

IN FOCUS

Universities UK

HIGHER EDUCATION IN

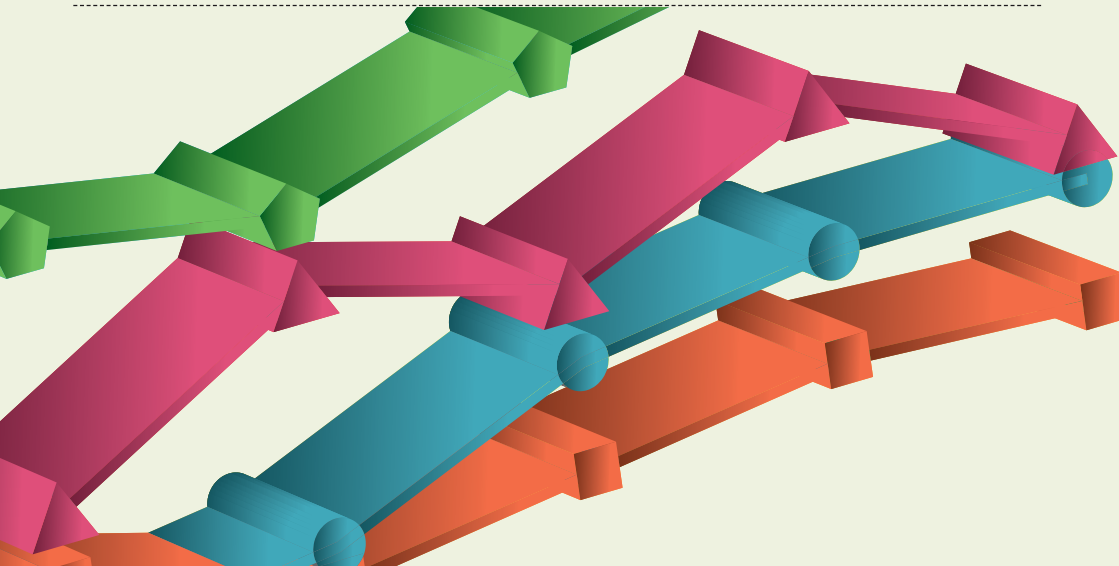
FACTS AND FIGURES

Higher education: a core strategic asset to the UK

2014



Universities UK



Highlights

- Universities contributed £73 billion to the UK economy in 2011–12 (2.8% of GDP).
- Higher education generated £10.7 billion of export earnings for the UK (2011–12).
- Universities are major local employers. For every 100 jobs at universities an additional 117 are created in the wider economy.
- Over 80% of new jobs created by 2020 will be in occupations with high concentrations of graduates.
- Student satisfaction has continued to increase, reaching a new high of 86% in 2014.



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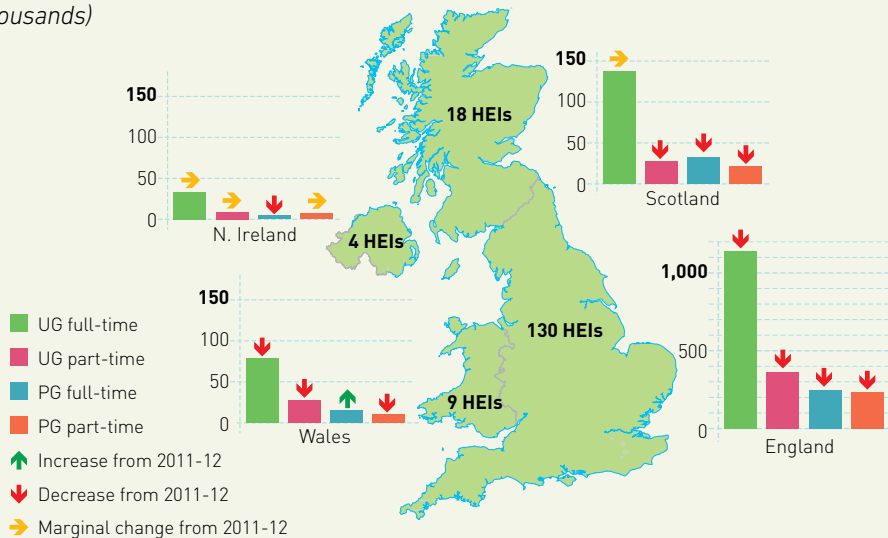
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Students at higher education institutions in the UK by country of institution, 2012-13

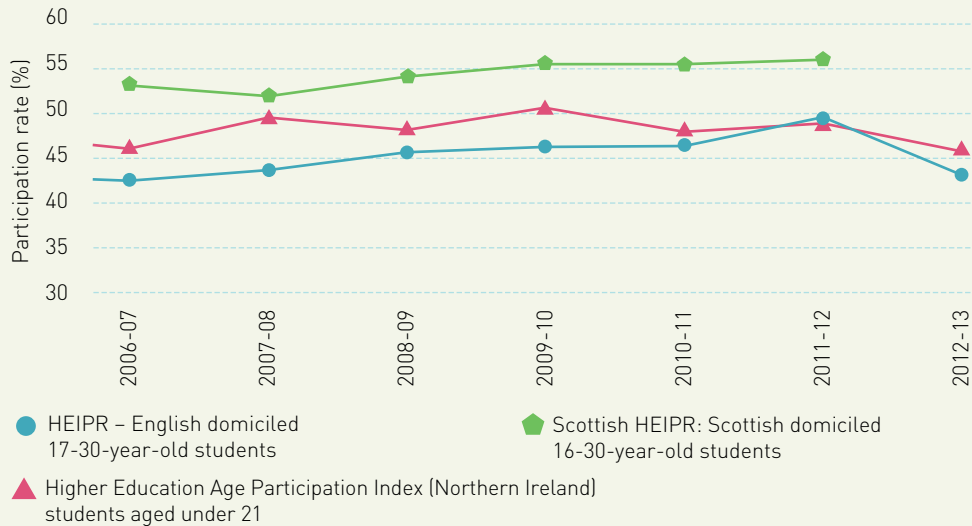
- In 2012-13, there was a decline in most levels and modes of study in most UK countries.

(Thousands)



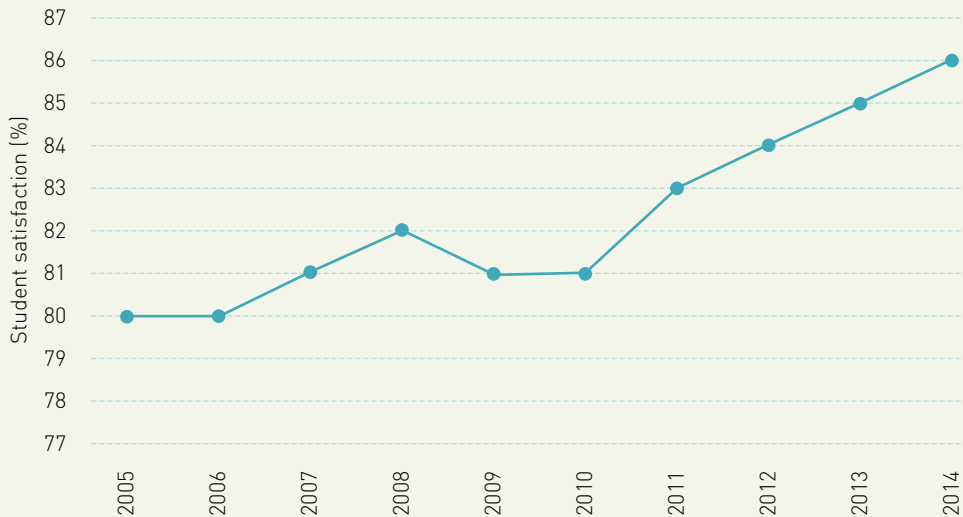
Higher education participation rates, 2006-07 to 2012-13

- The decrease in participation (English-domiciled) is largely due to students choosing not to defer entry in 2011-12, resulting in reduced participation from 19-year-olds in 2012-13.



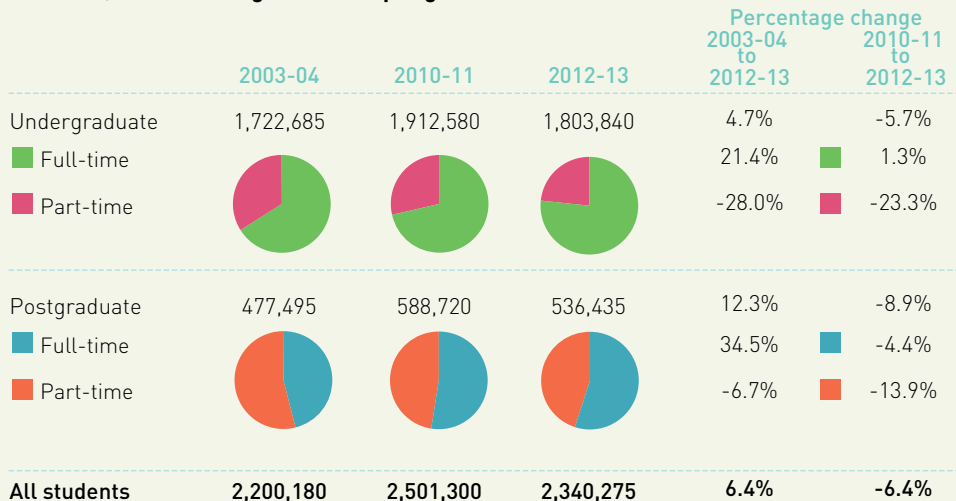
Student satisfaction, 2005 to 2014

- Student satisfaction has continued to increase, reaching a new high of 86% in 2014.



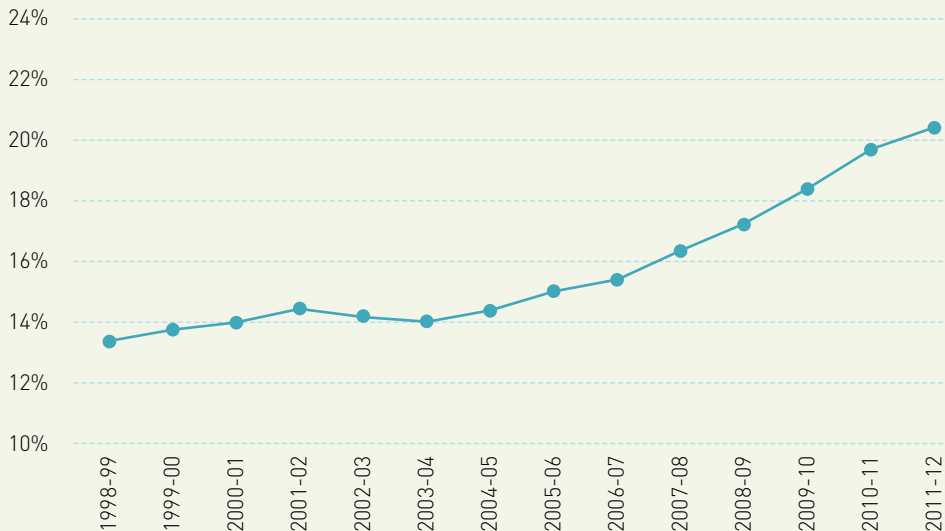
Trends in higher education student enrolments at UK higher education institutions, 2003–04 to 2012–13

- Since 2003–04, full-time student numbers have increased and part-time student numbers have declined, for both undergraduate and postgraduate levels.



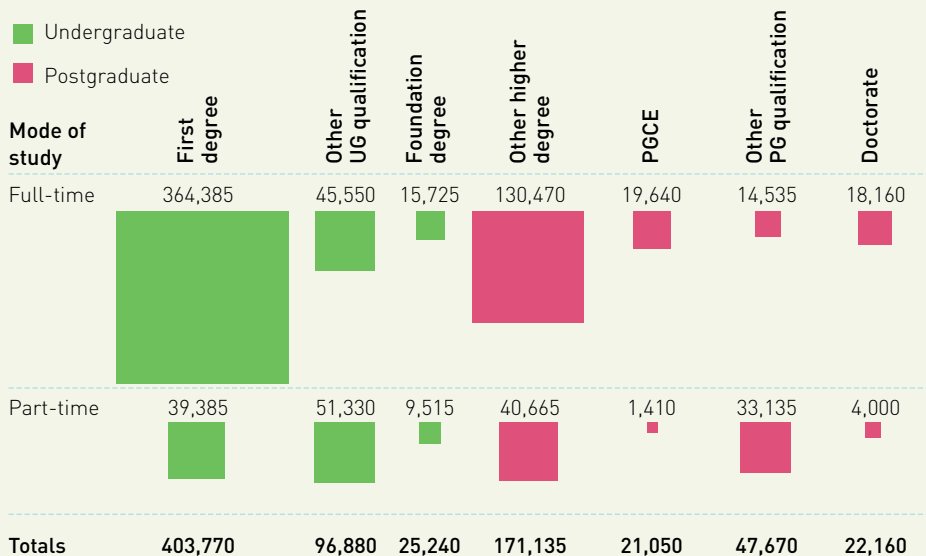
Participation rate of young people from the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods (POLAR3 quintile 1), 1998-99 to 2011-12

- The participation rate of young students from disadvantaged neighbourhoods increased by six percentage points between 2004 and 2011, or 43%.



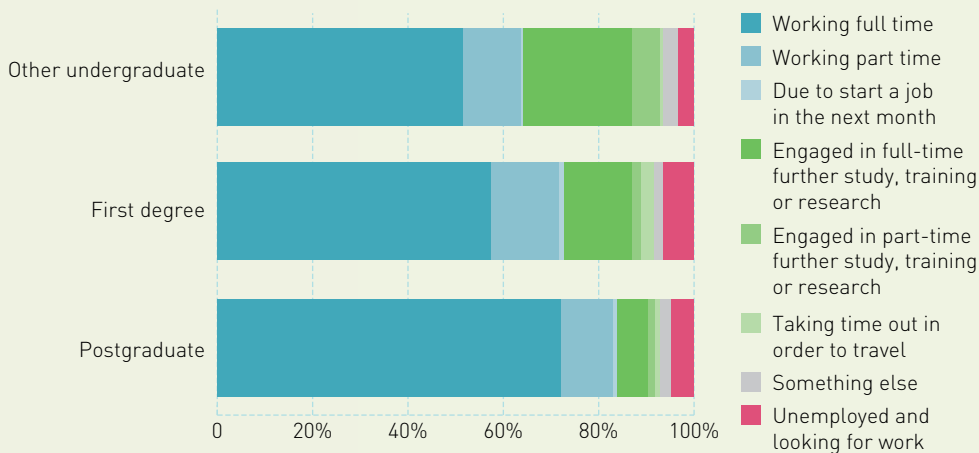
Higher education qualifications awarded at UK higher education institutions, 2012–13

• 787,905 students obtained a UK higher education degree in 2012–13.



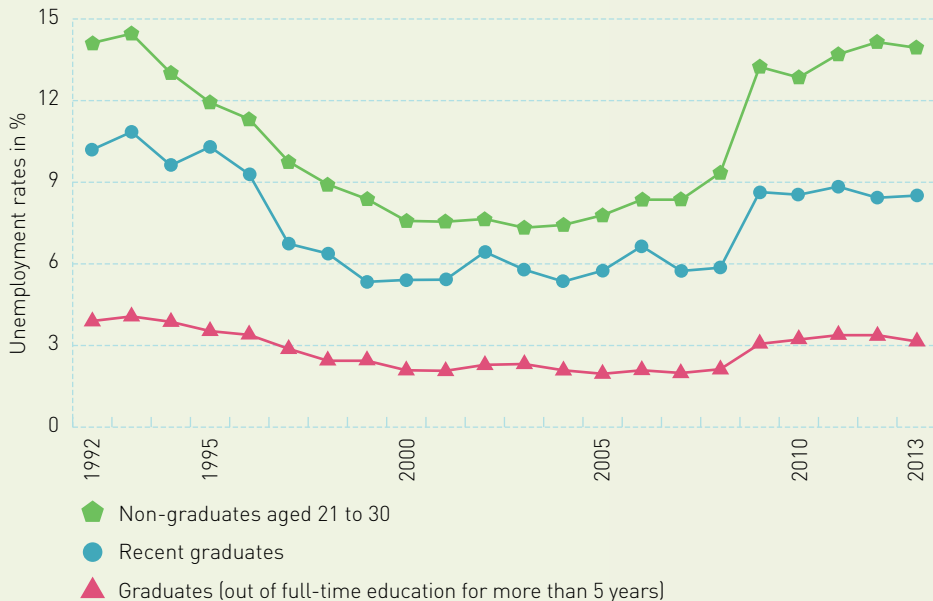
Destinations of leavers by level of qualification, 2012–13

- Six months after graduation, 94% of the graduates who are working, studying or unemployed are in employment or further study.



Unemployment rates in the UK by group, 1992 to 2013

- **Graduates, including recent graduates, are less likely to be unemployed than non graduates, even in a recession.**

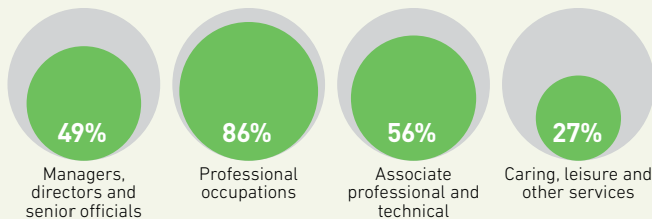


Percentage of graduates within occupations, 2014

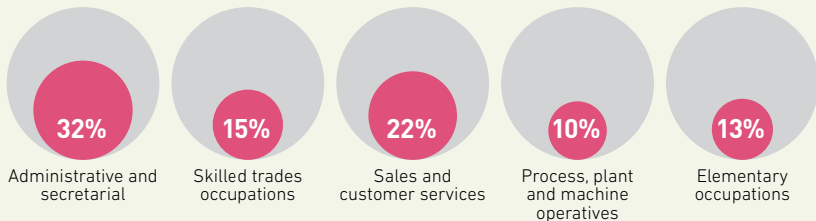
- 20% of GDP growth in the UK from 1982 to 2005 was due to increased graduate skills. Occupations with a growing share of the UK workforce employ a high percentage of graduates.

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Occupations with a growing share of the workforce

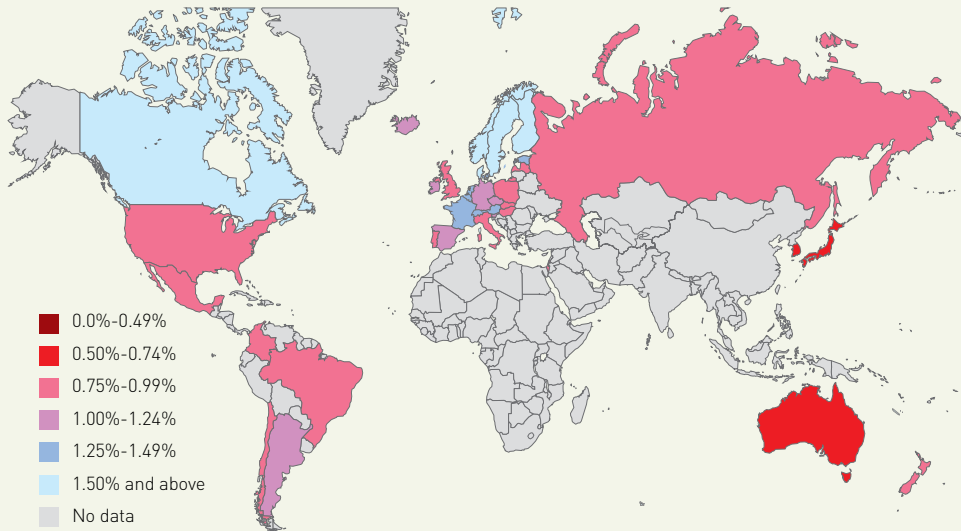


Occupations with a declining share of the workforce



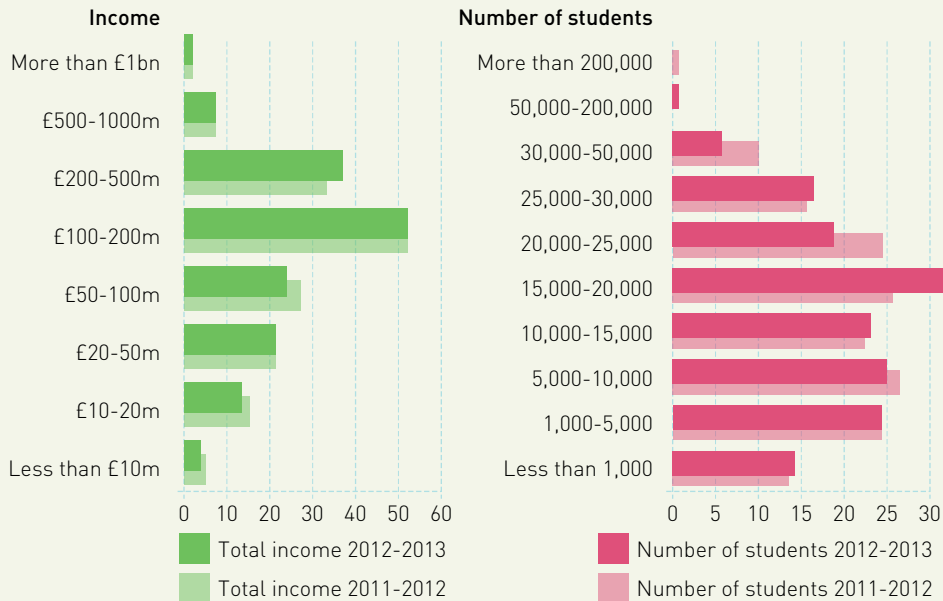
Public expenditure on higher education institutions as a percentage of GDP, 2011

- The UK's public spending on higher education is 0.88% of its GDP, which is lower than most other OECD countries. Finland spends 1.87%, Germany 1.12% and the United States 0.94%.



Income and size of UK higher education institutions, 2011-12 and 2012-13

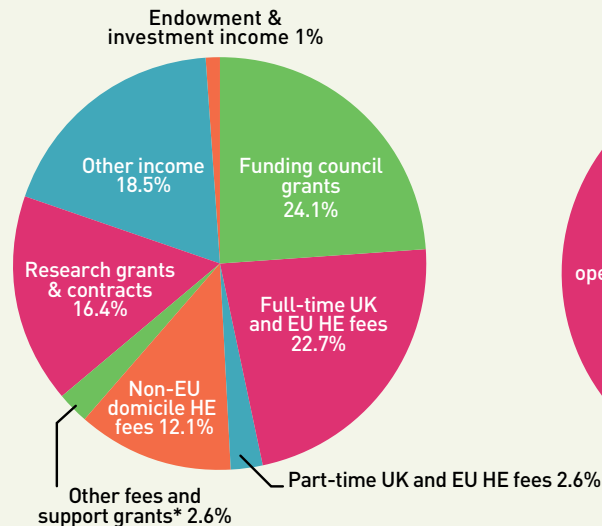
- Half of all UK higher education institutions have between 5,000 and 20,000 students. One quarter have more than 20,000, another quarter have fewer than 5,000.



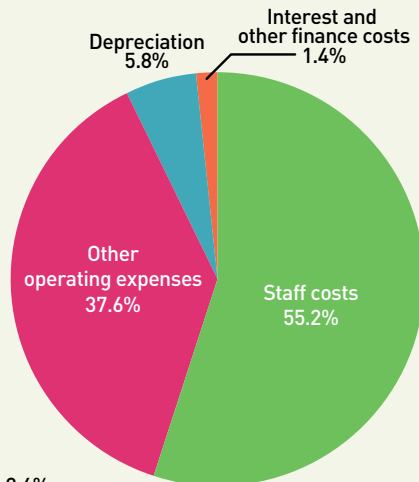
Income of and expenditure by UK higher education institutions, 2012–13

- In 2012–13, 24% of institutions' income came from funding council grants, compared with 30% in the previous year.

Total income £29.1 billion



Total expenditure £27.9 billion



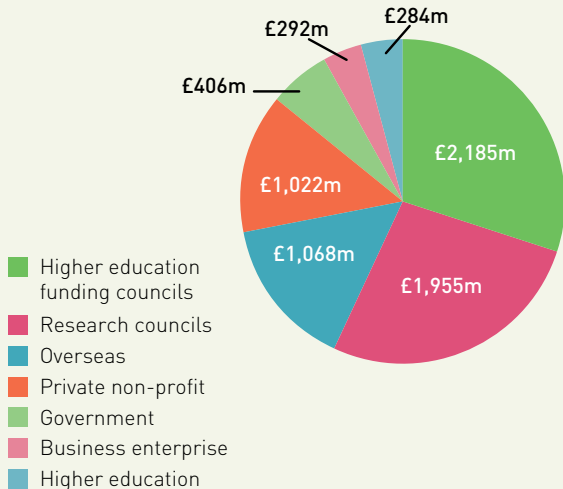
* including non credit-bearing course fees

R&D performed in UK higher education institutions by sector of funding, 2012

- Under two-thirds of R&D performed in higher education institutions is funded by public sources, with the rest funded by UK businesses, charities, and public and private overseas investors.

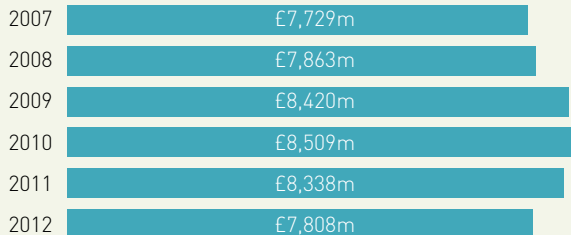
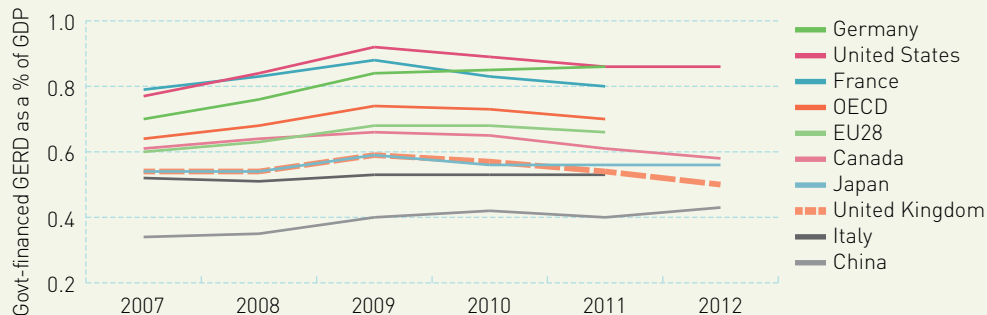
The work carried out by universities and research institutes produces substantial returns on public investment, which have been estimated at

20-50%



Government-financed GERD – UK total and as a proportion of GDP, 2007 to 2012

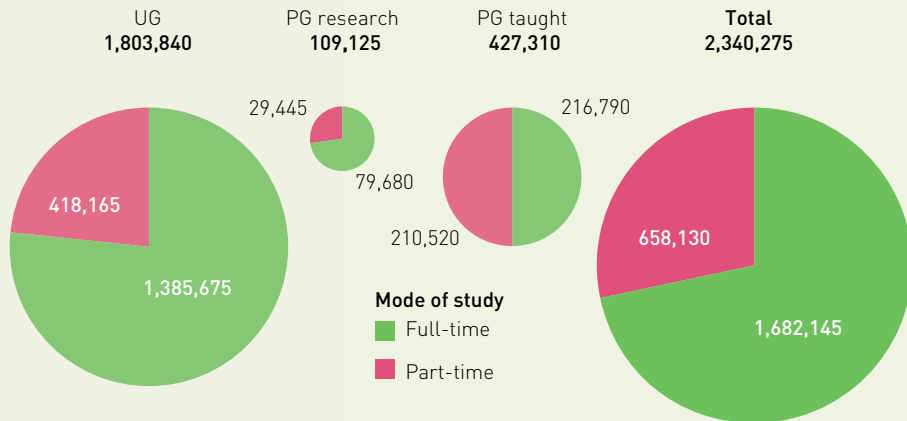
- **Government-financed UK GERD* declined by nearly £0.5 billion (or 7%) in cash terms from 2009 to 2012. The percentage as a proportion of UK GDP is smaller than both the OECD and EU averages.**



* Gross Domestic Expenditure on Research and Development

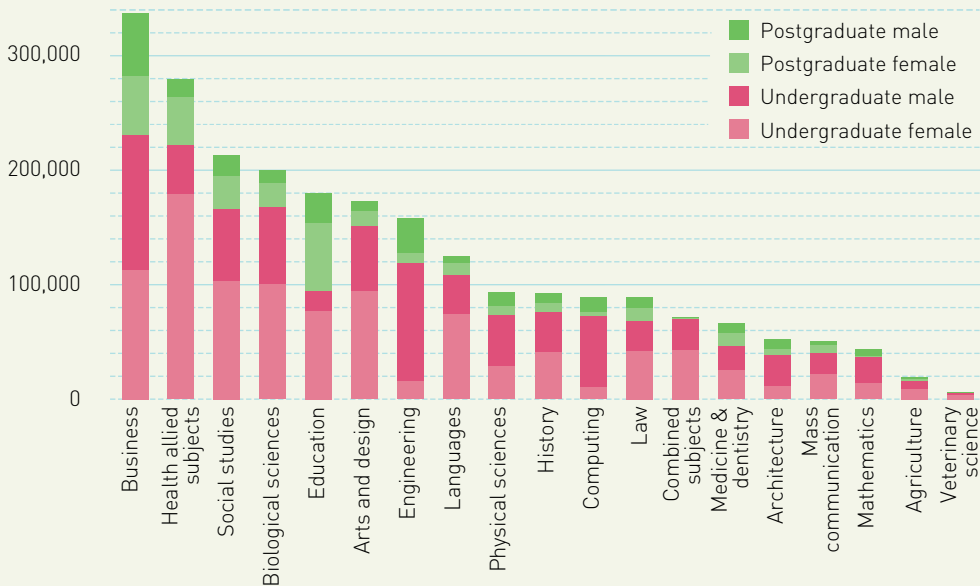
Full-time and part-time higher education students by level of study at UK higher education institutions, 2012–13

- Part-time students make up about a quarter of all undergraduate and postgraduate research students, and half of postgraduate taught students.



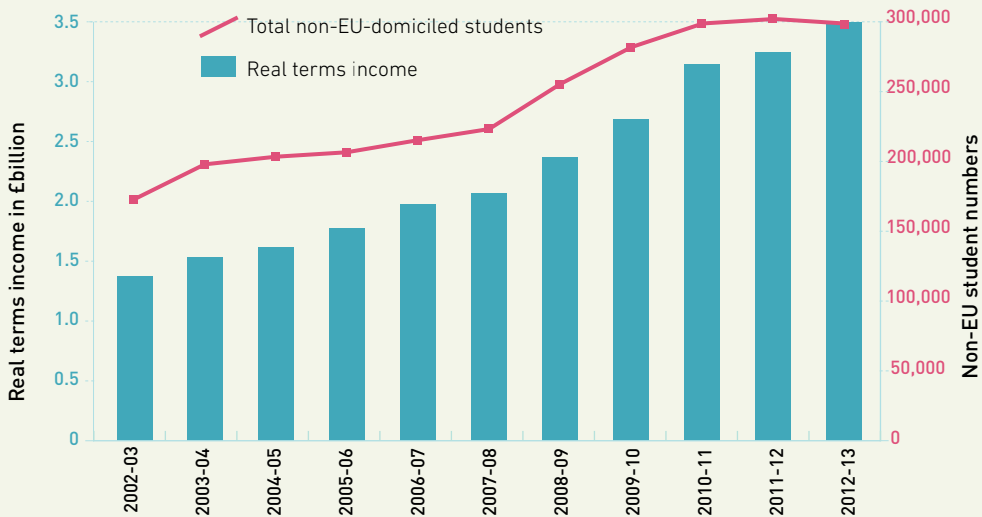
Students by subject area at UK higher education institutions, 2012–13

- Education, business, medicine, architecture and engineering are the most popular postgraduate degrees.



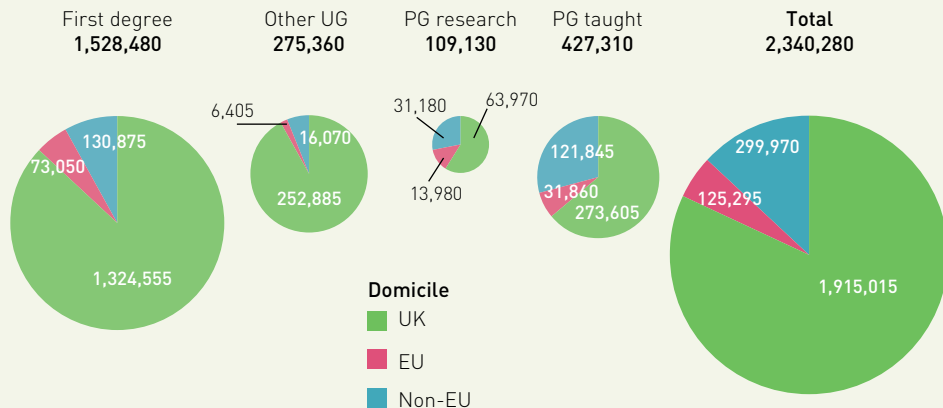
Institutional income from non-EU-domiciled students, 2002-03 to 2012-13 and non-EU-domiciled student numbers

- Income to institutions from non-EU students continues to rise. This is part of the overall contribution of non-EU students to the UK economy, which amounted to £7 billion in 2011-12.



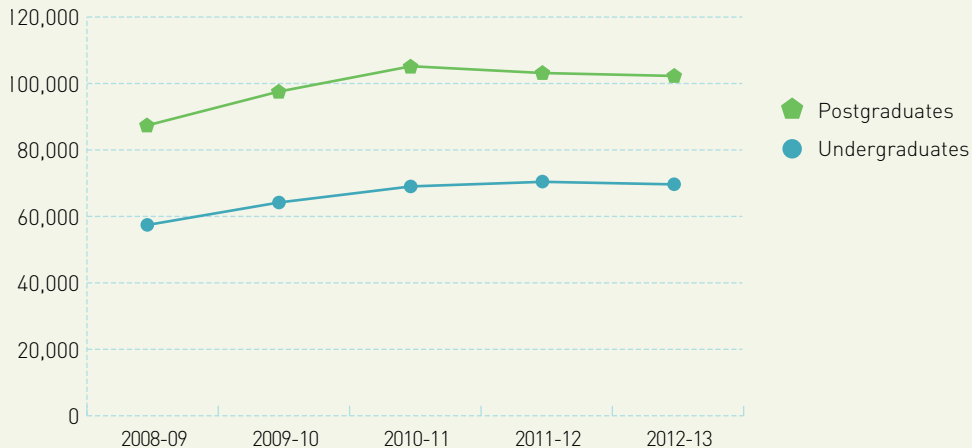
Higher education students by domicile and level of study at UK higher education institutions, 2012–13

- 13% of undergraduate students and 37% of postgraduate students are non-UK.



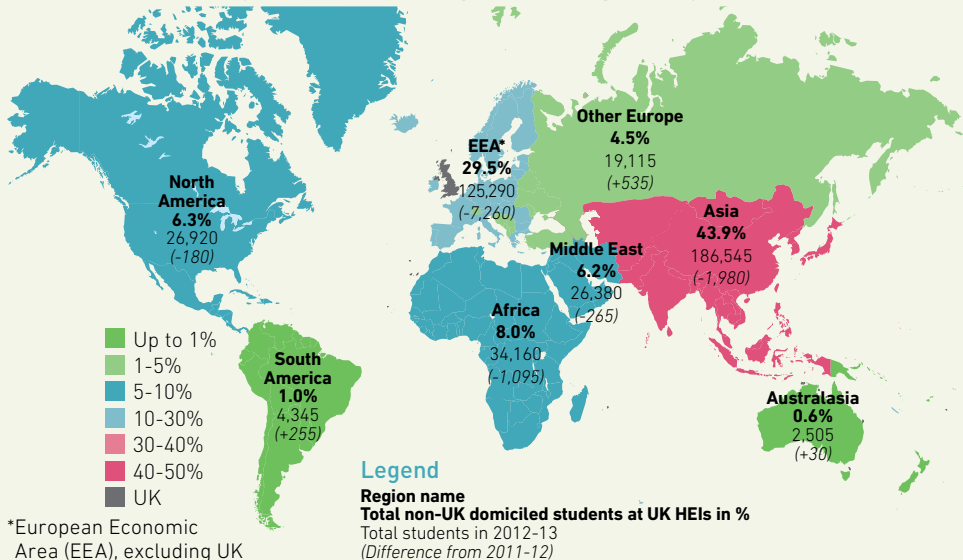
New enrolments of non-EU students by level of study, 2008–09 to 2012–13

- Between 2010 and 2012, non-EU postgraduate entrants declined by 2.8% and non-EU undergraduates increased by 0.9%. 40% of non-EU enrolments are undergraduates.



Domicile of non-UK students at UK higher education institutions, 2012-13

- Around 44% of all non-UK students studying in the UK came from Asia. Of total non-UK students, 20% were from China and 5% from India. Student numbers from India fell by 7,500 and numbers from China increased by 5,100 in 2012-13, compared with the previous year.



Academic staff by domicile at UK higher education institutions, 2012–13

- In aggregate, there are differences in the age profile and qualifications held by UK and non-UK academic staff.

74% of academic staff are UK-domiciled, 14% are from the EU and 11% from non-EU countries. Within each column, percentages for different parameters are given.

	UK staff	EU staff	Non-EU staff
Aged 34 or under	20%	39%	39%
Aged 35 to 49	40%	48%	44%
Aged 50 or over	40%	13%	16%
Professorial status	10.6%	7.5%	7.2%
Highest qualification held: PhD	45%	61%	61%
Research only	18%	36%	37%
Fixed term contract	32%	43%	46%
Female	44%	47%	41%

Sources

- p. 5 HESA (2014) Students
- p. 6 DIUS, BIS, Scottish Executive, DEL and HEFCE (multiple years)
- p. 7 NSS (multiple years)
- p. 8 HESA (2014) Students
- p. 9 HEFCE (2013) *Trends in young participation in higher education*
- p. 10 HESA (2014) Students
- p. 11 HESA (2014) DLHE
- p. 12 ONS (2013) *Graduates in the UK Labour Market 2013*
- p. 13 ONS Labour Force Survey 2014 Q1 and UKCES (2014) *Working Futures 2012-2022*
- p. 14 OECD (2014)
- p. 15 HESA (2014) Finance and Students
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- All data and further information on sources can be found on our website:
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Abbreviations

DLHE

Destinations of Leavers in Higher Education

EEA

European Economic Area
(EU countries plus Norway, Iceland and
Liechtenstein)

GERD

Gross Domestic Expenditure on Research and
Development

HEFCE

Higher Education Funding Council for England

HEI

Higher education institution

HEIPR

Higher Education Initial Participation Rate

HESA

Higher Education Statistics Agency

NSS

National Student Survey

OECD

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and
Development

PG

Postgraduate

PGCE

Postgraduate Certificate in Education

POLAR

Participation of Local Areas (HEFCE)

R&D

Research and development

UG

Undergraduate

About Universities UK

Universities UK is the representative organisation for the UK's universities. Founded in 1918, our mission is to be the definitive voice for all universities in the UK, providing high quality leadership and support to our members to promote a successful and diverse higher education sector. With 134 members and offices in London, Cardiff and Edinburgh, we promote the strength and success of UK universities nationally and internationally.

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