

SFC Statistical publication

Higher Education Students and Qualifiers at Scottish Institutions 2013-14

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Summary: To provide the latest information about HE students and qualifiers at Scottish Institutions.

FAO: Principals and directors of Scotland's colleges and/or universities

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The UK Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.



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Higher Education Students and Qualifiers at Scottish Institutions 2013-14

An Official Statistics Publication for Scotland

25 March 2015

1. Statistics on students and qualifiers on Higher Education (HE) courses at Scottish institutions in 2013-14 are published today by the Scottish Funding Council (SFC). This is the third issue of the publication produced by the Scottish Funding Council and covers the period 2004-05 to 2013-14. The release contains information on HE provision and attainment in higher education institutions (HEIs) and colleges in Scotland.
2. This is a summary report outlining the main trends over the past ten years. The publication is accompanied by an Excel workbook which includes additional tables not included within this report. The list of tables available in this workbook appears at the back of this document. These tables can be found on the SFC website at:

<http://www.sfc.ac.uk/PublicationsStatistics/reportpublications/reportpublications.aspx>

Student Enrolments

Users of this publication should note that, where reference is made to students, this relates to student enrolments (or instances of study).

Summary of Key Findings

- There were 97,340 higher education qualifiers from Scottish institutions in 2013-14, which is the highest level recorded to date. There was an increase of 1,765 (1.9% from 2012-13 and 20.1% from 2004-05). In 2013-14, Scottish-domiciled students accounted for 70.4% of all qualifiers.
- Of all qualifiers in 2013-14, 65.5% achieved graduate level qualifications (first degree level or above) which were mainly achieved at HEIs. At Scottish colleges, 70.7% of qualifications gained were at HNC/HND level.
- In 2013-14, there were 279,495 students in higher education in Scotland, an increase of 750 (0.3%) compared to 2012-13.
- Over the period 2004-05 to 2013-14 the percentage of student entrants from outside of the UK has grown, increasing from 11.7% in 2004-05 to 18.8% in 2013-14.

- The Higher Education Initial Participation Rate (HEIPR), which roughly equates to the probability of a student participating in Higher Education between ages 16 and 30, increased slightly from 54.7% in 2012-13 to 55% in 2013-14.

Student numbers and characteristics

3. Table A shows that in 2013-14, there were 279,495 students in higher education in Scotland, an increase of 750 (0.3%) compared to 2012-13. The number of first degree students rose by 1,525 (1.0%), the number of research postgraduates rose by 215 (1.8%) and the number of taught postgraduates rose by 395 (1.0%). At sub-degree level, the number of HNC/HND students rose by 1,540 (3.9%) but the numbers of other sub-degree students fell by 2,925 (8.5%). This can be explained by entrant numbers at HEIs having fallen year-on-year since 2008-09. See Table D for further information on entrant numbers by level of study.
4. The Scottish Funding Council (SFC) funds HEIs to deliver a set number of full-time equivalent places for undergraduate and taught postgraduate courses on an annual basis for students from Scotland or the EU. As SFC applies funding consequences if HEIs exceed or fall below these targets this acts as a control on recruitment levels for these students. More detail on these targets can be found on the SFC website¹.
5. From AY 2012-13 the Scottish Government put in place legislation to deregulate tuition fees charged to students domiciled in the rest of the UK (RUK) wishing to study at Scottish universities. The tuition fees for these students would no longer be supported through SFC funding. This led to SFC reducing funded places at Scottish HEIs by 5,787 for 2012-13 and by 4,308 for 2013-14 which were estimates of the share of SFC-funded places associated with RUK entrants. The Scottish HEIs were free to continue to recruit these students but SFC would no longer fund their tuition. These students would pay tuition fees regardless of whether they studied at a Scottish or RUK HEI.
6. SFC used the funds freed up through this change in 2012-13 to support strategic investments in the sector, such as additional places for Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) subjects and provision in the Highlands and Islands. Further detail on additional places allocated for 2013-14 can be

¹ SFC Funding and Outcomes <http://www.sfc.ac.uk/funding/funding.aspx>

found on the SFC website².

7. Although this meant fewer funded places overall the number of entrants to HEIs for 2013-14 rose as RUK students continued to choose Scotland as a place to study knowing they would no longer have their study costs paid by SFC.
8. We have again observed an increase in entrants in 2013-14 amongst both the Scottish-domiciled and RUK cohorts. Table F, later in this publication, provides further information.
9. Table A also shows that for higher education institutions (HEIs) as a whole, the number of students reduced marginally by 145 (or 0.06%) since 2012-13 but the number of students participating in HE in colleges rose, by 895 (1.9%).
10. The fall in HEI students relates to sub degree students, which can be explained by entrants to these courses at HEIs reducing year-on-year since a peak in 2008-09. Meanwhile, recruitment to HNC/HND, First Degree, Postgraduate Taught and Postgraduate Research course all increased between 2012-13 and 2013-14, as detailed in paragraph 23 of this report. This means that, despite a reduction in sub-degree entrants, overall entrant numbers to HEIs increased by 930 (1%) between 2012-13 and 2013-14.
11. The rise in college numbers is partly a result of SFC providing additional funded student places to colleges and HEIs with the first 2 years being delivered at college before the student completes their degree at University. Our college baseline report³ provides more detail on students studying HE courses at college.
12. SFC has also published performance indicators⁴ for those students studying HE courses at college.
13. Table A shows that HEIs accounted for 82.6% of all students enrolled in HE in Scotland in 2013-14, with the remaining 17.4% studying in colleges. While a majority of those at HEIs (65.6%) were studying at first degree level, most students studying HE at colleges (97.7%) were studying at HNC/D level.
14. Further information on the destination of graduates from first degree

² SFC Outcome Agreements: Indicative Funding Decisions for 2013-14:

http://www.sfc.ac.uk/web/FILES/Circulars_SFC1812/SFC1812.pdf

³ College Baseline Report 2013-14:

<http://www.sfc.ac.uk/communications/Statisticalpublications/2015/SFCST012015.aspx>

⁴ College Performance Indicators 2013-14:

<http://www.sfc.ac.uk/communications/Statisticalpublications/2015/SFCST022015.aspx>

programmes is available from the HESA website⁵. These figures show the proportion of graduates who gain employment on completing their course or who progress to further study.

15. Taught Postgraduate student numbers increased by 395 in 2013-14, a 1% increase on 2012-13. Taught Postgraduate student numbers had previously fallen between 2010-11 and 2012-13.
16. Figures 1 and 2 below provide an overview of student numbers by level and by institution type for AY 2013-14. These provide a useful snapshot of HE activity across the qualification levels and institution types.

Table A: Students in higher education at Scottish HEIs & colleges by institution type and level of study, 2004-05 to 2013-14

Institution Type / Academic Session	Level of Study					
	All Levels	Postgraduate		First Degree	Sub-degree	
		Research Postgraduate (1)	Taught Postgraduate		HNC/HND	Other sub-degree
Total						
2004-05	270,260	8,420	35,100	133,105	41,800	51,825
2005-06	273,050	8,650	38,675	136,105	41,550	48,070
2006-07	279,560	9,360	43,035	133,740	39,265	54,160
2007-08	272,625	9,615	42,265	132,260	38,755	49,730
2008-09	279,615	9,935	42,760	137,720	39,105	50,095
2009-10	287,565	10,665	44,285	146,175	41,230	45,205
2010-11	290,000	11,325	45,255	149,715	42,315	41,390
2011-12	281,630	11,660	43,280	149,350	41,345	35,990
2012-13 (2)	278,745	11,965	41,530	150,935	39,745	34,565
2013-14 (2)	279,495	12,180	41,925	152,460	41,285	31,640
All students at HEIs						
2004-05	217,945	8,420	34,930	132,595	4,780	37,215
2005-06	222,090	8,650	38,535	135,470	4,445	34,990
2006-07	230,100	9,360	42,880	133,180	4,345	40,330
2007-08	224,855	9,615	42,115	131,645	5,085	36,395
2008-09	231,260	9,935	42,660	137,040	4,745	36,875
2009-10	237,765	10,665	44,165	145,535	4,540	32,855
2010-11	238,645	11,325	45,155	148,770	4,120	29,275
2011-12	233,010	11,660	43,245	148,425	3,875	25,800
2012-13 (2)	230,950	11,965	41,515	149,860	3,605	24,005
2013-14 (2)	230,805	12,180	41,925	151,325	4,905	20,470
All students at colleges						
2004-05	52,315	-	170	510	37,015	14,610
2005-06	50,960	-	140	635	37,105	13,075
2006-07	49,460	-	155	555	34,920	13,830
2007-08	47,770	-	150	615	33,670	13,335
2008-09	48,355	-	100	680	34,360	13,175
2009-10	49,800	-	120	640	36,690	12,355
2010-11	51,355	-	100	945	38,195	12,115
2011-12	48,620	-	35	925	37,465	10,190
2012-13 (2)	47,795	-	15	1,075	36,140	10,560
2013-14 (2)	48,690	-	-	1,135	36,380	11,175

⁵ HESA Destination of Leavers from Higher Education statistics:
https://www.hesa.ac.uk/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1899&Itemid=634

Figure 1 Students in higher education at Scottish HEIs and colleges by level of study, 2013-14

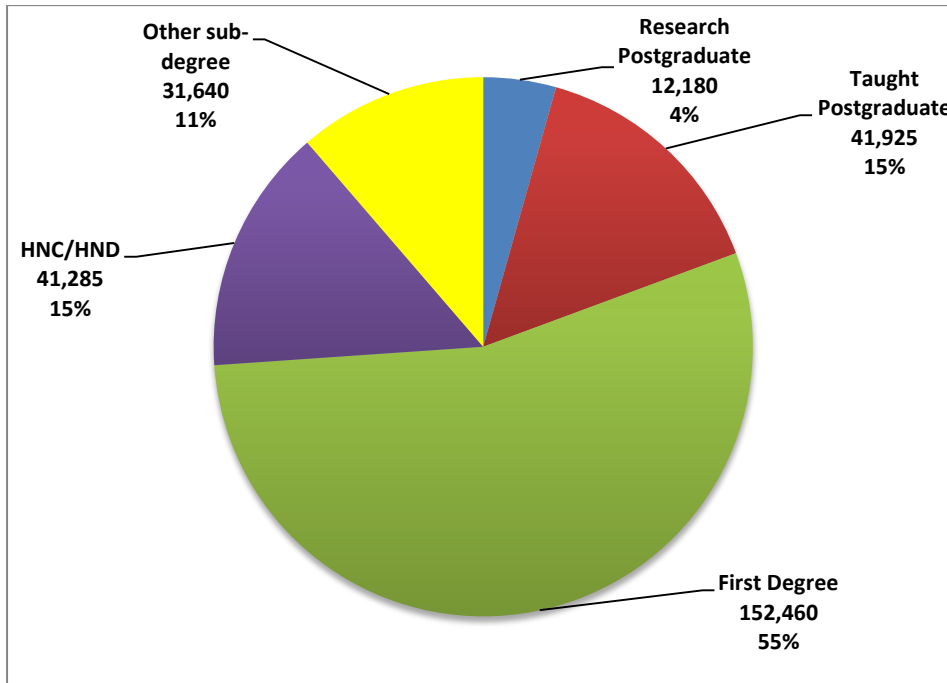


Figure 2 Share of HE students at Scottish institutions by institution type, 2013-14

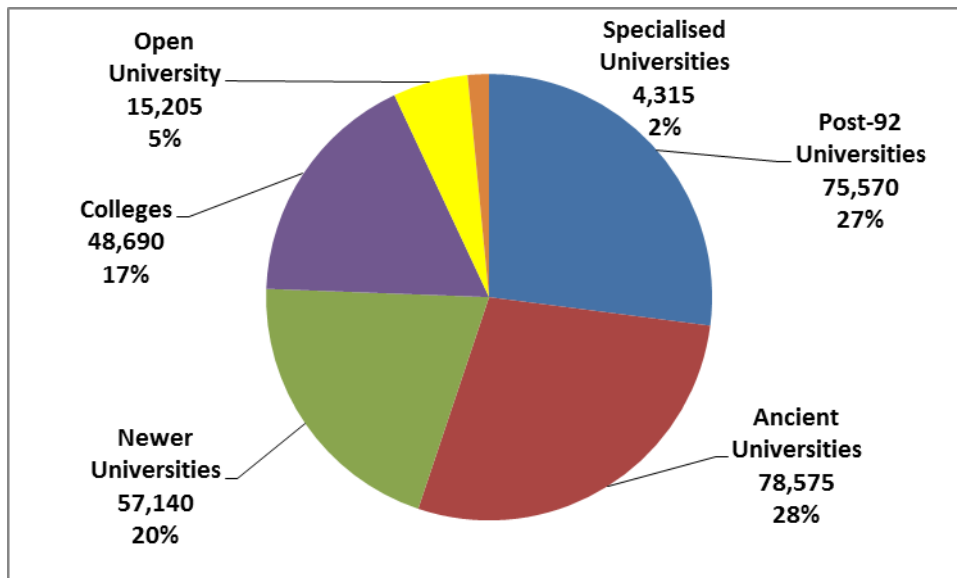


Table B: Students in higher education in Scottish HEIs and colleges by mode of study and gender, 2004-05 to 2013-14

Academic Session	Total			Full-time			Part-time		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total									
2004-05	270,260	114,740	155,520	172,280	76,365	95,910	97,980	38,370	59,610
2005-06	273,050	115,190	157,860	174,810	76,870	97,940	98,235	38,315	59,920
2006-07	279,560	119,795	159,765	178,680	79,000	99,680	100,875	40,795	60,080
2007-08	272,625	118,250	154,375	174,805	77,795	97,010	97,820	40,455	57,365
2008-09	279,615	122,415	157,195	182,780	81,450	101,330	96,830	40,965	55,865
2009-10	287,565	126,995	160,565	191,615	86,465	105,150	95,950	40,535	55,415
2010-11	290,000	128,900	161,100	197,490	89,165	108,325	92,505	39,735	52,770
2011-12	281,630	124,100	157,525	199,430	89,150	110,280	82,200	34,950	47,245
2012-13 (2,23)	278,745	122,465	156,050	198,405	88,245	110,160	80,340	34,220	45,890
2013-14 (2,23)	279,495	121,970	157,485	202,700	89,490	113,180	76,795	32,480	44,305
All students at HEIs									
2004-05	217,945	90,345	127,600	146,655	64,025	82,625	71,290	26,315	44,975
2005-06	222,090	91,900	130,185	148,830	64,570	84,260	73,260	27,330	45,925
2006-07	230,100	96,455	133,640	152,800	66,765	86,040	77,295	29,695	47,605
2007-08	224,855	95,375	129,480	149,625	65,940	83,680	75,235	29,435	45,795
2008-09	231,260	98,495	132,765	156,830	69,075	87,755	74,430	29,420	45,010
2009-10	237,765	102,270	135,495	162,970	72,700	90,270	74,790	29,570	45,225
2010-11	238,645	103,250	135,395	166,350	73,870	92,480	72,295	29,380	42,910
2011-12	233,010	99,995	133,010	167,365	73,545	93,820	65,640	26,450	39,190
2012-13 (2,23)	230,950	98,640	132,080	167,065	73,190	93,880	63,885	25,450	38,205
2013-14 (2,23)	230,805	97,830	132,935	170,800	74,380	96,390	60,000	23,450	36,545
All students at colleges									
2004-05	52,315	24,395	27,920	25,625	12,340	13,285	26,690	12,055	14,635
2005-06	50,960	23,285	27,675	25,980	12,300	13,680	24,980	10,985	13,995
2006-07	49,460	23,340	26,120	25,880	12,240	13,640	23,580	11,100	12,475
2007-08	47,770	22,875	24,895	25,185	11,855	13,330	22,585	11,020	11,565
2008-09	48,355	23,925	24,430	25,955	12,375	13,580	22,400	11,550	10,855
2009-10	49,800	24,730	25,075	28,640	13,765	14,880	21,160	10,965	10,195
2010-11	51,355	25,650	25,705	31,140	15,295	15,845	20,215	10,355	9,860
2011-12	48,620	24,105	24,515	32,065	15,605	16,460	16,555	8,500	8,055
2012-13 (2)	47,795	23,825	23,970	31,340	15,055	16,280	16,455	8,770	7,690
2013-14 (2)	48,690	24,140	24,550	31,900	15,110	16,790	16,795	9,035	7,760

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) and Scottish Funding Council (SFC). Refer to Notes to Tables.

17. Table B shows that there was an increase in full-time student numbers at HEIs of 3,735 (2.2%) between 2012-13 and 2013-14, and an increase in full-time student numbers at Colleges of 560 (1.8%). There has been a steady decline in part-time numbers for both sectors as provision shifted towards full-time study.
18. Table B also shows that 58% of part-time students in higher education in 2013-14 were female. At colleges, males accounted for 49.6% of students in 2013-14, whilst at HEIs males accounted for 42.4% of students.
19. Table B shows that in 2013-14, the majority of HE students (56.4%) were female and 43.6% were male. Between 2012-13 and 2013-14, there was a rise of 1,435 (0.9%) in the number of female HE level students and a fall of 495 (0.4%) in the number of male students.

20. The gender split can be partly explained through examination of the Scottish school Leaver destination survey results⁶. This shows that females were better qualified on leaving school and therefore more able to progress to further study (table 8) and that males were more likely to leave school into employment.

Table C: Students in higher education in Scottish HEIs and colleges by age, 2004-05 to 2013-14

Institution type / Academic session	Total (6)	16-18	19-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
Total									
2004-05	270,260	39,235	54,390	58,105	28,795	43,150	31,305	11,045	3,965
2005-06	273,050	39,830	55,145	59,230	30,460	42,035	30,910	11,320	3,790
2006-07	279,560	39,770	56,385	61,410	32,410	42,110	31,105	11,805	4,190
2007-08	272,625	38,585	56,085	59,755	32,800	40,095	29,460	11,325	4,200
2008-09	279,615	40,450	57,095	63,280	34,355	39,730	28,630	11,020	4,890
2009-10	287,565	43,330	59,245	66,655	35,400	38,915	27,865	10,855	5,170
2010-11	290,000	41,925	62,415	69,885	36,630	38,560	25,740	10,100	4,655
2011-12	281,630	41,735	62,835	69,725	34,735	35,705	23,010	9,225	4,565
2012-13	278,745	42,370	62,440	70,985	33,715	34,250	21,355	8,995	4,580
2013-14	279,495	42,985	64,605	71,620	33,295	33,625	20,440	8,710	4,135
All students at HEIs									
2004-05	217,945	28,555	46,130	50,595	22,835	32,830	24,210	8,960	3,605
2005-06	222,090	28,985	46,505	51,980	24,695	32,790	24,165	9,155	3,510
2006-07	230,100	28,735	47,530	54,140	26,960	33,655	24,835	9,940	3,960
2007-08	224,855	27,940	47,215	52,750	27,395	32,370	23,590	9,390	3,930
2008-09	231,260	29,290	48,105	55,895	28,895	32,175	22,970	9,190	4,615
2009-10	237,765	31,330	49,825	58,705	29,540	31,780	22,395	9,205	4,900
2010-11	238,645	29,955	52,180	60,935	30,475	31,430	20,730	8,425	4,440
2011-12	233,010	29,515	52,605	61,630	29,030	29,280	18,705	7,780	4,395
2012-13	230,950	30,370	51,905	62,970	28,060	28,115	17,500	7,625	4,350
2013-14	230,805	30,755	53,690	63,375	27,675	27,550	16,695	7,120	3,860
All students at colleges									
2004-05	52,315	10,680	8,260	7,510	5,960	10,320	7,095	2,090	360
2005-06	50,960	10,845	8,640	7,250	5,760	9,245	6,745	2,160	280
2006-07	49,460	11,035	8,855	7,270	5,445	8,450	6,270	1,865	230
2007-08	47,770	10,645	8,865	7,000	5,405	7,725	5,870	1,935	270
2008-09	48,355	11,160	8,990	7,385	5,460	7,555	5,660	1,835	275
2009-10	49,800	12,000	9,420	7,945	5,860	7,140	5,475	1,650	270
2010-11	51,355	11,970	10,240	8,945	6,155	7,130	5,010	1,675	215
2011-12	48,620	12,220	10,230	8,095	5,705	6,430	4,305	1,445	170
2012-13	47,795	12,000	10,535	8,015	5,655	6,135	3,855	1,370	200
2013-14	48,690	12,225	10,915	8,245	5,620	6,075	3,745	1,590	275

Sources: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) Scottish Funding Council (SFC). Refer to Notes to Tables.

⁶ Scottish School Leaver Destination Survey results: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/Datasets/attainmentandleavers>

21. Table C shows that whilst the number of students aged under 25 rose by 3,415 or 1.9% between 2012-13 and 2014-14 , there was a decline in enrolments for the 25 to 59 age group, which fell by 2,245 or 2.3%.
22. Student numbers for those aged 30 to 49 have reduced noticeably since 2004-05. Consistent with Scottish Government policy, SFC asked colleges and HEIs to prioritise the 16 to 24 age group in order to improve the employability of young people. There was also increased demand from school leavers to attend HEIs during the economic recession (when fewer opportunities were available to enter employment). As first degree numbers for Scottish students attending Scottish HEIs are controlled by SFC through a set number of funded places, if HEIs recruit more school leavers or other younger students, then there will be less available places for older students.

Student entrant numbers and characteristics

23. Table D shows that the total number of new entrants to HE courses rose by 1,950 (or 1.5%) between 2012-13 and 2014-14. This consisted of an increase in postgraduate study of 1,570 (5.3%), a rise in first degree study of 985 (2.1%) and a decline in sub-degree study of 2,140 (7.4%). The number of new entrants at HEIs was 97,900 (72.3% of the total) and the number at colleges was 37,465 (27.7%).
24. Entrants to HNC/HND courses also increased by 1,540 (5.5%) between 2013-14, with increases in these entrants seen at both HEIs and colleges in Scotland.

Table D: Entrants to higher education in HEIs and colleges by level of study and academic year: 2004-05 to 2013-14

Institution Type / Academic Session	Total	Postgraduate Research (1)	Postgraduate Taught	First Degree	HNC/HND	Other Sub-degree
Total						
2004-05	133,340	2,920	19,690	41,780	31,495	37,445
2005-06	137,565	2,935	23,645	44,010	30,385	36,590
2006-07	142,460	3,275	25,730	42,780	28,965	41,710
2007-08	137,495	3,245	24,675	42,965	28,275	38,235
2008-09	144,130	3,655	25,720	46,775	28,470	39,465
2009-10	147,465	3,790	27,700	50,295	29,600	36,080
2010-11	140,590	3,865	26,840	46,860	30,250	32,775
2011-12	132,365	3,800	25,915	44,945	29,275	28,430
2012-13	133,415	3,940	25,870	46,870	27,945	28,790
2013-14	135,365	4,090	27,290	47,855	29,485	26,650
All students at HEIs						
2004-05	90,730	2,920	19,535	41,405	3,390	23,480
2005-06	97,040	2,935	23,505	43,555	2,935	24,110
2006-07	103,575	3,275	25,575	42,400	3,470	28,855
2007-08	100,115	3,245	24,535	42,520	3,765	26,050
2008-09	105,975	3,655	25,645	46,255	3,290	27,125
2009-10	108,840	3,790	27,610	49,765	3,110	24,570
2010-11	101,080	3,865	26,765	46,070	2,885	21,500
2011-12	95,350	3,800	25,905	44,140	2,465	19,040
2012-13 (2)	96,970	3,940	25,870	45,970	2,410	18,780
2013-14 (2)	97,900	4,090	27,290	46,920	3,465	16,135
All students at colleges						
2004-05	42,610	-	150	375	28,100	13,970
2005-06	40,525	-	140	450	27,450	12,480
2006-07	38,885	-	155	380	25,495	12,855
2007-08	37,380	-	140	445	24,510	12,185
2008-09	38,150	-	80	515	25,175	12,340
2009-10	38,625	-	90	535	26,490	11,505
2010-11	39,510	-	75	790	27,370	11,275
2011-12	37,015	-	10	805	26,810	9,385
2012-13 (2)	36,445	-	-	900	25,535	10,010
2013-14 (2)	37,465	-	-	935	26,020	10,510

Sources: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) and Scottish Funding Council (SFC). Refer to Notes to Tables.

Table E: Entrants to higher education in HEIs and colleges in 2013-14 by subject and gender

Subject Area	All levels			Postgraduate			First degree			Sub-degree		
	Total	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total	Male (%)	Female (%)
Total (22)	135,365	43.5%	56.5%	31,375	43.0%	57.0%	47,855	43.0%	57.0%	56,135	44.1%	55.9%
Medical Studies												
Subjects allied to Medicine	13,250	18.1%	81.9%	3,075	25.0%	75.0%	5,485	16.2%	83.8%	4,685	15.7%	84.3%
Medicine and Dentistry	2,165	42.6%	57.4%	865	40.1%	59.9%	1,215	43.3%	56.7%	90	56.2%	43.8%
Total	15,415	21.5%	78.5%	3,940	28.3%	71.7%	6,700	21.1%	78.9%	4,775	16.5%	83.5%
Science and Engineering												
Agriculture & related subjects	1,110	44.1%	55.9%	390	50.5%	49.5%	170	39.9%	60.1%	550	40.8%	59.2%
Architecture, building and planning	3,175	70.4%	29.6%	970	57.0%	43.0%	995	62.5%	37.5%	1,210	87.7%	12.3%
Biological Sciences	8,635	36.2%	63.8%	1,645	36.0%	64.0%	5,445	35.2%	64.8%	1,550	39.8%	60.2%
Engineering and Technology	13,740	85.3%	14.7%	2,825	76.5%	23.5%	4,235	84.0%	16.0%	6,680	89.8%	10.2%
Computer Science	6,680	81.8%	18.2%	1,085	70.1%	29.9%	2,825	84.0%	16.0%	2,770	84.0%	16.0%
Mathematical Sciences	1,460	61.3%	38.7%	320	63.0%	37.0%	985	57.7%	42.3%	150	80.9%	19.1%
Physical Sciences	3,960	57.2%	42.8%	1,225	55.7%	44.3%	2,400	57.9%	42.1%	340	57.8%	42.2%
Veterinary Science	420	21.7%	78.3%	70	42.4%	57.6%	290	18.4%	81.6%	65	15.2%	84.8%
Total	39,180	67.1%	32.9%	8,530	60.7%	39.3%	17,335	60.8%	39.2%	13,315	79.3%	20.7%
Business and Social Studies												
Business & Administrative studies	23,935	41.6%	58.4%	6,500	45.8%	54.2%	7,160	41.8%	58.2%	10,275	38.9%	61.1%
Law	4,195	38.3%	61.7%	1,760	43.5%	56.5%	1,605	36.3%	63.7%	825	31.0%	69.0%
Mass Communication & documentation	1,955	43.0%	57.0%	530	33.3%	66.7%	770	42.6%	57.4%	655	51.1%	48.9%
Social Studies	13,265	28.1%	71.9%	2,280	36.9%	63.1%	4,450	34.7%	65.3%	6,535	20.6%	79.4%
Total	43,355	37.2%	62.8%	11,070	43.0%	57.0%	13,990	39.0%	61.0%	18,295	32.4%	67.6%
Education and the Arts												
Creative Arts & Design	10,900	34.9%	65.1%	910	35.6%	64.4%	3,060	33.5%	66.5%	6,930	35.5%	64.5%
Education	7,240	26.7%	73.3%	4,600	25.9%	74.1%	1,530	15.4%	84.6%	1,110	45.7%	54.3%
Historical & Philosophical Studies	4,315	42.4%	57.6%	1,095	49.3%	50.7%	2,060	42.5%	57.5%	1,160	35.6%	64.4%
Languages	6,120	31.8%	68.2%	840	31.4%	68.6%	2,290	26.5%	73.5%	2,995	35.9%	64.1%
Total	28,575	33.3%	66.7%	7,445	31.1%	68.9%	8,935	30.7%	69.3%	12,195	36.5%	63.5%
Combined (7)	8,810	40.5%	59.5%	390	32.4%	67.6%	875	45.8%	54.2%	7,540	40.4%	59.6%
Supplementary subjects contained in the above categories												
Economics and Politics	2,840	52.0%	48.0%	1,050	48.0%	52.0%	1,710	54.5%	45.5%	80	50.3%	49.7%
English	2,375	34.4%	65.6%	340	29.0%	71.0%	1,055	27.1%	72.9%	980	44.0%	56.0%
Geography (8)	825	42.2%	57.8%	285	45.8%	54.2%	535	39.6%	60.4%	5	-	-
Psychology	3,465	24.3%	75.7%	635	26.0%	74.0%	2,235	21.9%	78.1%	595	31.6%	68.4%

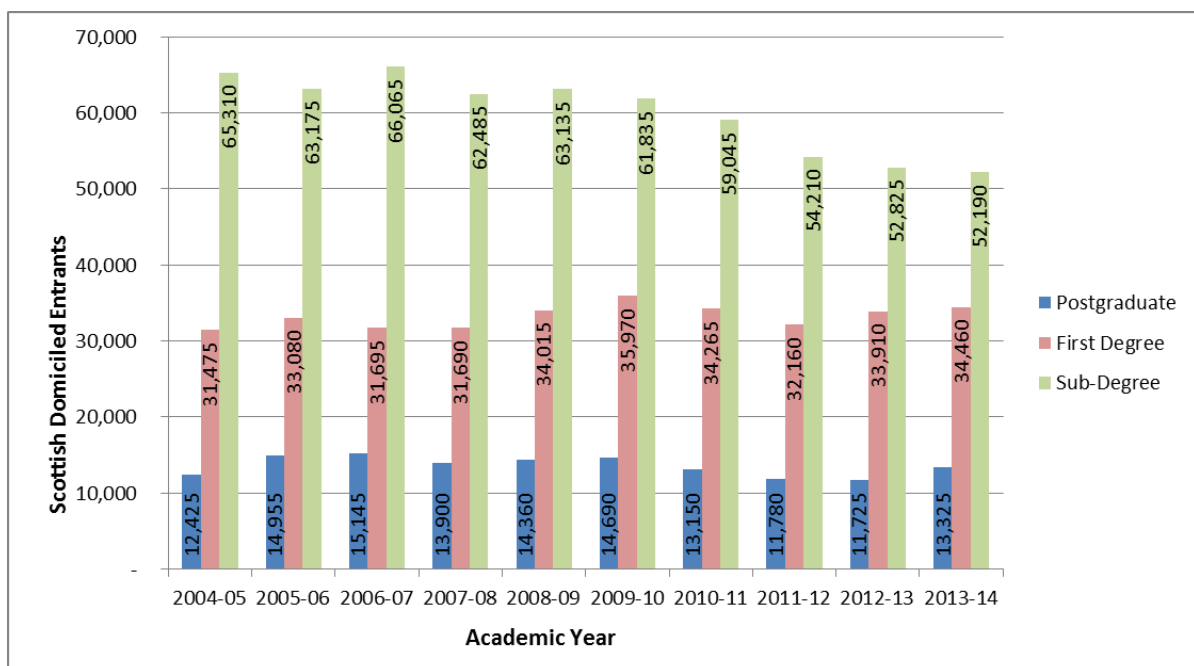
Sources: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) and Scottish Funding Council (SFC). Refer to Notes to Tables.

25. Some subject areas have tightly controlled student intakes which influence profile of subjects delivered. Our controlled subjects sector communication outlines these numbers:

http://www.sfc.ac.uk/communications/Circulars/2013/Circulars_SFC022013.aspx

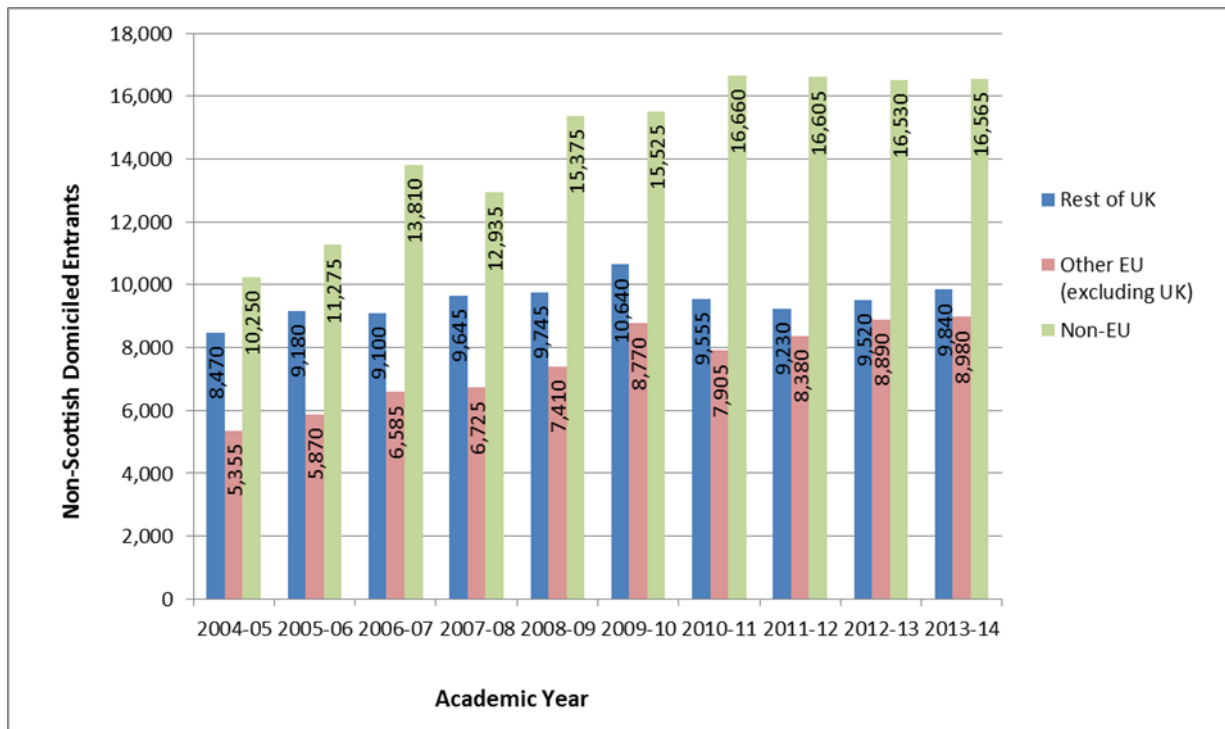
26. Table E shows that a majority (56.5%) of entrants in 2013-14 were female and 43.5% were male. The subject groups with the highest proportions of female entrants were Subjects allied to Medicine (81.9%), Veterinary Science (78.3%) and Education (73.3%). The subject groups with the highest proportion of male entrants were Engineering and Technology (85.6%), Computer Science (81.8%) and Architecture, Building and Planning (70.4%).
27. The HE courses in Scotland with the largest overall numbers of entrants in 2013-14 were Business & Administrative Studies with 23,935 entrants followed by Engineering and Technology with 13,740 entrants and Social Studies with 13,265 entrants.

Figure 3 Scottish domiciled entrants to HE at Scottish HEIs and colleges by level of study: 2004-05 to 2013-14



28. Figure 3 shows that the number of Scottish domiciled postgraduate entrants has increased by 7.3% between 2004-05 and 2013-14. This can be compared with all postgraduate students in Table A which have increased by 24%.
29. In 2013-14 SFC began investing in additional taught postgraduate places. We have seen an increase in Scottish-domiciled postgraduate entrants of 1,570 (5.3%) between 2012-13 and 2013-14.

Figure 4 Non-Scottish domiciled entrants to HE at Scottish HEIs and colleges by domicile: 2004-05 to 2013-14



30. Prior to 2012-13, the number of RUK students at Scottish HEIs had been controlled to some degree by the number of funded places available at Scottish HEIs which supported the provision of RUK students. The provision for these students is now funded through the de-regulated tuition fees that were introduced for 2012-13. The likely long term effect on RUK recruitment of these changes is uncertain but the initial figures for 2012-13 and 2013-14 displayed in Figure 4 indicate an increase in entrants from RUK, despite the de-regulation of tuition fees.

Domicile of Entrants

31. Table F shows that of the 135,365 entrants to HE in Scotland in 2013-14, either at Scottish colleges or HEIs, 99,980 (73.9%) were Scottish domiciled (i.e. living in Scotland prior to study) while 9,845 (7.3%) were from the rest of the UK.
32. Table F shows that the number of Scottish domiciled entrants rose by 1,525 (1.5%) between 2012-13 and 2013-14.
33. Entrants from the European Union have increased by 90 between 2012-13 and 2013-14 (1%) and those from outwith the EU (non-EU Europe and non-European) have increased by 35 (0.2%). Students from RUK have increased by 330 (3.5%) between 2012-13 and 2013-14, with increases in students from each of England, Wales and Northern Ireland.
34. Students from the EU (not RUK) are still eligible to have their provision supported through SFC funding but would have to pay higher fees if they chose to study at an HEI elsewhere in the UK.

Table F. Entrants in higher education at Scottish HEIs and colleges by domicile and level of study, 2004-05 to 2013-14

Level of Study / Academic Session	Total all domiciles (13)	Scotland	England	Wales	Northern Ireland	Other UK	Total UK	EU	Non-EU Europe	Non-European
All levels										
2004-05	133,340	109,220	6,510	215	1,585	50	117,690	5,355	470	9,780
2005-06	137,565	111,210	7,210	235	1,575	80	120,390	5,870	495	10,780
2006-07	142,460	112,910	7,065	240	1,580	75	122,010	6,585	595	13,215
2007-08	137,495	108,175	7,320	260	1,505	70	117,820	6,725	565	12,370
2008-09	144,130	111,555	7,745	235	1,430	110	121,300	7,410	685	14,690
2009-10	147,465	112,495	8,440	275	1,420	335	123,135	8,770	810	14,715
2010-11	140,590	106,460	7,800	235	1,390	75	116,015	7,905	870	15,790
2011-12	132,365	98,150	7,495	260	1,375	75	107,380	8,380	880	15,725
2012-13	133,415	98,455	7,910	285	1,165	155	107,975	8,890	965	15,565
2013-14	135,365	99,980	8,175	315	1,295	60	109,820	8,980	975	15,590
Postgraduate										
2004-05	22,610	12,425	1,740	65	230	10	14,525	2,055	255	5,745
2005-06	26,580	14,955	2,060	90	240	20	17,410	2,125	240	6,775
2006-07	29,005	15,145	2,610	95	250	20	18,175	2,290	300	8,205
2007-08	27,920	13,900	2,690	120	270	20	17,035	2,235	295	8,350
2008-09	29,380	14,360	2,550	100	235	20	17,320	2,535	335	9,155
2009-10	31,490	14,690	3,035	115	295	20	18,235	3,150	380	9,695
2010-11	30,705	13,150	3,095	100	270	15	16,660	3,160	395	10,480
2011-12	29,715	11,780	3,280	115	255	15	15,465	3,470	400	10,380
2012-13	29,810	11,725	3,280	120	215	65	15,405	3,730	485	10,175
2013-14	31,375	13,325	3,230	170	240	25	16,995	3,895	470	10,020
First Degree										
2004-05	41,780	31,475	3,965	125	1,235	30	36,850	2,495	170	2,255
2005-06	44,010	33,080	4,230	125	1,230	40	38,715	2,825	190	2,275
2006-07	42,780	31,695	3,600	105	1,195	40	36,660	3,180	220	2,700
2007-08	42,965	31,690	3,850	120	1,070	35	36,795	3,615	215	2,340
2008-09	46,775	34,015	4,320	100	1,100	70	39,625	4,075	285	2,790
2009-10	50,295	35,970	4,715	130	1,065	60	41,950	4,830	350	3,155
2010-11	46,860	34,265	3,720	100	1,035	45	39,170	4,175	330	3,185
2011-12	44,945	32,160	3,495	95	1,070	50	36,865	4,210	410	3,455
2012-13	46,870	33,910	3,910	125	885	45	38,875	4,500	370	3,125
2013-14	47,855	34,460	4,255	110	975	25	39,825	4,280	390	3,360
Sub-degree										
2004-05	68,940	65,310	805	20	120	10	66,305	805	45	1,785
2005-06	66,980	63,175	915	25	110	20	64,265	920	65	1,730
2006-07	70,675	66,065	850	35	135	15	67,170	1,120	75	2,310
2007-08	66,510	62,485	780	20	170	15	63,890	880	60	1,680
2008-09	67,935	63,135	875	30	95	20	64,310	800	70	2,750
2009-10	65,680	61,835	690	25	60	255	62,950	790	80	1,860
2010-11	63,025	59,045	985	35	85	10	60,185	570	140	2,125
2011-12	57,705	54,210	720	50	50	10	55,045	700	65	1,890
2012-13	56,735	52,825	725	40	65	45	53,695	655	110	2,265
2013-14	56,135	52,190	695	35	80	5	53,000	805	115	2,210

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) and Scottish Funding Council (SFC). Refer to Notes to Tables.

Access and Equalities

35. Table G shows that 88.7% of all students whose ethnicity was recorded were white. Students from an Asian–Chinese background were the second largest ethnic group with 2.4% of the total and students from a Black African background were the third largest ethnic group with 1.9%.

Table G. Students in higher education at Scottish HEIs and colleges by level of study and ethnicity, 2013-14

Ethnic Background	Level of Study					
	All Levels	Postgraduate		First Degree	Sub-degree	
		Research Postgraduate	Taught Postgraduate		HNC/HND	Other Sub-degree
All Students	279,495	12,180	41,925	152,460	41,285	31,640
Asian - Bangladeshi	390	35	90	180	60	20
Asian - Chinese	6,080	505	2,275	2,385	150	765
Asian - Indian	3,265	250	920	1,310	345	445
Asian - Pakistani	3,585	110	425	2,190	620	235
Asian - other	3,060	370	880	1,305	260	245
Black - African	4,835	415	1,855	1,770	480	320
Black - Caribbean	290	15	85	125	30	30
Black - other	400	40	135	145	55	20
White	222,615	7,380	24,455	125,450	38,375	26,950
Mixed background	4,000	260	590	2,560	330	255
Other ethnic background	2,555	375	805	995	155	220
Unknown	28,415	2,425	9,410	14,035	420	2,125

Sources: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) and Scottish Funding Council (SFC).
Refer to Notes to Tables.

36. The proportion of Scottish-domiciled entrants to HE that come from the 20% most deprived areas of Scotland was 15.9% in 2013-14. As 19.3% of the working age population live in the 20% most deprived areas of Scotland, this cohort remain under-represented in higher education in Scotland.
37. Looking now at institution types; students from the 20% most deprived areas remain over-represented in Scotland's colleges (22.5%) and under-represented amongst Scotland's HEIs, particularly ancient universities (8.8%) and small specialist institutions (10.7%), although Table H shows that we have seen increases in both of these proportions between 2012-13 and 2013-14. SFC⁷ allocates additional places to students from most deprived areas.
38. SFC's 'Learning for All: Measures of Success 2015'⁸ publication provides further analysis of statistics concerning those from the most deprived areas at Scotland's HEIs and Colleges.
39. In 2013-14, entrants from deprived areas were under represented by 3.4 percentage points. In 2005-06, under-representation of this group stood at 5 percentage points. Figure 5 provides an overview of the level of representation by institution type.

⁷ SFC Outcome Agreement information:

<http://www.sfc.ac.uk/funding/OutcomeAgreements/OutcomeAgreementsOverview.aspx>

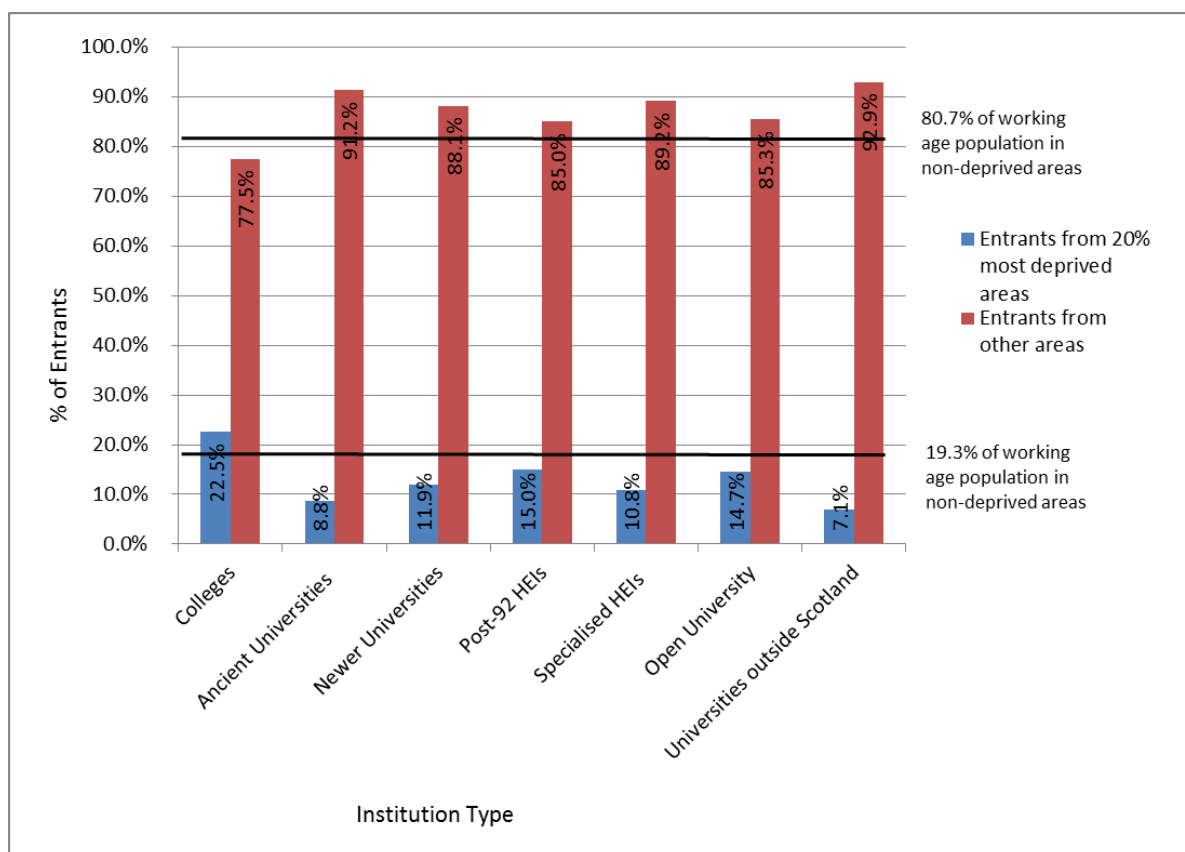
⁸ <http://www.sfc.ac.uk/communications/Statisticalpublications/2015/SFCST062015.aspx>

Table H. Scottish domiciled entrants from deprived areas to higher education in the UK by institution type, 2004-05 to 2013-14

Type of Institution	Percentage of HE entrants from deprived areas (17)									
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Colleges	21.3%	21.7%	21.8%	21.8%	21.7%	22.6%	22.3%	22.4%	22.8%	22.5%
Ancient Universities (3)	7.9%	7.6%	7.7%	7.3%	7.8%	7.6%	7.9%	7.4%	8.2%	8.8%
Newer Universities	11.6%	11.7%	11.7%	11.1%	11.0%	11.1%	11.2%	10.7%	11.1%	11.9%
Post-92 HEIs	13.9%	14.4%	14.6%	14.8%	14.7%	14.6%	14.8%	13.9%	15.3%	15.0%
Specialised HEIs (2,3)	7.3%	7.7%	6.5%	7.5%	6.6%	7.9%	7.2%	8.6%	7.4%	10.8%
Open University	13.7%	13.2%	13.7%	13.2%	14.0%	14.0%	14.7%	14.7%	15.4%	14.7%
Universities outside Scotland	6.3%	6.8%	6.3%	6.9%	7.4%	7.0%	9.0%	7.5%	5.8%	7.1%
All entrants from deprived areas (17,23)	14.9%	15.0%	15.0%	14.8%	14.9%	15.1%	15.4%	15.1%	15.8%	15.9%
% of Scottish population living in deprived areas (17)	19.8%	19.7%	19.6%	19.3%	19.2%	19.1%	19.0%	19.0%	19.3%	19.2%
% of Scottish working age population living in deprived areas (18)	19.5%	19.4%	19.4%	19.0%	19.0%	18.9%	18.8%	18.8%	19.3%	19.3%
Under-representation of total population from deprived areas	-5.0%	-4.7%	-4.6%	-4.5%	-4.3%	-4.1%	-3.6%	-3.9%	-3.5%	-3.4%
Under-representation of working age population from deprived areas	-4.6%	-4.4%	-4.4%	-4.2%	-4.1%	-3.8%	-3.4%	-3.7%	-3.5%	-3.4%

Sources: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) and Scottish Funding Council (SFC).
Refer to Notes to Tables.

Figure 5: Scottish domiciled entrants to higher education by deprivation classification of domicile and institution type: 2013-14



Qualifiers

Qualifier numbers and characteristics

40. Table I (below) shows that the number of higher education qualifiers from Scottish institutions has increased by 1,765 (1.9%) from 2012-13 to 97,340 in 2013-14 – the highest level in the 10 year period.
41. The number qualifying at first degree level rose by 985 (2.7%), and the number at postgraduate level rose by 1,160 (4.6%). The number at HNC/D level however fell slightly by 45 (0.2%), having steadily risen during the previous five academic years from 2008-09 to 2012-13. There was also a reduction in the number of qualifiers at sub-degree level (excluding HNC/Ds), which reduced by 340 (2.5%).
42. Qualifiers from Scottish HEIs increased by 2.3%, from 70,005 in 2012-13 to 71,615 in 2013-14, and have increased by 24% since 2004-05. Altogether, 65.5% of qualifiers in 2013-14 achieved graduate level qualifications (first degree level or above), and these were mainly achieved at HEIs.

Table I. Qualifiers from higher education courses at Scottish institutions by institution type, level of qualification obtained and academic year, 2004-05 to 2013-14

Institution Type / Academic Session	Level of Qualification Obtained					
	All Levels	Postgraduate		First Degree	Sub-degree	
		Research Postgraduate (1)	Taught Postgraduate		HNC/HND	Other Sub-degree
Total						
2004-05	81,045	2,300	16,070	31,010	18,190	13,465
2005-06	81,165	2,235	17,575	31,090	17,470	12,790
2006-07	82,920	2,300	18,135	32,025	16,275	14,185
2007-08	83,335	2,155	19,550	31,235	15,695	14,650
2008-09	84,030	2,275	19,355	31,750	16,685	13,965
2009-10	83,885	2,330	19,045	32,095	18,260	12,155
2010-11	90,480	2,590	20,920	33,130	20,000	13,840
2011-12	92,870	2,710	22,360	34,585	20,530	12,675
2012-13 (2)	95,575	2,870	22,685	36,025	20,570	13,430
2013-14 (2)	97,340	2,605	24,110	37,010	20,525	13,090
All students at HEIs						
2004-05	57,745	2,300	15,955	30,845	1,575	7,065
2005-06	59,000	2,235	17,470	30,910	1,750	6,635
2006-07	60,910	2,300	18,020	31,825	1,430	7,335
2007-08	62,130	2,155	19,510	30,965	1,950	7,550
2008-09	61,565	2,275	19,315	31,465	1,715	6,790
2009-10	60,530	2,330	19,000	31,790	1,675	5,730
2010-11	64,295	2,590	20,875	32,555	1,765	6,500
2011-12	67,930	2,710	22,350	34,085	1,865	6,925
2012-13 (2)	70,005	2,870	22,670	35,440	1,920	7,110
2013-14 (2)	71,615	2,605	24,110	36,340	2,320	6,240
All students at colleges						
2004-05	23,300	-	115	165	16,615	6,400
2005-06	22,165	-	105	185	15,720	6,155
2006-07	22,010	-	115	205	14,845	6,850
2007-08	21,205	-	40	265	13,745	7,100
2008-09	22,465	-	40	285	14,970	7,175
2009-10	23,355	-	45	300	16,585	6,420
2010-11	26,185	-	40	570	18,230	7,340
2011-12	24,935	-	15	505	18,670	5,750
2012-13 (2)	25,565	-	15	585	18,650	6,320
2013-14 (2)	25,725	-	-	670	18,205	6,850

Sources: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) and Scottish Funding Council (SFC). Refer to Notes to Tables.

43. Many of these qualifying students will be from outwith Scotland but may choose to take up employment in Scotland when their course ends. Retaining these highly qualified graduates is an important benefit of Scotland remaining a net importer of students.
44. Further information on destination of qualifiers is available with the HESA publication on destination of leavers:

<https://www.hesa.ac.uk/pr207>

HESA also follow graduates over a longer time frame and publish their finding for this group in their longitudinal survey publication:

https://www.hesa.ac.uk/publications-and-products?task=show_year&pubId=1714&versionId=54&yearId=292

Figure 6. Qualifiers from higher education in Scottish HEIs and colleges by level of student: 2013-14

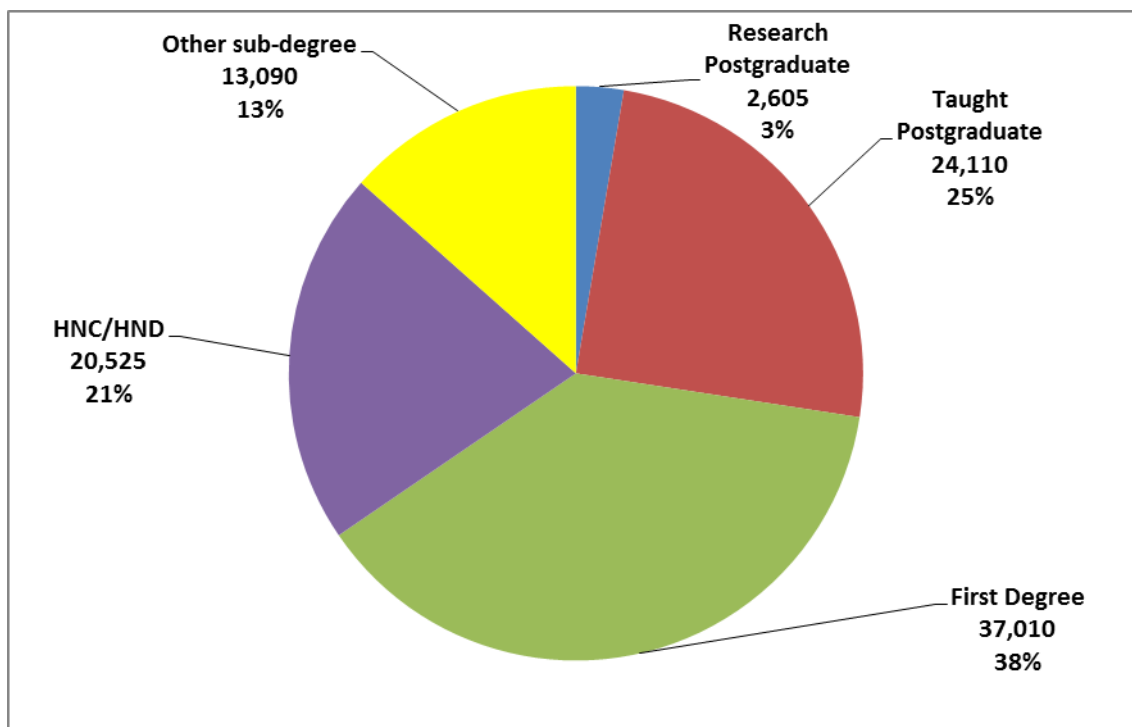
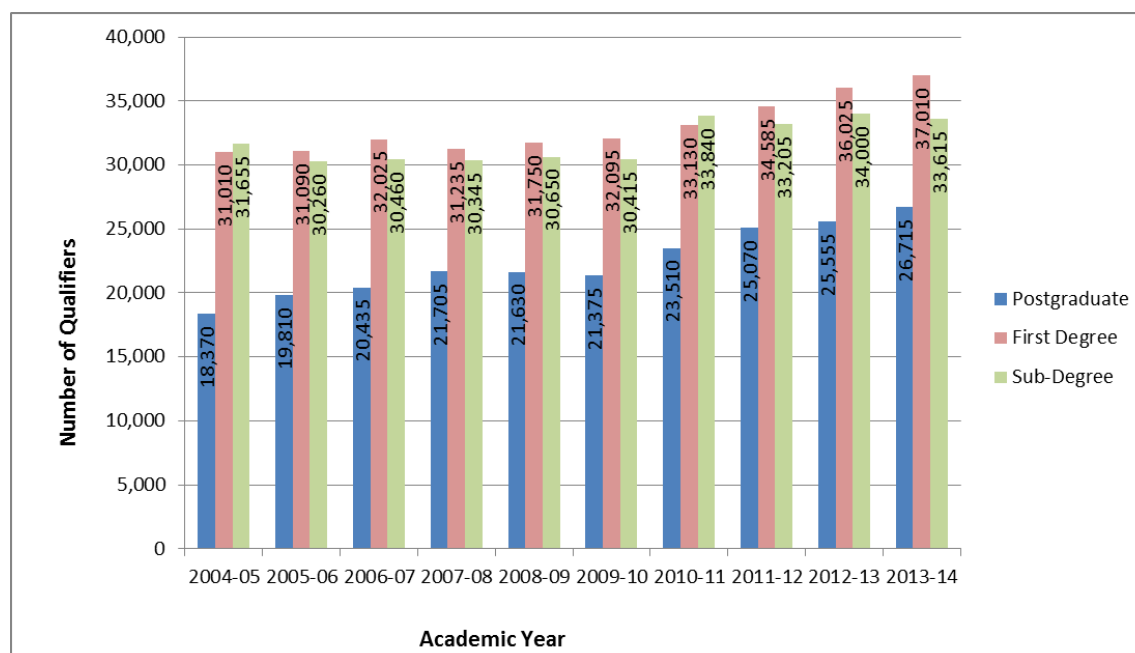


Figure 7. Scottish qualifiers from HE in Scottish HEIs and colleges by level of study: 2004-05 to 2013-14



Gender, age and domicile of qualifiers

45. Table J shows that the number of qualifiers aged 16 to 24 increased by 1,965 (3.7%) between 2012-13 and 2013-14. The majority of qualifiers (57%) in 2013-14 were aged below 25.
46. Table K shows that Students with Scottish domiciles accounted for 70.4% of qualifiers from Scottish institutions in 2013-14. Rest of UK students accounted for a further 7.5 % of qualifiers, with 7% from the rest of the EU and 15% from outwith the EU. Between 2012-13 and 2013-14 qualifiers from Scottish domiciles rose by 1,890 (2.8%).
47. Table L shows that in 2013-14, the percentage of males in the qualifier population was 43.5% (down marginally from 44.2% in 2012-13) and that females made up 56.5% of the qualifiers (up marginally from 55.48 in 2012-13).

Table J: Qualifiers from Higher Education courses at Scottish Institutions by age, 2004-05 to 2013-14

Level of Qualification / Academic Session	Total (6)	16-18	19-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
All levels									
2004-05	81,045	2,200	7,155	30,460	13,380	14,280	10,025	3,000	530
2005-06	81,165	2,145	7,140	31,325	14,140	13,575	9,405	2,960	455
2006-07	82,920	2,310	7,590	32,930	14,540	13,090	9,025	2,915	500
2007-08	83,335	2,280	7,615	32,675	15,040	13,045	8,920	2,970	555
2008-09	84,030	2,580	7,870	33,455	15,025	12,965	8,510	3,005	610
2009-10	83,885	2,830	8,110	33,620	15,495	12,650	7,900	2,735	535
2010-11	90,480	2,930	9,165	36,170	17,270	13,250	7,955	3,000	740
2011-12	92,870	3,140	9,360	37,945	18,360	13,320	7,450	2,705	580
2012-13	95,575	3,585	14,815	38,895	16,055	12,295	6,660	2,545	715
2013-14	97,340	3,755	15,685	39,770	15,930	12,285	6,545	2,615	755

Sources: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) and Scottish Funding Council.
Refer to Notes to Tables.

Table K: Qualifiers from Higher Education courses at Scottish Institutions by pre-study domicile and academic year, 2004-05 to 2013-14

Level of Qualification / Academic Session	Total	Scotland	Rest of UK	EU excluding UK	Rest of the world
Total					
2004-05	81,045	63,495	6,930	3,765	6,855
2005-06	81,165	62,225	6,665	4,180	8,100
2006-07	82,920	62,710	6,605	4,610	8,990
2007-08	83,335	61,420	6,895	4,820	10,205
2008-09	84,030	61,435	7,485	5,005	10,100
2009-10	83,885	60,740	6,605	5,755	10,725
2010-11	90,480	64,715	7,110	5,955	12,655
2011-12	92,870	65,045	7,500	6,095	14,230
2012-13	95,575	66,640	7,945	6,475	14,515
2013-14	97,340	68,530	7,260	6,855	14,695

Sources: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) and Scottish Funding Council.
Refer to Notes to Tables.

Table L: Qualifiers from Higher Education courses at Scottish Institutions by mode of study and gender, 2004-05 to 2013-14

Academic Session	Total			Full-time			Part-time (22)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2004-05	81,045	34,365	46,680	48,980	20,695	28,285	32,065	13,665	18,400
2005-06	81,165	33,975	47,190	49,715	20,560	29,155	31,450	13,415	18,035
2006-07	82,920	35,435	47,485	52,615	21,840	30,775	30,305	13,595	16,710
2007-08	83,335	36,015	47,315	51,085	21,515	29,570	32,245	14,505	17,740
2008-09	84,030	37,270	46,760	53,585	23,010	30,575	30,445	14,260	16,185
2009-10	83,885	37,410	46,470	55,075	23,925	31,155	28,805	13,490	15,320
2010-11	90,480	41,215	49,265	58,490	25,935	32,560	31,990	15,280	16,710
2011-12	92,870	41,440	51,430	62,275	27,130	35,145	30,595	14,310	16,285
2012-13	95,575	42,280	53,290	63,340	27,425	35,915	32,230	14,855	17,375
2013-14	97,340	42,320	55,005	66,150	27,945	38,195	31,195	14,375	16,815

Sources: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) and Scottish Funding Council.
Refer to Notes to Tables.

Participation Rates for Entrants to Scottish Higher Education

Higher Education Initial Participation Rate (HEIPR)

48. The Higher Education Initial Participation Rate (HEIPR) roughly equates to the probability that a 16 year old will participate in Higher Education by the age of 30.
49. The Scottish HEIPR, displayed in Table M, is a measure of all initial entrants⁹ aged between 16 and 30 (inclusive). The measure does not show the proportion currently participating, the proportion continuing beyond the first six months, or those who successfully complete a course. It measures access to higher education and is suitable for comparison with measures in other countries. Key strengths of these rates, compared to simple student statistics, are that these participation rates are more inclusive and better recognise the importance of lifelong learning.
50. The initial participation rates for each age group (16 to 30) in scope of this calculation are summed to give the HEIPR.

Table M: Scottish Higher Education Initial Participation Rate (HEIPR) by Age 2012-13 and 2013-14

Age	2012-13			2013-14			Year-on-Year Change in HEIPR
	Initial Entrants	Population	Initial Participation Rate	Initial Entrants	Population	Initial Participation Rate	
16	1,006	61,590	1.6%	1,061	61,362	1.7%	↑
17	9,552	62,117	15.4%	9,569	61,868	15.5%	↑
18	13,174	65,042	20.3%	13,039	63,905	20.4%	↑
19	3,882	68,273	5.7%	3,911	67,369	5.8%	↑
20	1,722	73,514	2.3%	1,688	69,697	2.4%	↑
21	1,199	76,082	1.6%	1,148	74,680	1.5%	↓
22	899	74,210	1.2%	938	76,895	1.2%	↔
23	737	72,919	1.0%	781	74,243	1.1%	↑
24	738	73,017	1.0%	701	72,573	1.0%	↔
25	614	71,332	0.9%	616	72,826	0.8%	↓
26	596	70,484	0.8%	598	71,143	0.8%	↔
27	542	69,857	0.8%	534	70,361	0.8%	↔
28	546	67,971	0.8%	511	69,909	0.7%	↓
29	477	68,242	0.7%	443	68,013	0.7%	↔
30	412	69,380	0.6%	417	68,417	0.6%	↔
16-30	36,096	1,044,029	54.7%	35,955	1,043,260	55.0%	↑

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA), Scottish Funding Council (SFC) and National Records of Scotland (NRS)

⁹ An initial entrant is defined as any student who participates for at least six months on a course which is expected to last for at least six months, who has not participated in Higher Education previously for a period for at least six months (whether at a College or an HEI).

51. Table M indicates that the Scottish HEIPR has slightly increased from 54.7% in 2012-13 to 55% in 2013-14. It indicates that the distribution of ages of entrants is similar for the two years, and indicates that a significant majority of new entrants continue to be less than 20 years of age. That trend may be explained by SFC prioritising support for the 16 to 24 age group at colleges in recent years.

Young Participation Rate (YPR)

52. The YPR, as displayed in Table N (below), measures the number of 16 year olds in the population in a particular year who participate in HE level study before they turn 20. The YPR is a measure of access to higher education by young people up to and including age 19. It is a true cohort measure¹⁰ and analyses the likelihood of 16 year olds participating in higher education over a four year period of time.
53. The YPR counts students only once, but the participation rate builds over a four year period. The HEIPR indicator, by contrast, measures the number of new entrants at HE level for those aged 16 to 30 in a single specified academic year. The YPR recognises that a 16 year old in one particular base year of population may not enter HE aged 16, but by applying this measure, we can capture their entry to HE should they do so within a 4 year period by age 19. For instance, an individual who was 16 in 2010-11 may not enter HE in that academic year but may do so in 2012-13 aged 18.

Table N: Scottish Young Participation Rate: 2006 to 2013 Cohort

	Number of Entrants	Population	YPR
2006 Cohort	26,489	65,036	40.7%
2007 Cohort	26,327	65,446	40.2%
2008 Cohort	25,836	63,905	40.4%
2009 Cohort	26,363	64,436	40.9%
2010 Cohort	27,892	65,976	42.3%
2011 Cohort	28,630	65,346	43.8%
2012 Cohort	28,053	63,314	44.3%
2013 Cohort	28,167	61,566	45.8%

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA), Scottish Funding Council (SFC) and National Records of Scotland (NRS)

¹⁰ An explanation of True Cohort Participation Rates can be found in the 'Measurements of Participation in Scottish Higher Education Report' at the following address:

<http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2010/08/17120618/0>

54. The Scottish YPR shows a rising trend over the period, attributable to a rising number of entrants and a fall in the cohort population.
55. Further detailed information on the HEIPR and YPR and how they are calculated can be found in SFC's 'Participation Rates for Entrants to Scottish Higher Education in 2012-13' publication¹¹. Breakdowns of Tables M and N can be provided by different variables on request via the contact details on the front page of this report.

¹¹ Participation Rates for Entrants to Scottish Higher Education in 2012-13:
http://www.sfc.ac.uk/web/FILES/Statistical_publications_SFCST072014_ParticipationRatesforEntrantstoScottish/Participation_Rates_for_Entrants_to_Scottish_Higher_Education_in_2012-13.pdf

Notes to Tables

Some of these notes refer to the additional tables published on the SFC website and not to any of the tables in this publication.

1. The figures include Scottish-domiciled postgraduate research students at the Open University up to 2011-12. The Open University had 20 Scottish-domiciled postgraduate research students in 2011-12.
2. Students at the former land-based colleges of Barony, Elmwood and Oatridge, which merged with SAC to form SRUC in October 2012, were still recorded through the college reporting until 2012-13. They are included in the figures for colleges for 2012-13 but are included with the SRUC and HEI related figures in 2013-14.
3. The following changes to institutions have taken place over the period 2004-05 to 2013-14:
 - The University of Paisley merged with Bell College at the start of the 2007-08 academic session to become the University of the West of Scotland
 - The Edinburgh College of Art merged with the University of Edinburgh at the start of academic session 2011-12
 - In 2005-06 Fife College of Further and Higher Education and Glenrothes College merged to form Adam Smith College
 - In 2005-06 Falkirk College of Further and Higher Education and Clackmannan College of Further Education merged to form Forth Valley College
 - In 2005-06 Glasgow College of Food Technology and Glasgow College of Building and Printing merged to form Glasgow Metropolitan College
 - In 2010-11, Glasgow Metropolitan College, Glasgow College of Nautical Studies and Central College Glasgow merged to form City of Glasgow College
 - In 2012-13 Telford College, Stevenson College and Jewel and Esk Valley College merged to form Edinburgh College
 - In 2012-13 Barony College, Elmwood College and Oatridge College merged with the Scottish Agricultural College to form SRUC
 - On 1 November 2013, Aberdeen College and Banff and Buchan College merged to form North East Scotland College
 - On 1 August 2013, Ayr College, James Watt College (Kilwinning campus) and

Kilmarnock College merged to form Ayrshire College

- On 1 August 2013, Adam Smith College, Carnegie College and SRUC (non-land base element) merged to form Fife College
- On 1 November 2013, North Glasgow College, John Wheatley College and Stow College merged to form Glasgow Kelvin College
- On 31 July 2013, Anniesland College, Cardonald College and Langside College merged to form Glasgow Clyde College
- On 1 November 2013, Angus College and Dundee College merged to form Dundee and Angus College
- On 1 November 2013, Cumbernauld College and Motherwell College merged to form New College Lanarkshire, and on 1 April 2014, they were joined by Coatbridge College
- On 1 August 2013, Clydebank College, Reid Kerr College and James Watt College (Greenock campus) merged to form West College Scotland

The college full-time equivalents (FTEs) for HE students exclude the additional volume associated with students receiving extended learning support as this is not reported in the same way for HEIs.

4. The totals include Scottish domiciled students whose local authority was not recorded.
5. The above table does not include Scottish domiciled students at UK institutions outside of Scotland and does not represent rates of participation in Scottish local authorities.
6. Totals include students whose ages were not reported. In 2013-14 there were 115 students (95 at HEIs and 20 at colleges) whose ages were not reported. The majority of these students whose age was not reported were studying at sub-degree level. For qualifiers in 2013-14 there were 5 students whose ages were not reported.
7. The 'Combined' subject grouping is used in recognition of programmes of study which cut across different subject areas.
8. Prior to 2007-08, Environmental Science was included under the heading Geography. In 2007-08 a new subject classification system was introduced (JACS 2.0) and Environmental Science was no longer classified as Geography. The values associated with Geography for 2007-08 to 2013-14 therefore do not include Environmental Science students.
9. This table includes students at UK HEIs only and does not include students

studying at colleges.

10. The total for academic years prior to 2012-13 includes a small number of students at the Open University who are domiciled outside the UK.
11. Includes students from the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man and students from the UK whose specific country of domicile was not reported.
12. Total includes students from overseas whose specific country of domicile was not recorded.
13. Total includes UK and overseas students whose specific country of domicile was not reported.
14. Includes 15 HEI students and 680 college students whose disability status was not reported.
15. For colleges, students with an autistic spectrum disorder are included in the category 'A disability, impairment or medical condition not listed above' as they are not reported on separately.
16. Where universities are categorised as Ancient, Small Specialist Institutions, Post-92s or Newer Universities, these categories are comprised of the following HEIs:

Ancient Universities: University of Aberdeen, University of Edinburgh, University of Glasgow, University of St. Andrews;

Newer Universities: University of Dundee, Heriot-Watt University, University of Stirling, University of Strathclyde;

Post-92 Universities: University of Abertay Dundee, Queen Margaret University, Edinburgh, Glasgow Caledonian University, Edinburgh Napier University, University of the West of Scotland, Robert Gordon University and the University of the Highlands and Islands;

Small Specialist Institutions: SRUC, Royal Conservatoire of Scotland, Glasgow School of Art)
17. Deprived areas are defined as the 20 per cent lowest ranked areas in the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) for the relevant year. In this table, academic years 2001-02 to 2004-05 relate to SIMD 2004, 2005-06 and 2006-07 relate to SIMD 2006, academic years 2007-08 to 2010-11 relate to SIMD 2009 and academic years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 relate to SIMD 2012.
18. The working population is defined as number of persons aged 16-64.
19. This data includes an update from the University of Aberdeen for awards in academic year 2006-07.

20. Aegrotat degrees; this is an honours degree without classification; awarded on the understanding that had the candidate not been unwell he or she would have passed.
21. Includes students obtaining qualifications from writing up and dormant status who were previously studying full-time.
22. The total in 2012-13 includes 230 students representing 30.1FTE whose gender was not reported. The total in 2013-14 includes 40 students representing 32.7 FTE whose gender was not reported.
23. The entrant figures shown in the table will not match Scottish domiciled entrant figures in other tables as not all postcodes from student records can be matched, e.g. if they are either incomplete or missing, to postcodes in SIMD. In 2013-14 98.3 per cent of entrant postcodes were successfully matched.

Methodology, Data Definitions, and Quality Information

Counting of Associate Students

1. This publication reports the total number of student enrolments (instances) for each reporting year. As students can enrol on more than one course in any given year, this will mean that the actual number of students attending a HE course is less than the number of enrolments shown in the report. In some cases a student will enrol on two entirely separate courses in the same academic year and should therefore count more than once in our report but there are also occasions where the student will be counted twice on the same course for administrative purposes.
2. This can occur where a college and HEI share responsibility for the student, for example, a HEI may act as the awarding body for a course that is partly delivered at college and at the HEI. This may mean the classes for the first year or two are delivered at college and later years at the HEI. This can be an excellent arrangement to improve access to University courses and as such, in 2013-14, SFC has funded around 1,000 additional places to be delivered under this arrangement.
3. These 1,000 places are not however the only students reported in this way as this policy was built on existing good practice. SFC would therefore like to look at this issue in detail over the coming months to identify the actual overlap by studying individual records.
4. As there is a shared responsibility for these students across both the College and HEI sectors it will not be a straightforward decision to include these students once in only the college or HEI sector if we decide that these enrolments should only be reported once.
5. SFC estimate the number of these associate students enrolled per academic year ranges between 1,000 and 2,500, and they are present throughout time series' presented in this report. As SFC increase funding for arrangements to improve access to University, it is anticipated that numbers of associate students will increase further in the coming academic years.
6. SFC would like to invite users to submit feedback via the e-mail address on the front page of this report about how these enrolments should be counted in future editions of this publication.

Data Sources

7. This publication contains information on students from both colleges and higher education institutions (HEIs) who are attending Higher Education courses in Scotland. These statistics are collected by the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) from HEIs and by the Scottish Funding Council (SFC) from further education colleges (colleges).
8. Where analysis refers to institutions (rather than HEIs or colleges) student data from both Scottish HEIs and Scottish colleges has been combined to report on all Scottish institutions.

Coverage

9. Following a consultation in 2007, the method of counting students at HEIs was changed in 2009 in order to provide a greater level of consistency with HESA. The figures in this publication that relate to higher education institutions are defined by HESA's standard registration population. To allow comparisons across years all time-series have been revised according to this definition.
10. The standard registration population includes all higher education student instances active at a reporting institution at any point in the reporting period 1st August to 31st July except; dormant students, incoming visiting exchange students, students who study wholly outside the UK, students on sabbatical and writing up students.
11. Data from Scottish colleges continues to be reported in the same way as in previous years and excludes those students who do not complete the first 25% of their course (the point at which they become eligible for funding).

Student Instances

12. HESA's Student Records use the term 'instance' to describe a student's engagement within an institution. A student may enrol on more than one course and therefore have more than one instance. It is instances that are reported in this publication. This approach is consistent with that of HESA. The same approach is taken when reporting on student activity at Scottish colleges. Where references are made in this release to 'students' this should be interpreted as 'instances'.

Full-time Equivalent

13. Full-time Equivalent (FTE) represent the expected hours of learning undertaken by a student during their course, as a proportion of the expected hours of learning of full-time study, according to the best academic judgement of the reporting institution. For example; a student with an FTE of 0.8 is

expected to undertake 20% fewer hours of learning relative to a full-time student on the same course, a student with an FTE of 1.2 is expected to undertake 20% more hours of learning relative to a full-time student on the same course.

14. At UK HEIs, full-time students are those normally required to attend an institution for periods amounting to more than 24 weeks within the year of study, on thick or thin sandwich courses, and those on a study-related year out of their institution. During that time students are normally expected to undertake periods of study, tuition or work experience which amount to an average of at least 21 hours per week. Full-time HE students at Scottish colleges are those which meet the criteria of at least 480 planned notional hours.

Open University

15. Students attending the Open University whose pre-study location (domicile) was in Scotland, are classified in this publication as studying at a Scottish HEI. Where comparisons are made to other UK countries, the Open University is regarded as a separate institution in each country. Students studying at the Open University whose pre-study location was outside the UK or recorded as an unknown UK domicile are excluded prior to 2012-13. This methodology differs from that used by HESA where the Open University is counted as a wholly English institution; as a result student figures reported in this release will differ from those reported by HESA.

UK Comparisons

16. Unless stated otherwise, data from UK institutions outside of Scotland are not included in the analysis. Where data from UK institutions outside of Scotland are included, the analysis compares only HEIs and does not include data from Scottish colleges. In 2013-14, 17.4% of HE students enrolled at Scottish institutions (including Open University students) were studying at Scottish colleges.

Entrants from Deprived Areas of Scotland

17. Analysis of entrants from deprived areas of Scotland is based on the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD). The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (2012) combines 38 indicators across seven domains, namely: income, employment, health, education, skills and training, housing, geographic access and crime. The overall index is a weighted sum of the seven domain scores. The weighting for each domain is based on the relative importance of the domain in measuring multiple deprivation, the robustness of the data and the time lag between data collection and the production of the SIMD.
18. Entrants from deprived areas are Scottish domiciled entrants to HE whose pre-

study location was within one of the 20% lowest ranked areas in Scotland. The SIMD is split into 6,505 small areas called datazones, with the 20% lowest ranked areas comprising of datazones 1 to 1301. A process of postcode matching was undertaken to identify which datazones students belonged to prior to study. In 2013-14, 98.3% of Scottish domiciled students were successfully matched through this process before entrant populations were defined. Entrants whose postcodes belonged to one of the 20% lowest ranked datazones in the SIMD are classified as entrants from deprived areas.

19. To date, there have been four SIMDs (SIMD 2004, SIMD 2006 SIMD 2009 and SIMD 2012). For each academic year contained within the analysis in this release, the most appropriate SIMD (relative to the time-period of applications to study HE in the UK) was selected for use with entrant data for the particular academic year.
20. In this release, academic years 2001-02 to 2004-05 relate to SIMD 2004, 2005-06 and 2006-07 relate to SIMD 2006, academic years 2007-08 to 2010-11 relate to SIMD 2009 and academic years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 relate to SIMD 2012.
21. More information on the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation can be found at the following web address:

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD>

Domicile

22. UK domiciled students are those whose normal residence is in the UK, and for the purposes of this publication include Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man. Officially, the Crown Dependencies of Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man are not part of the UK or the EU. Guernsey and Jersey in this context refer to the Bailiwicks of Guernsey and Jersey, which includes their smaller islands.
23. Other European Union domiciled students are those whose normal residence prior to commencing their programme of study was in countries which were European Union (EU) members (excluding the UK) at 1 December of the reporting period. This includes Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden. Croatia, having joined the EU on 1 July 2013, is not included in 'Other European Union' for 2012-13 publications but will be treated as such from 2013-14 onwards.
24. Non-EU Europe includes European countries not included in the European Union; Albania, Azerbaijani Republic, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Faroe Islands, Iceland, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Liechtenstein, Macedonia,

Monaco, Norway, Russia, San Marino, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Montenegro, Slovenia and Serbia.

25. Non-European-Union students are those whose normal residence prior to commencing their programme of study was outside the EU. Where Non-EU countries are shown separately, individual country figures exclude the country's overseas territories. These individual country figures are listed within the geographic region in which they lie.

Level of Study

26. Postgraduate students include; doctorate, masters, postgraduate bachelor's degrees, postgraduate diplomas or certificates, PGCE/PGDE and professional qualification at postgraduate level. From 2007-08 professional graduate certificates in education have been reported as undergraduate qualifications and separately from postgraduate certificates in education, in years prior to this both were reported as postgraduate certificates in education.
27. First Degree students include; first degrees, first degrees with qualified teacher status, enhanced first degrees, first degrees obtained concurrently with a diploma and intercalated first degrees.
28. Sub-degree students include; Diploma of Higher Education (DipHE), Certificate of Higher Education (Cert HE), professional qualification at undergraduate level, foundation courses at HE level, HND, HNC, NVQ/SVQ levels 5 and 4, diplomas and certificates at undergraduate level and other formal HE qualifications of less than degree standard. Other Higher Education includes all sub-degree level study excluding HNCs/HNDs.

Subject Tables

29. Subject data from higher education institutions is apportioned to broadly reflect the weight of a particular subject within the study programmes of individual enrolments. This process is consistent with the treatment of subject breakdowns by the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA). As well as being counted in the main subject groupings, supplementary subjects are shown separately for clarity. Economics and Politics are included in Social Studies, English is included in Languages, Geography is included in Social Studies, Environmental Science is included in Physical Sciences and Psychology is included in Biological Sciences.

Data Presentation

30. In all tables in this release, figures have been rounded to the nearest 5, and 0, 1 and 2 have been rounded to 0. Unknown values are not displayed individually in tables but are included in totals. Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding

and the inclusion of unknown values. Figures and percentages in the text and charts are calculated from rounded values.

Use of Data for Funding

31. SFC use HESA Student Records for HEIs in Scotland to help determine whether institutions have met some of their targets in their Outcome Agreements. Failure to meet targets could potentially lead to financial penalties. Further information about SFC allocations of funding for HEIs and colleges for 2013-14 can be found at:

<http://www.sfc.ac.uk/funding/Fundingdecisions/FundingDecisions.aspx>

Related Publications

32. The publication has been preceded by the following related publications covering the 2013-14 academic year for Scotland:

HESA Statistical First Release 210- Student Enrolments and Qualifications published in January 2015:

<https://www.hesa.ac.uk/sfr210>

HESA publication 'Students in Higher Education Institutions 2013/14' published in February 2015:

https://www.hesa.ac.uk/index.php?option=com_pubs&Itemid=&task=show_year&pubId=1&versionId=25&yearId=312

College Performance Indicators 2013-14 published in January 2015:

<http://www.sfc.ac.uk/communications/Statisticalpublications/2015/SFCST022015.aspx>

College Baseline Report 2013-14 published in January 2015:

<http://www.sfc.ac.uk/communications/Statisticalpublications/2015/SFCST012015.aspx>

Data Quality Information

33. This section provides a summary of information on this output against five dimensions of quality: Relevance, Accuracy, Timeliness and Punctuality, Accessibility and Clarity, and Comparability.

Relevance

34. HESA is the official UK agency for the collection, analysis and dissemination of quantitative information about higher education at higher education

institutions. It was set up by agreement between the relevant government departments, the higher education funding councils and the universities and colleges. A primary purpose of the Student data collection is to provide each of the bodies listed below with accurate and comprehensive statistical information regarding student enrolments. SFC collects data on provision at colleges through the Further Education Statistics (FES) data collections.

35. The statistics are used both within and outside the Scottish Government and the Scottish Funding Council to monitor educational trends and as a baseline for further analysis of the underlying data. Some of the key users are:

- Ministers and the Scottish Parliament
- Officials in the Scottish Government
- Other government departments
- The Scottish Funding Council
- Higher Education Institutions and representative bodies
- Students, researchers, and academics
- Individual citizens, private companies, and the media

36. These statistics are used in a variety of ways. Some examples of these are:

- Advice to Ministers
- To inform the education policy development and decision-making process in Scotland
- To answer parliamentary questions
- General background and research
- Inclusions in reports and briefings

Accuracy

37. The HESA Student Record and the student records for colleges contain information about individual enrolments, which, because a student can be enrolled on more than one programme of study, may exceed the number of students.

38. The procedures followed by HESA to ensure quality of the data are provided on the HESA website at:

http://www.hesa.ac.uk/index.php?option=com_studrec&Itemid=232&mnl=12051

39. HESA also provide draft student enrolment tables and lists of anomalies to all statutory customers, including SFC, to review before tables are signed off as accurate.

40. The guidance issued by SFC for the submission of the Scottish college records is

located at:

http://www.sfc.ac.uk/guidance/SubmittingStatisticalInformation/FE_statistical_data/stats_guidance_notes_1314.aspx

41. Colleges submit their returns via the FES ON LINE web tool which performs around 150 separate validations on each record. These validations are updated on an annual basis based on feedback from statistical advisory and performance indicator groups. These validations include ensuring returns are submitted in line with FES guidance. As well as performing data validation, the FES ON LINE system provides colleges with management reports which include summaries of the college returns by level, council area, ethnicity and disability and by SIMD quintiles. The reports also provide comparison with the data for previous years.
42. SFC allocates £500m per year to colleges to support places for students and to provide financial student support. As a result colleges undergo significant audit of their student records to ensure these funds are being spent in line with guidance. This includes verifying student enrolment details and checking of withdrawal information. The funding allocations include a postcode premium for recruitment from deprived areas. As well as incentivising colleges to recruit students from deprived areas this also ensures SFC received high quality postcode data.
43. SFC has prioritised recruitment from the 16 to 24 age group in recent years. Since 2012-13 colleges have set recruitment targets for these priority groups within their outcome agreements. This will have had an impact on the recruitment profile which is closely monitored through the quarterly FES returns as part of the outcome agreement monitoring process. It will also have an effect on data quality as colleges monitor data more closely and at an earlier point in the academic year meaning reporting errors are picked up earlier and corrected before the student record is returned to SFC.
44. The following table gives the proportions of the overall student populations at Scottish HEIs and colleges where the ethnicity and disability were unknown, both for all students and for Scottish domiciled students only. The proportion of Scottish-domiciled students at Scottish HEIs and colleges for whom their unitary authority of residence was not recorded is also given.

Proportion unknown for key variables

Proportion of Unknowns for key variables	2012-13	2013-14
LA unknown for		
Scottish Domiciles		
HEIs	0.4%	0.5%
Colleges	2.3%	2.0%
Ethnicity unknown		
HEIs		
Scottish Domiciles	2.3%	2%
All HEI students	11.5%	11.9%
Colleges		
Scottish domiciles	2.2%	2.1%
All college students	2.1%	2.1%
Disability unknown		
HEIs		
Scottish domiciles	0.0%	0.0%
All HEI students	0.0%	0.0%
Colleges		
Scottish domiciles	3%	1.4%
All college students	3%	1.4%

45. Scottish HEIs are only required to return ethnicity information for UK-domiciled students.
46. HESA changed the reporting requirements for disability information for the 2010-11 academic session so that new entrants from 2010-11 onwards for whom it was not known whether or not the students had a disability had to be recorded as having 'no known disability'.

Timeliness and Punctuality

47. HESA collected student enrolment data for the 2013-14 academic year between August and October 2014. They produced their first statistical release in January 2015 and follow this up with the annual publication 'Students in Higher Education Institutions' which was released on 12 February 2015. SFC produced this bulletin in March 2015, meeting the planned date of publication.

Accessibility and Clarity

48. This statistical bulletin is pre-announced and then published on Scottish Funding Council website. It is accompanied by more detailed tables available on the website only, a free to use service.

Comparability

49. HESA collects student enrolment data from all publicly funded UK HEIs, so comparison with other countries within the UK is possible. The Statistical First

Release 'Higher Education Student Enrolments and Qualifications Obtained at Higher Education Institutions' in the United Kingdom' provides information on this topic, see <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/sfr210>.

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