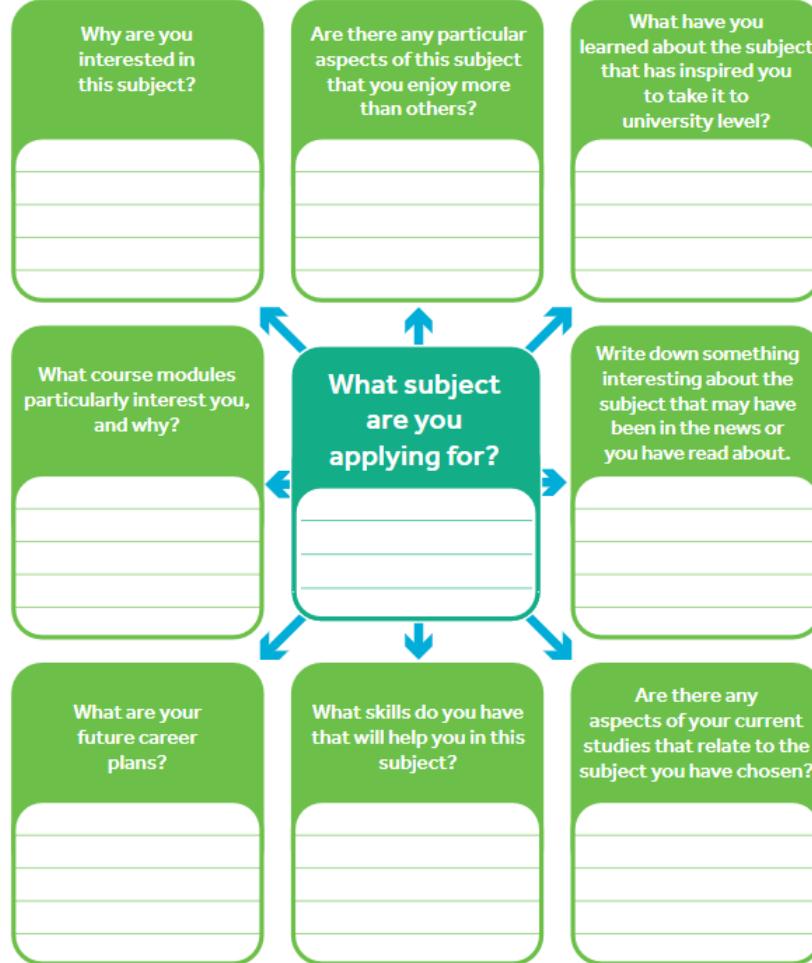
Different courses and universities will consider personal statements differently. The personal statement can make a difference between an applicant being accepted onto selective and competitive courses.

### Top ten tips for personal statements

1. Ensure that the personal statement gives an insight into your interests. The personal statement is the only place where admissions staff can hear from the student. They will be able to see if the applicant is enthusiastic and knowledgeable about the subject they are applying for and who are going to love studying the subject for three years.
2. Check spelling and grammar. Spelling mistakes and grammatical errors can give the impression that the applicant has not given the statement sufficient thought.
3. Ensure that everything in the personal statement is relevant to the subject you are applying for. Not everything needs to be in there; only include information that is relevant to the subject or the skills required.
4. Encourage your students to express themselves, avoid being afraid of what other people think. Leading universities want applicants who are thinking and ideas.
5. Make sure that all the information your students include is accurate and up-to-date. If a student says they have a particular skill, it needs to be true.
6. Students should reflect on their experience and skills. Admissions staff want to understand what a student has done to prepare for university.
7. Make sure the personal statement is unique to the student. Admissions staff want to hear about the individual student. Universities take statements very seriously and can reject any application that is not unique. UCAS screens all forms and will investigate any applications.
8. Make sure your students avoid jokes. Admissions staff appreciate a sense of humour, but sometimes a joke can get lost, or the reader may not understand it.
9. Make sure the student is telling the truth. This is their word, and it is part of their contract with the university.
10. Ensure your students are positive. The statement should show that the student knows what they have learnt and how they will make a contribution to the course.

## ADVANCING ACCESS / Student resources

This worksheet will help you develop your personal statement. For the next **15 minutes** think about the subject area you are planning to apply for and answer the following questions.



## Developing your students' skills and knowledge

Students need to develop their subject knowledge, skills and understanding. The balance between subject knowledge and skills will depend on which universities the student is applying for and focus on academic subjects.



### Transferable skills

#### Subject

Students should demonstrate their knowledge of the subject and become further involved in the subject. They should be able to express their views and developments in that subject.



Sources to help build your students' knowledge. Many are free. Here are our top sources:

Keep up to date with the latest developments and thinking in your subject. Many sources focus on different topic areas (for example, science) or

Subscribe to certain publications that are then made available to students to share their views on these latest developments. Magazines

Further insight into the subject. For example, psychology students and those interested in science could read New Scientist magazine. Many magazines have good websites, so a subscription is not always necessary.

Reading lists for some first-year courses. This material is designed to introduce students to the subject at university level.

Websites that provide subject resources. Many websites have resources with articles and revision guides for most subjects. Some websites have developed online learning programmes that are designed to help students learn about particular subjects. Future Learn  has a list of free online courses.

Check out the following websites:

## Personal Statement

**47** lines or **4,000** characters

- A chance for the student to reflect on their chosen course – why they want to study it and why they would be good at it
- A statement giving evidence of interests, skills and experiences
- The chance to ‘sell themselves’ to universities as a potential student of the subject

**1,779: ‘From a young age I have always been...’**

**148: Number of applicants who used a Nelson Mandela quote**



*“Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world”*

[www.advancingaccess.ac.uk](http://www.advancingaccess.ac.uk)

## Top Tips

- No Lists
- Do not mention university names unless the student is applying for one university
- Lying or over exaggerating, as you may be questioned in an interview

I play football, rugby, tennis and the piano...

The prospect of studying at King's College London is one that greatly excites me...

I have an intricate knowledge of Thomas Piketty's Capital...

## > How to write it



Identify the SITUATION or problem they solved or encountered



What was the specific TASK or target? (who, what, where, when)



Detail your specific ACTION What did they do? How did they do it?



Explain the RESULTS Quantify it (accomplishments, savings, recognition, etc.)

# Overused opening lines



For as long as I can remember I have...	[1,451]
I have always been interested in...	[927]
Reflecting on my educational experiences...	[257]
Nursing is a very challenging and demanding [career/profession/course]...	[211]
Throughout my life I have always enjoyed...	[310]
I am applying for this course because...	[1,370]
I have always wanted to pursue a career in...	[160]
I have always been passionate about...	[160]
From a young age I have (always) been [interested in/fascinated by]...	[1,779]
Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world...	[148]

## Top tips

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- Ensure that the personal statement gives an insight into the student's **motivations and interests**
- Check **spelling and grammar**
- Ensure that everything in the personal statement is **relevant** to the application
- Encourage your students to express themselves, **avoiding clichés and quotes** from other people
- Make sure that all the information your students include is **supported by evidence**.



## Top tips

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- Students should reflect on their **experience and skills** within the statement
- Make sure the personal statement is **unique to the student**. Admissions staff want to hear about the individual student
- Make sure your students **avoid jokes**
- Make sure the student is **telling the truth**. This is their formal application and will form part of their contract with the university
- Ensure your students are **positive**.



## What **not** to include

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- Specific universities - apart from when referring to outreach activities/ summer schools
- Over-exaggeration
- Repetition and waffling
- Lists of skills and work experiences
- A definition of the subject
- Jokes and quotes
- Generalisations and clichés
- Starting every sentence with 'I'
- Passive comments
- Unnecessary language.



# Evaluation quiz...

Please complete the quiz set you did not complete at the start of the session using the links below:

Question set A



[https://bit.ly/Apersonal  
statementsA](https://bit.ly/ApersonalstatementsA)

Question set B



[https://bit.ly/Apersonal  
statementsB](https://bit.ly/ApersonalstatementsB)

Thank you for your support!



# Questions?

[enquiries@advancingaccess.ac.uk](mailto:enquiries@advancingaccess.ac.uk)



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