

June 2006/18  
**Guide**

This is the eighth annual edition of 'Regional profiles of higher education'. As in previous years, the report sets out a range of data on the pattern of higher education in each of the nine regions in England. We have made many changes to the layout to improve clarity.

# Regional profiles of higher education 2006

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# Regional profiles of higher education 2006

## Introduction

1. This is the eighth annual edition of our 'Regional profiles' of higher education (HE). As in previous years, the report sets out a range of data on the pattern of HE in each of the nine regions in England. This year's edition includes additional information, for example on the population, economy and qualification levels of sub-regional areas. We have also changed the way we present the data on students studying in each region: we now give more detailed information on the student numbers used to calculate HEFCE funding and explain how these differ from the overall student numbers quoted in the rest of the document.
2. The regional dimension of higher education continues to grow in importance. HE retains its core academic and intellectual purposes of supporting student learning and undertaking research. These can transcend geographical boundaries, but there is increasing recognition that higher education institutions (HEIs) are powerful instruments for promoting the economic, social and cultural welfare and development of their localities, their regions, and the nation as a whole. As the regions gain in significance as a focus for economic and social regeneration and development activity – particularly through the work of Regional Development Agencies and other regional partners – appreciation of the regional contribution of HEIs increases correspondingly.
3. HEFCE is a national organisation, whose mission is to promote and fund high quality, cost effective teaching and research to meet the diverse needs of students, the economy and society. However, HE is delivered in various places by different kinds of institution. There are issues that need different levels of regional and local engagement. In that context we believe we can best achieve our strategic objectives by taking into account opportunities in the regions. We believe there are significant opportunities for us to work with regional stakeholders to support institutions in making the most effective contribution to their region or area, helping them to meet the needs of that region's students, economy and civil society. This will also contribute directly to our national strategy. Further details of our overall strategy can be found in our strategic plan for 2006-11 (HEFCE 2006/13).
4. Our approach to the regions recognises the diversity of HEIs and of regions, and does not seek to impose any blueprint, but rather to support the relationships that are already being developed between regional bodies and HEIs. We are careful to avoid being constrained by Government Office regions alone, and to take into account smaller areas and trans-regional issues as appropriate.
5. As part of our approach to working with regions, we held a series of regional consultation events in autumn 2004. Tailored to each region, these events involved the Regional Development Agency, Government Office, local Learning and Skills Councils and Higher Education Regional Associations. Some also included Foundation Degree Forward, the Sector Skills Development Agency, CBI and other organisations.
6. These events produced a series of regional priorities which will continue to be developed in partnership with regional organisations, universities and colleges, and have helped us decide how to allocate additional student numbers for 2006-07 and 2007-08. Further details of the regional priorities are available on our web-site ([www.hefce.ac.uk](http://www.hefce.ac.uk) under Regions/Regional priorities) .
7. Our involvement in the Regional Skills Partnerships and work with the Sector Skills Councils is developing so that we can understand regional skills shortages, and encourage HEIs to offer foundation degrees which meet the needs of employers for vocational training.

8. In the current environment we believe the levels of engagement with regional partners will continue to grow. We face the challenge of ensuring that the full range of HE services – excellent learning and teaching, research, links with business and the community, and widening participation – is provided within each region. This policy aim will mean greater collaboration between HE and further education providers and with the full range of regional stakeholders.

9. All this needs to be underpinned by accurate and extensive information about the regional role of HE. We hope that this report will contribute to this and continue to inform the shaping and implementation of policy.

# Background to higher education

1. Higher education in England takes place in a wide variety of institutions. The three main types are universities, higher education colleges and further education colleges.
2. Higher education courses are generally above the standard of GCE A-levels or National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) Level 3. They include foundation and first degree courses, postgraduate courses and Higher National Diplomas and Certificates.

## Universities and higher education colleges

3. Publicly funded universities and higher education colleges carry out teaching, research and a wide range of other activities. These institutions are referred to as 'higher education institutions' (HEIs), or collectively as the 'higher education sector'. There are 130 HEFCE-funded HEIs in England. There are also some privately funded universities and colleges that are not included in the HE sector.

## The Open University

4. The Open University provides distance-learning courses at undergraduate and postgraduate level throughout the UK. The university's headquarters is in Milton Keynes, but it also has regional offices throughout the country. In the regional comparison charts, we have shown the home region of Open University students in England. There is also a table of the number of Open University students living in the region on the 'Learning in the region' page of each chapter.
5. Although the headquarters of the Open University is in the South-East, we have **not** included the Open University in any of the aggregated statistics for the South-East, as its activities and students are nationwide.
6. The Open University is by far the largest provider of distance-learning courses, but it is not the only one. Campus-based institutions also provide some distance learning.

## Further education colleges

7. Further education is for people over the minimum school leaving age (16 years). Further education courses are generally up to the standard of GCE A-levels or NVQ Level 3, and take place in a sixth-form college, a further education college (FEC) or a higher education institution rather than in a secondary school.
8. In 2004-05, around 288 further education colleges in England offered higher education courses. Of these, 145 will receive funding directly from HEFCE for their 2006-07 HE activity and 30 will receive HEFCE funding through funding consortia. Many FECs teach students registered at HEIs with whom they have a collaborative arrangement; 261 FECs provide such HE courses. The maps show that it is common for a college to provide HE courses through a combination of the above arrangements.

## Registered at one institution but taught by another (franchise arrangements)

9. Students are taught by a franchise arrangement when they are registered at one institution but taught by another institution. Most franchise arrangements are between an HEI and an FEC, where the HEI receives funding for the students and is responsible for quality assurance, and the FEC teaches the students. A proportion of the funding is passed on to the college providing the teaching. In any given year the arrangement can cover the whole or part of the course.
10. In all but the 'Learning in the region' page, this publication shows the students, and associated funding, **with the HEI where the students are registered**. Therefore, students taught under a franchise arrangement by a college in another region are included in the statistics of the region where the registering HEI is based.

11. The extent to which students are registered in one region and are studying or taught in others is illustrated by the 'Learning in the region' page of each chapter.

12. The number of students taught by franchise arrangements at FECs in each region is provided under the heading 'Major FEC providers of HE'. The figure should be treated with caution as the data may be incomplete: only those students recorded as taught by an identified FEC are included, but a substantial number of franchised students are recorded as taught by an unknown institution. For further details see: 'Students registered at one institution but taught by another 2004-05' (HEFCE 2006/05) available on the HEFCE web-site under Publications.

## **Funding consortia**

13. HEFCE-recognised funding consortia generally comprise a cluster of FECs and an HEI. There is a lead institution through which HEFCE funding flows, but the students remain students of the members, and responsibility for quality assurance falls to each member. Nine consortia, comprising around 39 institutions, were funded in 2005-06.

14. In this publication only the pages showing 'HEFCE funding and related student numbers' give details of the funding consortia. Other charts and tables of student numbers and characteristics are based on the region of the student's registering institution.

## **Multiple campuses**

15. Many HEIs have more than one campus. The regional maps illustrate major campuses located a significant distance from the institution's main site.

16. Some institutions have substantial numbers of students on campuses in another region. All such students (together with distance learning and franchised students) have been included in the region of the registering institution's main campus in the figures and tables – on all pages other than the 'Learning in the region' page.

17. The maps of institutions show 'additional' campuses. These campuses are not identified on the 2004-05 HESA student record and have been added manually with the consent of institutions.

## **HEFCE funding**

18. We use formulae to determine how most of the money is allocated between institutions. These take account of certain factors for each institution, including the number and type of students, the subjects taught, and the amount and quality of research undertaken there. After we determine the amount of funding, most of it is provided in the form of a 'block grant' which institutions are free to allocate according to their own priorities within our broad guidelines. A full description of our funding methods for teaching and research, as they applied in 2005-06, is given in 'Funding higher education in England: how HEFCE allocates its funds' (HEFCE 2005/34).

19. In 2005 we consulted on proposals to change the way we allocate funds for teaching (see HEFCE 2005/41). The goal is to create a method that provides institutions with stable and predictable funding when variable fees are introduced. The outcomes of this first stage consultation are published in HEFCE 2006/12.

20. We are distributing £6,706 million in 2006-07. This represents an overall cash increase of 5.9 per cent compared with 2005-06. The total includes recurrent funding of £4,228 million for teaching (of which £344 million is for widening participation), and £1,342 million for research. In addition, we are providing a further £704 million for earmarked capital grants and £432 million for special funding. Further details are published in 'Recurrent grants for 2006-07' (HEFCE 2006/08).

## Student numbers

21. Where possible we have shown both full-time equivalent (FTE) student numbers and the total number of students regardless of time spent on the course (the 'headcount' measure).

## Funding-related numbers

22. The student numbers given on the first data page of each region were collected by HEFCE in November/December (through our annual data surveys). These surveys contain an element of forecasting, and are used to calculate the recurrent grant for the following academic year. The funding related numbers show the number of students expected to complete the current academic year at the institution. Sandwich students on their industrial placement are assumed to have an FTE of 0.5, while the FTE for part-time students varies according to the intensity of the programme.

23. Excluding the Open University, there were some 1,293,745 FTE HE students expected to complete the 2005-06 academic year in England: this corresponds to 1,605,536 student headcounts. In addition at the Open University 41,822 FTE students were expected to complete the year, which corresponds to 102,339 student headcounts.

## HE students registered at HEIs

24. We used the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) standard registration population for overall student numbers (headcounts) and the HESA session population for FTEs: [www.hesa.ac.uk/holisdocs/pubinfo/student/studefs0304.htm](http://www.hesa.ac.uk/holisdocs/pubinfo/student/studefs0304.htm). These populations are used for all pages relating to students registered at HEIs.

25. The HESA population is larger than the funding-related numbers, this is largely because none of the following groups of students are counted in the funding-related numbers: those not completing the year, those with an FTE of less than 3 per cent, and those that are writing-up a thesis.

## HE students registered at FECs

26. As far as possible we mimicked the HESA standard registration population on the Learning and Skills Council's Individual Learner Record (ILR). To achieve this it was necessary to exclude students with an FTE of zero; note that this exclusion is not part of the definitions of the HESA populations themselves.

## Student characteristics

27. We have illustrated some aspects of the diversity of the student population in each region. These include the mode of study (whether full-time or part-time), the level of qualification the student is studying towards, the age of the student on entry to the course, the subject studied and the student's gender. We have also shown the flows of young full-time first degree students between regions and the employment destinations of first degree graduates.

28. The HESA student record was used for the characteristics of students registered at HEIs, and the ILR for students registered at FECs. Details of all sources are given in Annex A.

## Income to HE institutions

29. Universities and higher education colleges are independent institutions which attract income from a variety of sources, both public and private. This includes: grant from HEFCE; income from tuition fees (including fees from overseas students); grants and contracts for research activity from public, charitable and commercial sources; income from residences and catering; and a wide range of other channels. The total income to English HEIs (including the Open University) in 2004-05 was £14.8 billion. Grants from the HE funding bodies accounted for 38 per cent of this total, while 25 per cent came from tuition fees (both public and private), and 16 per cent from research grants and contracts.

## **Performance of HE institutions**

### **Performance Indicators**

30. HESA published the seventh annual set of performance indicators for higher education in September 2005. This document illustrates the performance of institutions and regions against two of the indicators – those relating to participation and non-continuation.

31. We have shown the performance of institutions in each region in recruiting young full-time first degree entrants from low participation neighbourhoods; and the percentage of this group of students who did not continue their studies after the first year. As non-completion rates and participation indicators are closely linked, these are shown together and for young full-time first degree entrants only.

### **Research assessment**

32. The main purpose of the Research Assessment Exercise (RAE) is to improve the quality of research through the selective allocation of funds according to standards described. The highest grade awarded in the 2001 RAE was 5\* (five star) and the lowest was 1. Institutions conducting the best research receive a larger proportion of the grant. The RAE provides judgements of quality on which to base these funding decisions.

33. The RAE is carried out roughly every five years. The exercise used to determine the research funding reported in this document took place in 2001, although outcomes from the 1996 RAE were used to allocate a supplement to departments that achieved a rating of 5\* in both the 1996 and 2001 RAEs. Assessment is by peer review by panels of experts. The next RAE is planned for 2008.

## **Employment destinations of first degree graduates**

34. These data were derived from the HESA survey of Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE). The DLHE is a questionnaire-based survey of the activity on 14 January 2005 of students who completed their course in 2004. Students domiciled outside the European Union, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are not included. It differs from the First Destination Survey (FDS) of previous years in many ways: for example, students who have left part-time HE are included in the DLHE but not in the FDS. The overall response rate for 2003-04 was 75.5 per cent.

35. All data in this publication are for first degree graduates only, to prevent comparisons between regions being distorted by regional differences in proportions of postgraduate students. The response rate for first degree graduates at English HEIs (excluding the Open University) was around 78 per cent. Those who refused to complete the survey were excluded.

## **HEIs' interaction with business and the community**

36. We collect information annually on interactions between higher education and business and the community (the HE-BCI survey). This publication shows the income to HEIs from such interactions, the type and number, and the industrial sector. Previously the information on contract research with non-commercial organisations was not considered reliable enough to include. The quality of this information has improved, so it is now included in the contract research category in both the income chart and the table on type and number of interactions.

## **Student participation**

37. In January 2005 we published a detailed report on 'Young participation in higher education' (HEFCE 2005/03). The report looked at the proportion of young people who entered higher education over the period 1994-2000. For the first time the report provided measures that are accurate enough to monitor changes in overall participation rates year on year, and to monitor differences in participation between young people from advantaged and disadvantaged backgrounds. Accompanying the report is a set of maps showing the

participation of young people in full-time higher education for local areas down to the level of census ward. In this document we present maps showing young participation by local education authority for each region.

## Qualification levels, population and economics

38. The qualification levels of the population are presented, with other population and economic statistics, for each sub-regional area of each region. These data are all drawn from published sources but have been collated here to show the heterogeneity of each region.

## Dates

39. Data and charts have been produced from the most recent reliable data available in spring 2006. All details on HEFCE funding relate to allocations for 2006-07. Information on student numbers registered at both HEIs and FECs, as well as student characteristics, are from the 2004-05 academic year, as is the 'Learning in the region' page. Data on graduate destinations relate to students graduating in 2004 and the HE-BCI survey refers to the 2003-04 academic year. Population statistics are from 2002. Gross value added (GVA) figures are for 2001, and employment rates are for March 2001 to February 2002.

## Data sources

40. The main sources of data used in compiling 'Regional profiles' are:

- HEFCE's Higher Education Students Early Statistics survey (HESES)
- HEFCE's Higher Education in Further Education: Students Survey (HEIFES)
- Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) Student Record
- the Learning and Skills Council's Individual Learner Record (ILR)
- HESA Finance Record
- HESA Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education record
- Higher education-business and community interaction (HE-BCI) survey 2003-04
- Office of National Statistics' 'Regional trends 38' and Region in Figures.

41. A full description of the data sources is given in Annex A.

## Further reading

42. The following publications provide additional information about higher education and the role of HEFCE:

- 'Funding higher education in England: how HEFCE allocates its funds' (HEFCE 2005/34)
- 'HEFCE strategic plan 2006-11' (HEFCE 2006/13)
- 'Recurrent grants for 2006-07' (HEFCE 2006/08)
- 'Higher education in the United Kingdom' (HEFCE 2005/10)
- 'Annual review 2004-05: Changing the landscape of higher education'
- 'Recurrent grants for 2005-06: final allocations' (HEFCE 2005/43)
- 'Evaluating the regional contribution of an HEI: a benchmarking approach' (HEFCE 02/23).

Publications are available from:

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## Population by region (2002)

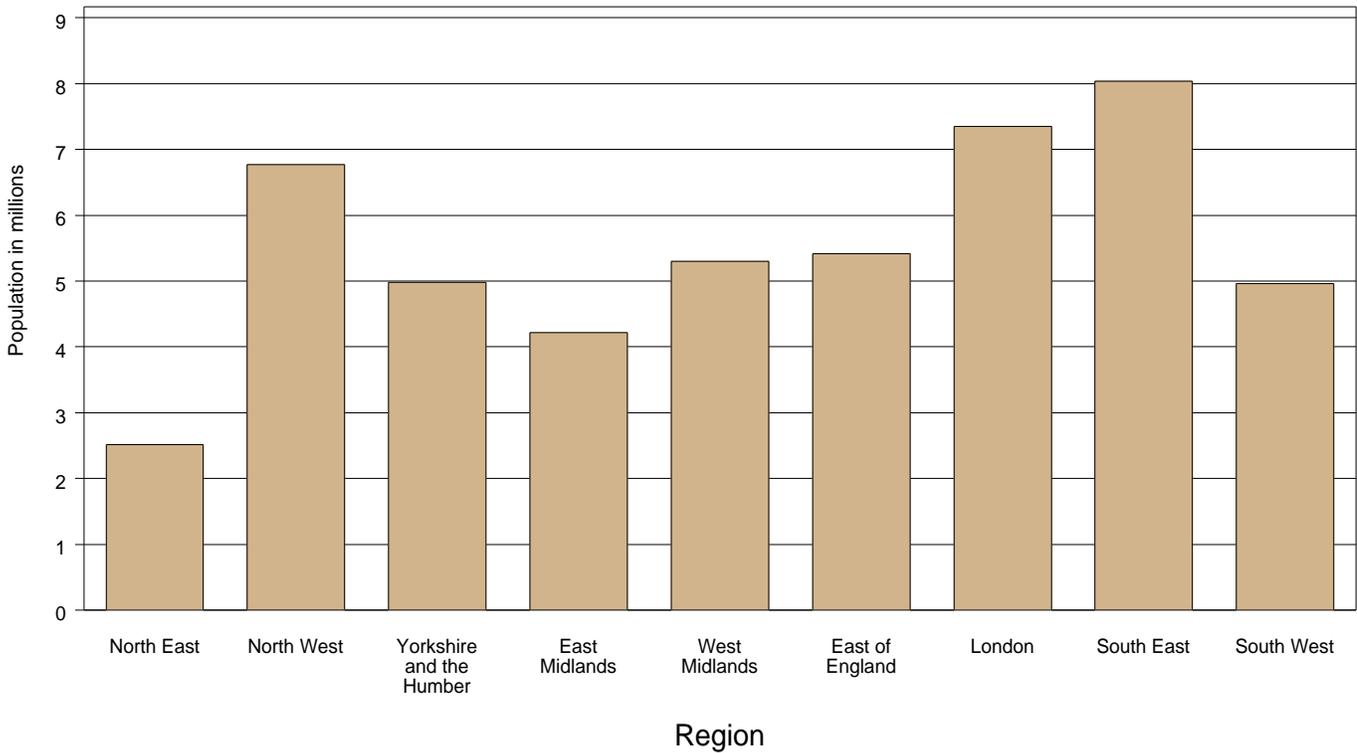
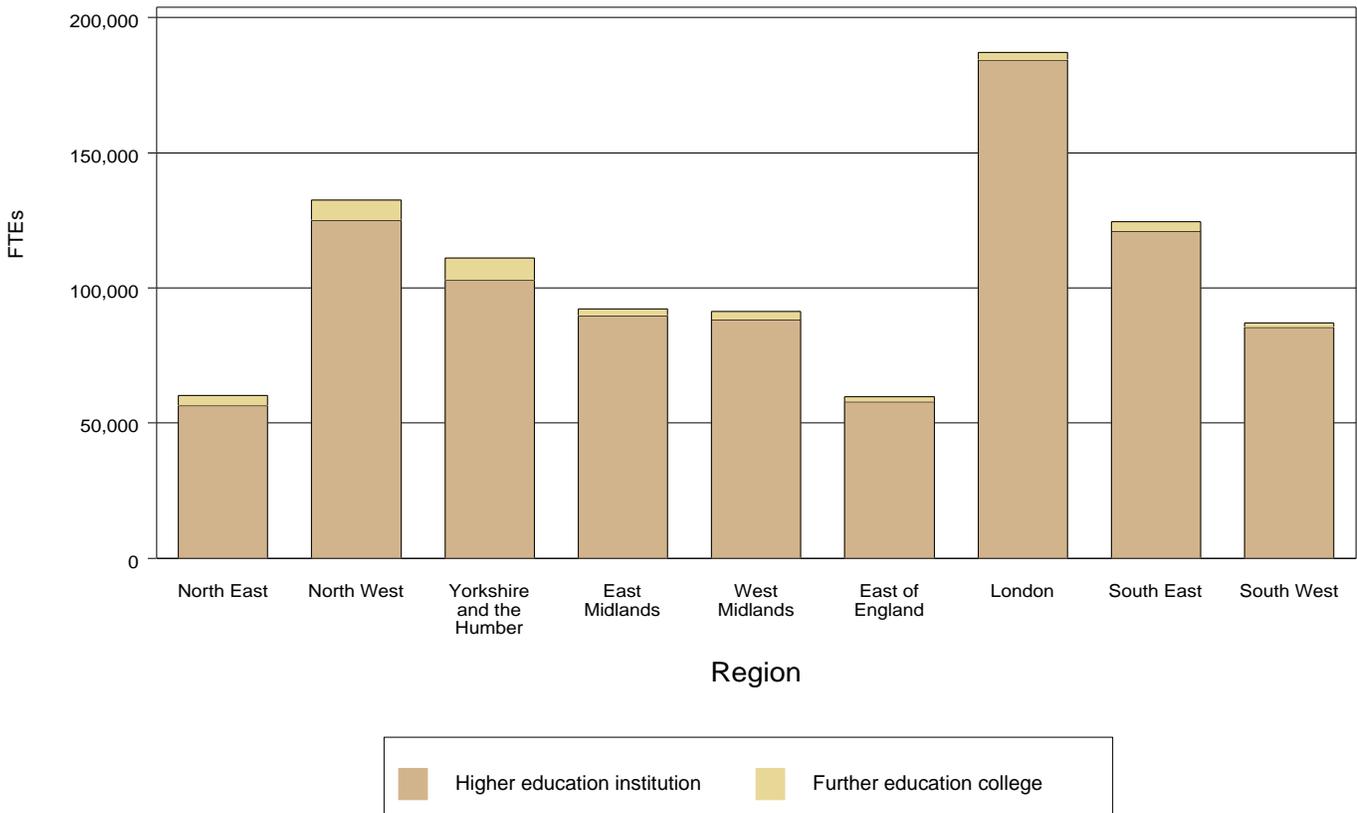


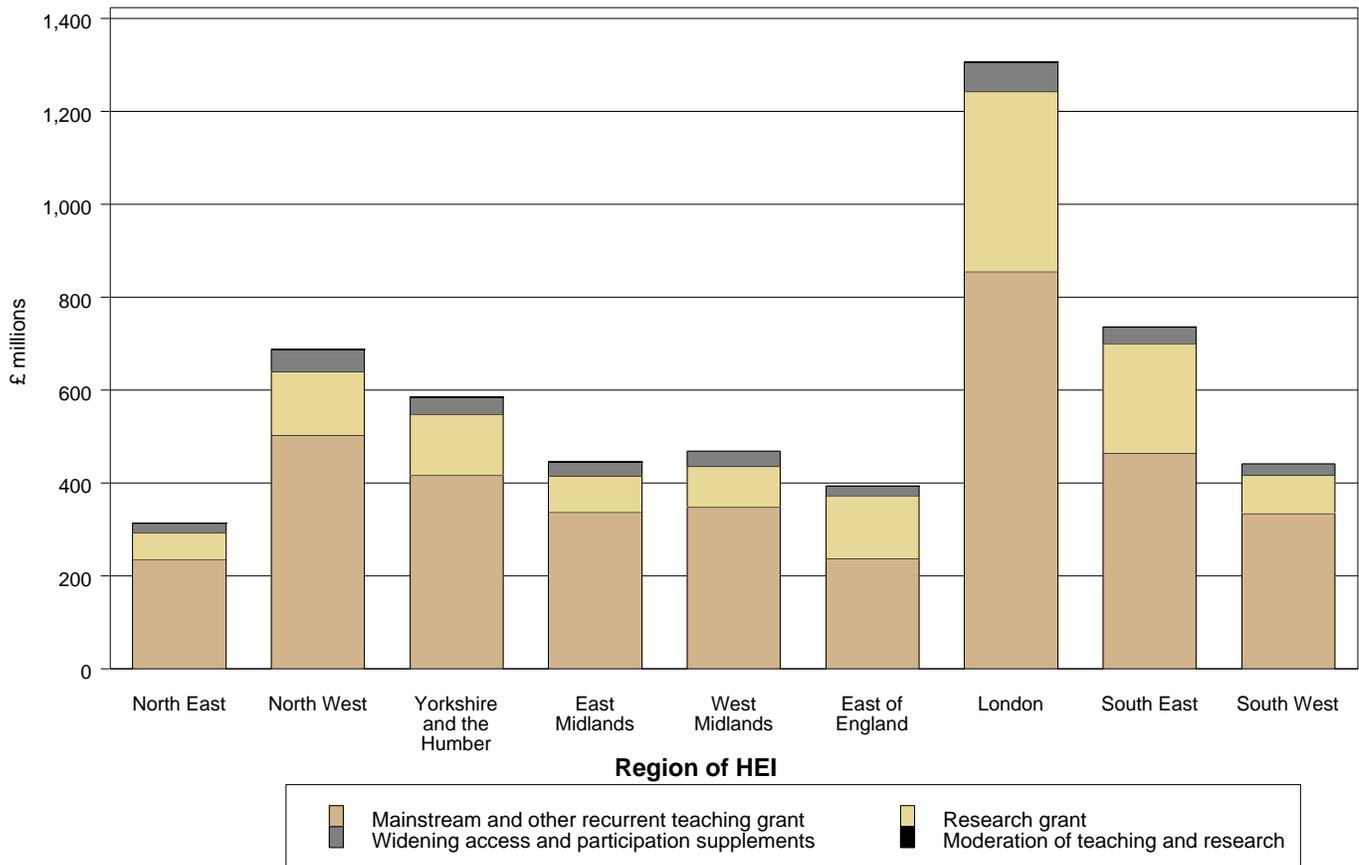
Table 3.1 of 'Regional Trends 38' Office of National Statistics.

## Full-time equivalent HEFCE-funded student numbers\* (2005-06)

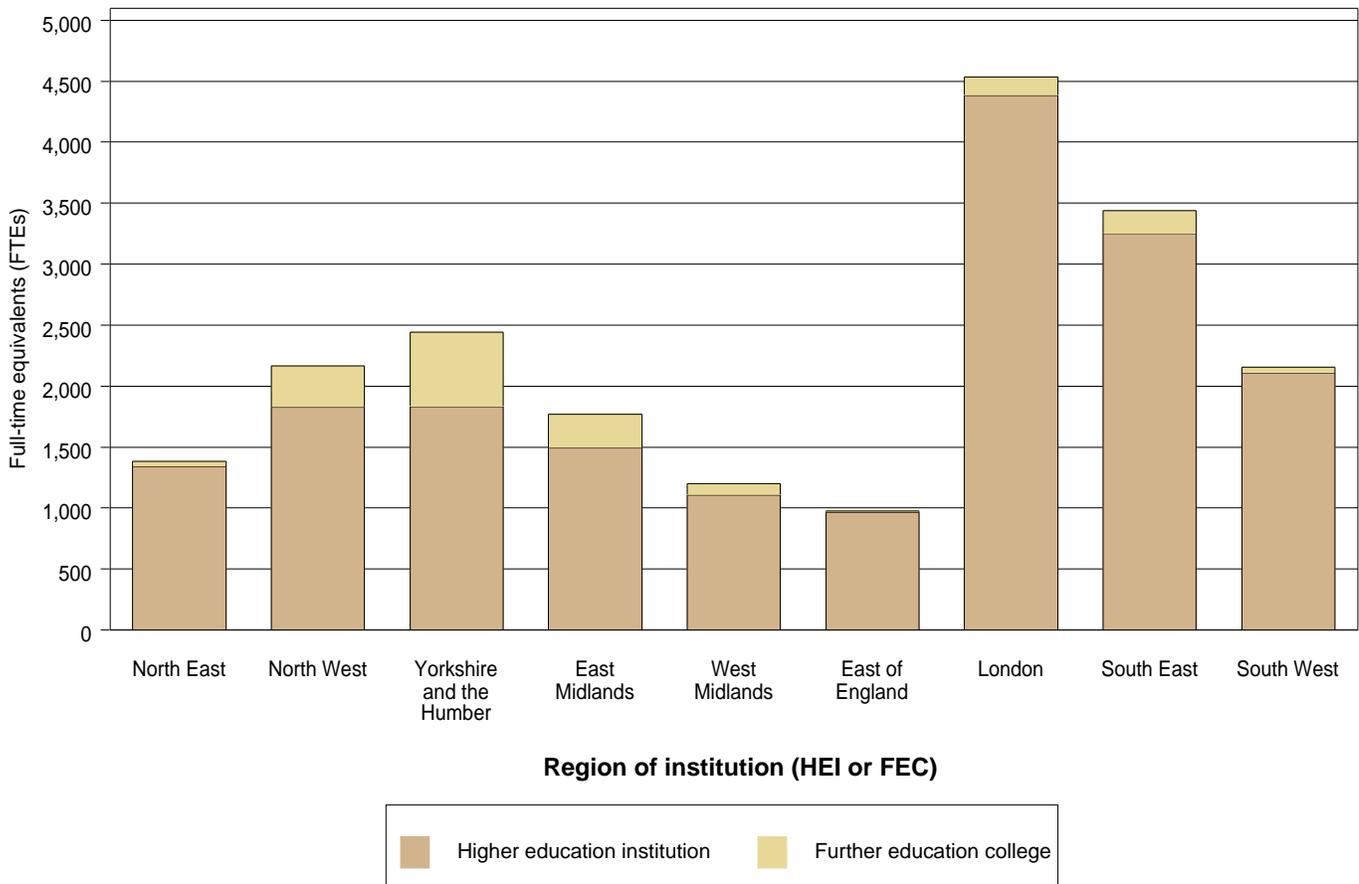


\* Open University students excluded

## HEFCE funding of HEIs by region (2006-07)

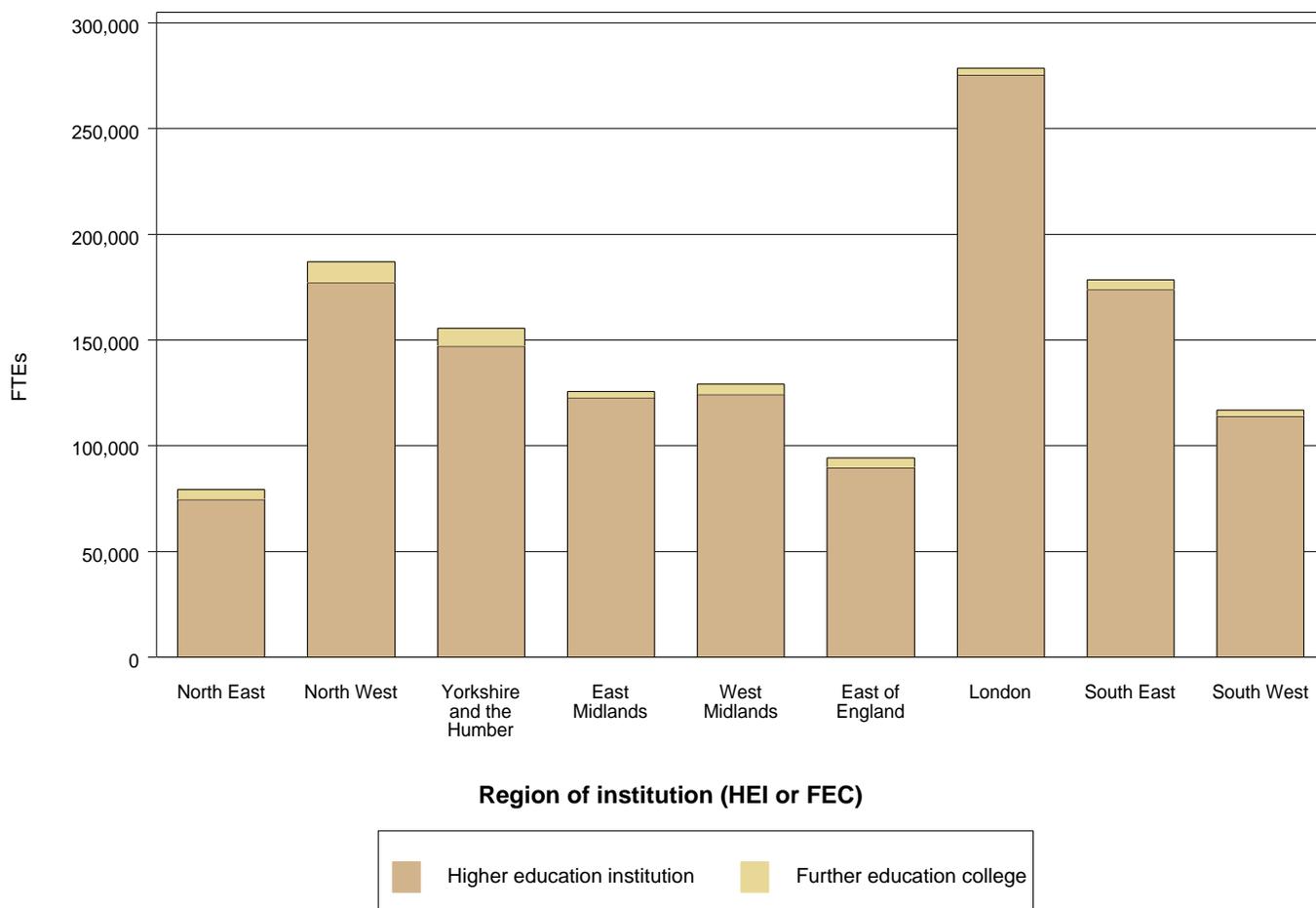


## Additional student FTEs awarded for 2006-07\* to institutions in each region



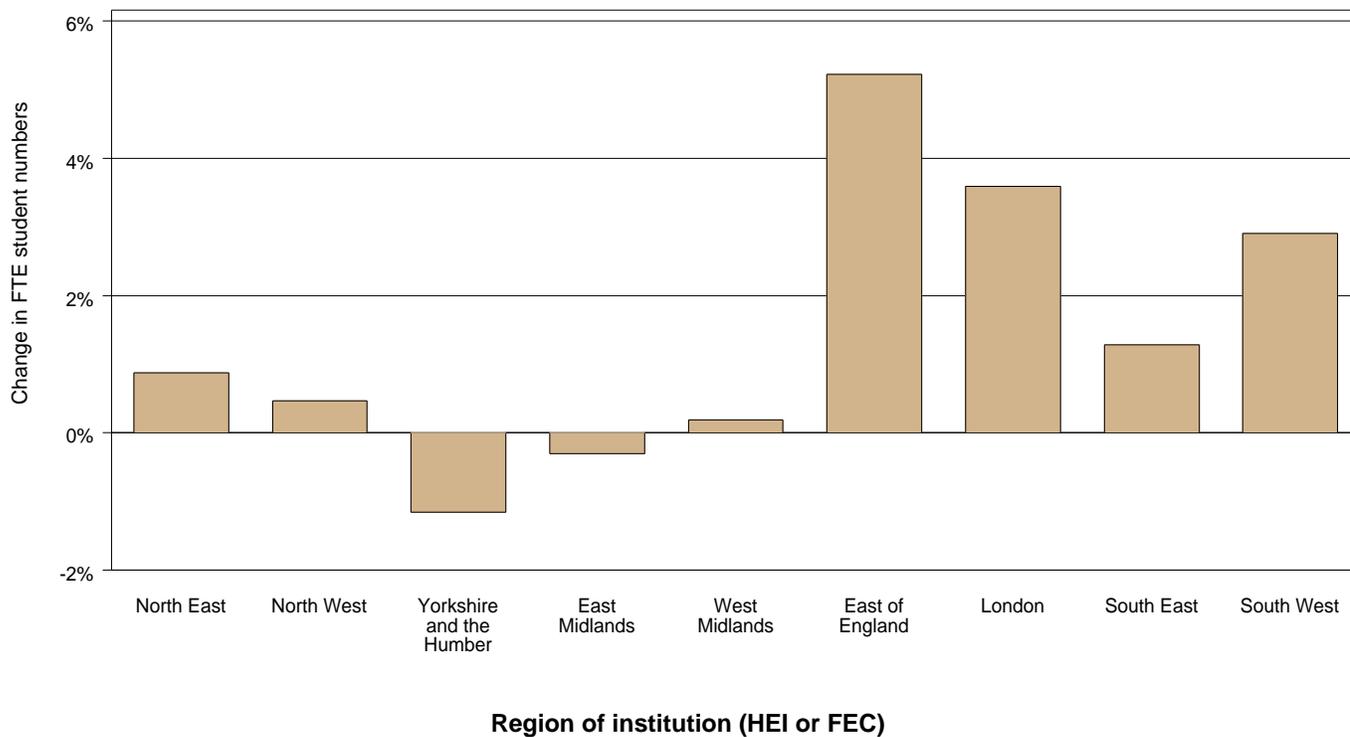
\* The bids awarded in any given year may be phased in over several years. This chart includes bids awarded in previous years that result in additional student numbers for 2006-07. The data show the position on 11 May 2006. The numbers may not be finalised until July 2006.

## Full-time equivalent HE student numbers\* (2004-05)

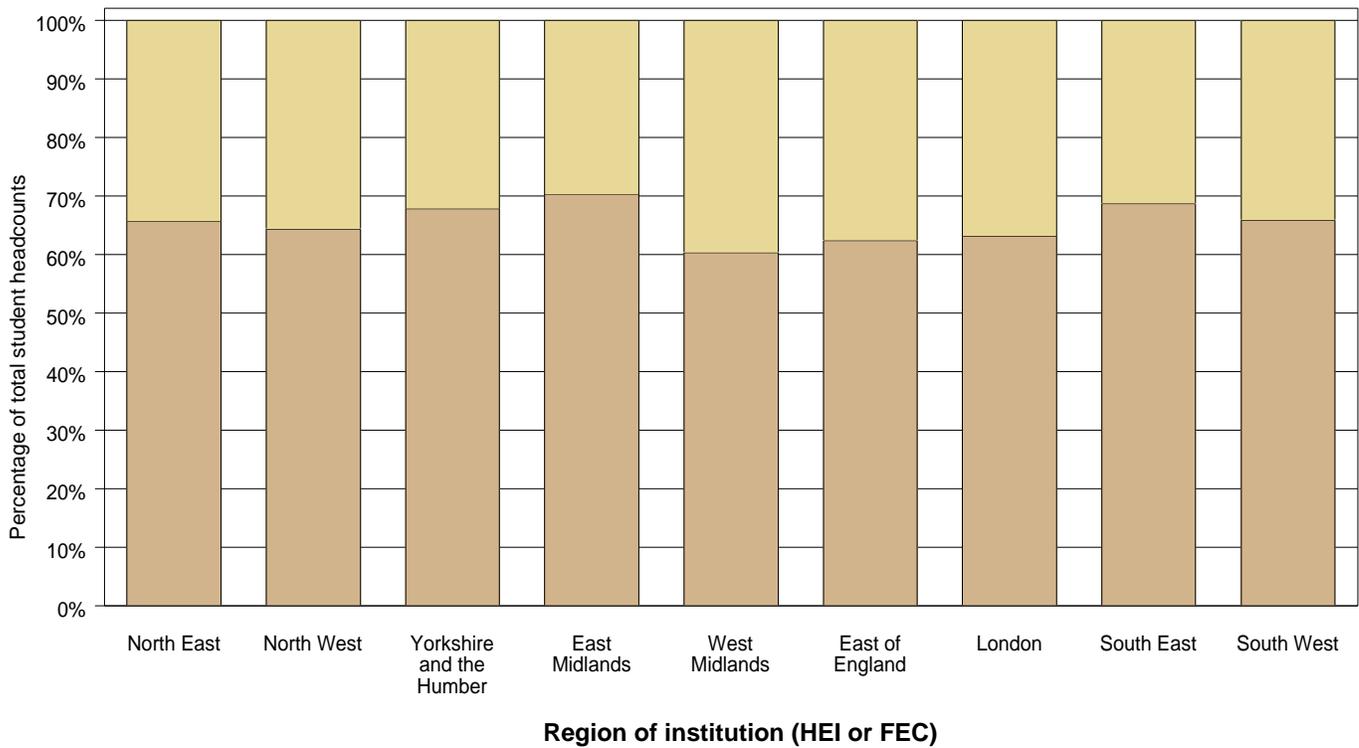


\* Open University students excluded

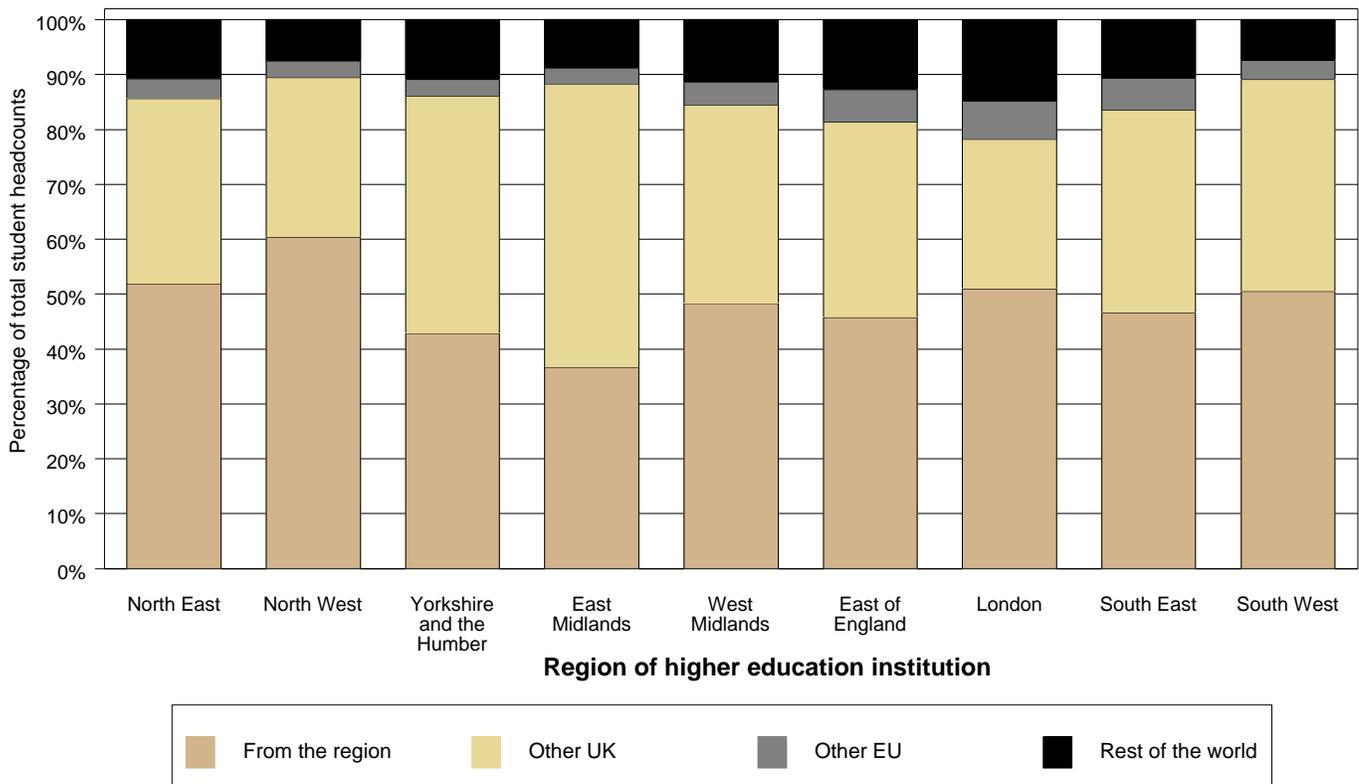
## Percentage change in FTE HE student numbers for each region (2003-04 to 2004-05)



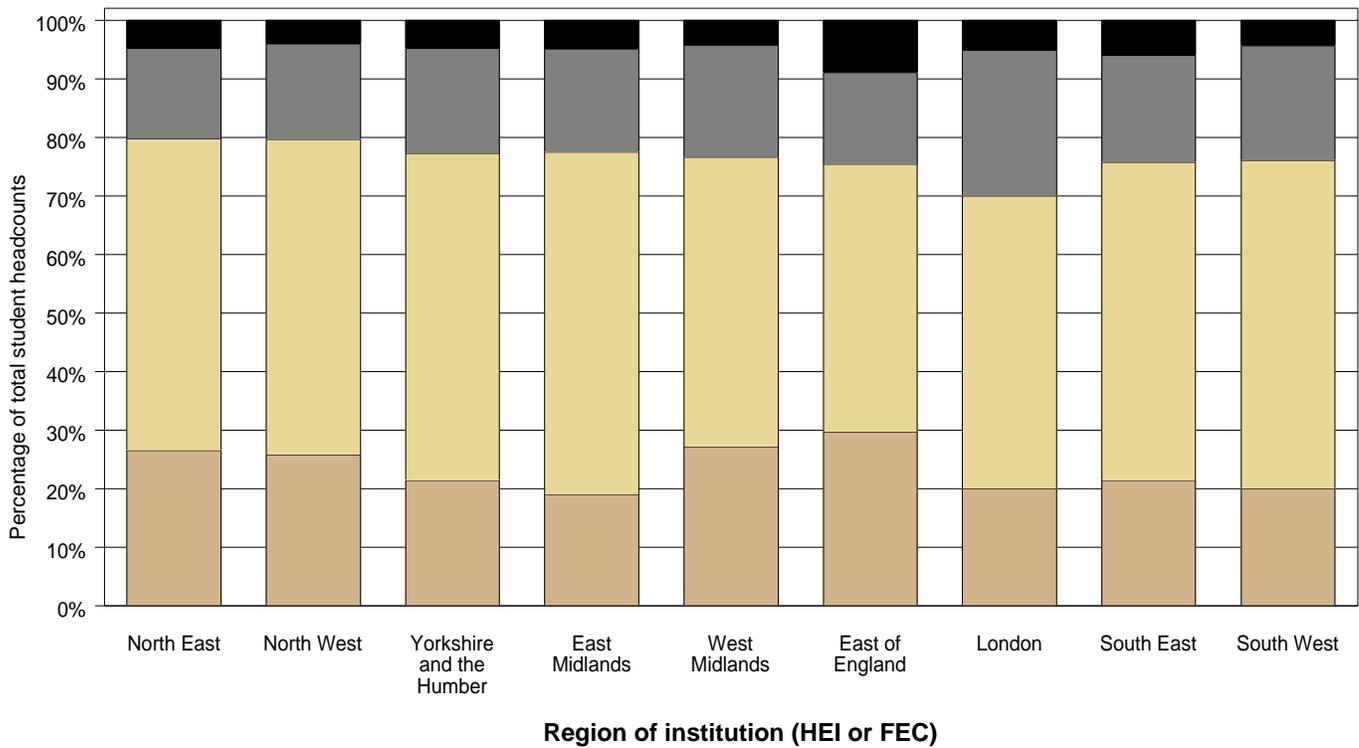
## Students by mode of study and region of institution (2004-05)



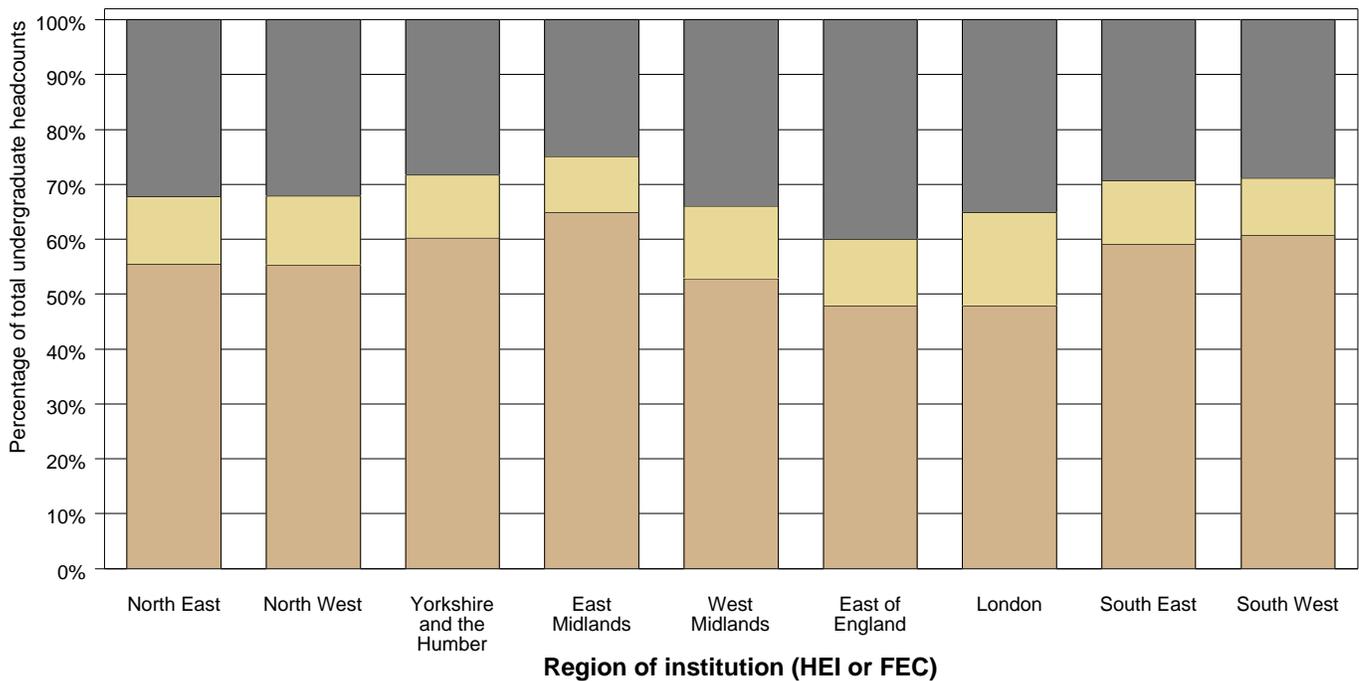
## Students by domicile and region of higher education institution (2004-05)



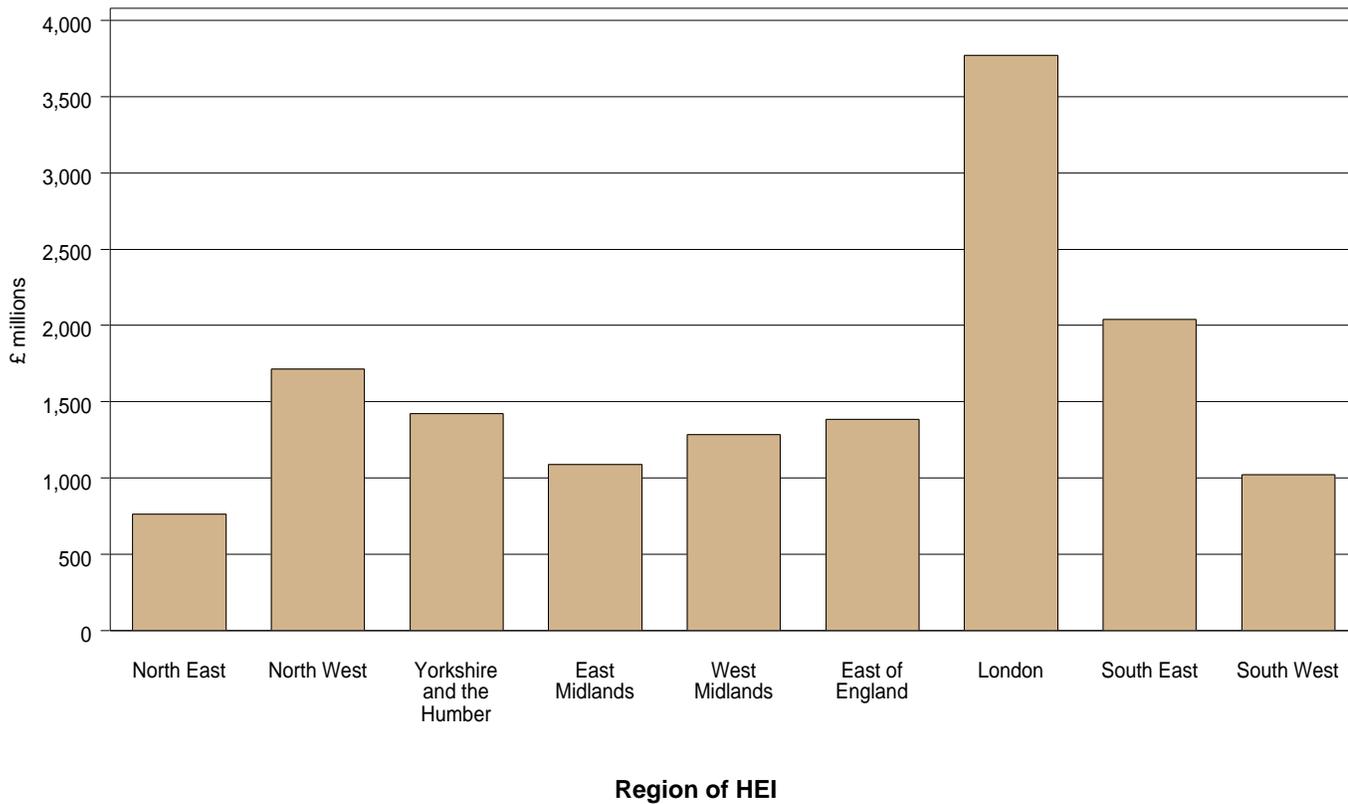
## Students by level of study and region of institution (2004-05)



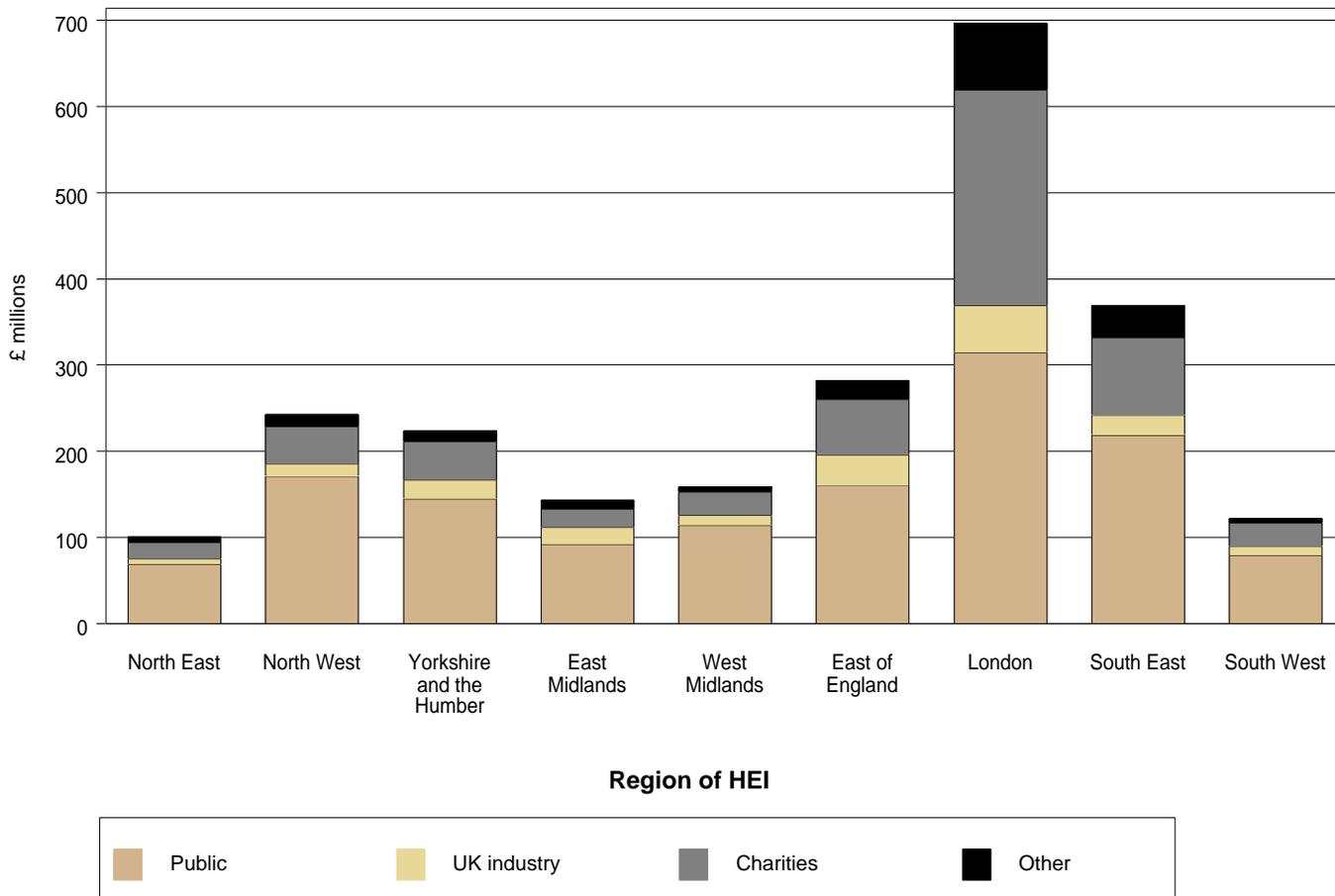
## Undergraduate students: by age on entry (2004-05)



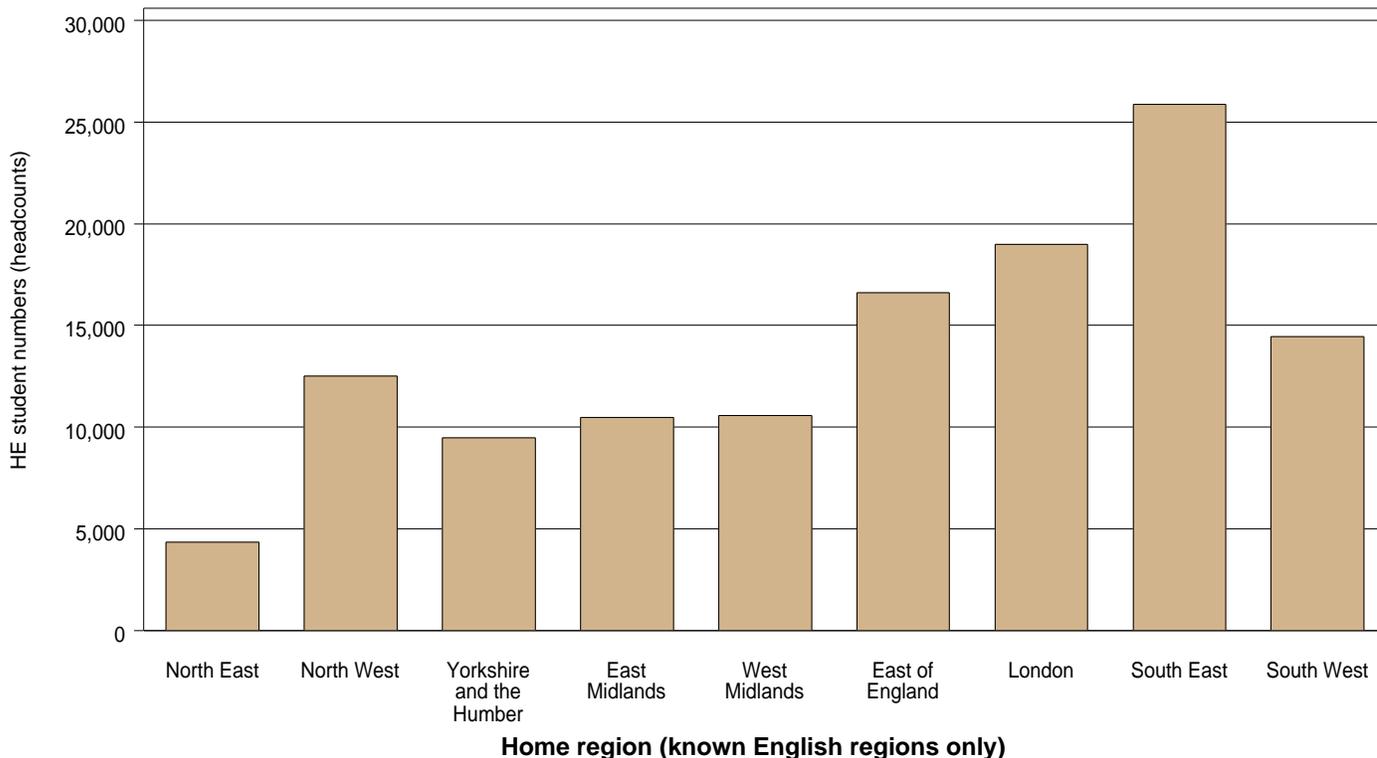
### Total income to HEIs by region (2004-05)



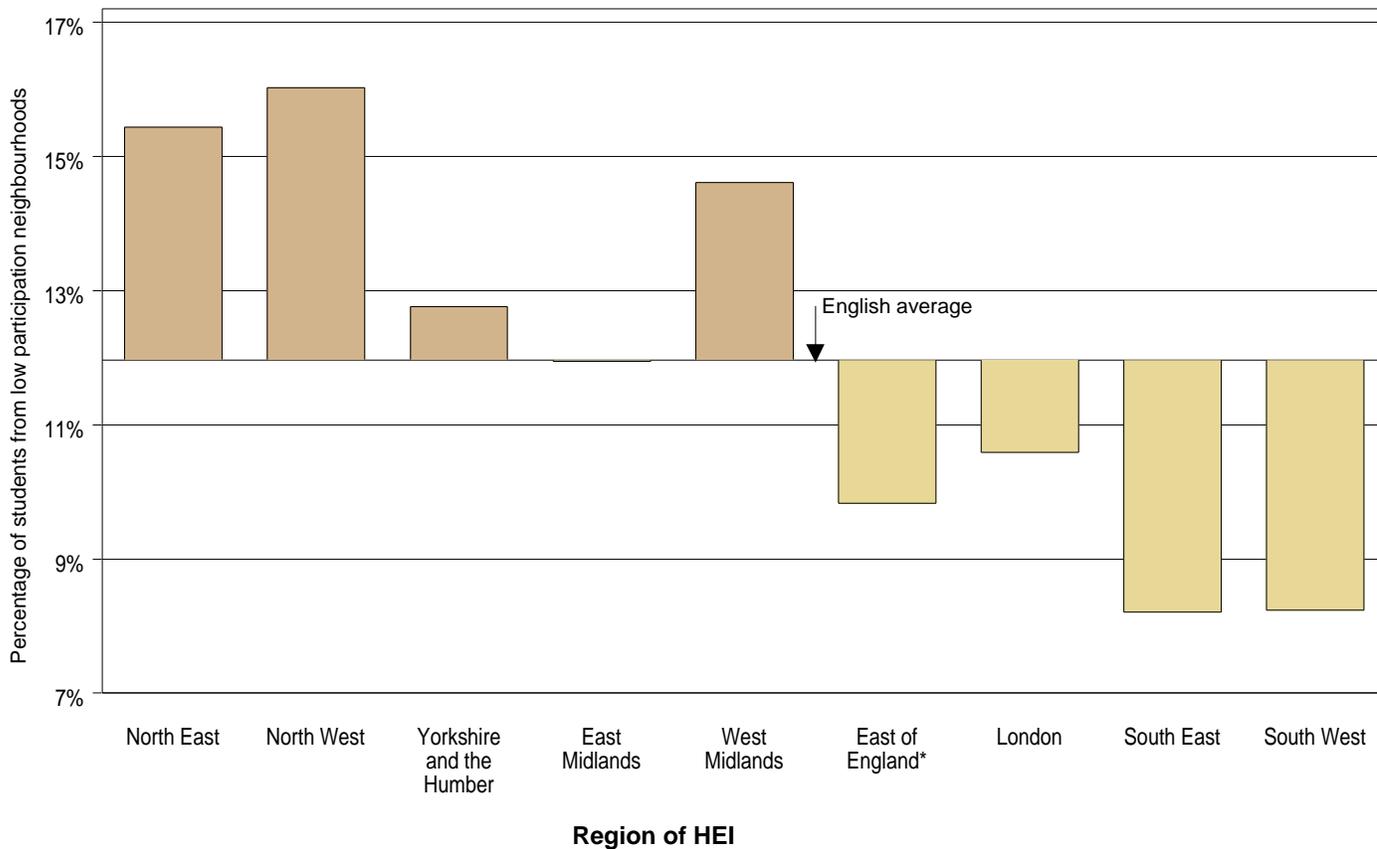
### Research grants and contracts, by source and region of HEI (2004-05)



## Home region of Open University students (2004-05)

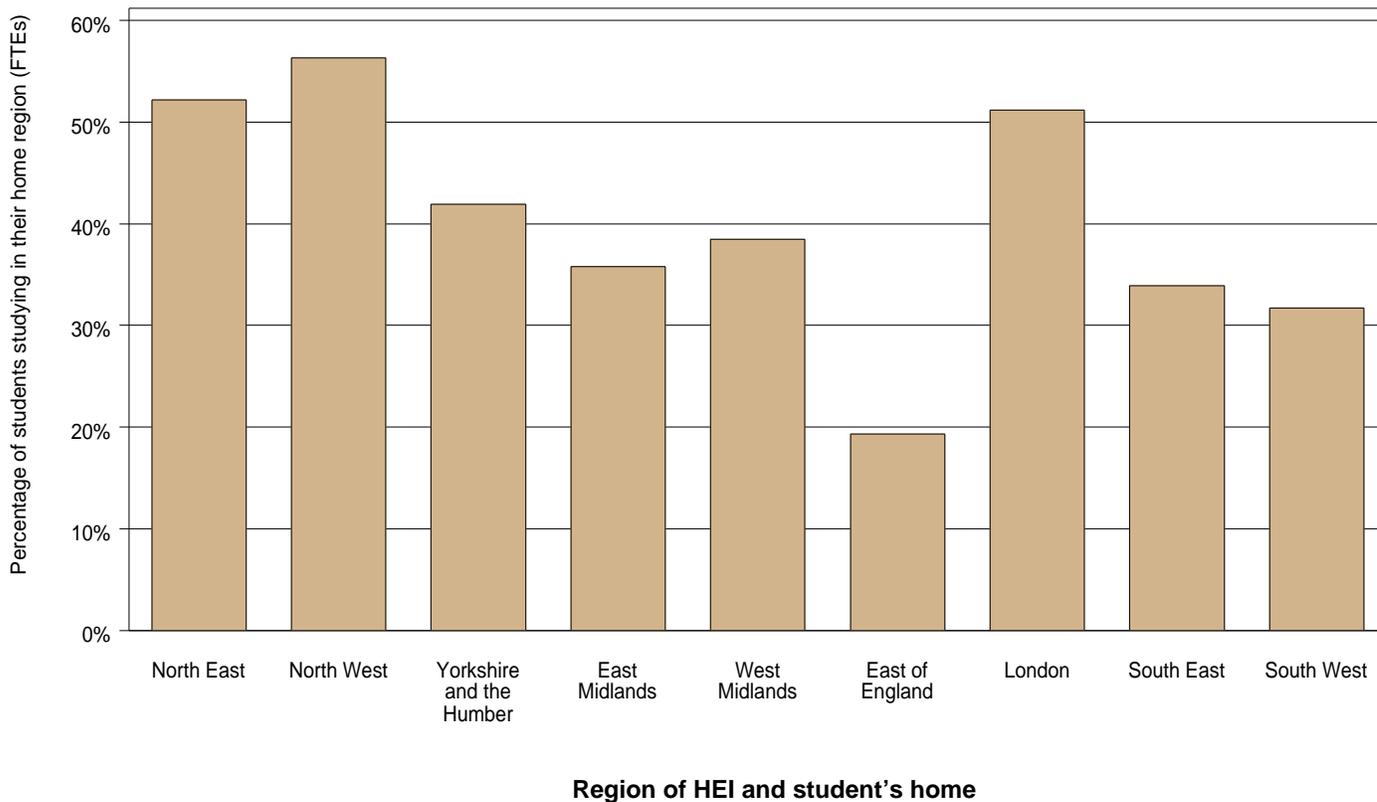


## Percentage of young full-time first degree entrants from low participation neighbourhoods (2003-04)

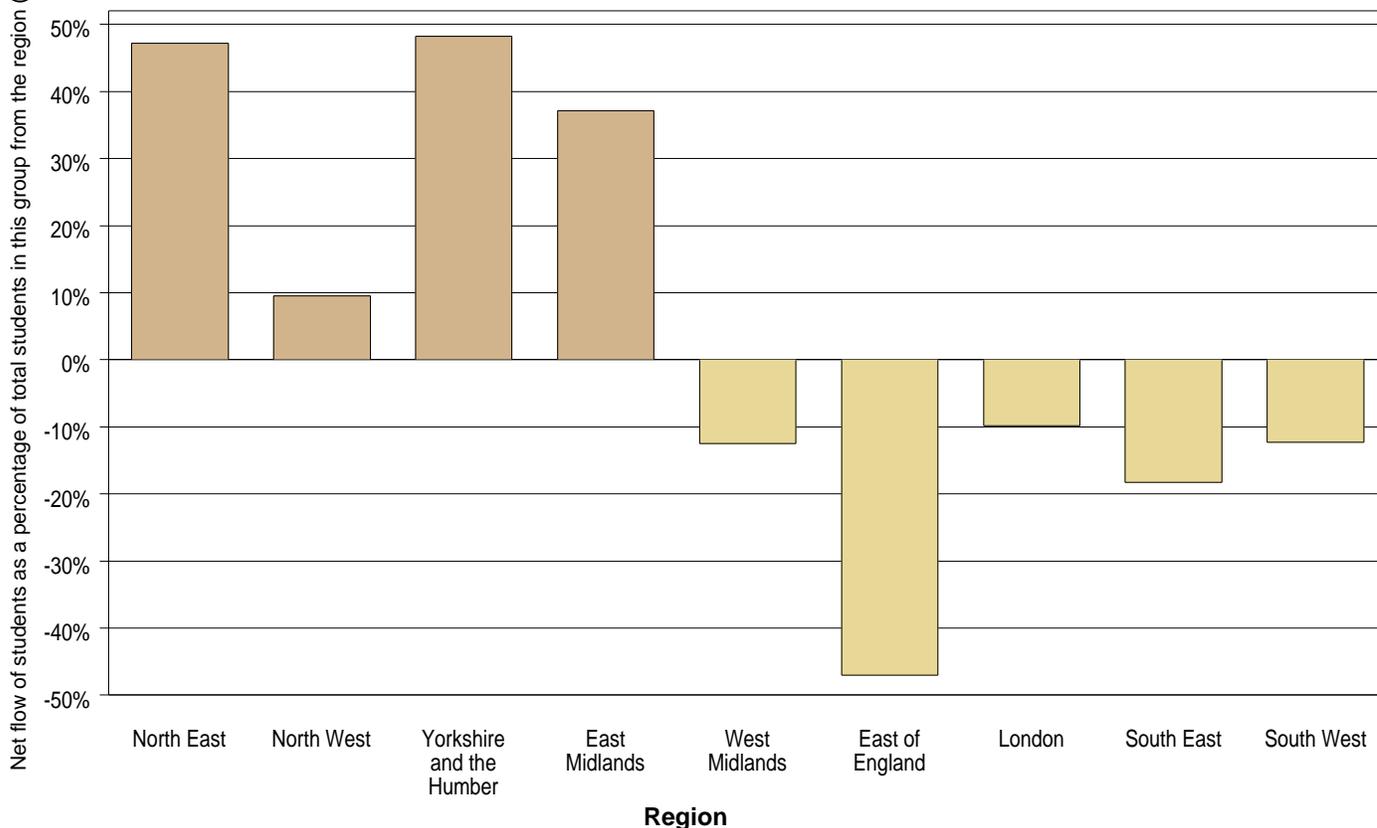


\*The postcode data for the University of Hertfordshire is not an accurate reflection of the true situation for 2003-04, we have therefore used its 2002-03 data.

### Percentage of young full-time first degree students from each region who study in that region (2004-05)

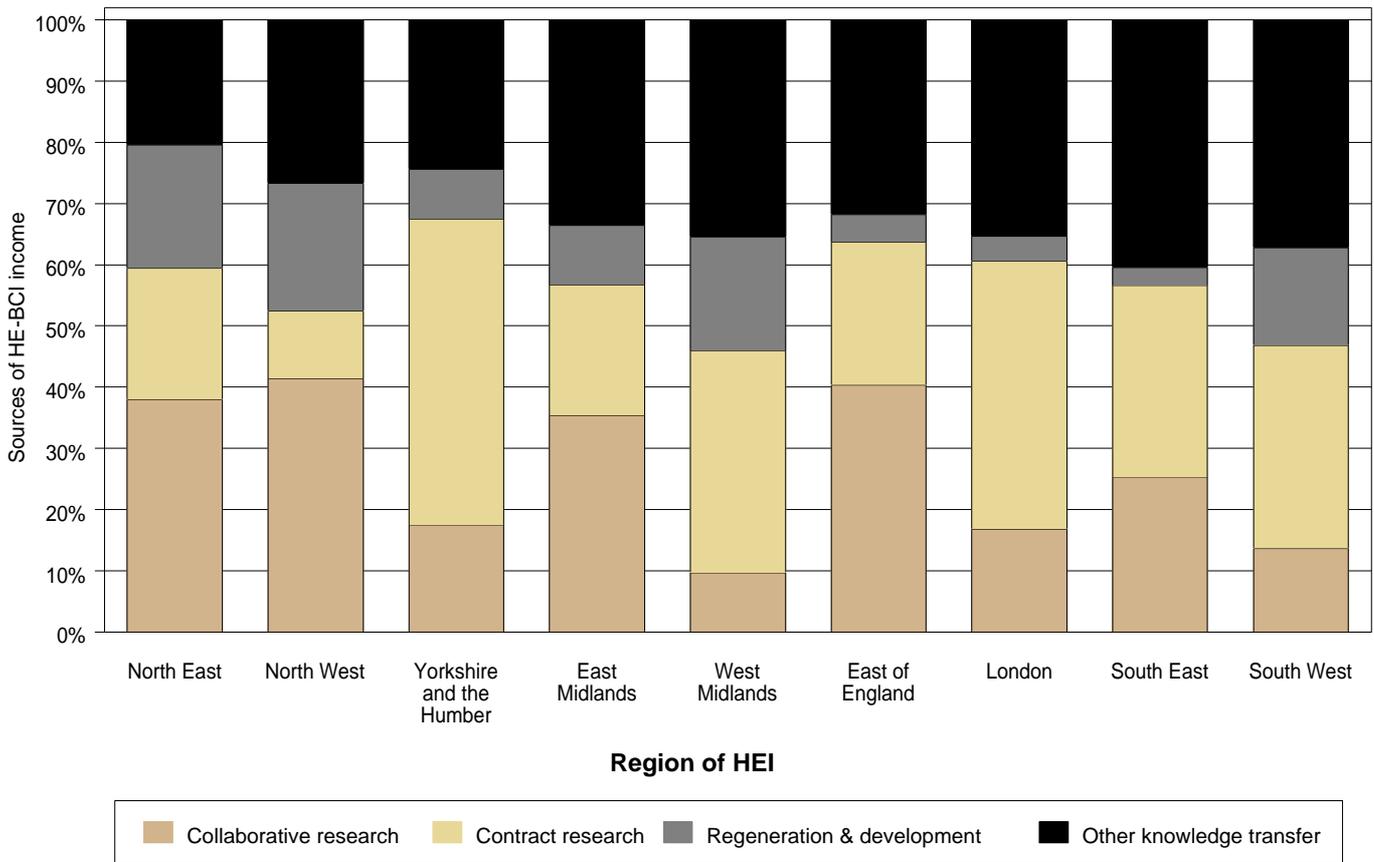


### Flow of young full-time first degree students into and out of regions: percentage of total students in this group from the region (2004-05)



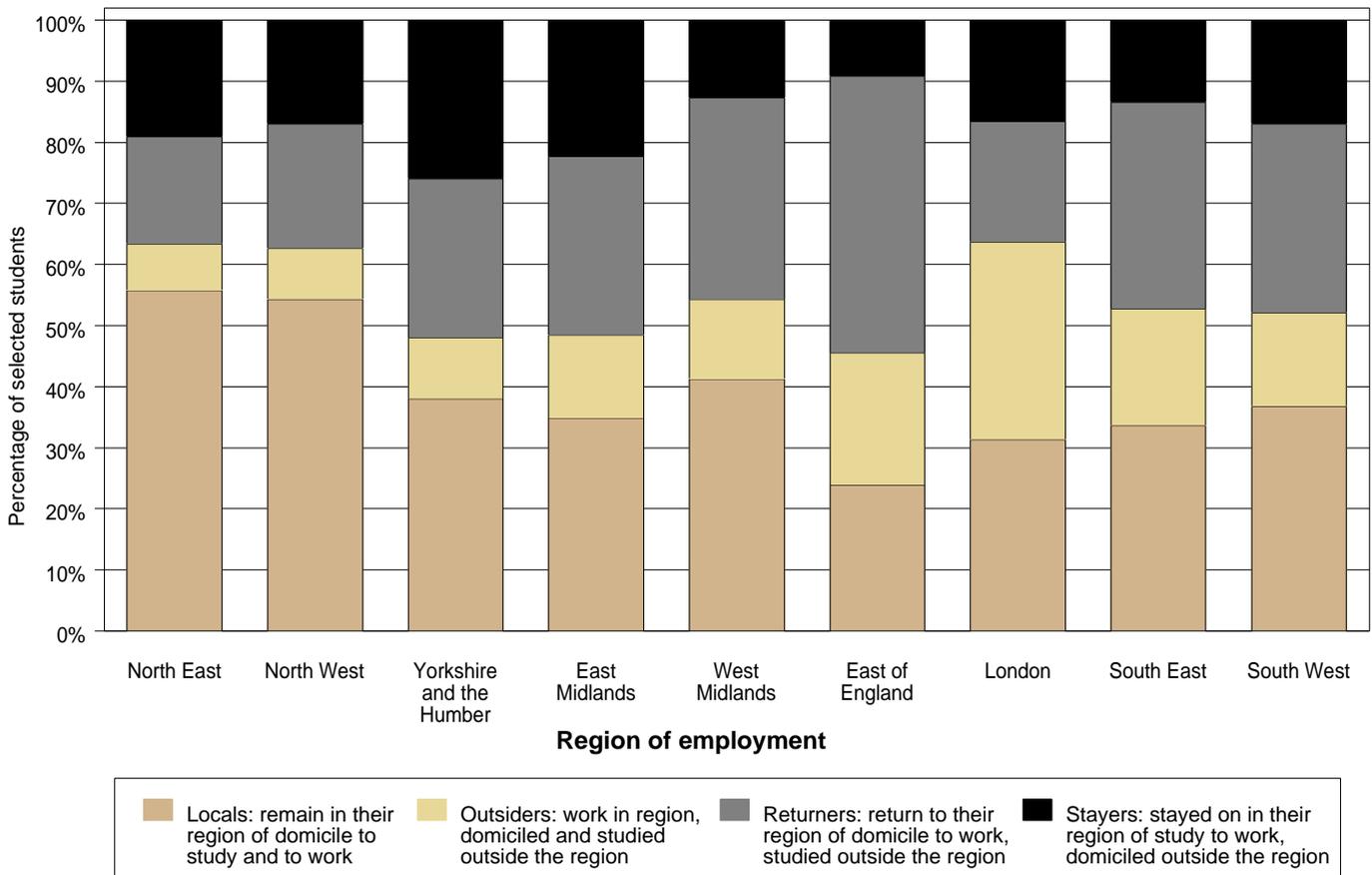
This graph plots the difference between the number of young students entering the region to study at an HEI from elsewhere in the UK, and those leaving the region to study at an HEI elsewhere in the UK. For example, the graph shows that the North East takes in more young students than it exports to other regions. For every 100 students from the North East at UK HEIs, there are roughly 147 students from the UK studying in the North East; a net gain of 47.

## Sources of income from HE-business and community interactions for each region (2003-04)

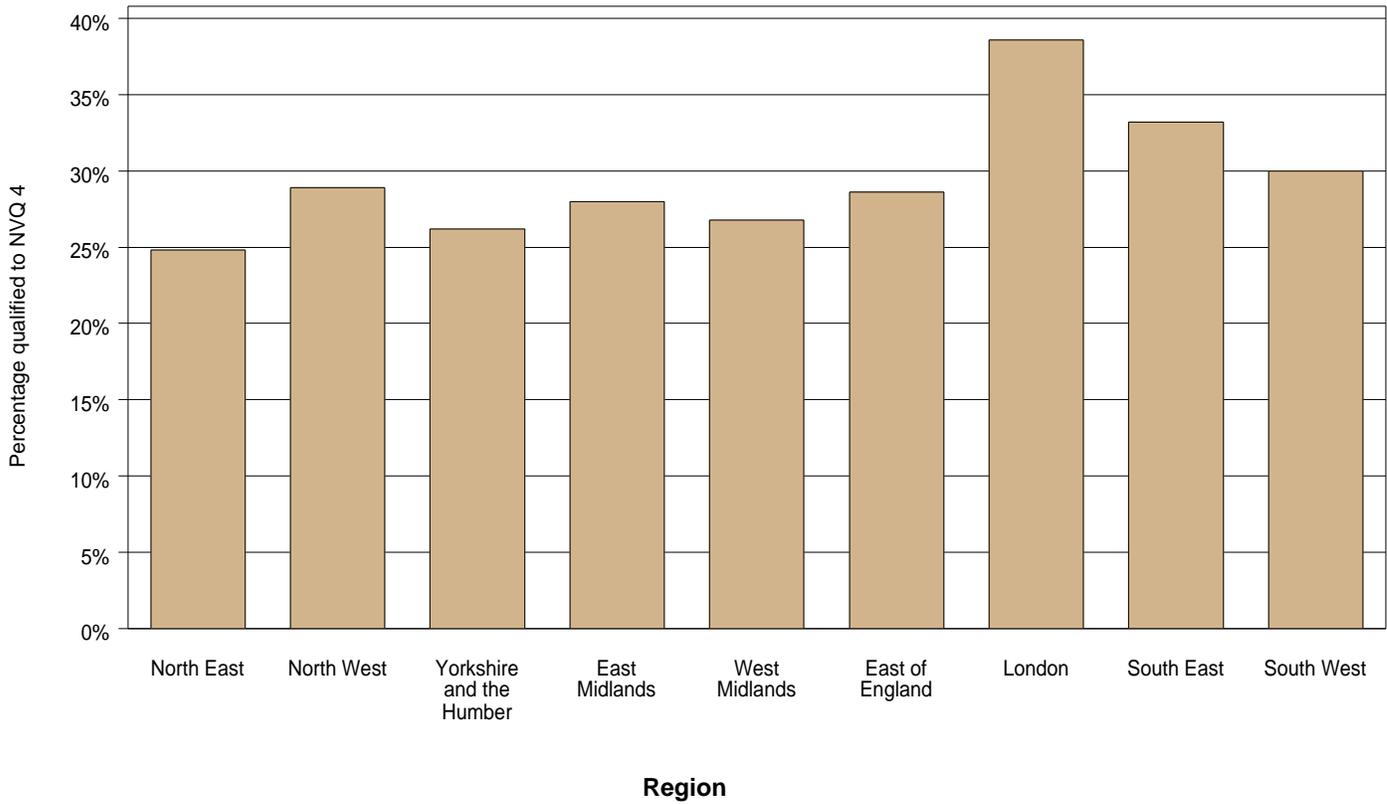


## Percentage of selected students\* in flow categories (2003-04)

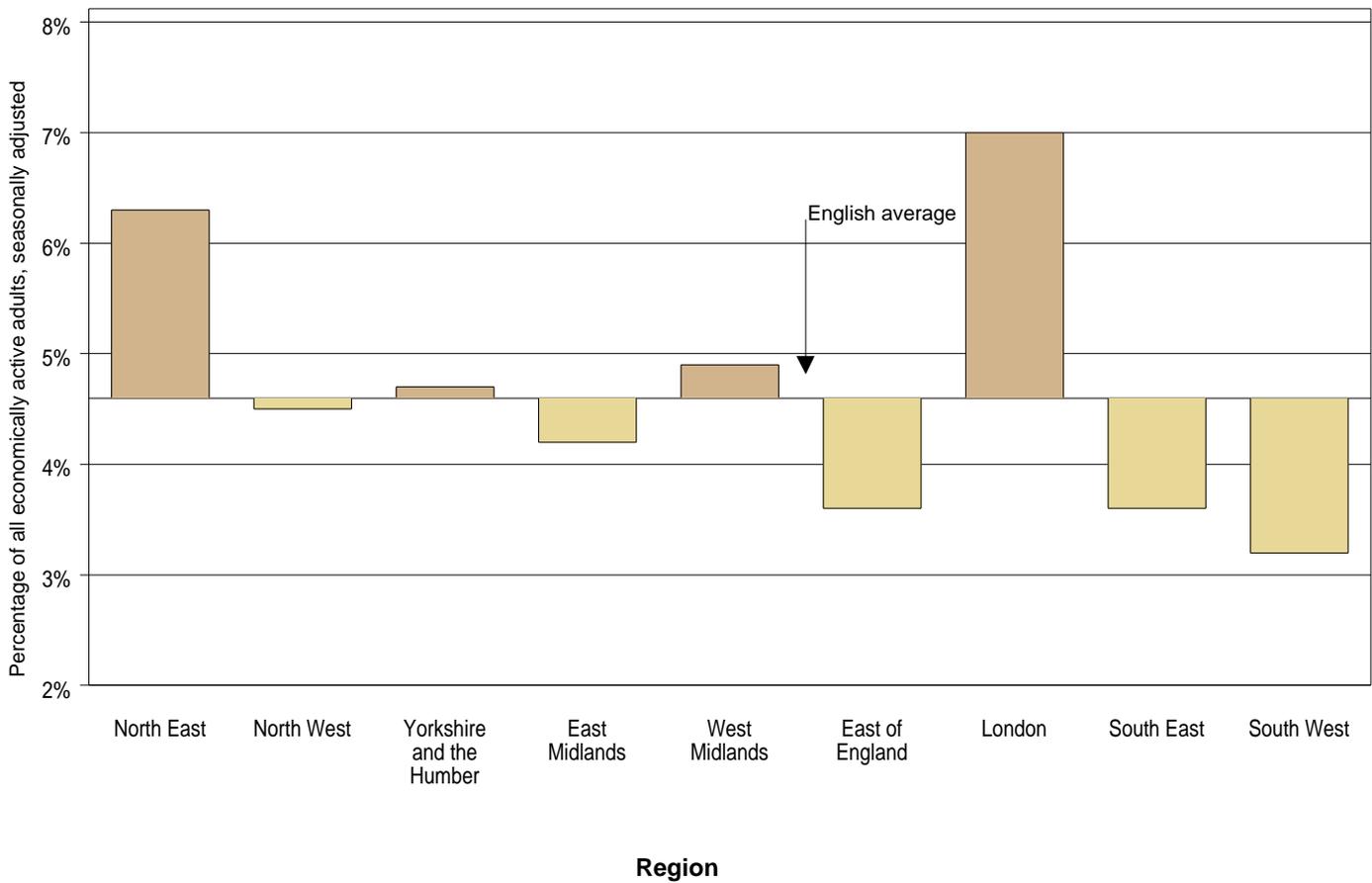
\*full-time, first degree students in employment



## Percentage of economically active adults qualified to at least NVQ Level 4 (autumn 2004)



## International Labour Organisation (ILO) unemployment rate (autumn 2004\*)



\*Different date from unemployment rates in regional sections

# North East

## Introduction

The North East region covers approximately 8,600 km<sup>2</sup> and has a population of around 2.5 million. It is therefore the smallest of the English regions in population terms. It contains highly urbanised areas and large areas of both farming land and national park. The population density is relatively low at 293 per km<sup>2</sup>, but more than 60 per cent live in the urban areas of Tyne and Wear, Middlesbrough, Redcar and Cleveland, and Stockton-on-Tees. According to the mid-year estimates, the population of the North East decreased by 4.2 per cent between 1982 and 2002. The largest percentage movement was in Middlesbrough, with a 10.6 per cent decrease in population.

## The economy

Economic life has traditionally centred on the estuaries of the three main rivers, based on coal, steel and shipbuilding. Manufacturing is still an important element in the regional economy, though it is now far more diverse, covering areas such as micro-electronics, biotechnology and the automotive industry, as well as a growing service sector. Further information is available at [www.rcu.gov.uk/GO/gone/default.asp](http://www.rcu.gov.uk/GO/gone/default.asp)

The economic output of the region is almost £28 billion, 3.3 per cent of the total UK gross value added (GVA).

The GVA per head is low in the North East; in 2001 Darlington had the highest value at £12,831 and Northumberland the lowest at £8,722. In comparison the value for England was £14,781. In 2001-02 the unemployment rate was high at 7.4 per cent compared with England's 4.8 per cent; and was particularly high in Middlesbrough at 10 per cent. In March 2003 Northumberland was the most rural of the North Eastern local authorities with 17.7 per cent of business sites in the 'agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing' industrial class; Durham County had 9.3 per cent in this category; while the comparable percentages for all the other local authorities were below the English value of 6.5 per cent. All local authorities in the North East had a greater percentage of business sites in the 'education and health' category than England.

The total income of higher education institutions in the region is £762 million per year.

## Qualification levels

In the North East the percentage of economically active adults qualified to at least NVQ Level 4 a higher education level qualification is the lowest of all regions. The other measures of qualification levels presented also show that people living in the North East have relatively low qualification levels.

## Higher education provision

There are five universities in the region and no higher education colleges. In addition, there are 15 further education colleges offering a range of HE courses. In 2004-05 these institutions attracted 105,845 full-time and part-time HE students (79,185 full-time equivalents), 5,760 of whom were registered at further education (FE) colleges. The higher education institutions range in size from the University of Northumbria at Newcastle with 25,535 students, to the University of Durham with 16,980 students.

The largest concentration of higher education is in the Tyne and Wear area where there are three universities and five FE colleges providing higher education.

## **Student profile**

The North East has a high percentage of young full-time first degree students remaining in the region to study, and the inflow of students from other regions in the UK is much greater than the outflow. It also has a high proportion of young full-time first degree entrants from low participation neighbourhoods.

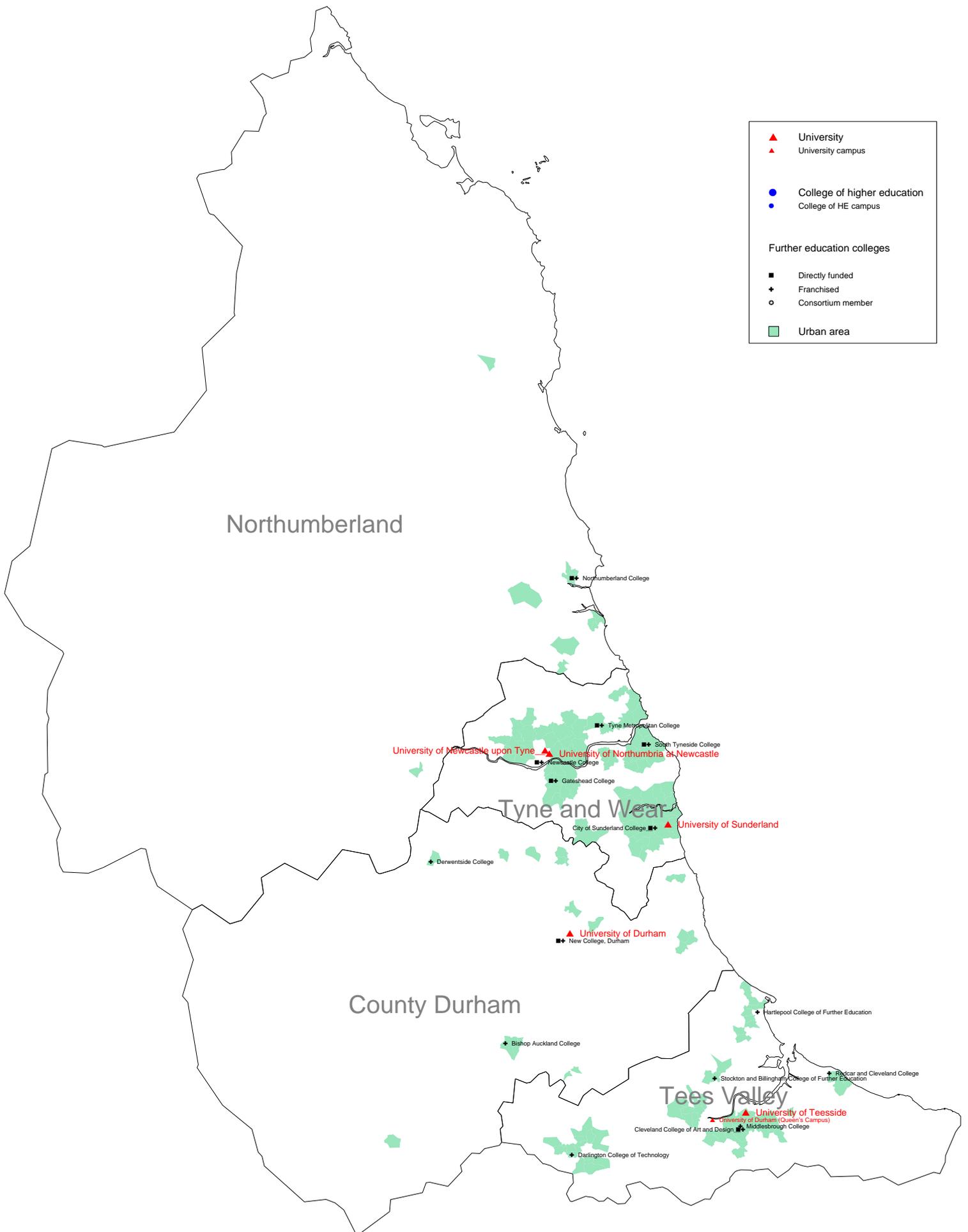
## **HEFCE developments**

There are a number of HEFCE-funded developments in the North East. Perhaps most exciting is the North East Higher Skills Network which draws together the 29 higher education providers into a single region-wide Lifelong Learning Network. This network will focus on engaging employers and learners in the workforce through better advice to potential students and clearer pathways for vocational learners through FE to HE.

We have recently co-funded the University of Teesside's development of HE centres in Darlington and Hartlepool through the Strategic Development Fund (SDF), as a way to enhance the student experience and encourage progression and retention.

The North East won funding for a number of Centres for Excellence in Teaching and Learning in: active learning in computing, inclusivity in contemporary music culture, healthcare professional education, and assessment for learning.

The University of Northumbria successfully led, on behalf of a number of northern HE institutions, a bid for funding through the SDF to support urban regeneration. The two main aims are to build a long-term strategic alliance between the core university partners (Manchester Metropolitan, Salford, Central Lancashire and Northumbria) for the delivery of activities between HE and business and the community, and to address specific regeneration challenges in the North of England.



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# HEFCE funding and related student numbers at North East institutions

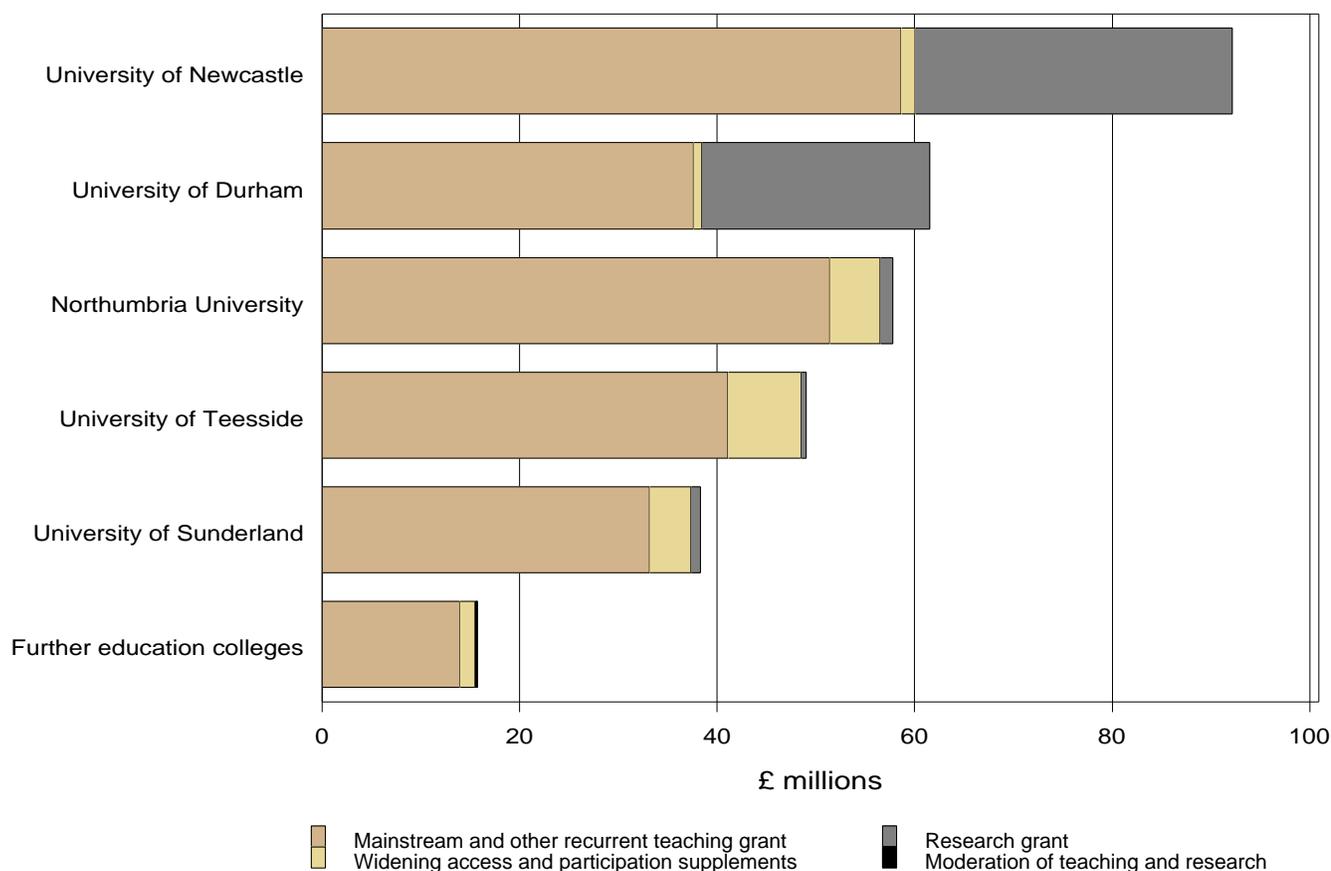
## Number of students completing the year

	2004-05	2005-06	2005-06 HEFCE funded	2005-06 Other funding status
<b>All students</b>				
Universities	89,063	91,754	69,707	22,047
Other HE institutions	0	0	0	0
Further education colleges	5,331	5,288	4,776	512
<b>Total</b>	<b>94,394</b>	<b>97,042</b>	<b>74,483</b>	<b>22,559</b>

## FTEs of students completing the year

	2004-05	2005-06	2005-06 HEFCE funded	2005-06 Other funding status
<b>All students</b>				
Universities	72,379	74,723	56,492	18,231
Other HE institutions	0	0	0	0
Further education colleges	4,241	4,349	3,861	488
<b>Total</b>	<b>76,620</b>	<b>79,072</b>	<b>60,353</b>	<b>18,719</b>

## HEFCE recurrent grants for 2006-07



## HEFCE-recognised funding consortia 2005-06.

There are no consortia members in this region

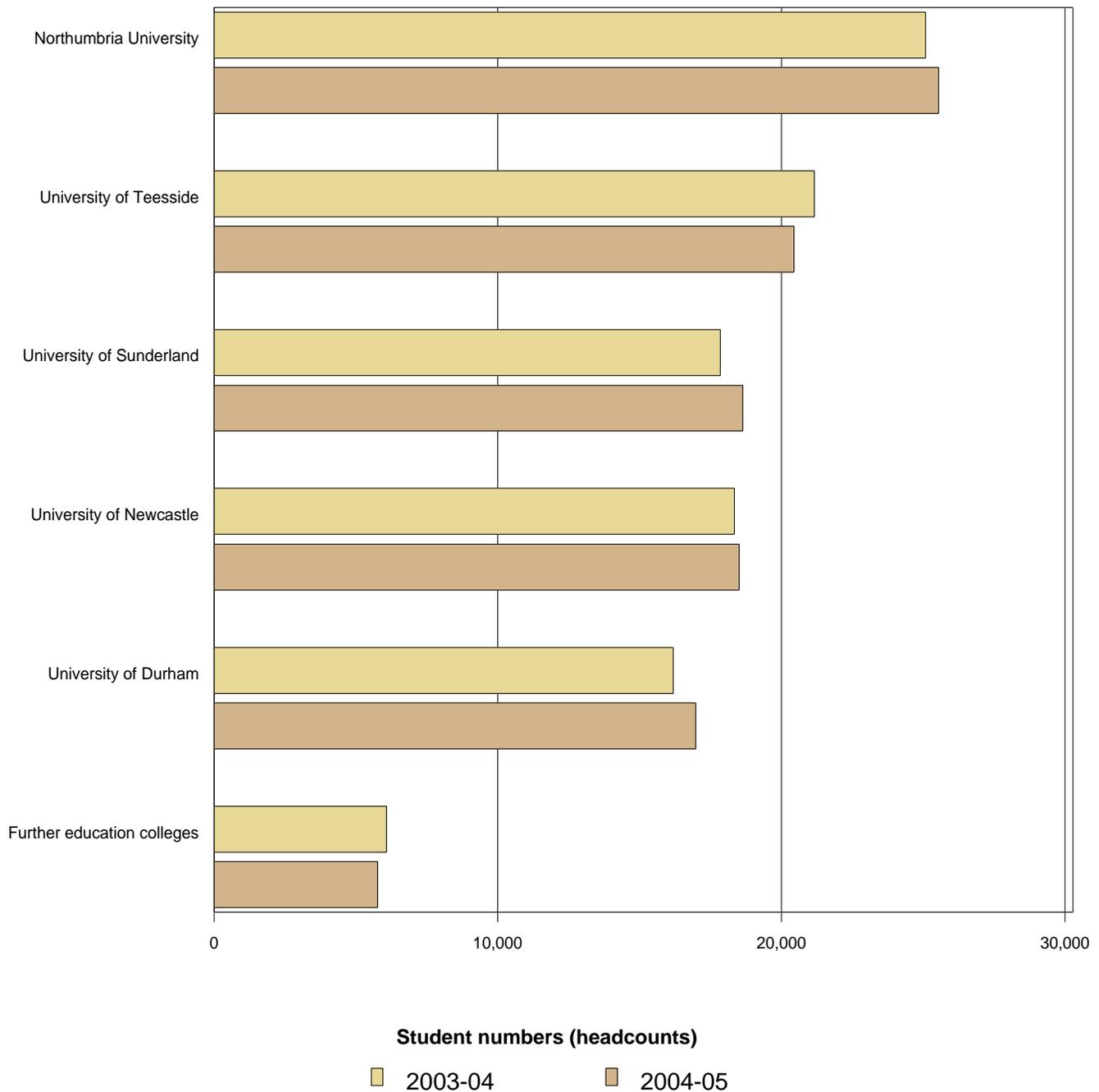
# HE students registered at North East institutions

## 2003-04 and 2004-05

Student numbers are based on HESA and ILR data

	<b>Headcounts: 2003-04</b>	<b>2004-05</b>		<b>FTEs: 2003-04</b>	<b>2004-05</b>
In HE institutions:	98,576	100,084	In HE institutions:	73,976	74,723
In FE colleges:	6,072	5,762	In FE colleges:	4,525	4,463
<b>Total:</b>	<b>104,648</b>	<b>105,846</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>78,501</b>	<b>79,186</b>

### Higher education student numbers by institution 2003-04 and 2004-05



# Learning in the North East

## 2004-05

### HE students registered and taught in the North East

Type	Headcounts	FTEs
HEI	94,897	71,804
Franchised	3,111	2,023
FEC	5,762	4,463

### Open University students domiciled in the North East

Headcounts	FTEs
4,326	1,572

### Registered in the North East but learning outside the North East

#### Method of learning (FTEs)



### Registered outside the North East but learning in the North East

#### Method of learning (FTEs)

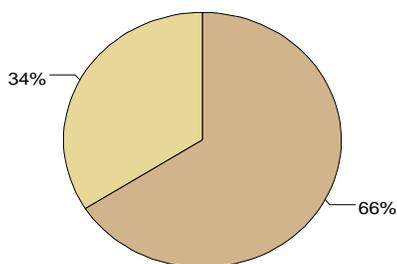


\* Institutions with fewer than 20 FTEs have been excluded.

# HE students registered at HEIs 2004-05: characteristics

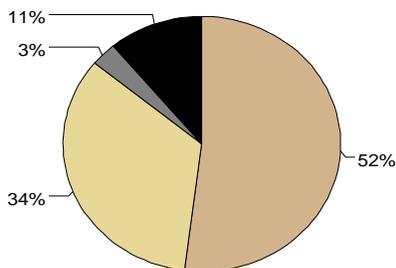
## Headcounts

Students by mode



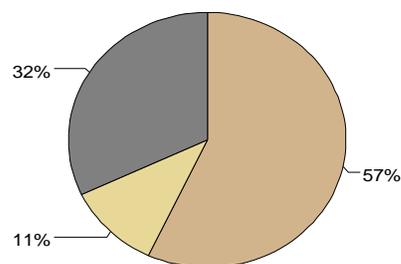
■ Full-time & sandwich  
■ Part-time

Students by domicile



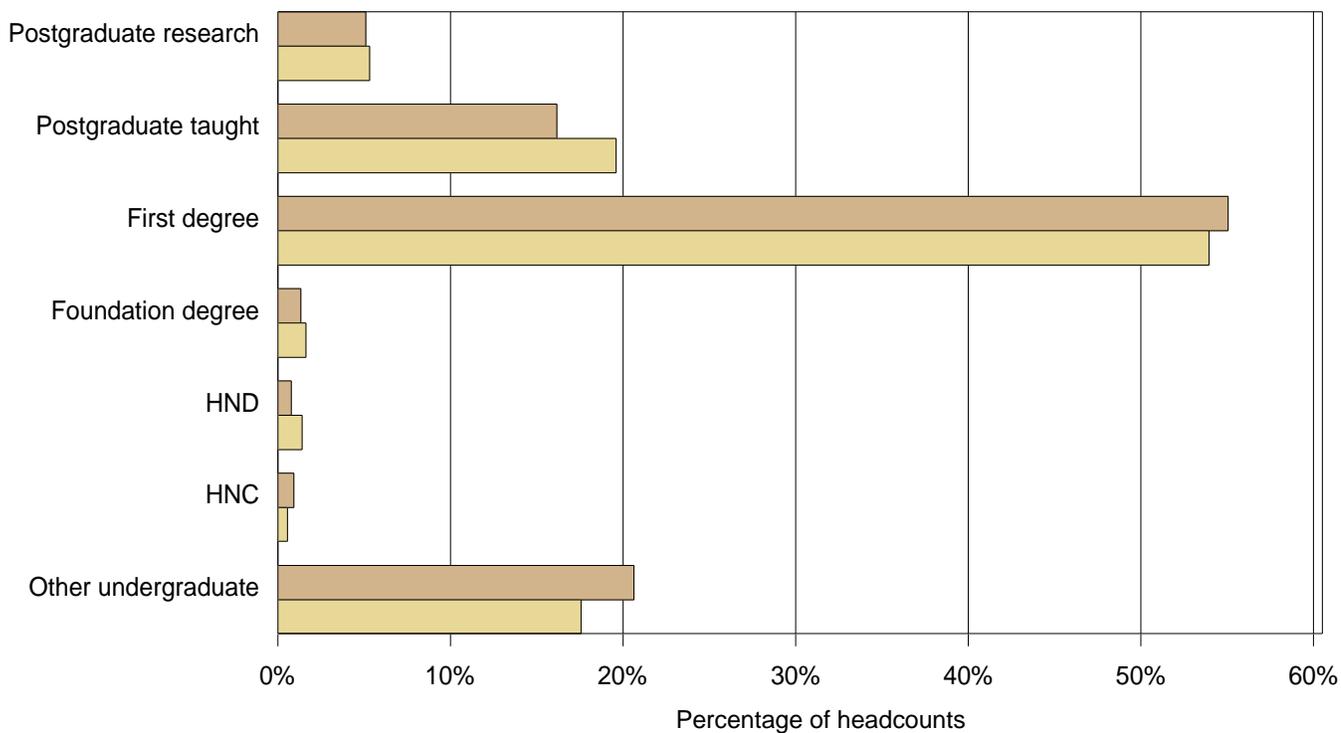
■ From the region  
■ Other UK  
■ Other EU  
■ Rest of the world

Undergraduates by age on entry



■ Young  
■ 21-24  
■ Mature

## Students by level



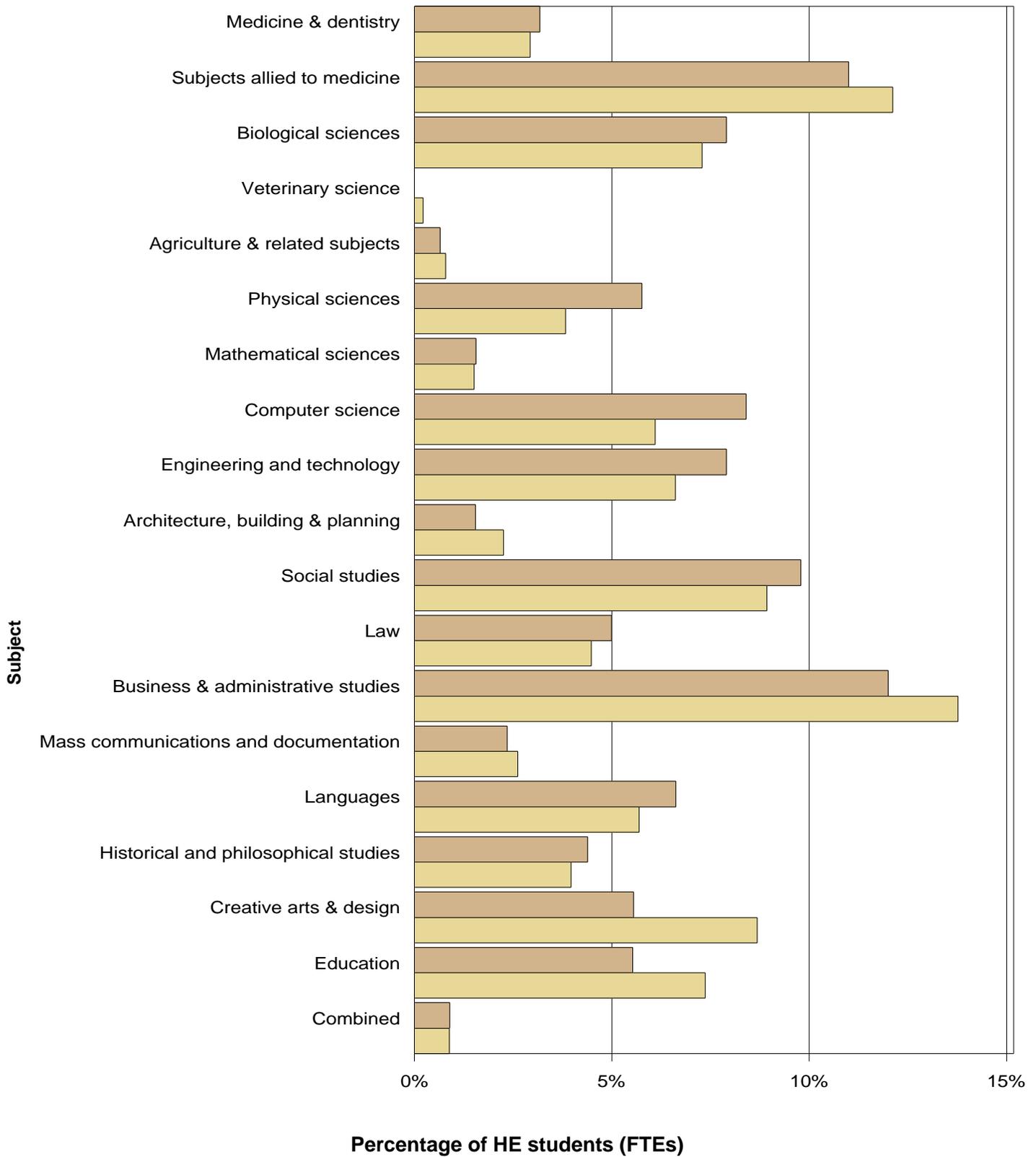
■ North East    ■ England

## FTEs

Rest of the world (% of FTEs):	10.5	Part-time (% of FTEs):	15.8
Young (% of UG FTEs):	69.5	PG (% of FTEs):	17.7
Mature (% of UG FTEs):	19.3	Male (% of FTEs):	46.5
Franchised (% of FTEs):	2.8		

# HE students registered at HEIs: subject

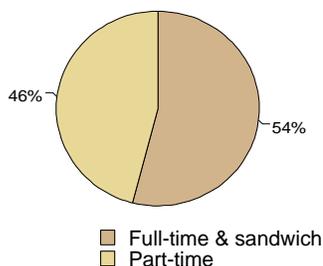
2004-05 (Open University excluded)



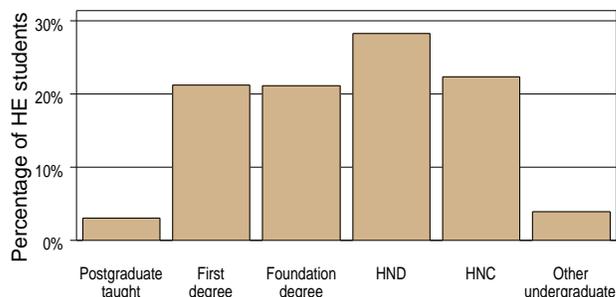
# HE students at FE colleges

## Characteristics of students registered at FECs 2004-05

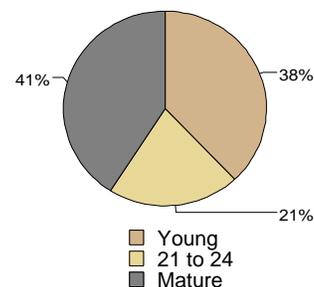
Headcounts by mode



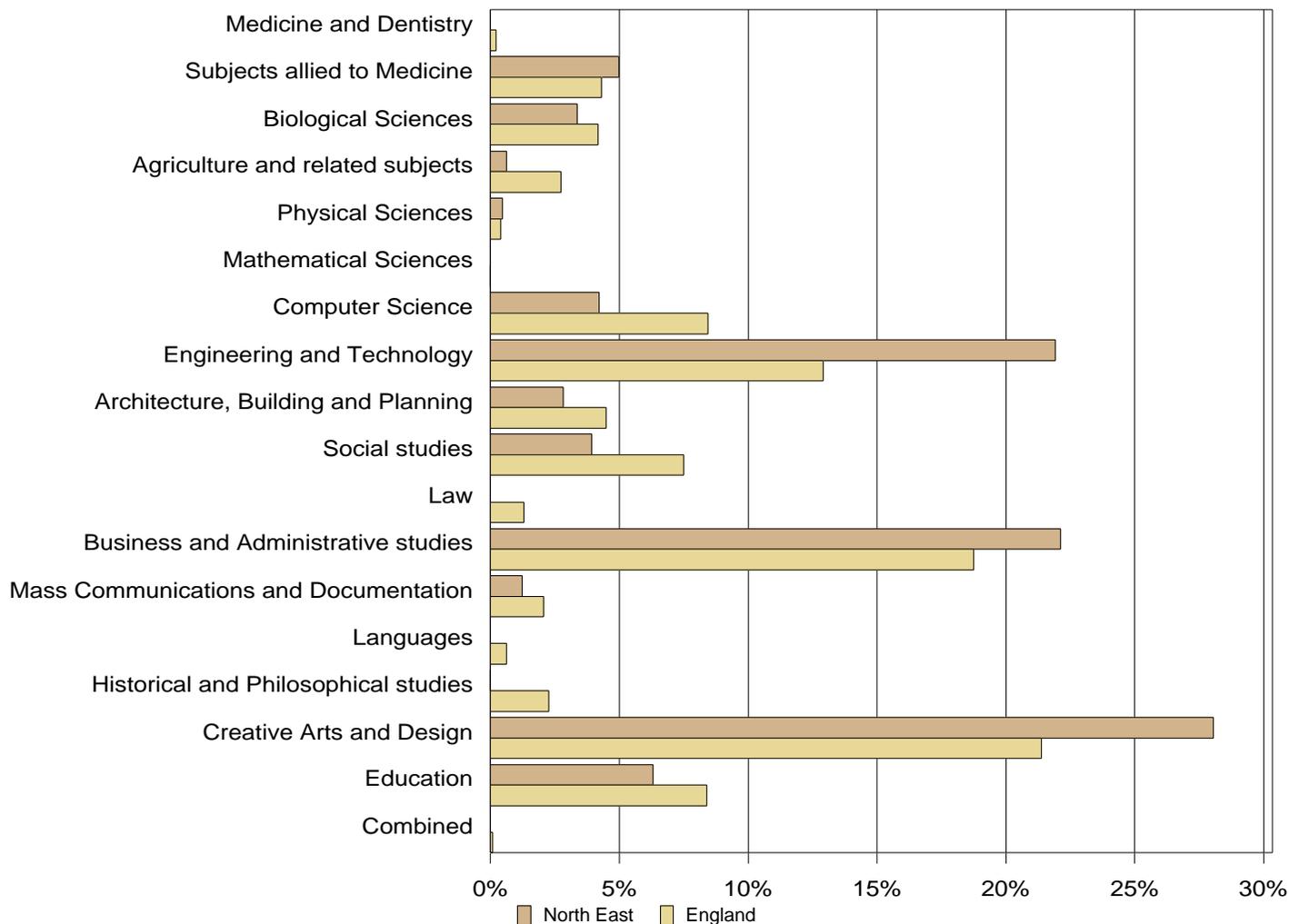
Headcounts by qualification aim



Headcounts by age on entry



### Subject breakdown



Percentage of total FTE student population 2004-05

### Major FEC providers of HE 2004-05

College name	FEC registered FTEs	HEI registered FTEs	Total FTEs
Newcastle College	1,783	17	1,800
New College, Durham	978	82	1,060
South Tyneside College	778	116	894
City of Sunderland College	183	347	530
Cleveland College of Art and Design	312	83	394
Gateshead College	281	92	373
Middlesbrough College	0	338	338
Darlington College of Technology	0	282	282
Redcar and Cleveland College	25	151	176
Stockton and Billingham College of FE	0	167	167

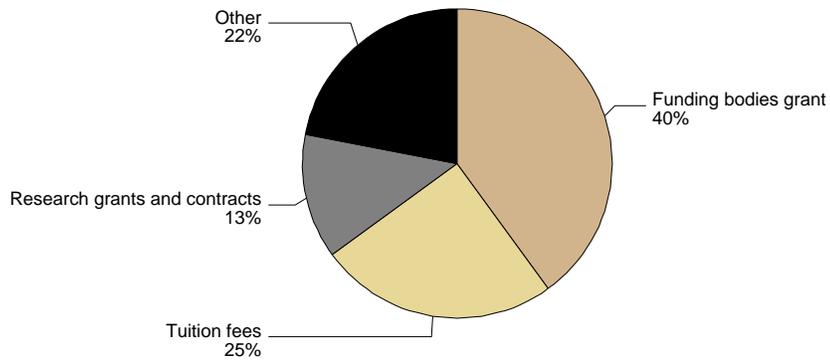
Students registered at an HEI, and taught by an FEC in the region (2004-05):

Headcounts: 3,437 FTEs: 2,189

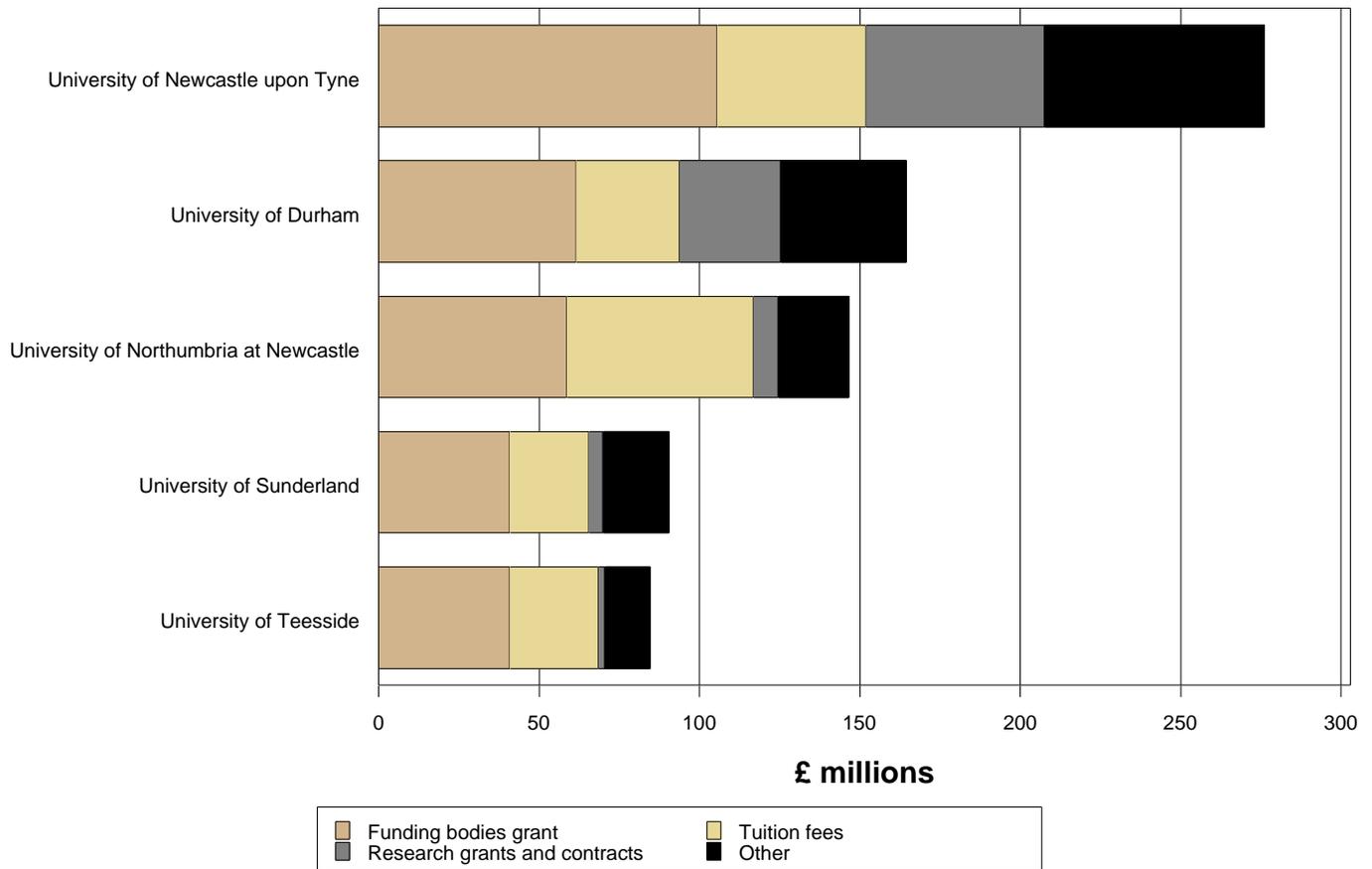
# Income to HE institutions 2004-05

Total income to all HEIs: £762 million

## Income to all HEIs by source



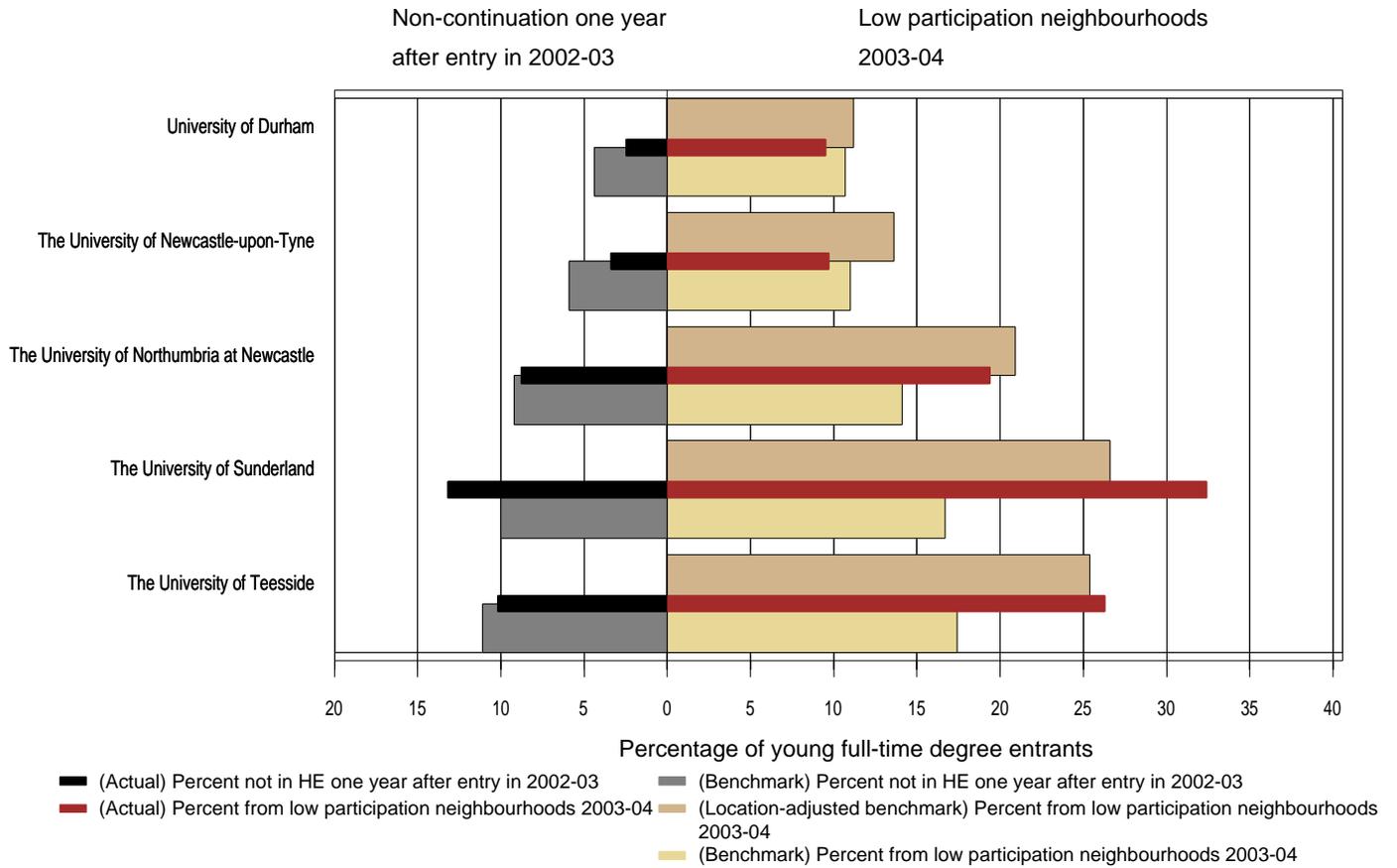
## Income to individual HEIs by source



# Performance of HEIs in the North East

Performance indicators for participation and non-continuation

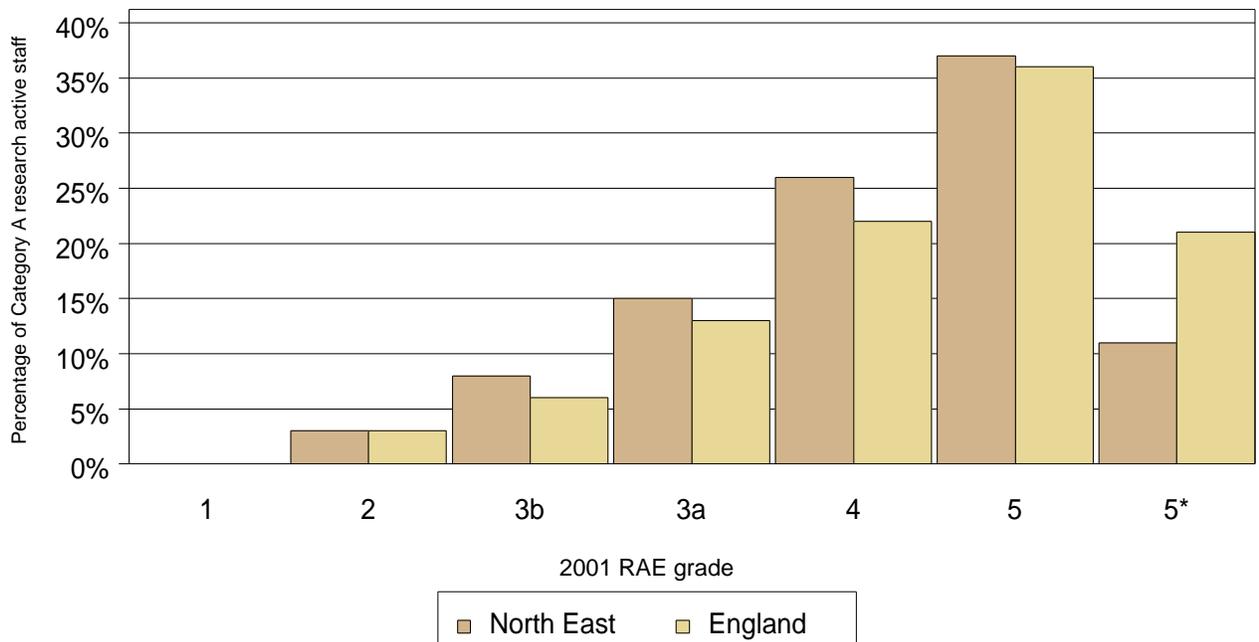
## Young full-time degree entrants to HEIs in the North East



These data are taken from 'Performance indicators in higher education in the UK' (HESA). Institution names used in that publication have been kept.

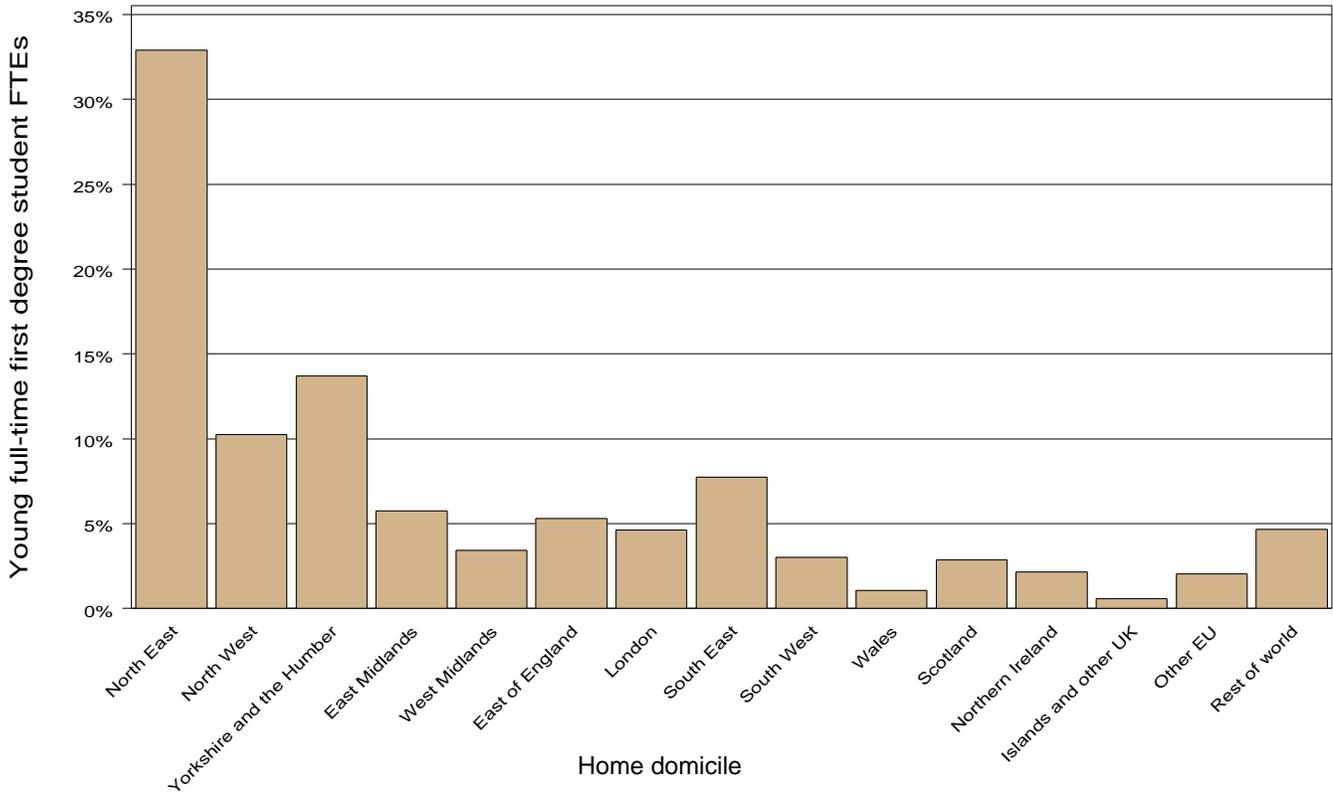
## Research Assessment Exercise performance

### Research active academic staff by RAE grade

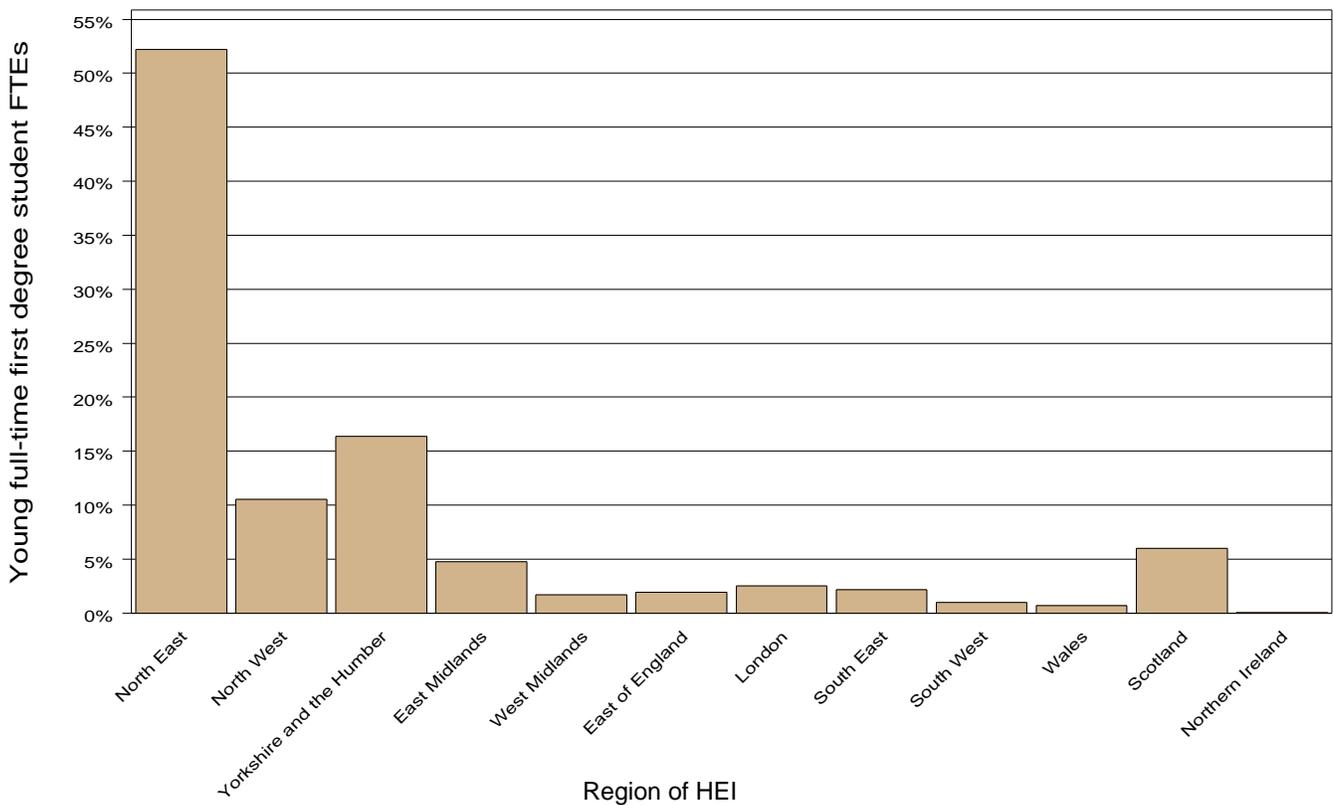


# Flows of young full-time first degree students between regions

Where do young students at North East HEIs in 2004-05 come from?



Where do young students from the North East study, 2004-05?

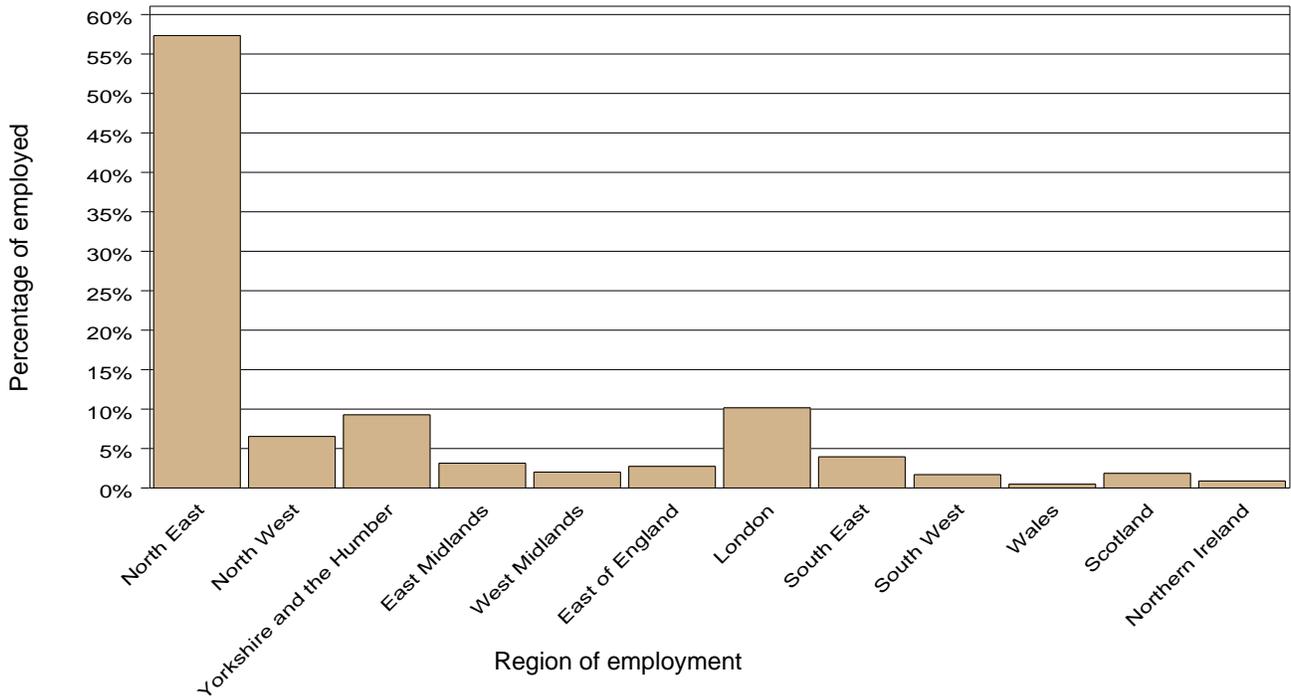


# Employment destinations of first degree graduates

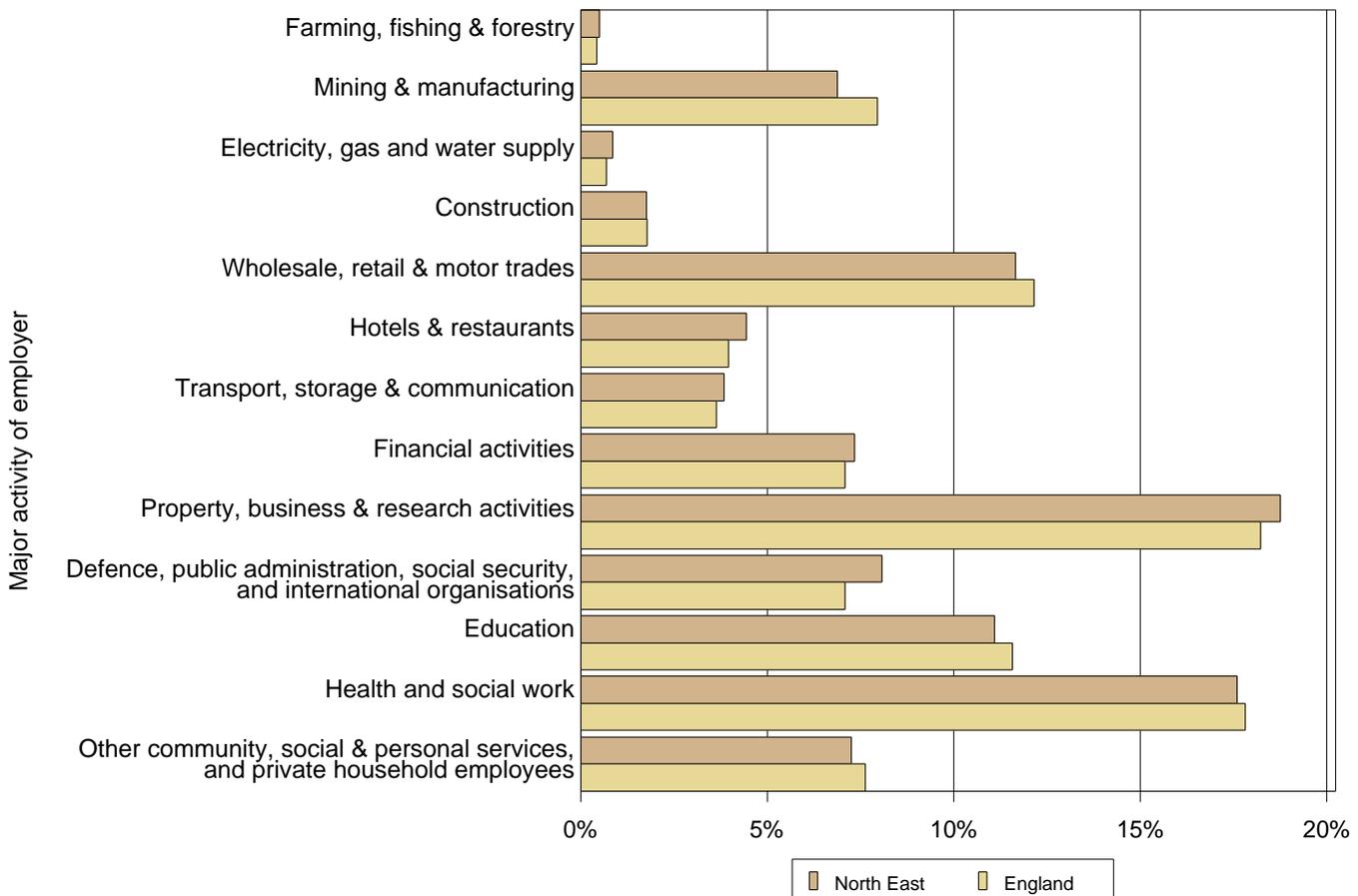
## First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2004:

Work: 60% Further study: 18% Work and study: 10% Unemployed: 6% Other: 6%

Where do graduates from North East HEIs find employment?



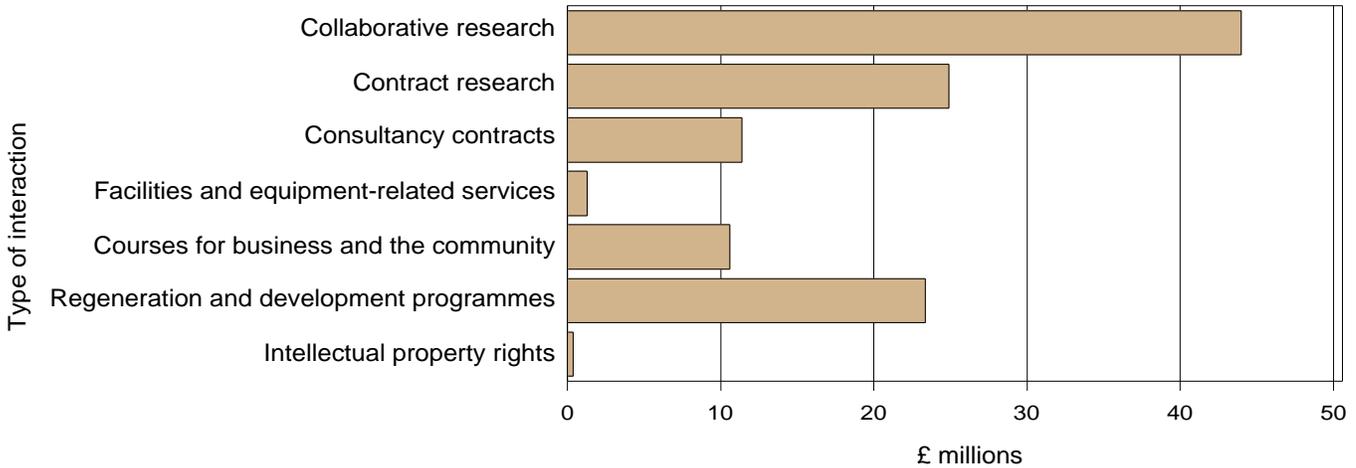
Employed graduates of North East HEIs: destination by type of industry



Percentage of employed first degree graduates returned in the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey

# Higher education-business and community interaction survey 2003-04

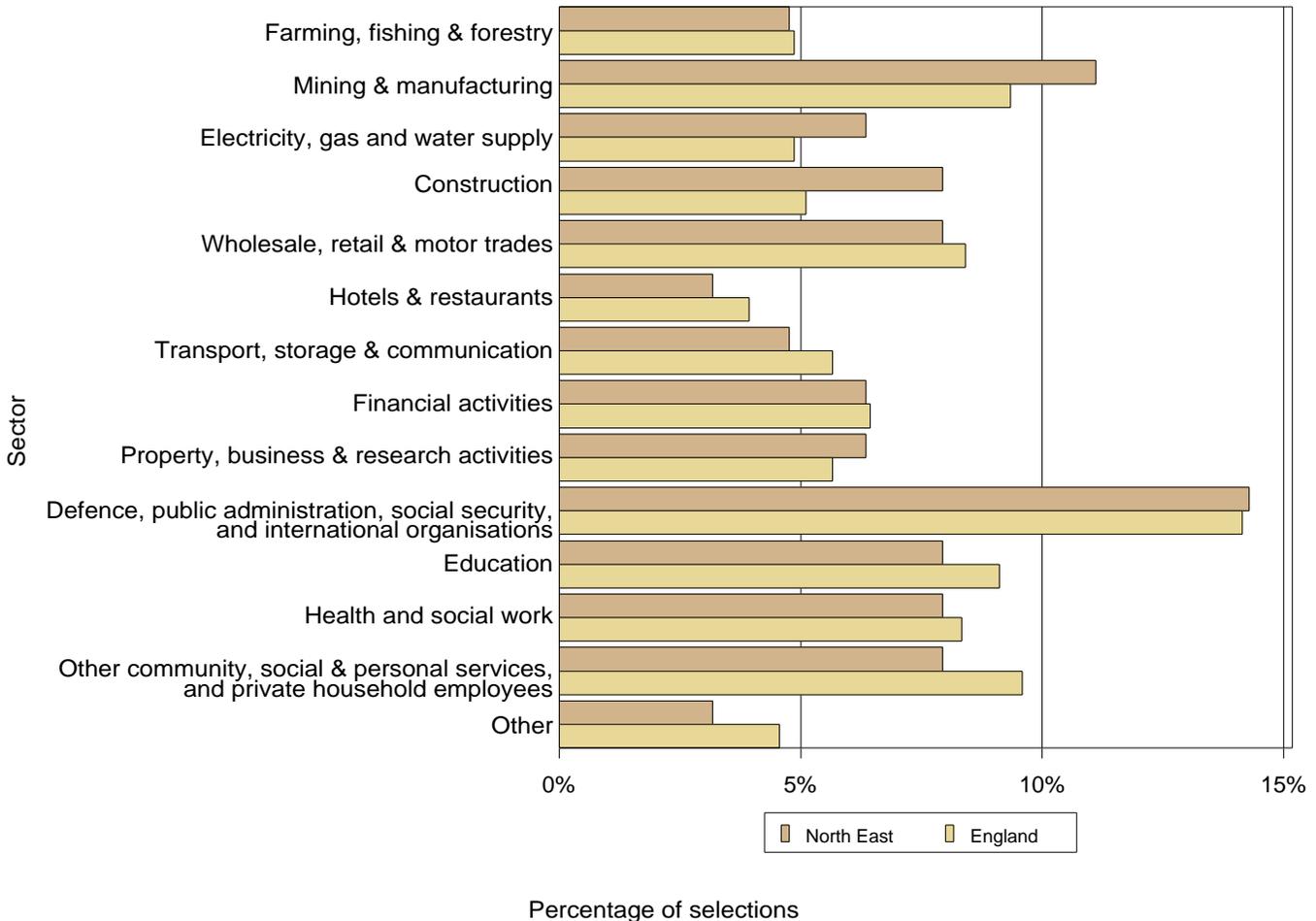
## Income from HE-business interactions



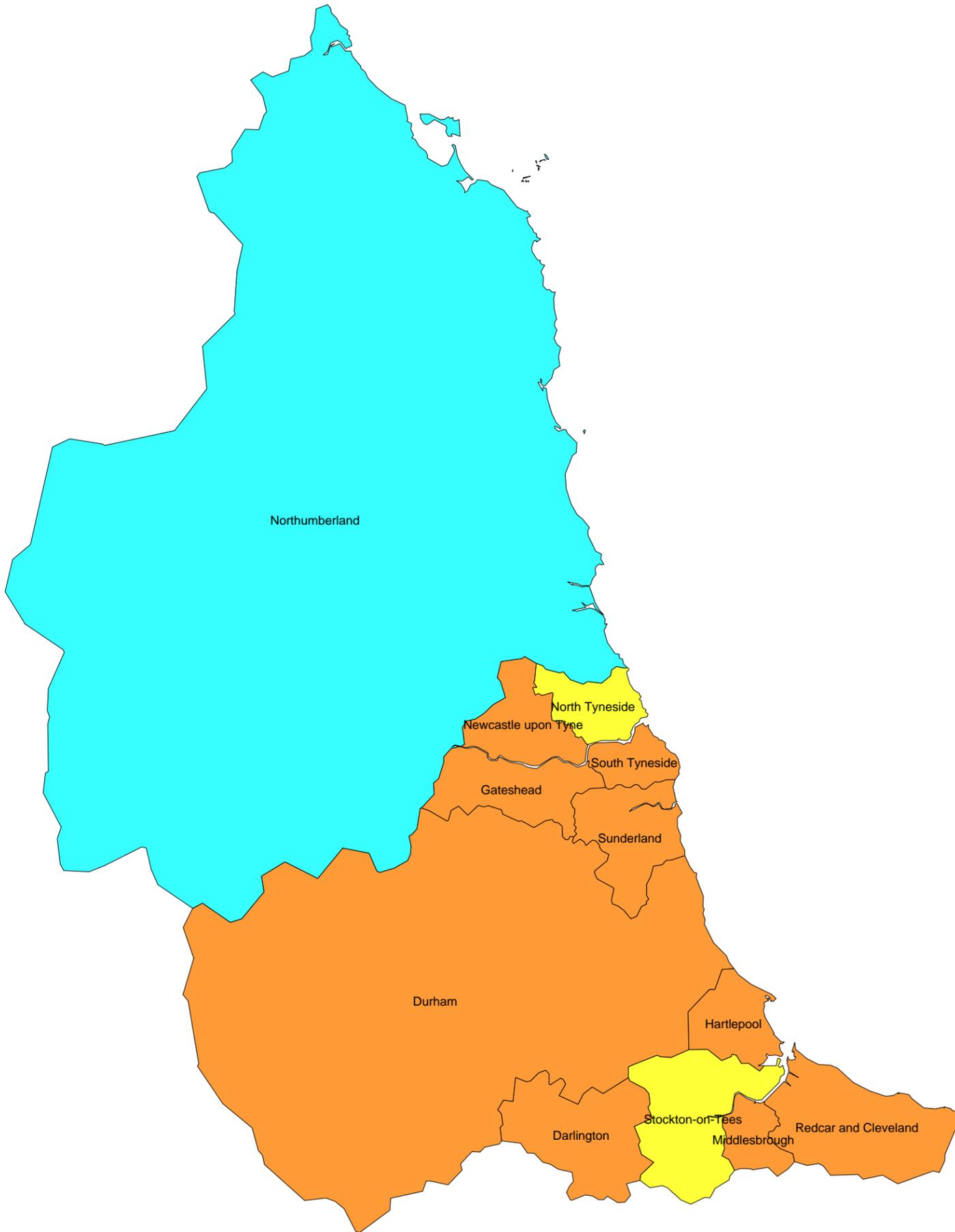
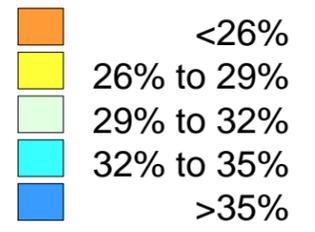
## Type and number of interactions

Contract research	696	Non-software licences granted	15
Consultancy contracts	1,688	Software licences granted	8
Facilities and equipment-related services	448	Spin-offs still active and survived 3 years	27
New patents granted in year	9	Estimated turnover from active spin-offs	£5 million

## Sectors North East HEIs set out to work with



## Young participation



# Qualification levels

## Population of working age<sup>1</sup> : by highest qualification<sup>2</sup> , percentages spring 2003

	United Kingdom	North East
At least degree or equivalent	16.3	11.3
Other HE qualifications (3)	8.5	9.1
GCE A level or equivalent (4)	24.1	25.1
GCSE grades A*-C or equivalent	21.7	22.7
Other qualifications	13.7	12.6
No qualifications	15.0	18.8

## Percentage of economically active adults qualified to at least NVQ4<sup>1</sup> autumn 2004

Geographical name	percentage
United Kingdom	30.8
England	30.4
North East	24.8

Source: DTI regional competitiveness indices, Table 9bi.

(1) Degree or higher level vocational qualification.

Source: Department for Education and Skills; from the Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics.

(1) Males aged 16 to 64 and females aged 16 to 59.

(2) For information on equivalent level qualifications, see Notes and Definitions in Regional Trends 38 table 4.14.

(3) Higher education qualification below degree level.

(4) Includes recognised trade apprenticeship.

## School leavers' qualifications

Geographical name Region and local education authority (1)	Students participating in post-compulsory education (2) percentages 2000-01	Percentage of pupils in last year of compulsory schooling 2001-02 (3)(4) with:		Average GCE/VCE A/VAS level points score (4)(5) 2001-02
		No graded results	5 or more GCSEs A*-C or equivalent	
England	77	5.1	49.5	240.5
North East	74	6.4	44.3	224.4
Darlington	70	4.4	48.7	280.3
Durham	68	6.6	41.1	217.4
Gateshead	76	6.9	51.9	228.8
Hartlepool	75	6.0	42.0	256.1
Middlesbrough	75	9.7	35.8	190.6
Newcastle upon Tyne	77	11.8	38.0	194.7
North Tyneside	79	5.5	48.0	217.9
Northumberland	77	4.7	51.4	231.2
Redcar and Cleveland	69	5.9	48.6	246.5
South Tyneside	63	4.7	42.2	198.7
Stockton-on-Tees	87	4.8	46.1	229.8
Sunderland	69	5.4	41.6	235.6

(1) Local Education Authorities as at 1 April 1998.

(2) Pupils and students aged 16 in education as a percentage of the 16 year old population (ages measured at the beginning of the academic year).

(3) Pupils in their last year of compulsory schooling as a percentage of the school population of the same age.

(4) Figures relate to maintained schools only.

(5) The points scores for 2001/02 throughout England reflect the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) tariff, and data are not directly comparable with earlier years or with Wales. See Regional Trends 38 Table 14.4 for derivation of points scores.

# Population and the economy

## Area and population by local authority 2002

Geographical name Region, local authority (1)	Area sq km	People per sq km	Total (2) population (thousands)	Population change percent 1982-2002	Percentage of population aged:		
					0 to 15	16 to pensionable age (3)	over pensionable age (3)
England	130,281	380	49,559	5.9	19.9	61.8	18.4
North East	8,573	293	2,513	-4.2	19.4	61.3	19.3
Darlington UA	197	496	98	-0.8	20.1	60.3	19.6
Hartlepool UA	94	940	88	-6.2	21.4	59.5	19.1
Middlesbrough UA	54	2,485	134	-10.6	21.6	61.0	17.5
Redcar and Cleveland UA	245	569	139	-7.3	20.1	60.0	19.9
Stockton-on-Tees UA	204	881	180	4.0	20.6	61.8	17.5
Durham	2,226	221	492	-3.2	18.8	61.7	19.5
Northumberland	5,013	62	308	3.0	18.6	60.7	20.7
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	540	1,988	1,074	-6.7	19.1	61.6	19.3

(1) Local government structure as at 1 April 1998.

(2) Mid-2002 Population Estimates for England and Manchester include provisional results from the Manchester Matching Exercise, published in November 2003.

(3) Pension age is 65 for men and 60 for women.

## Gross Value Added 2001<sup>1,2</sup> and employment rates 2001-02<sup>6</sup>

Geographical name NUTS levels 1 and 3	GVA per head (£)	Geographical name Region, local authority (3)	Total in employment (4)(5) (thousands)	Employment rate (5) (percentages)	Unemployment rate (5)(7) (percentages)
England	14,781	England	23,921	75.0	4.8
North East	11,009	North East	1,101	68.7	7.4
Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees	12,295	Darlington UA	45	74.2	6.4
South Teesside	10,114	Hartlepool UA	38	66.5	8.7
Darlington	12,831	Middlesbrough UA	55	62.4	10.0
Durham CC	9,285	Redcar and Cleveland UA	53	64.8	8.7
Northumberland	8,722	Stockton-on-Tees UA	81	68.4	7.2
Tyneside	12,539	Durham	224	70.7	6.1
Sunderland	11,215	Northumberland	142	72.9	5.9
		Tyne and Wear (Met County)	462	67.6	7.9

(1) Estimates for GVA data are provisional.

(2) Components may not sum to totals due to rounding.

(3) Local government structure as at 1 April 1998. Where sample sizes are too small to provide reliable estimates, no values are given.

(4) Includes those on government-supported employment and training schemes and unpaid family workers.

(5) Employment totals and unemployment rates are for people aged 16 and over, while employment rates are for those of working age only (males:16-64, females:16 to 59).

(6) Data are from the Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey March 2001 to February 2002. These data have not been adjusted to the 2001 Census population estimates.

(7) As a percentage of the economically active.

## Classification of business sites<sup>1</sup>: by sub-region, March 2003

Percentages and thousands

Geographical name Region, local authority	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining & quarrying, energy, water supply, manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels & catering, repairs	Transport & communication	Financial, intermediation, real estate renting & business activities	Education & health	Public administration & other services	Total business sites (=100%) (thousands)
United Kingdom	6.5	7.6	8.8	28.0	4.3	27.5	7.3	10.1	2,545.9
North East	5.7	7.8	7.9	32.3	4.5	21.4	9.5	10.9	75.6
Darlington UA	5.6	6.7	7.9	34.6	4.7	21.2	9.2	10.0	3.5
Hartlepool UA	3.8	9.3	8.3	34.2	3.7	20.9	9.3	10.5	2.2
Middlesbrough UA	0.4	6.9	6.8	34.9	4.1	25.0	10.7	11.3	3.8
Redcar and Cleveland UA	4.4	7.4	8.7	31.3	4.7	21.2	10.8	11.6	3.4
Stockton-on-Tees UA	2.0	8.7	8.0	30.0	4.7	28.2	8.3	10.1	5.3
Durham County	9.3	8.5	8.9	32.4	5.6	16.6	8.1	10.6	14.6
Northumberland	17.7	6.4	8.5	28.0	4.1	16.6	8.1	10.5	12.1
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	0.9	7.9	7.2	33.7	4.1	24.1	10.7	11.3	30.7
Tees Valley (2)	3.0	7.8	7.9	32.6	4.5	24.0	9.6	10.7	18.2
Tees Valley less Darlington (3)	2.4	8.0	7.9	32.2	4.4	24.6	9.7	10.8	14.7
Former county of Durham (4)	8.6	8.2	8.7	32.8	5.4	17.5	8.3	10.5	18.1

Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, Office for National Statistics.

(1) Based on Standard Industrial Classification 2003. Registered for VAT and/or PAYE, local unit basis, eg an individual factory or shop.

(2) Tees Valley refers to the area covered by the five unitary authorities of Darlington, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar and Cleveland, and Stockton-on-Tees.

(3) Tees Valley less Darlington refers to the area previously covered by the administrative county of Cleveland which was abolished and replaced by UAs on 1 April 1996.

(4) The former county of Durham is the area covered by the current Durham county and Darlington UA created on 1 April 1997.

# North West

## Introduction

The North West has an area of around 14,000 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of almost 6.8 million. The metropolitan area of Greater Manchester is the most significant centre of population, with 2.5 million people living in the city and its wider conurbation. The other major urban areas are Liverpool, Blackpool, Blackburn, Preston, Chester and Carlisle. The population density is 480 people per km<sup>2</sup>, making the North West the most densely populated region outside London. However, the population is largely concentrated in the southern half of the region. Cumbria, by contrast, has the third lowest population density of any English county.

## The economy

The North West had rich natural resources and trade links, which led to a focus on industries such as textiles, shipping and engineering. But shifting global markets have contributed to the growth of new sectors such as biotechnology, chemicals, aerospace and information and communications technology. Today, less than one-quarter of the region's workforce is employed in manufacturing. Further information is available at: [www.rcu.gov.uk/GO/gonw/default.asp](http://www.rcu.gov.uk/GO/gonw/default.asp)

The economic output of the North West is almost £88 billion, which is 10.3 per cent of the total UK gross value added (GVA). The region is very varied economically, with most of its wealth created in the heavily populated southern areas.

In autumn 2004 unemployment in the region was 4.5 per cent, compared to 4.6 per cent for England. There is considerable divergence in economic prosperity within the region: in 2001 GVA per head was £17,015 in Greater Manchester South and £8,611 in the Wirral.

In 2004-05 the total income of higher education institutions in the region was £1,712 million per year.

## Qualification levels

In the North West the percentage of economically active adults qualified to at least NVQ Level 4 (a higher education level qualification) is 28.9 per cent, while for England as a whole it is 30.4 per cent. The percentage of pupils in the last year of compulsory schooling in 2001-02 who left with no graded results varied from 1.9 per cent in Bury to 12.6 per cent in Manchester; the value for the North West as a whole was 5.3 per cent.

## Higher education provision

There are 14 higher education institutions in the North West: 10 universities and four higher education colleges. An additional 45 further education colleges provide higher education courses. In 2004-05 there were 249,565 students in higher education in the region, equating to 186,905 full-time equivalent students. The institutions range in size from the University of Manchester with 39,985 students, to the Royal Northern College of Music with 555 students, which is the only independent music conservatoire outside London. There were 12,805 students registered at further education (FE) colleges in the region.

Higher education is concentrated in the Liverpool-Manchester axis, with seven universities and two higher education colleges in this area. Higher education in Cumbria is provided at a mixture of colleges of higher and further education and university campuses.

## **Student profile**

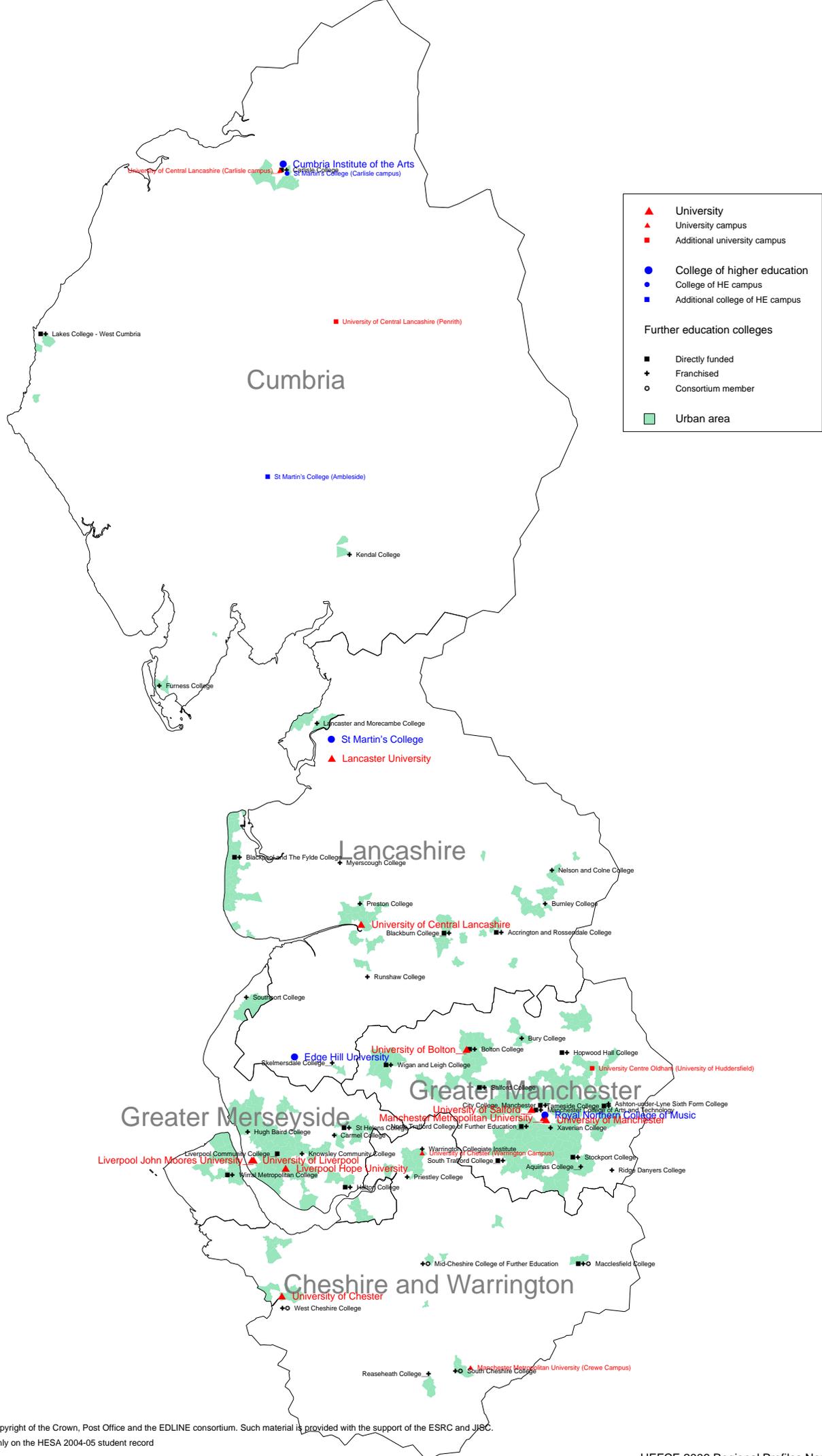
The North West has the highest percentage of young full-time first degree students at HEIs in their home region and is a slight net importer of such students. It also has the highest proportion of young full-time first degree entrants from low participation neighbourhoods.

## **HEFCE developments**

The North West has three fully funded Lifelong Learning Networks (LLNs) and two under development. Ultimately these will span much of the region. The Cheshire and Warrington LLN was awarded funding in March 2005 and has a core of four higher education institutions and seven further education colleges. The network's mission is to encourage vocational progression in seven key skills shortage areas across the region. Cheshire and Warrington's LLN has direct progressional links with the Greater Merseyside and West Lancashire LLN – a collaborative feature of lifelong learning that HEFCE is keen to promote. The Greater Merseyside and West Lancashire network was awarded funding in June 2005 and will enable vocational learners in the two sub-regions to benefit from a range of HE provision. The Greater Manchester LLN was awarded funding in November 2005. This LLN involves 25 institutions working together to extend opportunities and widen progression in the Greater Manchester area. The two networks under development are Cumbria and East Lancashire.

We supported the merger of the Victoria University of Manchester and UMIST to create the University of Manchester through our Strategic Development Fund. The new institution aims to become one of the leading universities globally by 2015.

The region was also successful in gaining funding for eight Centres for Excellence in Teaching and Learning: in employability, teaching, learning, leadership and music.



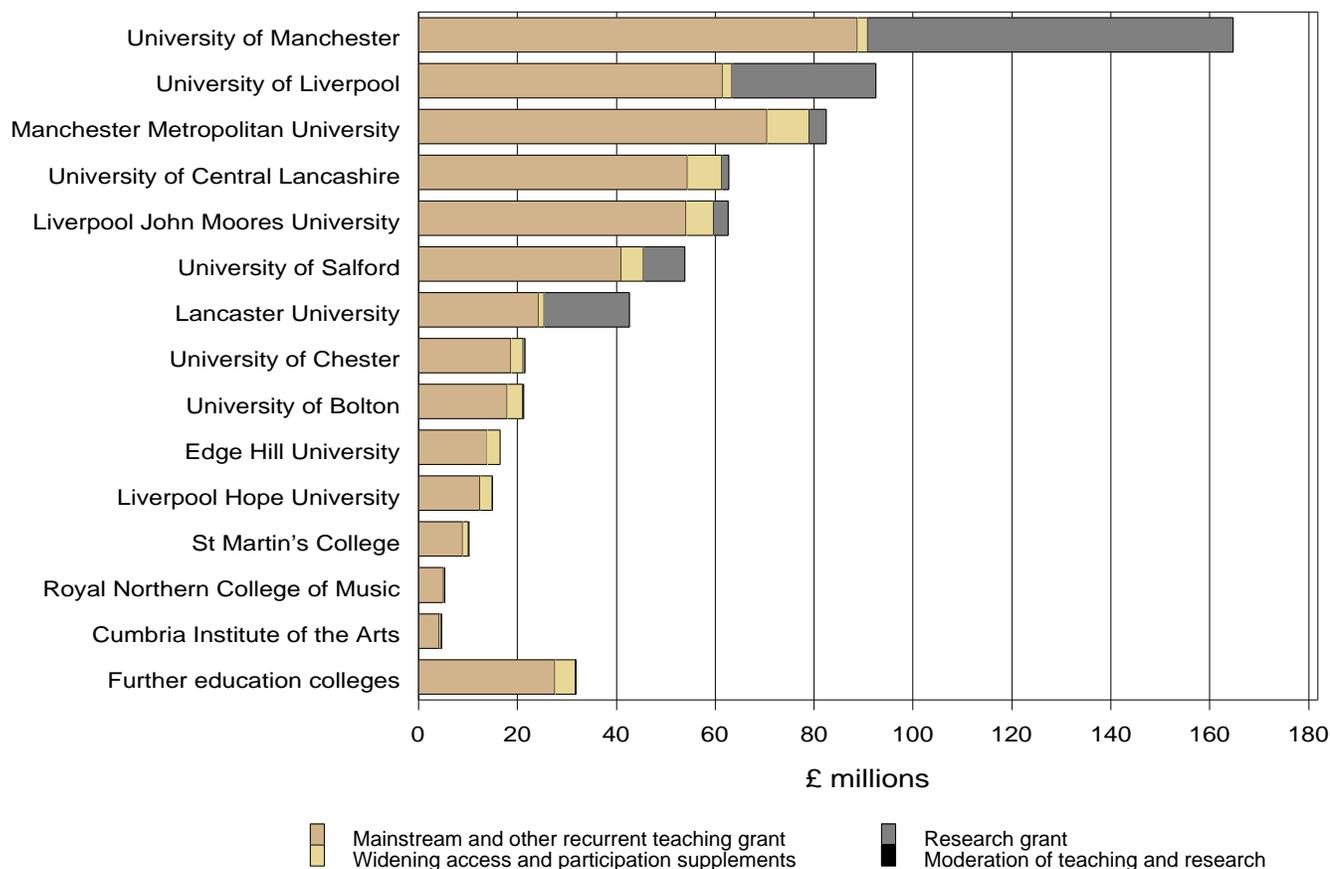
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# HEFCE funding and related student numbers at North West institutions

Number of students completing the year	2004-05		2005-06	
	All students	All students	HEFCE funded	Other funding status
Universities	183,780	186,754	142,011	44,743
Other HE institutions	26,608	30,845	14,991	15,854
Further education colleges	11,501	10,283	9,848	435
<b>Total</b>	<b>221,889</b>	<b>227,882</b>	<b>166,850</b>	<b>61,032</b>

FTEs of students completing the year	2004-05		2005-06	
	All students	All students	HEFCE funded	Other funding status
Universities	151,959	154,684	116,957	37,727
Other HE institutions	17,536	17,446	8,080	9,365
Further education colleges	8,599	7,785	7,360	425
<b>Total</b>	<b>178,094</b>	<b>179,915</b>	<b>132,397</b>	<b>47,517</b>

## HEFCE recurrent grants for 2006-07



## HEFCE-recognised funding consortia 2005-06.

Lead institution	Consortia member	Student numbers	Estimated FTEs
Macclesfield College	Mid-Cheshire College of FE	220	178
	South Cheshire College	290	235

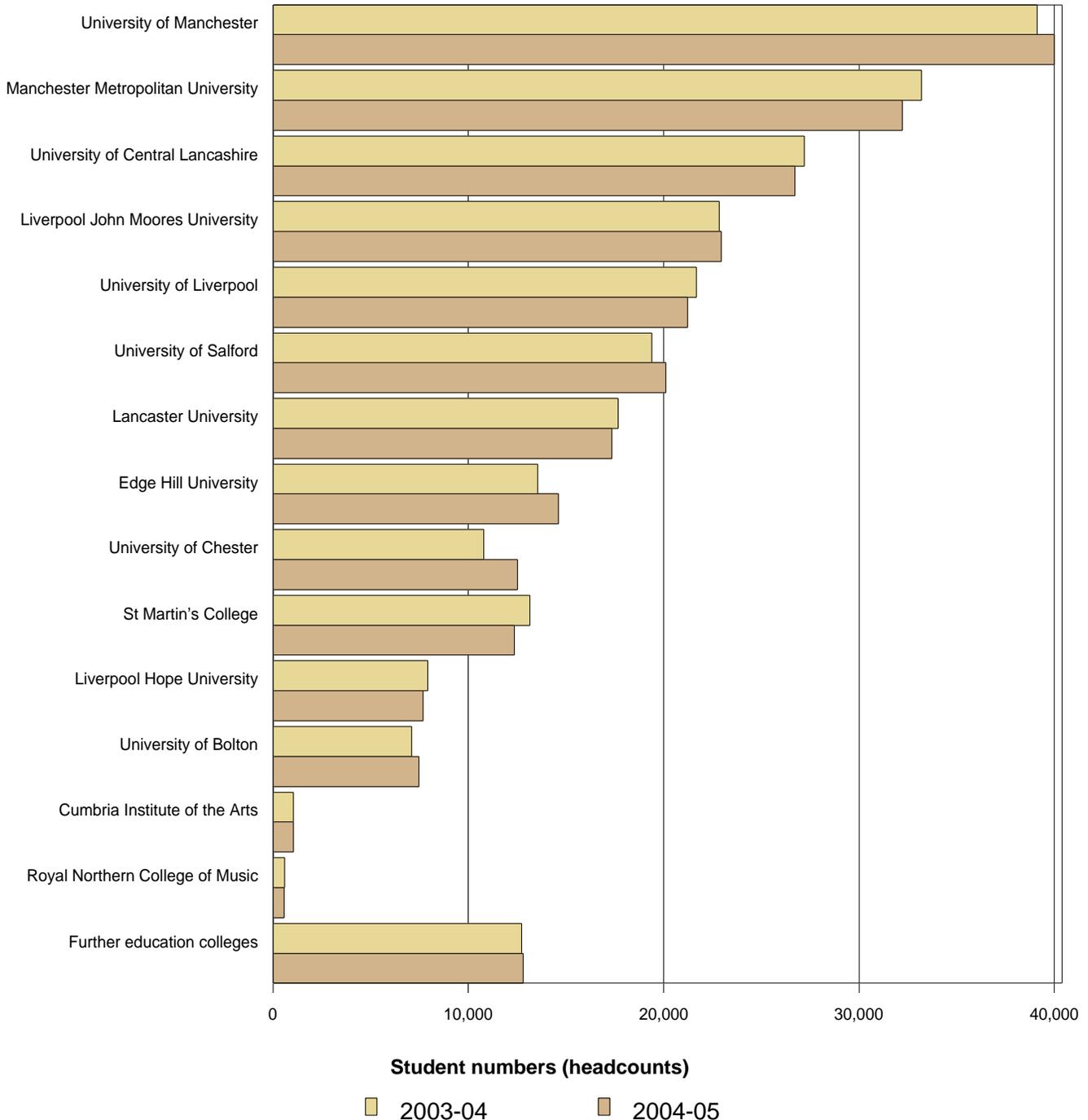
# HE students registered at North West institutions

## 2003-04 and 2004-05

Student numbers are based on HESA and ILR data

<b>Headcounts: 2003-04</b>		<b>2004-05</b>	<b>FTEs: 2003-04</b>		<b>2004-05</b>
In HE institutions:	235,148	236,760	In HE institutions:	176,904	177,160
In FE colleges:	12,720	12,803	In FE colleges:	9,143	9,743
<b>Total:</b>	<b>247,868</b>	<b>249,563</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>186,046</b>	<b>186,904</b>

### Higher education student numbers by institution 2003-04 and 2004-05



# Learning in the North West

## 2004-05

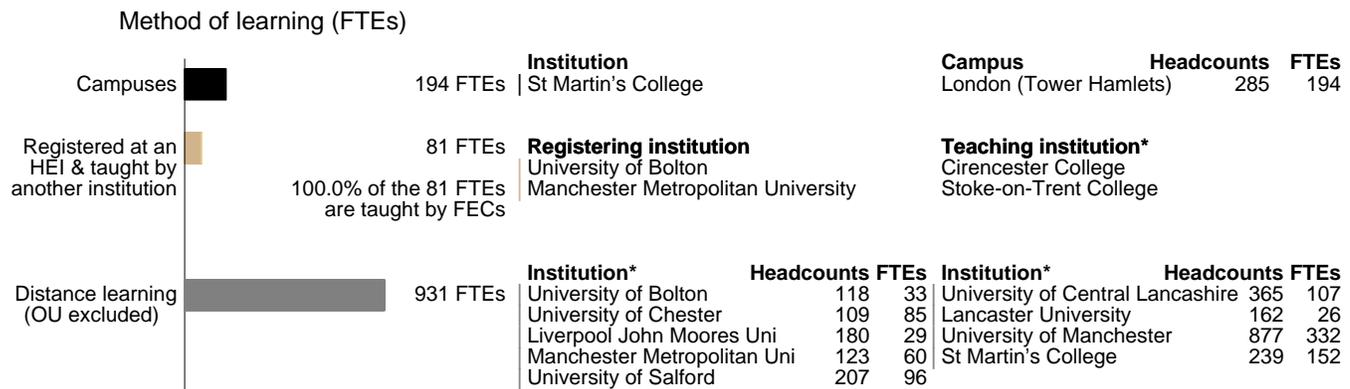
### HE students registered and taught in the North West

Type	Headcounts	FTEs
HEI	226,821	171,123
Franchised	6,018	3,961
FEC	12,803	9,743

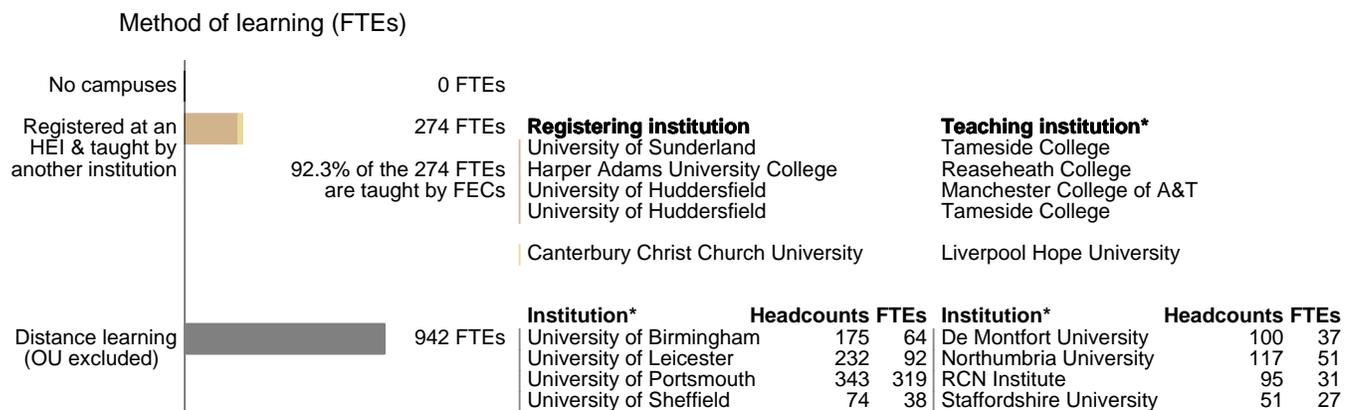
### Open University students domiciled in the North West

Headcounts	FTEs
12,520	4,530

### Registered in the North West but learning outside the North West



### Registered outside the North West but learning in the North West

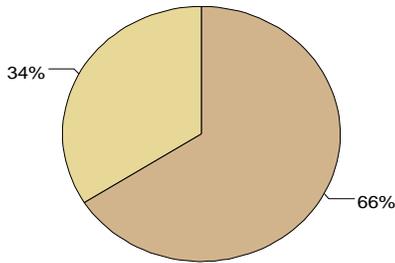


\* Institutions with fewer than 20 FTEs have been excluded.

# HE students registered at HEIs 2004-05: characteristics

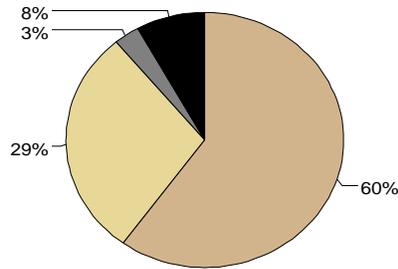
## Headcounts

Students by mode



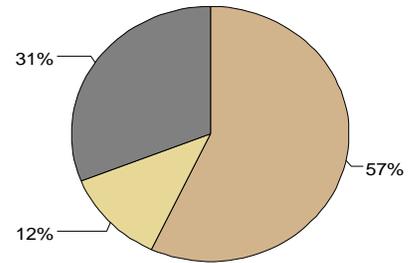
■ Full-time & sandwich  
■ Part-time

Students by domicile



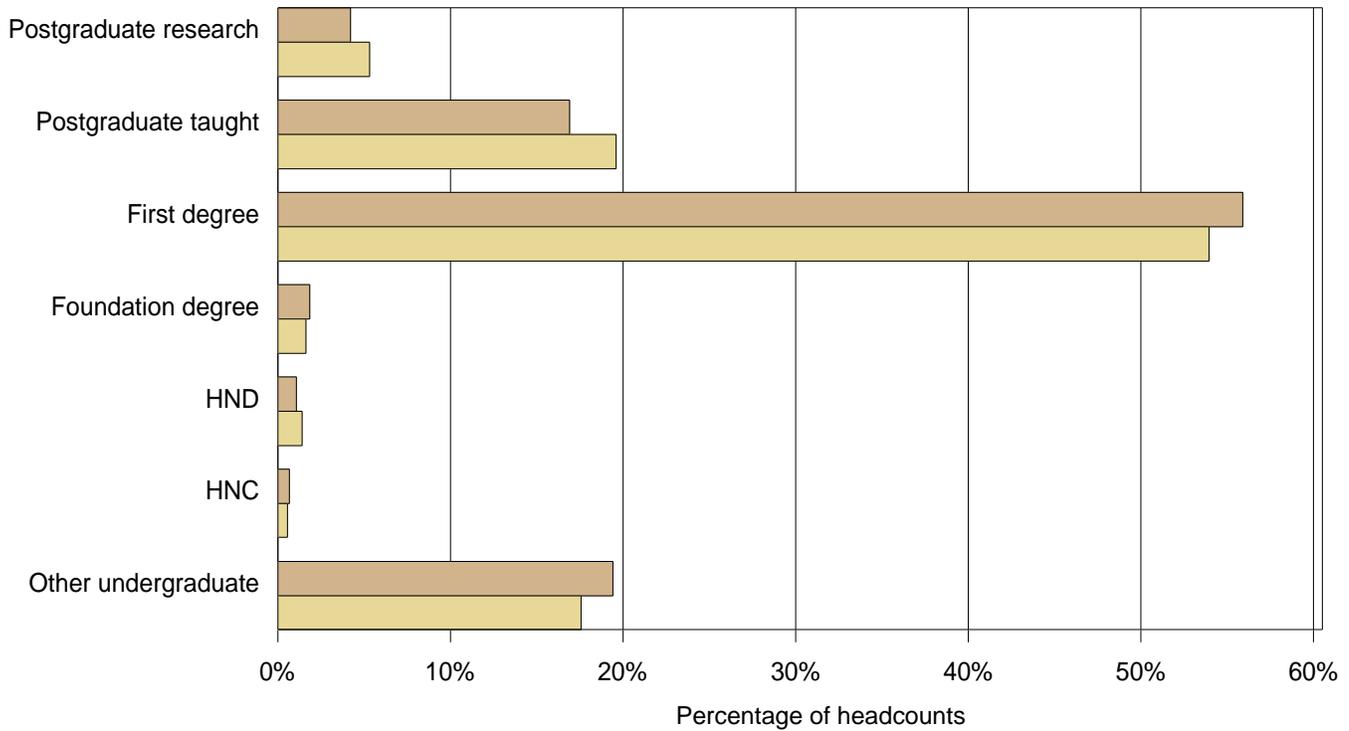
■ From the region  
■ Other UK  
■ Other EU  
■ Rest of the world

Undergraduates by age on entry



■ Young  
■ 21-24  
■ Mature

## Students by level



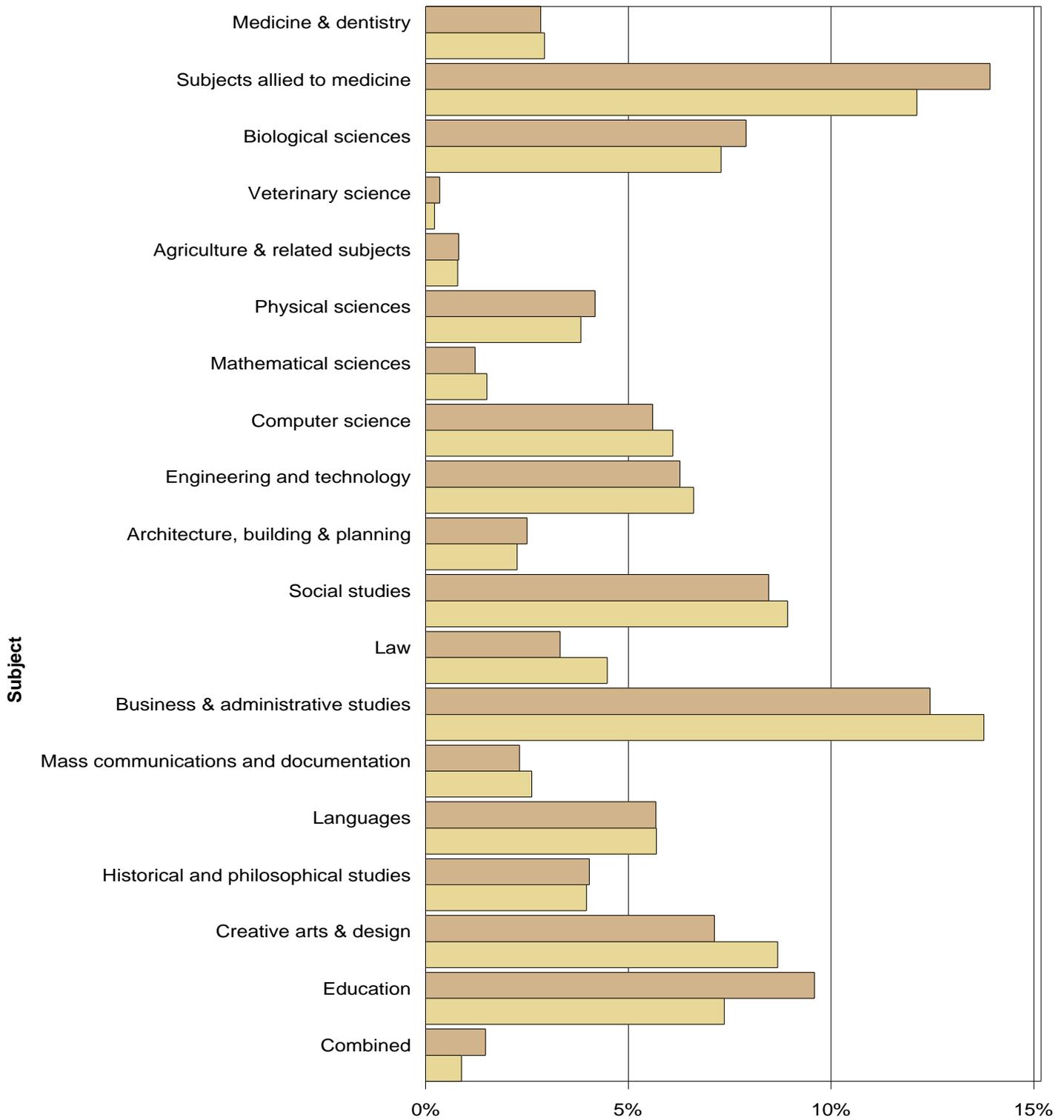
■ North West    ■ England

## FTEs

Rest of the world (% of FTEs):	8.2	Part-time (% of FTEs):	15.8
Young (% of UG FTEs):	68.2	PG (% of FTEs):	16.7
Mature (% of UG FTEs):	19.8	Male (% of FTEs):	42.6
Franchised (% of FTEs):	2.8		

# HE students registered at HEIs: subject

2004-05 (Open University excluded)



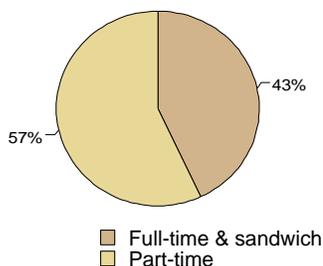
Percentage of HE students (FTEs)



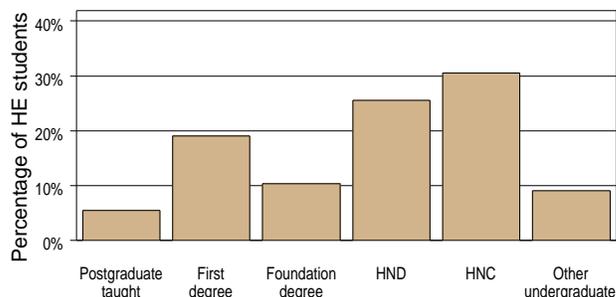
# HE students at FE colleges

## Characteristics of students registered at FECs 2004-05

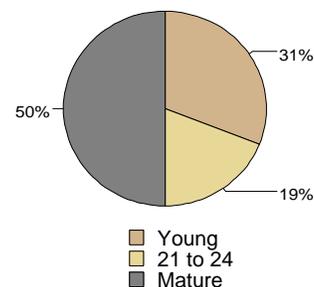
Headcounts by mode



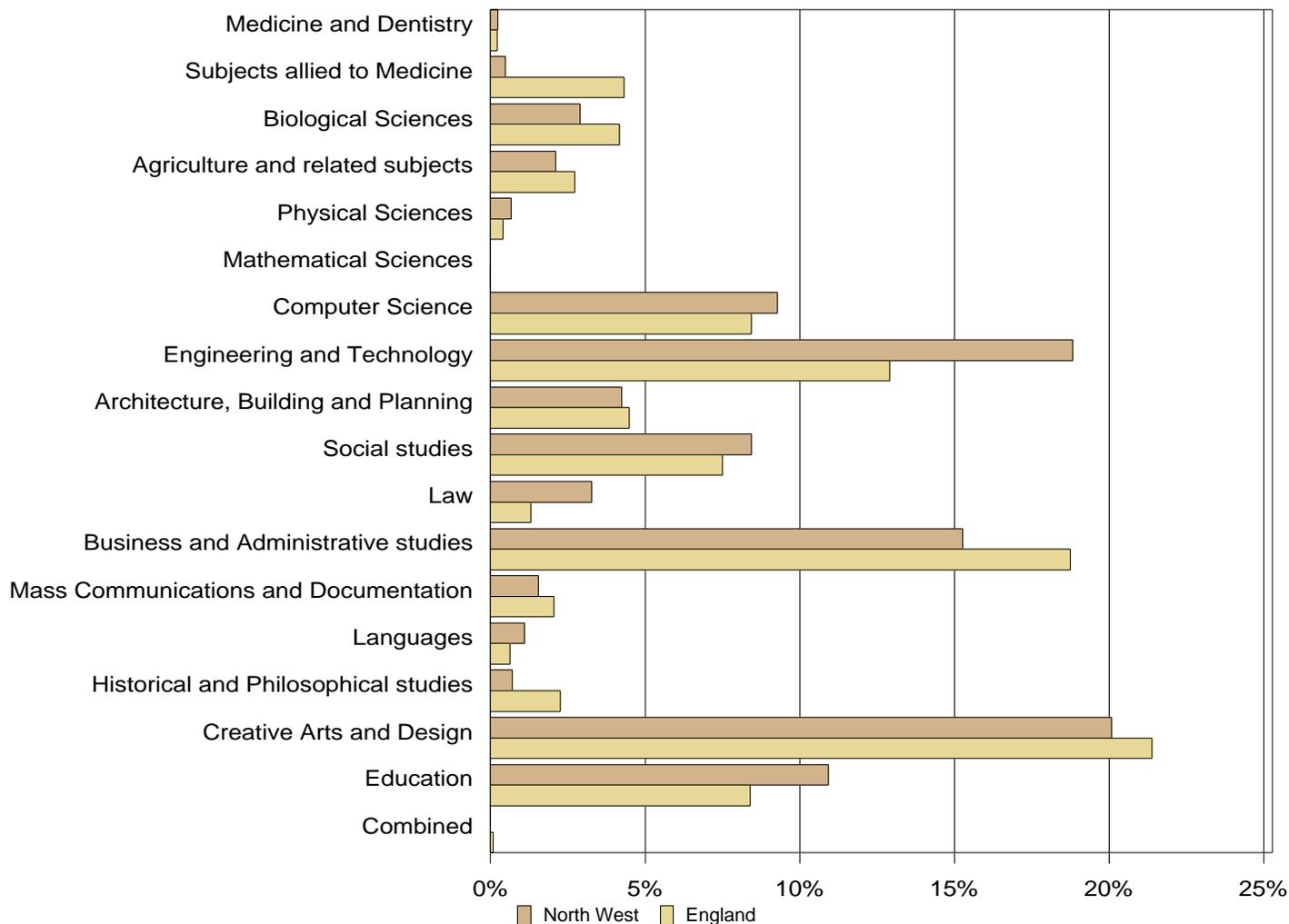
Headcounts by qualification aim



Headcounts by age on entry



### Subject breakdown



Percentage of total FTE student population 2004-05

### Major FEC providers of HE 2004-05

College name	FEC registered FTEs	HEI registered FTEs	Total FTEs
Blackpool and The Fylde College	1,797	36	1,834
Blackburn College	1,286	53	1,339
Myerscough College	236	870	1,106
Stockport College	873	18	892
Wigan and Leigh College	646	51	697
Oldham College	662	6	668
City College, Manchester	475	69	544
Manchester College of A&T	428	72	500
St Helens College	436	0	436
Preston College	0	426	426

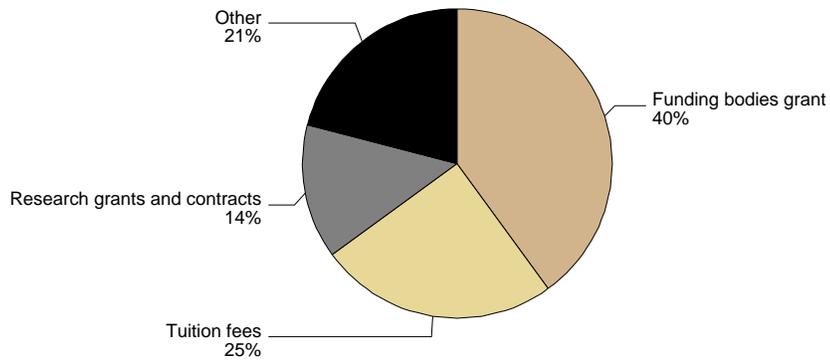
Students registered at an HEI, and taught by an FEC in the region (2004-05):

Headcounts: 6,294 FTEs: 4,072

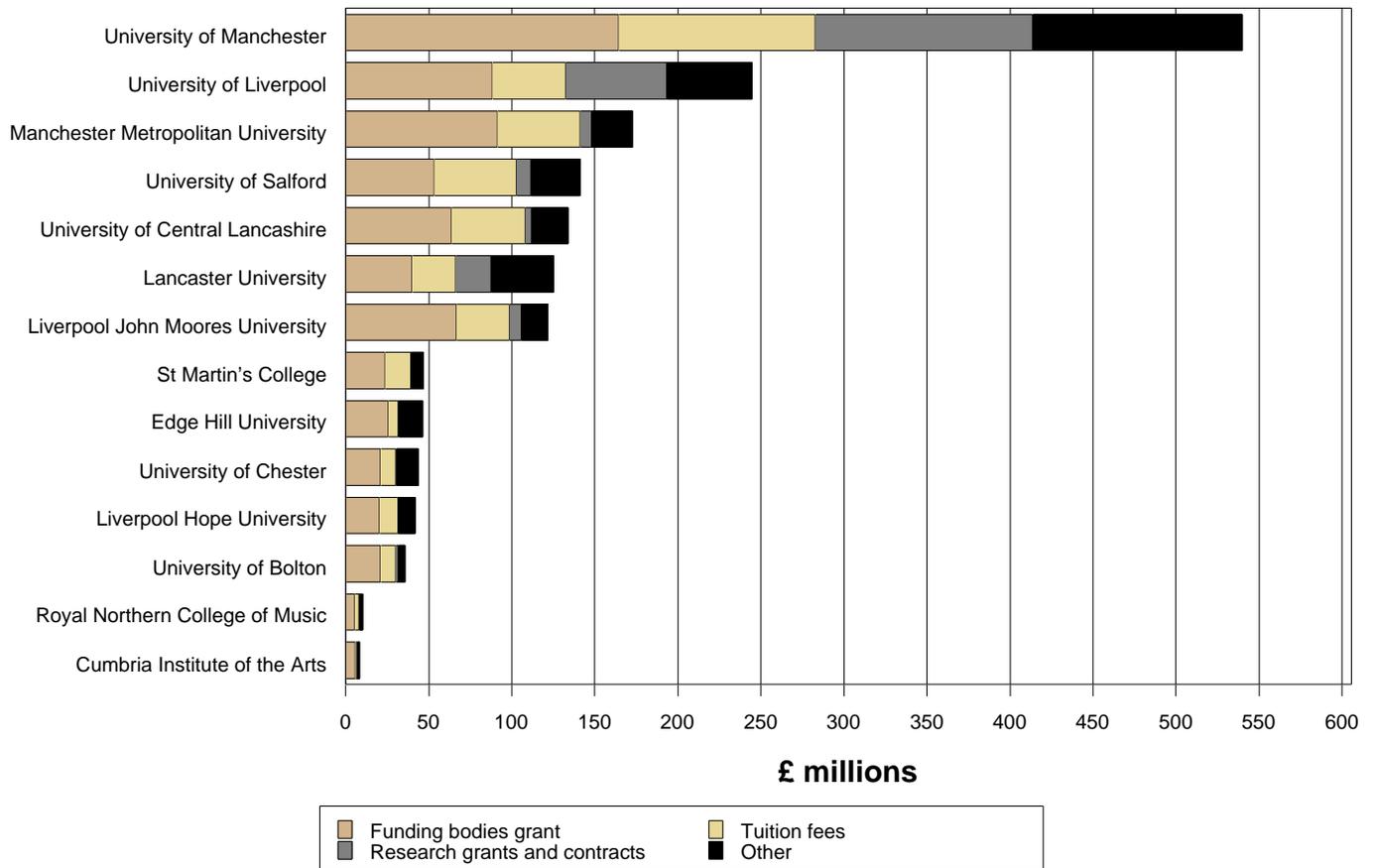
# Income to HE institutions 2004-05

Total income to all HEIs: £1,712 million

## Income to all HEIs by source



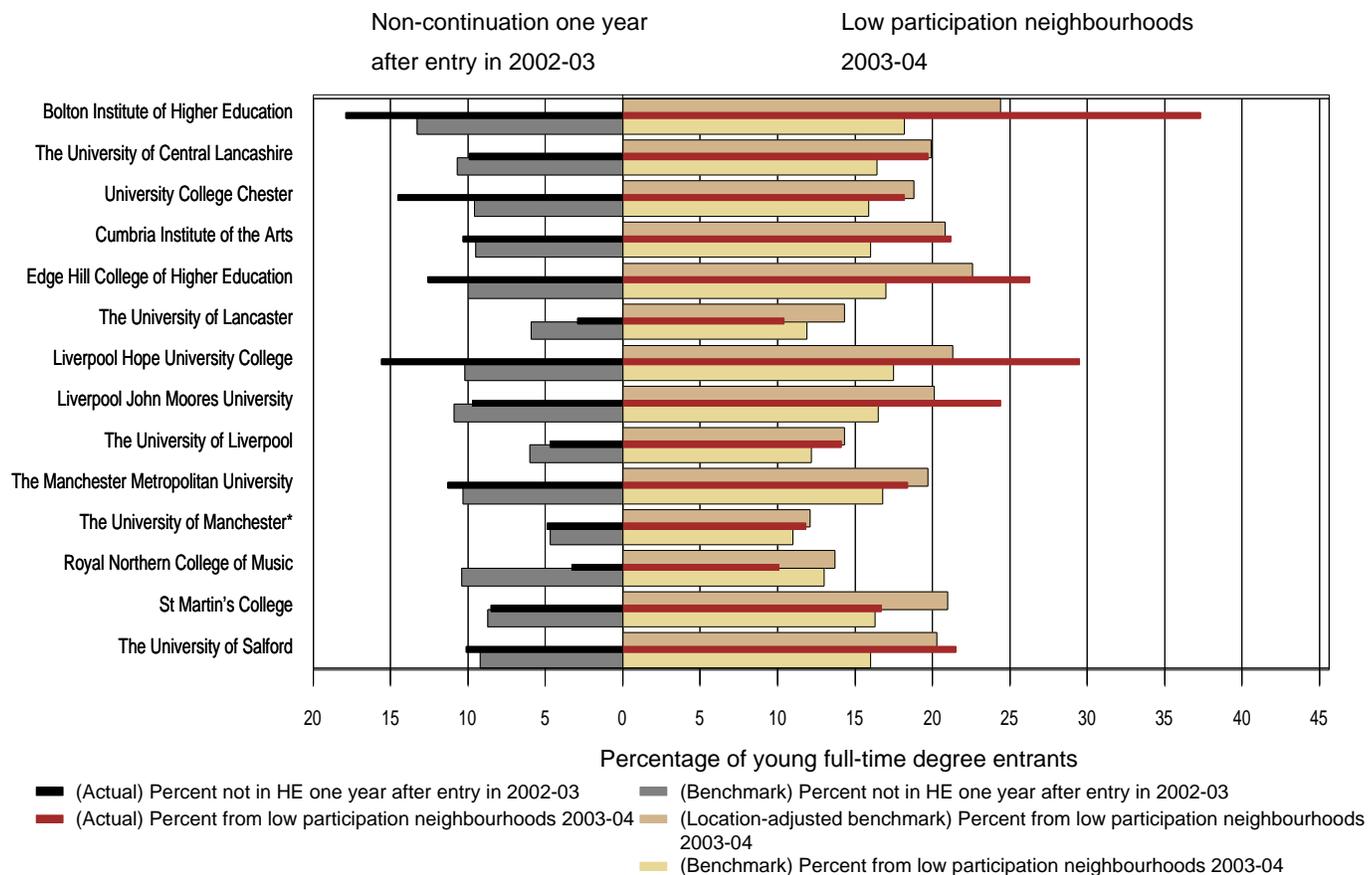
## Income to individual HEIs by source



# Performance of HEIs in the North West

## Performance indicators for participation and non-continuation

### Young full-time degree entrants to HEIs in the North West

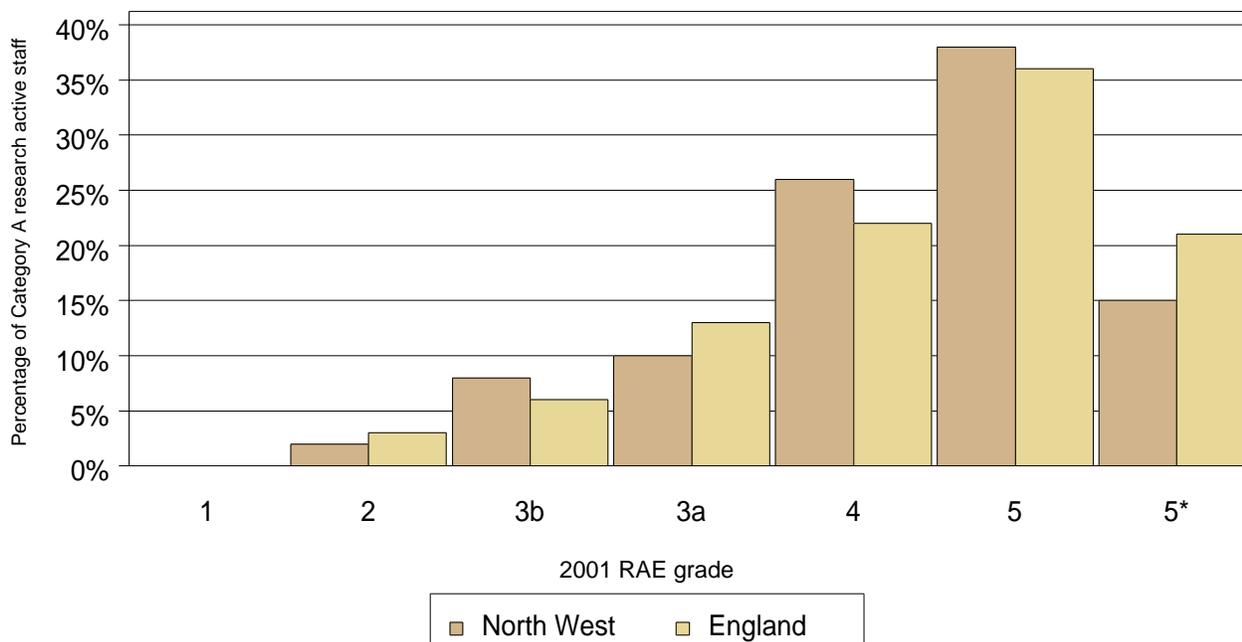


These data are taken from 'Performance indicators in higher education in the UK' (HESA). Institution names used in that publication have been kept.

\* The University of Manchester Institute of Science & Technology and University of Manchester have merged to become The University of Manchester.

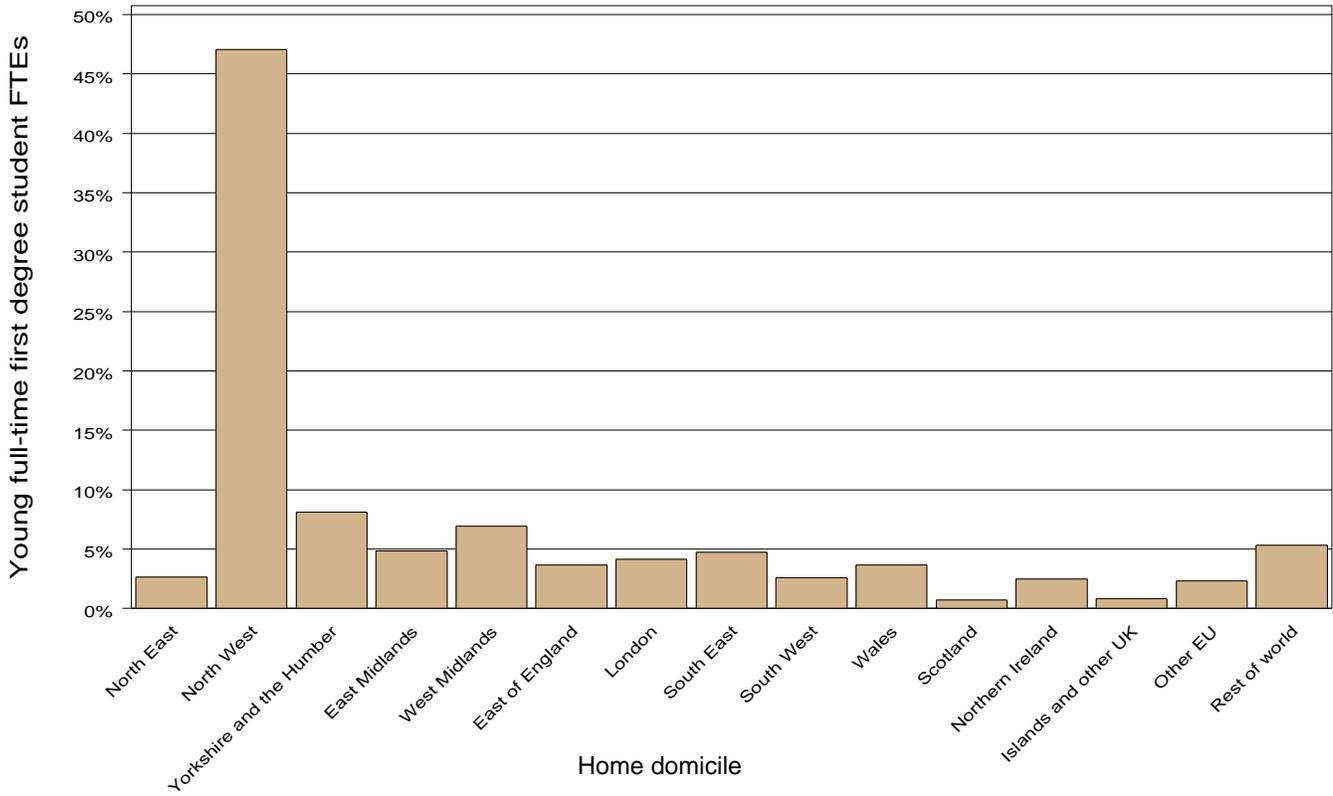
### Research Assessment Exercise performance

#### Research active academic staff by RAE grade

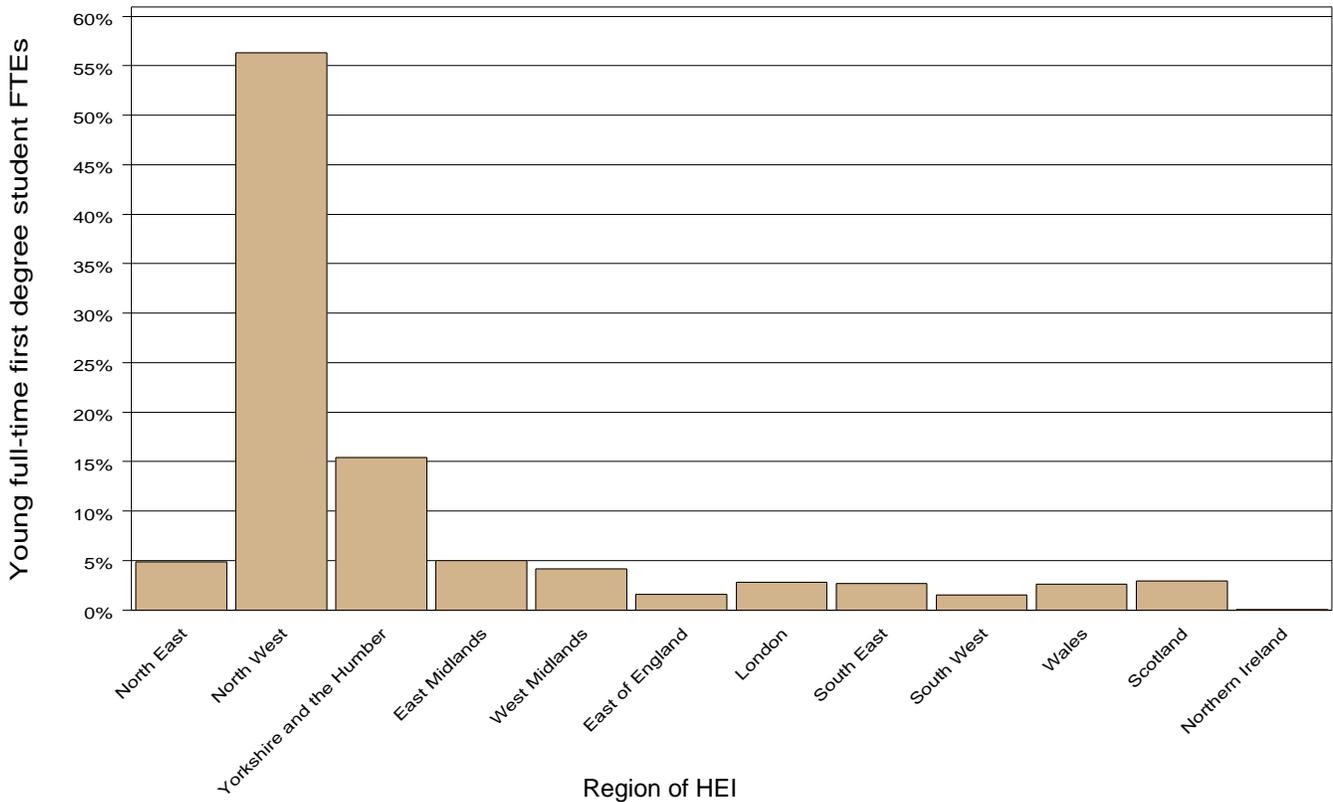


# Flows of young full-time first degree students between regions

Where do young students at North West HEIs in 2004-05 come from?



Where do young students from the North West study, 2004-05?

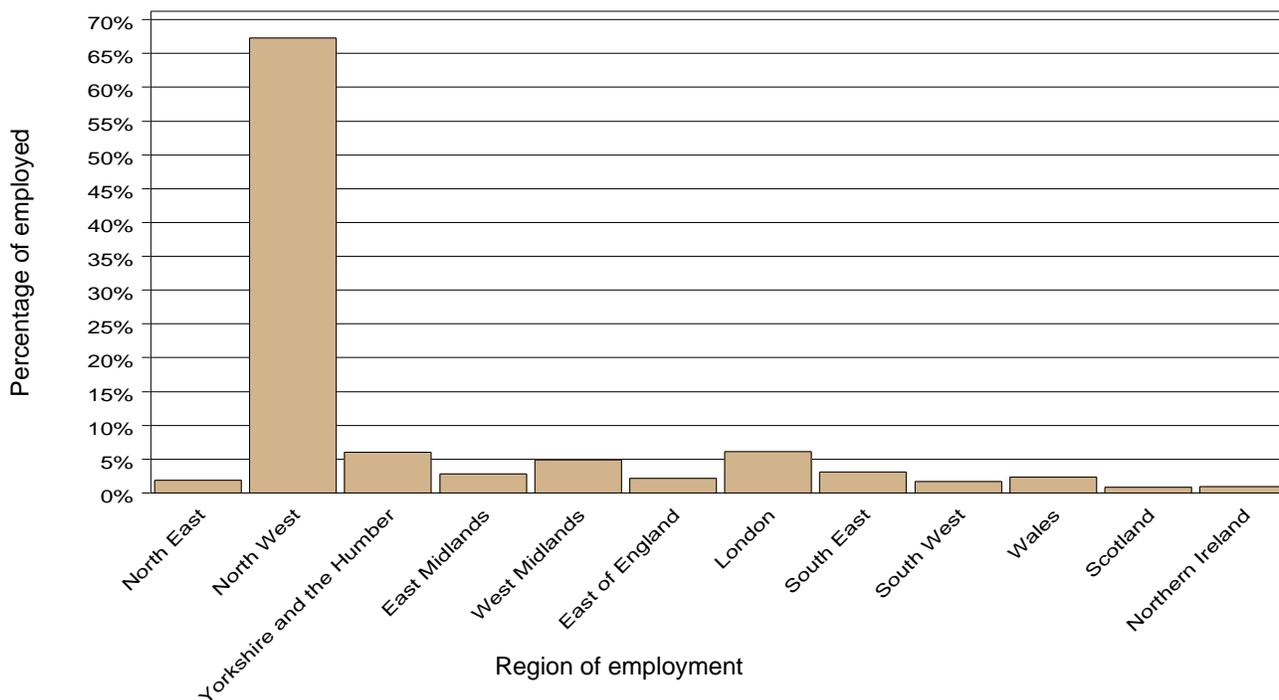


# Employment destinations of first degree graduates

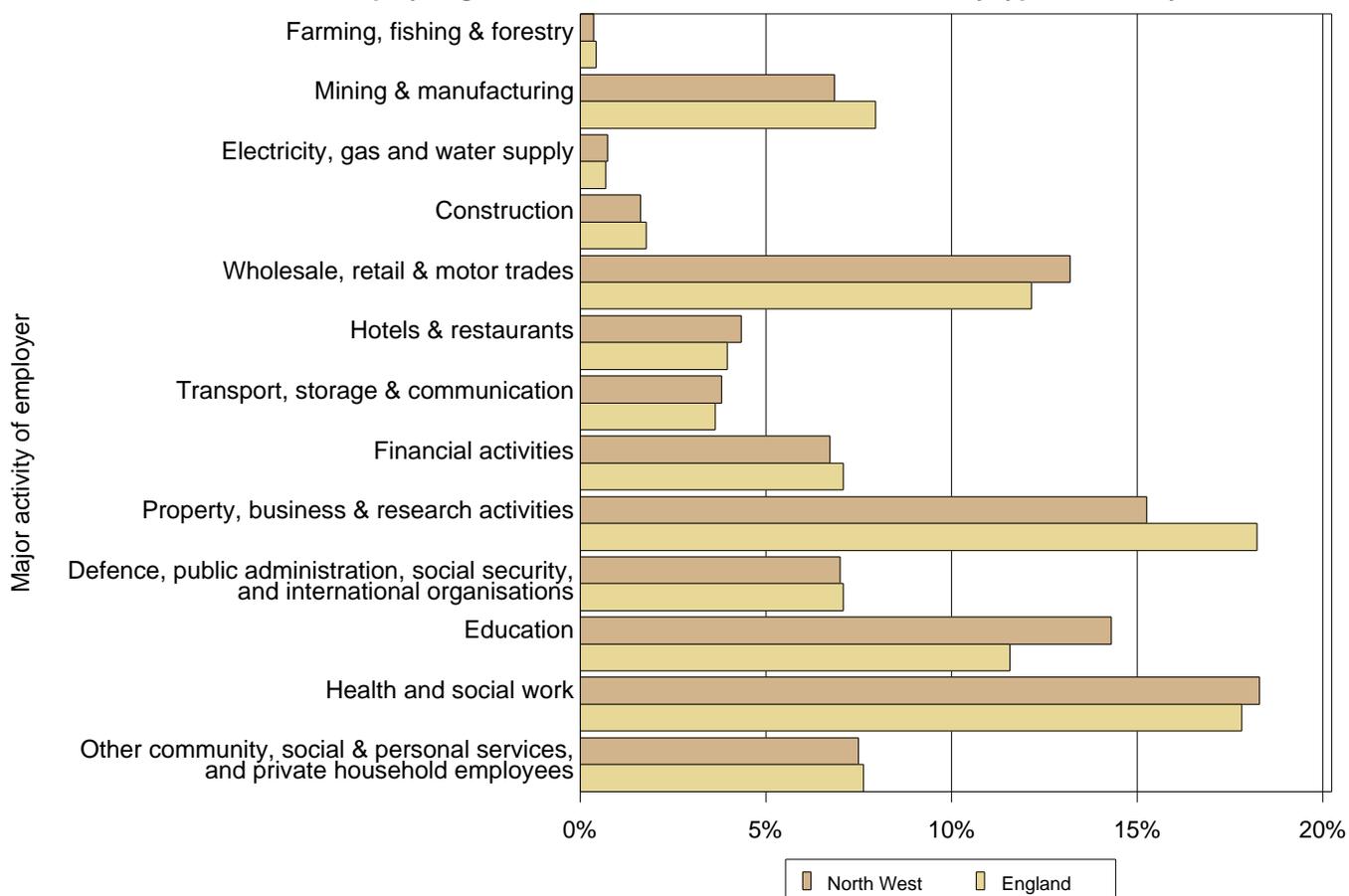
## First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2004:

Work: 67% Further study: 13% Work and study: 9% Unemployed: 6% Other: 5%

Where do graduates from North West HEIs find employment?



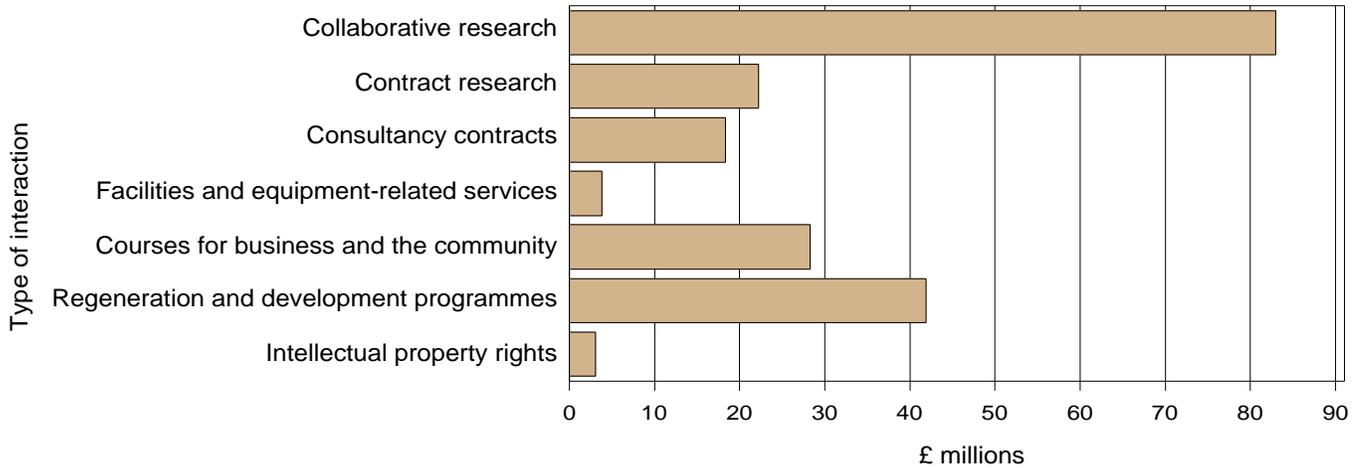
Employed graduates of North West HEIs: destination by type of industry



Percentage of employed first degree graduates returned in the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey

# Higher education-business and community interaction survey 2003-04

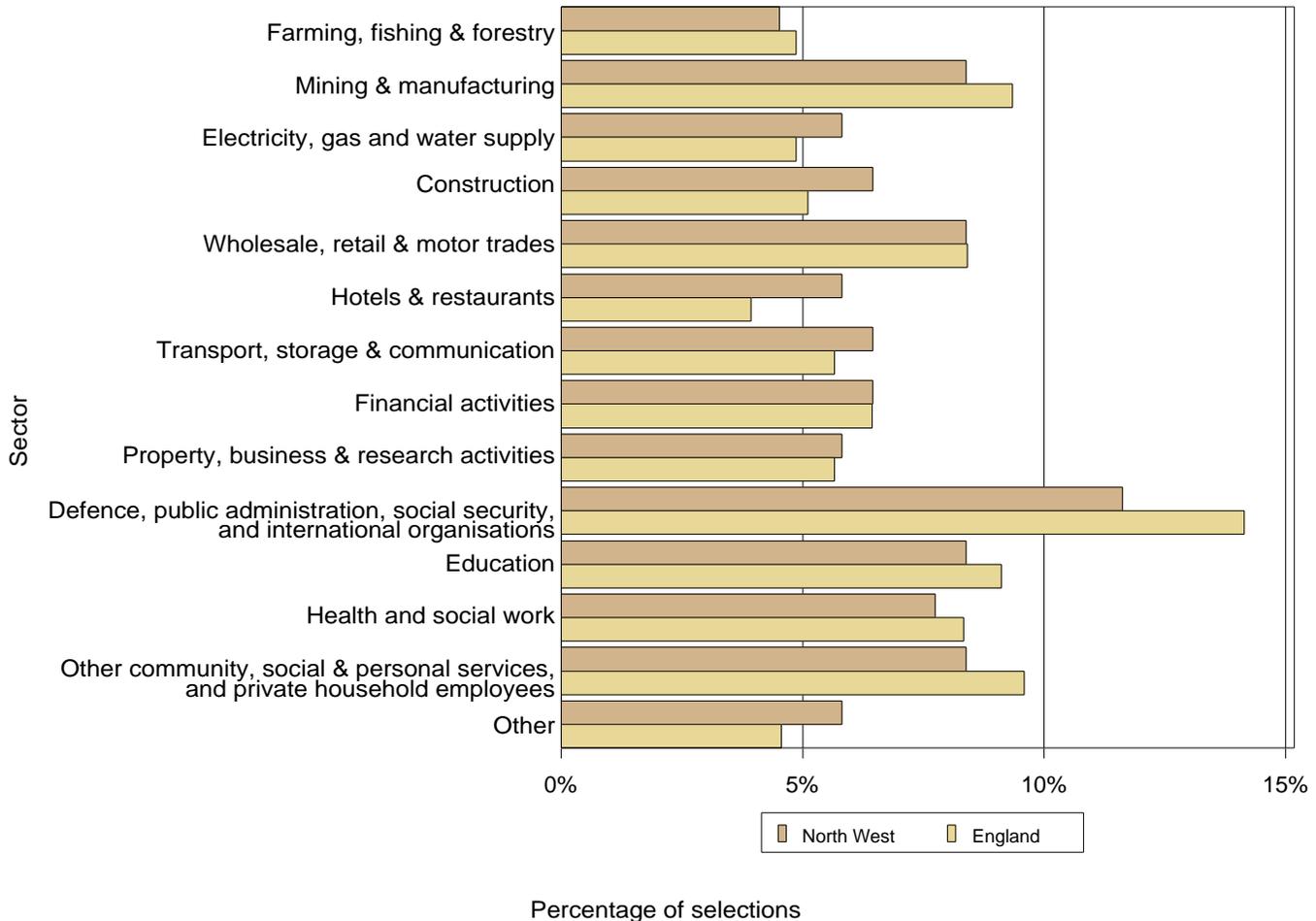
## Income from HE-business interactions



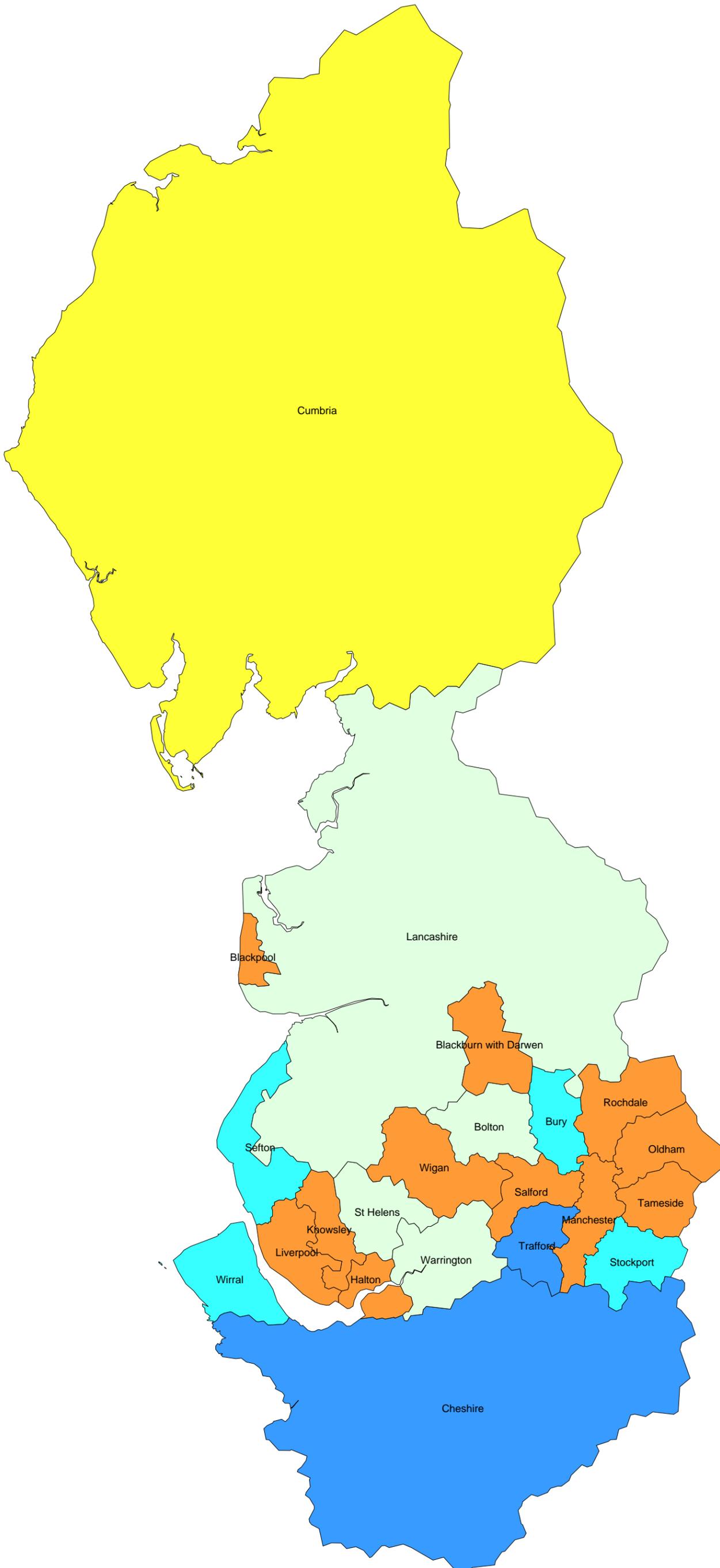
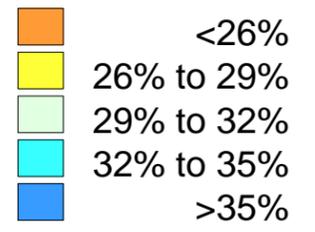
## Type and number of interactions

Contract research	1,025	Non-software licences granted	32
Consultancy contracts	2,809	Software licences granted	6
Facilities and equipment-related services	868	Spin-offs still active and survived 3 years	88
New patents granted in year	14	Estimated turnover from active spin-offs	£39 million

## Sectors North West HEIs set out to work with



## Young participation



# Qualification levels

## Population of working age<sup>1</sup> : by highest qualification<sup>2</sup> , percentages spring 2003

	United Kingdom	North West
At least degree or equivalent	16.3	13.3
Other HE qualifications (3)	8.5	8.3
GCE A level or equivalent (4)	24.1	24.6
GCSE grades A*-C or equivalent	21.7	24.1
Other qualifications	13.7	11.4
No qualifications	15.0	17.5

## Percentage of economically active adults qualified to at least NVQ4<sup>1</sup> autumn 2004

Geographical name	percentage
United Kingdom	30.8
England	30.4
North West	28.9

Source: DTI regional competitiveness indices, Table 9bi.  
(1) Degree or higher level vocational qualification.

Source: Department for Education and Skills; from the Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics.

(1) Males aged 16 to 64 and females aged 16 to 59.

(2) For information on equivalent level qualifications, see Notes and Definitions in Regional Trends 38 table 4.14.

(3) Higher education qualification below degree level.

(4) Includes recognised trade apprenticeship.

## School leavers' qualifications

Geographical name Region and local education authority (1)	Students participating in post-compulsory education (2) percentages 2000-01	Percentage of pupils in last year of compulsory schooling 2001-02 (3)(4) with:		Average GCE/VCE A/AS level points score (4)(5) 2001-02
		No graded results	5 or more GCSEs A*-C or equivalent	
England	77	5.1	49.5	240.5
North West	74	5.3	48.0	246.7
Blackburn with Darwen	81	6.4	42.0	236.7
Blackpool	69	4.9	36.4	241.3
Bolton	73	3.4	46.7	245.7
Bury	73	1.9	56.3	230.3
Cheshire	81	3.5	58.2	264.5
Cumbria	78	4.6	52.7	259.3
Halton	70	5.0	42.7	209.6
Knowsley	63	10.9	30.1	175.0
Lancashire	74	4.0	51.7	272.6
Liverpool	73	8.1	39.2	212.6
Manchester	68	12.6	33.3	213.5
Oldham	77	5.4	42.9	251.5
Rochdale	64	7.0	40.0	173.5
St. Helens	81	5.8	45.5	258.1
Salford	57	6.0	35.9	206.1
Sefton	87	4.4	52.6	244.5
Stockport	75	5.7	52.4	216.0
Tameside	70	5.8	43.1	244.1
Trafford	74	2.9	60.1	287.5
Warrington	79	4.5	51.9	250.6
Wigan	70	3.7	49.3	256.7
Wirral	76	5.5	53.1	262.8

(1) Local Education Authorities as at 1 April 1998.

(2) Pupils and students aged 16 in education as a percentage of the 16 year old population (ages measured at the beginning of the academic year).

(3) Pupils in their last year of compulsory schooling as a percentage of the school population of the same age.

(4) Figures relate to maintained schools only.

(5) The points scores for 2001/02 throughout England reflect the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) tariff, and data are not directly comparable with earlier years or with Wales. See Regional Trends 38 Table 14.4 for derivation of points scores.

# Population and the economy

## Area and population by local authority 2002

Geographical name Region, local authority (1)	Area sq km	People per sq km	Total (2) population (thousands)	Population change percent 1982-2002	Percentage of population aged:		
					0 to 15	16 to pensionable age (3)	over pensionable age (3)
England	130,281	380	49,559	5.9	19.9	61.8	18.4
North West	14,106	480	6,771	-2.0	20.3	61.0	18.6
Blackburn with Darwen UA	137	1,018	139	-2.3	25.0	59.8	15.2
Blackpool UA	35	4,065	142	-4.1	18.7	58.7	22.6
Halton UA	79	1,494	118	-4.3	21.3	62.7	16.0
Warrington UA	181	1,064	192	11.8	20.6	62.4	16.9
Cheshire	2,083	324	676	6.1	19.4	60.9	19.7
Cumbria	6,768	72	489	1.3	18.6	59.9	21.5
Greater Manchester (Met County)	1,276	1,970	2,513	-3.3	20.8	61.9	17.3
Lancashire	2,903	393	1,141	4.3	20.1	60.5	19.4
Merseyside (Met County)	645	2,110	1,361	-9.9	20.2	60.4	19.4

(1) Local government structure as at 1 April 1998.

(2) Mid-2002 Population Estimates for England and Manchester include provisional results from the Manchester Matching Exercise, published in November 2003.

(3) Pension age is 65 for men and 60 for women.

## Gross Value Added 2001<sup>1,2</sup> and employment rates 2001-02<sup>6</sup>

Geographical name NUTS levels 1 and 3	GVA per head (£)	Geographical name Region, local authority (3)	Total in employment (4)(5) (thousands)	Employment rate (5) (percentages)	Unemployment rate (5)(7) (percentages)
England	14,781	England	23,921	75.0	4.8
North West	12,942	North West	3,094	71.5	5.2
West Cumbria	10,776	Blackburn with Darwen UA	54	65.7	7.0
East Cumbria	11,385	Blackpool UA	70	74.7	3.4
Halton and Warrington	16,022	Halton UA	50	65.5	7.2
Cheshire CC	15,694	Warrington UA	91	75.9	3.9
Greater Manchester South	17,015	Cheshire	320	76.7	2.9
Greater Manchester North	10,361	Cumbria	218	72.1	6.6
Blackburn With Darwen	12,103	Greater Manchester (Met County)	1,186	72.1	5.0
Blackpool	10,626	Lancashire	528	73.7	3.8
Lancashire CC	12,534	Merseyside (Met County)	577	66.1	7.7
East Merseyside	9,165				
Liverpool	13,317				
Sefton	9,315				
Wirral	8,611				

(1) Estimates for GVA data are provisional.

(2) Components may not sum to totals due to rounding.

(3) Local government structure as at 1 April 1998. Where sample sizes are too small to provide reliable estimates, no values are given.

(4) Includes those on government-supported employment and training schemes and unpaid family workers.

(5) Employment totals and unemployment rates are for people aged 16 and over, while employment rates are for those of working age only (males:16-64, females:16 to 59).

(6) Data are from the Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey March 2001 to February 2002. These data have not been adjusted to the 2001 Census population estimates.

(7) As a percentage of the economically active.

## Classification of business sites<sup>1</sup>: by sub-region, March 2003

Percentages and thousands

Geographical name Region, local authority	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining & quarrying, energy, water supply, manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels & catering, repairs	Transport & communication	Financial, intermediation, real estate renting & business activities	Education & health	Public administration & other services	Total business sites (=100%) (thousands)
United Kingdom	6.5	7.6	8.8	28.0	4.3	27.5	7.3	10.1	2,545.9
North West	5.0	8.0	8.3	31.4	4.6	25.5	7.8	9.5	253.4
Blackburn with Darwen UA	1.7	13.0	6.6	36.0	4.0	19.6	9.0	10.0	4.6
Blackpool UA	0.5	6.5	7.7	45.1	3.4	19.2	8.2	9.5	4.9
Halton UA	1.4	10.0	8.2	30.1	6.6	24.2	9.4	10.2	3.5
Warrington UA	2.1	6.9	7.7	28.7	5.8	33.1	6.8	8.9	7.9
Cheshire County	8.8	6.3	7.0	27.7	4.1	30.4	6.2	9.6	31.7
Cumbria	19.2	5.6	8.8	28.8	4.4	17.2	8.0	8.0	25.5
Greater Manchester (Met County)	1.0	8.9	8.2	32.3	4.7	28.2	7.3	9.5	91.8
Lancashire County	7.6	8.7	9.2	31.2	4.6	22.3	7.5	8.8	44.9
Merseyside (Met County)	1.0	7.5	8.3	32.7	4.5	24.5	10.4	11.2	38.5
Former county of Cheshire (2)	7.0	6.7	7.2	28.1	4.6	30.4	6.6	9.5	43.1
Former county of Lancashire (3)	6.5	8.9	8.9	32.9	4.5	21.8	7.7	8.9	54.5

Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, Office for National Statistics.

(1) Based on Standard Industrial Classification 2003. Registered for VAT and/or PAYE, local unit basis, eg an individual factory or shop.

(2) The former county of Cheshire is the area covered by the current Cheshire county and the unitary authorities of Halton and Warrington created on 1 April 1998.

(3) The former county of Lancashire is the area covered by the current Lancashire county and the unitary authorities of Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool created on 1 April 1998.

# Yorkshire and the Humber

## Introduction

Yorkshire and the Humber covers an area of over 15,400 km<sup>2</sup>. North Yorkshire and the Humber are primarily rural, with a cluster of services and heavy industries around the Humber ports, while south and west Yorkshire are mainly urban. The population density of the region is 323 people per km<sup>2</sup>. Leeds is the largest city in the region, with a population of 717,000. Other significant cities include Sheffield, Bradford, York and Hull.

## The economy

In the past two decades the region has suffered from the decline of traditional industries with substantial job losses in coal mining, steel, engineering and textiles. This has been partly offset by growth in financial, legal and telephone-based services. However, manufacturing still accounts for over a fifth of employment.

Diversity is a strength, particularly in west Yorkshire, and Leeds is now England's second financial/business services centre. Tourism is worth around £2 billion annually, and estimated to support some 140,000 jobs.

Further information is available at: [www.rcu.gov.uk/GO/goyh/default.asp](http://www.rcu.gov.uk/GO/goyh/default.asp)

The economic output of Yorkshire and the Humber is just under £62 billion, 7.3 per cent of the total UK GVA. The sub-regions vary: the 'Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham' area had £9,270 GVA per head in 2001, while Leeds had £16,904.

Unemployment in the region is 4.7 per cent, compared to 4.6 per cent in England as a whole.

In 2004-05 the total income of higher education institutions in the region was £1,422 million per year.

## Qualification levels

The percentage of economically active adults in the region qualified to at least NVQ Level 4 in autumn 2004 was 26.2; whereas in England it was 30.4. The school leavers' qualifications table presented later in this section show the variation across the region; compare the relatively low levels of Barnsley and Hull with the high levels in North Yorkshire.

## Higher education provision

There are 11 higher education institutions in Yorkshire and the Humber: eight universities and three higher education colleges. The Northern School of Contemporary Dance did not return data for the 2004-05 academic year to the Higher Education Statistics Agency, and so is not one of the 11. Leeds College of Music joined the higher education sector on 1 August 2005, and is included in the 11. Leeds College of Music is included in the student data but not the financial data presented in this section. In addition 29 further education colleges (FECs) teach HE courses. The HE student population is 204,095 students, which equates to 155,580 student full-time equivalents (FTEs). Included in this total are 11,960 students registered with FECs. The higher education institutions range in size from the University of Leeds with 36,205 students, to Leeds College of Music with 540 students.

The largest concentration of higher education is in Leeds, with two universities, two higher education colleges and five FECs teaching HE courses. Yorkshire Universities was one of the first HE regional associations to be established in the UK.

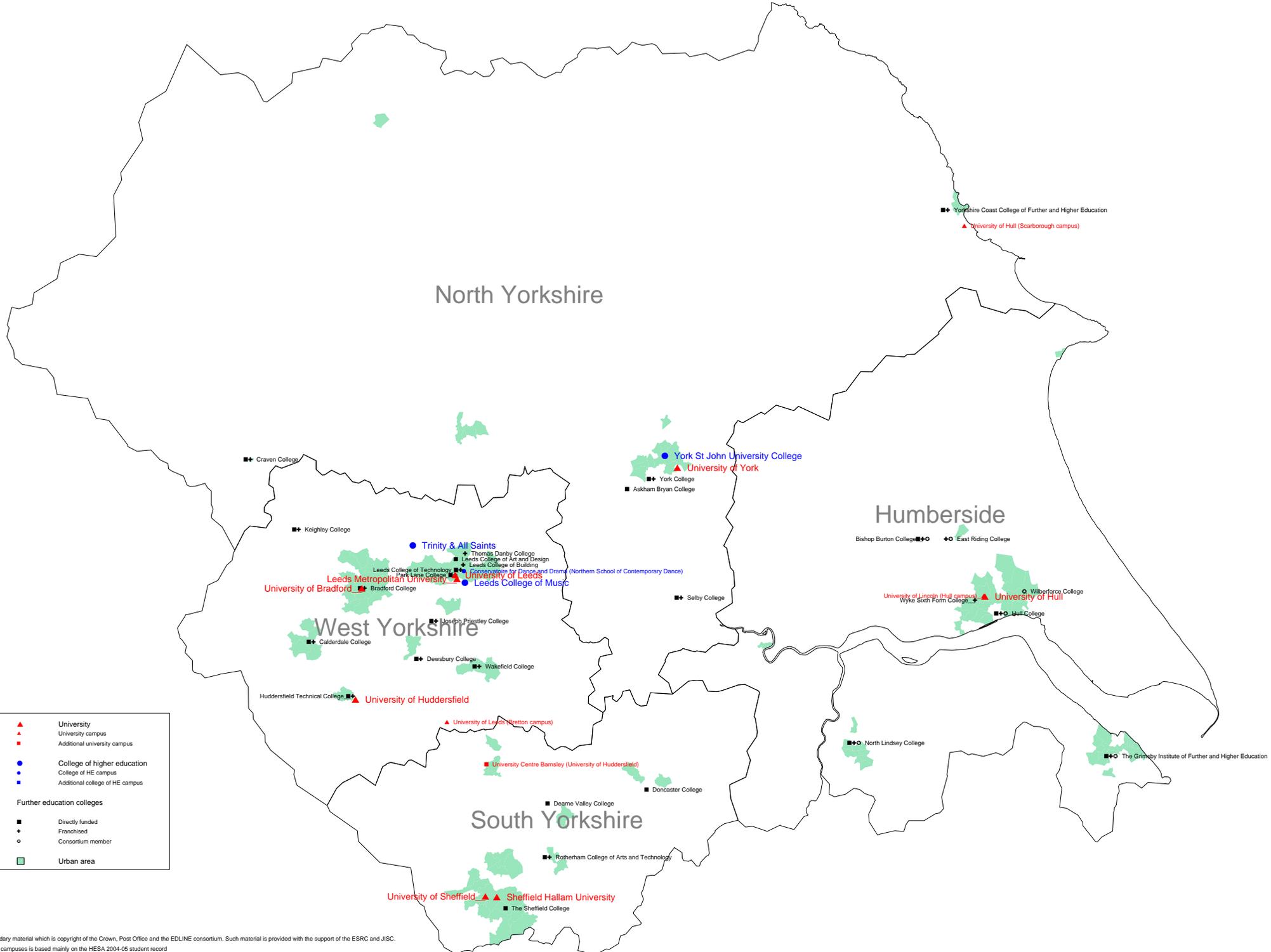
## Student profile

Yorkshire and the Humber has the highest net flow of young full-time first degree students into the region, and a high proportion of student FTEs registered at FECs. It also has a low proportion of part-time students.

## **HEFCE developments**

HEFCE has promoted and supported several developments in the Yorkshire and the Humber region. The region has one fully funded Lifelong Learning Network (LLN) – Higher York. There are also three LLNs under development: the Humber and South Yorkshire LLNs are nearing the end of the development phase and the West Yorkshire LLN is in the early stages of development.

We have funded the University of Huddersfield through our Strategic Development Fund to develop centres of higher education in Oldham and Barnsley colleges. This is part of Huddersfield's 'Towns like Us' initiative, which aims to deliver programmes of the University of Huddersfield locally in towns, usually on the edges of large conurbations, which do not have a university but do have a low HE participation rate and a high potential for HE growth. We have also provided funding to the University of York to support expansion via the proposed Heslington East campus.



We used boundary material which is copyright of the Crown, Post Office and the EDLINE consortium. Such material is provided with the support of the ESRC and JISC. Information on campuses is based mainly on the HESA 2004-05 student record

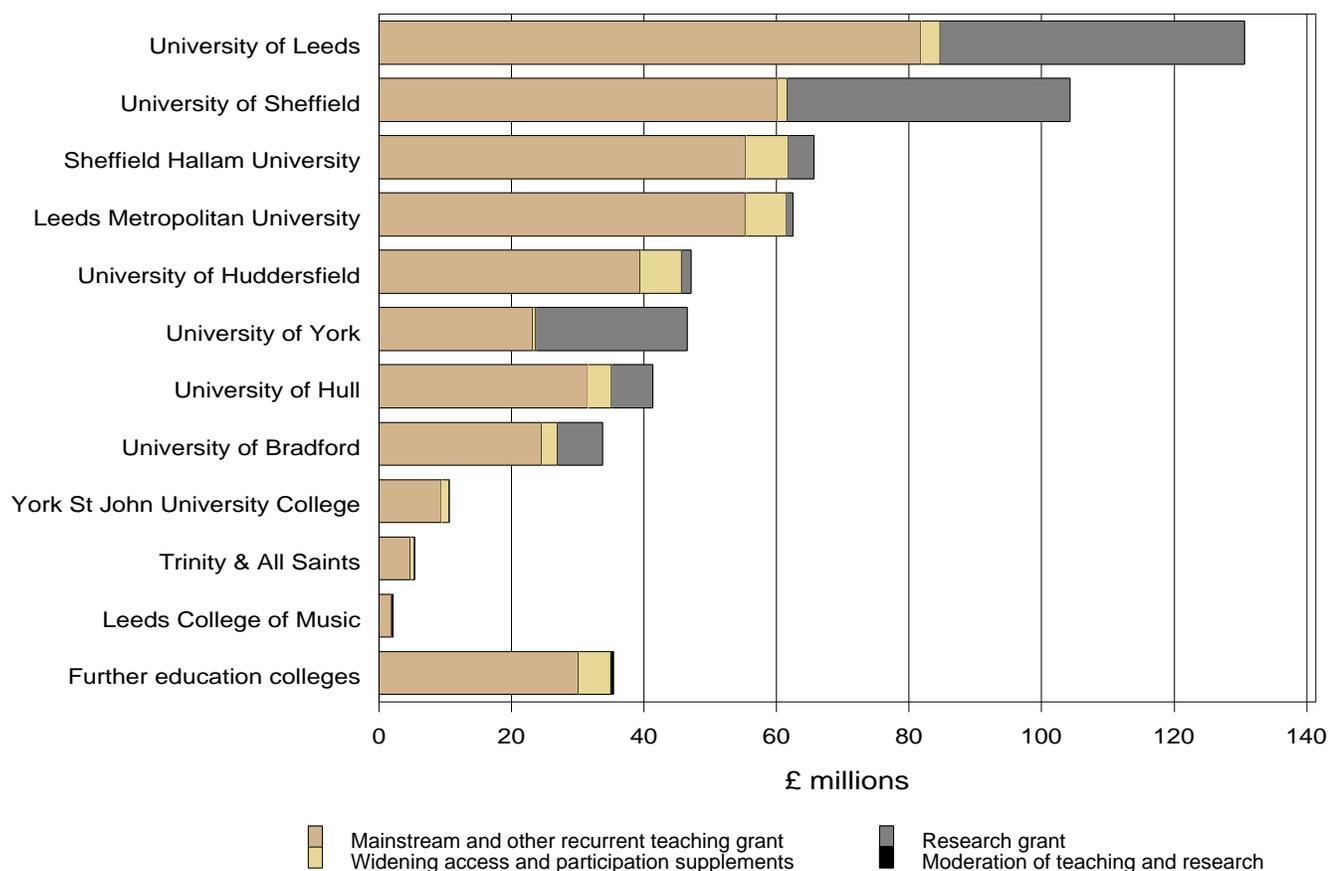
# HEFCE funding and related student numbers at Yorkshire and the Humber institutions

Number of students completing the year	2004-05		2005-06	
	All students		All students	
	2004-05	2005-06	2005-06 HEFCE funded	2005-06 Other funding status
Universities	158,523	157,708	118,161	39,547
Other HE institutions	7,617	7,892	5,377	2,515
Further education colleges	11,600	11,056	9,853	1,203
<b>Total</b>	<b>177,740</b>	<b>176,656</b>	<b>133,391</b>	<b>43,265</b>

FTEs of students completing the year	2004-05		2005-06	
	All students		All students	
	2004-05	2005-06	2005-06 HEFCE funded	2005-06 Other funding status
Universities	130,987	130,610	98,303	32,307
Other HE institutions	6,672	6,780	4,643	2,137
Further education colleges	9,489	9,031	8,032	999
<b>Total</b>	<b>147,147</b>	<b>146,421</b>	<b>110,979</b>	<b>35,443</b>

Leeds College of Music became a HE institution on 1 August 2005

## HEFCE recurrent grants for 2006-07



## HEFCE-recognised funding consortia 2005-06.

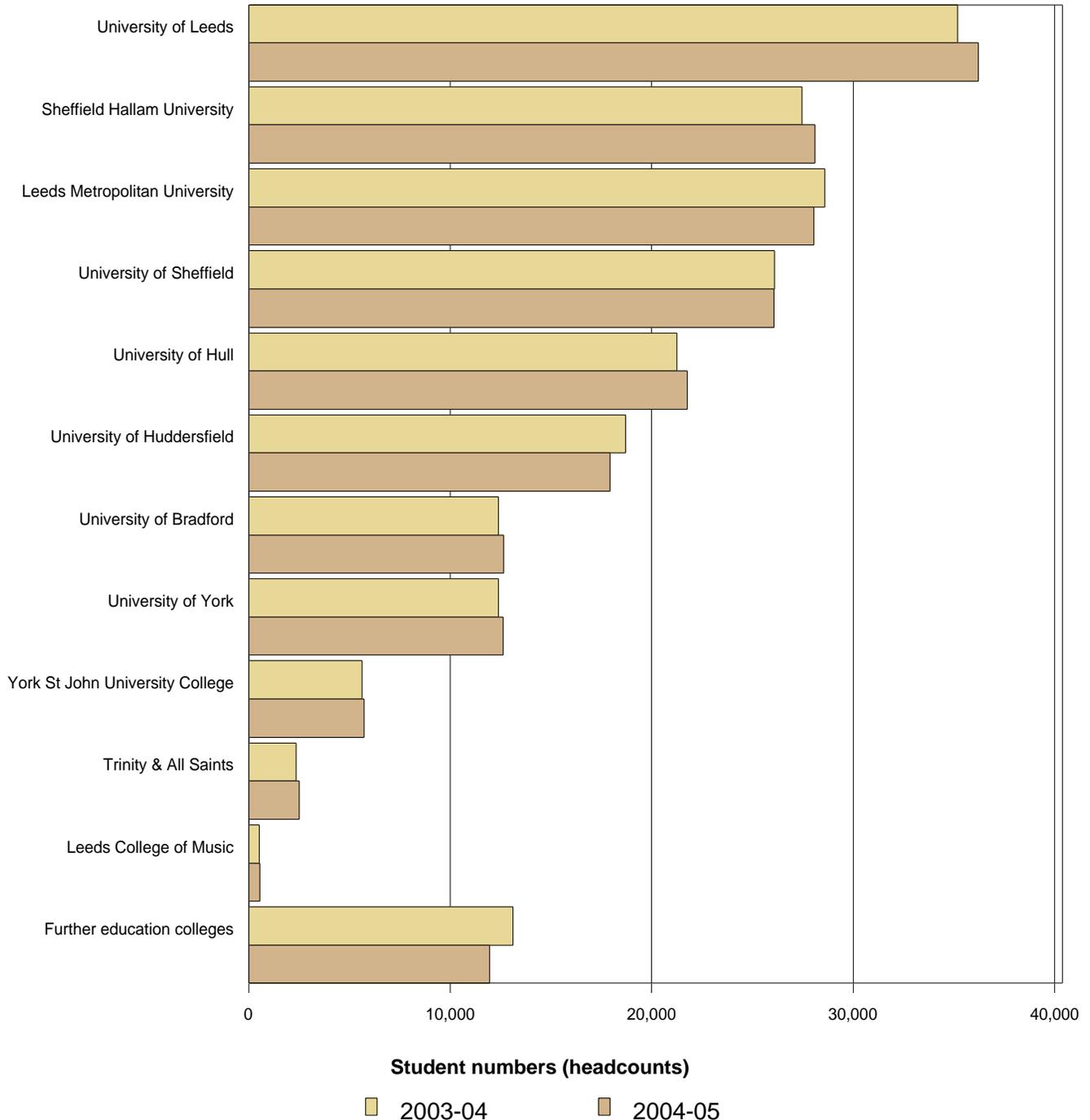
Lead institution	Consortia member	Student numbers	Estimated FTEs
Hull College	East Riding College	123	90
	The Grimsby Institute	9	7
	Wilberforce College	2	1

# HE students registered at Yorkshire and the Humber institutions 2003-04 and 2004-05

Student numbers are based on HESA and ILR data

<b>Headcounts: 2003-04</b>		<b>2004-05</b>	<b>FTEs: 2003-04</b>		<b>2004-05</b>
In HE institutions:	190,534	192,133	In HE institutions:	145,422	147,234
In FE colleges:	13,120	11,960	In FE colleges:	11,982	8,346
<b>Total:</b>	<b>203,654</b>	<b>204,093</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>157,404</b>	<b>155,580</b>

## Higher education student numbers by institution 2003-04 and 2004-05



# Learning in Yorkshire and the Humber 2004-05

## HE students registered and taught in Yorkshire and the Humber

## Open University students domiciled in Yorkshire and the Humber

Type	Headcounts	FTEs	Headcounts	FTEs
HEI	183,253	141,747	9,460	3,482
Franchised	3,591	1,600		
FEC	12,500	8,881		

## Registered in Yorkshire and the Humber but learning outside Yorkshire and the Humber

### Method of learning (FTEs)



## Registered outside Yorkshire and the Humber but learning in Yorkshire and the Humber

### Method of learning (FTEs)

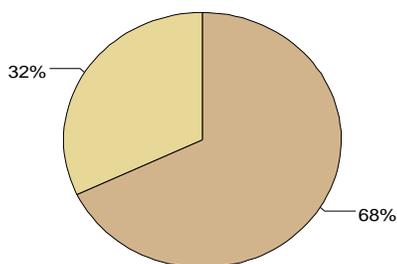


\* Institutions with fewer than 20 FTEs have been excluded.

# HE students registered at HEIs 2004-05: characteristics

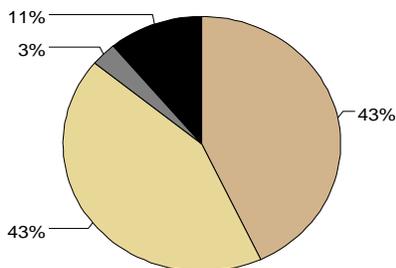
## Headcounts

Students by mode



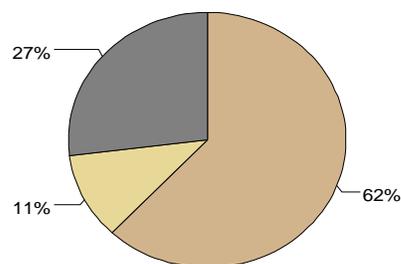
■ Full-time & sandwich  
■ Part-time

Students by domicile



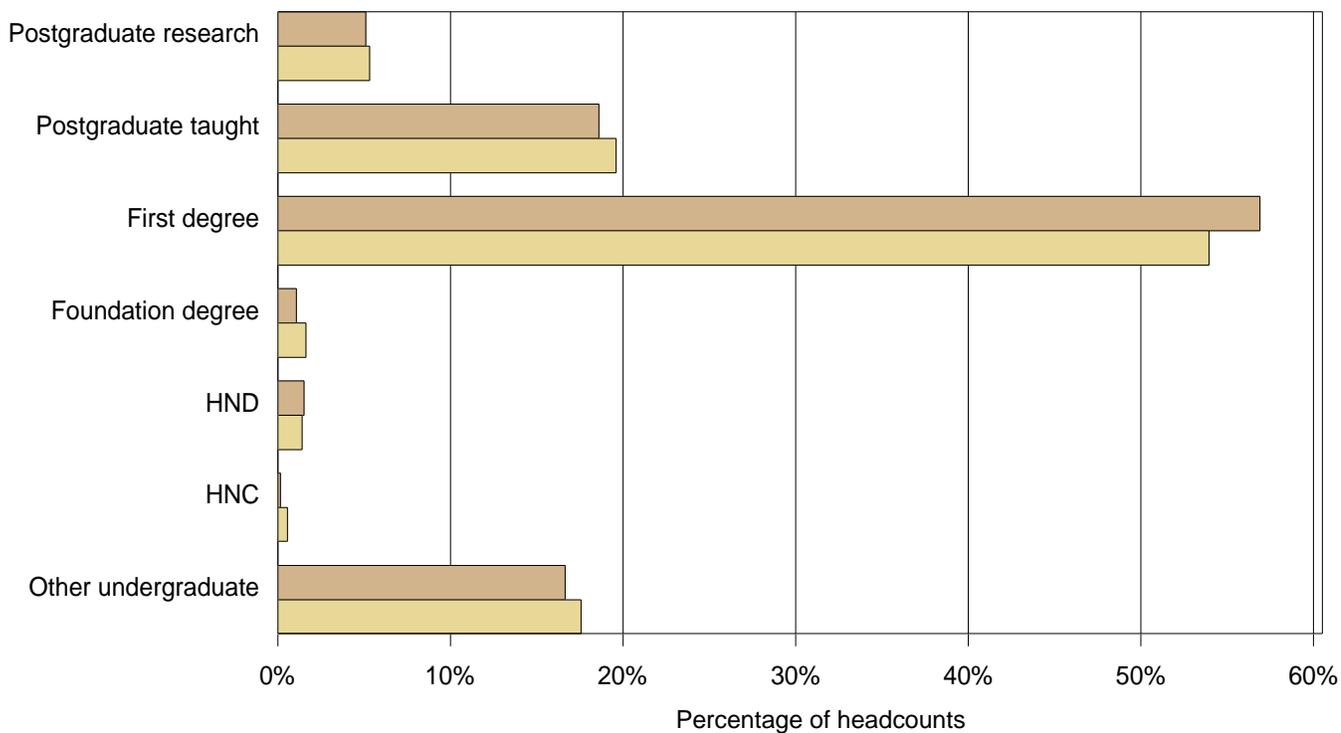
■ From the region  
■ Other UK  
■ Other EU  
■ Rest of the world

Undergraduates by age on entry



■ Young  
■ 21-24  
■ Mature

## Students by level



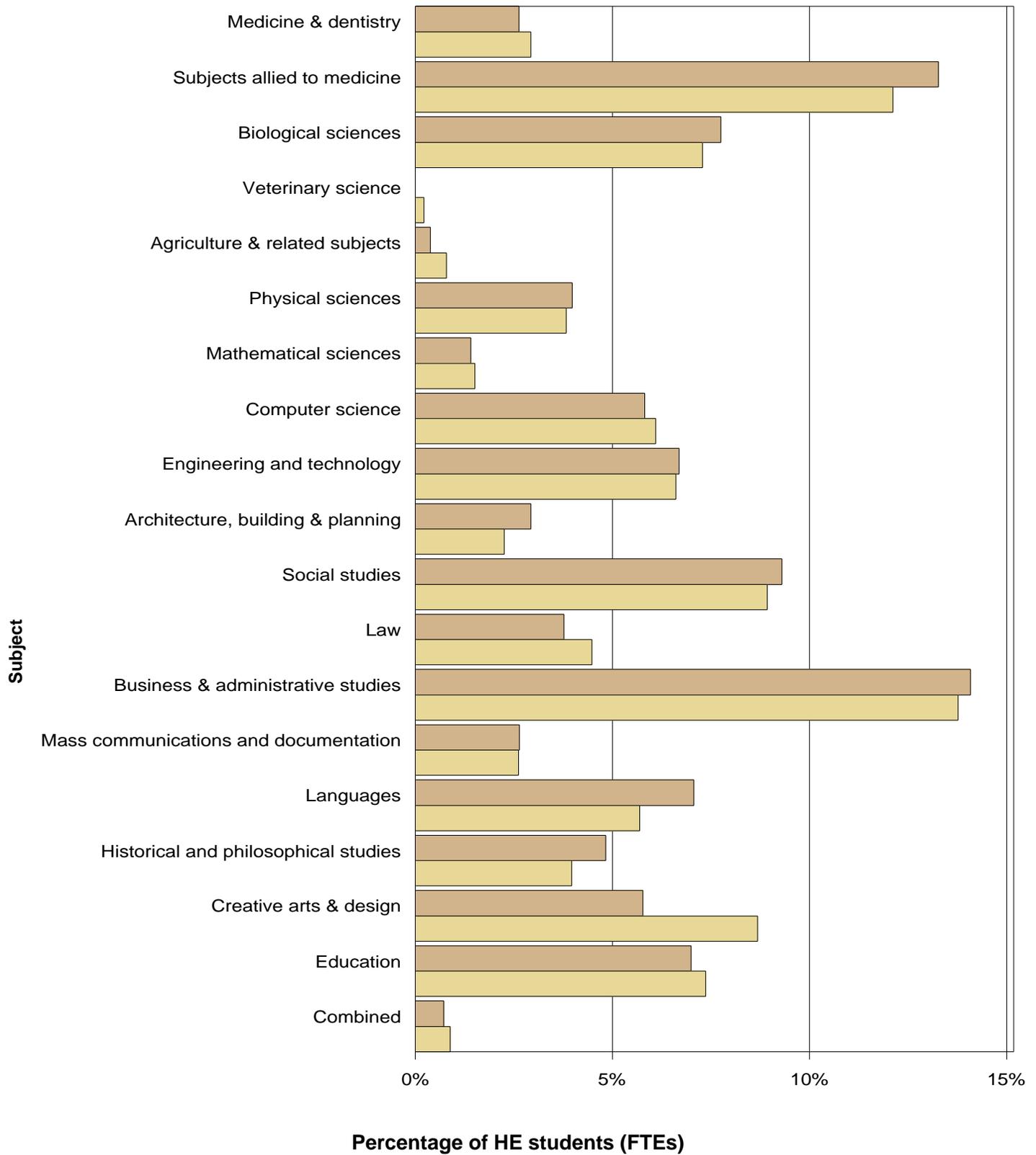
■ Yorkshire and the Humber    ■ England

## FTEs

Rest of the world (% of FTEs):	9.9	Part-time (% of FTEs):	13.9
Young (% of UG FTEs):	72.7	PG (% of FTEs):	16.7
Mature (% of UG FTEs):	16.8	Male (% of FTEs):	45.6
Franchised (% of FTEs):	1.9		

# HE students registered at HEIs: subject

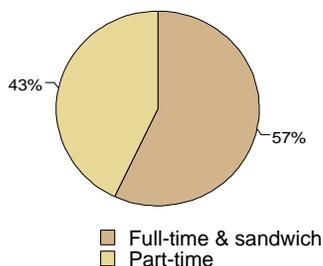
2004-05 (Open University excluded)



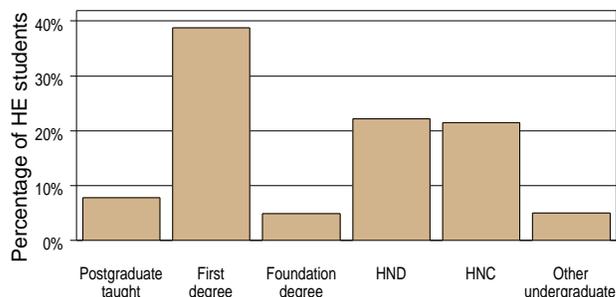
# HE students at FE colleges

## Characteristics of students registered at FECs 2004-05

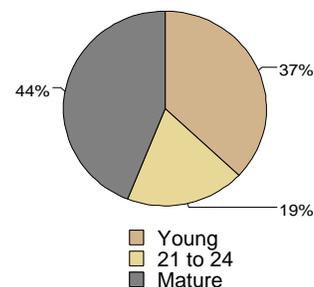
Headcounts by mode



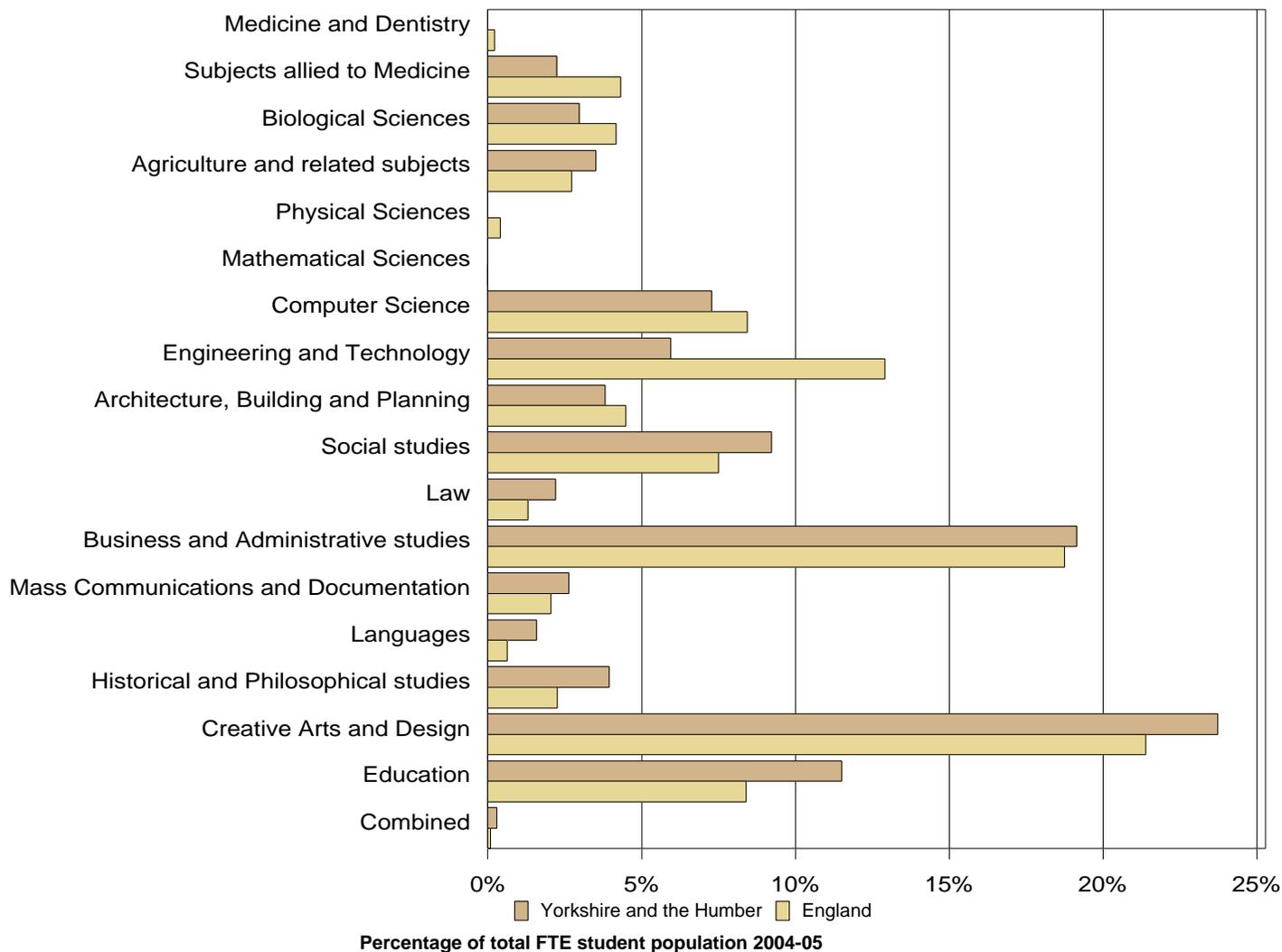
Headcounts by qualification aim



Headcounts by age on entry



### Subject breakdown



### Major FEC providers of HE 2004-05

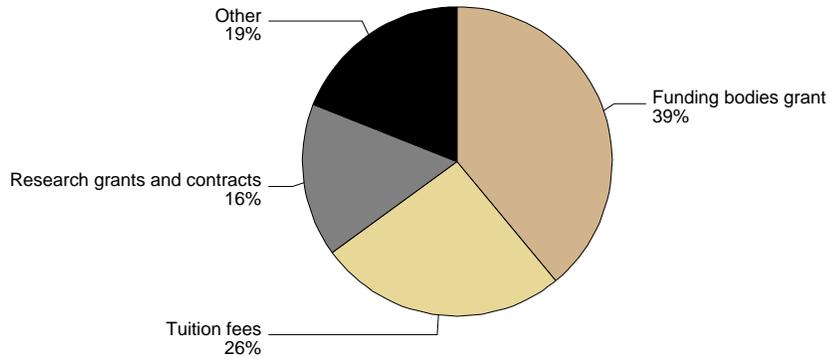
College name	FEC registered FTEs	HEI registered FTEs	Total FTEs
Bradford College	2,036	230	2,265
Doncaster College	970	0	970
The Grimsby Institute	719	76	795
Leeds College of Art and Design	777	0	777
Hull College	397	126	523
Park Lane College	269	200	468
Dewsbury College	234	203	437
Barnsley College	423	13	436
The Sheffield College	396	0	396
York College	323	57	380

Students registered at an HEI, and taught by an FEC in the region (2004-05): Headcounts: 3,346 FTEs: 1,576

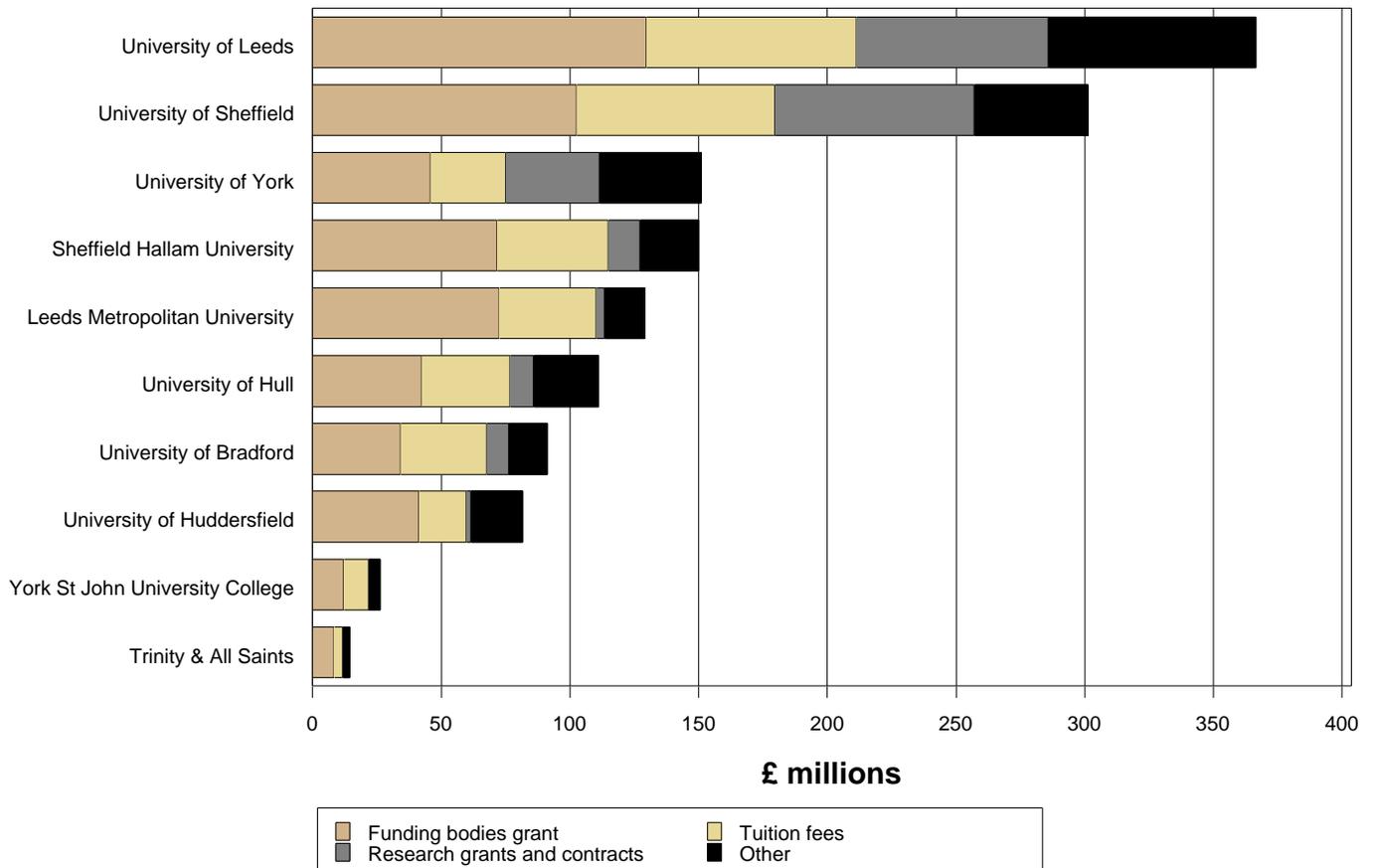
# Income to HE institutions 2004-05

Total income to all HEIs: £1,422 million

## Income to all HEIs by source



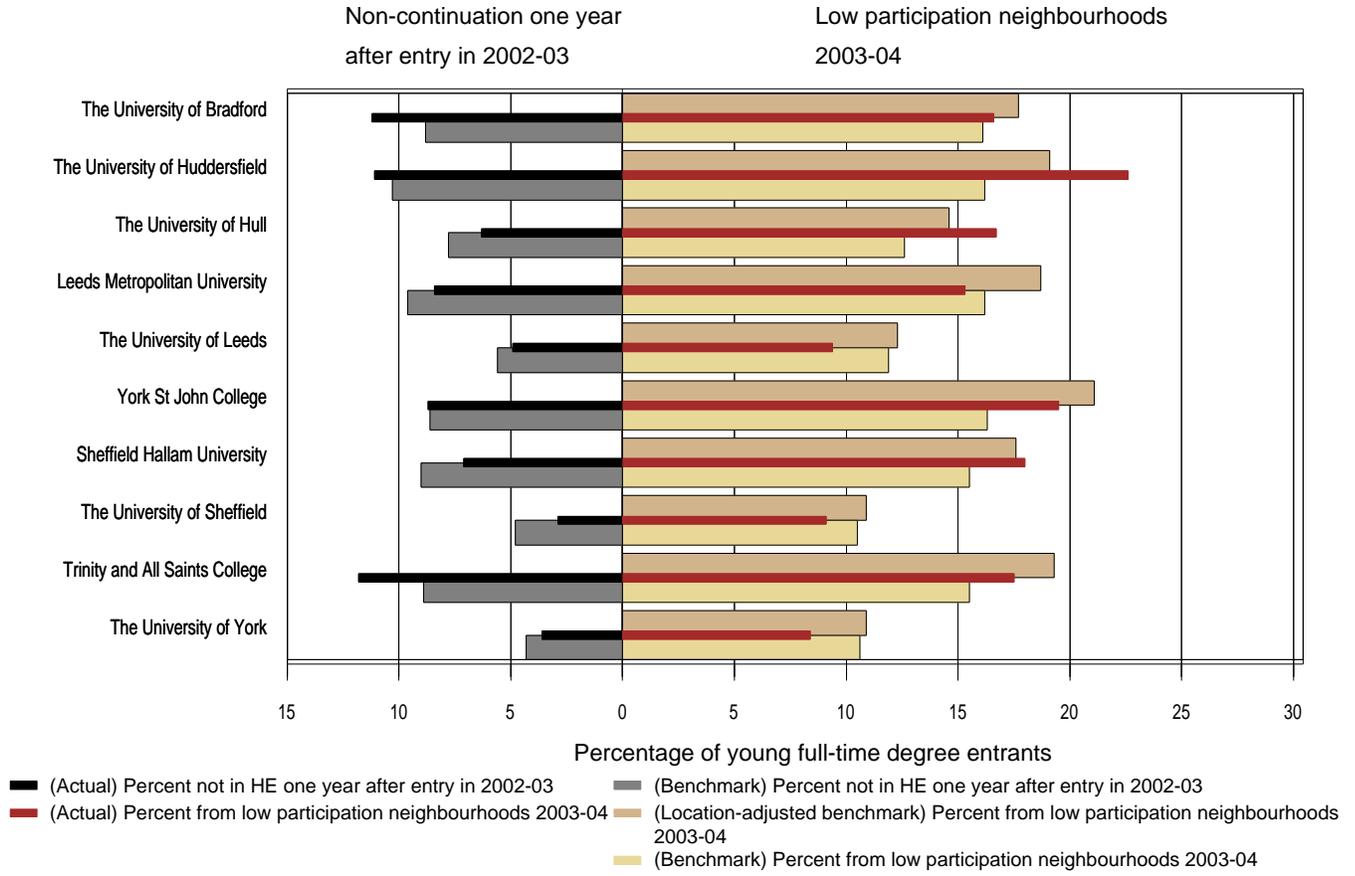
## Income to individual HEIs by source



# Performance of HEIs in Yorkshire and the Humber

Performance indicators for participation and non-continuation

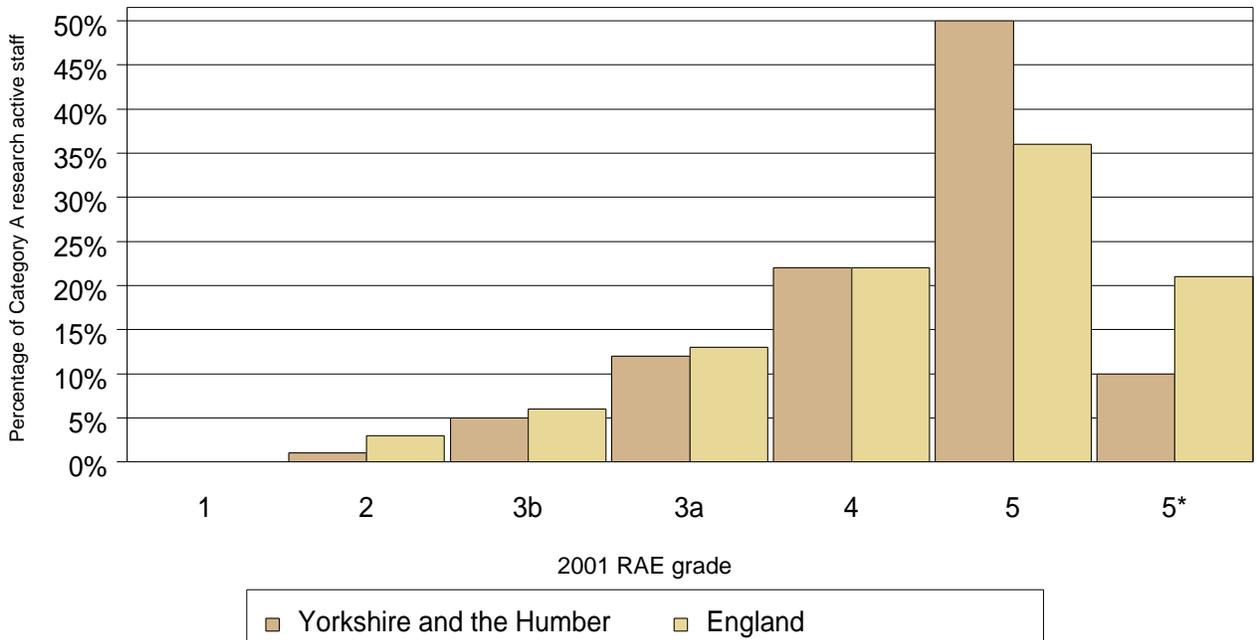
## Young full-time degree entrants to HEIs in Yorkshire and the Humber



These data are taken from 'Performance indicators in higher education in the UK' (HESA). Institution names used in that publication have been kept.

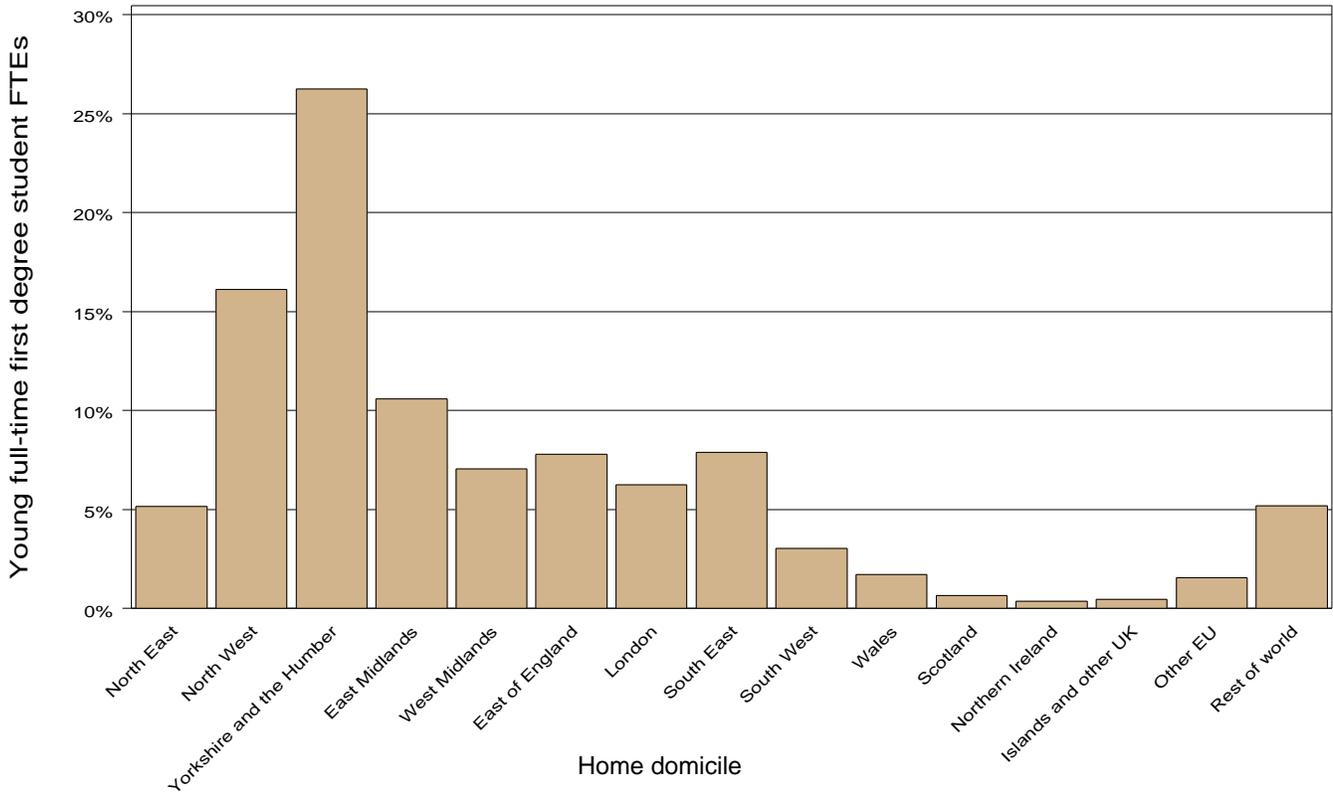
## Research Assessment Exercise performance

### Research active academic staff by RAE grade

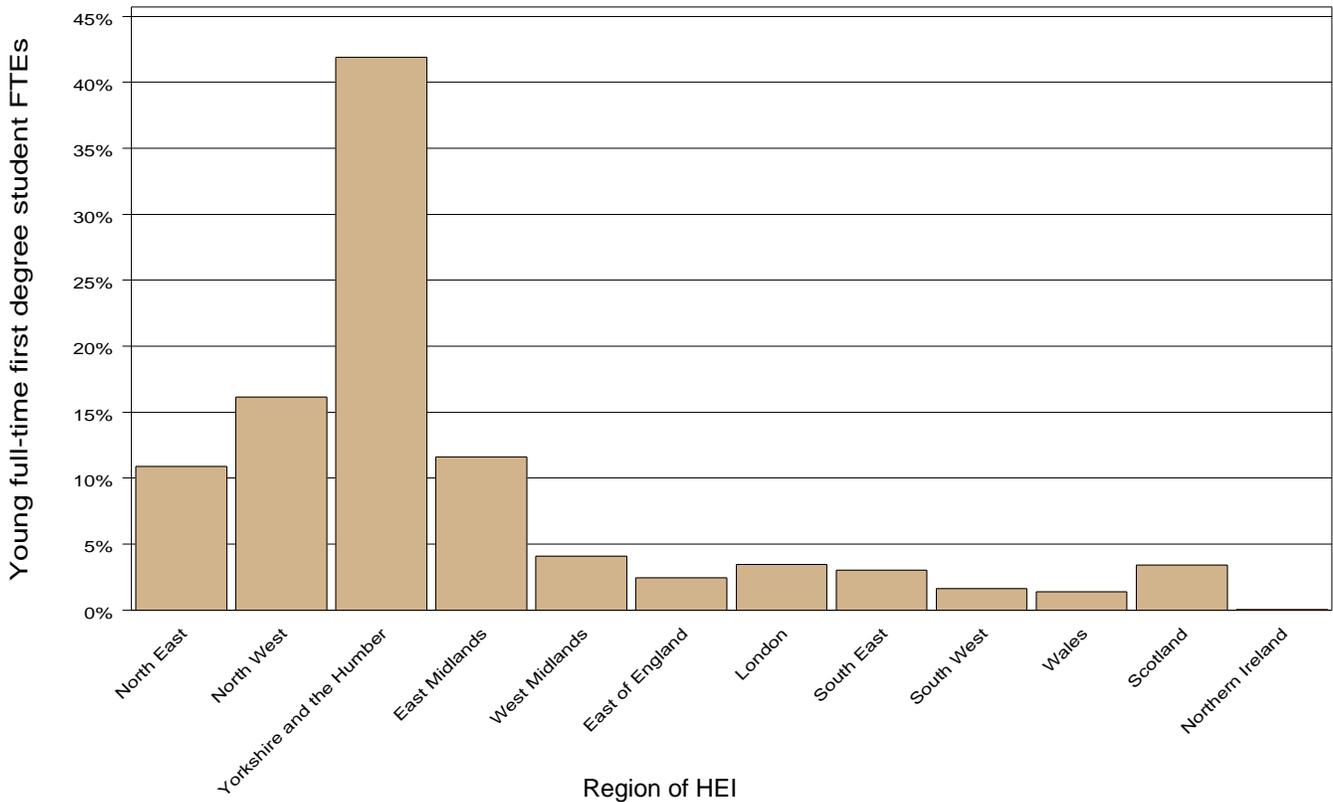


# Flows of young full-time first degree students between regions

Where do young students at Yorkshire and the Humber HEIs in 2004-05 come from?



Where do young students from Yorkshire and the Humber study, 2004-05?

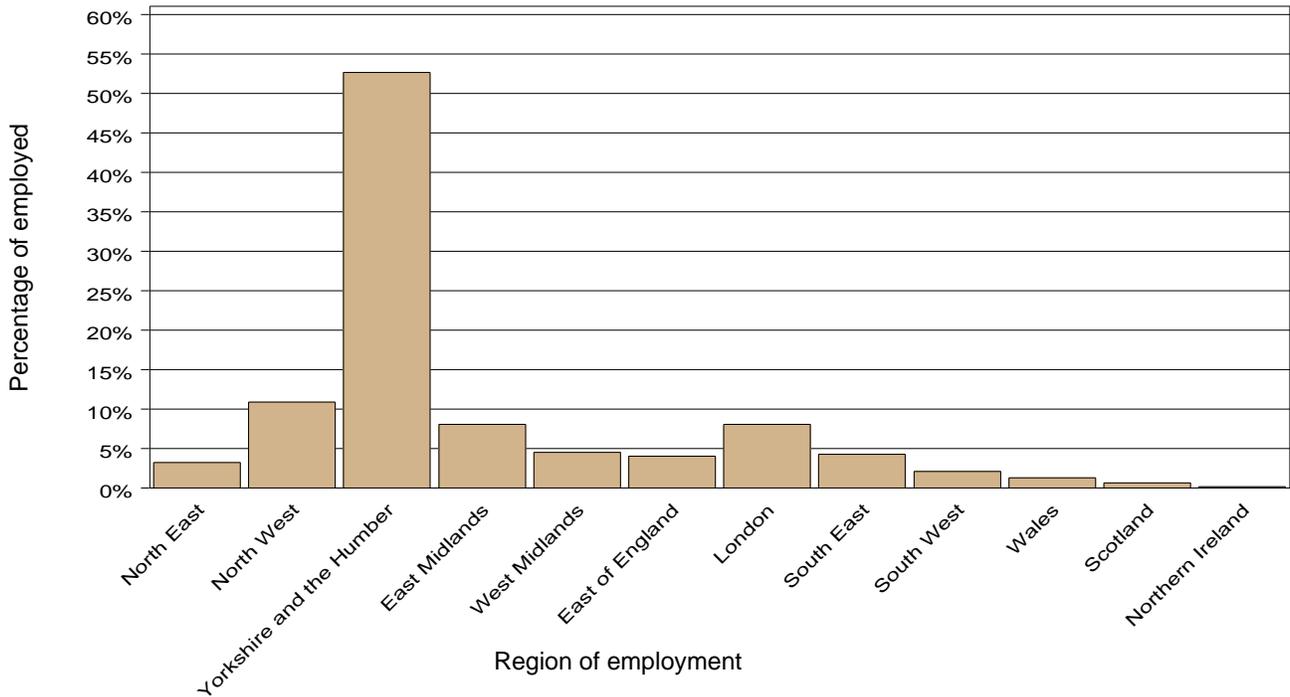


# Employment destinations of first degree graduates

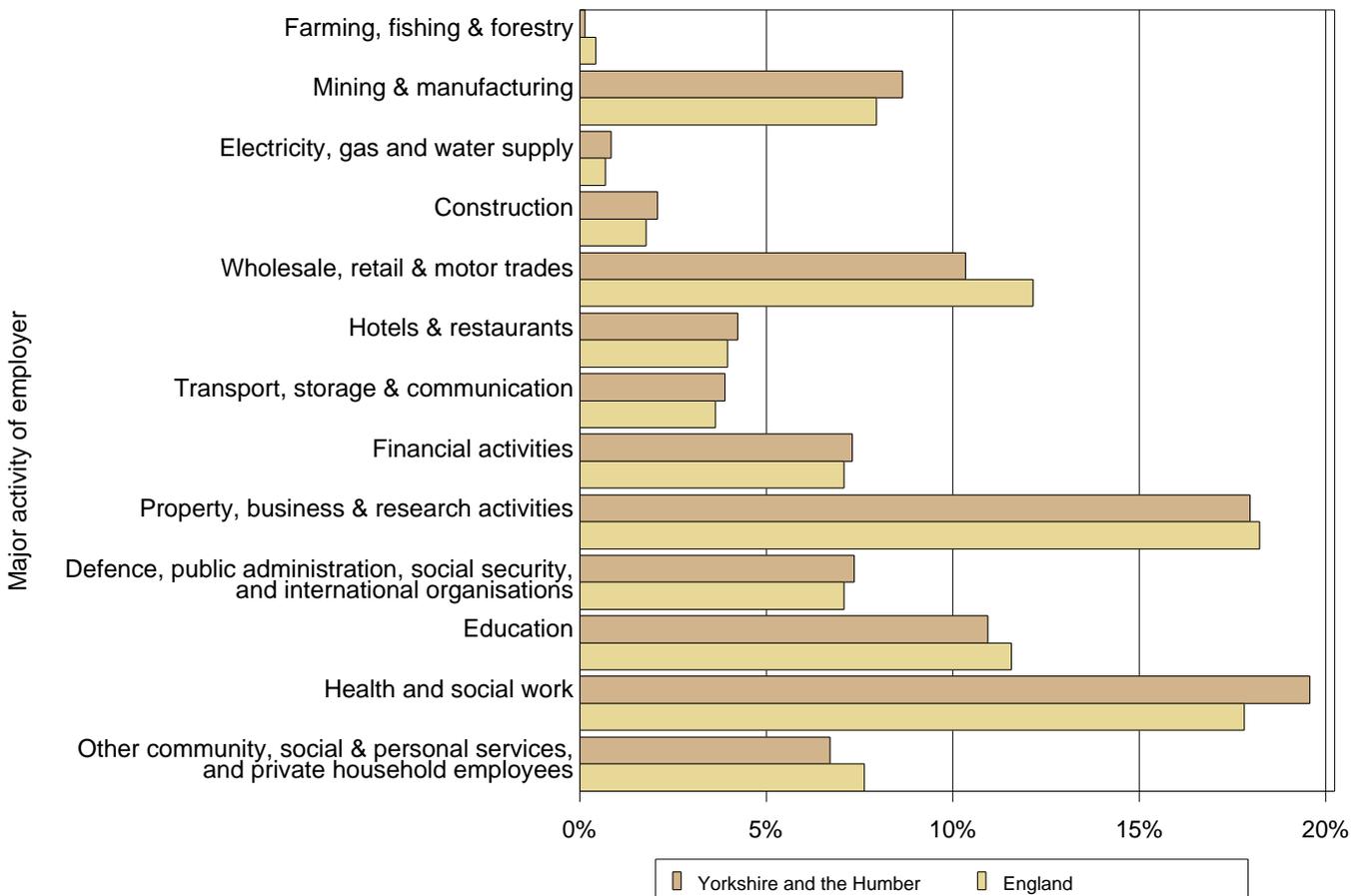
## First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2004:

Work: 65% Further study: 15% Work and study: 8% Unemployed: 5% Other: 6%

Where do graduates from Yorkshire and the Humber HEIs find employment?



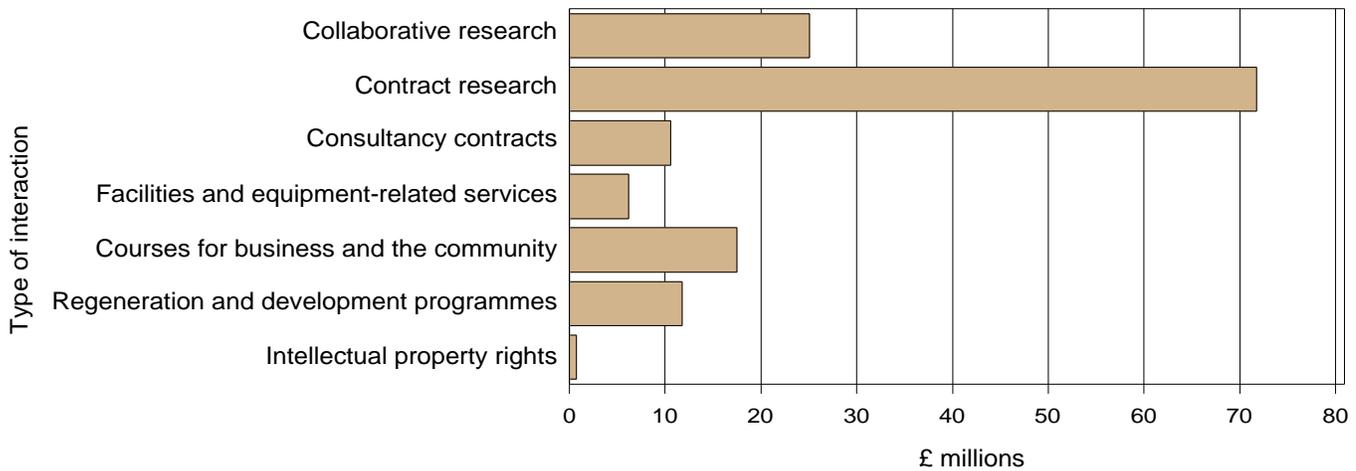
Employed graduates of Yorkshire and the Humber HEIs: destination by type of industry



Percentage of employed first degree graduates returned in the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey

# Higher education-business and community interaction survey 2003-04

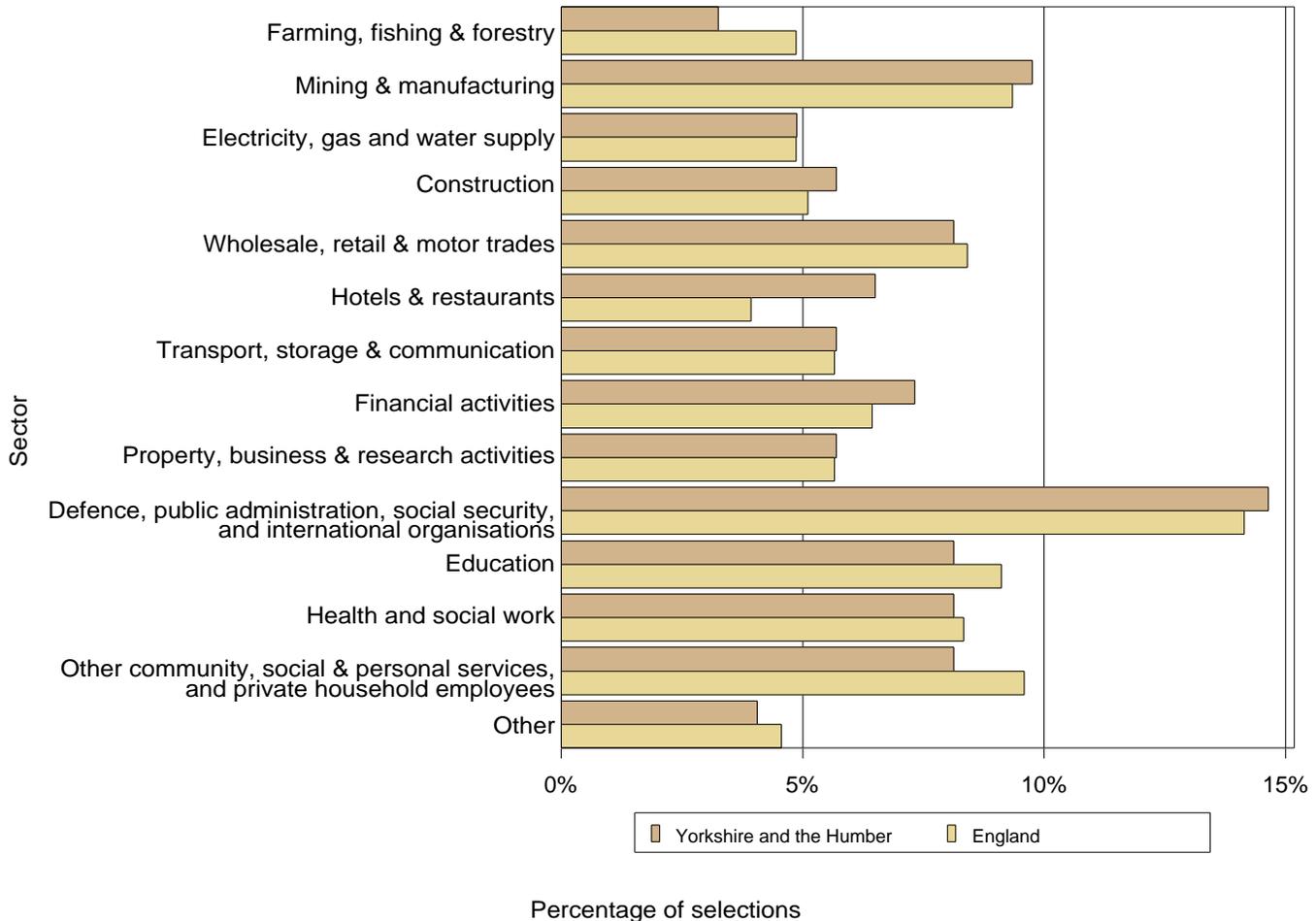
## Income from HE-business interactions



## Type and number of interactions

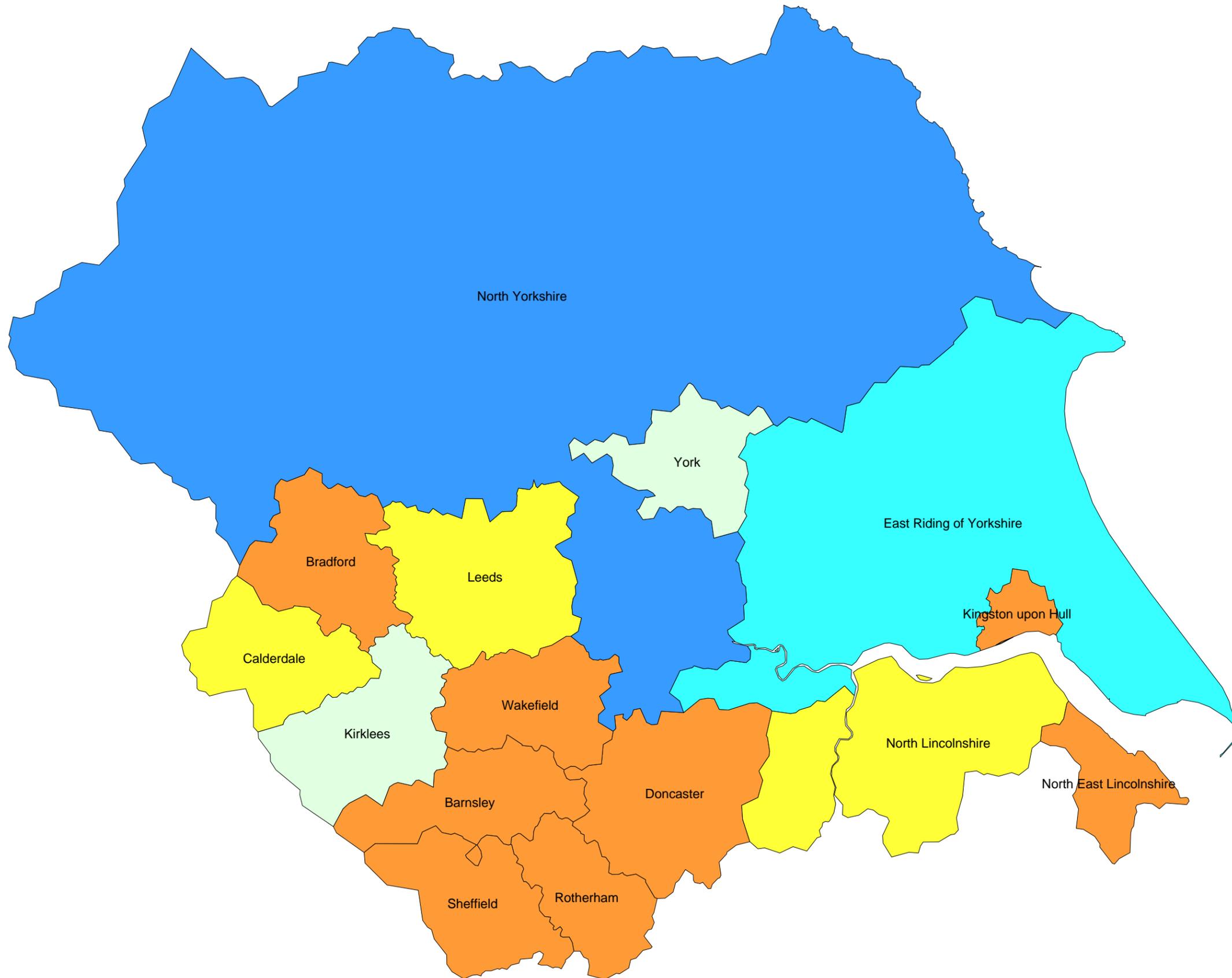
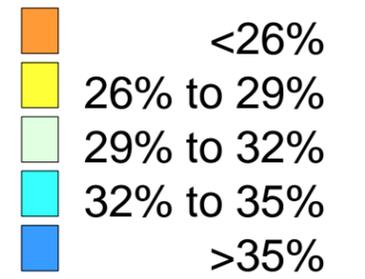
Contract research	2,909	Non-software licences granted	36
Consultancy contracts	1,675	Software licences granted	24
Facilities and equipment-related services	2,119	Spin-offs still active and survived 3 years	65
New patents granted in year	14	Estimated turnover from active spin-offs	£11 million

## Sectors Yorkshire and the Humber HEIs set out to work with



# Young participation by LEA: Yorkshire and the Humber

Young participation



# Qualification levels

## Population of working age<sup>1</sup> : by highest qualification<sup>2</sup> , percentages spring 2003

	United Kingdom	Yorkshire and the Humber
At least degree or equivalent	16.3	13.4
Other HE qualifications (3)	8.5	7.7
GCE A level or equivalent (4)	24.1	25.6
GCSE grades A*-C or equivalent	21.7	22.1
Other qualifications	13.7	14.4
No qualifications	15.0	16.2

## Percentage of economically active adults qualified to at least NVQ4<sup>1</sup> autumn 2004

Geographical name	percentage
United Kingdom	30.8
England	30.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	26.2

Source: DTI regional competitiveness indices, Table 9bi.

(1) Degree or higher level vocational qualification.

Source: Department for Education and Skills; from the Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics.

(1) Males aged 16 to 64 and females aged 16 to 59.

(2) For information on equivalent level qualifications, see Notes and Definitions in Regional Trends 38 table 4.14.

(3) Higher education qualification below degree level.

(4) Includes recognised trade apprenticeship.

## School leavers' qualifications

Geographical name Region and local education authority (1)	Students participating in post-compulsory education (2) percentages 2000-01	Percentage of pupils in last year of compulsory schooling 2001-02 (3)(4) with:		Average GCE/VCE A/AS level points score (4)(5) 2001-02
		No graded results	5 or more GCSEs A*-C or equivalent	
England	77	5.1	49.5	240.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	76	6.1	44.2	245.6
Barnsley	60	7.0	35.4	197.9
Bradford	88	7.2	37.3	212.0
Calderdale	77	4.5	50.5	227.4
Doncaster	77	7.0	39.6	244.0
East Riding of Yorkshire	80	5.3	49.7	252.1
Kingston upon Hull, City of	62	9.9	28.9	218.3
Kirklees	75	3.7	47.5	282.6
Leeds	76	7.9	42.4	225.4
North East Lincolnshire	71	5.5	37.8	239.9
North Lincolnshire	80	2.9	42.6	272.4
North Yorkshire	87	3.7	60.2	283.1
Rotherham	76	6.3	41.6	237.9
Sheffield	67	8.7	41.4	233.3
Wakefield	72	4.1	45.6	242.2
York	78	4.1	56.4	283.1

(1) Local Education Authorities as at 1 April 1998.

(2) Pupils and students aged 16 in education as a percentage of the 16 year old population (ages measured at the beginning of the academic year).

(3) Pupils in their last year of compulsory schooling as a percentage of the school population of the same age.

(4) Figures relate to maintained schools only.

(5) The points scores for 2001/02 throughout England reflect the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) tariff, and data are not directly comparable with earlier years or with Wales. See Regional Trends 38 Table 14.4 for derivation of points scores.

# Population and the economy

## Area and population by local authority 2002

Geographical name Region, local authority (1)	Area sq km	People per sq km	Total (2) population (thousands)	Population change percent 1982-2002	Percentage of population aged:		
					0 to 15	16 to pensionable age (3)	over pensionable age (3)
England	130,281	380	49,559	5.9	19.9	61.8	18.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	15,408	323	4,983	1.5	20.2	61.1	18.7
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	2,408	132	318	16.6	18.6	59.7	21.7
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	71	3,379	241	-11.4	21.2	61.3	17.6
North East Lincolnshire UA	192	824	158	-2.0	21.7	58.9	19.4
North Lincolnshire UA	846	182	154	2.1	20.0	60.2	19.8
York UA	272	670	182	9.7	17.1	63.4	19.5
North Yorkshire	8,038	71	573	12.2	19.1	59.7	21.3
South Yorkshire (Met County)	1,552	817	1,267	-3.4	19.8	61.3	18.8
West Yorkshire (Met County)	2,029	1,030	2,089	1.4	21.0	61.6	17.4

(1) Local government structure as at 1 April 1998.

(2) Mid-2002 Population Estimates for England and Manchester include provisional results from the Manchester Matching Exercise, published in November 2003.

(3) Pension age is 65 for men and 60 for women.

## Gross Value Added 2001<sup>1,2</sup> and employment rates 2001-02<sup>6</sup>

Geographical name NUTS levels 1 and 3	GVA per head (£)	Geographical name Region, local authority (3)	Total in employment (4)(5) (thousands)	Employment rate (5) (percentages)	Unemployment rate (5)(7) (percentages)
England	14,781	England	23,921	75.0	4.8
Yorkshire and the Humber	12,459	Yorkshire and the Humber	2,347	73.8	5.1
Kingston upon Hull, City of	13,143	East Riding of Yorkshire UA	158	77.9	4.2
East Riding of Yorkshire	9,549	Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	99	65.2	9.2
North and North East Lincolnshire	13,413	North East Lincolnshire UA	65	70.6	9.2
York	16,833	North Lincolnshire UA	70	74.0	5.1
North Yorkshire CC	11,822	York UA	91	79.8	3.9
Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham	9,270	North Yorkshire	286	80.3	2.7
Sheffield	12,634	South Yorkshire (Met County)	582	71.0	5.5
Bradford	11,895	West Yorkshire (Met County)	995	73.9	5.0
Leeds	16,904				
Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield	11,815				

(1) Estimates for GVA data are provisional.

(2) Components may not sum to totals due to rounding.

(3) Local government structure as at 1 April 1998. Where sample sizes are too small to provide reliable estimates, no values are given.

(4) Includes those on government-supported employment and training schemes and unpaid family workers.

(5) Employment totals and unemployment rates are for people aged 16 and over, while employment rates are for those of working age only (males:16-64, females:16 to 59).

(6) Data are from the Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey March 2001 to February 2002. These data have not been adjusted to the 2001 Census population estimates.

(7) As a percentage of the economically active.

## Classification of business sites<sup>1</sup>: by sub-region, March 2003

Percentages and thousands

Geographical name Region, local authority	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining & quarrying, energy, water supply, manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels & catering, repairs	Transport & communication	Financial, intermediation, real estate renting & business activities	Education & health	Public administration & other services	Total business sites (=100%) (thousands)
United Kingdom	6.5	7.6	8.8	28.0	4.3	27.5	7.3	10.1	2,545.9
Yorkshire and the Humber	6.7	8.8	8.8	31.2	4.9	22.2	7.7	9.6	188.5
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	16.4	7.6	9.8	26.4	6.0	19.4	6.3	8.0	13.7
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	0.5	11.4	7.3	35.4	5.4	19.4	10.0	10.6	8.1
North East Lincolnshire UA	2.5	8.1	10.6	36.2	6.4	19.8	7.5	8.9	5.4
North Lincolnshire UA	9.4	8.6	11.7	28.9	7.5	18.9	6.8	8.3	6.3
York UA	4.3	5.4	8.4	32.9	3.8	25.4	9.0	10.7	7.3
North Yorkshire County	19.9	6.0	8.0	27.8	3.9	19.7	6.1	8.7	33.0
South Yorkshire (Met County)	2.7	9.7	9.7	32.7	5.2	22.1	8.2	9.8	39.1
West Yorkshire (Met County)	2.1	10.0	8.4	32.1	4.7	24.4	8.0	10.2	75.8
The Humber (2)	9.0	8.8	9.7	30.6	6.2	19.4	7.5	8.8	33.4
Former county of North Yorkshire (3)	17.1	5.9	8.1	28.7	3.8	20.7	6.6	9.1	40.3

Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, Office for National Statistics.

(1) Based on Standard Industrial Classification 2003. Registered for VAT and/or PAYE, local unit basis, eg an individual factory or shop.

(2) The area described as The Humber refers to the area previously covered by the administrative county of Humberside which was replaced by unitary authorities on 1 April 1996.

(3) The former county of North Yorkshire is the area covered by the current North Yorkshire county and York UA created on 1 April 1996.

# East Midlands

## Introduction

The East Midlands has an area of over 15,600 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of around 4.2 million. It has the second lowest population density of any English region at 270 people per km<sup>2</sup>. The region is largely rural, with major population centres around Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Northampton and Nottingham. The unitary authorities of Nottingham and Leicester each have populations of over 250,000.

## The economy

The region's economy is diverse. It is characterised by declining manufacturing industries in the former coalfield areas of the north of the region; heavy dependence on agriculture and food processing in Lincolnshire and other rural areas; and core employment centres, with a diverse and growing service sector, in the main towns and cities – including Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Loughborough and Northampton. Further information is available at: [www.rcu.gov.uk/GO/goem/default.asp](http://www.rcu.gov.uk/GO/goem/default.asp).

In 2001 the economic output of the East Midlands was around £55 billion, 6.5 per cent of the total UK gross value added (GVA). In 2001 the GVA per head was as low as £9,602 in East Derbyshire and as high as £20,782 in Nottingham.

In autumn 2004 unemployment, at 4.2 per cent, was lower than the English average.

The total income of higher education institutions in 2004-05 in the region was £1,089 million per year.

## Qualification levels

In the East Midlands 28 per cent of economically active adults were qualified to at least NVQ Level 4 (a higher education level qualification) in autumn 2004, compared with 30.4 per cent in England. Overall, the 2001-02 school leavers' qualifications were fairly average. However they were low in Nottingham, with 11.2 per cent of pupils in the last year of compulsory schooling getting no graded results; the equivalent figure for England was 5.1 per cent.

## Higher education provision

There are nine higher education institutions based in the East Midlands – eight universities and one higher education college. There are also 22 further education colleges (FECs) with students taking higher education courses. In total, there are 157,420 students studying on higher education courses, this equates to 125,640 full-time equivalents. Included in these figures are the 4,055 students registered at FE colleges. The higher education institutions range in size from the University of Nottingham with 32,620 students, to Bishop Grosseteste College, Lincoln with 1,500 students.

The greatest concentration of higher education is in Nottingham and Leicester, with two universities each. All five sub-regions include at least one university.

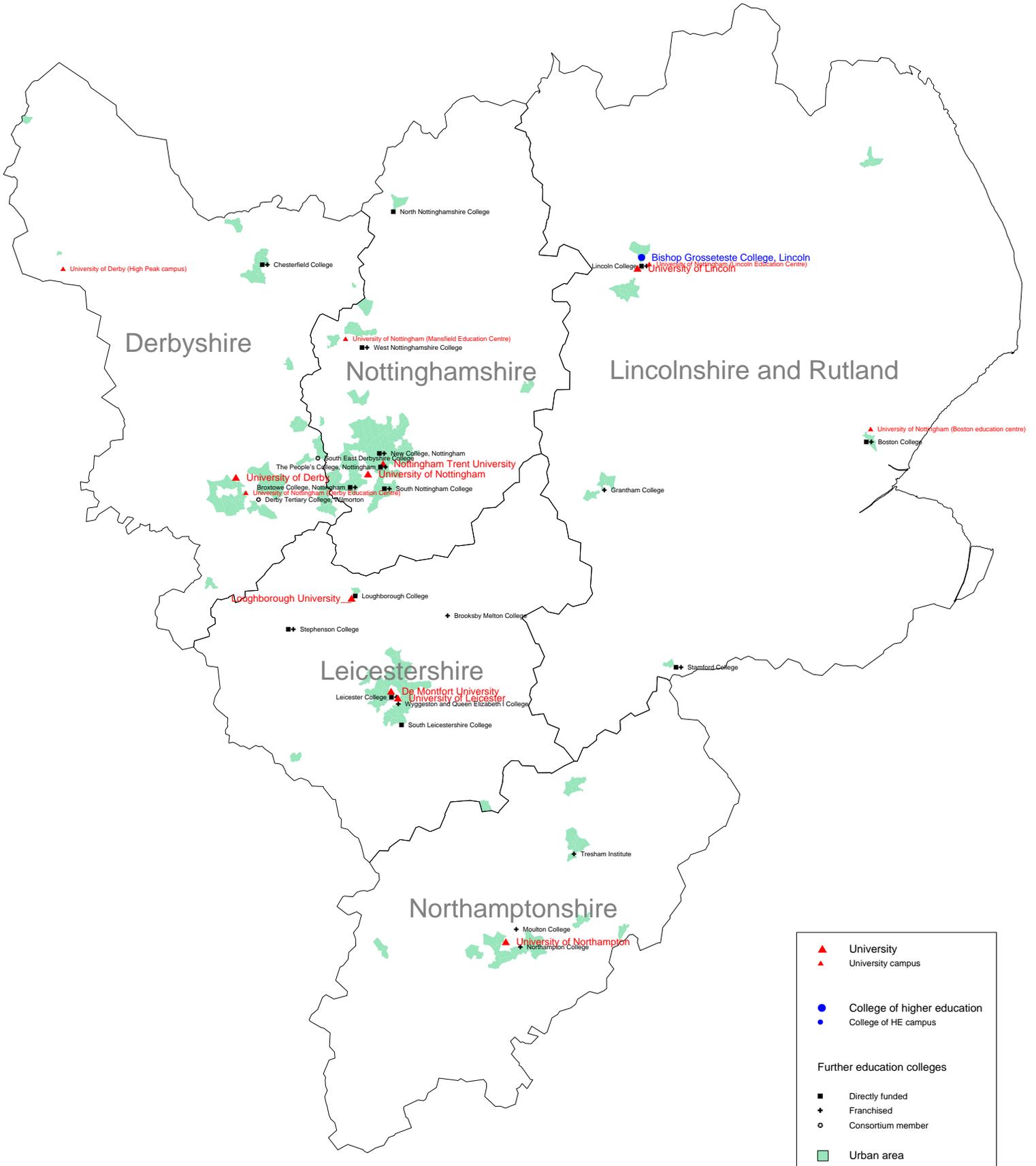
## Student profile

The East Midlands has the lowest proportion of part-time students of all regions in England. There is a net flow of young full-time first degree students into the region – only the North East and Yorkshire and the Humber have greater net inflows. The region has a low proportion of economically active adults qualified to at least NVQ Level 4 – 28 per cent, compared with 30.4 per cent for England as a whole.

## **HEFCE developments**

The East Midlands has a number of HEFCE-funded developments. Two business cases for Lifelong Learning Networks are currently under development. One proposal is based in Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire and entitled 'Skills for sustainable communities'. It aims to provide progression routes in health and social care, children's and young people's services, and management, leadership and enterprise. The other proposal is based in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, and will target learners in a number of regional priority subjects.

The region has also received funding for eight Centres for Excellence in Teaching and Learning in various areas such as performance practice, genetics, education, and mathematics and statistics. There are two pathfinder pilots for flexible learning currently in place at Derby University and at Northampton University. The regional team in collaboration with Foundation Degree Forward has commissioned a number of research projects on foundation degrees and associated issues, including one on a foundation degree delivered entirely in the workplace.

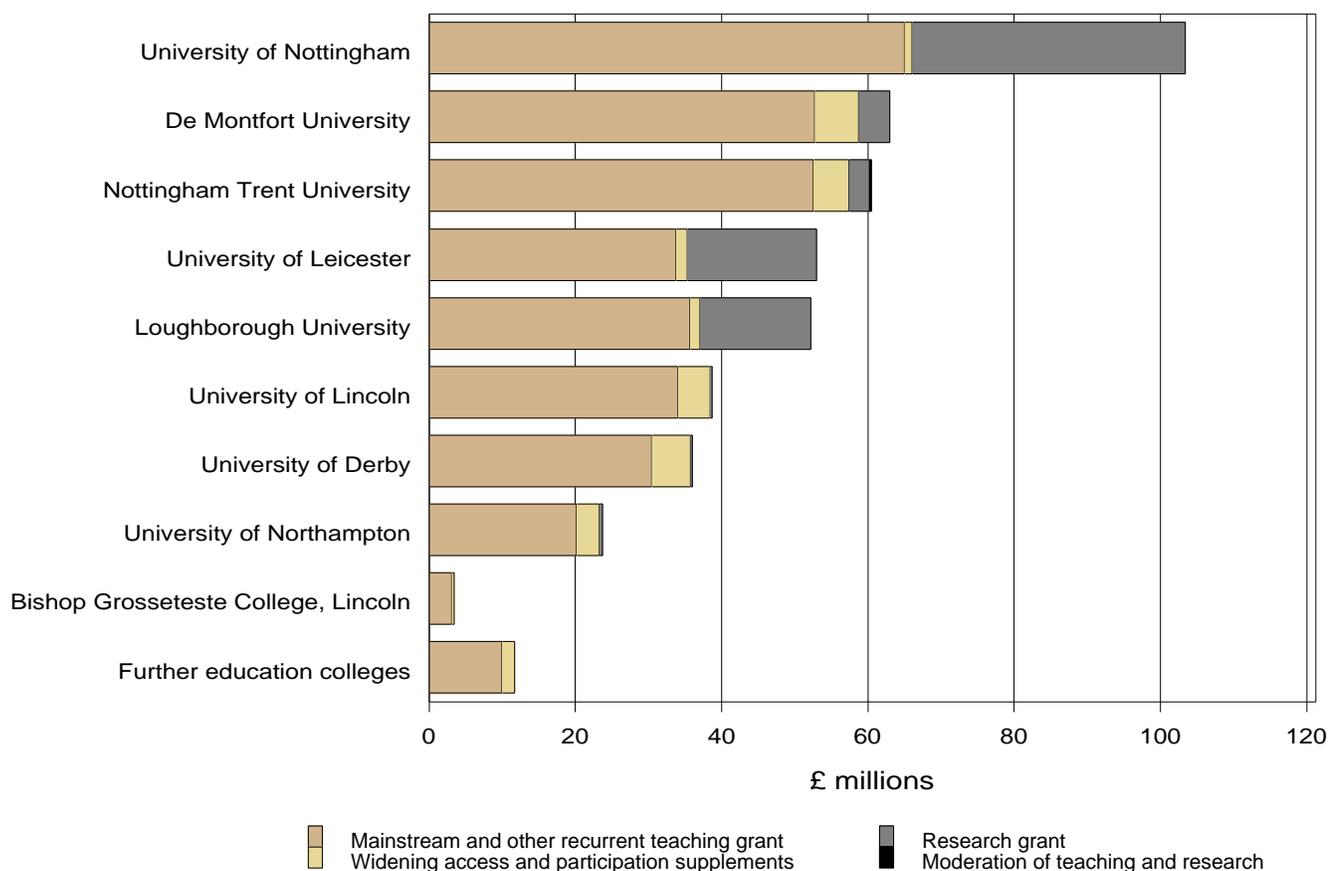


# HEFCE funding and related student numbers at East Midlands institutions

Number of students completing the year	2004-05	2005-06	2005-06	2005-06
	All students	All students	HEFCE funded	Other funding status
Universities	140,734	137,198	105,969	31,229
Other HE institutions	1,303	1,350	706	644
Further education colleges	3,131	3,333	3,223	110
<b>Total</b>	<b>145,168</b>	<b>141,881</b>	<b>109,898</b>	<b>31,983</b>

FTEs of students completing the year	2004-05	2005-06	2005-06	2005-06
	All students	All students	HEFCE funded	Other funding status
Universities	114,210	115,035	89,036	25,999
Other HE institutions	1,216	1,282	702	580
Further education colleges	2,379	2,530	2,424	107
<b>Total</b>	<b>117,805</b>	<b>118,848</b>	<b>92,162</b>	<b>26,686</b>

## HEFCE recurrent grants for 2006-07



## HEFCE-recognised funding consortia 2005-06.

Lead institution	Consortia member	Student numbers	Estimated FTEs
University of Derby	Derby Tertiary College, Wilmorton	96	75
	South East Derbyshire College	14	11

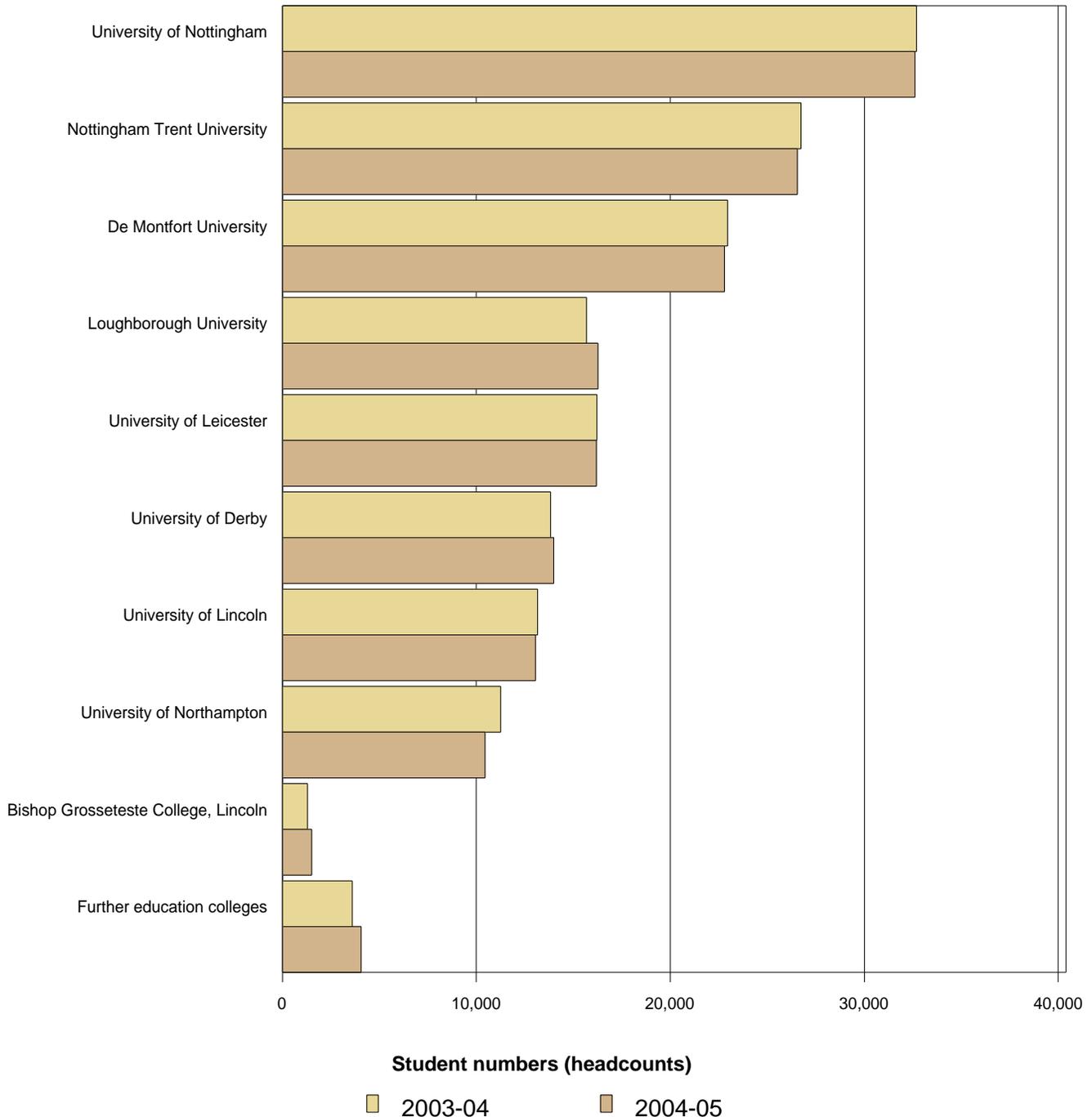
# HE students registered at East Midlands institutions

## 2003-04 and 2004-05

Student numbers are based on HESA and ILR data

<b>Headcounts: 2003-04</b>		<b>2004-05</b>	<b>FTEs: 2003-04</b>		<b>2004-05</b>
In HE institutions:	153,804	153,364	In HE institutions:	123,511	122,591
In FE colleges:	3,603	4,056	In FE colleges:	2,515	3,051
<b>Total:</b>	<b>157,407</b>	<b>157,420</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>126,027</b>	<b>125,642</b>

### Higher education student numbers by institution 2003-04 and 2004-05



# Learning in the East Midlands

## 2004-05

### HE students registered and taught in the East Midlands

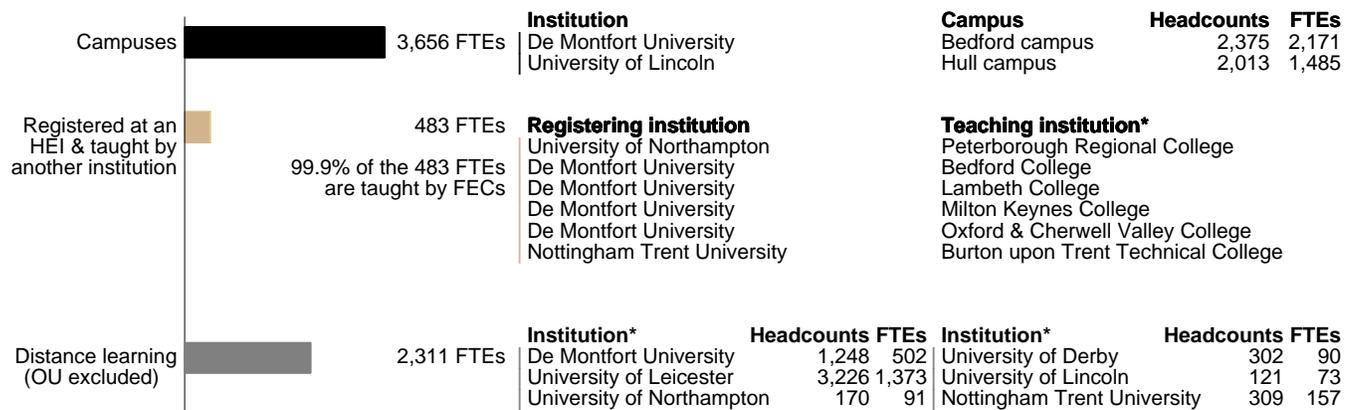
Type	Headcounts	FTEs
HEI	139,519	113,916
Franchised	2,624	1,812
FEC	4,056	3,051

### Open University students domiciled in the East Midlands

Headcounts	FTEs
10,461	3,812

### Registered in the East Midlands but learning outside the East Midlands

#### Method of learning (FTEs)



### Registered outside the East Midlands but learning in the East Midlands

#### Method of learning (FTEs)

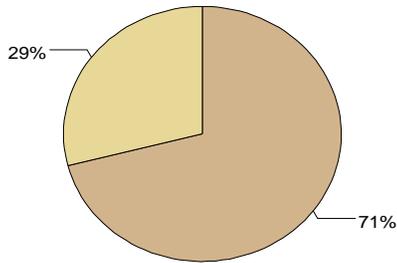


\* Institutions with fewer than 20 FTEs have been excluded.

# HE students registered at HEIs 2004-05: characteristics

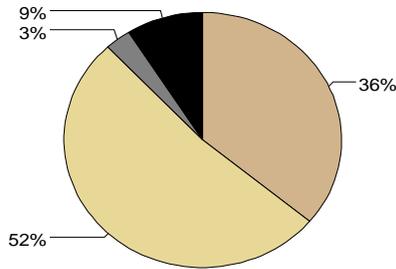
## Headcounts

Students by mode



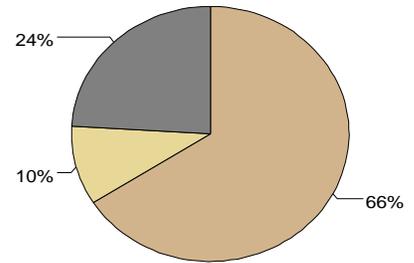
■ Full-time & sandwich  
■ Part-time

Students by domicile



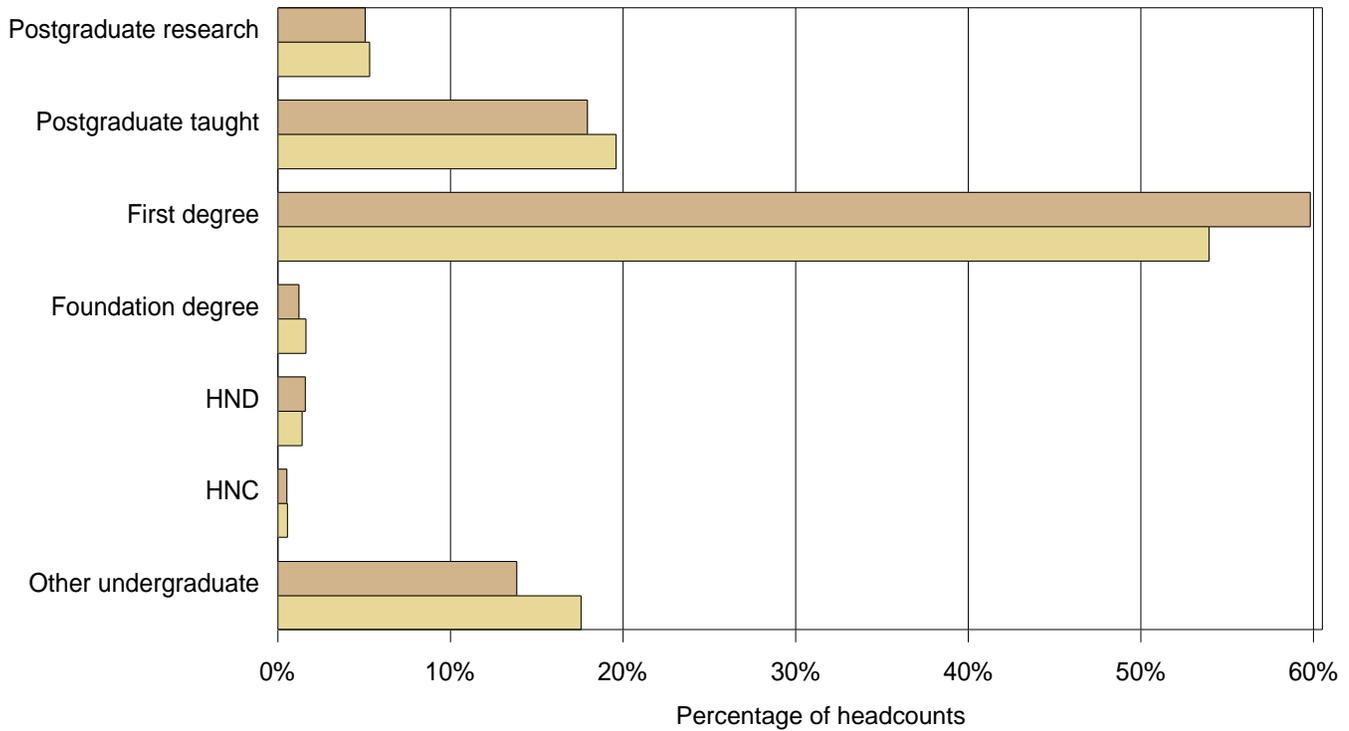
■ From the region  
■ Other UK  
■ Other EU  
■ Rest of the world

Undergraduates by age on entry



■ Young  
■ 21-24  
■ Mature

## Students by level



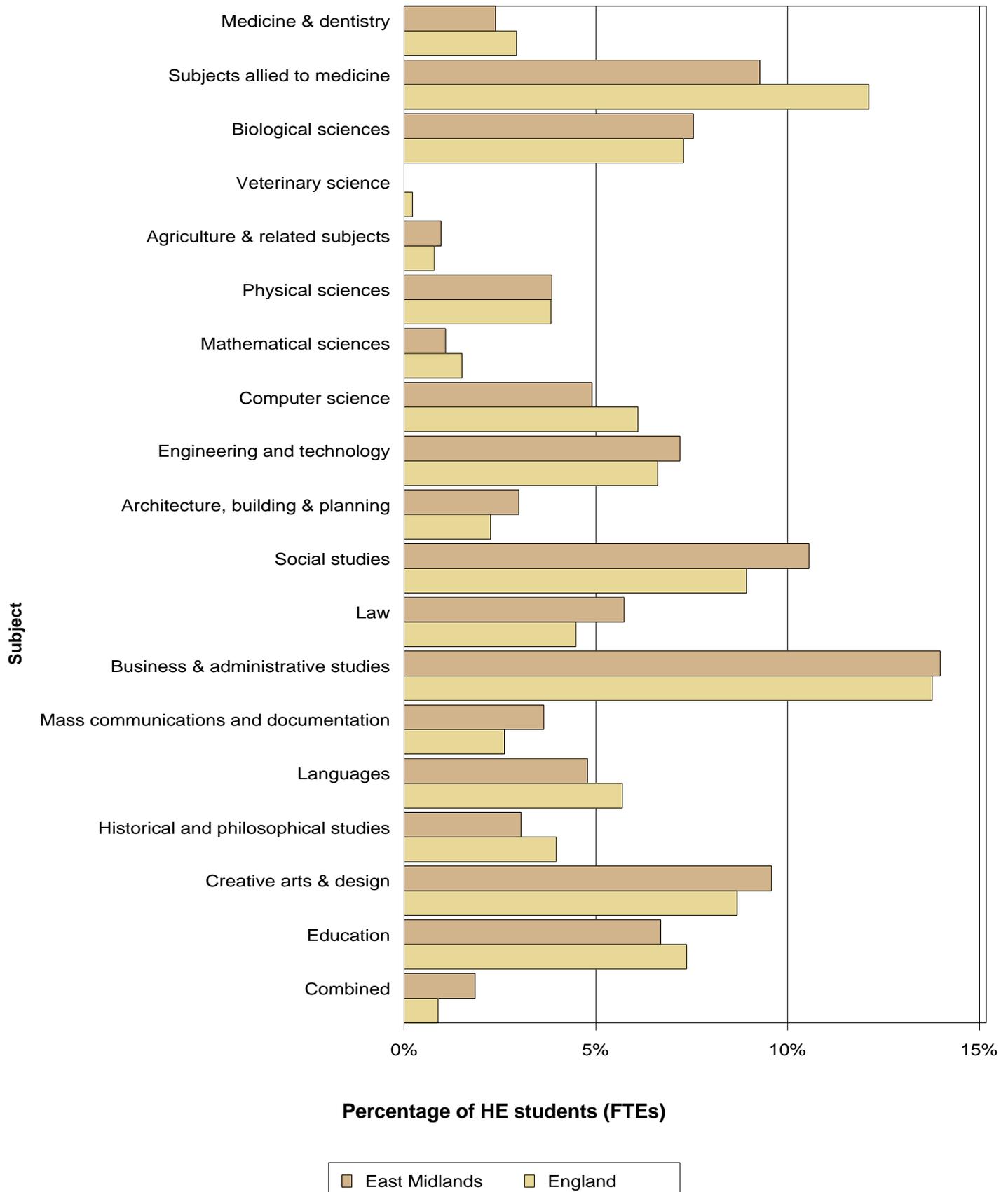
■ East Midlands    ■ England

## FTEs

Rest of the world (% of FTEs):	8.9	Part-time (% of FTEs):	14.5
Young (% of UG FTEs):	73.9	PG (% of FTEs):	16.9
Mature (% of UG FTEs):	16.4	Male (% of FTEs):	45.8
Franchised (% of FTEs):	2.1		

# HE students registered at HEIs: subject

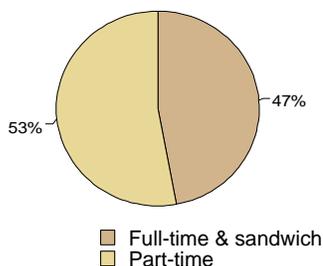
2004-05 (Open University excluded)



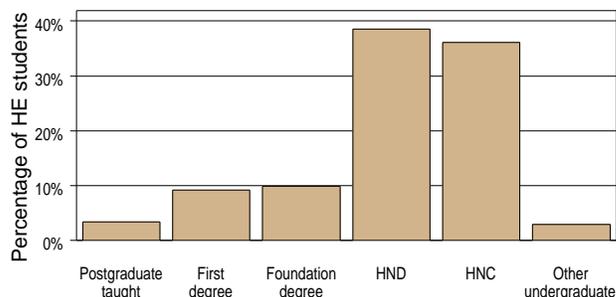
# HE students at FE colleges

## Characteristics of students registered at FECs 2004-05

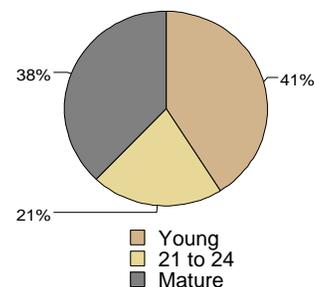
Headcounts by mode



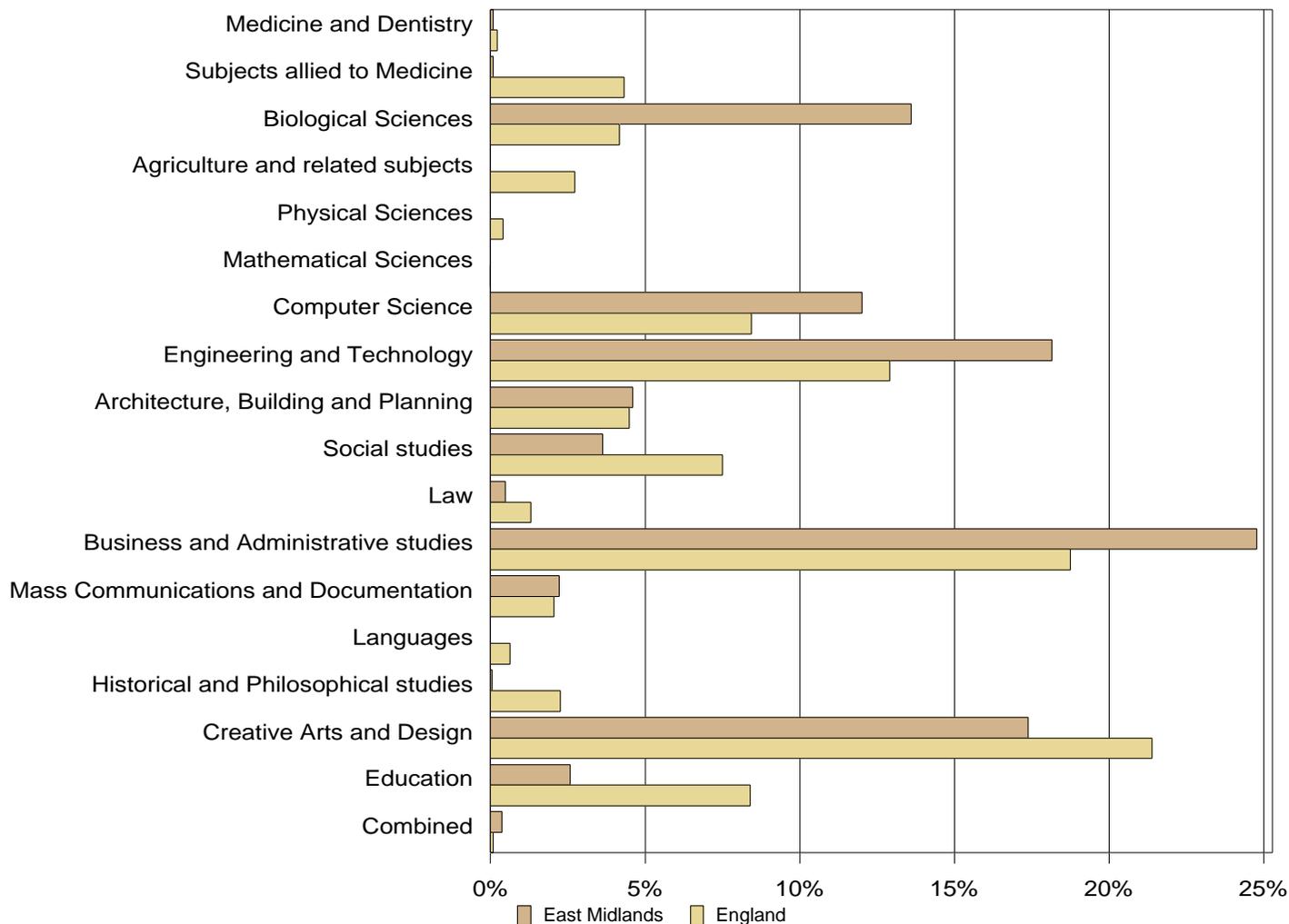
Headcounts by qualification aim



Headcounts by age on entry



### Subject breakdown



Percentage of total FTE student population 2004-05

### Major FEC providers of HE 2004-05

College name	FEC registered FTEs	HEI registered FTEs	Total FTEs
New College, Nottingham	611	29	639
Lincoln College	407	203	610
The People's College, Nottingham	277	233	509
Loughborough College	433	0	433
Leicester College	175	222	397
Broxtowe College, Nottingham	133	145	278
Northampton College	0	276	276
West Nottinghamshire College	229	43	272
Moulton College	0	266	266
Chesterfield College	211	29	239

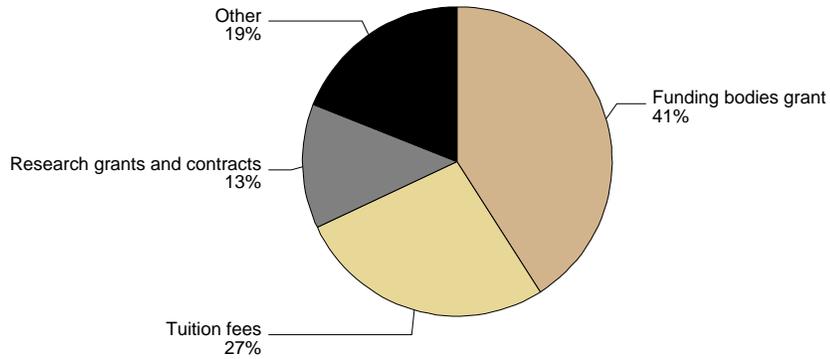
Students registered at an HEI, and taught by an FEC in the region (2004-05):

Headcounts: 2,767 FTEs: 1,910

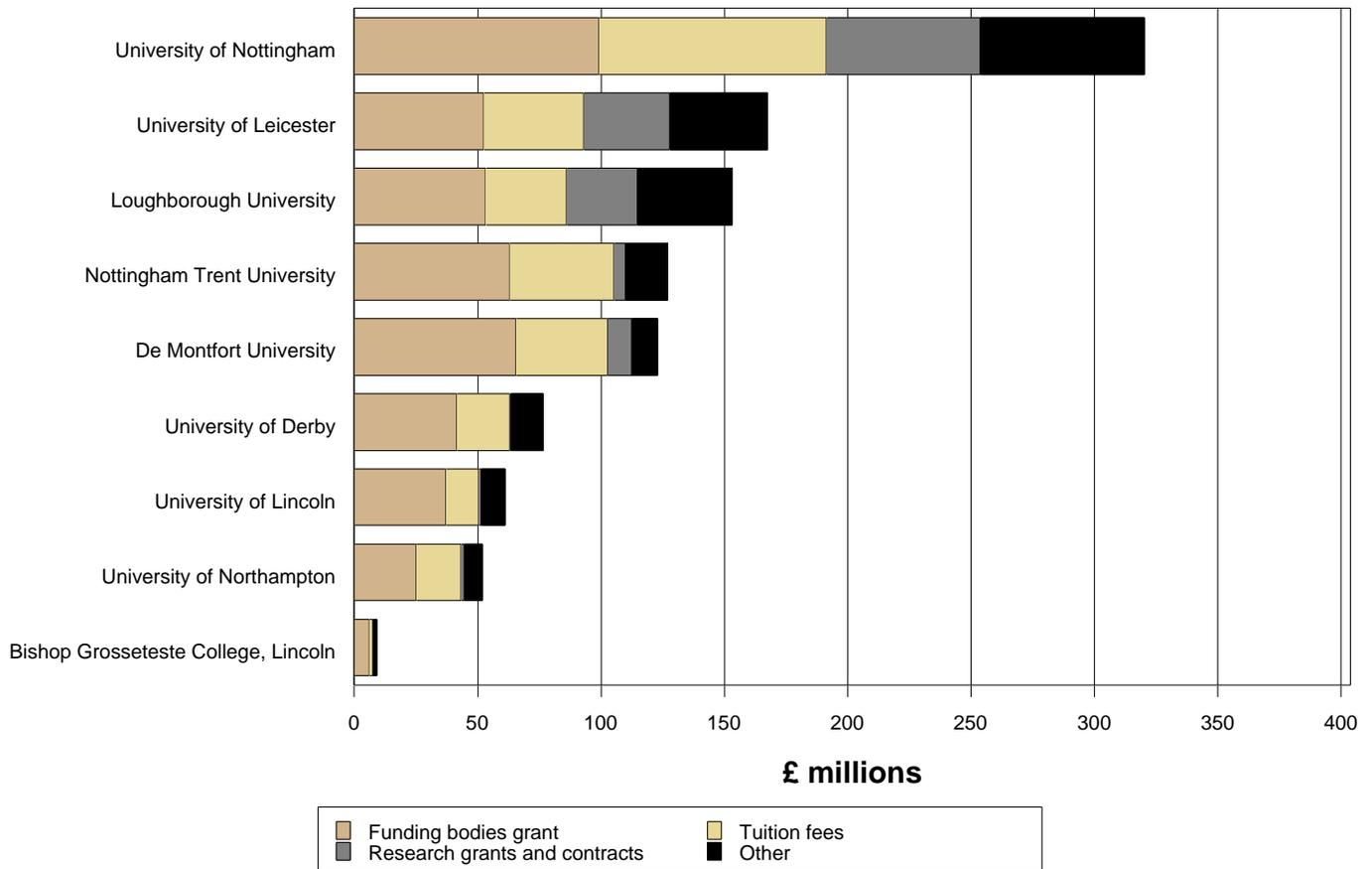
# Income to HE institutions 2004-05

Total income to all HEIs: £1,089 million

## Income to all HEIs by source



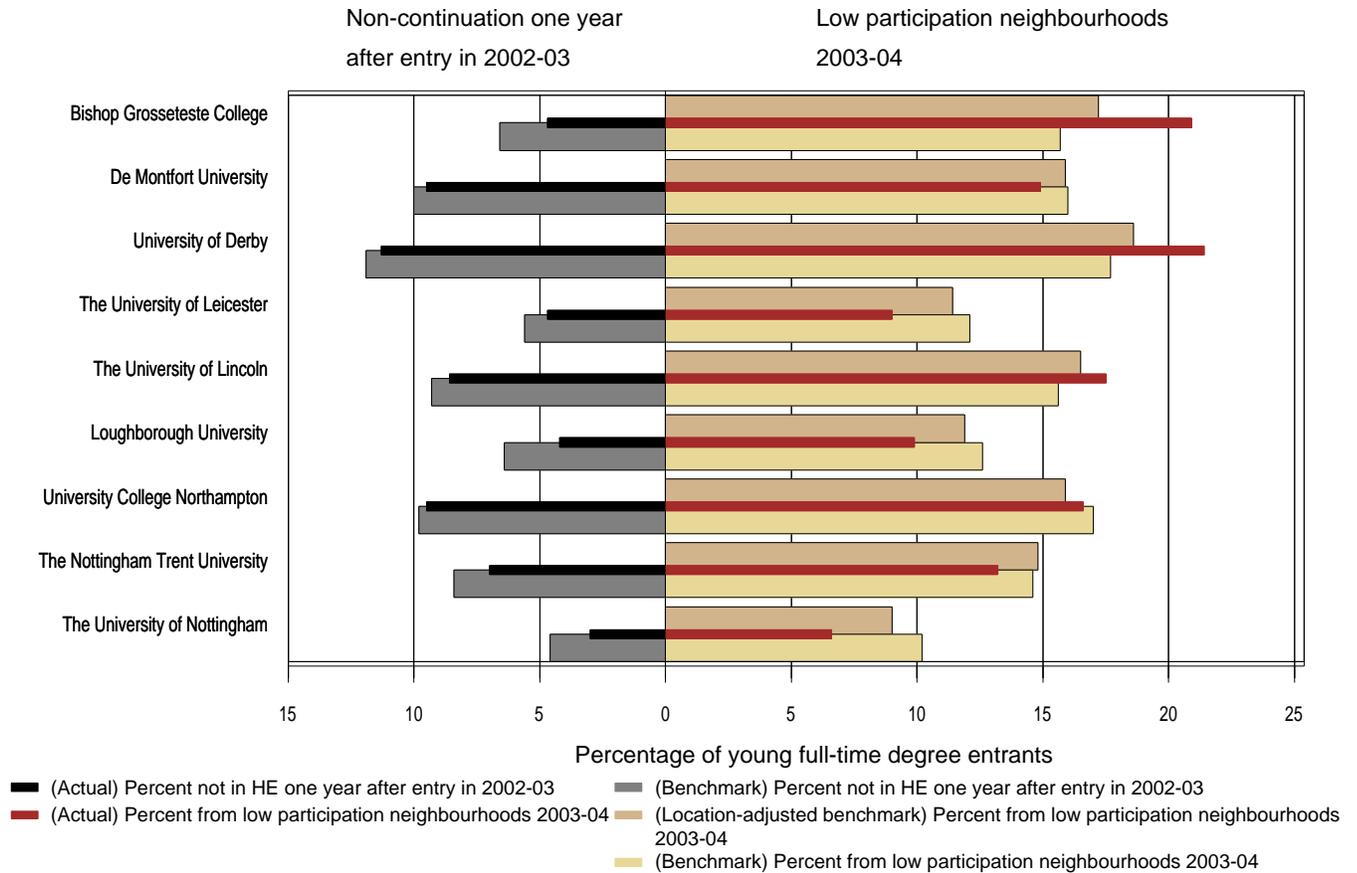
## Income to individual HEIs by source



# Performance of HEIs in the East Midlands

Performance indicators for participation and non-continuation

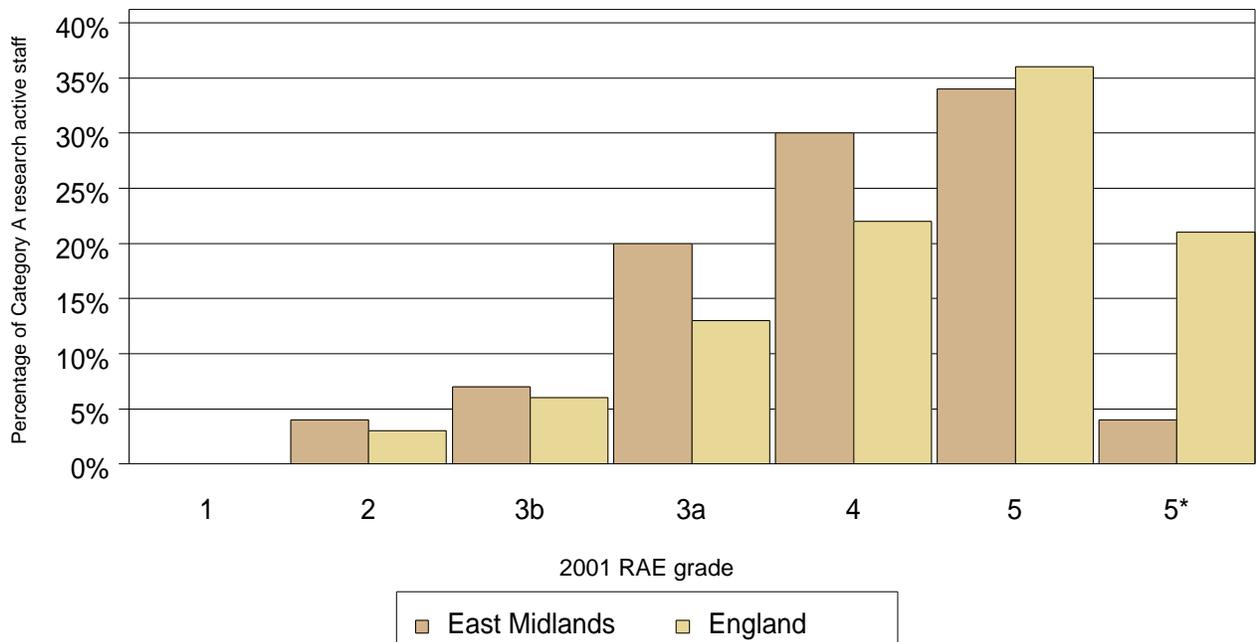
## Young full-time degree entrants to HEIs in the East Midlands



These data are taken from 'Performance indicators in higher education in the UK' (HESA). Institution names used in that publication have been kept.

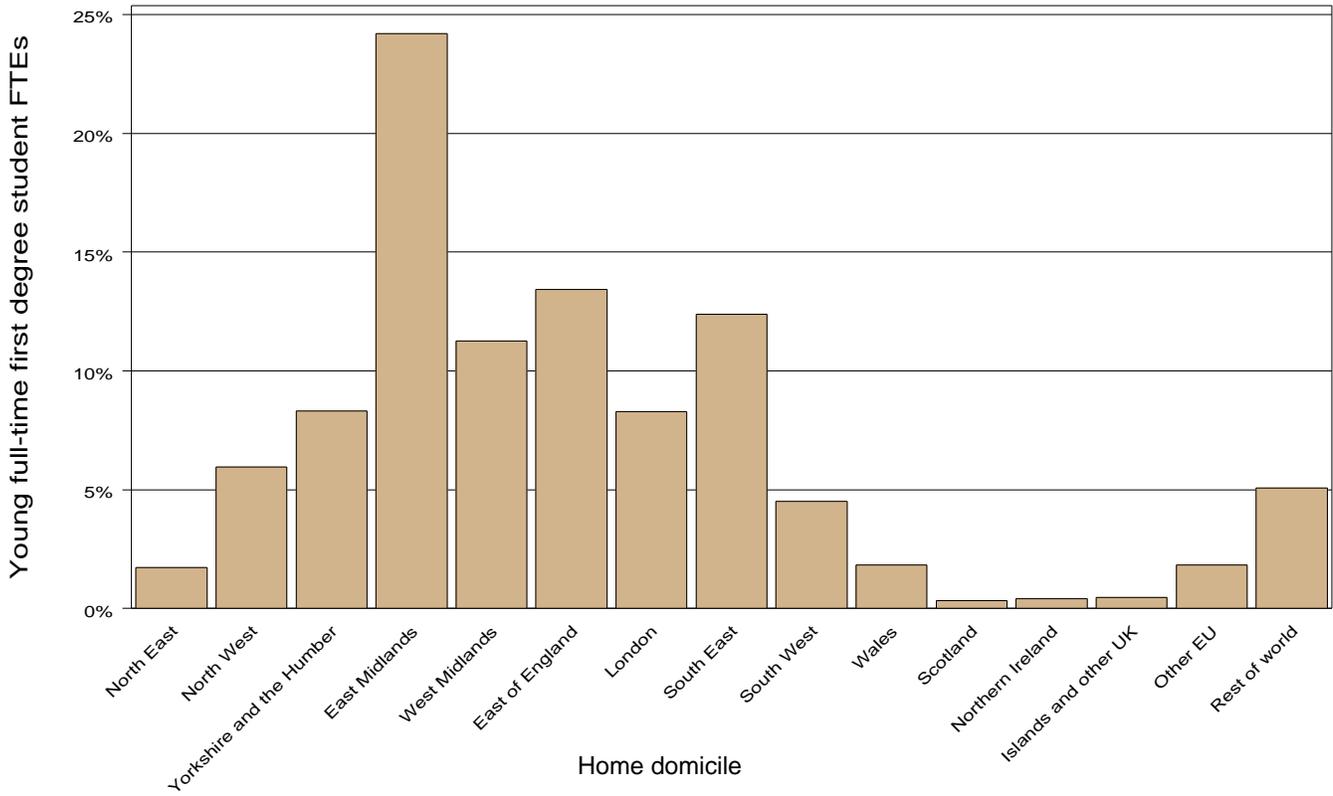
## Research Assessment Exercise performance

### Research active academic staff by RAE grade

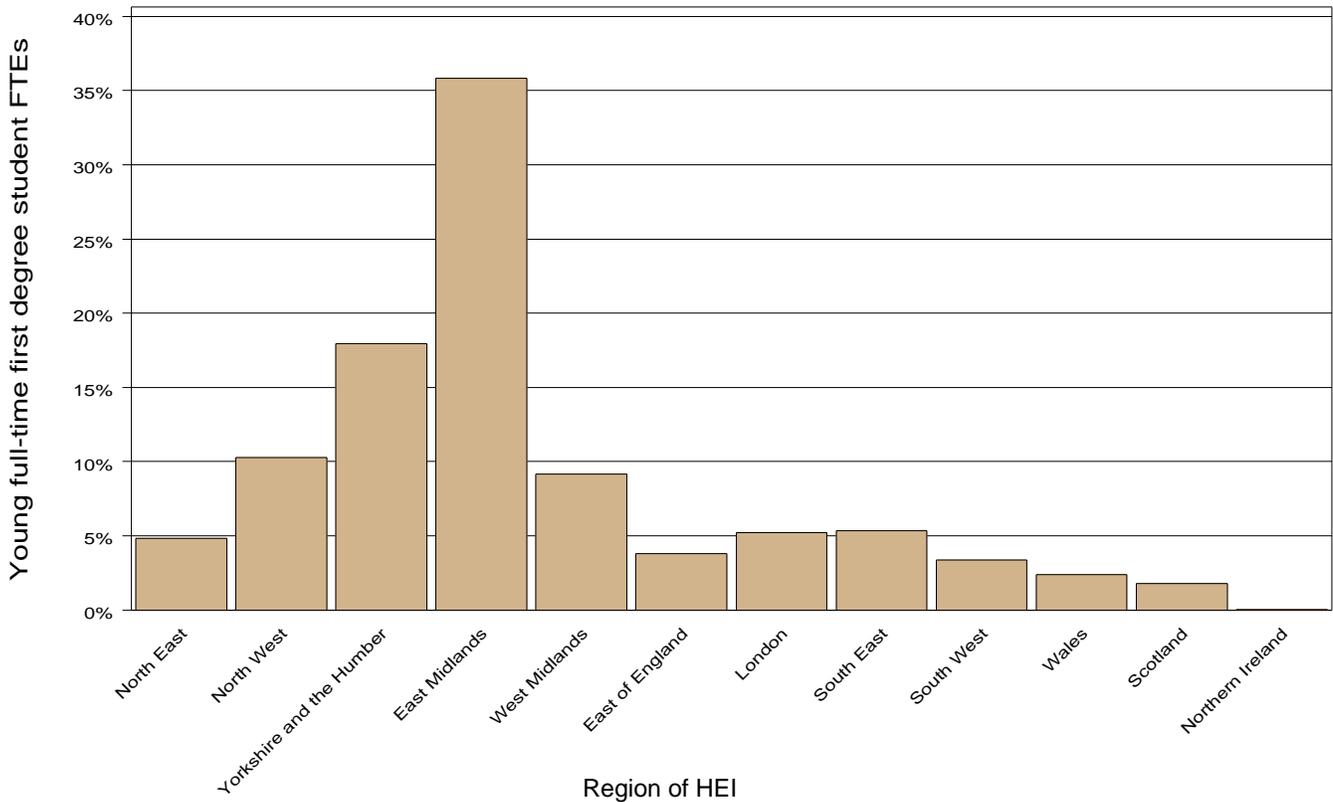


# Flows of young full-time first degree students between regions

Where do young students at East Midlands HEIs in 2004-05 come from?



Where do young students from the East Midlands study, 2004-05?

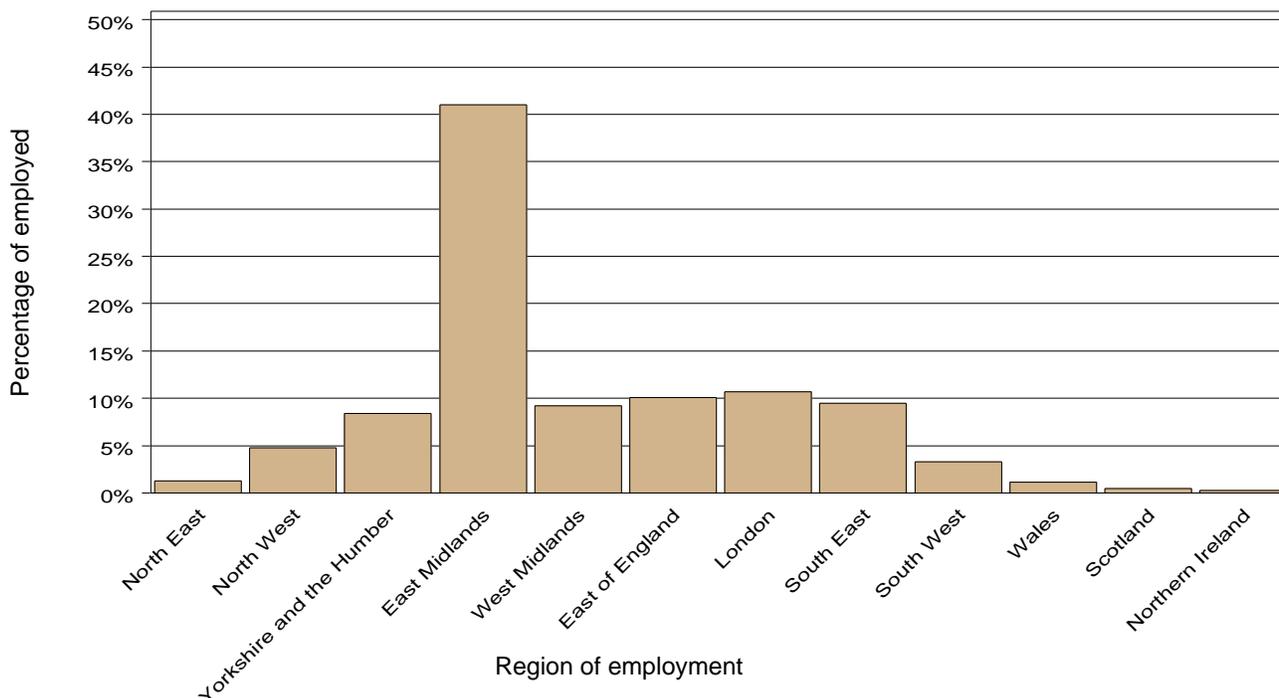


# Employment destinations of first degree graduates

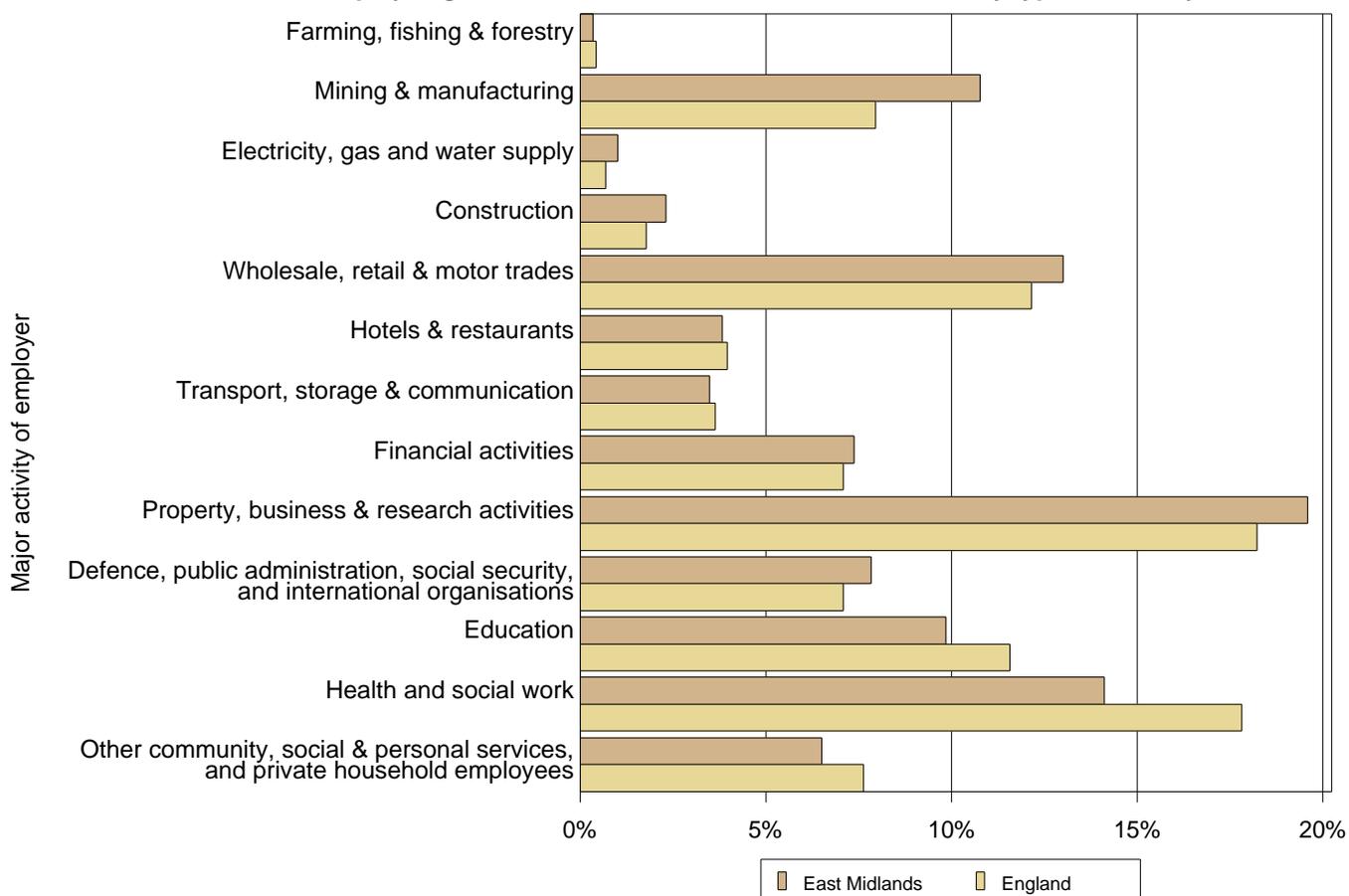
## First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2004:

Work: 65% Further study: 14% Work and study: 8% Unemployed: 6% Other: 6%

Where do graduates from East Midlands HEIs find employment?



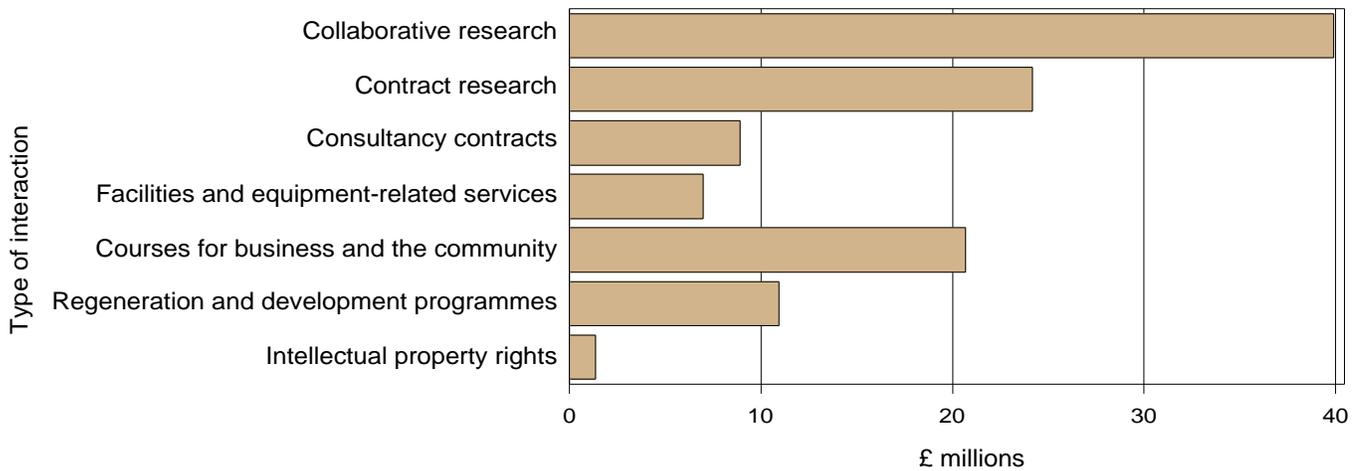
Employed graduates of East Midlands HEIs: destination by type of industry



Percentage of employed first degree graduates returned in the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey

# Higher education-business and community interaction survey 2003-04

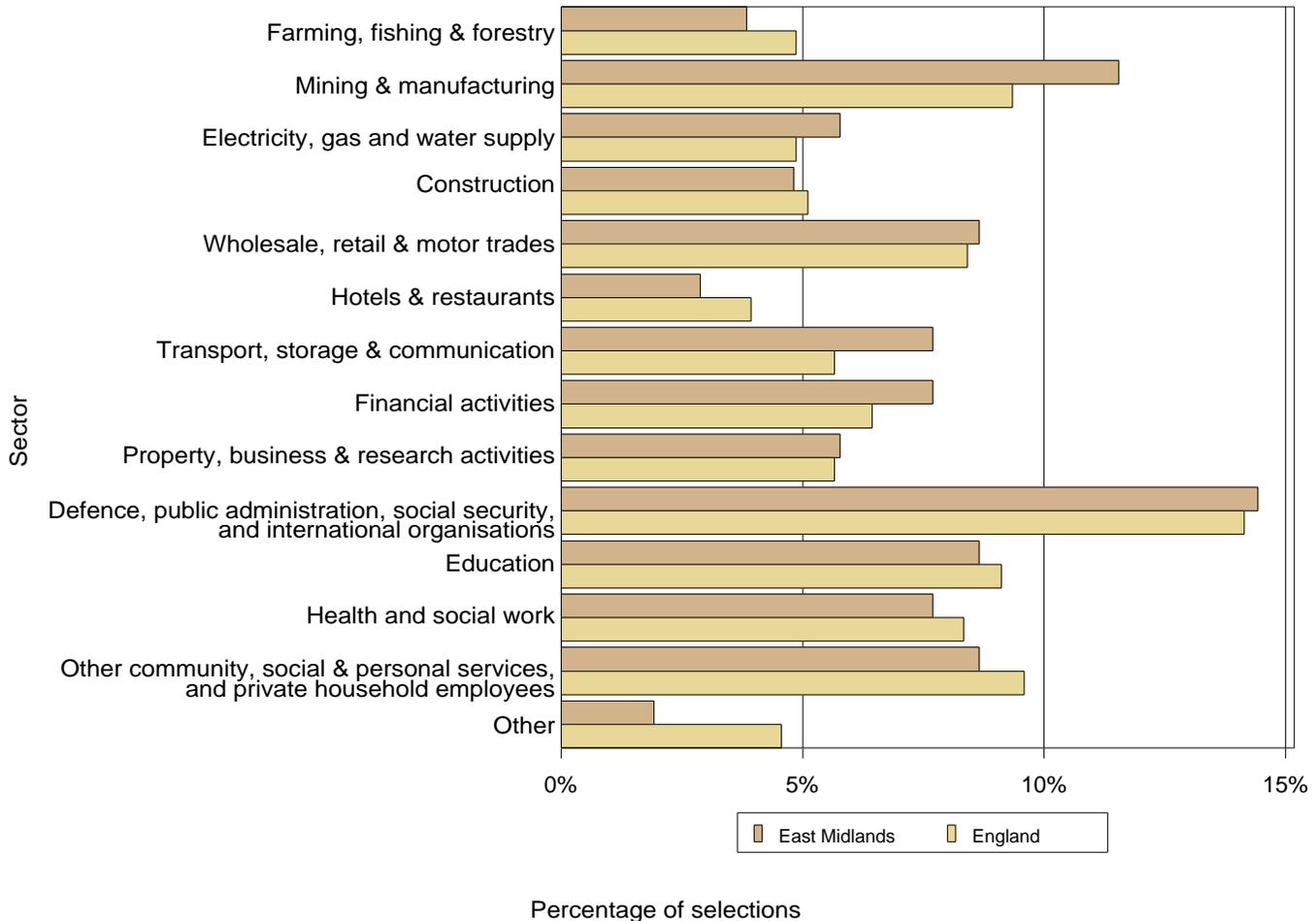
## Income from HE-business interactions



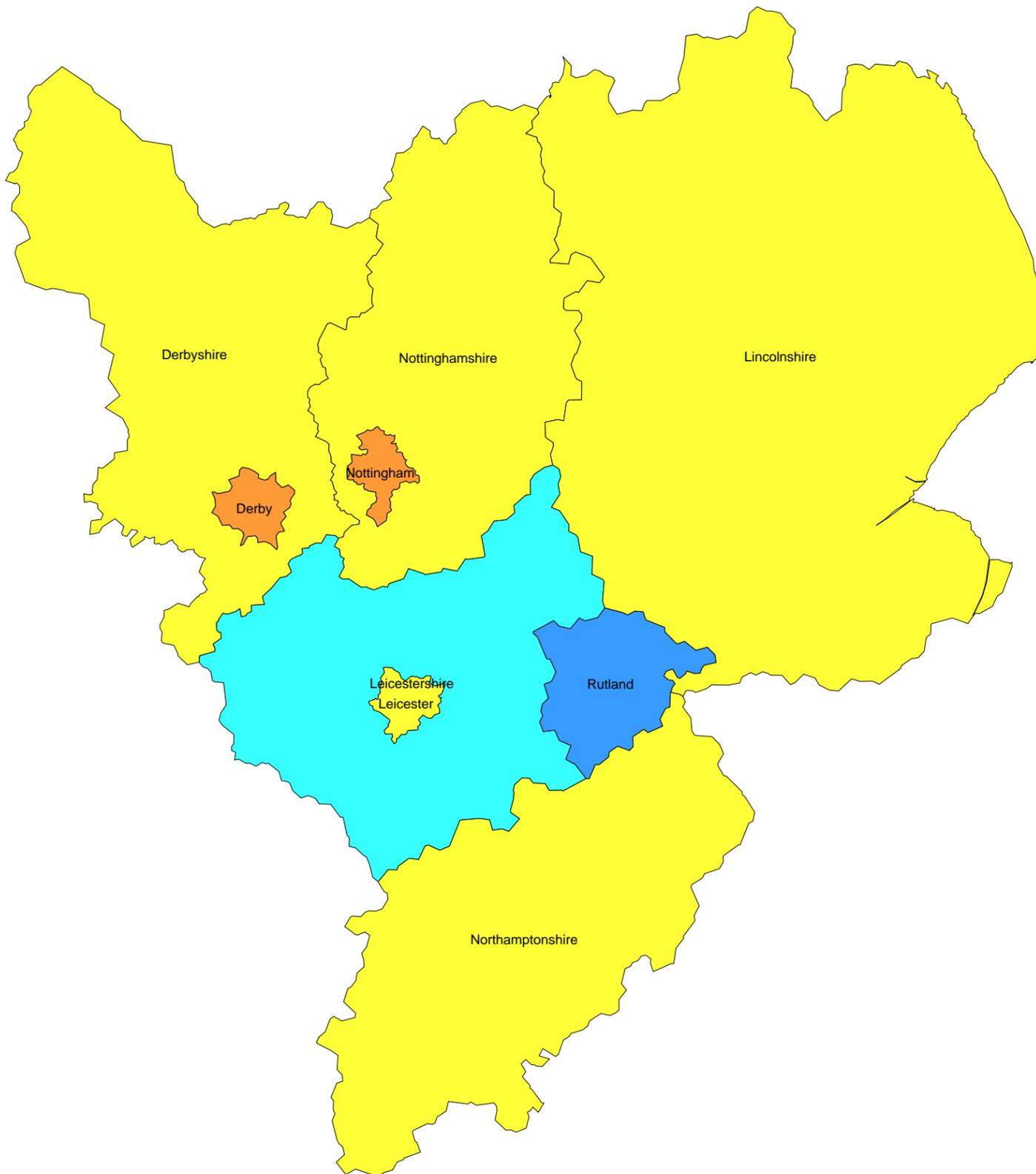
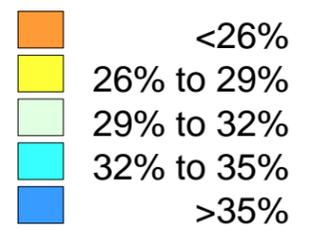
## Type and number of interactions

Contract research	1,344	Non-software licences granted	29
Consultancy contracts	1,032	Software licences granted	5
Facilities and equipment-related services	1,320	Spin-offs still active and survived 3 years	35
New patents granted in year	39	Estimated turnover from active spin-offs	£61 million

## Sectors East Midlands HEIs set out to work with



## Young participation



# Qualification levels

## Population of working age<sup>1</sup> : by highest qualification<sup>2</sup> , percentages spring 2003

	United Kingdom	East Midlands
At least degree or equivalent	16.3	13.0
Other HE qualifications (3)	8.5	7.6
GCE A level or equivalent (4)	24.1	25.1
GCSE grades A*-C or equivalent	21.7	22.6
Other qualifications	13.7	13.4
No qualifications	15.0	17.1

## Percentage of economically active adults qualified to at least NVQ4<sup>1</sup> autumn 2004

Geographical name	percentage
United Kingdom	30.8
England	30.4
East Midlands	28.0

Source: DTI regional competitiveness indices, Table 9bi.

(1) Degree or higher level vocational qualification.

Source: Department for Education and Skills; from the Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics.

(1) Males aged 16 to 64 and females aged 16 to 59.

(2) For information on equivalent level qualifications, see Notes and Definitions in Regional Trends 38 table 4.14.

(3) Higher education qualification below degree level.

(4) Includes recognised trade apprenticeship.

## School leavers' qualifications

Geographical name Region and local education authority (1)	Students participating in post-compulsory education (2) percentages 2000-01	Percentage of pupils in last year of compulsory schooling 2001-02 (3)(4) with:		Average GCE/VCE A/AS level points score (4)(5) 2001-02
		No graded results	5 or more GCSEs A*-C or equivalent	
England	77	5.1	49.5	240.5
East Midlands	75	5.0	49.2	245.5
Derby	72	5.6	45.2	237.0
Derbyshire	73	4.2	53.0	265.2
Leicester	74	5.4	40.5	211.7
Leicestershire	84	4.1	52.5	247.8
Lincolnshire	79	3.8	54.4	275.3
Northamptonshire	75	5.8	50.6	236.4
Nottingham	65	11.2	31.4	222.6
Nottinghamshire	73	5.0	46.9	234.4
Rutland	82	0.7	61.1	.

(1) Local Education Authorities as at 1 April 1998.

(2) Pupils and students aged 16 in education as a percentage of the 16 year old population (ages measured at the beginning of the academic year).

(3) Pupils in their last year of compulsory schooling as a percentage of the school population of the same age.

(4) Figures relate to maintained schools only.

(5) The points scores for 2001/02 throughout England reflect the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) tariff, and data are not directly comparable with earlier years or with Wales. See Regional Trends 38 Table 14.4 for derivation of points scores.

# Population and the economy

## Area and population by local authority 2002

Geographical name Region, local authority (1)	Area sq km	People per sq km	Total (2) population (thousands)	Population change percent 1982-2002	Percentage of population aged:		
					0 to 15	16 to pensionable age (3)	over pensionable age (3)
England	130,281	380	49,559	5.9	19.9	61.8	18.4
East Midlands	15,607	270	4,215	9.5	19.8	61.6	18.6
Derby UA	78	2,861	223	3.4	20.6	61.0	18.4
Leicester UA	73	3,868	284	0.3	21.6	63.3	15.2
Nottingham UA	75	3,619	270	-2.9	19.0	65.0	16.0
Rutland UA	382	91	35	5.1	20.2	59.8	20.0
Derbyshire	2,547	290	739	6.4	19.5	61.1	19.5
Leicestershire	2,083	295	615	13.2	19.4	62.2	18.4
Lincolnshire	5,921	111	658	19.2	18.9	59.2	21.9
Northamptonshire	2,364	270	638	18.9	20.9	62.5	16.6
Nottinghamshire	2,085	361	753	5.7	19.5	61.3	19.2

(1) Local government structure as at 1 April 1998.

(2) Mid-2002 Population Estimates for England and Manchester include provisional results from the Manchester Matching Exercise, published in November 2003.

(3) Pension age is 65 for men and 60 for women.

## Gross Value Added 2001<sup>1,2</sup> and employment rates 2001-02<sup>6</sup>

Geographical name NUTS levels 1 and 3	GVA per head (£)	Geographical name Region, local authority (3)	Total in employment (4)(5) (thousands)	Employment rate (5) (percentages)	Unemployment rate (5)(7) (percentages)
England	14,781	England	23,921	75.0	4.8
East Midlands	13,243	East Midlands	2,025	75.9	4.6
Derby	18,584	Derby UA	107	72.7	6.1
East Derbyshire	9,602	Leicester UA	119	66.7	6.3
South and West Derbyshire	11,322	Nottingham UA	115	64.7	7.7
Nottingham	20,782	Rutland UA	20	78.6	.
North Nottinghamshire	11,327	Derbyshire	360	76.6	4.3
South Nottinghamshire	10,516	Leicestershire	324	81.9	4.3
Leicester	16,381	Lincolnshire	299	75.9	4.9
Leicestershire CC and Rutland	12,431	Northamptonshire	327	81.0	3.5
Northamptonshire	15,671	Nottinghamshire	354	74.3	4.1
Lincolnshire	10,857				

(1) Estimates for GVA data are provisional.

(2) Components may not sum to totals due to rounding.

(3) Local government structure as at 1 April 1998. Where sample sizes are too small to provide reliable estimates, no values are given.

(4) Includes those on government-supported employment and training schemes and unpaid family workers.

(5) Employment totals and unemployment rates are for people aged 16 and over, while employment rates are for those of working age only (males:16-64, females:16 to 59).

(6) Data are from the Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey March 2001 to February 2002. These data have not been adjusted to the 2001 Census population estimates.

(7) As a percentage of the economically active.

## Classification of business sites<sup>1</sup>: by sub-region, March 2003

Percentages and thousands

Geographical name Region, local authority	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining & quarrying, energy, water supply, manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels & catering, repairs	Transport & communication	Financial, intermediation, real estate renting & business activities	Education & health	Public administration & other services	Total business sites (=100%) (thousands)
United Kingdom	6.5	7.6	8.8	28.0	4.3	27.5	7.3	10.1	2,545.9
East Midlands	7.2	10.4	9.6	28.7	4.8	22.7	7.2	9.5	172.7
Derby UA	0.5	12.9	7.8	32.0	3.5	24.7	10.2	8.5	7.5
Leicester UA	0.3	18.4	5.2	33.4	3.4	22.6	8.1	8.6	11.3
Nottingham UA	0.2	10.0	6.4	33.2	3.2	27.4	9.9	9.8	10.4
Rutland UA	11.8	7.5	9.2	27.1	3.2	27.2	5.7	8.2	1.9
Derbyshire County	8.0	11.9	9.7	29.0	5.6	20.5	7.1	8.3	29.2
Leicestershire County	6.9	10.8	10.2	26.4	5.7	24.2	5.7	10.1	27.4
Lincolnshire	15.8	7.2	10.7	29.1	4.6	17.3	7.2	8.0	29.4
Northamptonshire	5.6	9.4	9.7	25.9	5.1	25.9	6.6	11.8	29.0
Nottinghamshire County	5.8	9.3	11.2	28.7	4.5	23.2	7.6	9.7	26.7
Former county of Derbyshire (2)	6.4	12.1	9.3	29.6	5.1	21.4	7.7	8.4	36.7
Former county of Leicestershire (3)	5.3	12.8	8.7	28.4	4.9	23.9	6.4	9.6	40.5
Former county of Nottinghamshire (4)	4.2	9.5	9.9	30.0	4.1	24.4	8.2	9.7	37.1

Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, Office for National Statistics.

(1) Based on Standard Industrial Classification 2003. Registered for VAT and/or PAYE, local unit basis, eg an individual factory or shop.

(2) The former county of Derbyshire is the area covered by the current Derbyshire county and Derby UA created on 1 April 1997.

(3) The former county of Leicestershire is the area covered by the current Leicestershire county and the unitary authorities of Leicester and Rutland created on 1 April 1997.

(4) The former county of Nottinghamshire is the area covered by the current Nottinghamshire county and Nottingham UA created on 1 April 1998.

# West Midlands

## Introduction

The West Midlands region has an area of just under 13,000 km<sup>2</sup>. Around 5.3 million people live in the region, giving a population density of 408 people per km<sup>2</sup>, just over half them live in large conurbations. The main population centre is based around Birmingham which, with a population of just over 1 million people, lies at the heart of a conurbation covering the Black Country, Solihull and Coventry. It is the second largest city in the UK. Other significant urban areas are Coventry, Stoke-on-Trent, Wolverhampton, Stafford and Worcester.

## The economy

Historically the urban areas of the West Midlands have been renowned for manufacturing a wide variety of products. Restructuring of these industries has reduced the number of people working in the sector. Manufacturing industry accounted for 25 per cent of the West Midlands' gross value added (GVA) in 2000, compared with 19 per cent for the UK as a whole. However, the manufacturing industry is declining in favour of financial and business services, and the wholesale and retail sectors. Further information is available at: [www.rcu.gov.uk/GO/gowm/default.asp](http://www.rcu.gov.uk/GO/gowm/default.asp).

The economic output of the West Midlands region is just under £69 billion, 8.1 per cent of the total UK GVA. Unemployment in the region is above the UK average at 4.9 per cent.

The total income of higher education institutions in the region is £1,286 million per year.

## Qualification levels

In the West Midlands the percentage of economically active adults qualified to at least NVQ Level 4 (a higher education level qualification) is 26.8 per cent; while for England as a whole the figure is 30.4 per cent. The school leavers' qualifications table shows the range within the region: in Sandwell 7.9 per cent leave school with no graded results, while in Shropshire the figure is 3.0 per cent.

## Higher education provision

There are 12 higher education institutions in the West Midlands: nine universities and three higher education colleges. There are an additional 36 further education colleges (FECs) with students taking higher education courses. Nine of these FE colleges in Staffordshire and Shropshire have joined Staffordshire University to form a consortium – Staffordshire University Regional Federation (SURF).

The higher education student population is 184,055; this equates to 129,155 full-time equivalent students, and includes 7,090 students registered with FE colleges in the region. The higher education institutions range in size from the University of Birmingham with 30,520 students, to Harper Adams University College with 1,745 students.

Most of the higher education provision is in the east of the region. The largest concentration is in the Birmingham and Solihull area, with three universities, two higher education colleges and seven FECs providing HE courses.

## Student profile

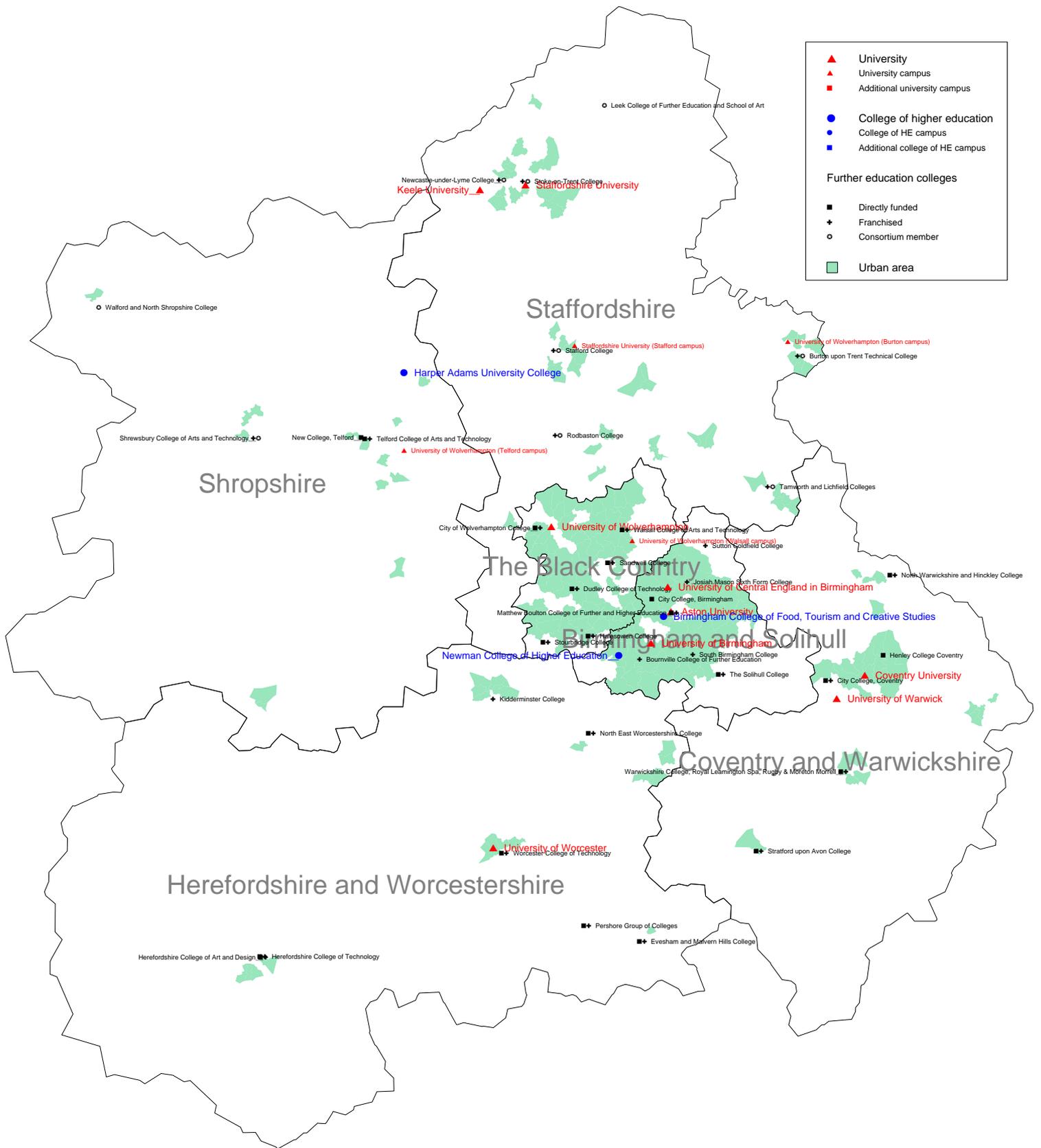
A high proportion of students in the West Midlands study part-time. In 2004-05 the inflow of young full-time first degree students was less than the flow out of the region. The percentage of young full-time first degree entrants from low participation neighbourhoods is relatively high in this region.

## **HEFCE developments**

The West Midlands has a number of HEFCE-funded developments. These include nine Centres for Excellence in Teaching and Learning in various areas such as transport and product design, health and social care, and professionals in the rural economy. There are ongoing discussions with institutions about developing Lifelong Learning Networks in the region.

An award from our Strategic Development Fund (SDF) is supporting an innovative library development on the new Castle Street campus of the University of Worcester. This joint project will see the main county, university, Worcester College of Technology and Chamber of Commerce libraries combined to provide an 'integrated library and information hub'. The building itself will face both the new campus and the city centre, providing a physical and social link between the two that will help to raise aspirations and attainment, and widen participation.

Coventry University has also been awarded SDF funding to establish a Health Design and Technology Institute which will support small and medium-sized enterprises in the healthcare sector, develop research facilities and projects, and deliver courses in design and healthcare.



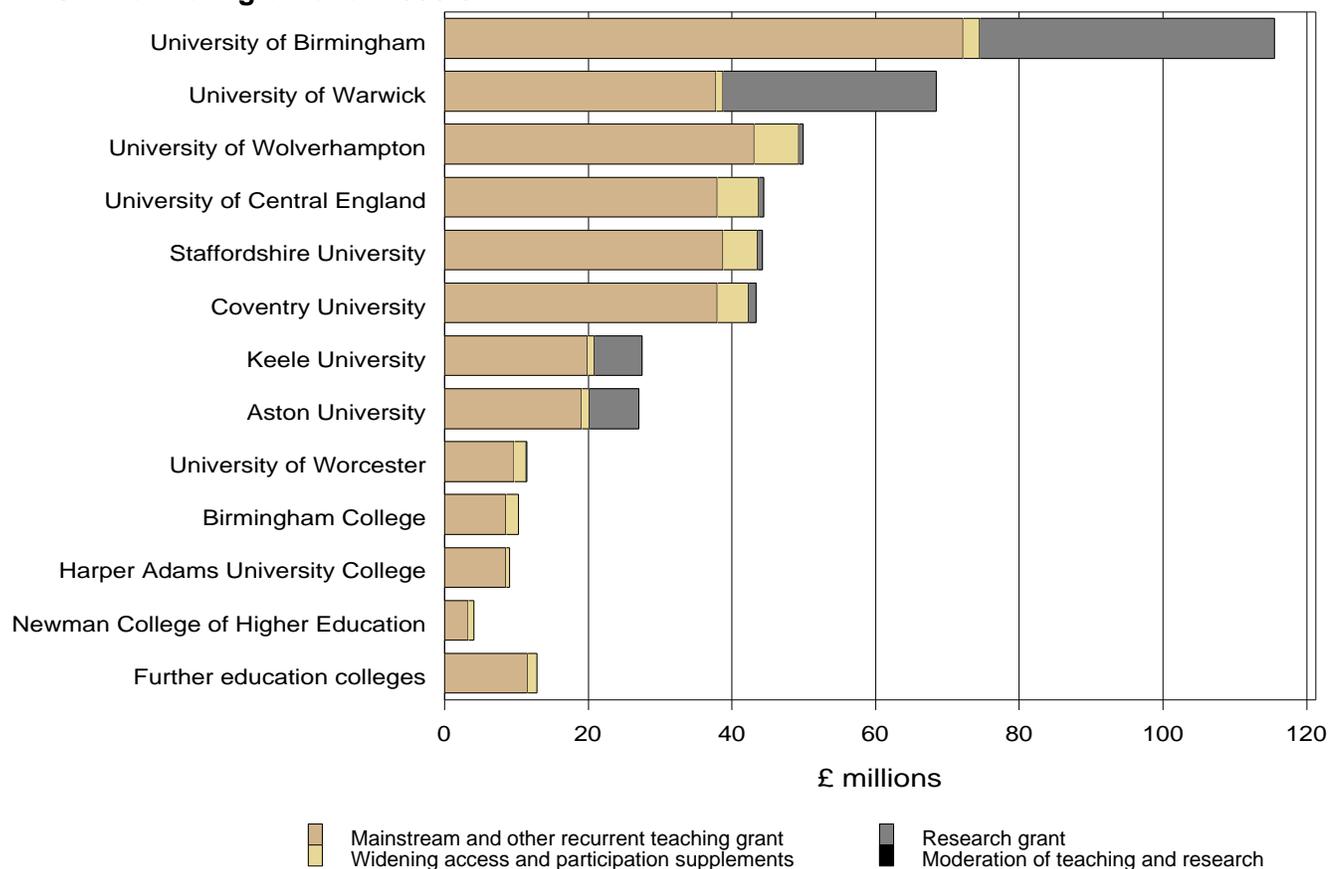
We used boundary material which is copyright of the Crown, Post Office and the EDLINE consortium. Such material is provided with the support of the ESRC and JISC. Information on campuses is based mainly on the HESA 2004-05 student record

# HEFCE funding and related student numbers at West Midlands institutions

Number of students completing the year	2004-05		2005-06	
	All students	All students	HEFCE funded	Other funding status
Universities	153,189	150,031	111,177	38,854
Other HE institutions	6,991	7,283	5,536	1,747
Further education colleges	4,680	4,249	4,002	247
<b>Total</b>	<b>164,860</b>	<b>161,563</b>	<b>120,715</b>	<b>40,848</b>

FTEs of students completing the year	2004-05		2005-06	
	All students	All students	HEFCE funded	Other funding status
Universities	116,835	116,477	83,723	32,753
Other HE institutions	6,004	6,142	4,497	1,644
Further education colleges	3,524	3,287	3,044	243
<b>Total</b>	<b>126,363</b>	<b>125,905</b>	<b>91,265</b>	<b>34,641</b>

## HEFCE recurrent grants for 2006-07



## HEFCE-recognised funding consortia 2005-06.

Lead institution	Consortia member	Student numbers	Estimated FTEs
Staffordshire University	Burton upon Trent Technical College	468	369
	Cannock Chase Technical College	43	34
	Leek College of FE & School of Art	54	43
	Newcastle-under-Lyme College	320	252
	Rodbaston College	26	21
	Shrewsbury College of A&T	217	171
	Stafford College	376	297
	Stoke-on-Trent College	404	319
	Tamworth and Lichfield Colleges	232	183
	Walford and North Shropshire College	80	63
HEFCE 2006 Regional Profiles West Midlands			

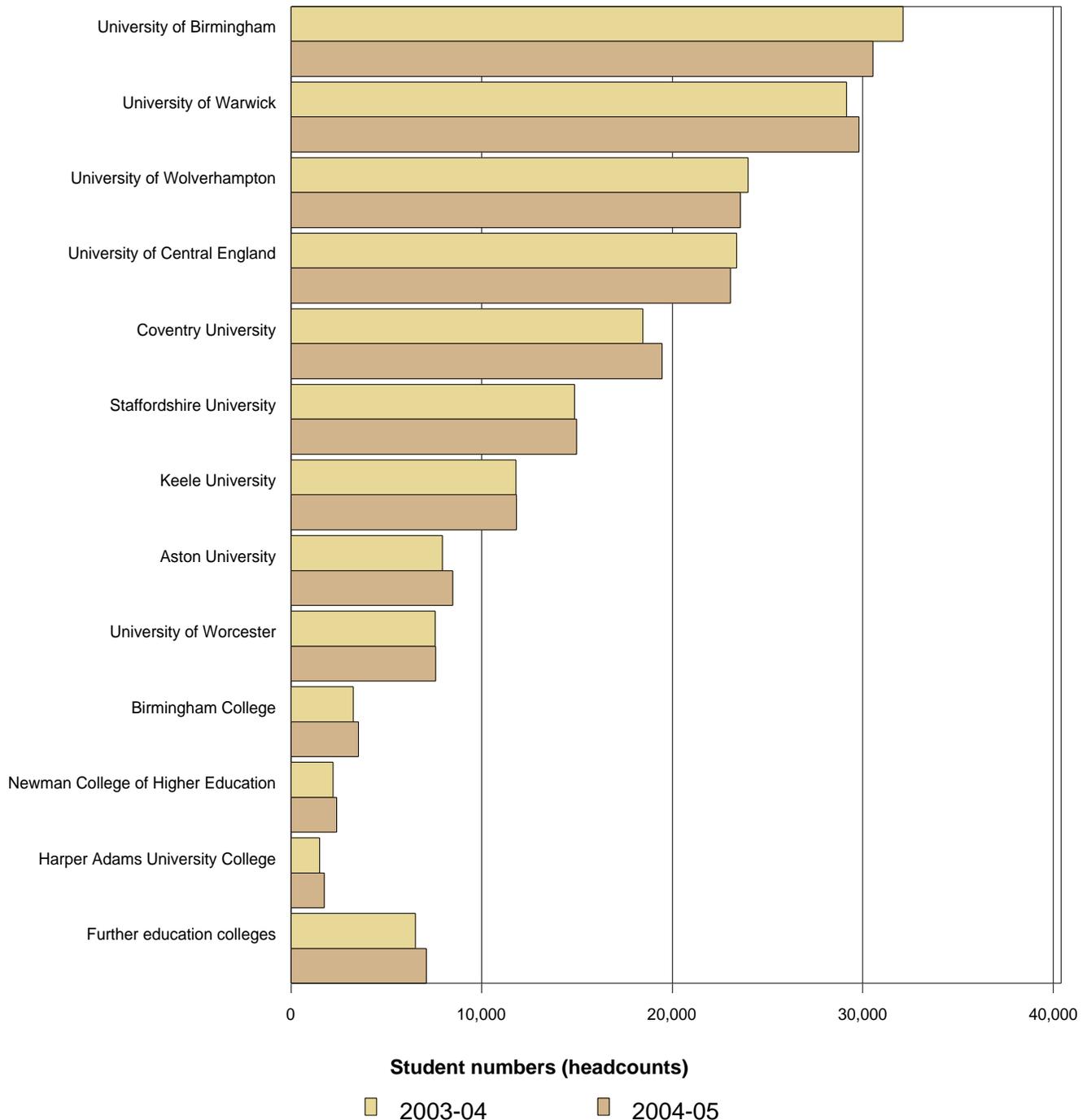
# HE students registered at West Midlands institutions

## 2003-04 and 2004-05

Student numbers are based on HESA and ILR data

<b>Headcounts: 2003-04</b>		<b>2004-05</b>	<b>FTEs: 2003-04</b>		<b>2004-05</b>
In HE institutions:	176,213	176,963	In HE institutions:	123,987	124,081
In FE colleges:	6,518	7,091	In FE colleges:	4,925	5,074
<b>Total:</b>	<b>182,731</b>	<b>184,054</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>128,912</b>	<b>129,155</b>

### Higher education student numbers by institution 2003-04 and 2004-05



# Learning in the West Midlands

## 2004-05

### HE students registered and taught in the West Midlands

Type	Headcounts	FTEs
HEI	167,716	119,418
Franchised	3,560	2,356
FEC	7,091	5,074

### Open University students domiciled in the West Midlands

Headcounts	FTEs
10,579	3,977

### Registered in the West Midlands but learning outside the West Midlands

#### Method of learning (FTEs)



### Registered outside the West Midlands but learning in the West Midlands

#### Method of learning (FTEs)

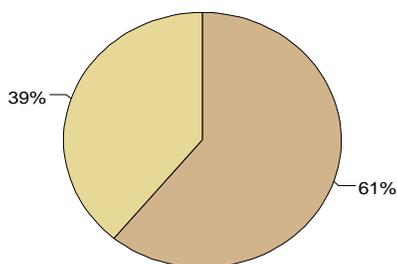


\* Institutions with fewer than 20 FTEs have been excluded.

# HE students registered at HEIs 2004-05: characteristics

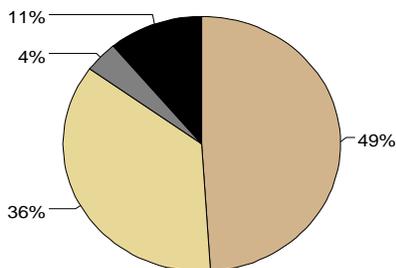
## Headcounts

Students by mode



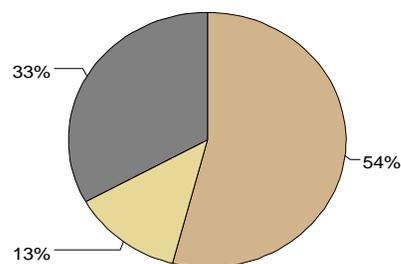
■ Full-time & sandwich  
■ Part-time

Students by domicile



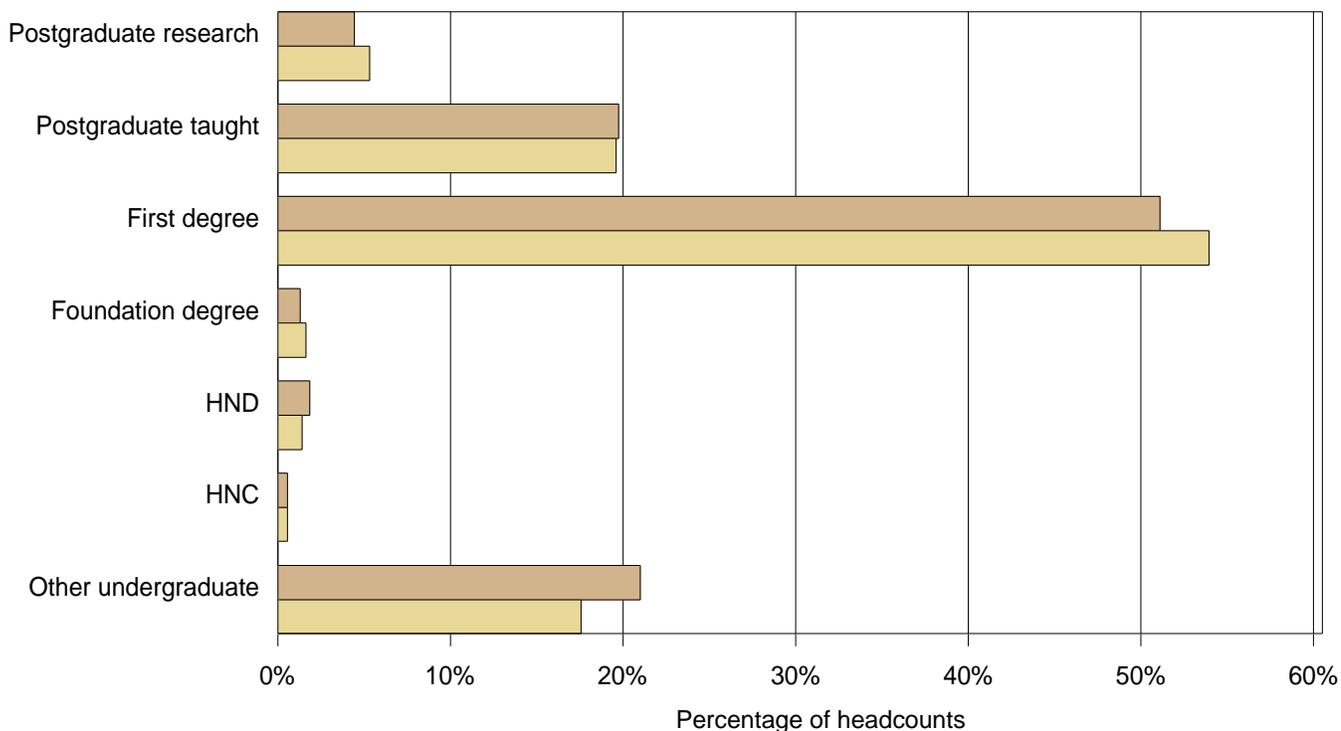
■ From the region  
■ Other UK  
■ Other EU  
■ Rest of the world

Undergraduates by age on entry



■ Young  
■ 21-24  
■ Mature

## Students by level



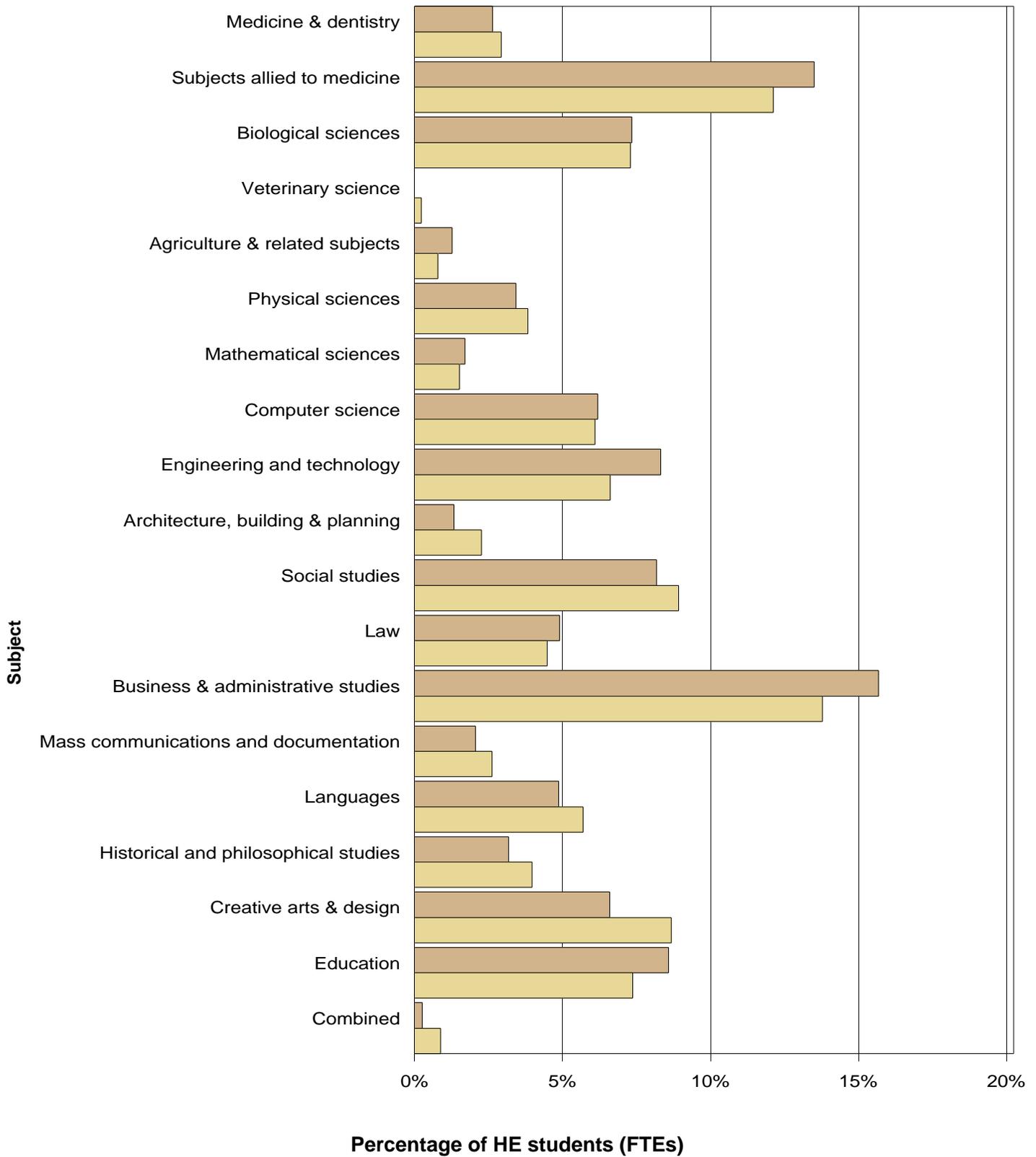
■ West Midlands    ■ England

## FTEs

Rest of the world (% of FTEs):	11.1	Part-time (% of FTEs):	17.9
Young (% of UG FTEs):	66.5	PG (% of FTEs):	17.6
Mature (% of UG FTEs):	20.5	Male (% of FTEs):	44.6
Franchised (% of FTEs):	2.3		

# HE students registered at HEIs: subject

2004-05 (Open University excluded)

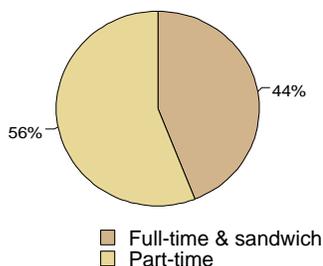


West Midlands England

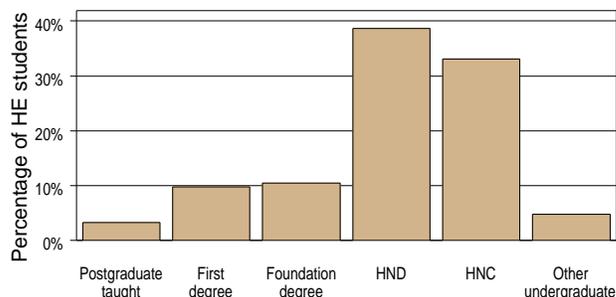
# HE students at FE colleges

## Characteristics of students registered at FECs 2004-05

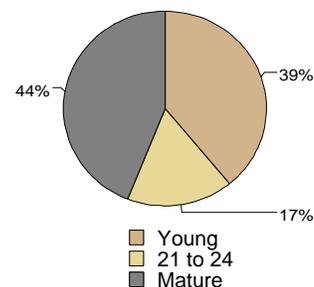
Headcounts by mode



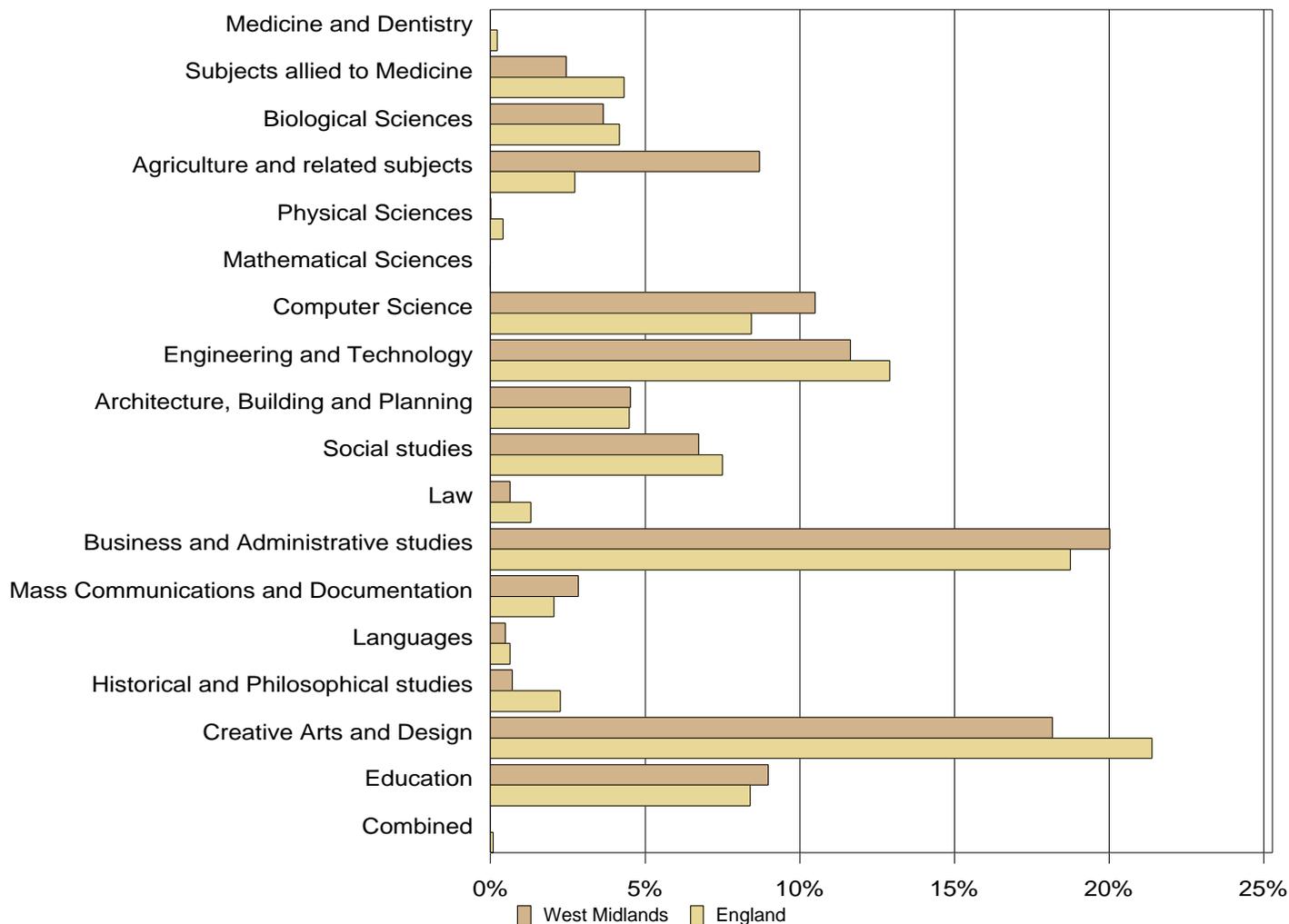
Headcounts by qualification aim



Headcounts by age on entry



### Subject breakdown



Percentage of total FTE student population 2004-05

### Major FEC providers of HE 2004-05

College name	FEC registered FTEs	HEI registered FTEs	Total FTEs
Warwickshire College, Royal Leamington	766	25	791
Worcester College of Technology	403	217	620
The Solihull College	422	62	484
Burton upon Trent Technical College	336	81	417
North East Worcestershire College	301	58	359
Dudley College of Technology	318	33	351
Stoke-on-Trent College	291	52	343
South Birmingham College	0	328	328
Stafford College	135	172	307
Josiah Mason Sixth Form College	196	102	298

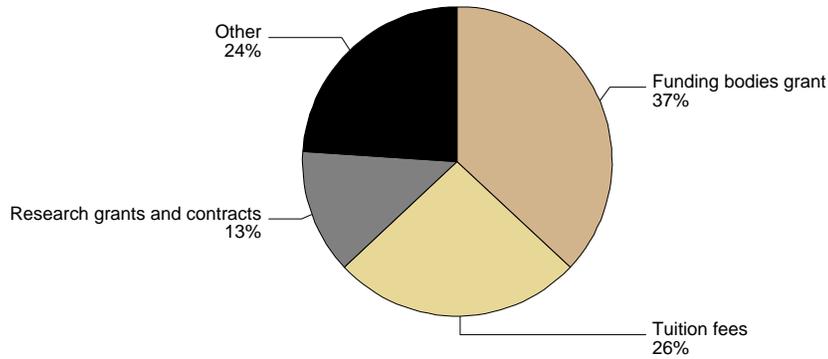
Students registered at an HEI, and taught by an FEC in the region (2004-05):

Headcounts: 4,050 FTEs: 2,639

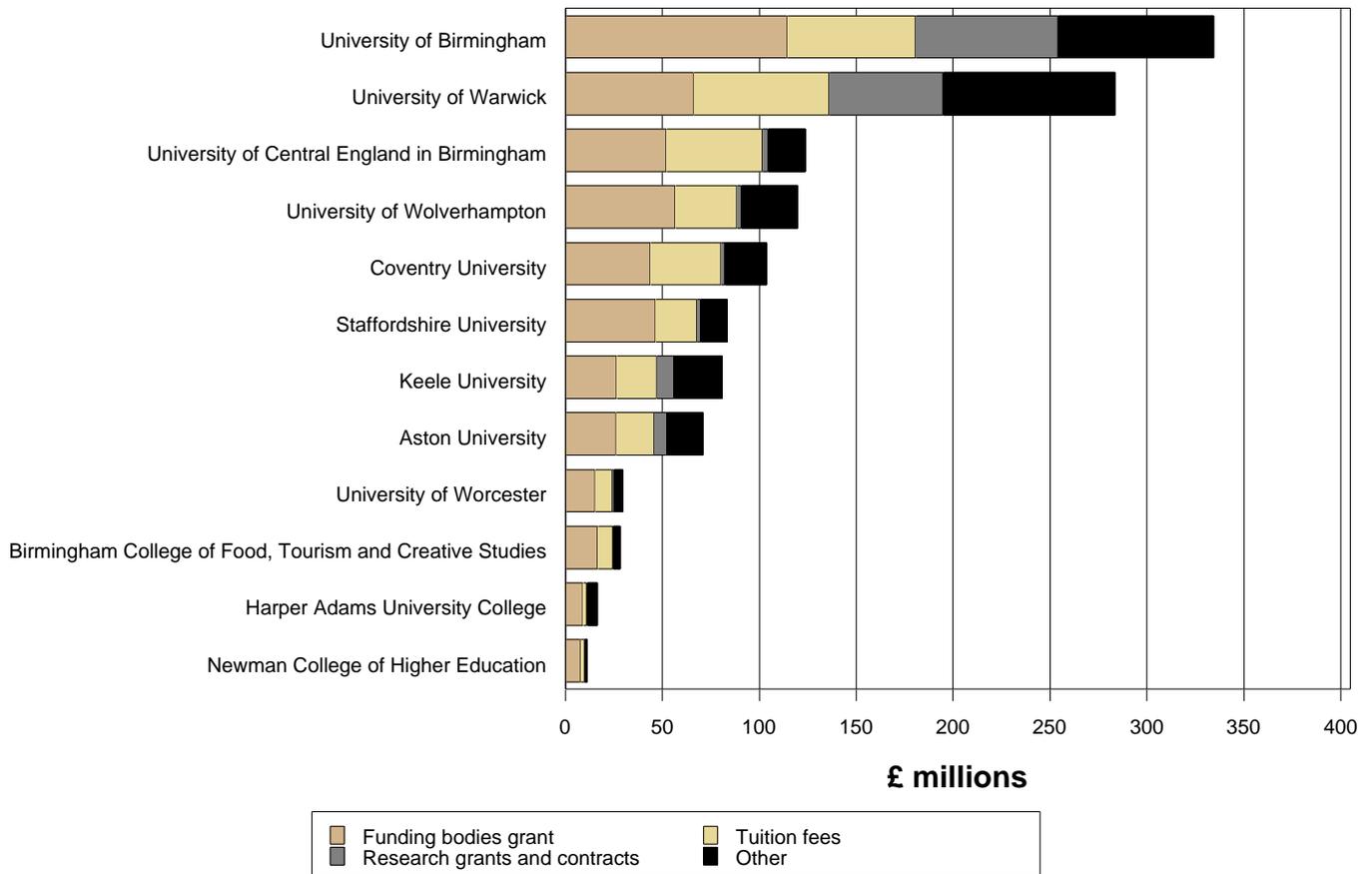
# Income to HE institutions 2004-05

Total income to all HEIs: £1,286 million

## Income to all HEIs by source



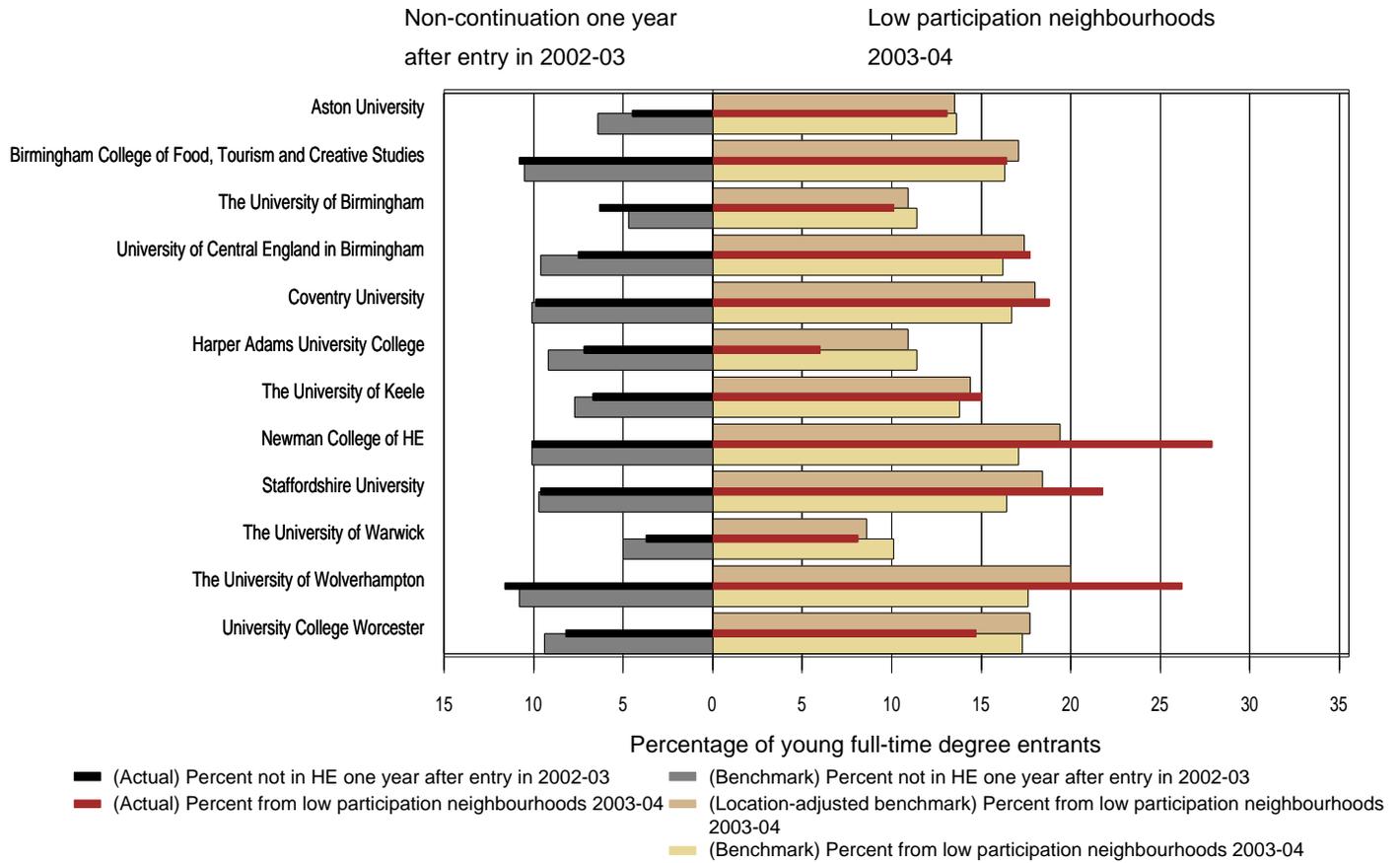
## Income to individual HEIs by source



# Performance of HEIs in the West Midlands

Performance indicators for participation and non-continuation

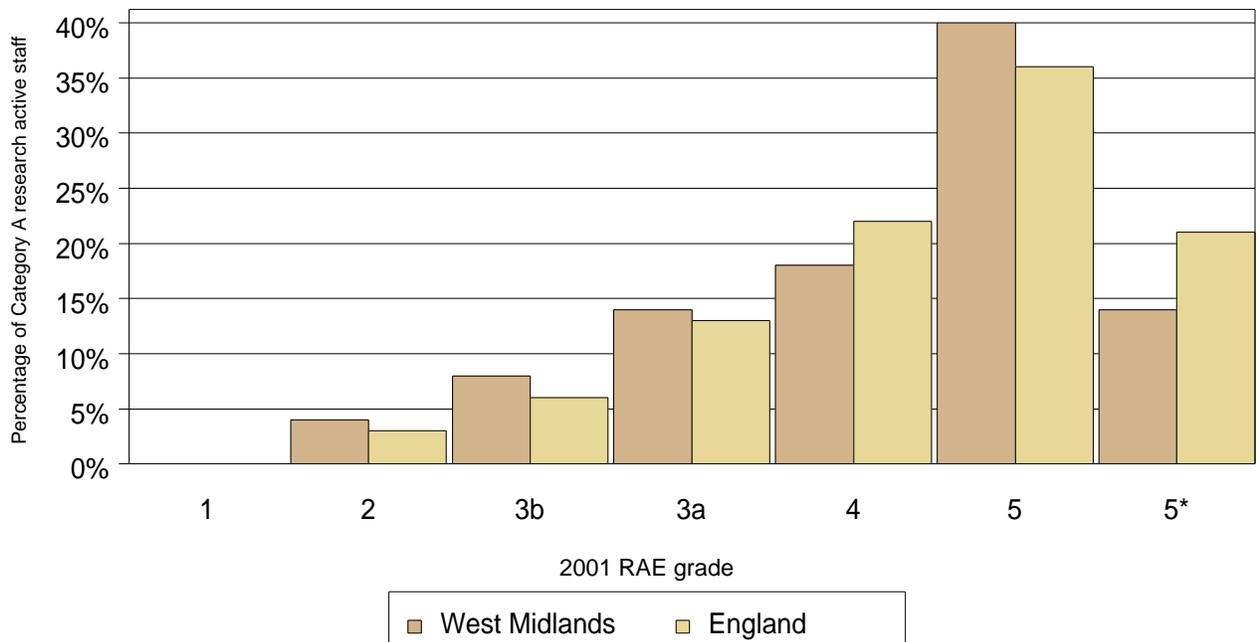
## Young full-time degree entrants to HEIs in the West Midlands



These data are taken from 'Performance indicators in higher education in the UK' (HESA). Institution names used in that publication have been kept.

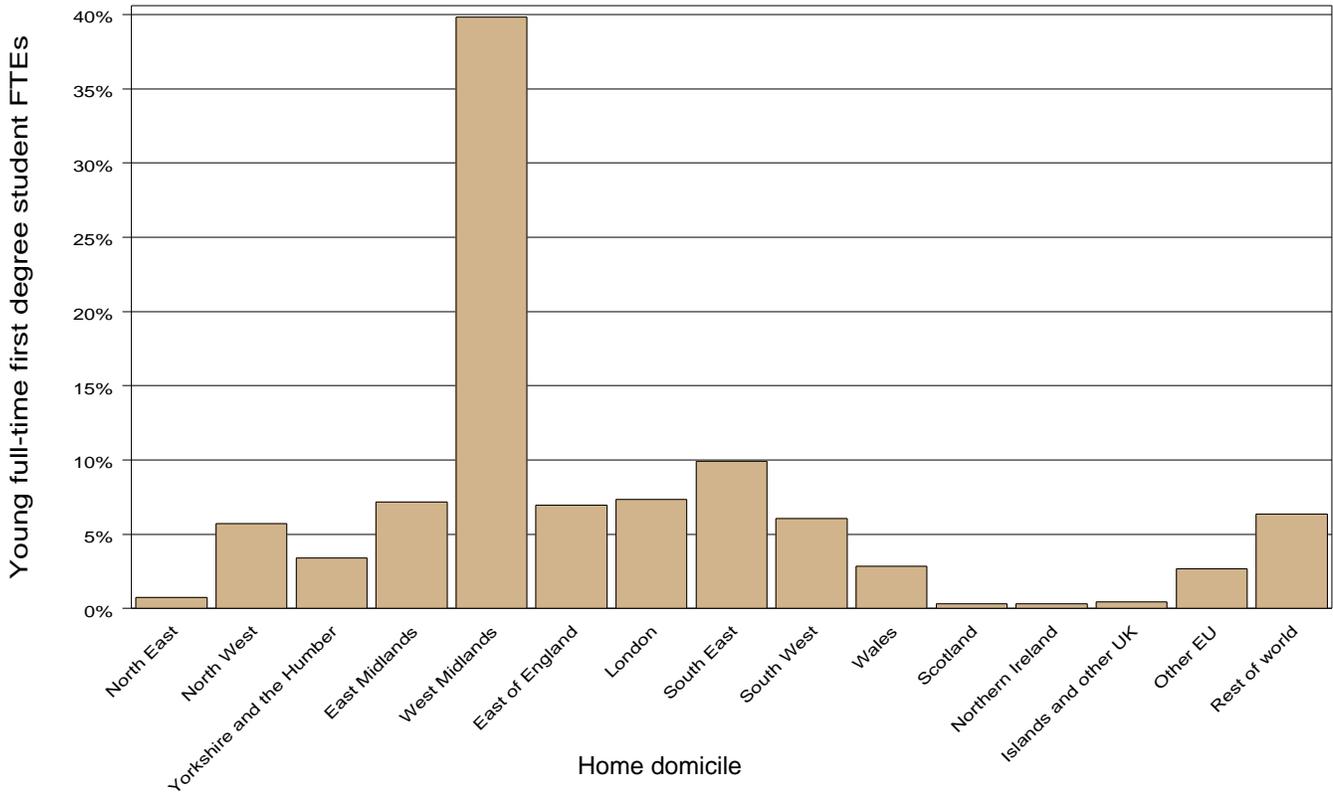
## Research Assessment Exercise performance

### Research active academic staff by RAE grade

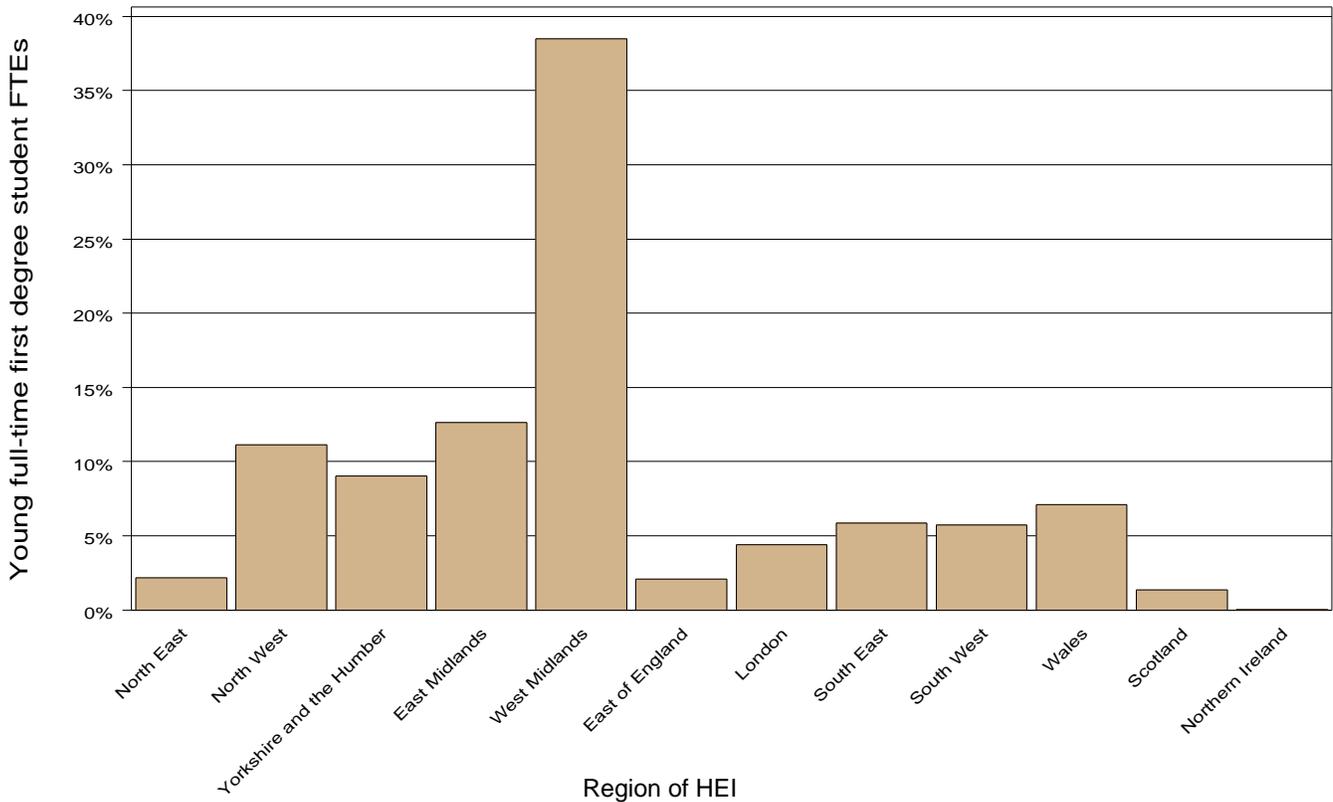


# Flows of young full-time first degree students between regions

Where do young students at West Midlands HEIs in 2004-05 come from?



Where do young students from the West Midlands study, 2004-05?

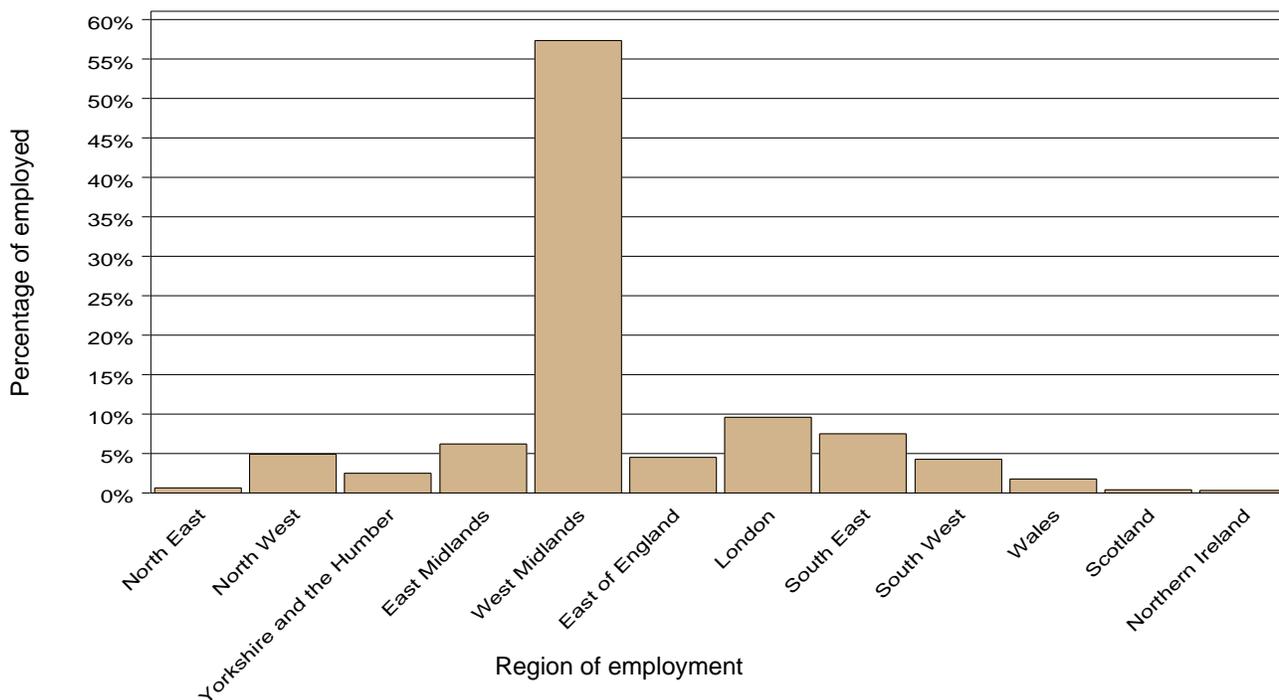


# Employment destinations of first degree graduates

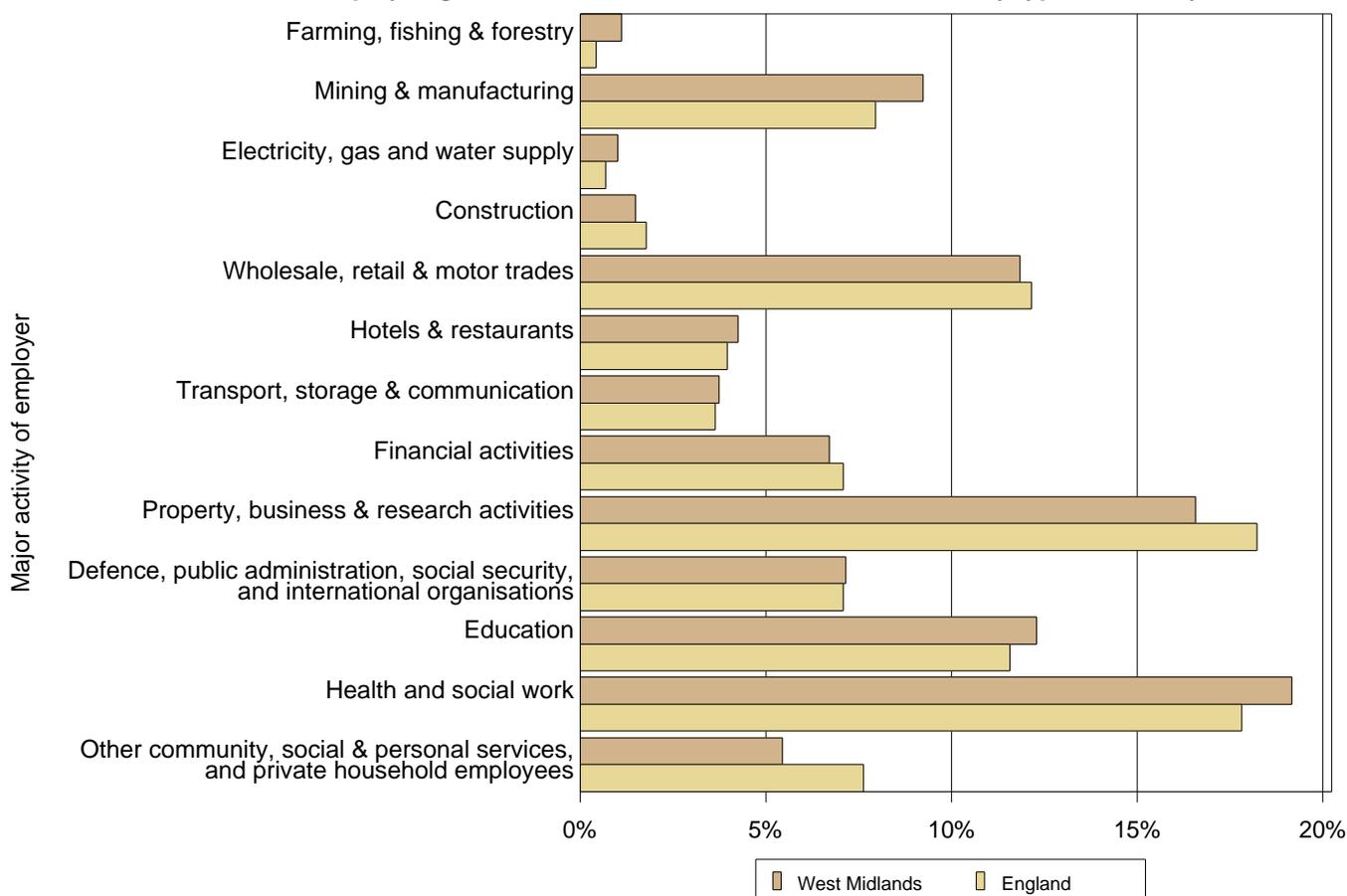
## First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2004:

Work: 63% Further study: 14% Work and study: 11% Unemployed: 7% Other: 6%

Where do graduates from West Midlands HEIs find employment?



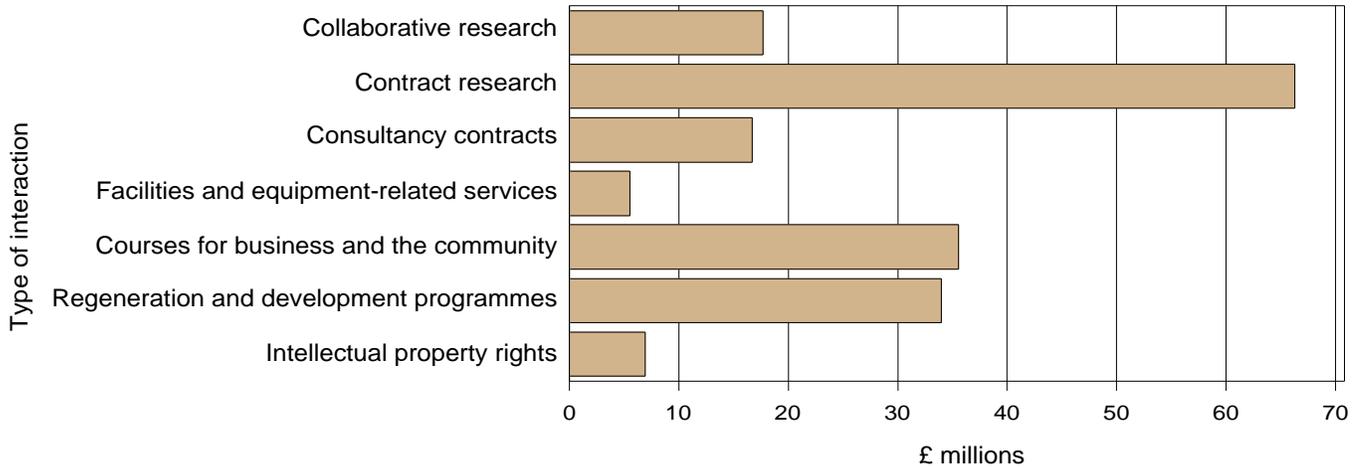
Employed graduates of West Midlands HEIs: destination by type of industry



Percentage of employed first degree graduates returned in the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey

# Higher education-business and community interaction survey 2003-04

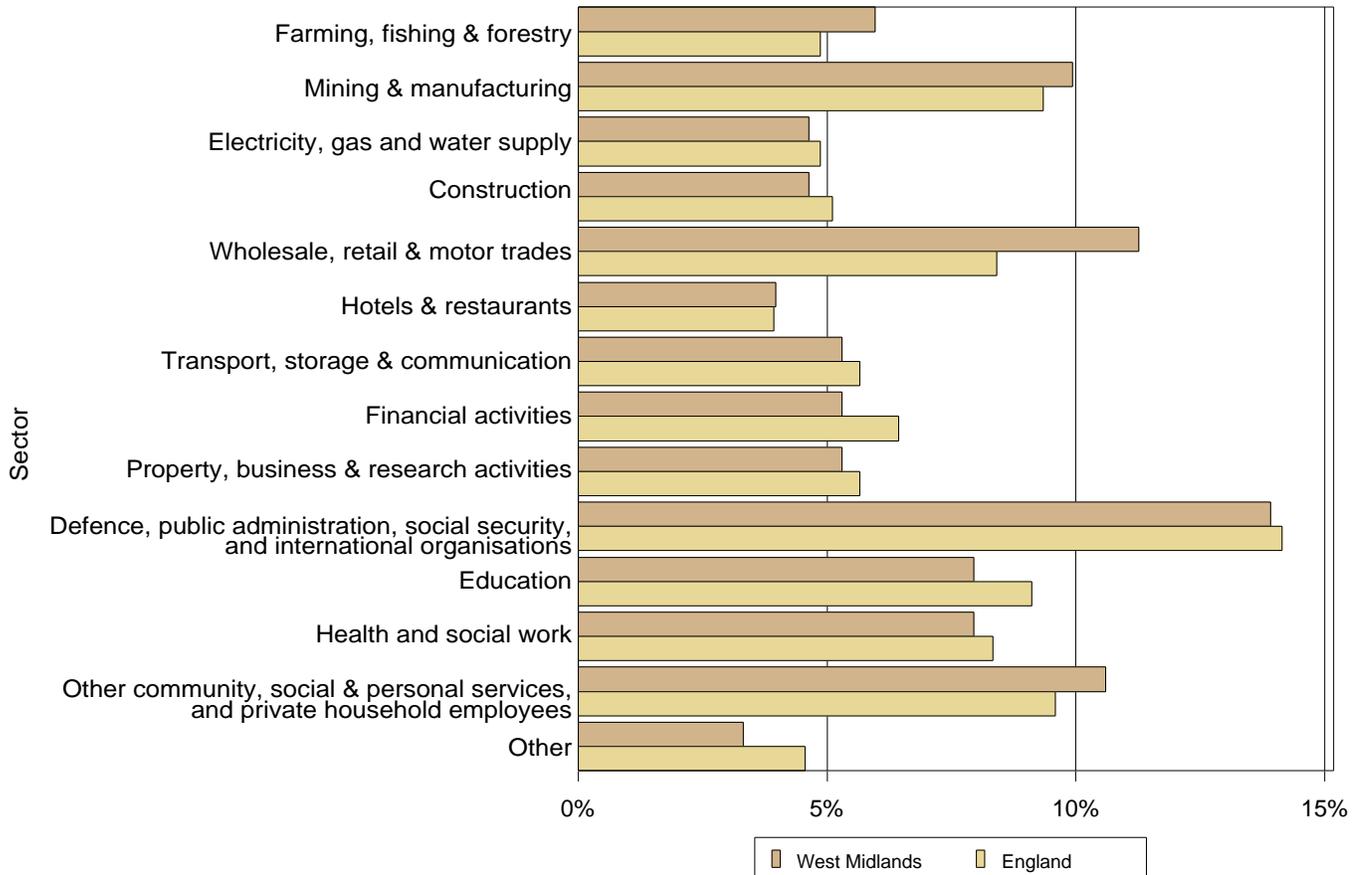
## Income from HE-business interactions



## Type and number of interactions

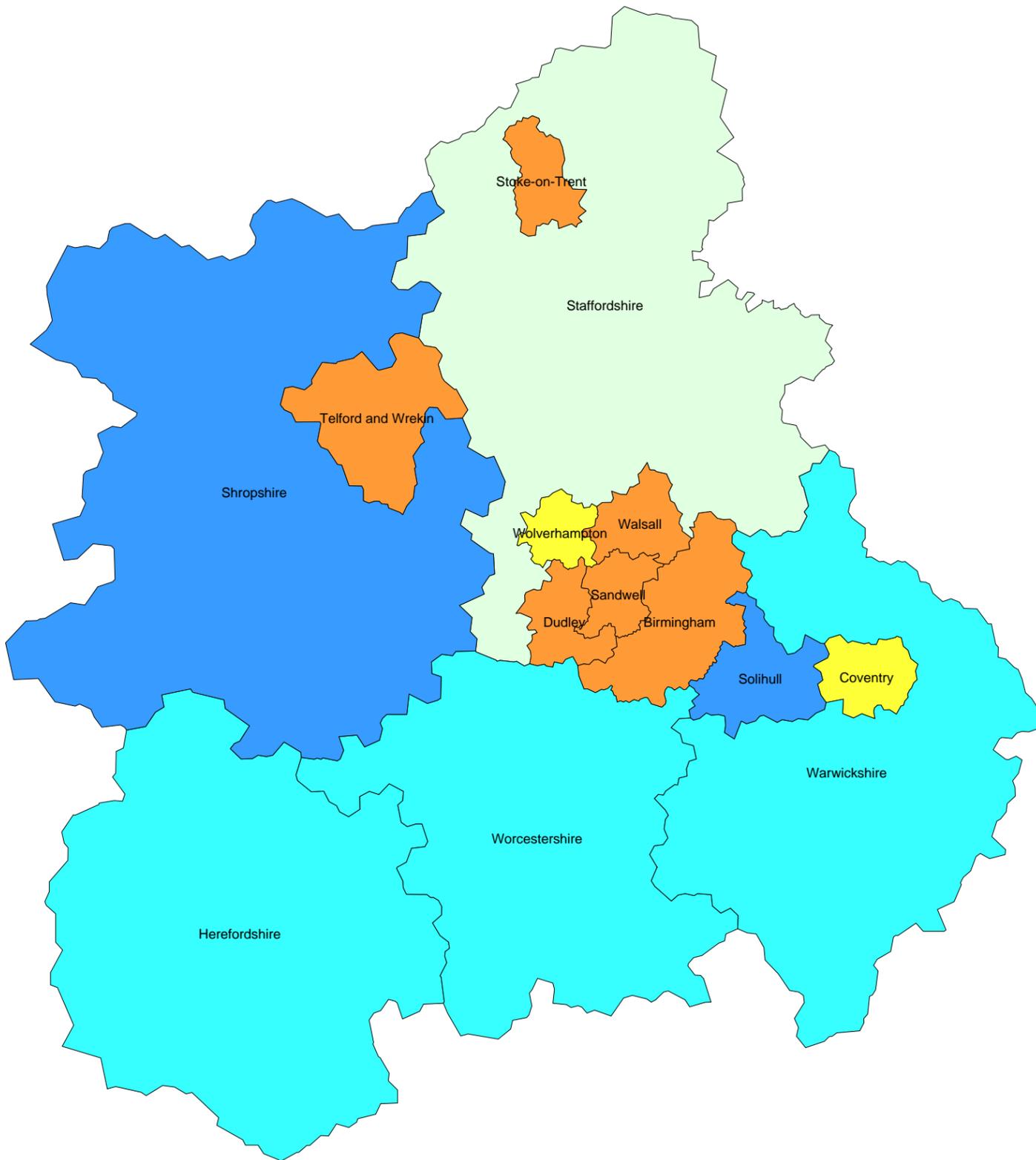
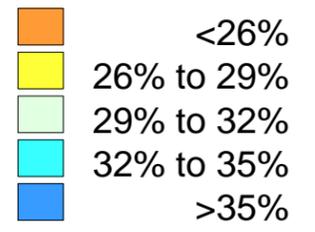
Contract research	3,440	Non-software licences granted	32
Consultancy contracts	4,251	Software licences granted	21
Facilities and equipment-related services	2,500	Spin-offs still active and survived 3 years	30
New patents granted in year	30	Estimated turnover from active spin-offs	£23 million

## Sectors West Midlands HEIs set out to work with



Percentage of selections

## Young participation



# Qualification levels

## Population of working age<sup>1</sup> : by highest qualification<sup>2</sup> , percentages spring 2003

	United Kingdom	West Midlands
At least degree or equivalent	16.3	12.7
Other HE qualifications (3)	8.5	8.3
GCE A level or equivalent (4)	24.1	23.6
GCSE grades A*-C or equivalent	21.7	22.7
Other qualifications	13.7	14.1
No qualifications	15.0	17.6

## Percentage of economically active adults qualified to at least NVQ4<sup>1</sup> autumn 2004

Geographical name	percentage
United Kingdom	30.8
England	30.4
West Midlands	26.8

Source: DTI regional competitiveness indices, Table 9bi.

(1) Degree or higher level vocational qualification.

Source: Department for Education and Skills; from the Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics.

(1) Males aged 16 to 64 and females aged 16 to 59.

(2) For information on equivalent level qualifications, see Notes and Definitions in Regional Trends 38 table 4.14.

(3) Higher education qualification below degree level.

(4) Includes recognised trade apprenticeship.

## School leavers' qualifications

Geographical name Region and local education authority (1)	Students participating in post-compulsory education (2) percentages 2000-01	Percentage of pupils in last year of compulsory schooling 2001-02 (3)(4) with:		Average GCE/VCE A/AS level points score (4)(5) 2001-02
		No graded results	5 or more GCSEs A*-C or equivalent	
England	77	5.1	49.5	240.5
West Midlands	76	5.3	48.1	237.5
Birmingham	75	5.3	45.3	241.2
Coventry	75	7.0	43.2	232.1
Dudley	72	4.2	51.7	218.9
Herefordshire	73	4.0	56.0	278.8
Sandwell	70	7.9	34.2	163.5
Shropshire	81	3.0	58.4	273.3
Solihull	79	4.3	58.2	226.2
Staffordshire	79	4.3	50.1	241.0
Stoke-on-Trent	66	5.6	38.6	201.9
Telford and Wrekin	75	4.6	49.7	247.6
Walsall	77	5.2	42.4	242.6
Warwickshire	78	4.9	51.7	251.8
Wolverhampton	74	7.0	43.3	192.9
Worcestershire	84	6.4	52.1	248.6

(1) Local Education Authorities as at 1 April 1998.

(2) Pupils and students aged 16 in education as a percentage of the 16 year old population (ages measured at the beginning of the academic year).

(3) Pupils in their last year of compulsory schooling as a percentage of the school population of the same age.

(4) Figures relate to maintained schools only.

(5) The points scores for 2001/02 throughout England reflect the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) tariff, and data are not directly comparable with earlier years or with Wales. See Regional Trends 38 Table 14.4 for derivation of points scores.

# Population and the economy

## Area and population by local authority 2002

Geographical name Region, local authority (1)	Area sq km	People per sq km	Total (2) population (thousands)	Population change percent 1982-2002	Percentage of population aged:		
					0 to 15	16 to pensionable age (3)	over pensionable age (3)
England	130,281	380	49,559	5.9	19.9	61.8	18.4
West Midlands	12,998	408	5,304	2.4	20.5	60.9	18.6
Herefordshire, County of UA	2,180	81	176	17.6	19.1	58.5	22.4
Stoke-on-Trent UA	93	2,553	239	-5.1	19.6	61.6	18.8
Telford and Wrekin UA	290	553	161	27.1	22.0	63.0	15.0
Shropshire	3,197	89	285	12.2	19.0	59.8	21.3
Staffordshire	2,620	309	809	5.7	19.5	61.8	18.7
Warwickshire	1,975	260	513	7.4	19.3	61.8	18.9
West Midlands (Met County)	902	2,857	2,576	-3.7	21.5	60.5	18.0
Worcestershire	1,741	314	546	13.8	19.3	61.4	19.3

(1) Local government structure as at 1 April 1998.

(2) Mid-2002 Population Estimates for England and Manchester include provisional results from the Manchester Matching Exercise, published in November 2003.

(3) Pension age is 65 for men and 60 for women.

## Gross Value Added 2001<sup>1,2</sup> and employment rates 2001-02<sup>6</sup>

Geographical name NUTS levels 1 and 3	GVA per head (£)	Geographical name Region, local authority (3)	Total in employment (4)(5) (thousands)	Employment rate (5) (percentages)	Unemployment rate (5)(7) (percentages)
England	14,781	England	23,921	75.0	4.8
West Midlands	13,031	West Midlands	2,480	74.3	5.3
Herefordshire, County of	10,872	Herefordshire, County of UA	81	79.0	3.5
Worcestershire	12,239	Stoke-on-Trent UA	108	69.5	7.5
Warwickshire	14,708	Telford and Wrekin UA	73	75.6	4.6
Telford and Wrekin	13,476	Shropshire	142	78.6	3.3
Shropshire CC	10,392	Staffordshire	409	79.6	3.0
Stoke-on-Trent	11,684	Warwickshire	256	79.0	3.8
Staffordshire CC	10,829	West Midlands (Met County)	1,133	69.9	7.2
Birmingham	15,344	Worcestershire	277	80.5	2.4
Solihull	14,951				
Coventry	15,979				
Dudley and Sandwell	11,988				
Walsall and Wolverhampton	12,611				

(1) Estimates for GVA data are provisional.

(2) Components may not sum to totals due to rounding.

(3) Local government structure as at 1 April 1998. Where sample sizes are too small to provide reliable estimates, no values are given.

(4) Includes those on government-supported employment and training schemes and unpaid family workers.

(5) Employment totals and unemployment rates are for people aged 16 and over, while employment rates are for those of working age only (males:16-64, females:16 to 59).

(6) Data are from the Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey March 2001 to February 2002. These data have not been adjusted to the 2001 Census population estimates.

(7) As a percentage of the economically active.

## Classification of business sites<sup>1</sup>: by sub-region, March 2003

Percentages and thousands

Geographical name Region, local authority	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining & quarrying, energy, water supply, manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels & catering, repairs	Transport & communication	Financial, intermediation, real estate renting & business activities	Education & health	Public administration & other services	Total business sites (=100%) (thousands)
United Kingdom	6.5	7.6	8.8	28.0	4.3	27.5	7.3	10.1	2,545.9
West Midlands	6.3	10.3	9.0	29.2	4.6	24.4	7.2	9.0	210.8
Herefordshire, County of UA	23.9	7.3	9.4	24.3	3.6	18.2	6.0	7.3	10.5
Stoke-on-Trent UA	0.5	12.8	9.2	35.8	4.8	16.3	7.9	12.7	7.8
Telford and Wrekin UA	4.0	10.7	7.8	31.7	5.1	25.0	7.0	8.7	5.3
Shropshire County	21.7	6.6	9.0	25.9	4.3	18.7	6.3	7.6	16.2
Staffordshire County	8.6	9.2	10.8	28.2	5.3	21.8	6.6	9.5	33.3
Warwickshire	6.4	8.4	8.6	26.8	4.6	28.9	7.1	9.4	25.5
West Midlands (Met County)	0.5	12.4	8.3	31.4	4.6	25.8	8.0	8.9	86.7
Worcestershire County	7.8	9.5	9.3	26.7	4.1	27.1	6.4	9.2	25.5
Herefordshire and Worcestershire (2)	12.5	8.9	9.3	26.0	3.9	24.5	6.3	8.6	36.0
Former county of Shropshire (3)	17.3	7.6	8.7	27.3	4.5	20.2	6.5	7.8	21.4
Former county of Staffordshire (4)	7.1	9.9	10.5	29.7	5.2	20.8	6.8	10.1	41.2

Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, Office for National Statistics.

(1) Based on Standard Industrial Classification 2003. Registered for VAT and/or PAYE, local unit basis, eg an individual factory or shop.

(2) Herefordshire and Worcestershire refer to the area previously covered by Hereford and Worcester which was replaced by Worcestershire C and Herefordshire UA on 1 April 1998.

(3) The former county of Shropshire is the area covered by the current Shropshire County and Telford and Wrekin UA created on 1 April 1998.

(4) The former county of Staffordshire is the area covered by the current Staffordshire county and Stoke-on-Trent UA created on 1 April 1997.

# East of England

## Introduction

The East of England has an area of over 19,000 km<sup>2</sup>. The population is over 5.4 million, with a density of 284 people per km<sup>2</sup>. The county of Cambridgeshire is one of the fastest-growing areas of the country.

The south of the region borders on London and is densely populated. Other significant urban areas are Norwich, Peterborough and Cambridge.

## The economy

The East of England region has a diverse economy, with one of the largest concentrations of new and growing businesses in the country. Industries such as vehicles, paper and paper products, footwear, food and drink, printing, electrical engineering, banking and insurance, hotels and catering, pharmaceuticals and high technology, biotechnology and the film industry all have a significant role. Aerospace and defence engineering (which at one time were particularly important to the economies of Hertfordshire and Essex) are declining due to the decline of the defence industry.

The largest concentrations of manufacturing employment in the region are in Luton, Dunstable, Basildon and Southend-on-Sea. Motor vehicle manufacturing is significant in both Bedfordshire and Essex. There is a significant concentration of businesses engaged in R&D, high-technology manufacturing and computer-aided design in Cambridgeshire, primarily on the UK's leading science parks in and around Cambridge. Further information is available at: [www.rcu.gov.uk/GO/goe/default.asp](http://www.rcu.gov.uk/GO/goe/default.asp)

The economic output of the East of England is around £86 billion, which is 10.1 per cent of the total UK gross added value (GVA). Unemployment, at 3.6 per cent, is lower than the English average of 4.6 per cent. However, there are areas of significant deprivation along parts of the coast and particularly the Thames Gateway area in Essex.

The total income of higher education institutions in the region is £1,384 million per year.

## Qualification levels

In the East of England, 28.6 per cent of economically active adults are qualified to at least NVQ Level 4 (a higher education level qualification), compared with 30.4 per cent in England. School leavers' qualifications are rather high, particularly in Hertfordshire where 93 per cent participated in post-compulsory schooling in 2000-01; the equivalent figure for England was 77 per cent. There are areas with lower qualifications among school leavers, for example Thurrock, where 71 per cent participated in post-compulsory schooling.

## Higher education provision

There are ten higher education institutions in the region: seven universities and three higher education colleges. Included in these figures is Homerton College which returned a finance record to the Higher Education Statistics Agency for the 2004-05 academic year but which did not return a student record. In addition there are 27 further education colleges (FECs) teaching higher education courses. The higher education student population is 127,740 (94,265 full-time equivalent students), of whom 5,940 are registered at FECs. The higher education institutions range in size from the University of Cambridge, with 28,360 students, to Norwich School of Art and Design with just 820.

All the sub-regions contain a university with the exception of Suffolk, which has a campus of the University of Essex. The south of the region, just north of the M25, has the highest concentration of universities and colleges.

Note that although Homerton College is included in the finance page in this section, it is not included in the pages describing students or HEFCE funding.

## **Student profile**

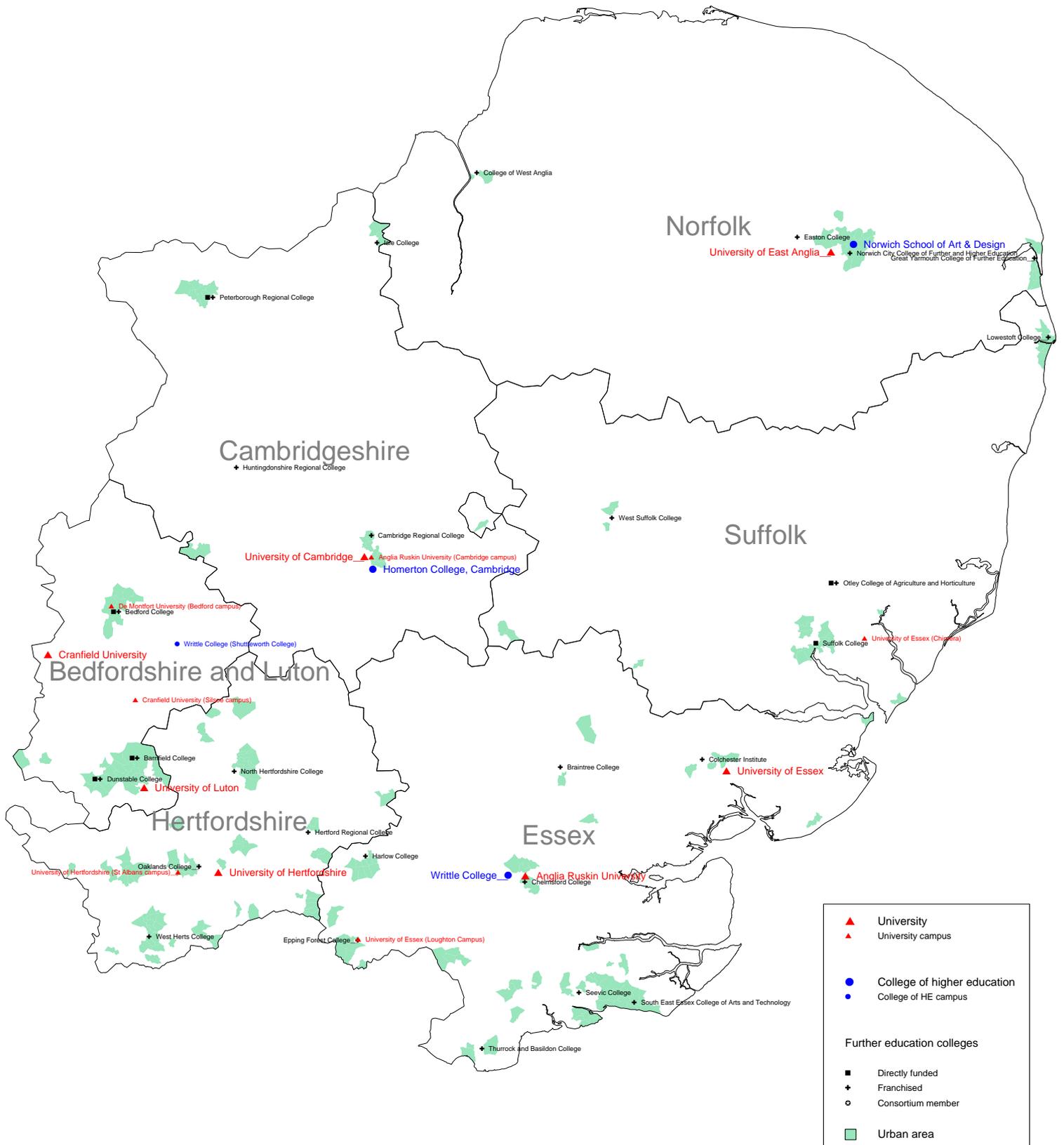
The East of England has the highest proportion of postgraduate research students, and a high percentage of part-time students. The region is a major exporter of young full-time first degree students, and the proportion of this group of students studying in their home region is the lowest in England.

## **HEFCE developments**

The East of England has a number of significant projects that have been HEFCE-funded. The largest of these is the University Campus Suffolk, which received money from our Strategic Development Fund (SDF) to establish a university campus and newly built FEC on the Ipswich waterfront. It will also provide learning centres across Suffolk offering courses and progression routes to further study at university level. The project is a joint venture between University of East Anglia, University of Essex and Suffolk College. Other partners include the Learning and Skills Council, the East of England Development Agency, Ipswich Borough Council and Suffolk County Council.

We have funded the University of Essex through the SDF to establish an HE facility in an integrated FE/HE campus in Southend, offering flexible HE opportunities in an area with low skills participation. We have also agreed to fund the University of Luton through the SDF to create a new University for Bedfordshire on 1 August 2006 and to increase student numbers. This will entail taking over De Montfort University's two Bedford campuses. The new university will undertake teaching, research and commercial activities.

The region was also successful in gaining two region-wide Centres for Excellence in Teaching and Learning, one at the University of Hertfordshire where e-learning opportunities are blended with campus-based learning, and one at the University of Luton in personal development planning.

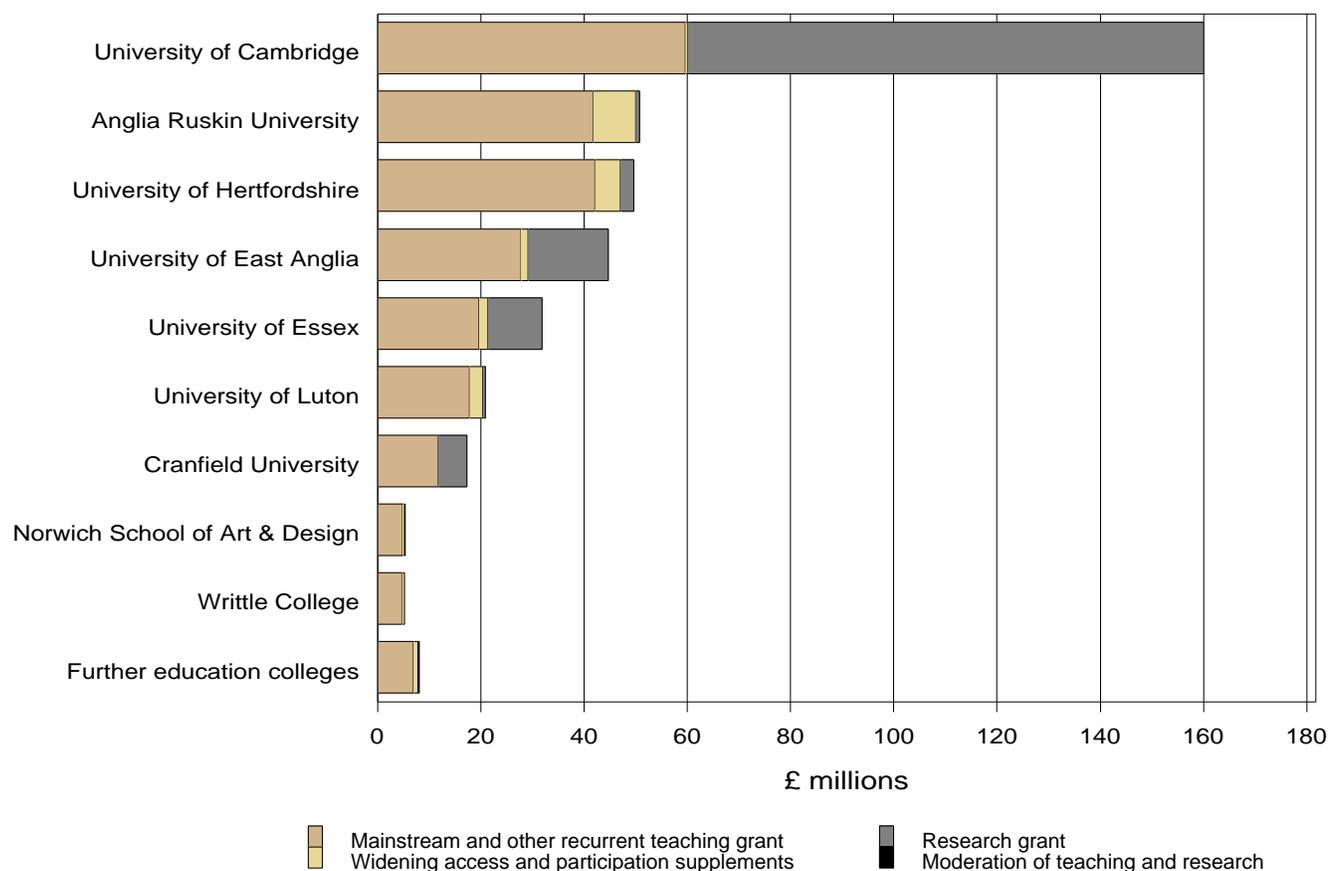


# HEFCE funding and related student numbers at East of England institutions

Number of students completing the year	2004-05		2005-06	
	All students	All students	HEFCE funded	Other funding status
Universities	105,732	103,715	71,225	32,490
Other HE institutions	4,938	5,033	3,389	1,644
Further education colleges	3,879	3,816	2,531	1,285
<b>Total</b>	<b>114,549</b>	<b>112,564</b>	<b>77,145</b>	<b>35,419</b>

FTEs of students completing the year	2004-05		2005-06	
	All students	All students	HEFCE funded	Other funding status
Universities	79,826	80,739	55,043	25,695
Other HE institutions	3,990	3,993	2,756	1,237
Further education colleges	3,036	3,027	1,940	1,087
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,853</b>	<b>87,759</b>	<b>59,740</b>	<b>28,019</b>

HEFCE recurrent grants for 2006-07



## HEFCE-recognised funding consortia 2005-06.

There are no consortia members in this region

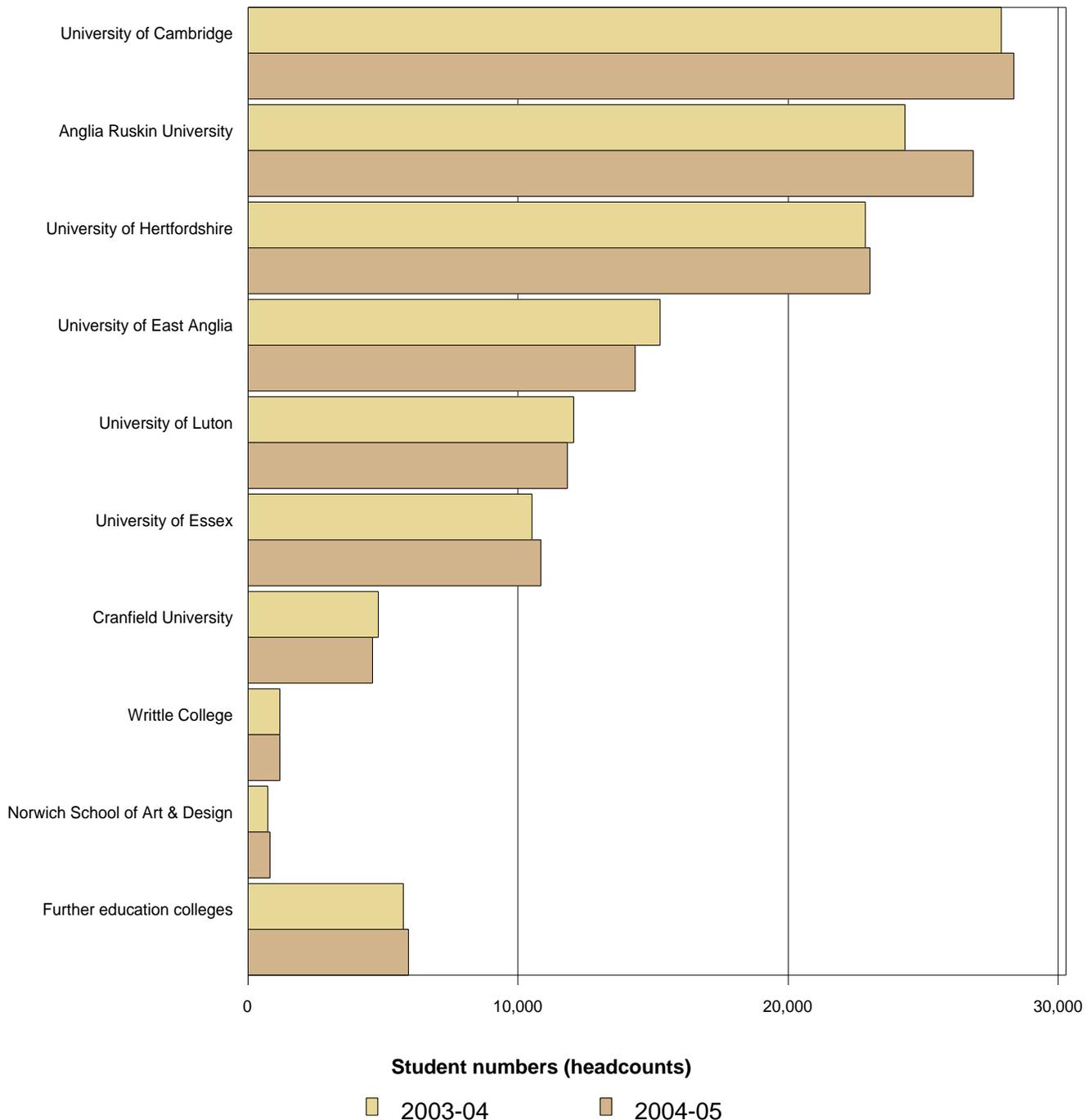
# HE students registered at East of England institutions

## 2003-04 and 2004-05

Student numbers are based on HESA and ILR data

	<b>Headcounts: 2003-04</b>	<b>2004-05</b>		<b>FTEs: 2003-04</b>	<b>2004-05</b>
In HE institutions:	119,604	121,800	In HE institutions:	85,163	89,682
In FE colleges:	5,751	5,940	In FE colleges:	4,420	4,582
<b>Total:</b>	<b>125,355</b>	<b>127,740</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>89,583</b>	<b>94,264</b>

### Higher education student numbers by institution 2003-04 and 2004-05



# Learning in the East of England

## 2004-05

### HE students registered and taught in the East of England

Type	Headcounts	FTEs
HEI	110,036	81,423
Franchised	7,976	6,201
FEC	5,940	4,582

### Open University students domiciled in the East of England

Headcounts	FTEs
16,621	6,110

### Registered in the East of England but learning outside the East of England

Method of learning (FTEs)

Method of learning	FTEs	Institution	Campus	Headcounts	FTEs
Campuses	669 FTEs	Cranfield University	RMCS (Shrivenham)	1,347	669
Registered at an HEI & taught by another institution	208 FTEs	Registering institution University of Luton Anglia Ruskin University	Teaching institution* Milton Keynes College Havering College of F & HE		
	100.0% of the 208 FTEs are taught by FECs				
Distance learning (OU excluded)	183 FTEs	Institution* Anglia Ruskin University	Institution* University of Hertfordshire	Headcounts 233	FTEs 118
				Headcounts 82	FTEs 52

### Registered outside the East of England but learning in the East of England

Method of learning (FTEs)

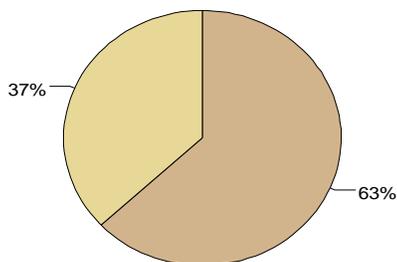
Method of learning	FTEs	Institution	Campus	Headcounts	FTEs
Campuses	2,171 FTEs	De Montfort University	Bedford campus	2,375	2,171
Registered at an HEI & taught by another institution	454 FTEs	Registering institution University of Northampton De Montfort University University of East London University of Greenwich University of Leicester Middlesex University University of Westminster	Teaching institution* Peterborough Regional College Bedford College Thurrock and Basildon College Oaklands College South East Essex College of A&T Harlow College Oaklands College		
	100.0% of the 454 FTEs are taught by FECs				
Distance learning (OU excluded)	942 FTEs	Institution* University of Birmingham University of Gloucestershire University of Leicester RCN Institute University of Warwick	Institution* De Montfort University University of Greenwich University of Portsmouth Sheffield Hallam University	Headcounts 168 59 342 80 126	FTEs 61 22 152 27 30
				Headcounts 209 238 109 62	FTEs 107 77 57 24

\* Institutions with fewer than 20 FTEs have been excluded.

# HE students registered at HEIs 2004-05: characteristics

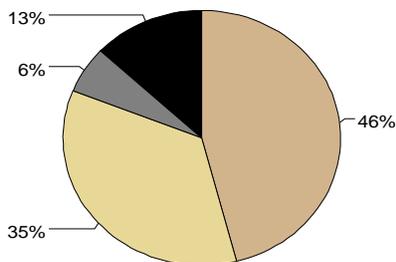
## Headcounts

Students by mode



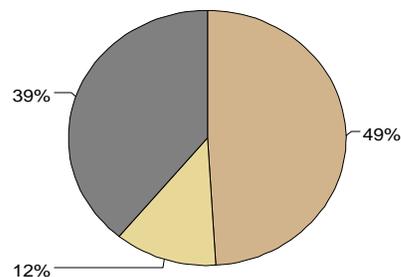
■ Full-time & sandwich  
■ Part-time

Students by domicile



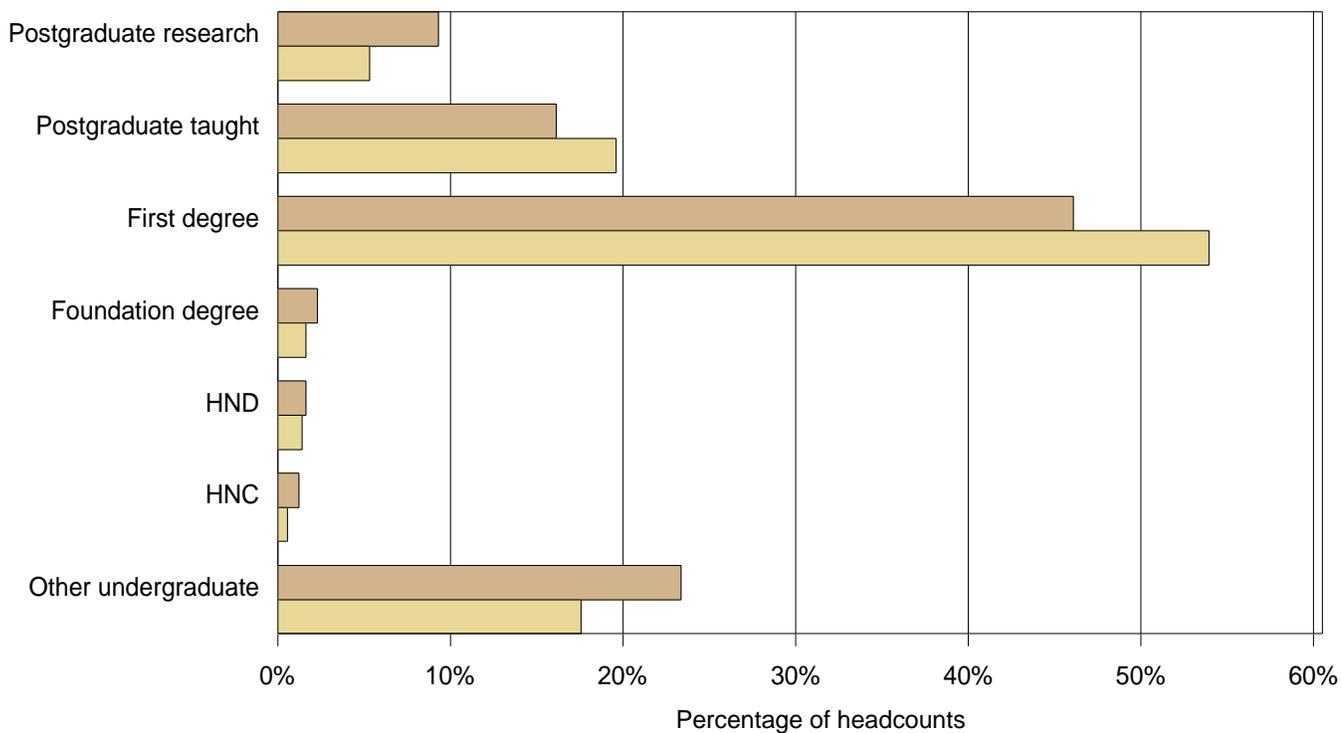
■ From the region  
■ Other UK  
■ Other EU  
■ Rest of the world

Undergraduates by age on entry



■ Young  
■ 21-24  
■ Mature

## Students by level



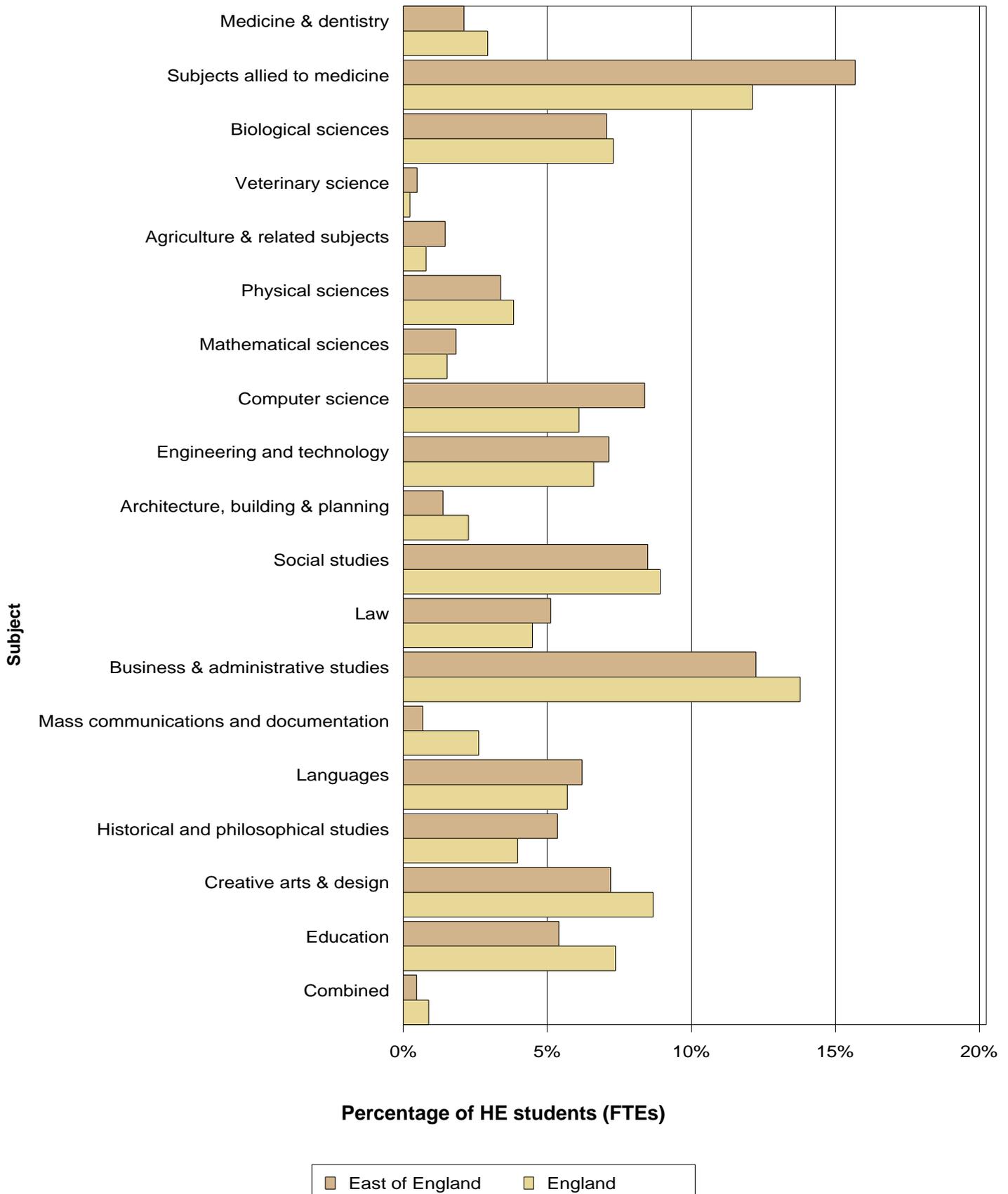
■ East of England    ■ England

## FTEs

Rest of the world (% of FTEs):	13.6	Part-time (% of FTEs):	18.4
Young (% of UG FTEs):	61.0	PG (% of FTEs):	21.6
Mature (% of UG FTEs):	25.9	Male (% of FTEs):	44.7
Franchised (% of FTEs):	8.2		

# HE students registered at HEIs: subject

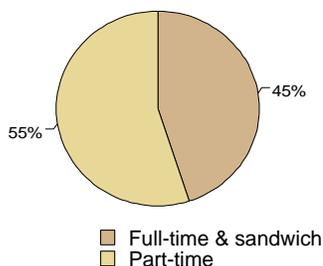
2004-05 (Open University excluded)



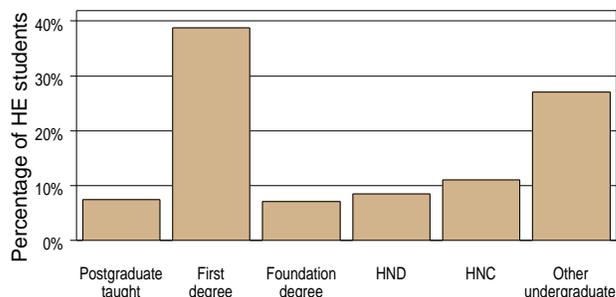
# HE students at FE colleges

## Characteristics of students registered at FECs 2004-05

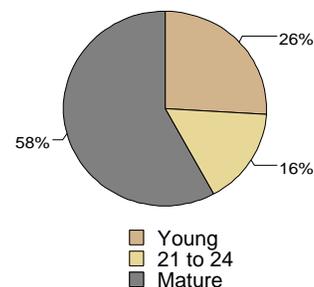
Headcounts by mode



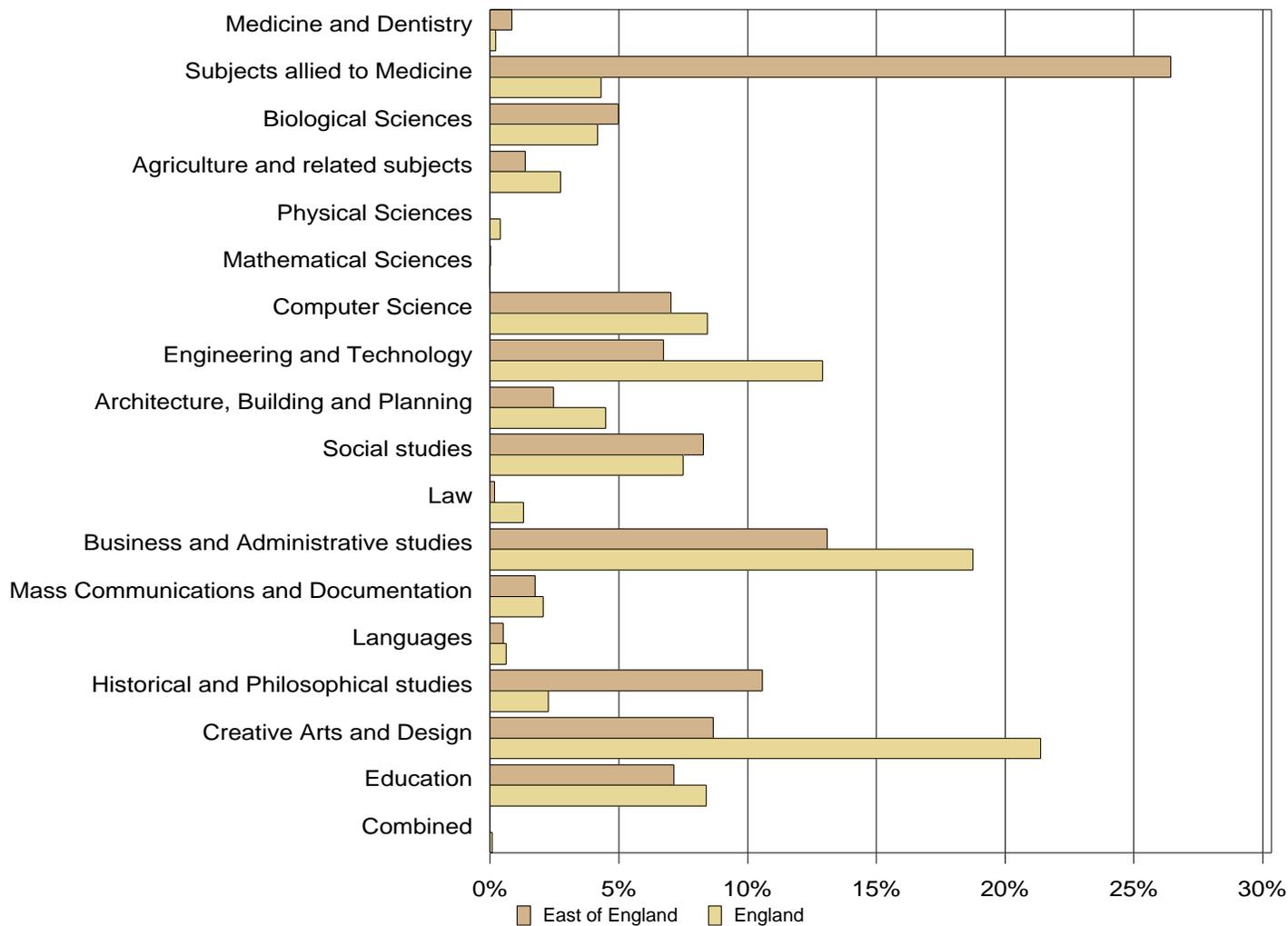
Headcounts by qualification aim



Headcounts by age on entry



### Subject breakdown



Percentage of total FTE student population 2004-05

### Major FEC providers of HE 2004-05

College name	FEC registered FTEs	HEI registered FTEs	Total FTEs
Suffolk College	3,085	0	3,085
Norwich City College of FHE	0	1,006	1,006
South East Essex College of A&T	0	846	846
Colchester Institute	0	755	755
Oaklands College	224	430	654
College of West Anglia	275	297	572
Peterborough Regional College	452	28	479
West Herts College	0	476	476
Barnfield College	153	293	446
Cambridge Regional College	179	260	439

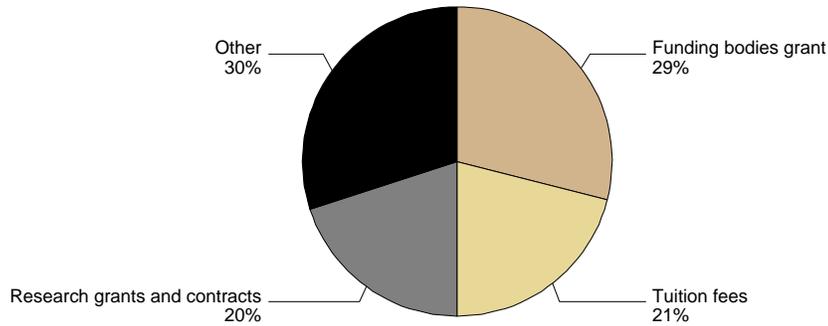
Students registered at an HEI, and taught by an FEC in the region (2004-05):

Headcounts: 8,504 FTEs: 6,396

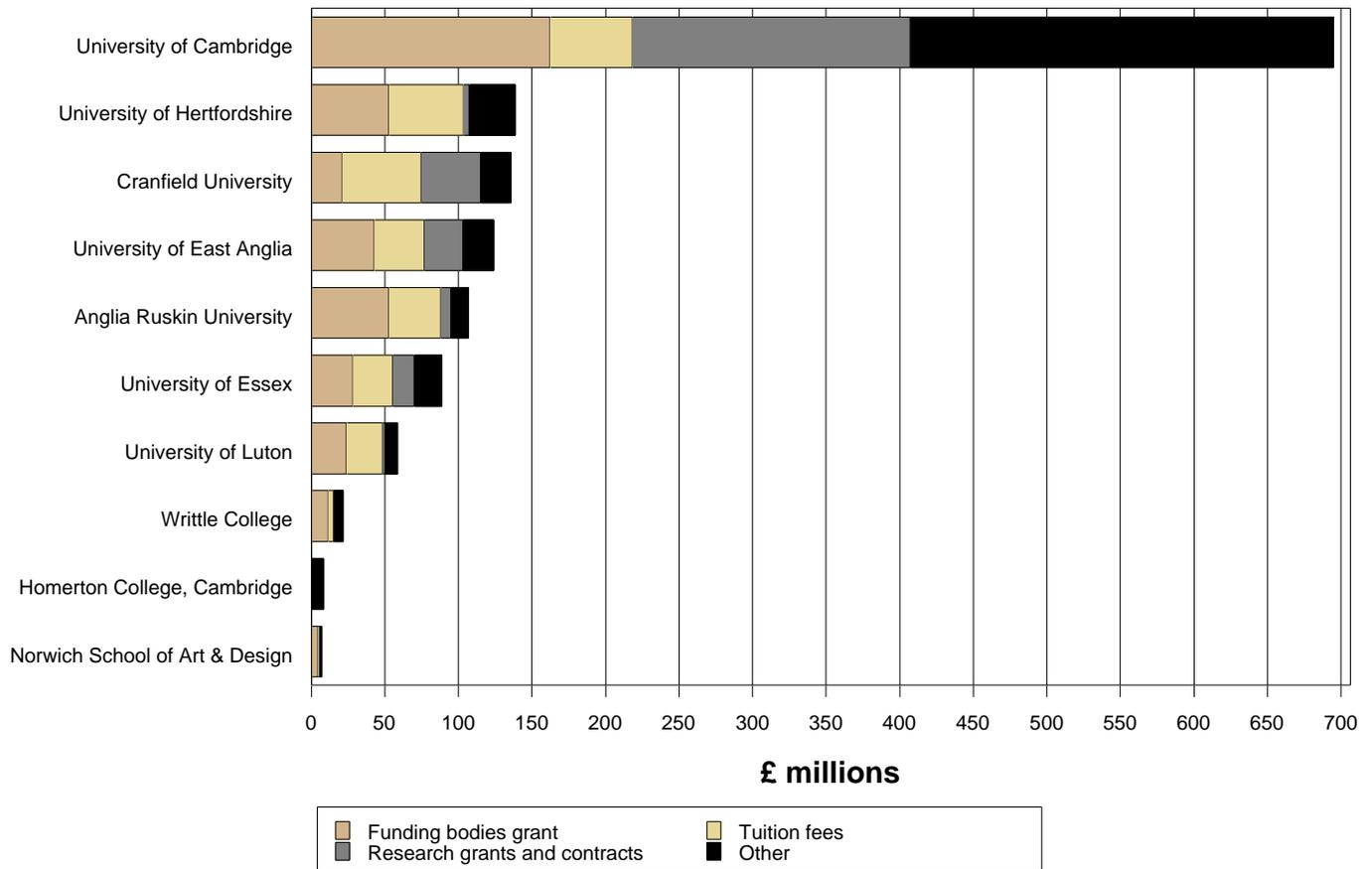
# Income to HE institutions 2004-05

Total income to all HEIs: £1,384 million

## Income to all HEIs by source



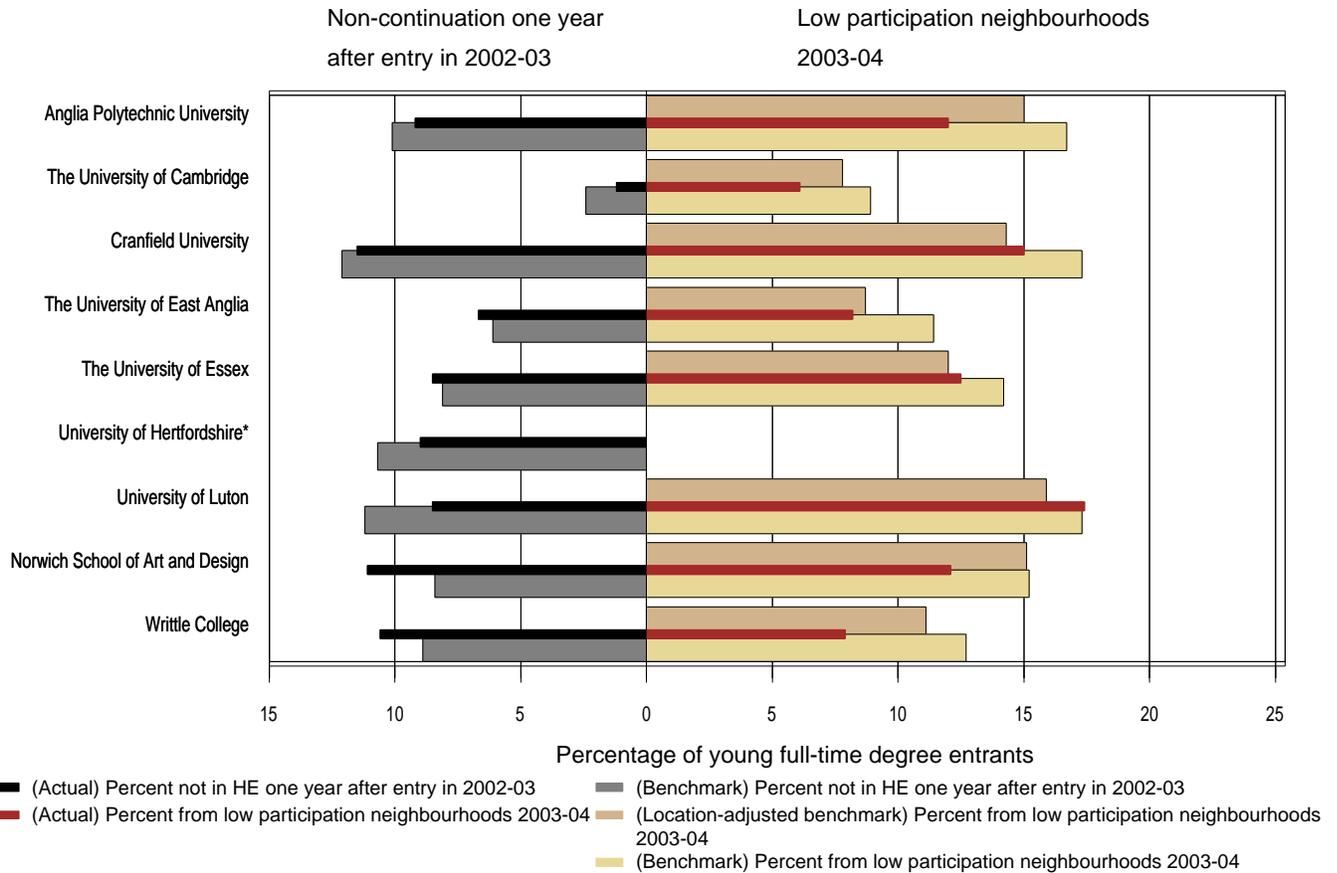
## Income to individual HEIs by source



# Performance of HEIs in the East of England

Performance indicators for participation and non-continuation

## Young full-time degree entrants to HEIs in the East of England

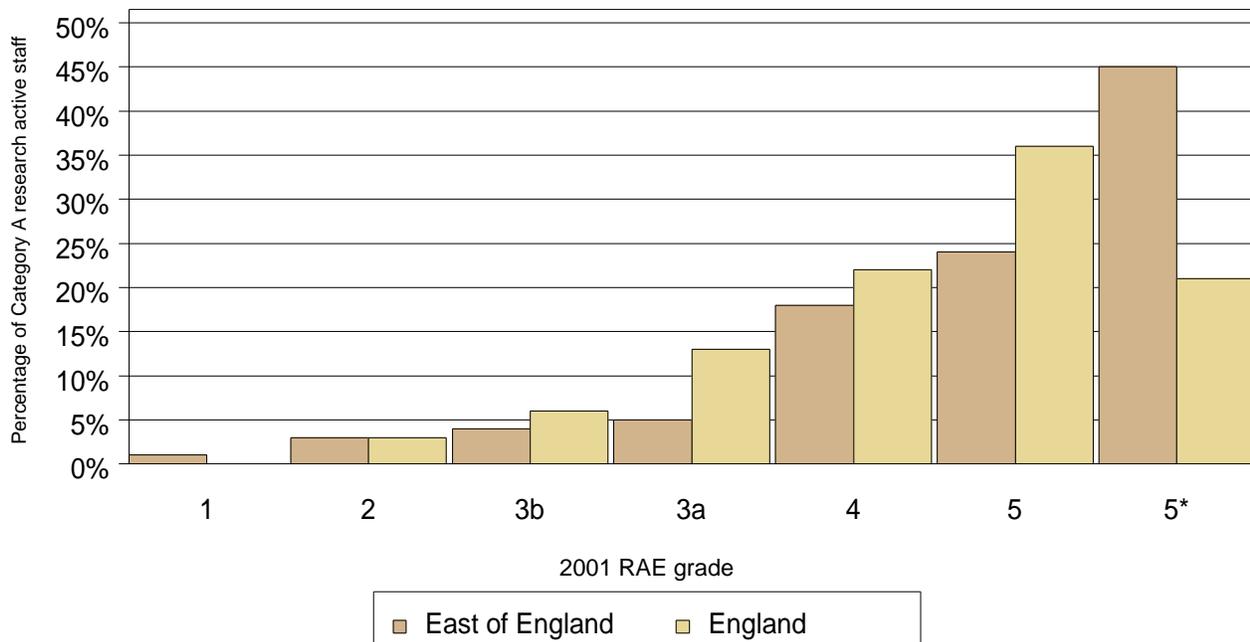


These data are taken from 'Performance indicators in higher education in the UK' (HESA). Institution names used in that publication have been kept.

\* The low participation neighbourhood indicators for the University of Hertfordshire have been omitted this year, as the postcode data is not an accurate reflection of the true situation.

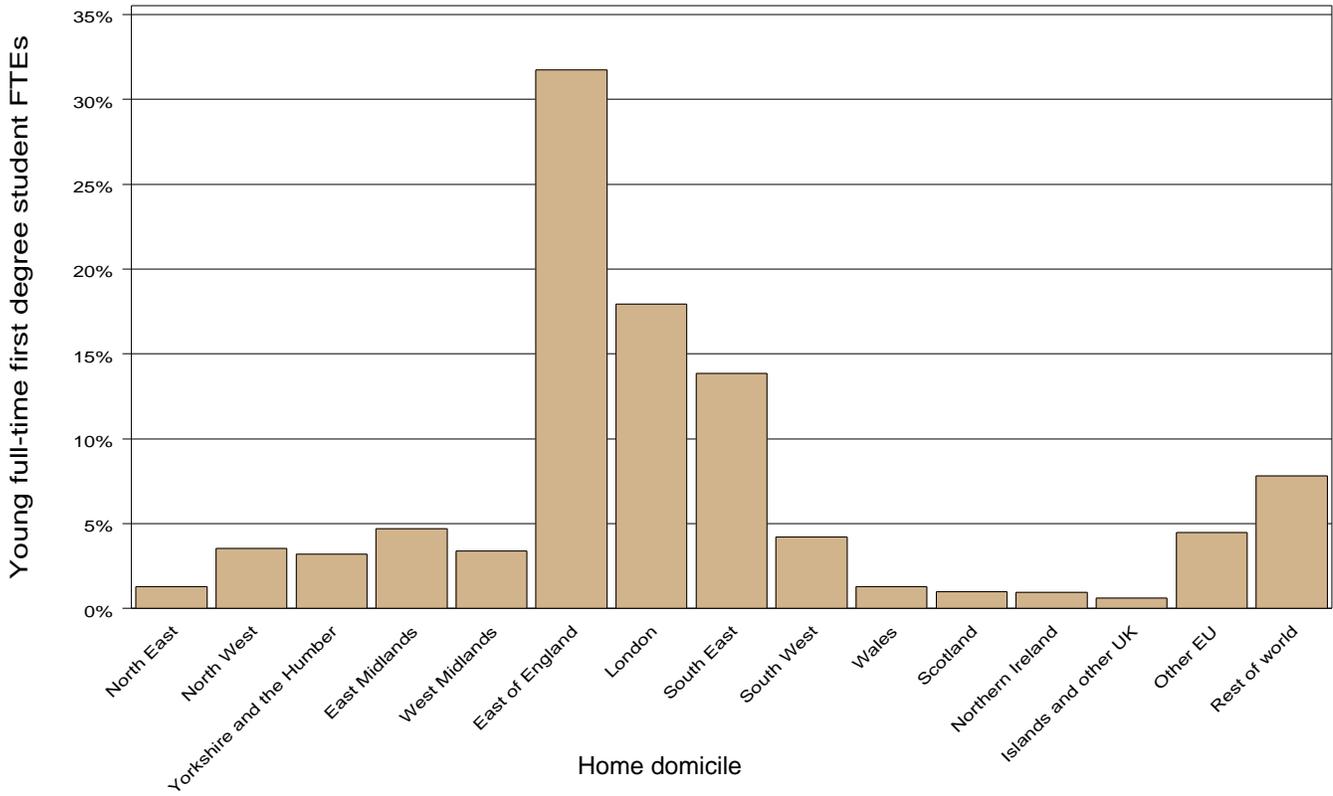
## Research Assessment Exercise performance

### Research active academic staff by RAE grade

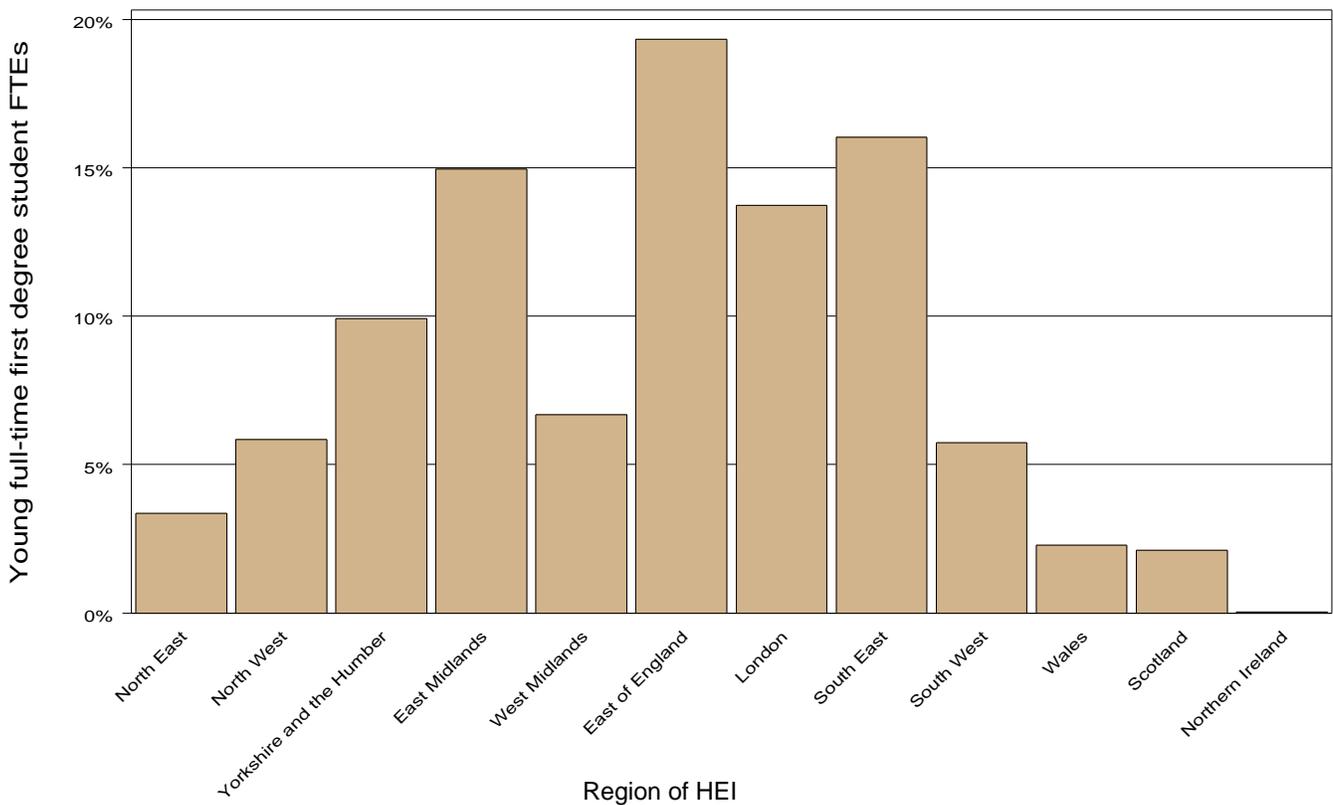


# Flows of young full-time first degree students between regions

Where do young students at East of England HEIs in 2004-05 come from?



Where do young students from the East of England study, 2004-05?

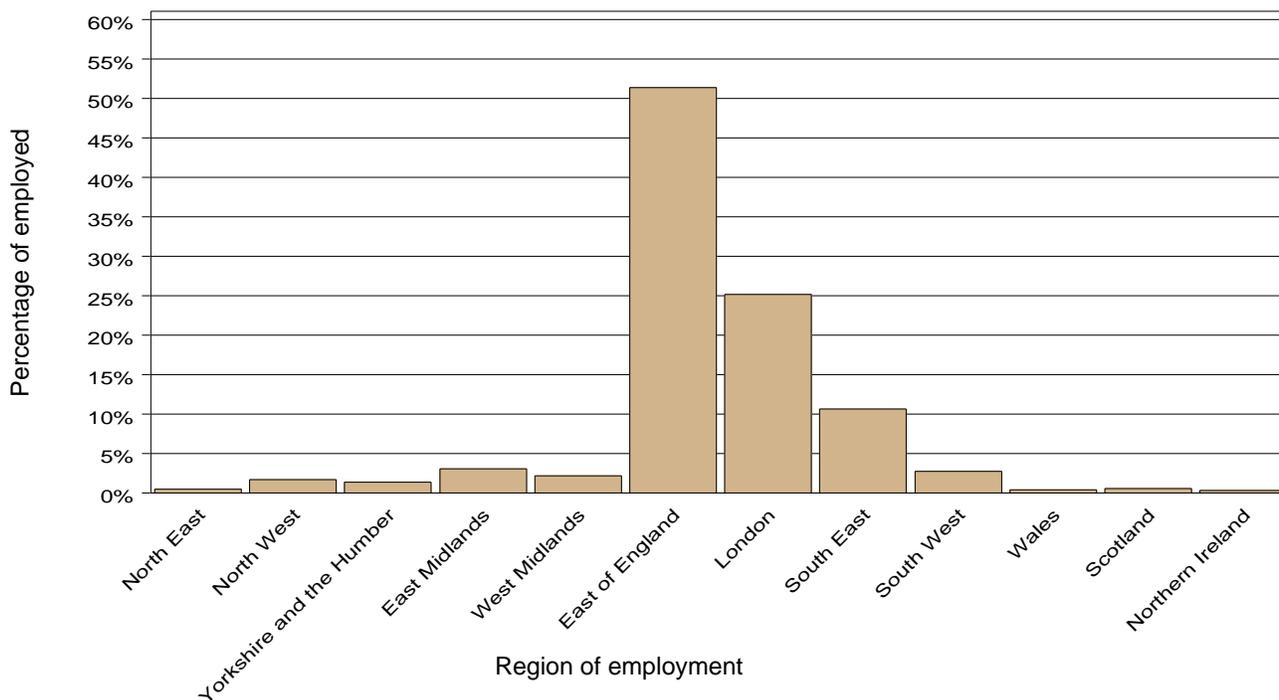


# Employment destinations of first degree graduates

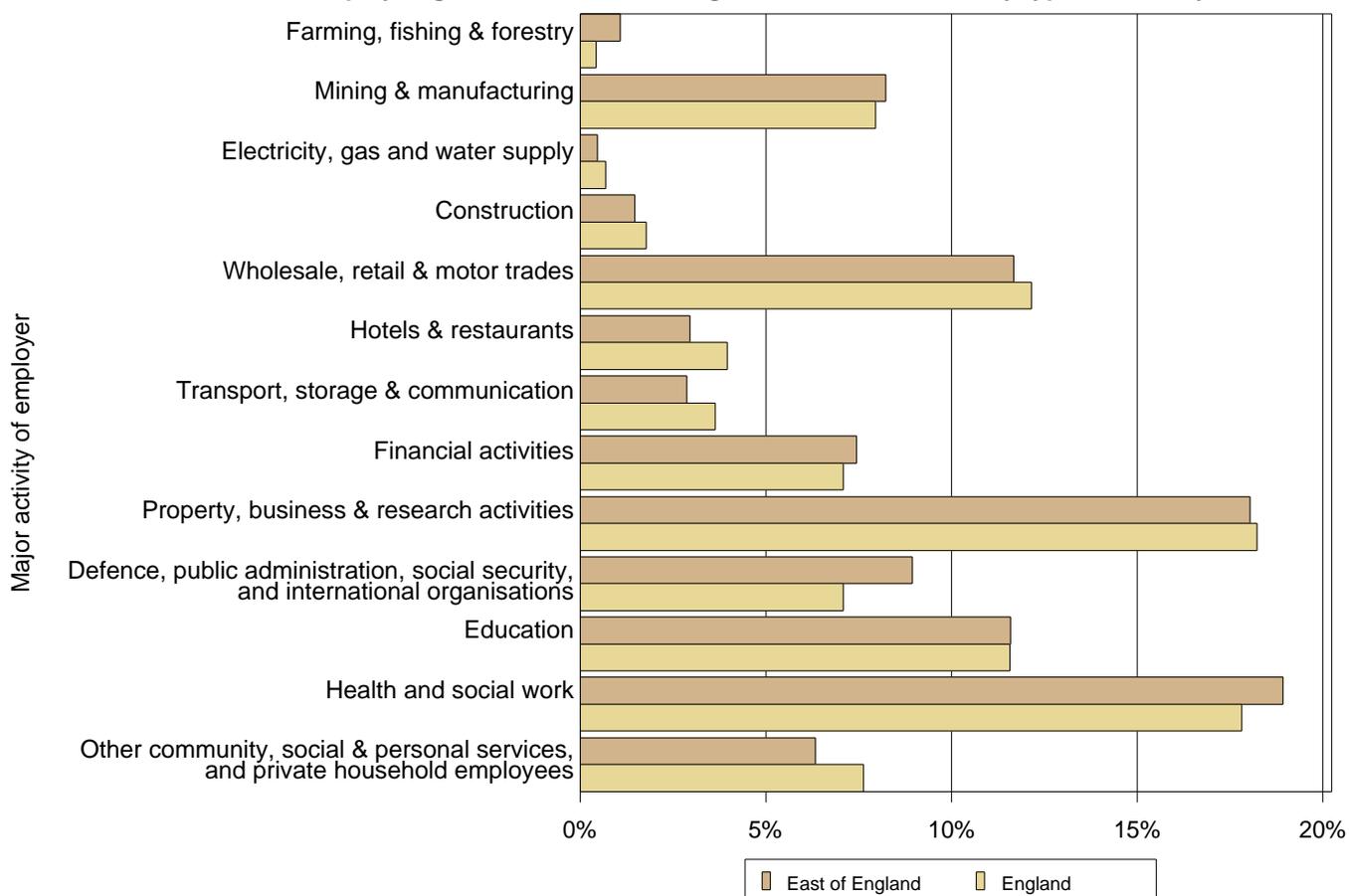
## First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2004:

Work: 58% Further study: 21% Work and study: 10% Unemployed: 7% Other: 5%

Where do graduates from East of England HEIs find employment?



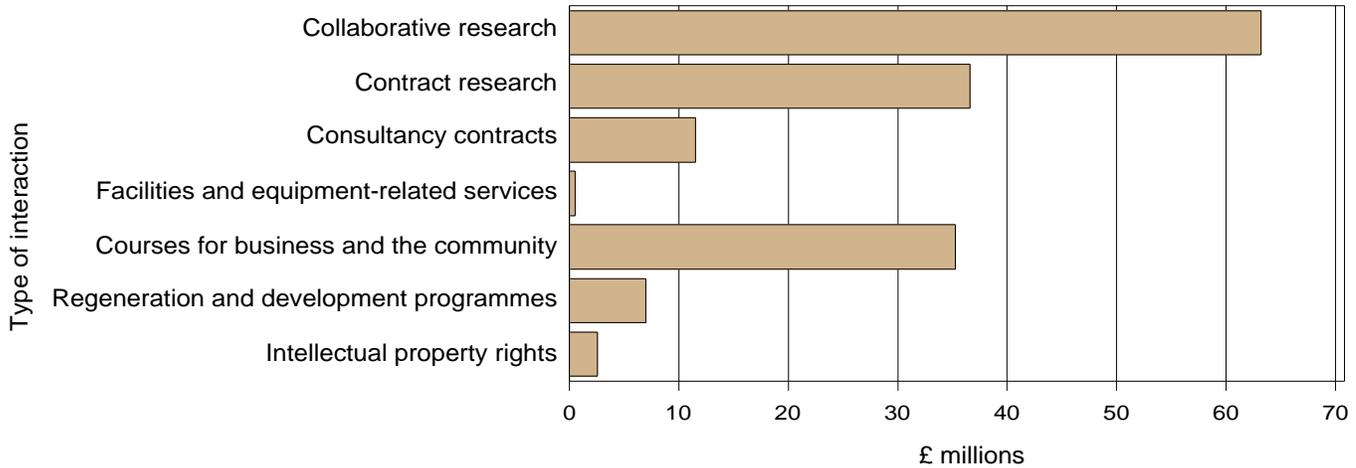
Employed graduates of East of England HEIs: destination by type of industry



Percentage of employed first degree graduates returned in the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey

# Higher education-business and community interaction survey 2003-04

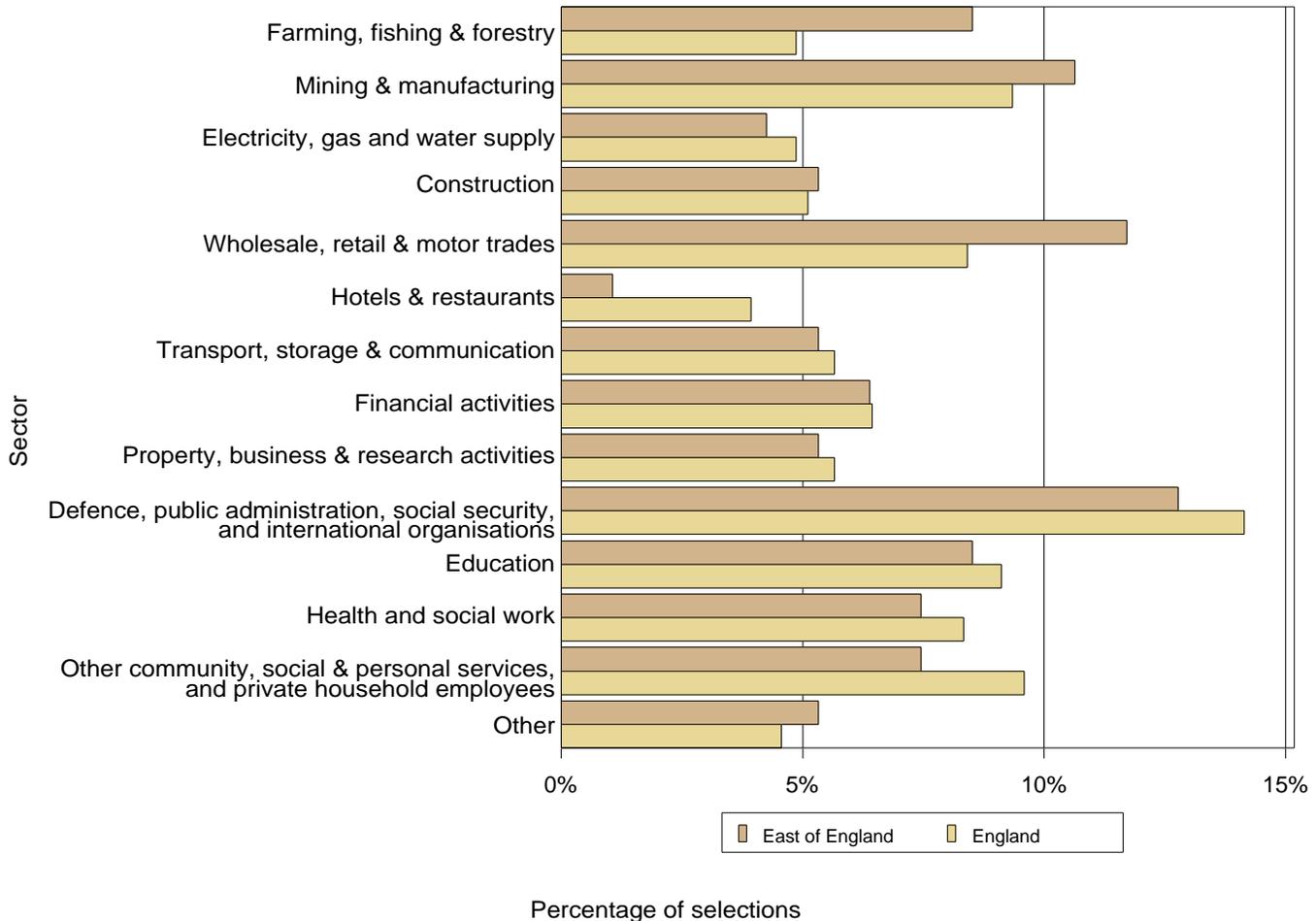
## Income from HE-business interactions



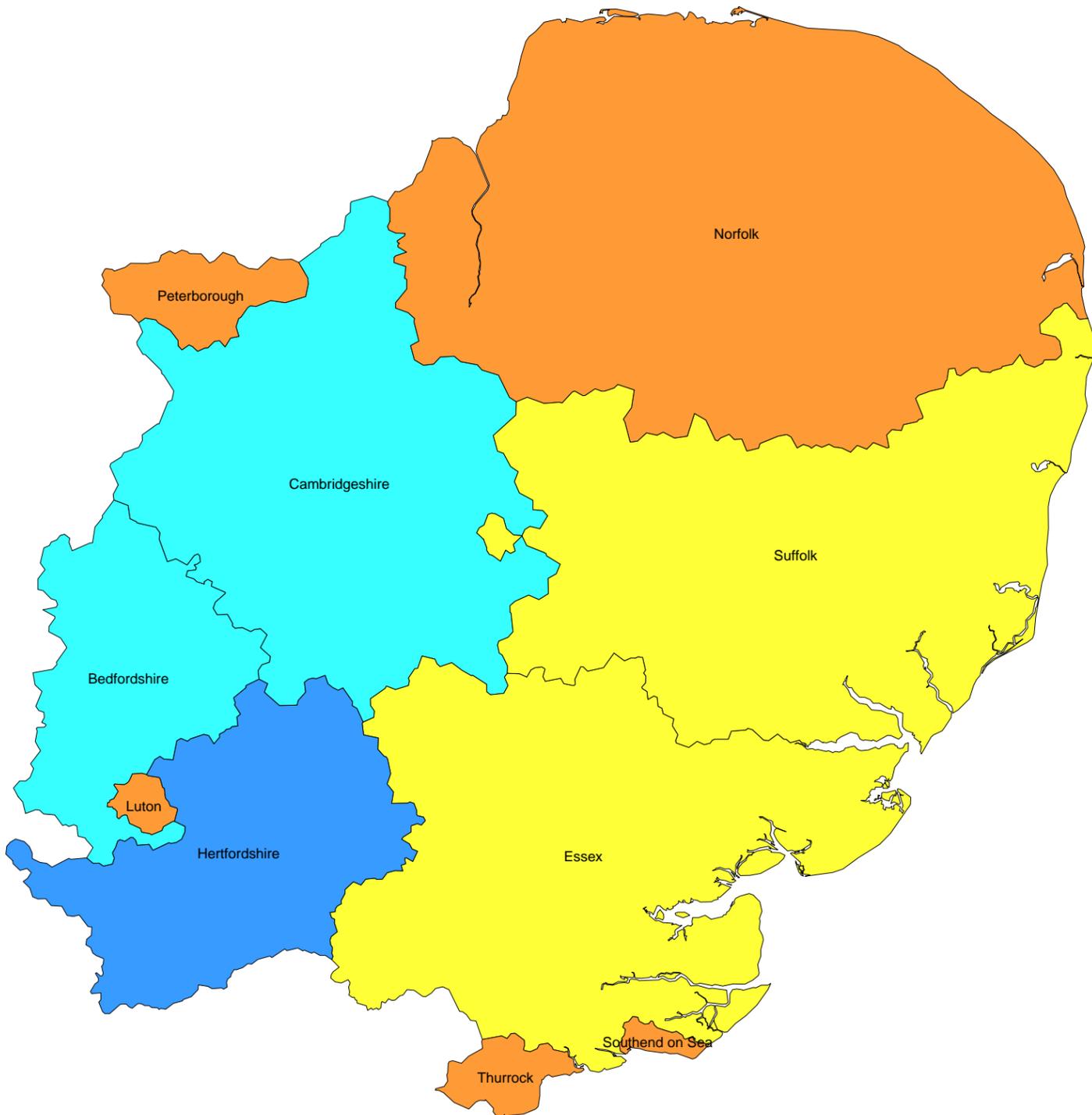
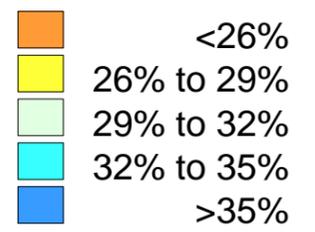
## Type and number of interactions

Contract research	963	Non-software licences granted	86
Consultancy contracts	1,940	Software licences granted	506
Facilities and equipment-related services	719	Spin-offs still active and survived 3 years	87
New patents granted in year	32	Estimated turnover from active spin-offs	£18 million

## Sectors East of England HEIs set out to work with



## Young participation



# Qualification levels

## Population of working age<sup>1</sup> : by highest qualification<sup>2</sup> , percentages spring 2003

	United Kingdom	East of England
At least degree or equivalent	16.3	16.2
Other HE qualifications (3)	8.5	7.7
GCE A level or equivalent (4)	24.1	22.7
GCSE grades A*-C or equivalent	21.7	25.0
Other qualifications	13.7	14.0
No qualifications	15.0	14.0

## Percentage of economically active adults qualified to at least NVQ4<sup>1</sup> autumn 2004

Geographical name	percentage
United Kingdom	30.8
England	30.4
East of England	28.6

Source: DTI regional competitiveness indices, Table 9bi.

(1) Degree or higher level vocational qualification.

Source: Department for Education and Skills; from the Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics.

(1) Males aged 16 to 64 and females aged 16 to 59.

(2) For information on equivalent level qualifications, see Notes and Definitions in Regional Trends 38 table 4.14.

(3) Higher education qualification below degree level.

(4) Includes recognised trade apprenticeship.

## School leavers' qualifications

Geographical name Region and local education authority (1)	Students participating in post-compulsory education (2) percentages 2000-01	Percentage of pupils in last year of compulsory schooling 2001-02 (3)(4) with:		Average GCE/VCE A/AS level points score (4)(5) 2001-02
		No graded results	5 or more GCSEs A*-C or equivalent	
England	77	5.1	49.5	240.5
East of England	80	4.7	53.0	242.3
Bedfordshire	83	4.8	51.2	253.3
Cambridgeshire	78	4.5	54.3	281.6
Essex	75	4.4	53.5	245.2
Hertfordshire	93	4.4	56.7	241.9
Luton	75	4.1	39.5	207.0
Norfolk	74	5.1	50.4	229.5
Peterborough	78	7.7	42.8	212.2
Southend-on-Sea	75	7.3	56.0	272.6
Suffolk	77	3.8	56.5	236.3
Thurrock	71	4.6	46.8	170.1

(1) Local Education Authorities as at 1 April 1998.

(2) Pupils and students aged 16 in education as a percentage of the 16 year old population (ages measured at the beginning of the academic year).

(3) Pupils in their last year of compulsory schooling as a percentage of the school population of the same age.

(4) Figures relate to maintained schools only.

(5) The points scores for 2001/02 throughout England reflect the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) tariff, and data are not directly comparable with earlier years or with Wales. See Regional Trends 38 Table 14.4 for derivation of points scores.

# Population and the economy

## Area and population by local authority 2002

Geographical name Region, local authority (1)	Area sq km	People per sq km	Total (2) population (thousands)	Population change percent 1982-2002	Percentage of population aged:		
					0 to 15	16 to pensionable age (3)	over pensionable age (3)
England	130,281	380	49,559	5.9	19.9	61.8	18.4
East of England	19,110	284	5,420	11.2	19.9	61.0	19.1
Luton UA	43	4,295	186	12.7	23.0	62.9	14.1
Peterborough UA	343	460	158	15.4	21.6	62.2	16.3
Southend-on-Sea UA	42	3,802	159	1.1	20.0	58.4	21.6
Thurrock UA	163	889	145	15.2	21.7	63.0	15.3
Bedfordshire	1,192	323	385	11.8	21.0	62.4	16.5
Cambridgeshire	3,046	183	558	21.5	19.2	63.6	17.3
Essex	3,465	381	1,318	9.9	19.8	60.6	19.5
Hertfordshire	1,643	631	1,036	6.7	20.7	61.8	17.5
Norfolk	5,371	149	803	13.7	17.9	59.0	23.1
Suffolk	3,801	177	672	10.6	19.6	59.1	21.3

(1) Local government structure as at 1 April 1998.

(2) Mid-2002 Population Estimates for England and Manchester include provisional results from the Manchester Matching Exercise, published in November 2003.

(3) Pension age is 65 for men and 60 for women.

## Gross Value Added 2001<sup>1,2</sup> and employment rates 2001-02<sup>6</sup>

Geographical name NUTS levels 1 and 3	GVA per head (£)	Geographical name Region, local authority (3)	Total in employment (4)(5) (thousands)	Employment rate (5) (percentages)	Unemployment rate (5)(7) (percentages)
England	14,781	England	23,921	75.0	4.8
East of England (8)	15,881	East of England	2,749	79.0	3.7
Peterborough	15,847	Luton UA	84	74.1	5.5
Cambridgeshire CC	15,256	Peterborough UA	76	76.9	5.2
Norfolk	11,387	Southend-on-Sea UA	83	74.4	5.6
Suffolk	12,534	Thurrock UA	67	78.1	3.6
Luton	15,173	Bedfordshire	205	80.5	3.7
Bedfordshire CC	12,980	Cambridgeshire	302	80.0	3.8
Hertfordshire	18,578	Essex	667	79.2	3.2
Southend-on-Sea	11,553	Hertfordshire	548	80.4	3.2
Thurrock	14,349	Norfolk	382	77.6	4.1
Essex CC	11,992	Suffolk	334	79.8	3.6

(1) Estimates for GVA data are provisional.

(2) Components may not sum to totals due to rounding.

(3) Local government structure as at 1 April 1998. Where sample sizes are too small to provide reliable estimates, no values are given.

(4) Includes those on government-supported employment and training schemes and unpaid family workers.

(5) Employment totals and unemployment rates are for people aged 16 and over, while employment rates are for those of working age only (males:16-64, females:16 to 59).

(6) Data are from the Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey March 2001 to February 2002. These data have not been adjusted to the 2001 Census population estimates.

(7) As a percentage of the economically active.

(8) Calculated using updated population estimates, not available when the sub-regional values were calculated.

## Classification of business sites<sup>1</sup> : by sub-region, March 2003

Percentages and thousands

Geographical name Region, local authority	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining & quarrying, energy, water supply, manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels & catering, repairs	Transport & communication	Financial, intermediation, real estate renting & business activities	Education & health	Public administration & other services	Total business sites (=100%) (thousands)
United Kingdom	6.5	7.6	8.8	28.0	4.3	27.5	7.3	10.1	2,545.9
East of England	5.7	8.1	11.0	26.2	4.8	28.3	6.6	9.2	251.6
Luton UA	0.3	8.8	11.6	29.2	4.9	28.5	6.9	9.7	6.0
Peterborough UA	3.2	7.0	8.3	29.8	6.3	29.0	7.7	8.6	6.4
Southend-on-Sea UA	2.3	10.1	9.1	29.1	4.4	26.0	9.1	9.8	10.2
Thurrock UA	1.1	7.5	13.7	31.3	11.6	20.3	6.3	8.2	4.6
Bedfordshire County	4.6	8.4	12.1	24.9	4.6	30.4	6.6	8.5	17.7
Cambridgeshire County	9.0	8.2	10.3	23.4	4.6	28.7	7.1	8.7	27.7
Essex County	4.4	8.4	13.6	25.8	4.9	27.6	6.6	8.8	58.9
Hertfordshire	2.0	7.4	10.1	24.6	4.2	37.0	5.9	9.0	51.7
Norfolk	11.1	8.5	10.3	29.5	4.4	20.8	6.7	8.8	35.8
Suffolk	9.4	7.9	9.3	26.4	5.6	24.1	6.1	11.3	32.7
Former county of Bedfordshire (2)	3.5	8.5	11.9	26.0	4.7	29.9	6.7	8.8	23.7
Former county of Cambridgeshire (3)	7.9	8.0	9.9	24.6	4.9	28.8	7.2	8.7	34.1
Former county of Essex (4)	3.9	8.5	13.0	26.6	5.2	26.9	6.9	8.9	73.6

Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, Office for National Statistics.

(1) Based on Standard Industrial Classification 2003. Registered for VAT and/or PAYE, local unit basis, eg an individual factory or shop.

(2) The former county of Bedfordshire is the area covered by the current Bedfordshire county and Luton UA created on 1 April 1997.

(3) The former county of Cambridgeshire is the area covered by the current Cambridgeshire county and Peterborough UA created on 1 April 1998.

(4) The former county of Essex is the area covered by the current Essex county and the unitary authorities of Southend-on-Sea and Thurrock created on 1 April 1998.

# London

## Introduction

London is the largest city in the European Union, with an area of around 1,600 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 7.4 million. After decades of decline, the population is increasing again. London has the highest population density of any English region – nearly 4,700 people per km<sup>2</sup>. It is divided into 33 boroughs including the City of London. The population lacks pensioners especially in the local authority area ‘Inner London – West’, where 72.3 per cent of the population are between 16 and pensionable age, compared with 61.8 per cent for England as a whole.

## The economy

On many indicators London stands out as the most successful region in the country. It is a major economy in its own right – larger than Sweden, Belgium or Russia. It is the UK’s largest manufacturing base, with 16,000 manufacturing firms accounting for 11.4 per cent of London’s gross domestic product and almost 282,500 jobs.

Three-quarters of all international visitors to the UK visit London: tourism is responsible for 225,000 jobs in the capital and contributes £9 billion to the local economy.

London has great cultural strengths and diversity: one in four people living there are from an ethnic minority – 47% of Great Britain’s ethnic minority population – and over 300 languages are spoken.

However, although London has seen substantial and sustained economic growth, it is a city divided between extremes of wealth creation and success, and deprivation and social exclusion. One-fifth of London’s wards are among the 10 per cent most deprived in England, and the unemployment rate in inner London is twice the national average. Further information is available at: [www.rcu.gov.uk/GO/gol/default.asp](http://www.rcu.gov.uk/GO/gol/default.asp).

In 2001 the region’s economic output was over £140 billion, which was 16.5 per cent of the total UK gross added value (GVA). GVA per head in London was £22,236, much higher than the average for England as a whole, which was £14,781. There were large differences in GVA per head within London: ‘Inner London – West’ had a value of £65,641 while ‘East and North East’ London had a value of £10,463.

Financial and business services are the most significant sectors in London’s economy: 41 per cent of the region’s 385,300 business sites in March 2003 were in financial intermediation, real estate renting and business activities, the highest of the English regions. This compares with a UK average of 27.5 per cent.

In autumn 2004 the unemployment rate in London, at 7 per cent, was higher than England as a whole (4.6 per cent).

The total income of higher education institutions in London is £3,773 million annually.

## Qualification levels

The percentage of economically active adults qualified to at least NVQ Level 4 (a higher education level qualification) is higher than that of any other region at 38.6 per cent; the English average is 30.4 per cent. In spring 2003 almost a quarter of the working age population in London were qualified to at least degree level, compared with 16.3 per cent for the UK as a whole. The school leavers’ qualifications show that in some areas of London pupils are leaving school with few qualifications, for example Hackney, Islington, and Merton.

## Higher education provision

By far the largest concentration of higher education in the UK is in London. There are 40 higher education institutions funded by HEFCE: 12 universities, nine higher education colleges, and 19 colleges and schools of the University of London (including the University of London itself).

The University of London is a federal university containing colleges, schools and institutes. HEFCE funds many of these colleges directly (one of which is in the South East region). The university accounts for 21 per cent of higher education, measured in terms of student full-time equivalents (FTEs), in the capital.

In addition there are 34 further education colleges (FECs), of which 21 offer higher education courses that are funded directly by HEFCE, one that is part of a funding consortium, and all but one teach students registered at higher education institutions. London's higher education student population is 374,480 students (278,745 FTEs) of which 4,310 are registered at FECs. This accounts for almost 21 per cent of the HE student population at campus universities in England, measured in terms of student FTEs.

The higher education institutions range in size from London Metropolitan University, with 29,400 students, to the Institute for Cancer Research with just 155 students.

## Student profile

Nearly half the ethnic minority population of England lives in London. This is reflected in the high proportion of students from ethnic minorities studying in some of the capital's higher education institutions. London has a high proportion of students over 20 and, along with the North East and the North West, a high proportion of young full-time first degree students studying at higher education institutions in their home region.

## HEFCE developments

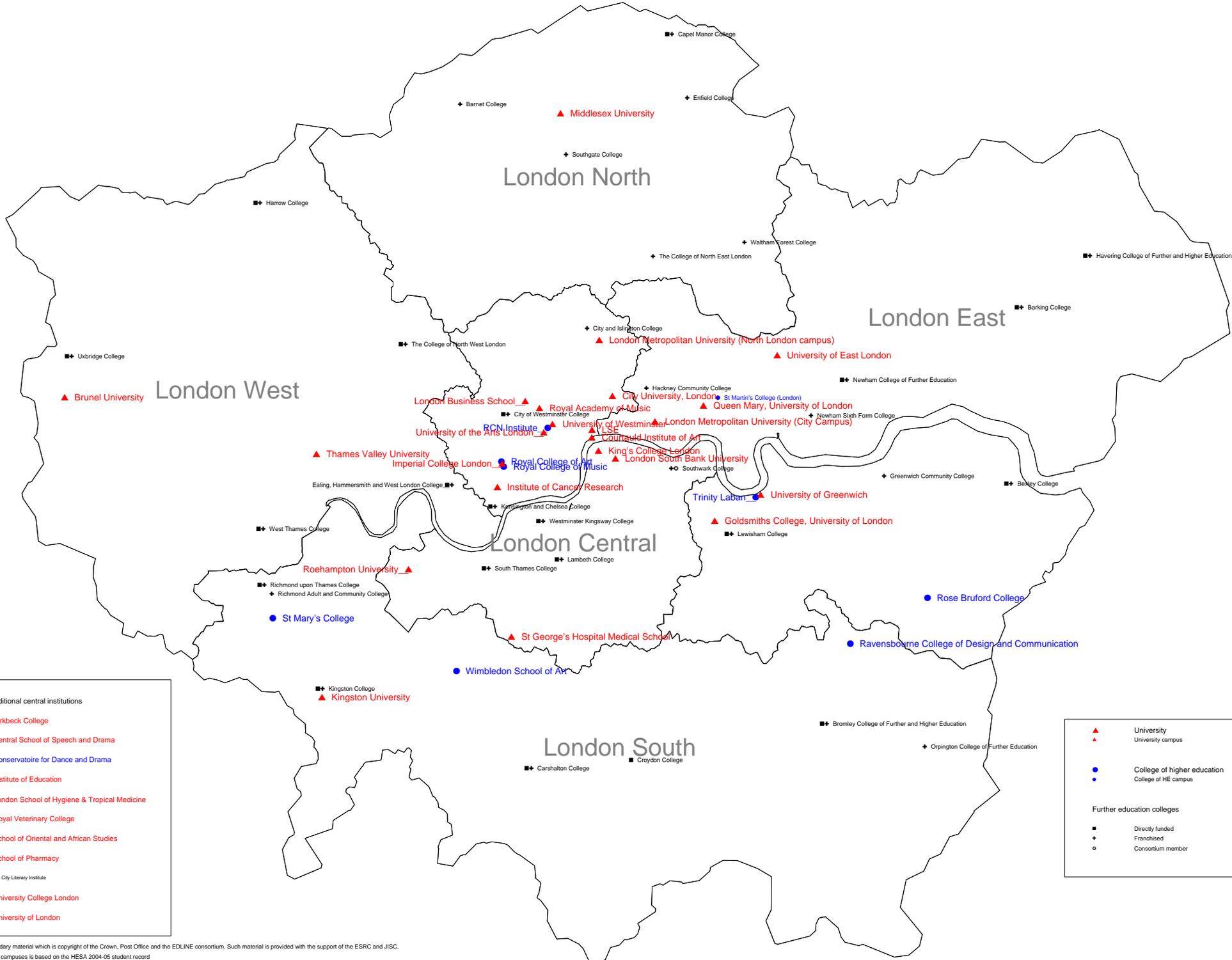
London's higher education is characterised by diversity, with a broad spectrum of institutional types and contexts for teaching and research.

This diversity is reflected in the range of projects that receive HEFCE support in London. As an example, we have recently offered development funding to University College London who, with King's College London, Birkbeck College and the Institute of Education are developing an Institute of Cultural Heritage. The centre will focus on object-based learning and cultural heritage technology, and conduct both teaching and research

We support new models of alliance in the sector and have offered funding to Kingston University and Royal Holloway, University of London to build a three-way alliance with St George's Hospital Medical School. Focusing initially on biosciences, this will develop joint teaching and research across the three institutions making significant use of virtual learning environments.

In addition, seven Lifelong Learning Networks are developing in London. The Linking London partnership, led by Birkbeck College, University of London and a major, cross-regional partnership centred in the Thames Gateway have received full funding, as has a national network through the University of the Arts. Networks in the south, south-east and west of London are in development; and the Royal Veterinary College anticipates bringing forward proposals for a further national network in due course.

The announcement that London will host the 2012 Olympic Games will have a major impact on its higher and further education institutions. We are working with regional and national partners to ensure that HE, in London and throughout the UK, is fully represented as we begin to prepare for the Games.



- Additional central institutions**
- ▲ Birkbeck College
  - ▲ Central School of Speech and Drama
  - Conservatoire for Dance and Drama
  - ▲ Institute of Education
  - ▲ London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine
  - ▲ Royal Veterinary College
  - ▲ School of Oriental and African Studies
  - ▲ School of Pharmacy
  - ◆ The City Literary Institute
  - ▲ University College London
  - ▲ University of London

- ▲ University
  - ▲ University campus
  - College of higher education
  - College of HE campus
- Further education colleges**
- Directly funded
  - ◆ Franchised
  - Consortium member

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# HEFCE funding related student numbers at London institutions

## Number of students completing the year

	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2005-06</b>
	<b>All students</b>	<b>All students</b>	<b>HEFCE funded</b>	<b>Other funding status</b>
Universities	283,308	278,731	200,941	77,790
Other HE institutions	51,273	53,645	33,067	20,578
Further education colleges	3,843	3,577	3,453	124
<b>Total</b>	<b>338,424</b>	<b>335,953</b>	<b>237,461</b>	<b>98,492</b>

## FTEs of students completing the year

	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2005-06</b>
	<b>All students</b>	<b>All students</b>	<b>HEFCE funded</b>	<b>Other funding status</b>
Universities	221,768	221,860	155,571	66,288
Other HE institutions	42,241	44,577	28,823	15,753
Further education colleges	3,012	2,836	2,721	115
<b>Total</b>	<b>267,021</b>	<b>269,272</b>	<b>187,115</b>	<b>82,157</b>

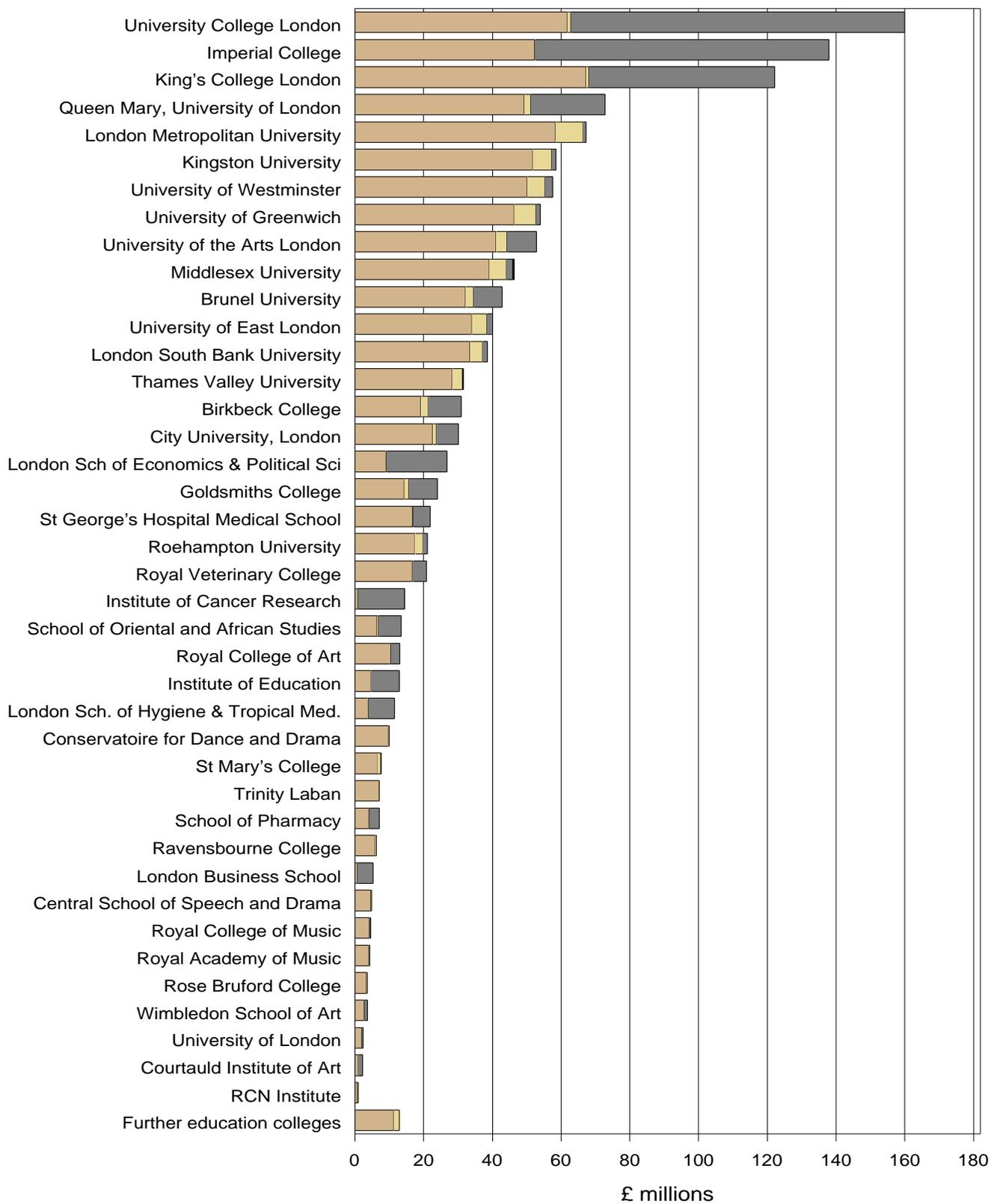
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### HEFCE-recognised funding consortia 2004-05.

Lead institution	Consortia member	Student numbers	Estimated FTEs
London South Bank University	Southwark College	30	23

# HEFCE funding for London institutions

## HEFCE recurrent grants for 2006-07



Mainstream and other recurrent teaching grant
  Widening access and participation supplements
  Research grant
  Moderation of teaching and research

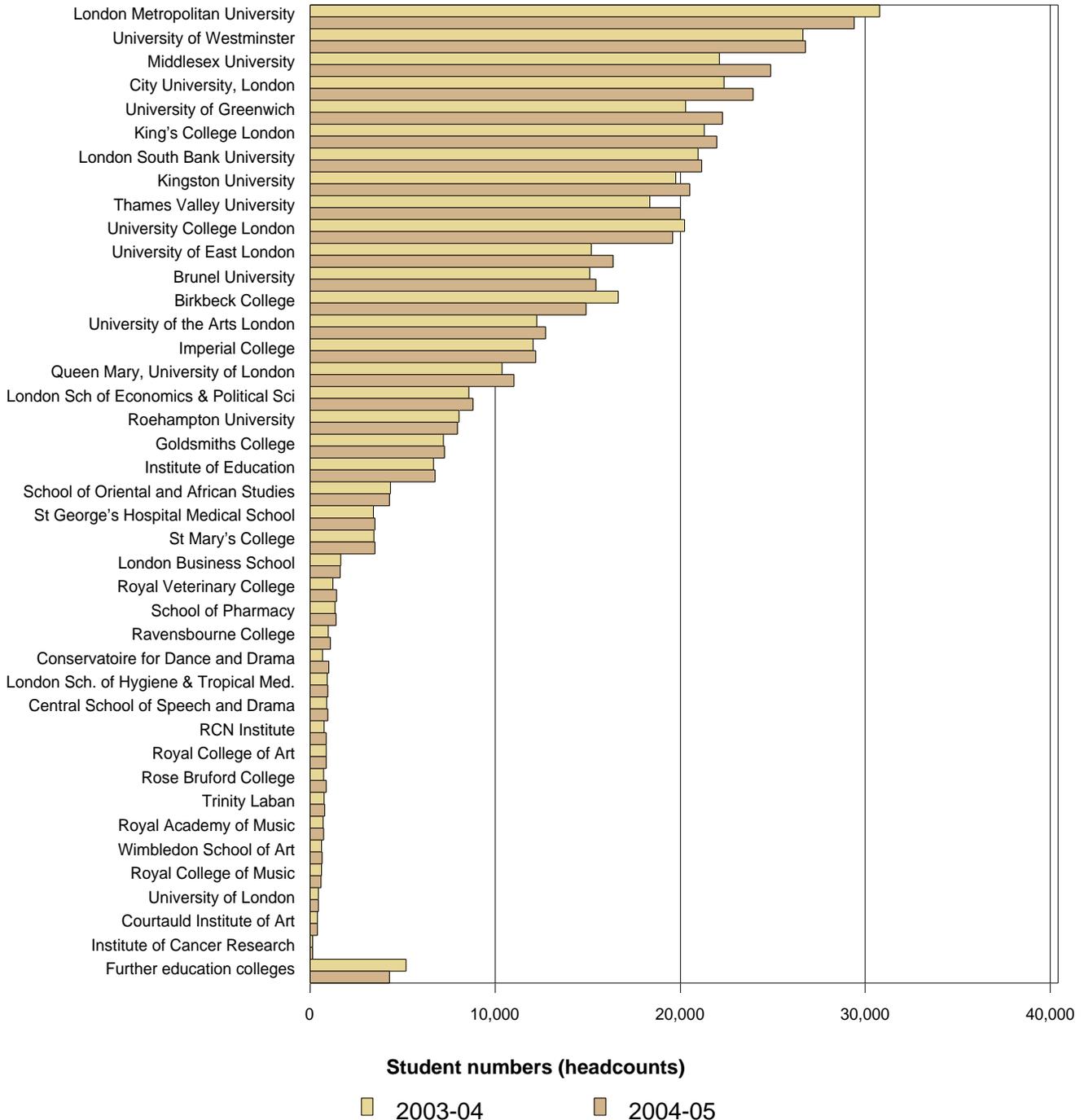
# HE students registered at London institutions

## 2003-04 and 2004-05

Student numbers are based on HESA and ILR data

	<b>Headcounts: 2003-04</b>	<b>2004-05</b>		<b>FTEs: 2003-04</b>	<b>2004-05</b>
In HE institutions:	359,947	370,173	In HE institutions:	265,237	275,401
In FE colleges:	5,183	4,308	In FE colleges:	3,842	3,344
<b>Total:</b>	<b>365,130</b>	<b>374,481</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>269,079</b>	<b>278,745</b>

### Higher education student numbers by institution 2003-04 and 2004-05



# Learning in London

## 2004-05

### HE students registered and taught in London

Type	Headcounts	FTEs
HEI	345,647	259,200
Franchised	5,637	3,659
FEC	4,308	3,344

### Open University students domiciled in London

Headcounts	FTEs
18,989	7,316

### Registered in London but learning outside London

Method of learning (FTEs)

Method of learning (FTEs)	Institution	Campus	Headcounts	FTEs		
Campuses 4,761 FTEs	University of London	Marine biological station	11	9		
	University of Greenwich	Medway campus	2,594	1,971		
	Thames Valley University	Reading campus	1,571	1,146		
	Thames Valley University	Slough campus	1,803	955		
	Imperial College	Wye campus	390	372		
	Conservatoire for Dance and Drama	Bristol Old Vic	158	158		
	Conservatoire for Dance and Drama	Northern Sch.of Contem.Dance	156	150		
Registered at an HEI & taught by another institution 1,465 FTEs 98.4% of the 1,465 FTEs are taught by FECs	<b>Registering Institution</b>	<b>Teaching institution*</b>				
	University of East London	Thurrock and Basildon College				
	University of Greenwich	Oaklands College				
	University of Greenwich	South East Essex College of A&T				
	University of Greenwich	Bracknell and Wokingham College				
	University of Greenwich	Brockenhurst College				
	University of Greenwich	Hadlow College				
	University of Greenwich	North West Kent College of Technology				
	University of Greenwich	West Kent College				
	University of Greenwich	Salisbury College				
	University of Greenwich	North East Worcestershire College				
	Kingston University	North East Surrey College of Technology				
	Kingston University	City of Bristol College				
	Middlesex University	Harlow College				
	Thames Valley University	Stratford upon Avon College				
University of Westminster	Oaklands College					
London Metropolitan University	East Berkshire College					
Distance learning (OU excluded) 2,081 FTEs	<b>Institution*</b>	<b>Headcounts</b>	<b>FTEs</b>	<b>Institution*</b>	<b>Headcounts</b>	<b>FTEs</b>
	Birkbeck College	44	27	Brunel University	595	204
	City University, London	301	87	University of East London	234	120
	University of Greenwich	1,960	689	Kingston University	66	28
	London Metropolitan University	41	20	Middlesex University	194	91
	Queen Mary, Univ. of London	445	239	RCN Institute	735	247
	Rose Bruford College	216	70	Royal Veterinary College	78	20
	Thames Valley University	262	210			

### Registered outside London but learning in London

Method of learning (FTEs)

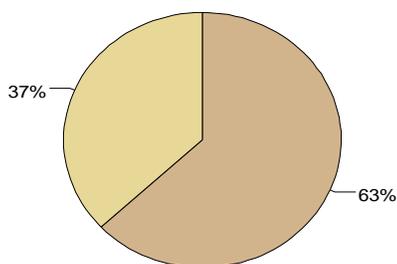
Method of learning (FTEs)	Institution	Campus	Headcounts	FTEs		
Campuses 194 FTEs	St Martin's College	London (Tower Hamlets)	285	194		
Registered at an HEI & taught by another institution 443 FTEs 70.9% of the 443 FTEs are taught by FECs	<b>Registering institution</b>	<b>Teaching institution*</b>				
	De Montfort University	Lambeth College				
	Anglia Ruskin University	Havering College of F & HE				
	Canterbury Christ Church University	Lewisham College				
	Canterbury Christ Church University	Newham College of Further Education				
	Canterbury Christ Church University	Orpington College of Further Education				
Distance learning (OU excluded) 987 FTEs	<b>Institution*</b>	<b>Headcounts</b>	<b>FTEs</b>	<b>Institution*</b>	<b>Headcounts</b>	<b>FTEs</b>
	University of Birmingham	149	57	De Montfort University	123	49
	University of Leicester	594	264	Northumbria University	158	75
	University of Oxford	59	20	Oxford Brookes University	66	35
	University of Portsmouth	118	67	University of Warwick	252	63

\* Institutions with fewer than 20 FTEs have been excluded.

# HE students registered at HEIs 2004-05: characteristics

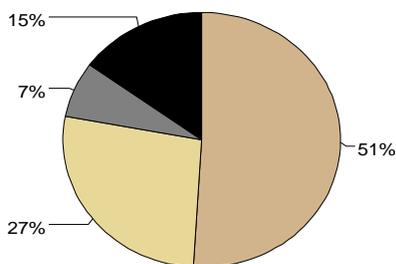
## Headcounts

Students by mode



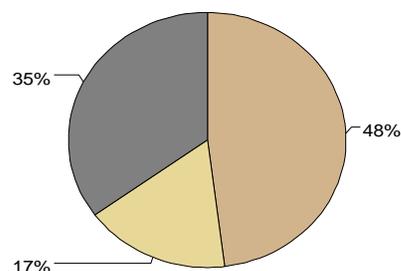
■ Full-time & sandwich  
■ Part-time

Students by domicile



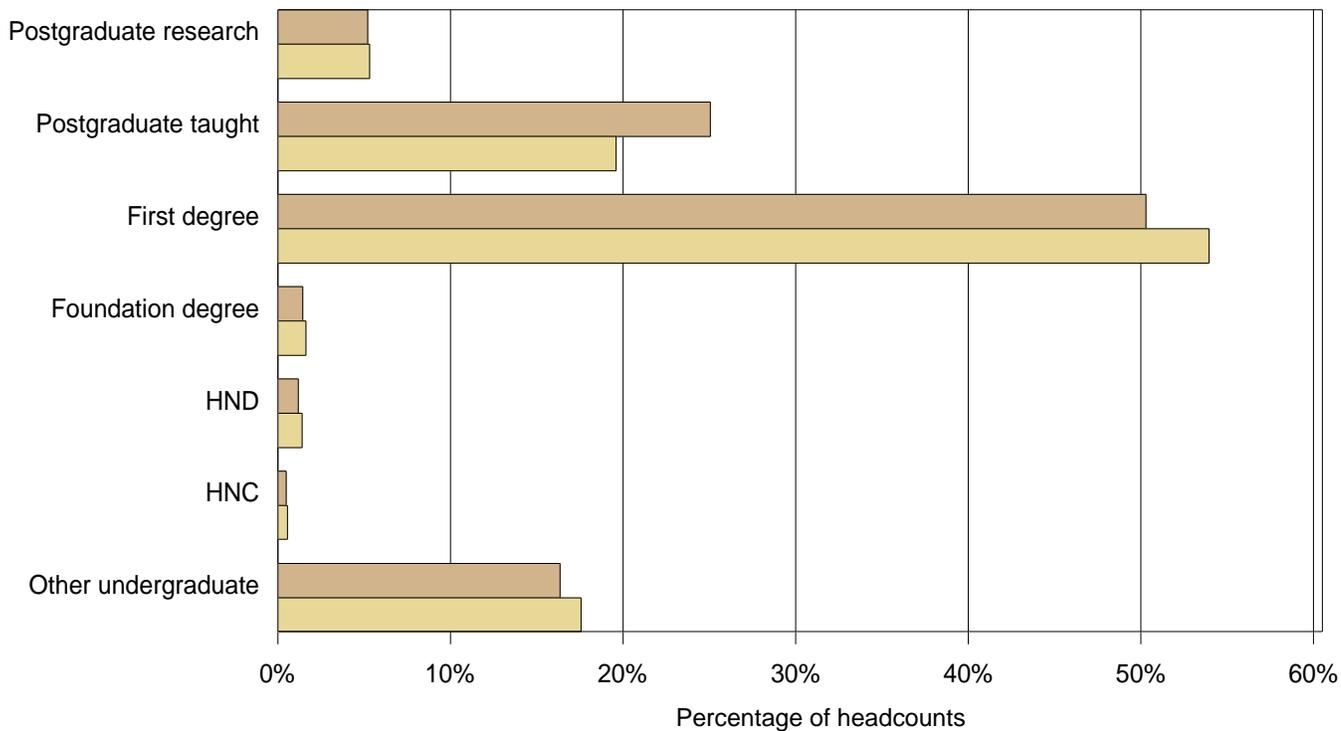
■ From the region  
■ Other UK  
■ Other EU  
■ Rest of the world

Undergraduates by age on entry



■ Young  
■ 21-24  
■ Mature

## Students by level



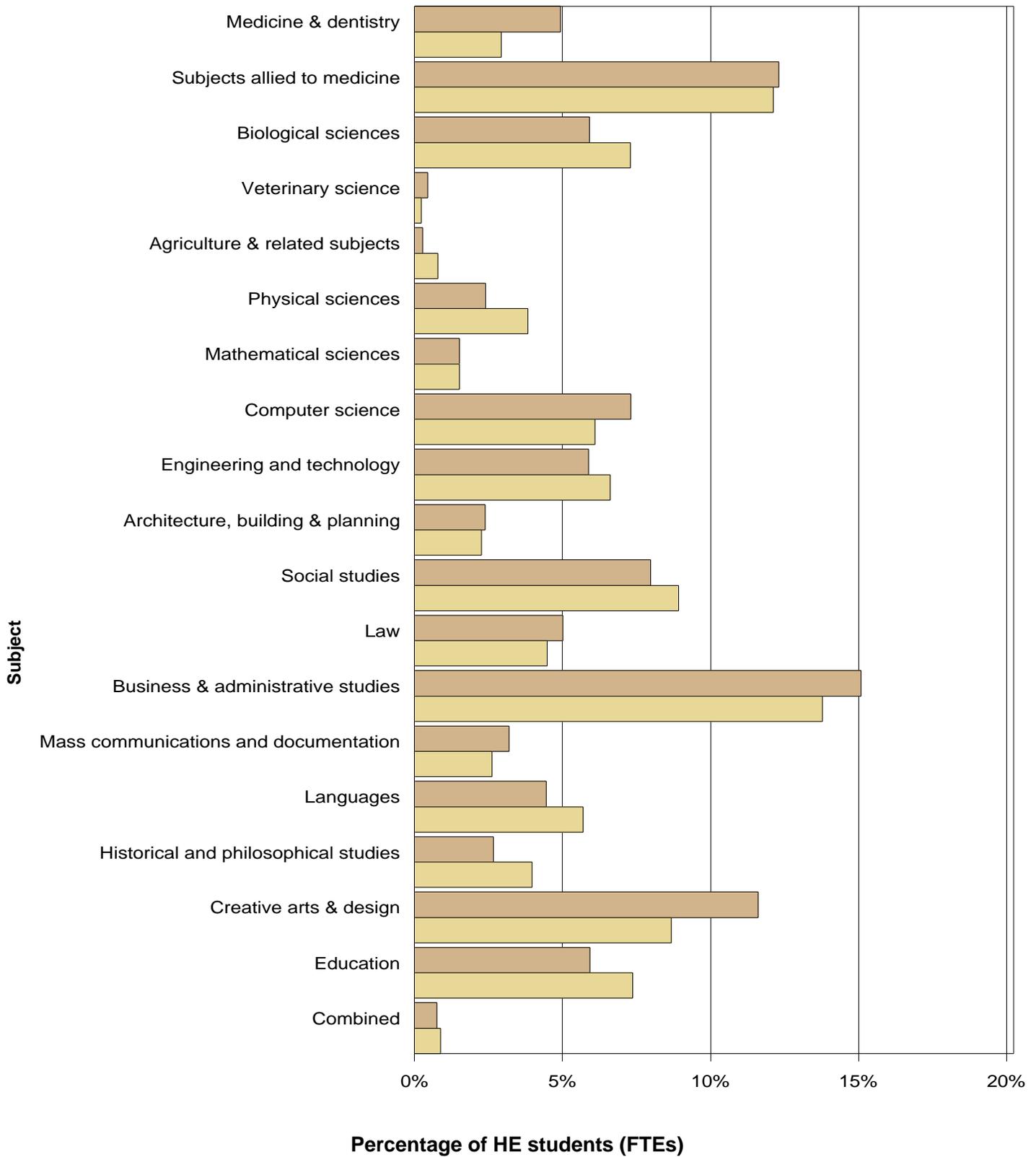
■ London ■ England

## FTEs

Rest of the world (% of FTEs):	15.9	Part-time (% of FTEs):	18.2
Young (% of UG FTEs):	57.3	PG (% of FTEs):	25.3
Mature (% of UG FTEs):	25.3	Male (% of FTEs):	43.9
Franchised (% of FTEs):	3.2		

# HE students registered at HEIs: subject

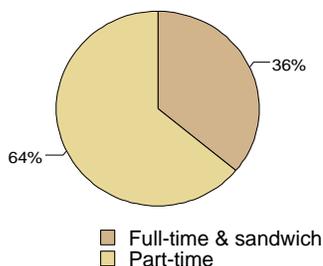
2004-05 (Open University excluded)



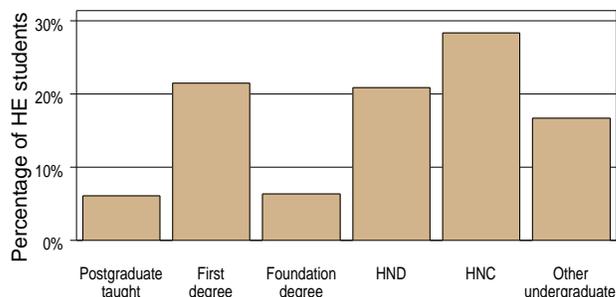
# HE students at FE colleges

## Characteristics of students registered at FECs 2004-05

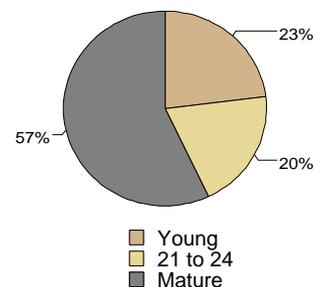
Headcounts by mode



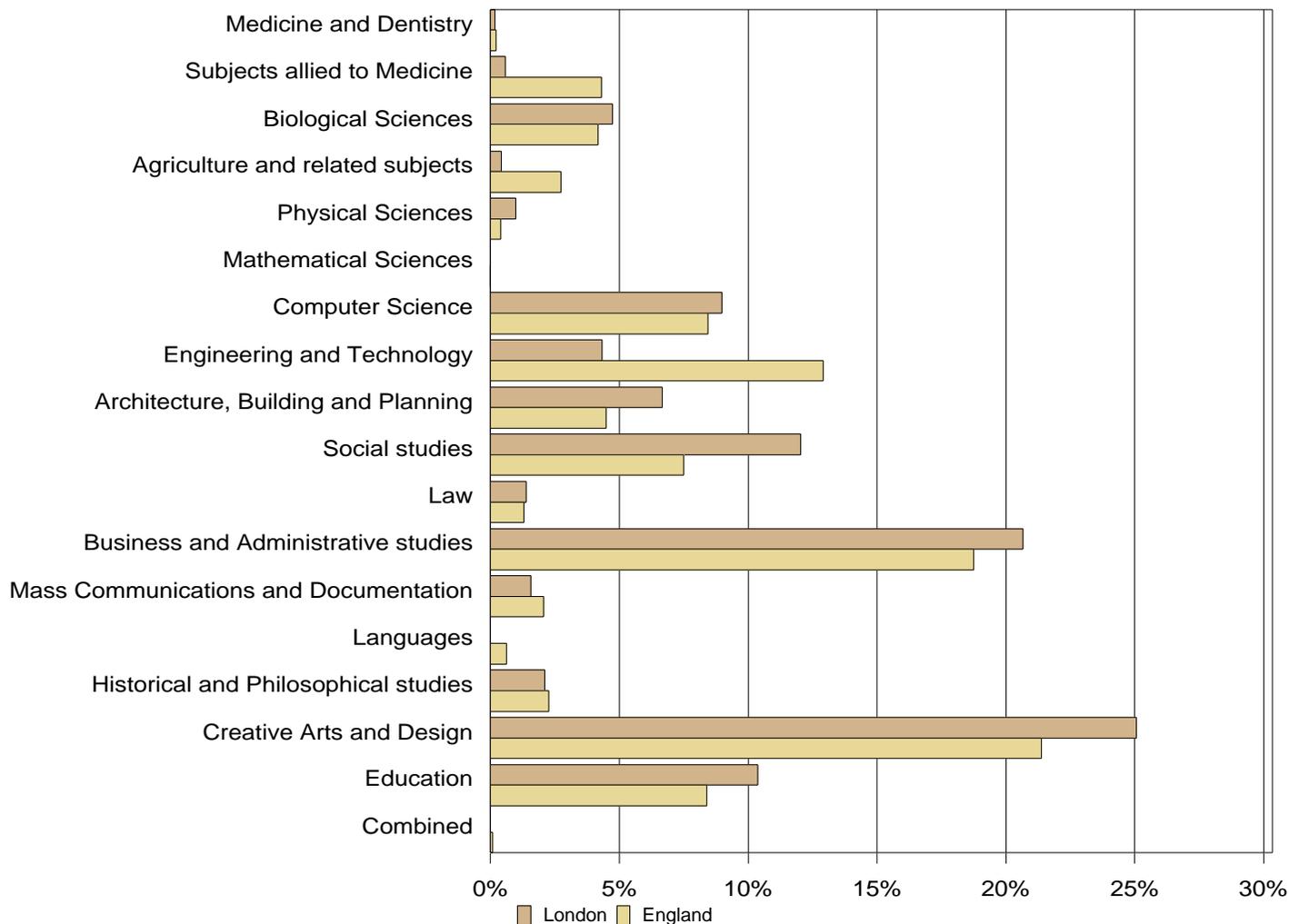
Headcounts by qualification aim



Headcounts by age on entry



### Subject breakdown



Percentage of total FTE student population 2004-05

### Major FEC providers of HE 2004-05

College name	FEC registered FTEs	HEI registered FTEs	Total FTEs
Havering College of F & HE	840	152	992
Croydon College	840	0	840
Kingston College	121	699	819
Bromley College of F & HE	61	404	464
Barnet College	0	372	372
City of Westminster College	154	179	333
Westminster Kingsway College	170	99	268
Bexley College	97	160	258
South Thames College	122	83	205
Barking College	189	1	190

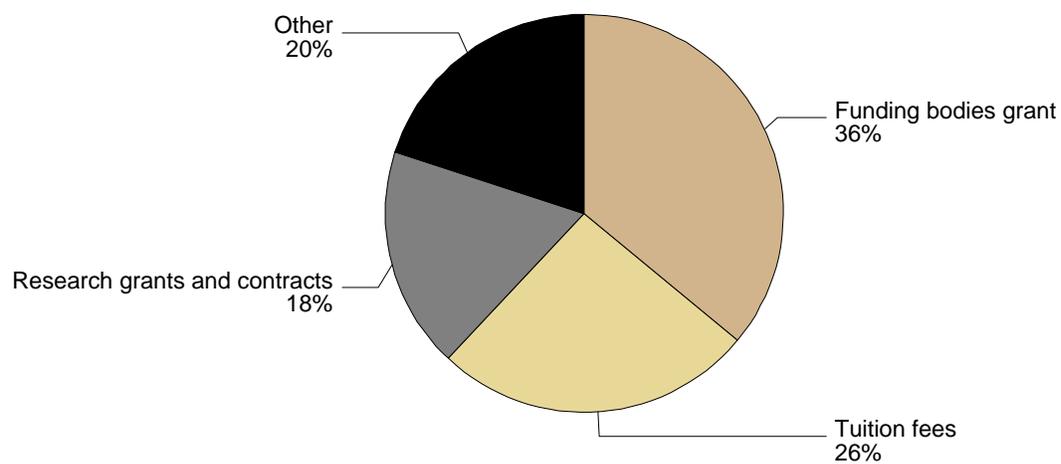
Students registered at an HEI, and taught by an FEC in the region (2004-05):

Headcounts: 5,361 FTEs: 3,600

# Income to HE institutions 2004-05

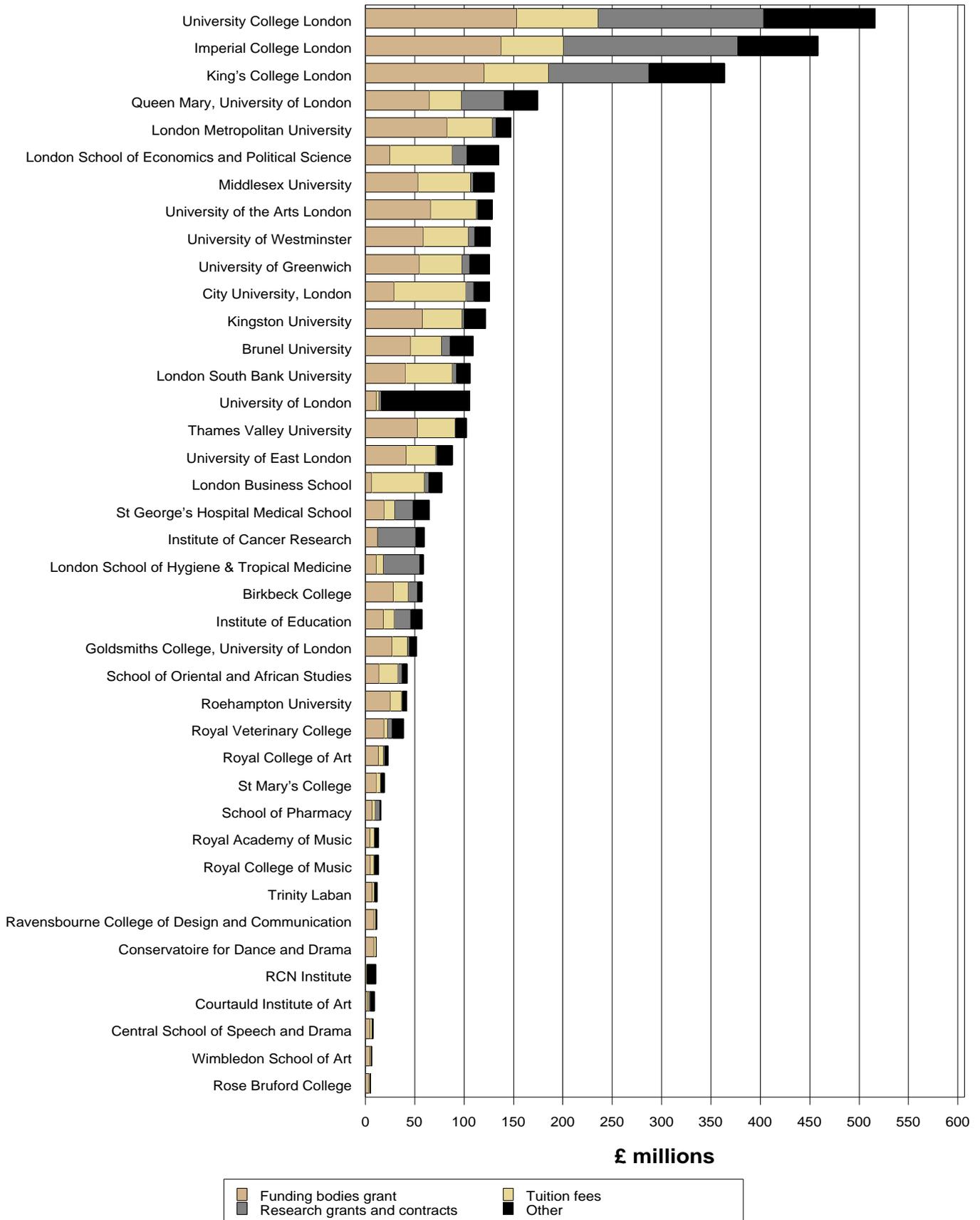
Total income to all HEIs: £3,773 million

Income to all HEIs by source



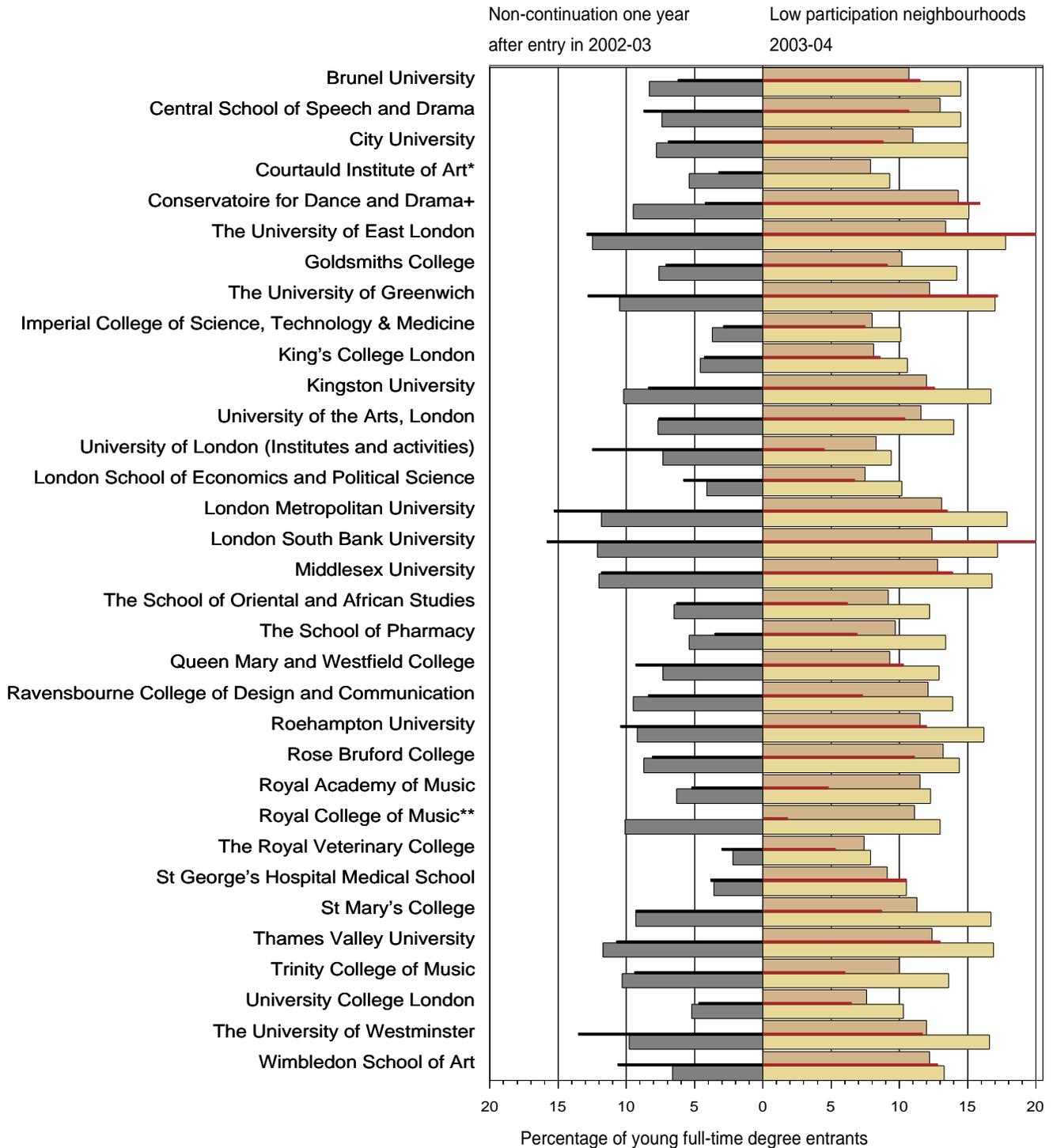
# Income to HE institutions 2004-05

## Income to individual HEIs by source



# Performance indicators for participation and non-continuation

## Young full-time degree entrants to HEIs in London



■ (Actual) Percent not in HE one year after entry in 2002-03

■ (Actual) Percent from low participation neighbourhoods 2003-04

■ (Benchmark) Percent not in HE one year after entry in 2002-03

■ (Location-adjusted benchmark) Percent from low participation neighbourhoods 2003-04

■ (Benchmark) Percent from low participation neighbourhoods 2003-04

These data are taken from 'Performance indicators in higher education in the UK' (HESA). Institution names used in that publication have been kept.

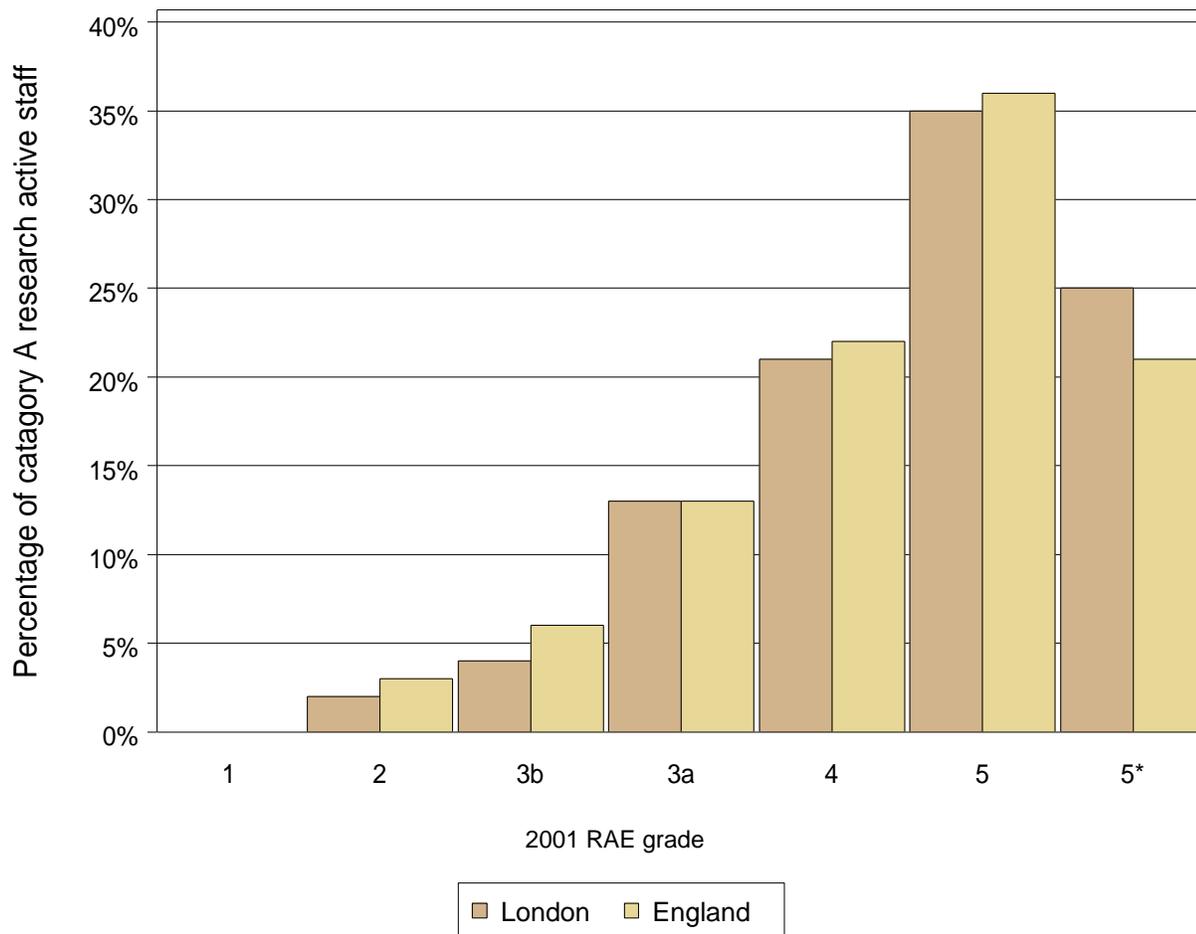
\* Actual percentage = 0 from low participation neighbourhoods in 2003-04

\*\* Actual percentage = 0 for non-continuation following year of entry in 2002-03

+ The Northern School of Contemporary Dance has become a full affiliate member of the Conservatoire for Dance and Drama and is now not shown separately.

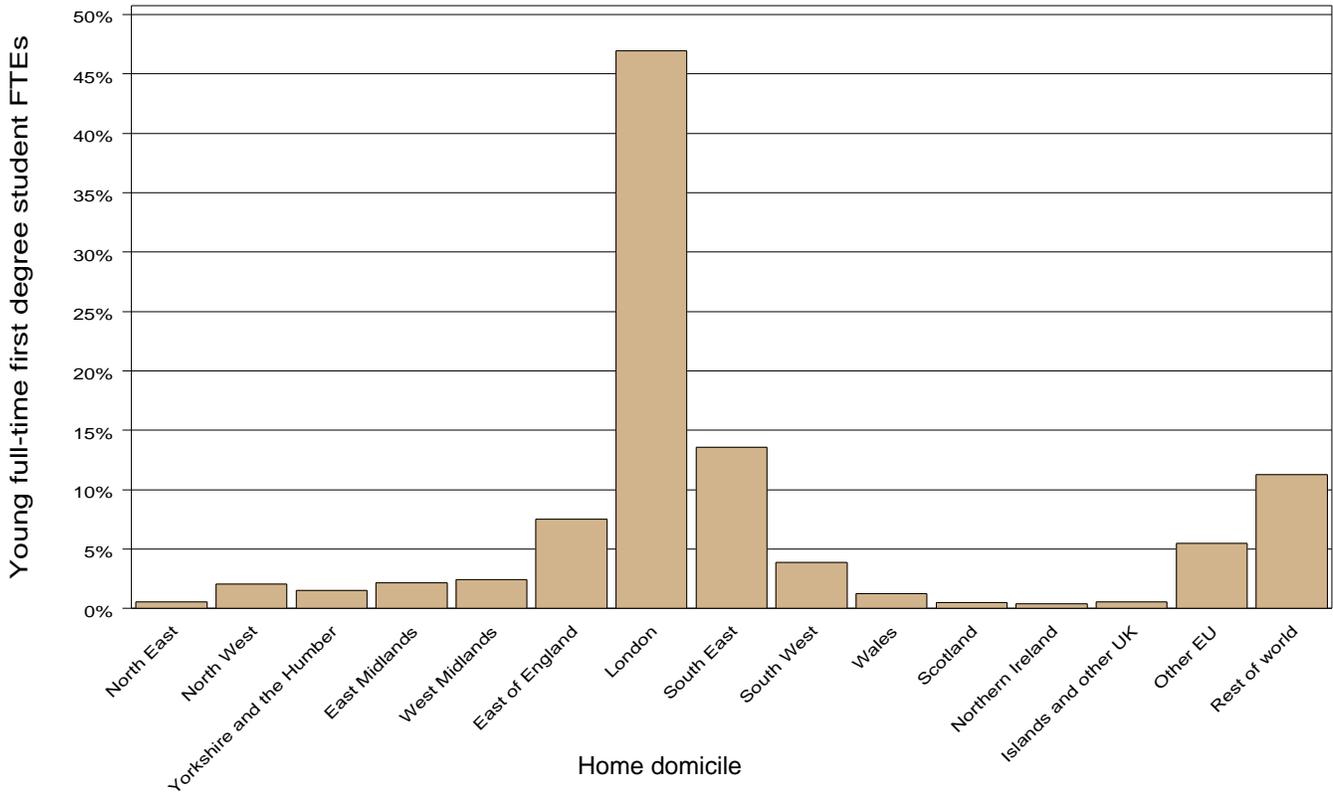
# Research Assessment Exercise performance

## Research-active academic staff by RAE grade

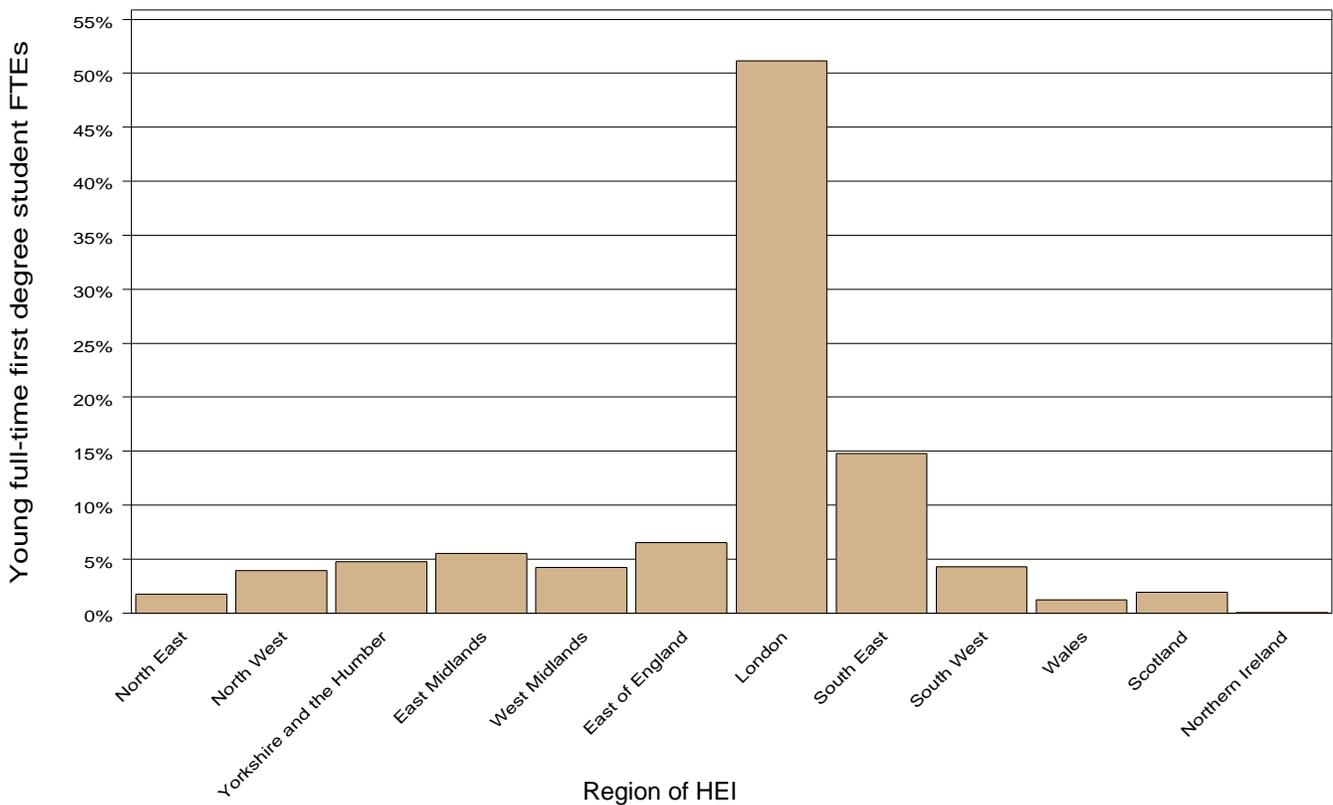


# Flows of young full-time first degree students between regions

Where do young students at London HEIs in 2004-05 come from?



Where do young students from London study, 2004-05?

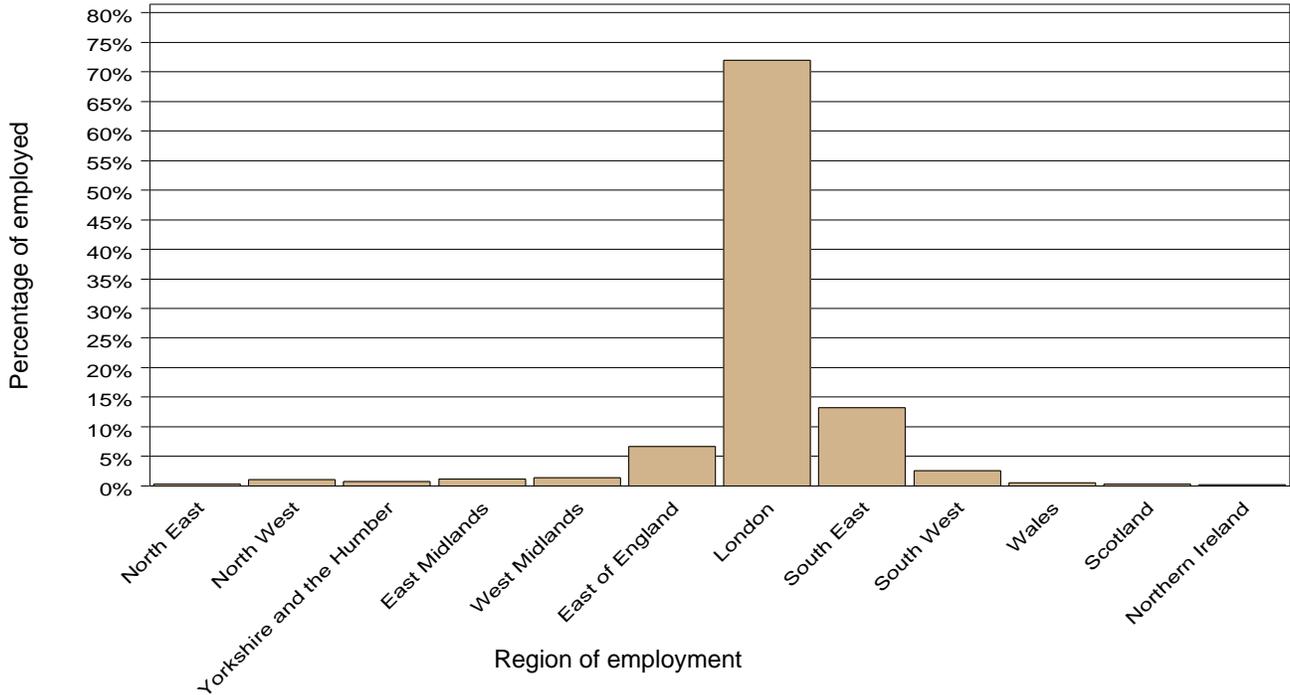


# Employment destinations of first degree graduates

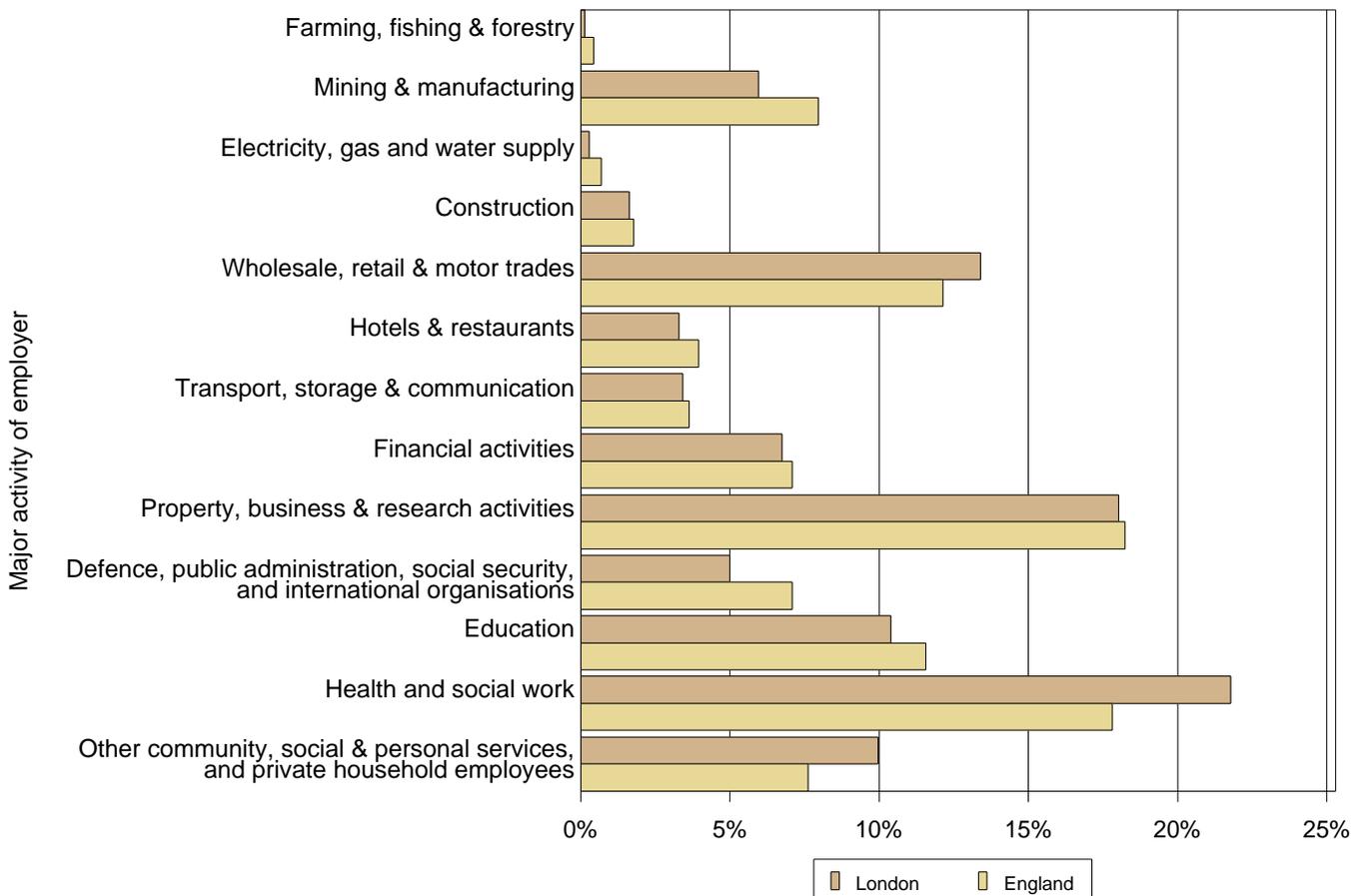
## First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2004:

Work: 62% Further study: 15% Work and study: 10% Unemployed: 8% Other: 6%

Where do graduates from London HEIs find employment?



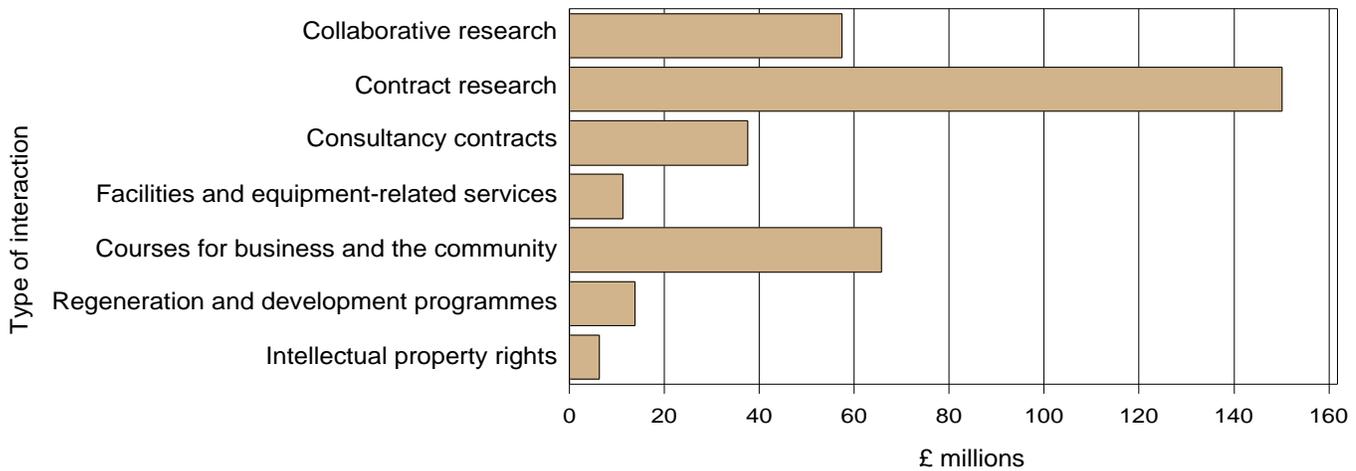
Employed graduates of London HEIs: destination by type of industry



Percentage of employed first degree graduates returned in the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey

# Higher education-business and community interaction survey 2003-04

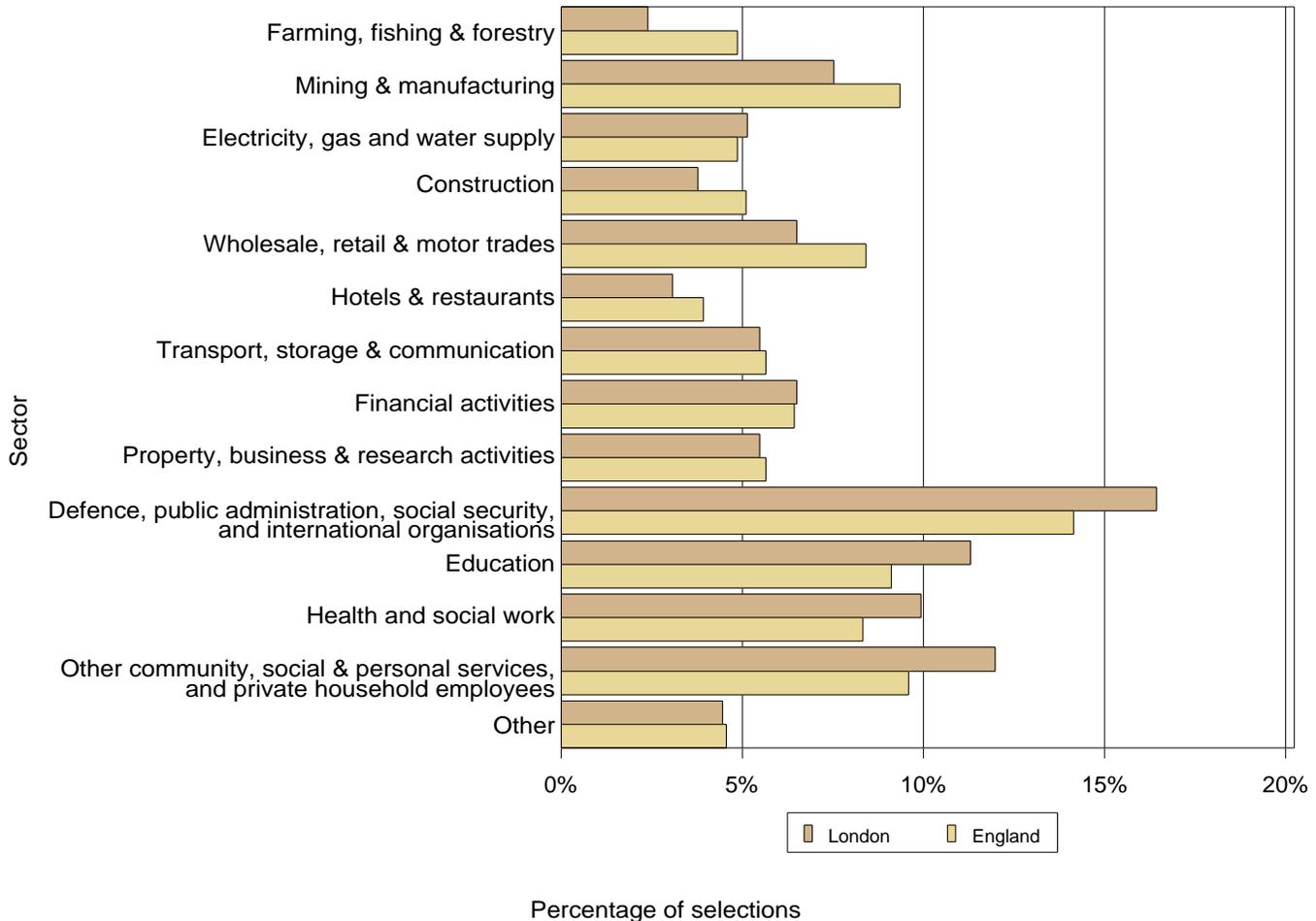
## Income from HE-business interactions



## Type and number of interactions

Contract research	4,966	Non-software licences granted	143
Consultancy contracts	2,666	Software licences granted	77
Facilities and equipment-related services	5,122	Spin-offs still active and survived 3 years	108
New patents granted in year	77	Estimated turnover from active spin-offs	£123 million

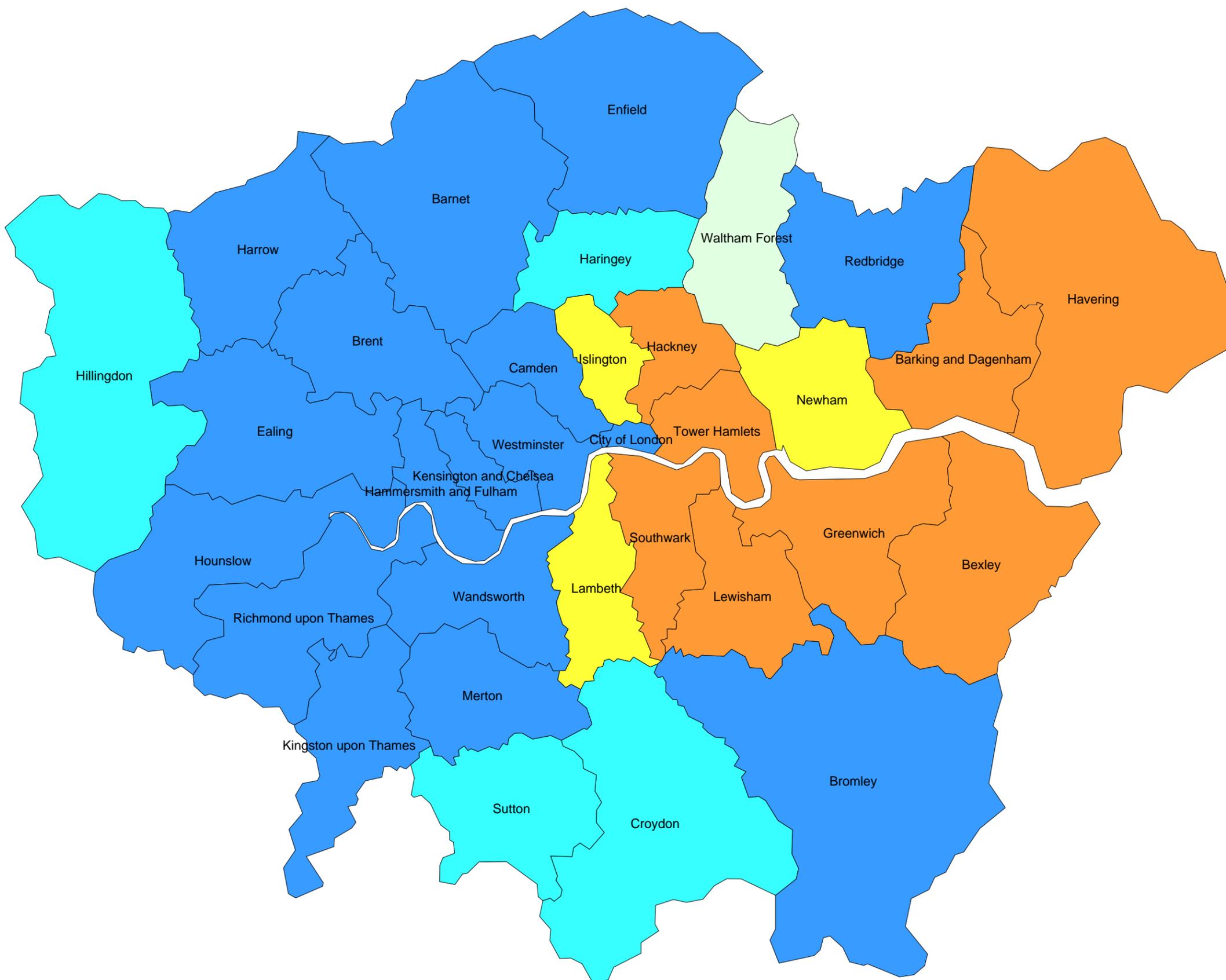
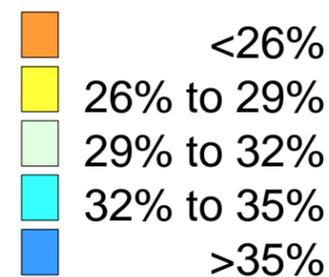
## Sectors London HEIs set out to work with



# Young participation by LEA: London

HEFCE

Young participation



# Qualification levels

## Population of working age<sup>1</sup> : by highest qualification<sup>2</sup> , percentages spring 2003

	United Kingdom	London
At least degree or equivalent	16.3	24.7
Other HE qualifications (3)	8.5	6.0
GCE A level or equivalent (4)	24.1	18.5
GCSE grades A*-C or equivalent	21.7	16.7
Other qualifications	13.7	20.2
No qualifications	15.0	13.4

## Percentage of economically active adults qualified to at least NVQ4<sup>1</sup> autumn 2004

Geographical name	percentage
United Kingdom	30.8
England	30.4
London	38.6

Source: DTI regional competitiveness indices, Table 9bi.

(1) Degree or higher level vocational qualification.

Source: Department for Education and Skills; from the Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics.

(1) Males aged 16 to 64 and females aged 16 to 59.

(2) For information on equivalent level qualifications, see Notes and Definitions in Regional Trends 38 table 4.14.

(3) Higher education qualification below degree level.

(4) Includes recognised trade apprenticeship.

## School leavers' qualifications

Geographical name Region and local education authority (1)	Students participating in post-compulsory education (2) percentages 2000-01	Percentage of pupils in last year of compulsory schooling 2001-02 (3)(4) with:		Average GCE/VCE A/AS level points score (4)(5) 2001-02
		No graded results	5 or more GCSEs A*-C or equivalent	
England	77	5.1	49.5	240.5
London	81	4.5	48.5	216.8
Inner London	77	4.7	41.0	188.5
Camden	.	6.1	48.4	251.3
City of London	.	.	.	.
Hackney	.	8.7	31.1	143.4
Hammersmith and Fulham	.	2.8	50.5	202.0
Haringey	.	8.0	35.6	163.8
Islington	.	11.6	32.9	150.9
Kensington and Chelsea	.	4.7	55.7	231.4
Lambeth	.	3.7	40.1	162.1
Lewisham	.	4.3	38.7	199.7
Newham	.	0.6	42.4	175.8
Southwark	.	4.4	35.8	166.7
Tower Hamlets	.	1.9	43.7	160.9
Wandsworth	.	4.2	48.6	182.7
Westminster	.	6.0	41.5	183.2
Outer London	83	4.3	51.9	227.1
Barking and Dagenham	.	7.2	42.4	192.8
Barnet	.	5.1	59.2	246.9
Bexley	.	3.4	52.6	259.0
Brent	.	3.8	49.7	224.1
Bromley	.	3.7	59.9	233.6
Croydon	.	3.9	48.9	172.5
Ealing	.	0.9	49.9	227.4
Enfield	.	4.2	46.3	209.4
Greenwich	.	6.9	33.5	170.2
Harrow	.	2.6	59.1	207.3
Havering	.	3.7	57.3	259.7
Hillingdon	.	5.3	46.0	215.9
Hounslow	.	4.5	49.5	196.7
Kingston upon Thames	.	8.3	60.1	240.4
Merton	.	8.7	40.9	229.6
Redbridge	.	1.4	63.7	249.1
Richmond upon Thames	.	6.6	51.4	231.6
Sutton	.	3.3	64.8	300.6
Waltham Forest	.	4.8	44.3	188.8

(1) Local Education Authorities as at 1 April 1998.

(2) Pupils and students aged 16 in education as a percentage of the 16 year old population (ages measured at the beginning of the academic year).

(3) Pupils in their last year of compulsory schooling as a percentage of the school population of the same age.

(4) Figures relate to maintained schools only.

(5) The points scores for 2001/02 throughout England reflect the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) tariff, and data are not directly comparable with earlier years or with Wales. See Regional Trends 38 Table 14.4 for derivation of points scores.

Unavailable data represented by a point

# Population and the economy

## Area and population by local authority 2002

Geographical name Region, local authority (1)	Area sq km	People per sq km	Total (2) population (thousands)	Population change percent 1982-2002	Percentage of population aged:		
					0 to 15	16 to pensionable age (3)	over pensionable age (3)
England	130,281	380	49,559	5.9	19.9	61.8	18.4
London	1,572	4,679	7,355	8.7	19.5	66.4	14.0
Inner London - West	109	9,297	1,013	10.5	15.2	72.3	12.4
Inner London - East	210	8,816	1,854	15.6	20.5	68.5	11.0
Outer London - East and North East	432	3,656	1,581	3.3	20.8	62.9	16.2
Outer London - South	355	3,255	1,157	6.1	20.1	63.7	16.2
Outer London - West and North West	465	3,764	1,751	7.9	19.5	65.7	14.8

(1) Local government structure as at 1 April 1998.

(2) Mid-2002 Population Estimates for England and Manchester include provisional results from the Manchester Matching Exercise, published in November 2003.

(3) Pension age is 65 for men and 60 for women.

## Gross Value Added 2001<sup>1,2</sup> and employment rates 2001-02<sup>6</sup>

Geographical name NUTS levels 1 and 3	GVA per head (£)	Geographical name Region, local authority (3)	Total in employment (4)(5) (thousands)	Employment rate (5) (percentages)	Unemployment rate (5)(7) (percentages)
England	14,781	England	23,921	75.0	4.8
London (8)	19,206	London	3,513	70.4	6.6
Inner London - West	65,641				
Inner London - East	18,241				
Outer London - East and North East	10,463				
Outer London - South	12,669				
Outer London - West and North West	18,580				

(1) Estimates for GVA data are provisional.

(2) Components may not sum to totals due to rounding.

(3) Local government structure as at 1 April 1998. Where sample sizes are too small to provide reliable estimates, no values are given.

(4) Includes those on government-supported employment and training schemes and unpaid family workers.

(5) Employment totals and unemployment rates are for people aged 16 and over, while employment rates are for those of working age only (males:16-64, females:16 to 59).

(6) Data are from the Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey March 2001 to February 2002. These data have not been adjusted to the 2001 Census population estimates.

(7) As a percentage of the economically active.

(8) Calculated using updated population estimates, not available when the sub-regional values were calculated.

## Classification of business sites<sup>1</sup> : by sub-region, March 2003

Percentages and thousands

Geographical name Region, local authority	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining & quarrying, energy, water supply, manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels & catering, repairs	Transport & communication	Financial, intermediation, real estate renting & business activities	Education & health	Public administration & other services	Total business sites (=100%) (thousands)
United Kingdom	6.5	7.6	8.8	28.0	4.3	27.5	7.3	10.1	2,545.9
London	0.3	5.7	5.6	25.1	3.7	41.0	5.8	12.9	385.3
Inner London	0.2	5.4	2.6	23.1	3.0	45.7	5.4	14.6	205.4
Outer London	0.3	5.9	9.0	27.3	4.5	35.7	6.3	10.9	179.9

Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, Office for National Statistics.

(1) Based on Standard Industrial Classification 2003. Registered for VAT and/or PAYE, local unit basis, eg an individual factory or shop.

# South East

## Introduction

The South East region has an area of just over 19,000 km<sup>2</sup>. It has the largest population of any English region – 8 million people – at a population density of 421 people per km<sup>2</sup>.

The Brighton and Hove unitary authority is the largest urban area, with a population of 250,000. Other significant urban areas include the Medway towns, Guildford, Portsmouth, Reading, Oxford, Milton Keynes and Southampton. Since 1971 the population in the South East has been steadily increasing (including an increase of 10.5 per cent between 1982 and 2002), and it is now the largest region in terms of population.

Rural issues are important: 47.1 per cent of the South East is classed as 'arable and horticultural land', compared with 36.2 per cent of England.

## The economy

Economically the region is strong; the total economic output of the South East in 2001 was just below £139 billion. This was 16.3 per cent of the total UK gross added value (GVA), the second largest share of any of the English regions. The South East economy is advanced (a quarter of all UK R&D expenditure in 1998 was spent in the South East), high cost, high income, broadly based and service-oriented. Economic activity is closely linked to that of London, and is significantly influenced by the region's proximity to mainland Europe. Further information is available at: [www.rcu.gov.uk/GO/gose/default.asp](http://www.rcu.gov.uk/GO/gose/default.asp)

Overall it is a prosperous region, with a GVA per head in 2003 of £17,565, second only to the London region. Unemployment in the region is one of the lowest in the UK at 3.6 per cent, compared with the English average of 4.6 per cent. However, some parts are less prosperous; in particular there is quite severe deprivation in some coastal areas.

The total income of the region's higher education institutions is £2,041 million per year. This does not include the Open University's income of £333 million.

## Qualification levels

Qualification levels in the South East are relatively high: in autumn 2004, 33.2 per cent of economically active adults were qualified to at least NVQ Level 4 (a higher education level qualification), compared with 30.4 per cent in England. However some areas had a relatively large percentage of pupils in their last year of compulsory schooling (2001-02) with no graded results, including the Isle of Wight, Portsmouth and Reading.

## Higher education provision

Apart from the Open University there are 16 higher education institutions with their main campus in the South East: 14 universities, one of which is a directly funded school of the University of London, and two higher education colleges. In addition four higher education institutions, not themselves in the South East, have campuses in the region. The headquarters of the Open University is in Milton Keynes but we have excluded it from regional data. There is also one privately funded university in the region, the University of Buckingham. Forty-seven of the region's further education colleges (FECs) offer higher education courses.

There are 229,075 higher education students in the region, this equates to 178,470 full-time equivalents. Some 6,070 of these HE students are registered at FE colleges in the region. The largest higher education institution in the South East is the University of Southampton with 23,500 students, and the smallest is the University of Winchester with 4,940 students.

Higher education provision is fairly evenly distributed within the region. The largest concentration is in the Southampton/Portsmouth area which has three universities and eight further education colleges offering higher education courses.

## **Student profile**

A relatively low percentage of young full-time first degree students from the region stay on to study at higher education institutions in the region, and there is a large net outflow of such students from the region.

Around 8.3 per cent of young full-time first degree entrants come from low participation neighbourhoods, compared with an English average of 11.4 per cent.

## **HEFCE developments**

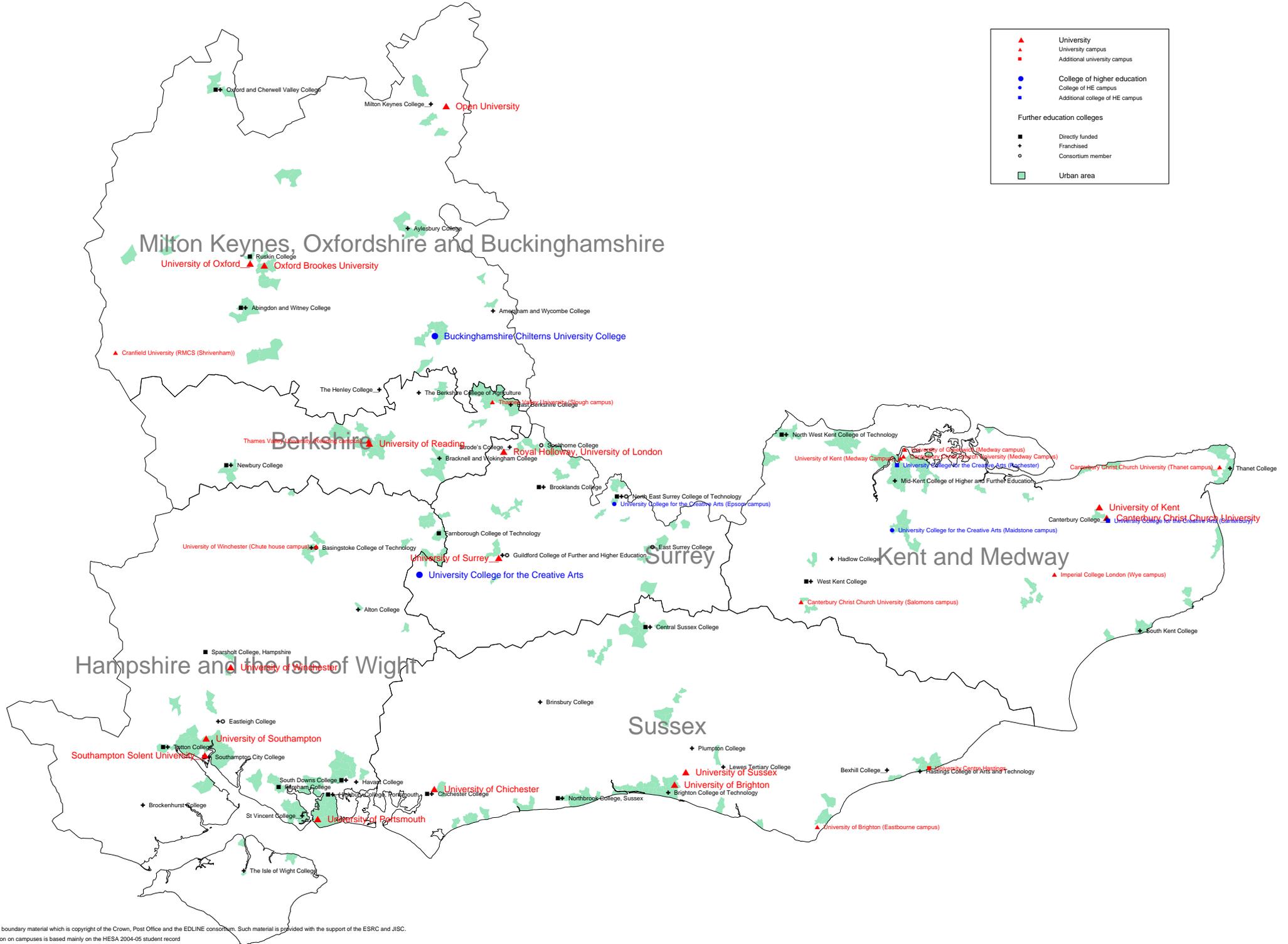
The South East is a region of contrasts, with globally oriented knowledge-intensive industry sat alongside HE 'cold spots' and some deprivation. In the past year, the South East has promoted Lifelong Learning Networks (LLNs) to address educational and social exclusion around its coastal fringe. It has been successful in obtaining funding for four. The Sussex LLN was one of the first nationally to gain funding, in December 2004, and involves 17 partners, building on an existing progression accord. The Kent and Medway LLN followed and has an interesting strand on employer engagement, involving curriculum change and workplace delivery.

The Hampshire and Isle of Wight LLN and the Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire and Surrey Network are designed in two stages and both have received funding for an initial development and delivery phase. Both seek in part to address another regional phenomenon, the 'low skills' dynamic of some areas that have full employment but low value-added jobs.

The region also secured funding from HEFCE for a flexible learning pathfinder project, a collaborative venture between four higher education institutions, led by the University of Kent and based in the Centre for Work and Learning at the Medway Campus. It will help increase employer engagement in this part of the region and has plans for re-engaging older workers in learning. There are ongoing discussions to optimise HE input to employer engagement across the region, including on knowledge transfer and skills.

Feasibility funding has been obtained for a study of physics provision, with a view to enhancing the long-term sustainability of the discipline.

Ten HEFCE-funded Centres for Excellence in Teaching and Learning are led by South East institutions, including two collaborative centres focusing on design and creativity.



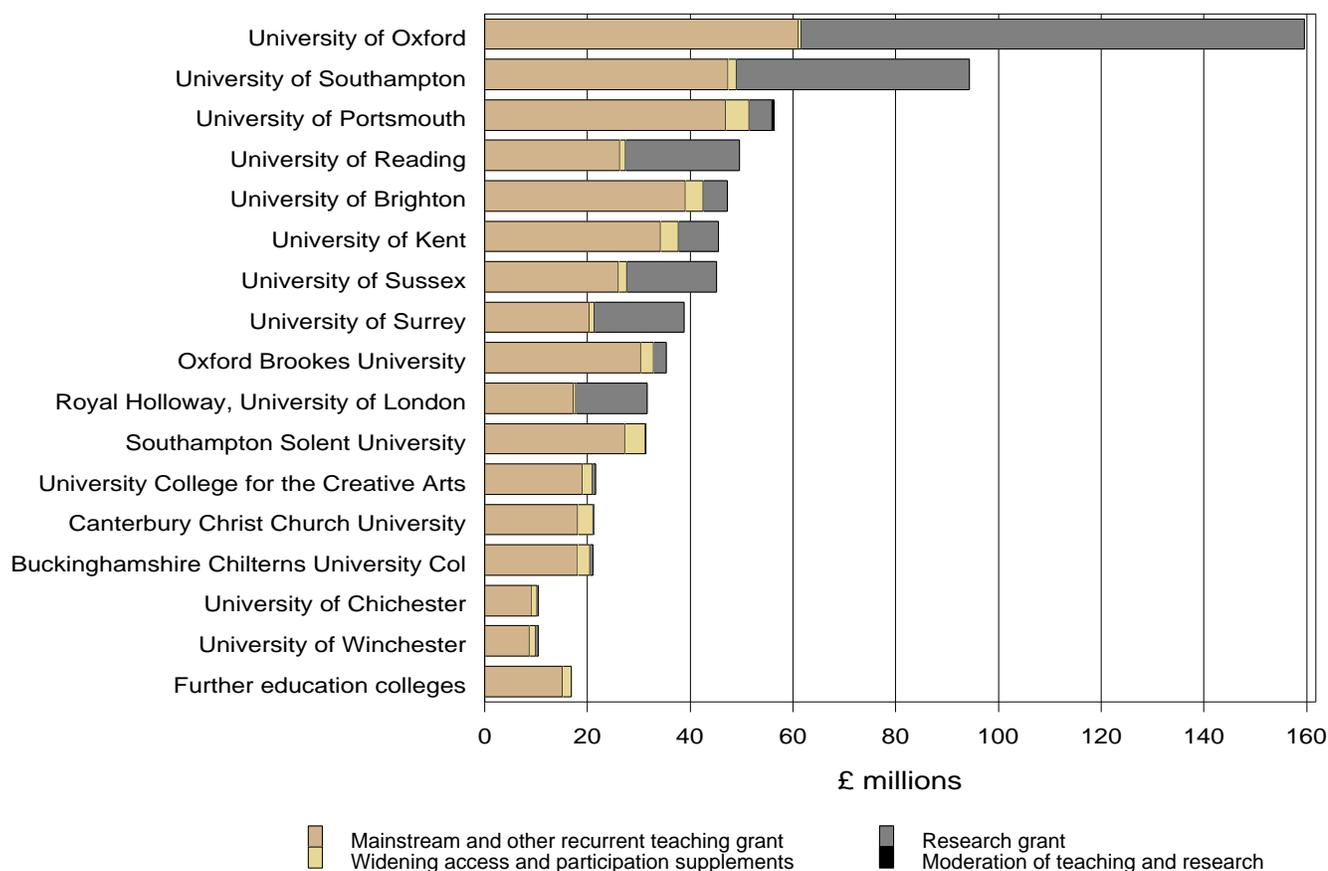
▲	University
▲	University campus
■	Additional university campus
●	College of higher education
●	College of HE campus
■	Additional college of HE campus
<b>Further education colleges</b>	
■	Directly funded
+	Franchised
○	Consortium member
■	Urban area

# HEFCE funding and related student numbers at South East institutions

Number of students completing the year	2004-05		2005-06	
	All students	All students	HEFCE funded	Other funding status
Universities	190,835	191,505	135,925	55,580
Other HE institutions	13,269	13,441	10,803	2,638
Further education colleges	5,203	4,771	4,554	217
<b>Total</b>	<b>209,307</b>	<b>209,717</b>	<b>151,282</b>	<b>58,435</b>

FTEs of students completing the year	2004-05		2005-06	
	All students	All students	HEFCE funded	Other funding status
Universities	156,126	157,710	111,567	46,143
Other HE institutions	11,219	11,347	9,334	2,013
Further education colleges	4,106	3,792	3,585	207
<b>Total</b>	<b>171,450</b>	<b>172,850</b>	<b>124,487</b>	<b>48,363</b>

## HEFCE recurrent grants for 2006-07



## HEFCE-recognised funding consortia 2005-06.

Lead institution	Consortia member	Student numbers	Estimated FTEs
Royal Holloway, University of London	Spelthorne College	8	8
	Basingstoke College of Technology	123	95
	Eastleigh College	111	86
North East Surrey College of Technology	East Surrey College	63	48
	Guildford College of F & HE	408	311

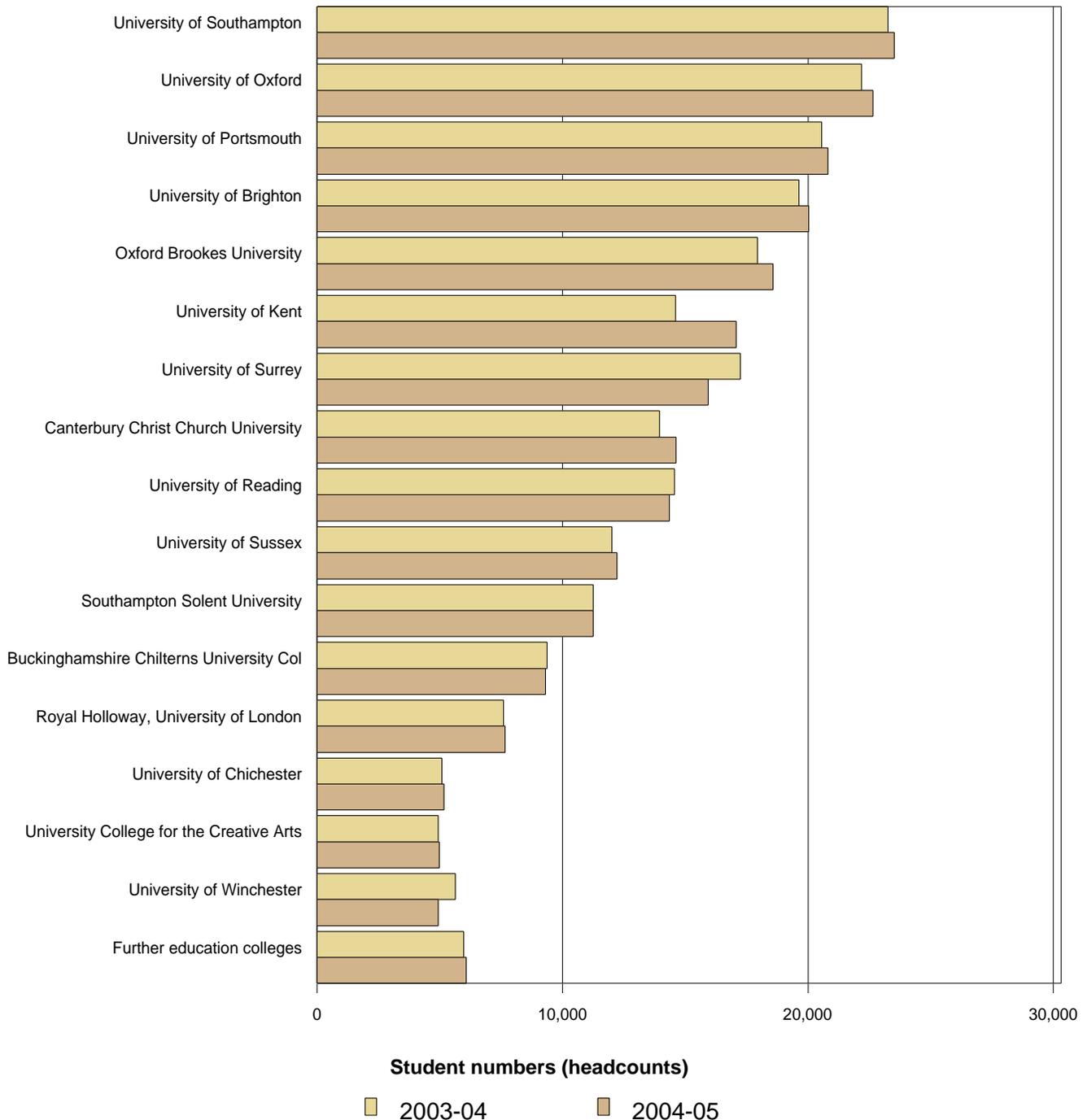
# HE students registered at South East institutions

## 2003-04 and 2004-05

Student numbers are based on HESA and ILR data

<b>Headcounts: 2003-04</b>		<b>2004-05</b>	<b>FTEs: 2003-04</b>		<b>2004-05</b>
In HE institutions:	219,764	223,005	In HE institutions:	171,494	173,950
In FE colleges:	5,956	6,072	In FE colleges:	4,722	4,520
<b>Total:</b>	<b>225,720</b>	<b>229,077</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>176,216</b>	<b>178,470</b>

### Higher education student numbers by institution 2003-04 and 2004-05



# Learning in the South East

## 2004-05

### HE students registered and taught in the South East

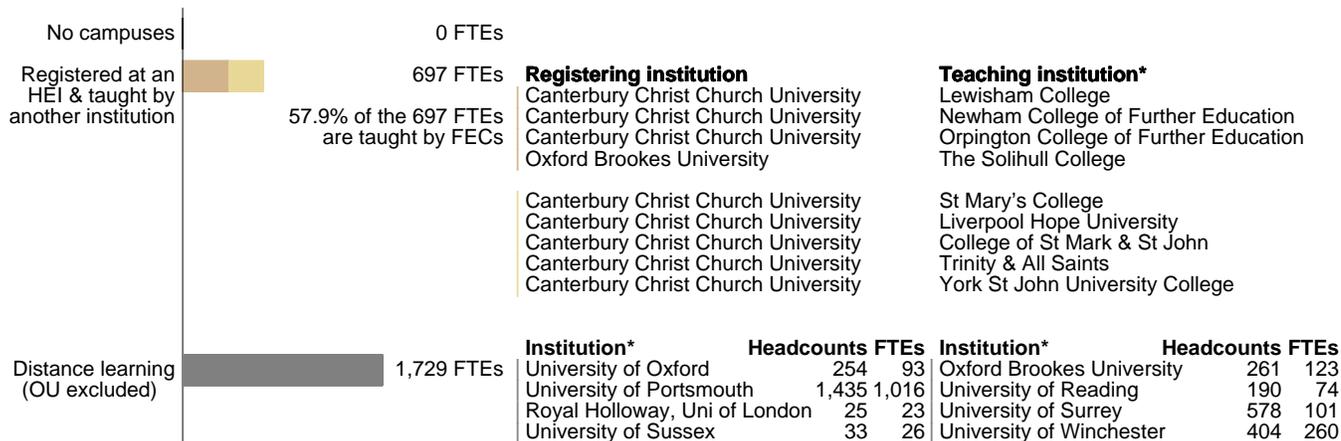
Type	Headcounts	FTEs
HEI	211,604	166,308
Franchised	5,617	3,945
FEC	6,072	4,520

### Open University students domiciled in the South East

Headcounts	FTEs
25,884	9,453

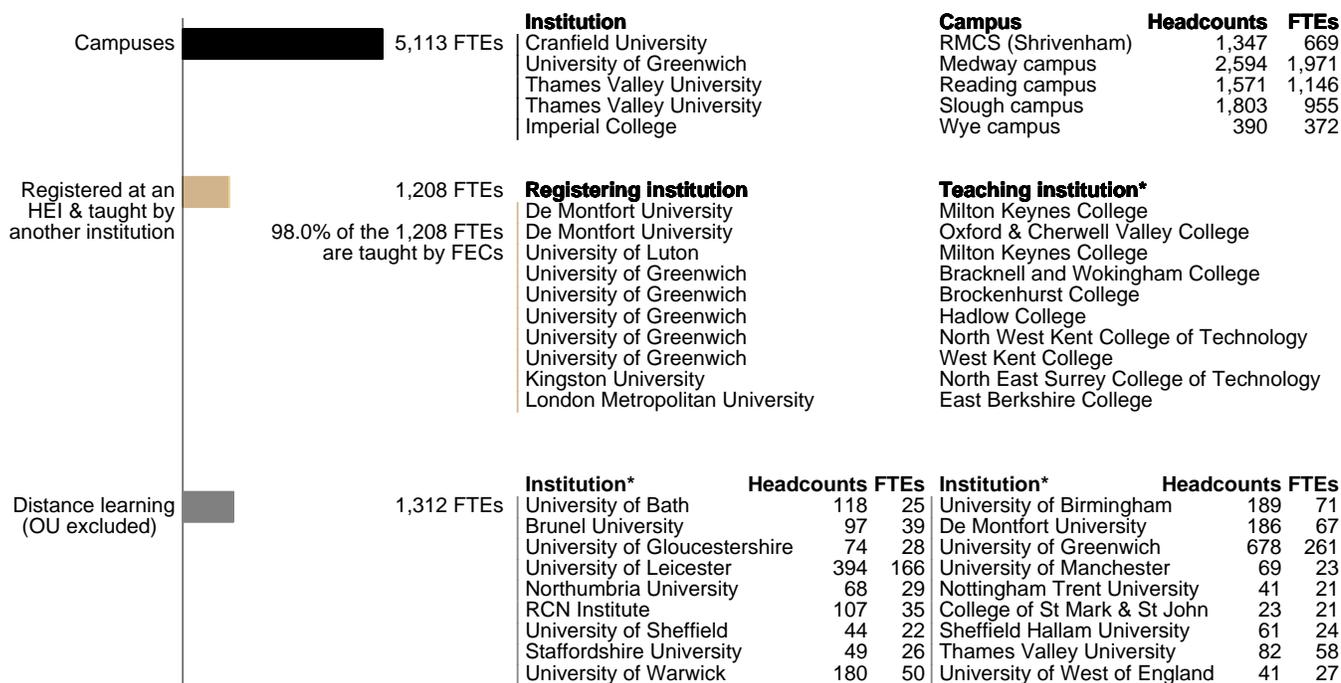
### Registered in the South East but learning outside the South East

Method of learning (FTEs)



### Registered outside the South East but learning in the South East

Method of learning (FTEs)

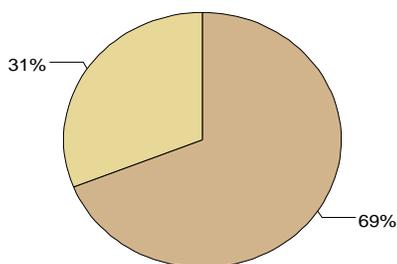


\* Institutions with fewer than 20 FTEs have been excluded.

# HE students registered at HEIs 2004-05: characteristics

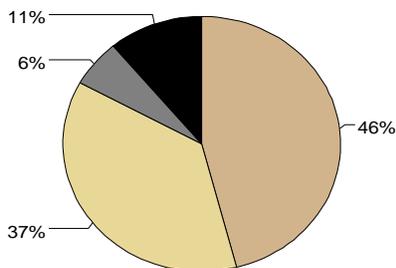
## Headcounts

Students by mode



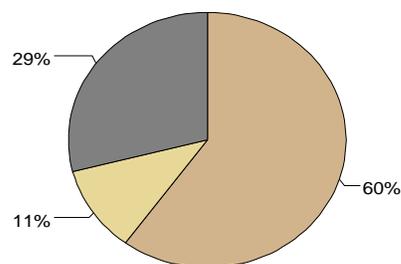
■ Full-time & sandwich  
■ Part-time

Students by domicile



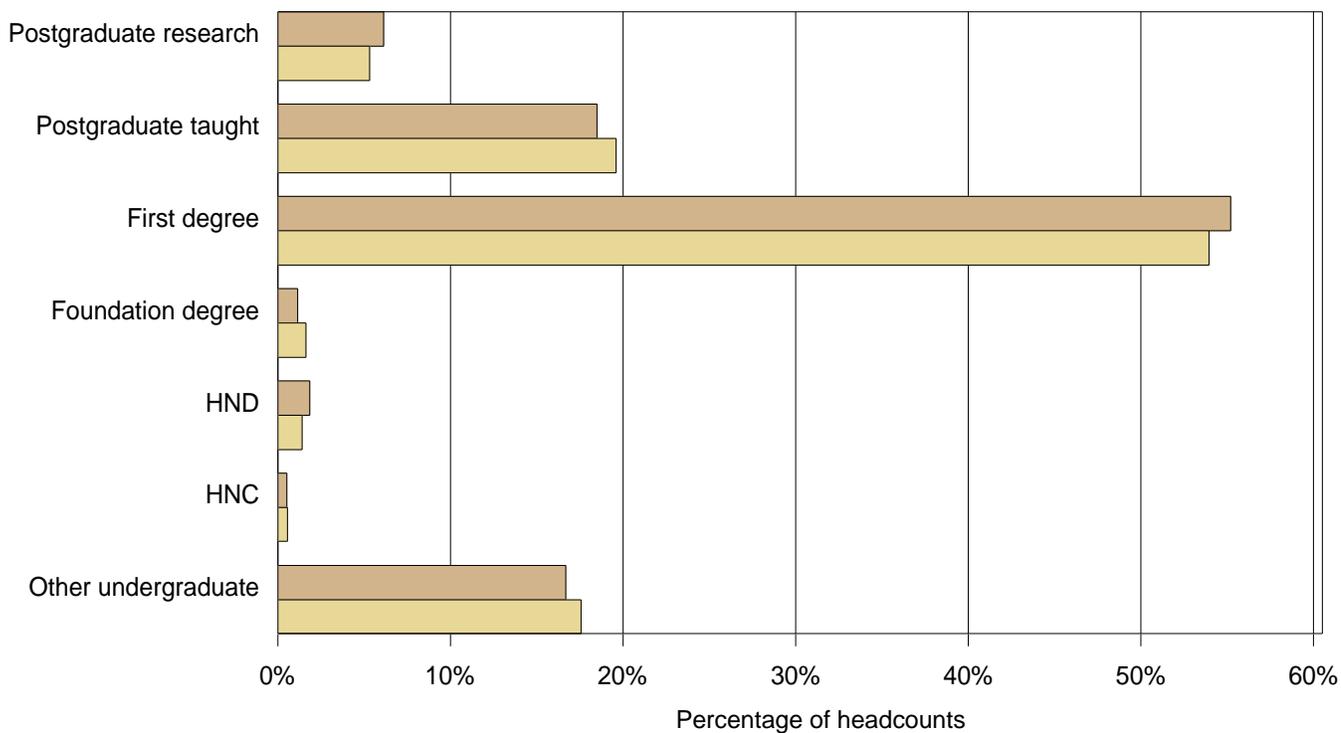
■ From the region  
■ Other UK  
■ Other EU  
■ Rest of the world

Undergraduates by age on entry



■ Young  
■ 21-24  
■ Mature

## Students by level



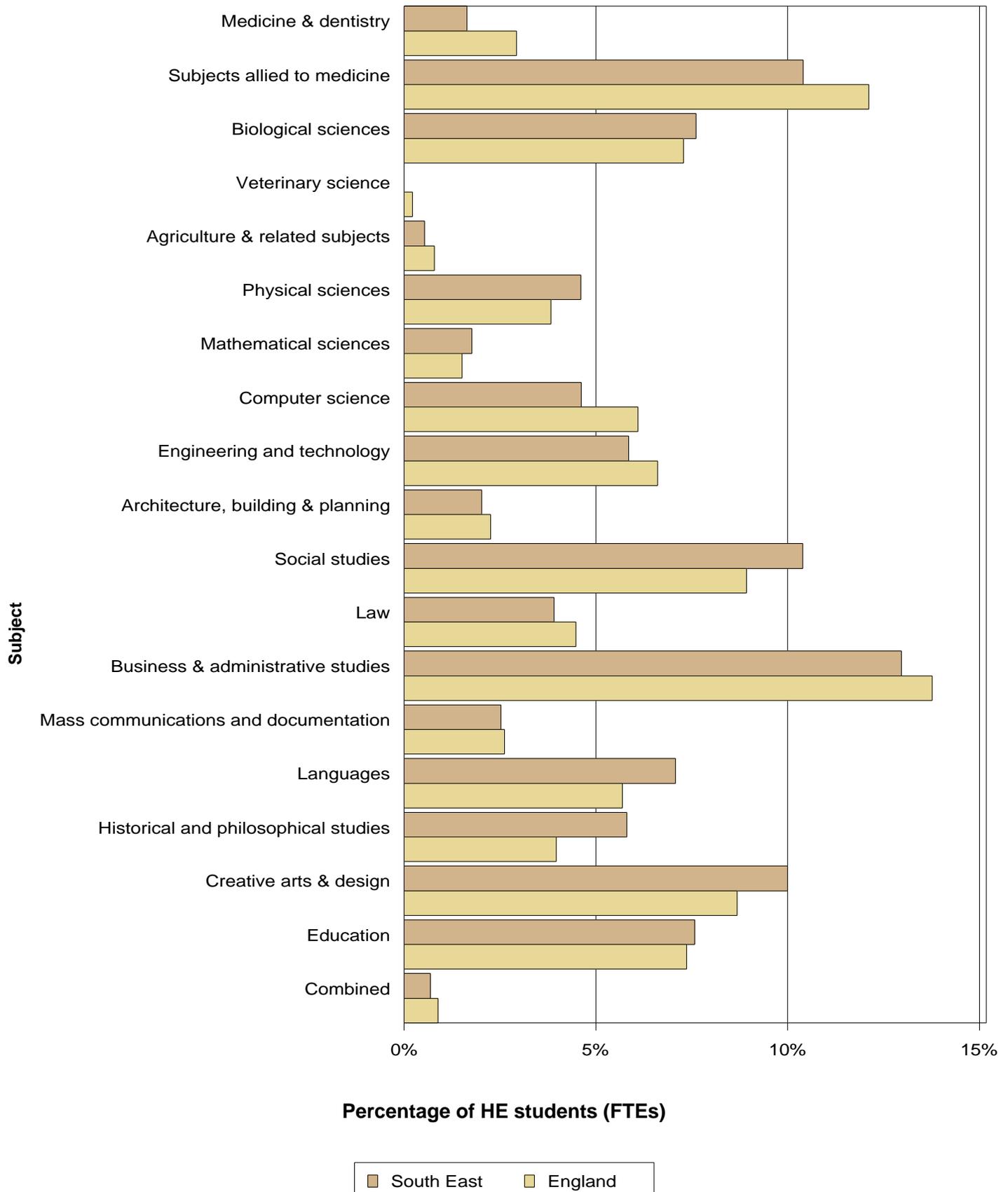
■ South East   ■ England

## FTEs

Rest of the world (% of FTEs):	10.9	Part-time (% of FTEs):	14.1
Young (% of UG FTEs):	69.6	PG (% of FTEs):	19.5
Mature (% of UG FTEs):	18.8	Male (% of FTEs):	44.2
Franchised (% of FTEs):	3.1		

# HE students registered at HEIs: subject

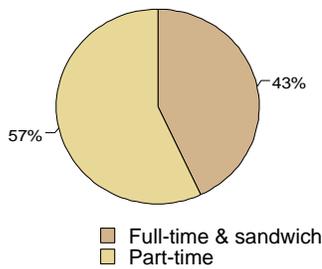
2004-05 (Open University excluded)



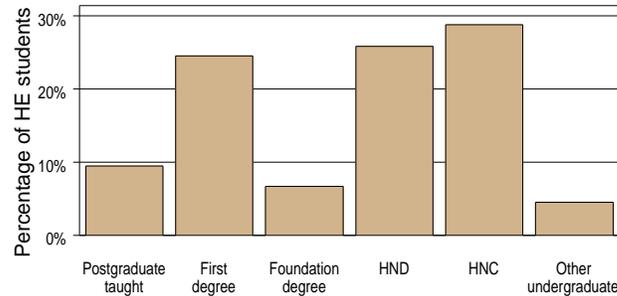
# HE students at FE colleges

## Characteristics of students registered at FECs 2004-05

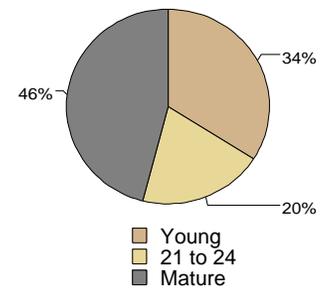
Headcounts by mode



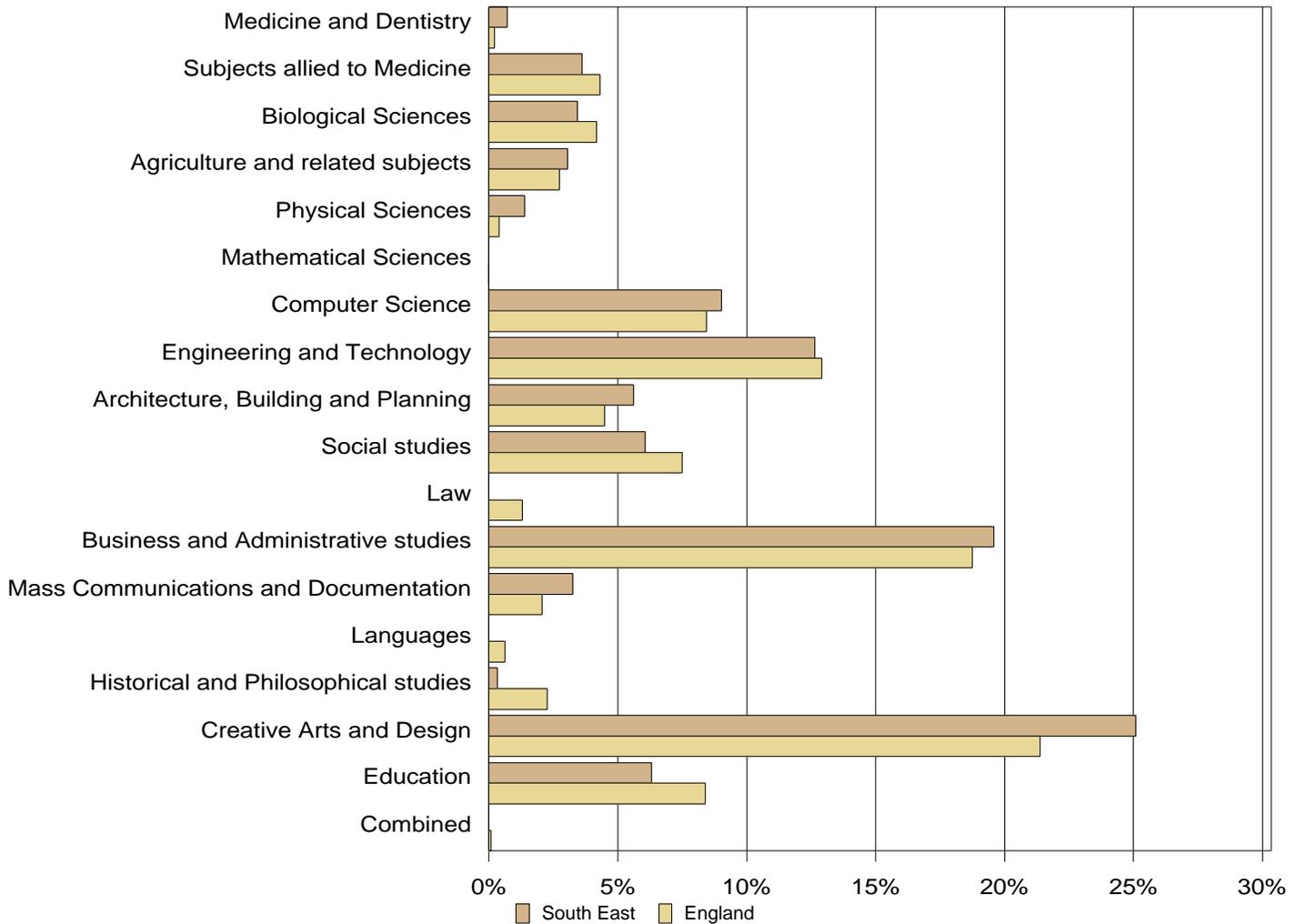
Headcounts by qualification aim



Headcounts by age on entry



### Subject breakdown



Percentage of total FTE student population 2004-05

### Major FEC providers of HE 2004-05

College name	FEC registered FTEs	HEI registered FTEs	Total FTEs
Northbrook College, Sussex	848	7	854
Oxford & Cherwell Valley College	345	234	580
Canterbury College	0	565	565
Farnborough College of Technology	538	0	538
North East Surrey College of Technology	501	36	537
South Downs College	88	312	400
Amersham and Wycombe College	0	392	392
Guildford College of F & HE	365	9	374
Brighton College of Technology	65	289	354
Hastings College of Arts and Technology	0	334	334

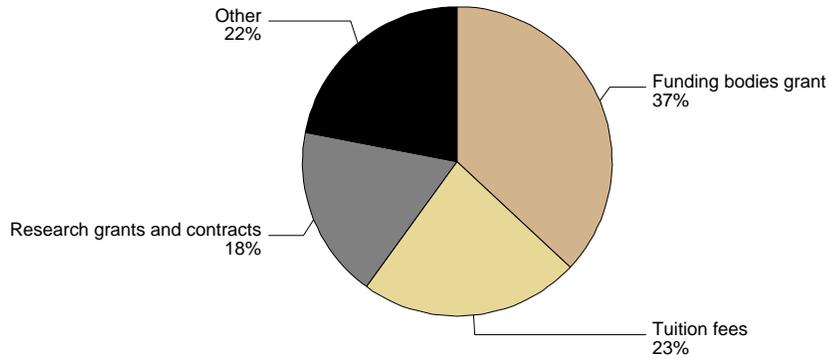
Students registered at an HEI, and taught by an FEC in the region (2004-05):

Headcounts: 6,880 FTEs: 4,916

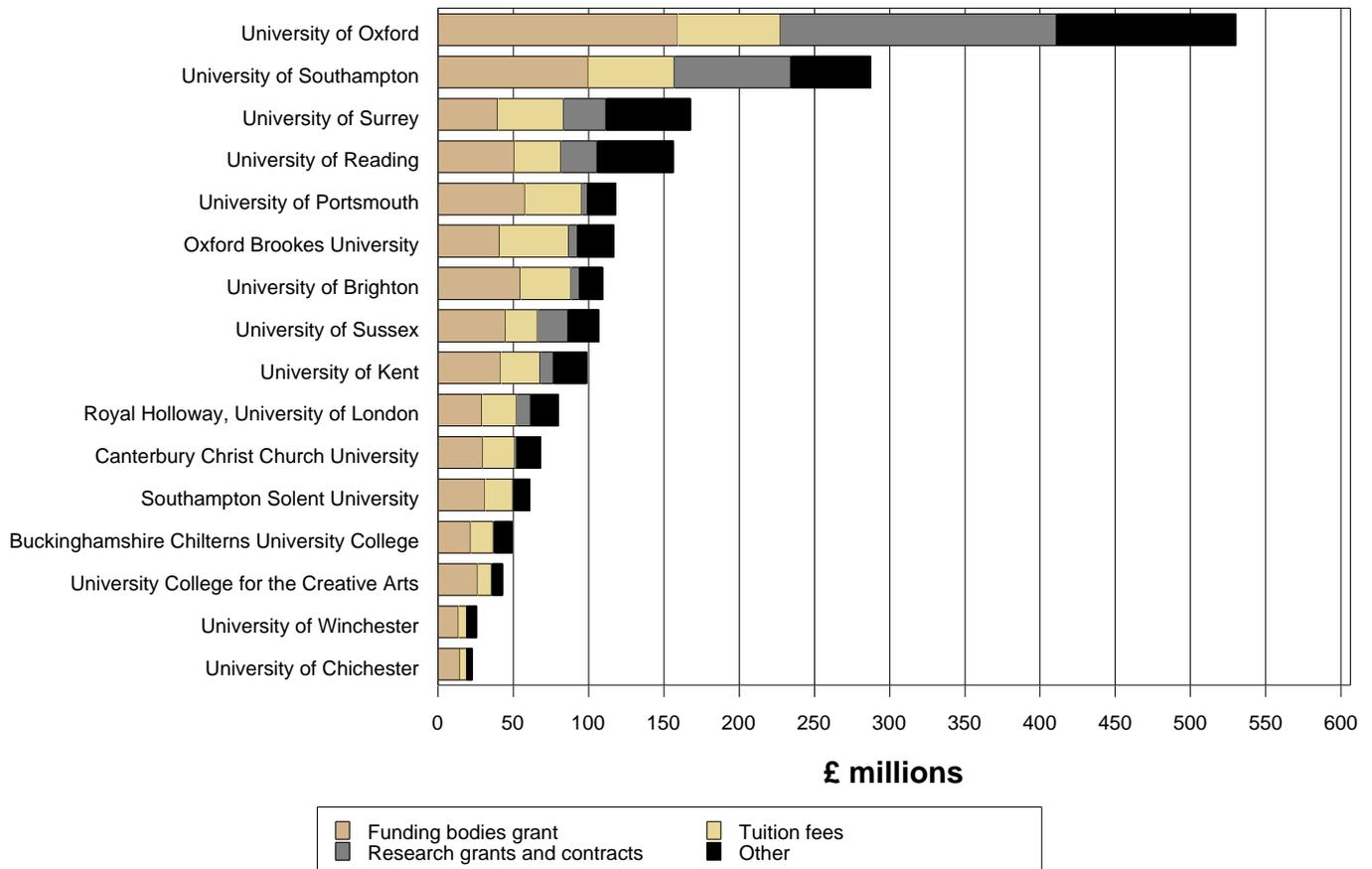
# Income to HE institutions 2004-05

Total income to all HEIs: £2,041 million

## Income to all HEIs by source



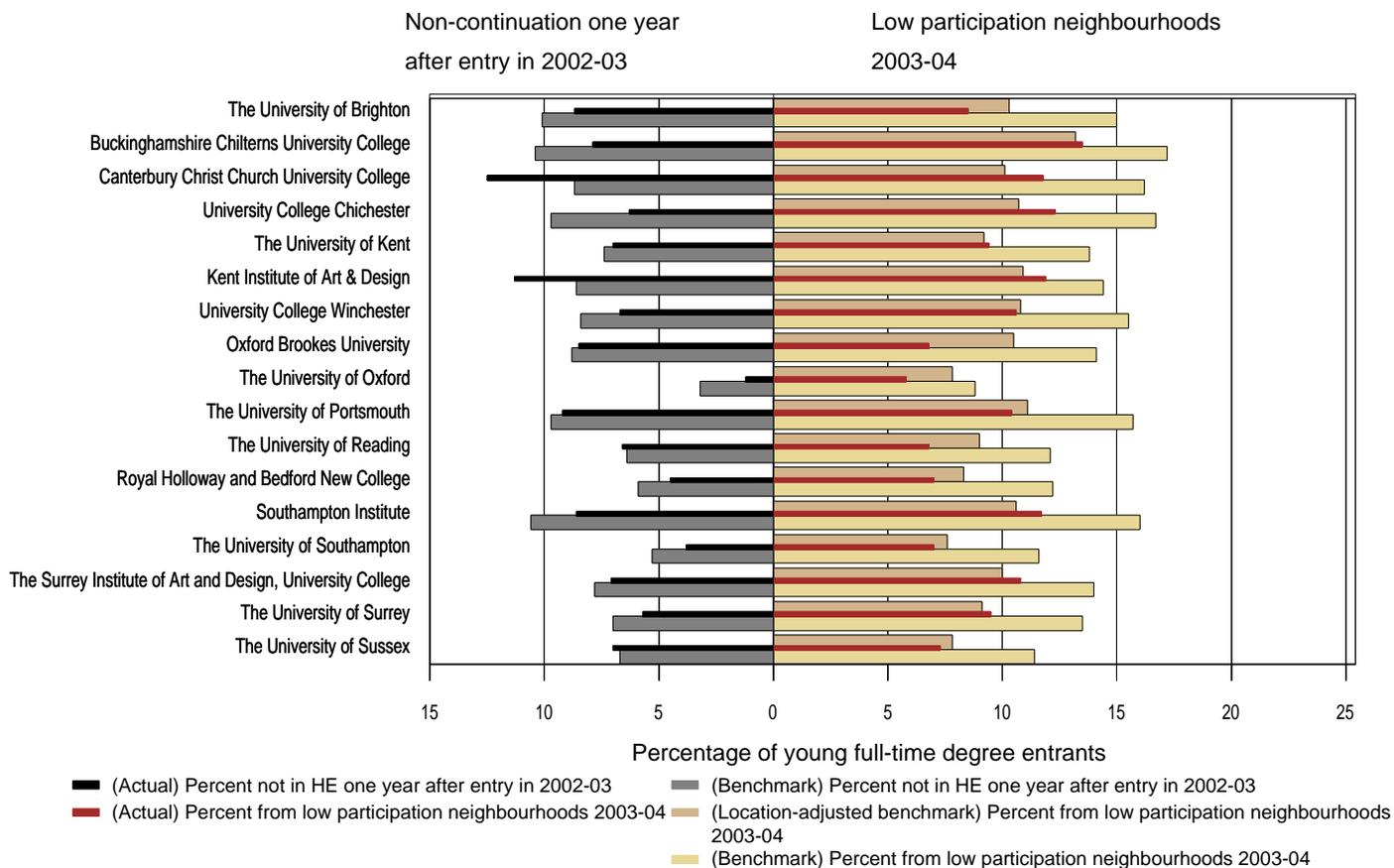
## Income to individual HEIs by source



# Performance of HEIs in the South East

Performance indicators for participation and non-continuation

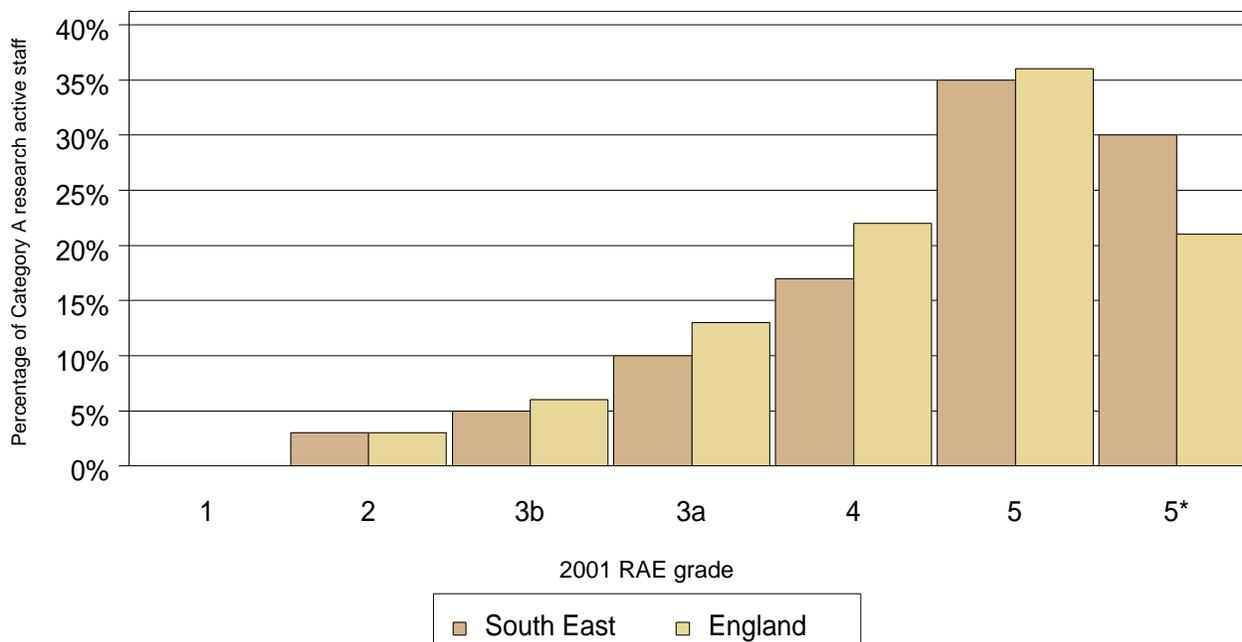
## Young full-time degree entrants to HEIs in the South East



These data are taken from 'Performance indicators in higher education in the UK' (HESA). Institution names used in that publication have been kept.

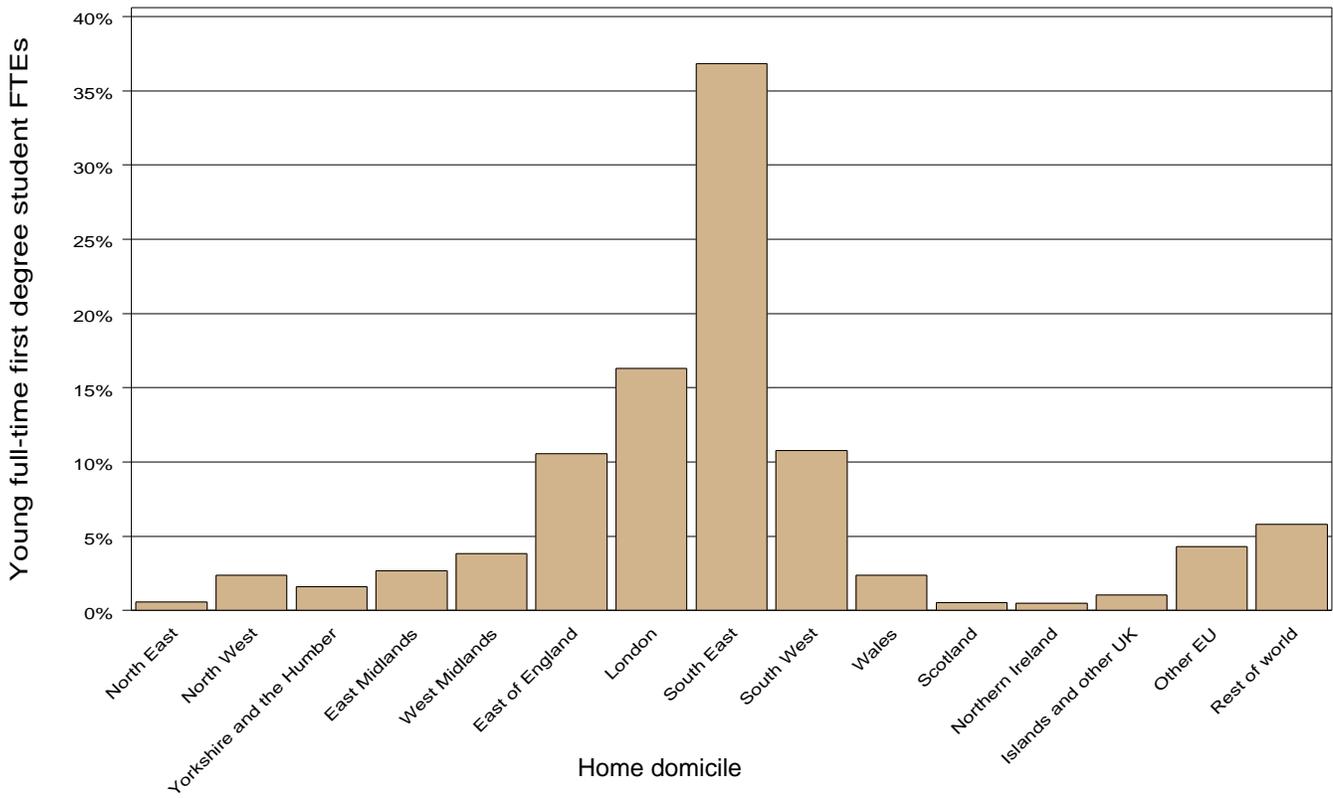
## Research Assessment Exercise performance

### Research active academic staff by RAE grade

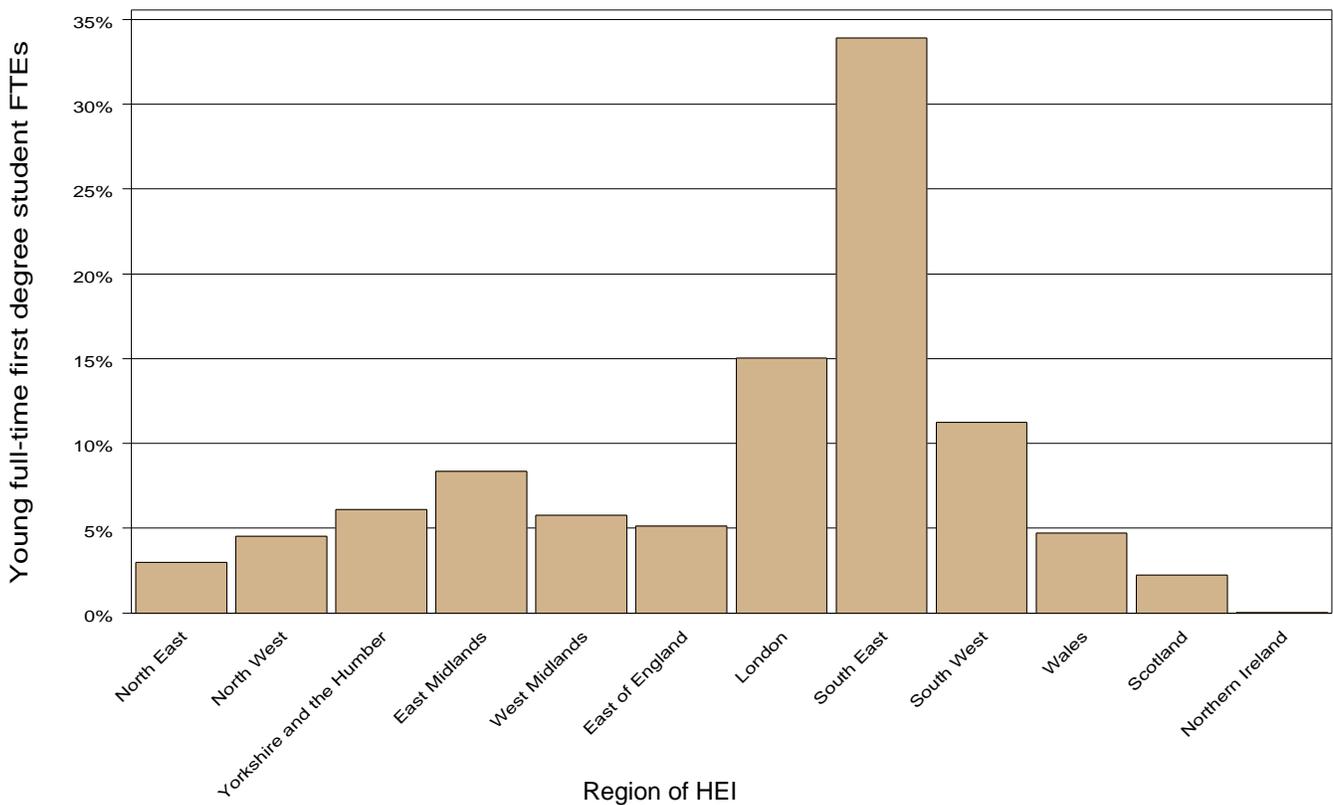


# Flows of young full-time first degree students between regions

Where do young students at South East HEIs in 2004-05 come from?



Where do young students from the South East study, 2004-05?

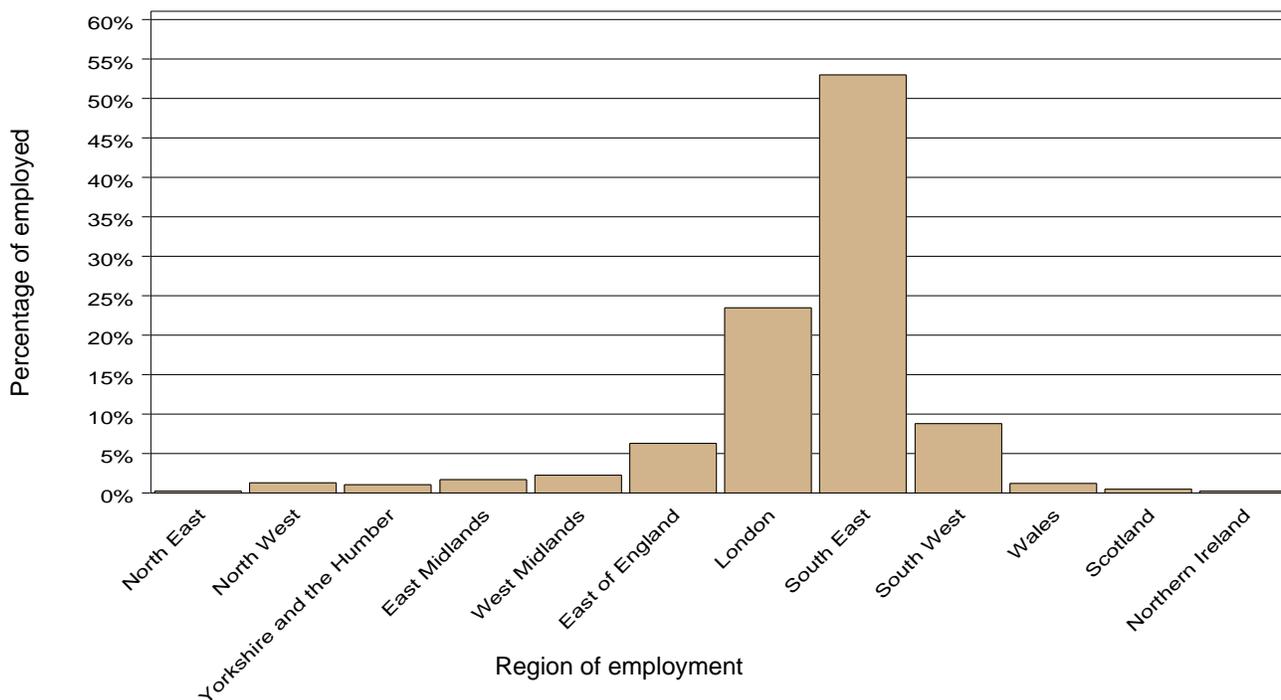


# Employment destinations of first degree graduates

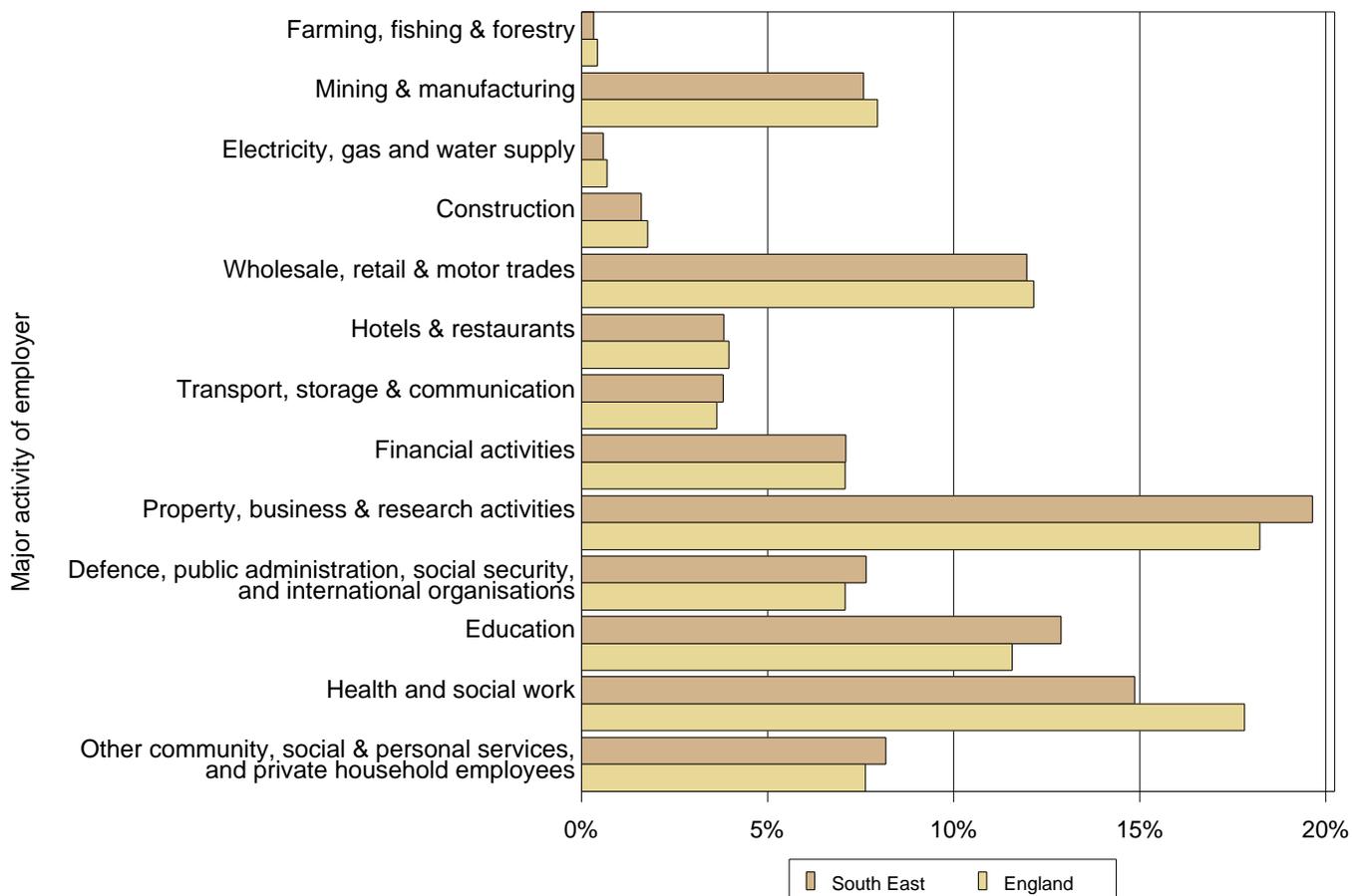
## First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2004:

Work: 63% Further study: 15% Work and study: 9% Unemployed: 7% Other: 6%

Where do graduates from South East HEIs find employment?



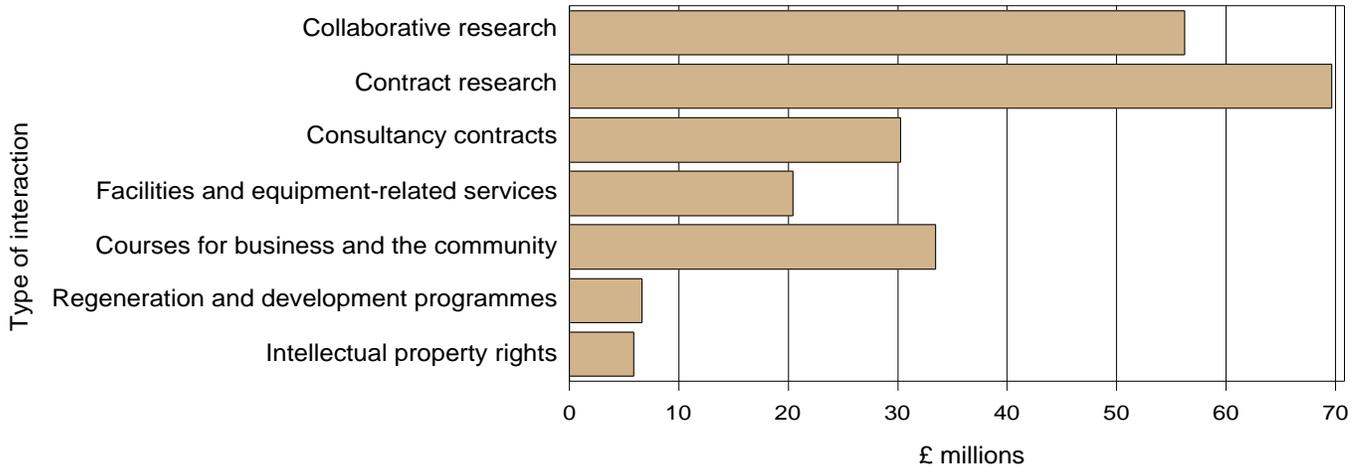
Employed graduates of South East HEIs: destination by type of industry



Percentage of employed first degree graduates returned in the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey

# Higher education-business and community interaction survey 2003-04

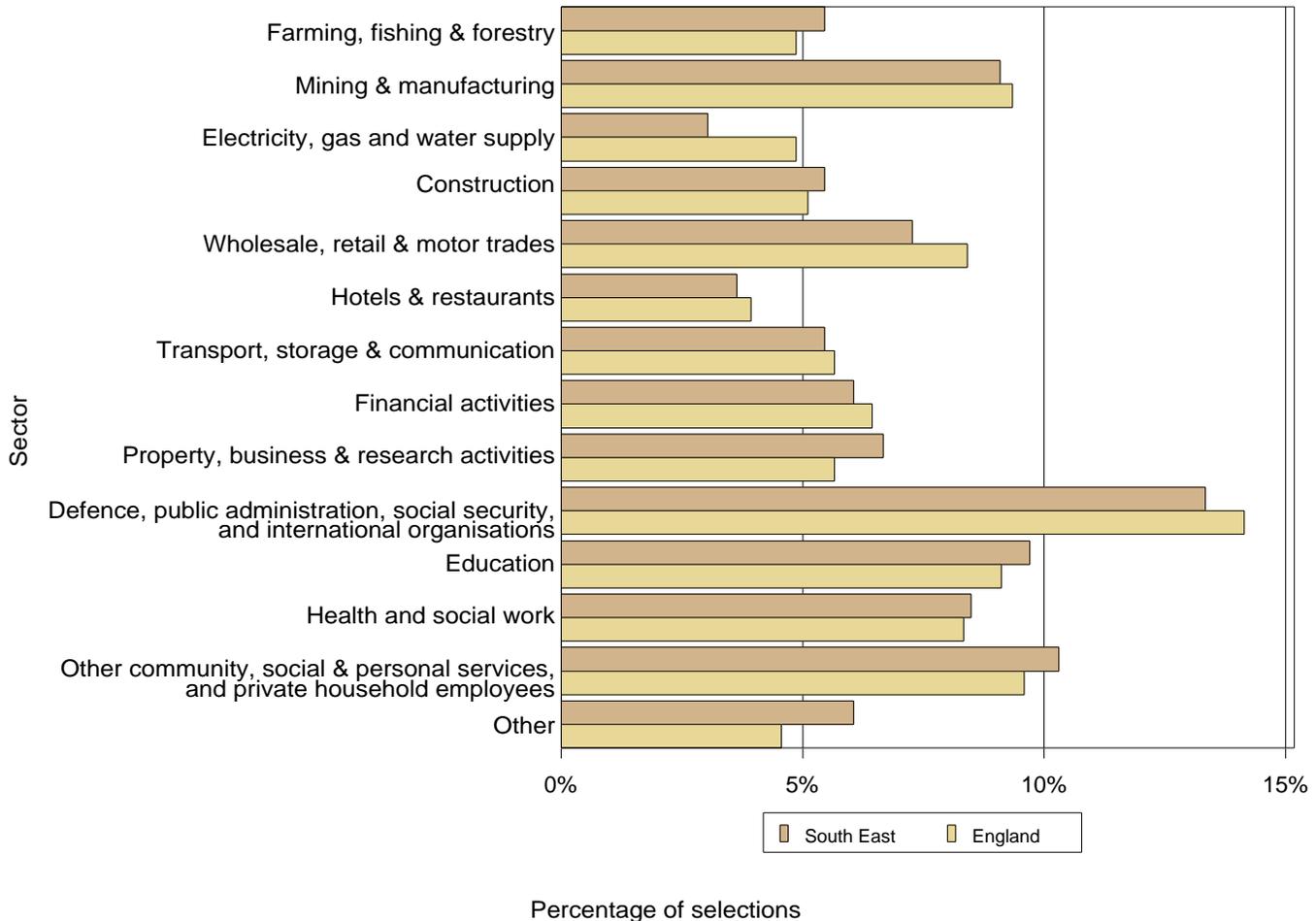
## Income from HE-business interactions



## Type and number of interactions

Contract research	2,936	Non-software licences granted	73
Consultancy contracts	3,640	Software licences granted	118
Facilities and equipment-related services	1,418	Spin-offs still active and survived 3 years	46
New patents granted in year	101	Estimated turnover from active spin-offs	£15 million

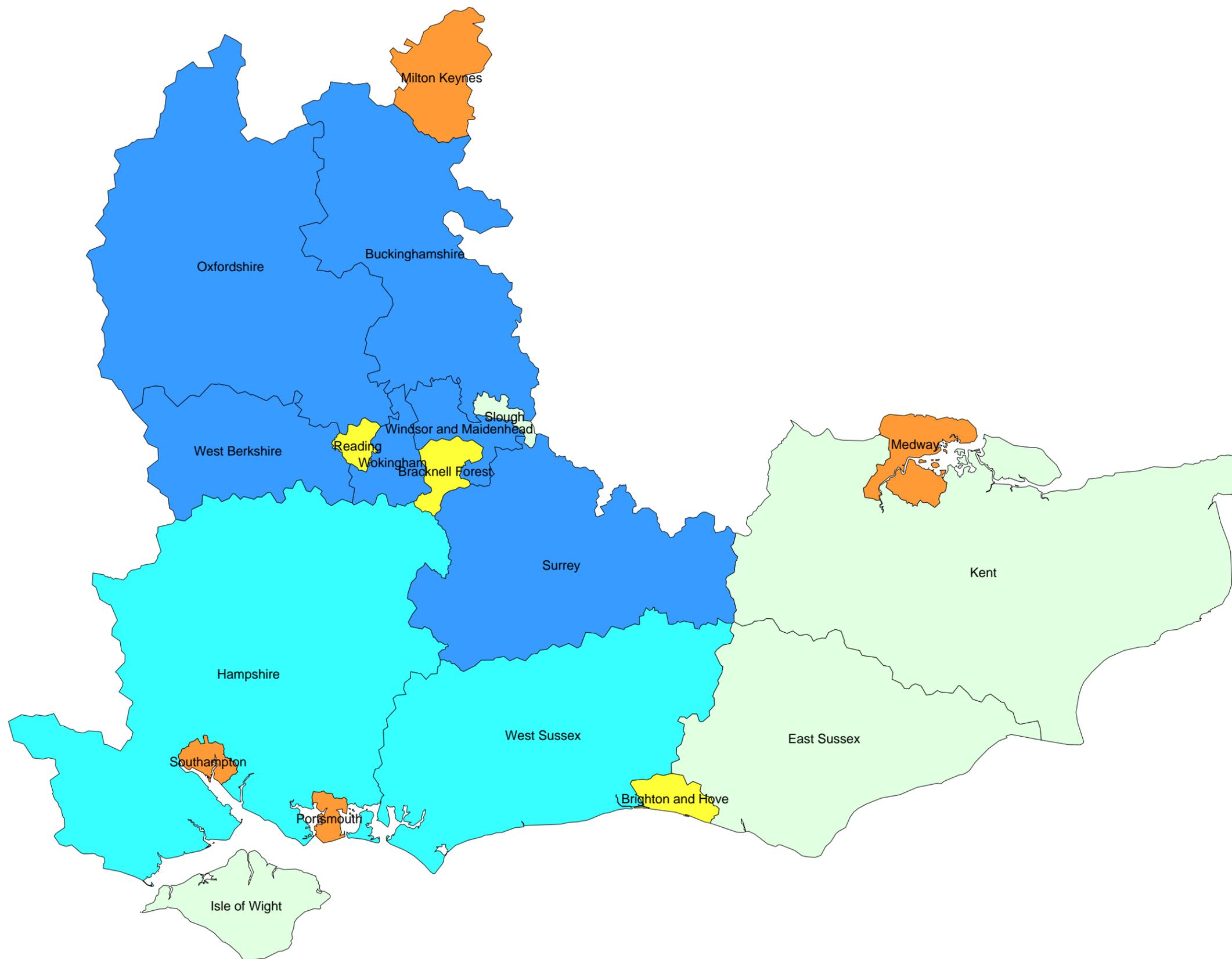
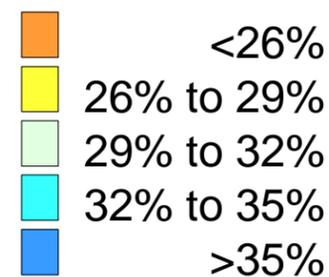
## Sectors South East HEIs set out to work with



# Young participation by LEA: South East

HEFCE

Young participation



# Qualification levels

## Population of working age<sup>1</sup> : by highest qualification<sup>2</sup>, percentages spring 2003

	United Kingdom	South East
At least degree or equivalent	16.3	19.9
Other HE qualifications (3)	8.5	8.6
GCE A level or equivalent (4)	24.1	24.2
GCSE grades A*-C or equivalent	21.7	22.4
Other qualifications	13.7	13.7
No qualifications	15.0	10.6

## Percentage of economically active adults qualified to at least NVQ4<sup>1</sup> autumn 2004

Geographical name	percentage
United Kingdom	30.8
England	30.4
South East	33.2

Source: DTI regional competitiveness indices, Table 9bi.

(1) Degree or higher level vocational qualification.

Source: Department for Education and Skills; from the Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics.

(1) Males aged 16 to 64 and females aged 16 to 59.

(2) For information on equivalent level qualifications, see Notes and Definitions in Regional Trends 38 table 4.14.

(3) Higher education qualification below degree level.

(4) Includes recognised trade apprenticeship.

## School leavers' qualifications

Geographical name Region and local education authority (1)	Students participating in post-compulsory education (2) percentages 2000-01	Percentage of pupils in last year of compulsory schooling 2001-02 (3)(4) with:		Average GCE/VCE A/AS level points score (4)(5) 2001-02
		No graded results	5 or more GCSEs A*-C or equivalent	
England	77	5.1	49.5	240.5
South East	78	4.5	53.6	251.5
Bracknell Forest	73	3.7	45.5	217.9
Brighton and Hove	80	5.9	45.6	261.4
Buckinghamshire	81	3.9	64.4	281.2
East Sussex	78	4.8	51.2	233.8
Hampshire	74	3.2	56.2	262.4
Isle of Wight	83	7.5	44.1	221.4
Kent	79	4.5	53.9	258.0
Medway	81	3.6	49.1	248.8
Milton Keynes	61	5.0	46.0	231.9
Oxfordshire	76	5.2	51.5	240.5
Portsmouth	76	8.0	36.5	214.6
Reading	76	9.6	44.3	237.4
Slough	79	3.1	50.5	230.1
Southampton	73	5.7	43.3	207.9
Surrey	82	4.5	58.4	250.1
West Berkshire	84	3.9	57.1	256.1
West Sussex	82	4.7	53.7	237.1
Windsor and Maidenhead	76	4.2	56.4	251.7
Wokingham	82	4.0	62.6	266.5

(1) Local Education Authorities as at 1 April 1998.

(2) Pupils and students aged 16 in education as a percentage of the 16 year old population (ages measured at the beginning of the academic year).

(3) Pupils in their last year of compulsory schooling as a percentage of the school population of the same age.

(4) Figures relate to maintained schools only.

(5) The points scores for 2001/02 throughout England reflect the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) tariff, and data are not directly comparable with earlier years or with Wales. See Regional Trends 38 Table 14.4 for derivation of points scores.

# Population and the economy

## Area and population by local authority 2002

Geographical name Region, local authority (1)	Area sq. km.	People per sq. km.	Total (2) population (thousands)	Population change percent 1982-2002	Percentage of population aged:		
					0 to 15	16 to pensionable age (3)	over pensionable age (3)
England	130,281	380	49,559	5.9	19.9	61.8	18.4
South East	19,069	421	8,037	10.5	19.7	61.4	18.9
Bracknell Forest UA	109	1,002	110	28.4	22.0	65.1	12.9
Brighton and Hove UA	83	3,023	250	4.8	16.5	65.6	17.9
Isle of Wight UA	380	355	135	13.7	18.0	56.7	25.3
Medway UA	192	1,307	251	4.5	22.2	62.8	15.0
Milton Keynes UA	309	682	210	58.3	22.4	65.4	12.2
Portsmouth UA	40	4,671	188	-1.6	18.9	63.9	17.2
Reading UA	40	3,574	144	4.5	18.5	67.3	14.2
Slough UA	33	3,725	121	19.4	21.8	65.1	13.2
Southampton UA	50	4,438	221	6.3	17.7	66.1	16.2
West Berkshire UA	704	204	144	16.2	20.8	63.4	15.7
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	197	678	133	-2.2	20.0	62.2	17.8
Wokingham UA	179	845	151	27.5	20.6	64.9	14.5
Buckinghamshire	1,565	306	478	7.6	20.9	61.8	17.3
East Sussex	1,709	289	494	14.7	18.8	55.5	25.8
Hampshire	3,679	338	1,244	14.3	20.0	61.1	19.0
Kent	3,544	378	1,338	7.4	20.3	59.8	19.8
Oxfordshire	2,605	233	607	11.4	19.3	63.8	17.0
Surrey	1,663	638	1,060	5.0	19.3	61.8	18.9
West Sussex	1,991	380	756	12.1	19.1	58.0	23.0

(1) Local government structure as at 1 April 1998.

(2) Mid-2002 Population Estimates for England and Manchester include provisional results from the Manchester Matching Exercise, published in November 2003.

(3) Pension age is 65 for men and 60 for women.

## Gross Value Added 2001<sup>1,2</sup> and employment rates 2001-02<sup>6</sup>

Geographical name NUTS levels 1 and 3	GVA per head (£)	Geographical name Region, local authority (3)	Total in employment (4)(5) (thousands)	Employment rate (5) (percentages)	Unemployment rate (5)(7) (percentages)
England		England	23,921	75.0	4.8
South East		South East	4,154	80.0	3.3
Bracknell Forest UA		Bracknell Forest UA	60	82.5	2.6
Brighton and Hove UA		Brighton and Hove UA	131	75.3	5.2
Isle of Wight UA		Isle of Wight UA	56	72.7	6.4
Medway UA		Medway UA	123	77.0	5.0
Milton Keynes UA		Milton Keynes UA	117	82.1	3.5
Portsmouth UA		Portsmouth UA	92	75.5	5.3
Reading UA		Reading UA	76	78.6	4.1
Slough UA		Slough UA	54	76.8	4.2
Southampton UA		Southampton UA	105	76.0	3.9
West Berkshire UA		West Berkshire UA	81	85.6	2.1
Windsor and Maidenhead UA		Windsor and Maidenhead UA	72	76.1	3.6
Wokingham UA		Wokingham UA	77	81.2	3.0
Buckinghamshire		Buckinghamshire	255	81.4	3.5
East Sussex		East Sussex	225	77.1	4.7
Hampshire		Hampshire	663	82.6	2.6
Kent		Kent	661	77.6	3.7
Oxfordshire		Oxfordshire	347	82.0	2.1
Surrey		Surrey	582	82.6	2.5
West Sussex		West Sussex	376	81.1	2.3

(1) Estimates for GVA data are provisional.

(2) Components may not sum to totals due to rounding.

(3) Local government structure as at 1 April 1998. Where sample sizes are too small to provide reliable estimates, no values are given.

(4) Includes those on government-supported employment and training schemes and unpaid family workers.

(5) Employment totals and unemployment rates are for people aged 16 and over, while employment rates are for those of working age only (males:16-64, females:16 to 59).

(6) Data are from the Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey March 2001 to February 2002. These data have not been adjusted to the 2001 Census population estimates.

(7) As a percentage of the economically active.

(8) Calculated using updated population estimates, not available when the sub-regional values were calculated.

# Population and the economy

## Classification of business sites<sup>1</sup>: by sub-region, March 2003

Percentages and thousands

Geographical name Region, local authority	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining & quarrying, energy, water supply, manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels & catering, repairs	Transport & communication	Financial, intermediation, real estate renting & business activities	Education & health	Public administration & other services	Total business sites (=100%) (thousands)
United Kingdom	6.5	7.6	8.8	28.0	4.3	27.5	7.3	10.1	2,545.9
South East	3.5	7.0	9.8	25.1	4.0	33.4	6.8	10.3	384.9
Bracknell Forest UA	1.2	4.8	9.5	20.3	4.0	44.2	6.3	9.6	4.8
Brighton and Hove UA	0.6	5.7	7.4	27.7	3.1	33.9	9.6	12.1	12.3
Isle of Wight UA	5.7	6.6	9.0	35.7	4.1	20.0	8.1	10.8	5.6
Medway UA	1.1	7.9	14.8	28.7	5.5	25.1	8.4	8.6	8.0
Milton Keynes UA	1.9	6.9	7.7	24.2	4.9	39.2	6.5	8.9	10.1
Portsmouth UA	0.6	6.9	10.4	32.7	3.7	27.7	8.0	10.2	6.5
Reading UA	0.6	6.1	7.6	26.5	3.9	39.5	7.2	8.7	6.8
Slough UA	0.4	9.1	6.9	27.5	10.4	31.6	5.5	8.6	4.6
Southampton UA	0.3	6.9	9.9	29.9	5.3	28.9	8.5	10.2	7.7
West Berkshire UA	4.3	6.4	9.6	21.2	4.6	36.9	5.1	11.9	8.6
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	1.4	5.9	6.5	22.9	3.4	43.1	5.5	11.3	8.9
Wokingham UA	1.6	6.3	8.8	18.0	3.2	47.7	5.0	9.3	7.6
Buckinghamshire County	4.2	7.5	9.2	21.0	3.5	37.2	5.3	12.2	28.6
East Sussex County	6.1	7.7	11.0	26.5	3.7	26.4	8.2	10.4	22.8
Hampshire County	4.0	7.8	11.1	24.0	3.8	33.5	6.3	9.4	57.3
Kent County	4.5	7.3	11.3	28.9	4.8	26.4	7.5	9.3	58.5
Oxfordshire	5.9	7.0	9.2	24.0	3.1	31.1	7.3	12.5	30.9
Surrey	1.9	5.9	8.9	22.8	3.8	39.9	6.1	10.7	59.3
West Sussex	4.3	7.7	9.1	25.6	4.1	32.4	6.9	9.8	36.4
Former county of Berkshire (2)	1.8	6.4	8.1	22.5	4.5	40.9	5.7	10.2	41.1
Former county of Buckinghamshire (3)	3.6	7.3	8.8	21.9	3.8	37.7	5.6	11.3	38.7
Former county of East Sussex (4)	4.2	7.0	9.7	26.9	3.5	29.0	8.7	11.0	35.0
Former county of Hampshire (5)	3.3	7.7	10.9	25.5	4.0	32.5	6.7	9.6	71.5
Former county of Kent (6)	4.1	7.3	11.8	28.8	4.8	26.3	7.6	9.3	66.5

Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, Office for National Statistics.

(1) Based on Standard Industrial Classification 2003. Registered for VAT and/or PAYE, local unit basis, eg an individual factory or shop.

(2) Former Berkshire is the area now covered by the UAs of Bracknell Forest, Reading, Slough, West Berkshire, Windsor and Maidenhead, and Wokingham, created 1 April 1998.

(3) The former county of Buckinghamshire is the area covered by the current Buckinghamshire county and Milton Keynes UA created on 1 April 1997.

(4) The former county of East Sussex is the area covered by the current East Sussex county and Brighton and Hove UA created on 1 April 1997

(5) The former county of Hampshire is the area covered by the current Hampshire county and the unitary authorities of Portsmouth and Southampton created on 1 April 1997

(6) The former county of Kent is the area covered by the current Kent County and Medway UA created on 1 April 1998

# South West

## Introduction

The South West is the English region with the largest area, nearly 24,000 km<sup>2</sup>. Half the population of almost 5 million live in rural areas or in towns of fewer than 20,000 people. The region has the lowest population density of any English region at 208 people per km<sup>2</sup>. With a population of 382,000, Bristol is the largest city. Other significant urban areas are Bournemouth/Poole, Plymouth, Exeter, Gloucester and Cheltenham. In 2002, the proportion of the population over retirement age was highest in the South West. More than a quarter of the population of Torbay and of Dorset were over retirement age.

Population growth in the UK between 1982 and 2002 was highest in the South West (a 12.7 per cent increase). Only the cities of Bristol and Plymouth showed declines, of 4.8 and 6.2 per cent respectively.

## The economy

The region's economy is very varied. Although traditionally associated with tourism, agriculture and fishing, food, drink and tobacco, and the aerospace and defence sectors, recent years have seen a substantial growth in the financial and business services sectors, in the multimedia industry, and in the electronic and high technology industries. The M4/M5 corridor provides a base for global manufacturing companies, as well as major producers in telecommunications and electronics. The north and east of the region are generally economically prosperous, whereas the far south-west and less accessible rural areas suffer from peripherality and over-dependence on static or declining industries, such as agriculture and fishing. Further information is available at: [www.rcu.gov.uk/GO/gosw/default.asp](http://www.rcu.gov.uk/GO/gosw/default.asp).

In 2001 the economic output of the South West was just almost £63.6 billion, 7.5 per cent of the total UK gross value added (GVA). The GVA per head of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly was £8,212; while Swindon's was £22,025.

In autumn 2004 the region had an unemployment rate of 3.2 per cent. However, parts of Cornwall have very high unemployment rates, and in particular high youth unemployment.

The total income of higher education institutions in the South West is £1,019 million per year.

## Qualification levels

In the South West, 30 per cent of economically active adults are qualified to at least NVQ Level 4 (a higher education level qualification), compared with 30.4 per cent in England. School leavers' qualifications are quite high, particularly in Bath and North East Somerset where 96 per cent participated in post-compulsory schooling; the equivalent figure for England was 77 per cent. There are areas of low qualifications among school leavers, for example in Bristol where 69 per cent participated in post-compulsory schooling in 2000-01 and 11.2 per cent had no graded results in their last year of compulsory schooling in 2001-02.

## Higher education provision

There are 13 higher education institutions in the South West: eight universities and five higher education colleges. In addition there are 33 further education colleges (FECs) teaching higher education students. The higher education student population is 152,010 (116,845 full-time equivalent students), of whom 3,630 are registered at FECs. The higher education institutions range in size from the University of Plymouth, with 28,980 students, to Dartington College of Arts with just 595 students.

The largest concentration of higher education is in the Bristol and Bath area, with four universities, one higher education college campus and three FECs teaching higher education courses.

## **Student profile**

The South West has the lowest proportion of young full-time first degree entrants from low participation neighbourhoods: 8 per cent compared with an English average of 11.4 per cent.

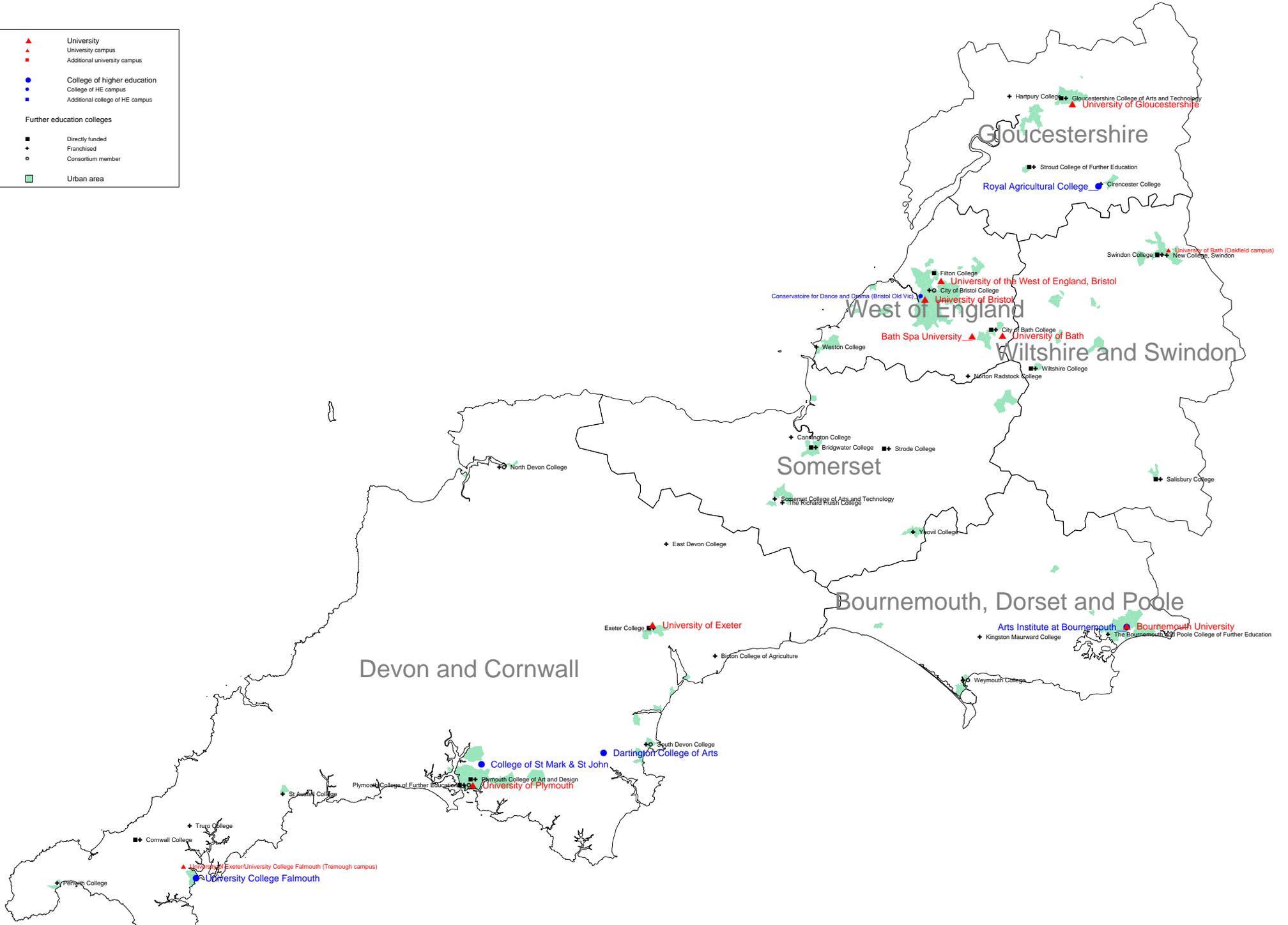
## **HEFCE developments**

The South West has a number of collaborative projects funded through our Strategic Development Fund (SDF). Two Lifelong Learning Networks have been established, covering the north and south of the region, with involvement of all HE institutions across the region. The networks will focus on developing vocational progression routes into HE, and will work together to consider issues such as credit transfer, and information, advice and guidance for students and employers.

Through the SDF we have co-funded phase 2 of the Combined Universities in Cornwall project. The project aims to create high quality, substantial and distinctive HE provision, distributed throughout Cornwall, as the driver of economic regeneration, matched to both regional and county priorities and sectors.

An SDF grant supports the 'Great Western Research' collaboration led by the Universities of Bath, Bristol and Exeter, and jointly funded with the South West Regional Development Agency. This five-year collaborative project aims to catalyse and drive the research collaboration between South West higher education institutions in five research fields. The principal components are the joint appointment of 20 research fellowships, the provision of 130 studentships sponsored by the Regional Development Agency and businesses, and the development of the South West Postgraduate Training Network.

	University
	University campus
	Additional university campus
	College of higher education
	College of HE campus
	Additional college of HE campus
Further education colleges	
	Directly funded
	Franchised
	Consortium member
	Urban area



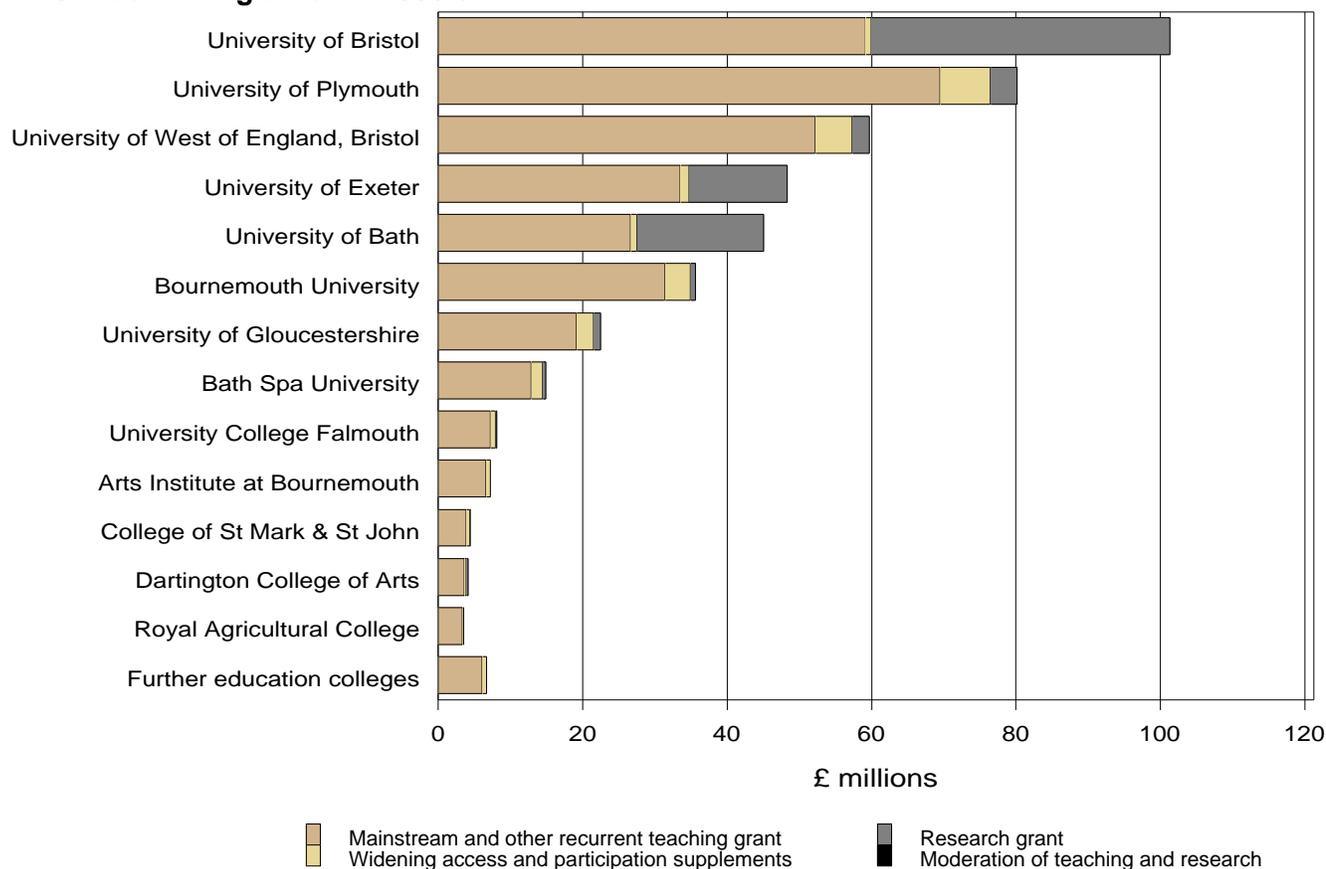
We used boundary material which is copyright of the Crown, Post Office and the EDLINE consortium. Such material is provided with the support of the ESRC and JISC. Information on campuses is based mainly on the HESA 2004-05 student record

# HEFCE funding and related student numbers at South West institutions

Number of students completing the year	2004-05		2005-06	
	All students	All students	HEFCE funded	Other funding status
Universities	129,931	131,742	99,350	32,392
Other HE institutions	9,002	8,423	5,918	2,505
Further education colleges	2,530	2,113	2,101	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>141,463</b>	<b>142,278</b>	<b>107,369</b>	<b>34,909</b>

FTEs of students completing the year	2004-05		2005-06	
	All students	All students	HEFCE funded	Other funding status
Universities	102,823	104,662	79,859	24,803
Other HE institutions	7,585	7,432	5,664	1,768
Further education colleges	1,897	1,609	1,599	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>112,305</b>	<b>113,703</b>	<b>87,122</b>	<b>26,581</b>

## HEFCE recurrent grants for 2006-07



## HEFCE-recognised funding consortia 2005-06.

Lead institution	Consortia member	Student numbers	Estimated FTEs
University of Plymouth	City of Bristol College	399	291
	North Devon College	63	46
	Plymouth College of Further Education	1	1
	Somerset College of Arts and Technology	337	246
	South Devon College	129	94
	Truro College	185	135
	Weymouth College	23	17

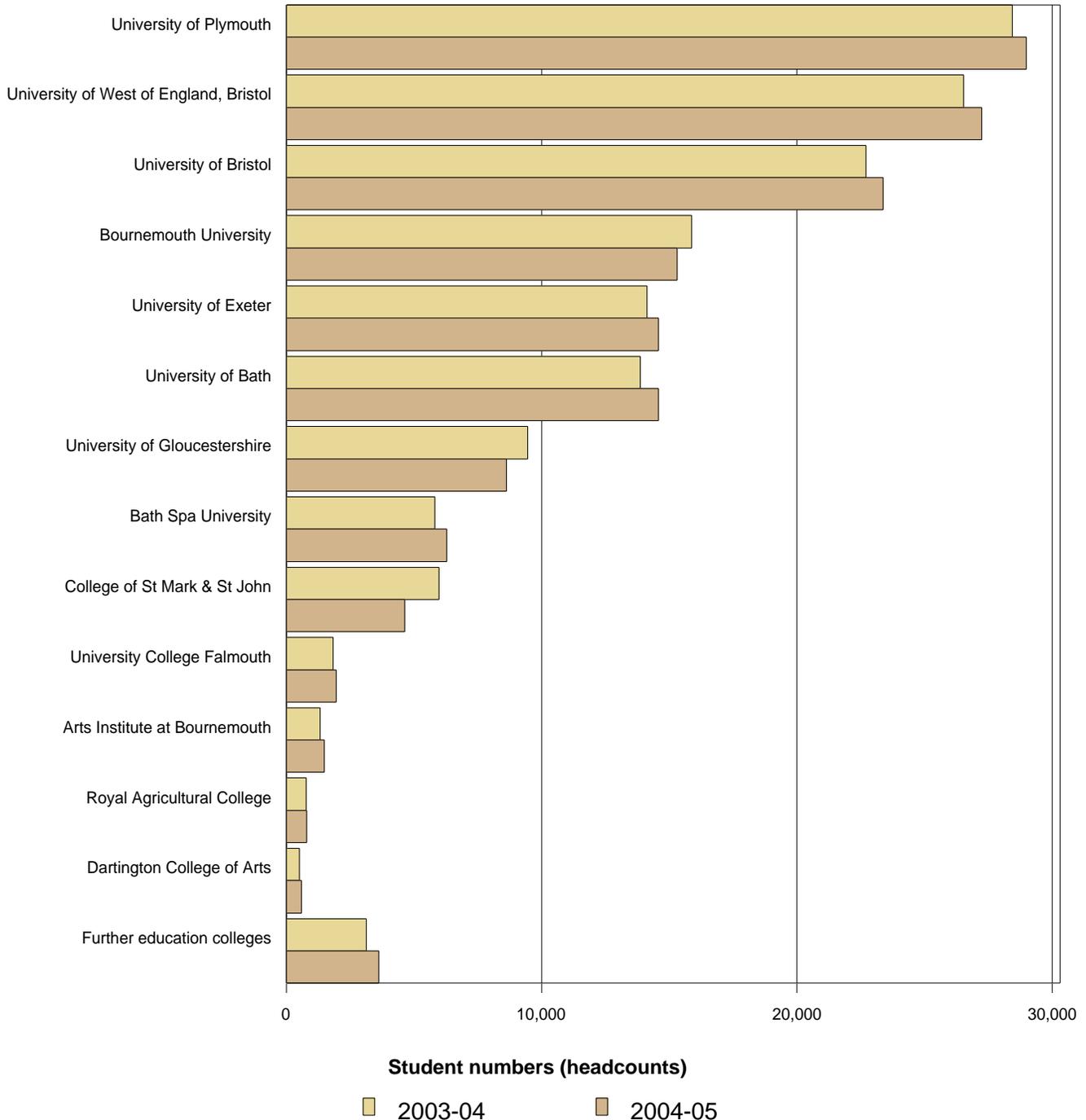
# HE students registered at South West institutions

## 2003-04 and 2004-05

Student numbers are based on HESA and ILR data

<b>Headcounts: 2003-04</b>		<b>2004-05</b>	<b>FTEs: 2003-04</b>		<b>2004-05</b>
In HE institutions:	147,225	148,378	In HE institutions:	111,295	114,047
In FE colleges:	3,133	3,630	In FE colleges:	2,249	2,801
<b>Total:</b>	<b>150,358</b>	<b>152,008</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>113,544</b>	<b>116,847</b>

### Higher education student numbers by institution 2003-04 and 2004-05



# Learning in the South West

## 2004-05

### HE students registered and taught in the South West

Type	Headcounts	FTEs
HEI	136,152	105,127
Franchised	8,842	7,442
FEC	3,630	2,801

### Open University students domiciled in the South West

Headcounts	FTEs
14,440	5,376

### Registered in the South West but learning outside the South West

#### Method of learning (FTEs)



### Registered outside the South West but learning in the South West

#### Method of learning (FTEs)

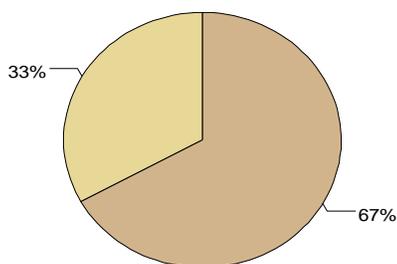


\* Institutions with fewer than 20 FTEs have been excluded.

# HE students registered at HEIs 2004-05: characteristics

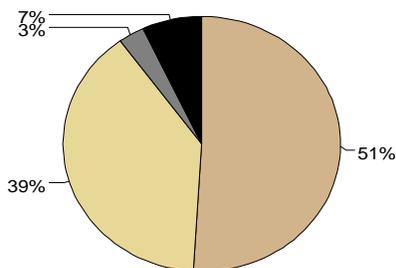
## Headcounts

Students by mode



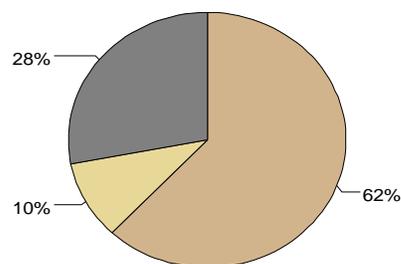
■ Full-time & sandwich  
■ Part-time

Students by domicile



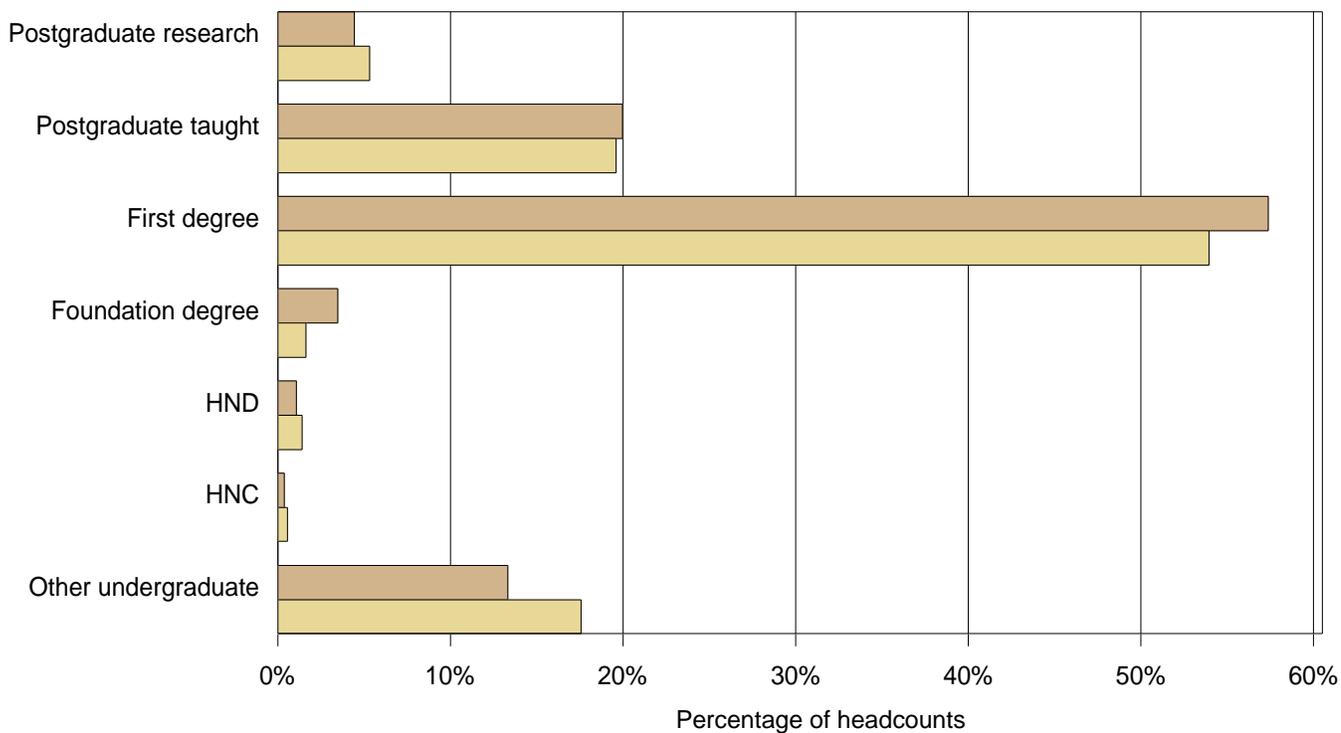
■ From the region  
■ Other UK  
■ Other EU  
■ Rest of the world

Undergraduates by age on entry



■ Young  
■ 21-24  
■ Mature

## Students by level



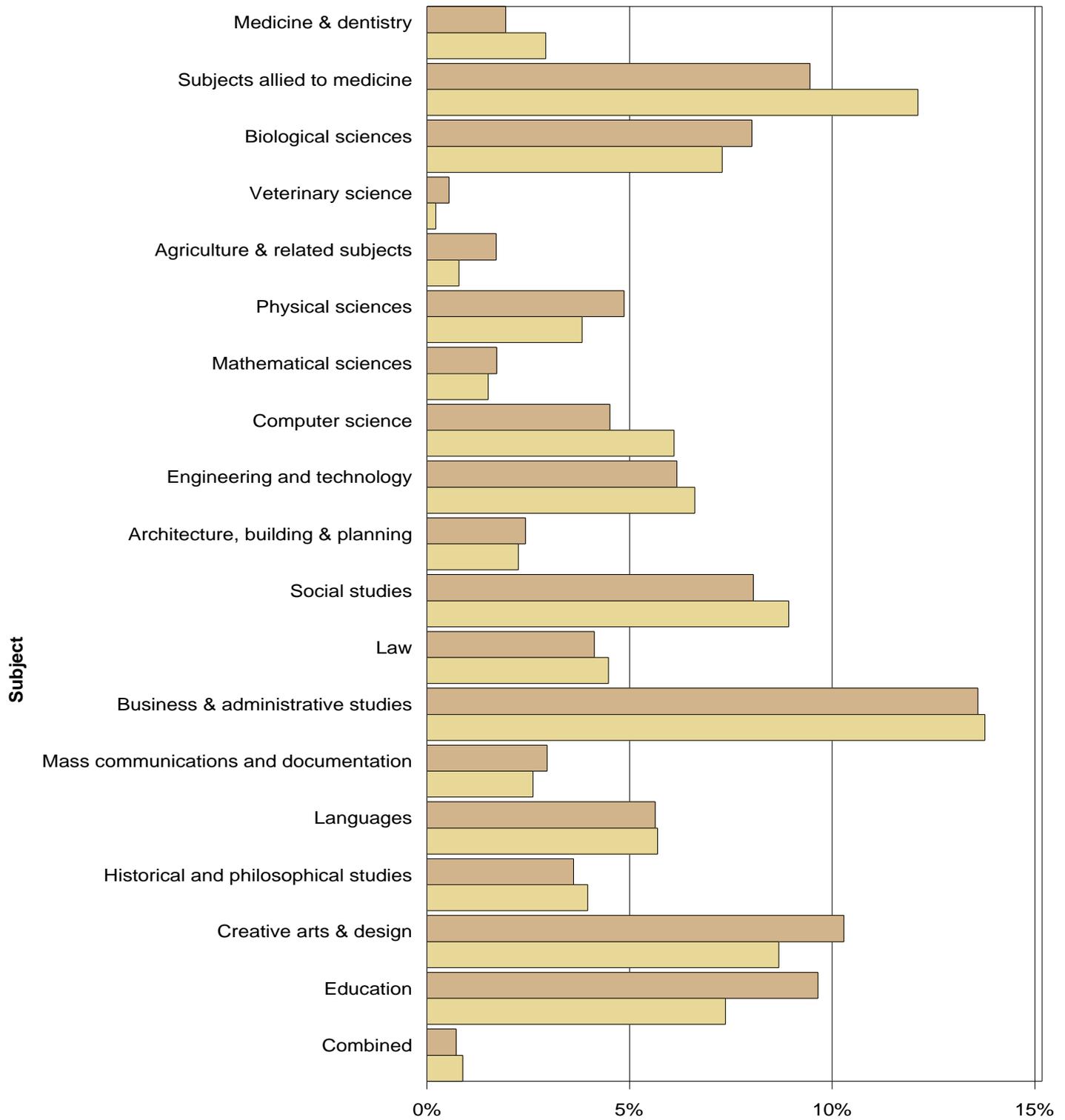
■ South West    ■ England

## FTEs

Rest of the world (% of FTEs):	7.4	Part-time (% of FTEs):	14.8
Young (% of UG FTEs):	72.0	PG (% of FTEs):	18.0
Mature (% of UG FTEs):	17.5	Male (% of FTEs):	44.8
Franchised (% of FTEs):	7.2		

# HE students registered at HEIs: subject

2004-05 (Open University excluded)



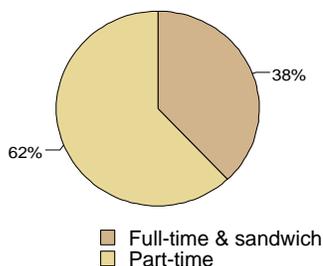
Percentage of HE students (FTEs)



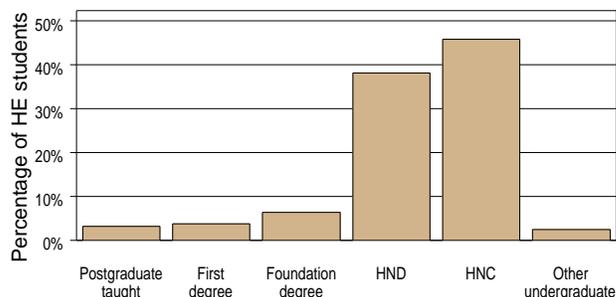
# HE students at FE colleges

## Characteristics of students registered at FECs 2004-05

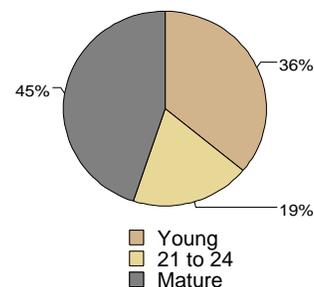
Headcounts by mode



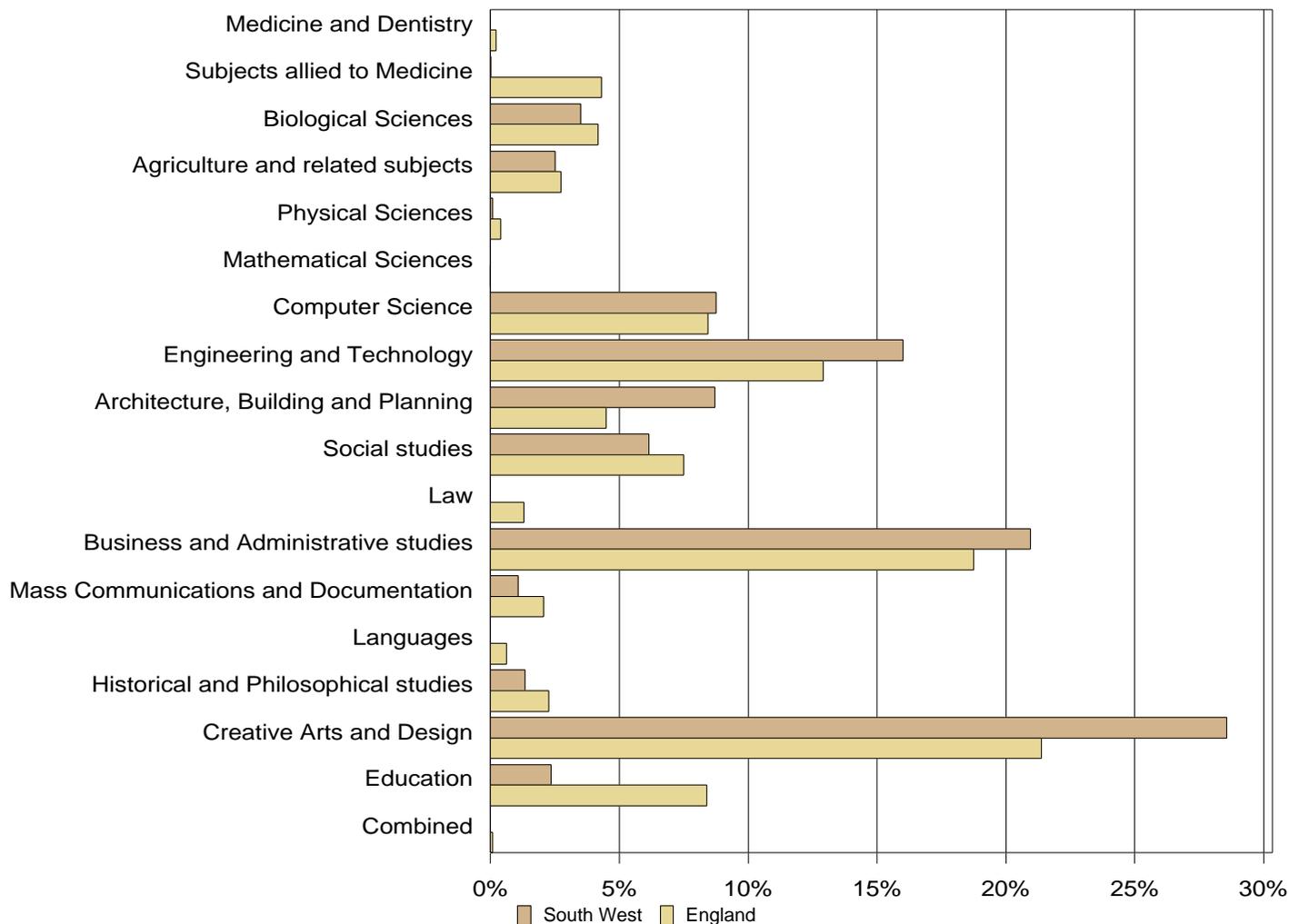
Headcounts by qualification aim



Headcounts by age on entry



### Subject breakdown



Percentage of total FTE student population 2004-05

### Major FEC providers of HE 2004-05

College name	FEC registered FTEs	HEI registered FTEs	Total FTEs
Cornwall College	152	1,047	1,199
Hartpury College	0	1,034	1,034
Somerset College of Arts and Technology	75	753	828
City of Bristol College	311	393	704
Truro College	0	654	654
The Bournemouth & Poole College of FE	0	532	532
Wiltshire College	318	158	476
Plymouth College of Further Education	215	256	470
Plymouth College of Art and Design	0	459	459
Bridgwater College	345	102	446

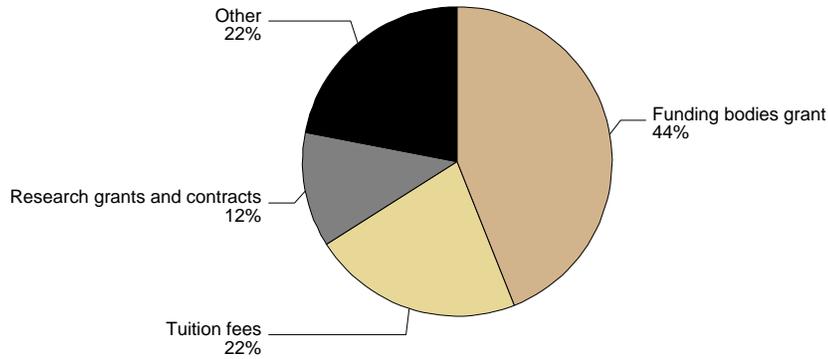
Students registered at an HEI, and taught by an FEC in the region (2004-05):

Headcounts: 8,965 FTEs: 7,631

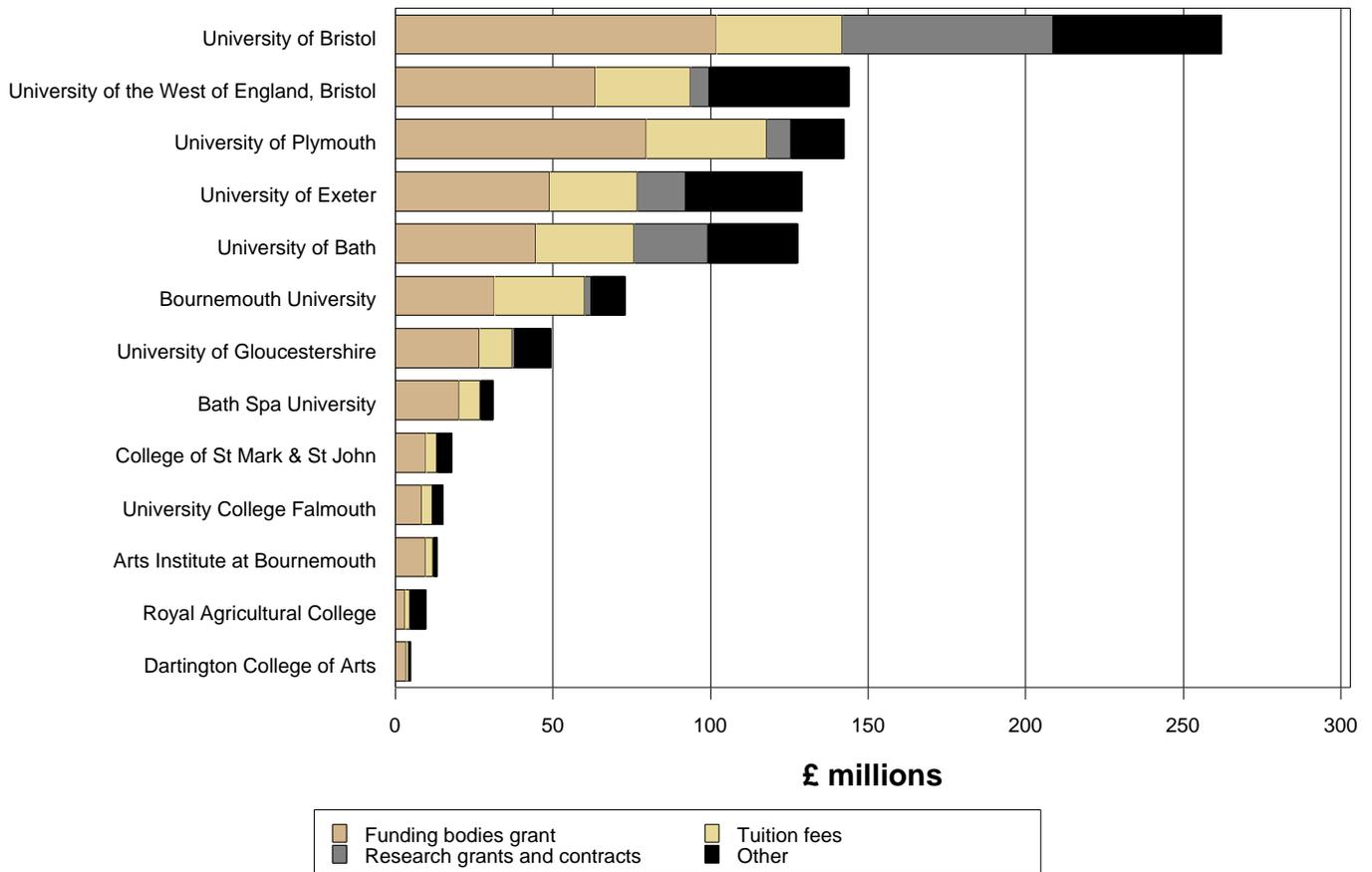
# Income to HE institutions 2004-05

Total income to all HEIs: £1,019 million

## Income to all HEIs by source



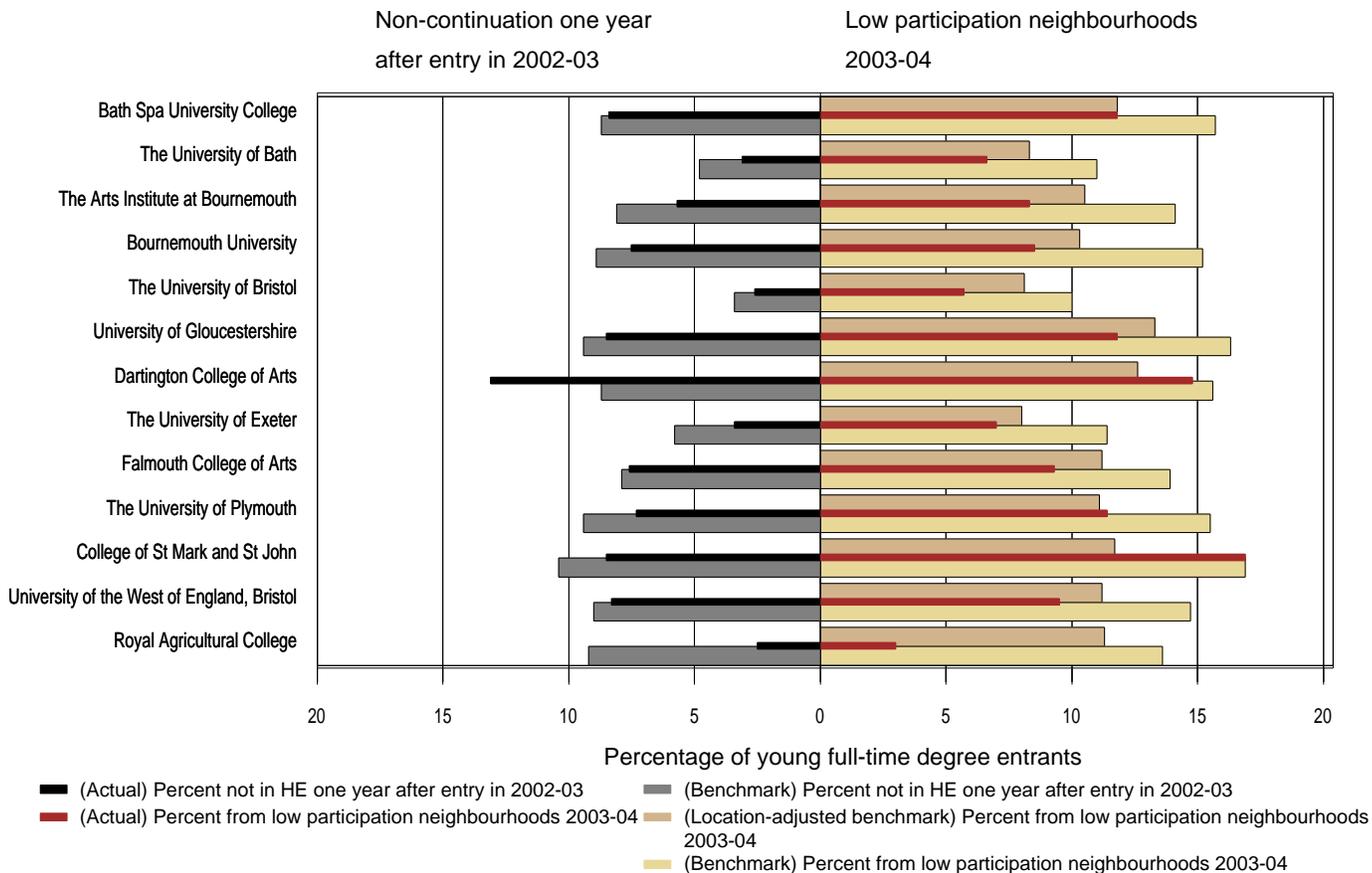
## Income to individual HEIs by source



# Performance of HEIs in the South West

Performance indicators for participation and non-continuation

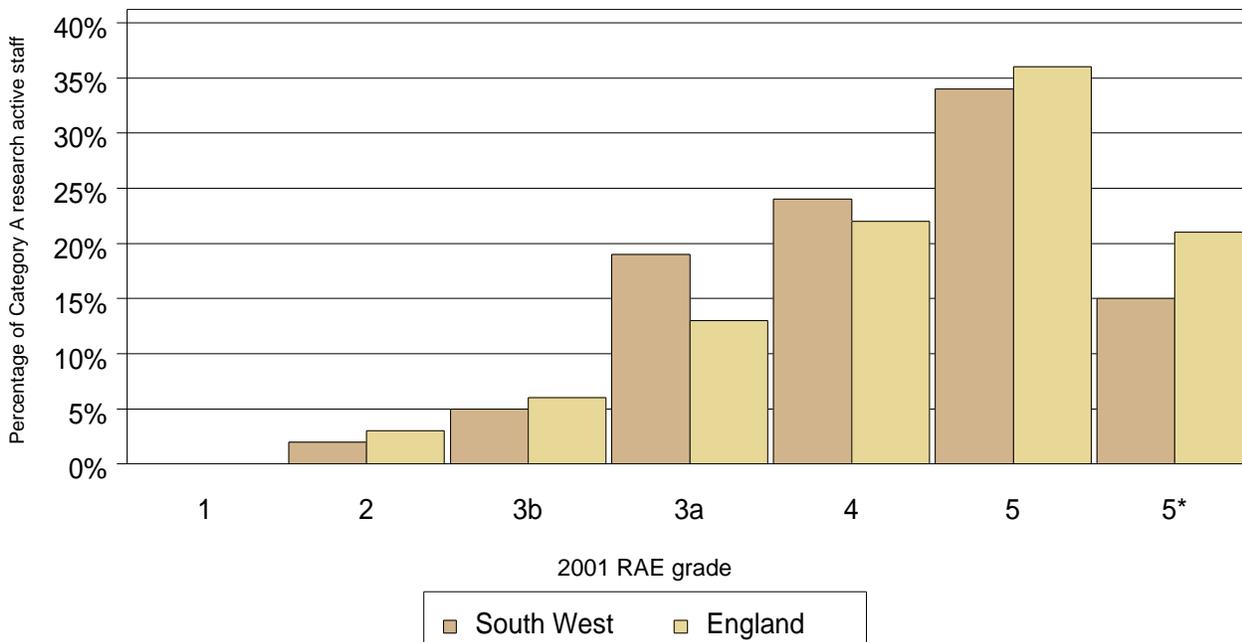
## Young full-time degree entrants to HEIs in the South West



These data are taken from 'Performance indicators in higher education in the UK' (HESA). Institution names used in that publication have been kept.

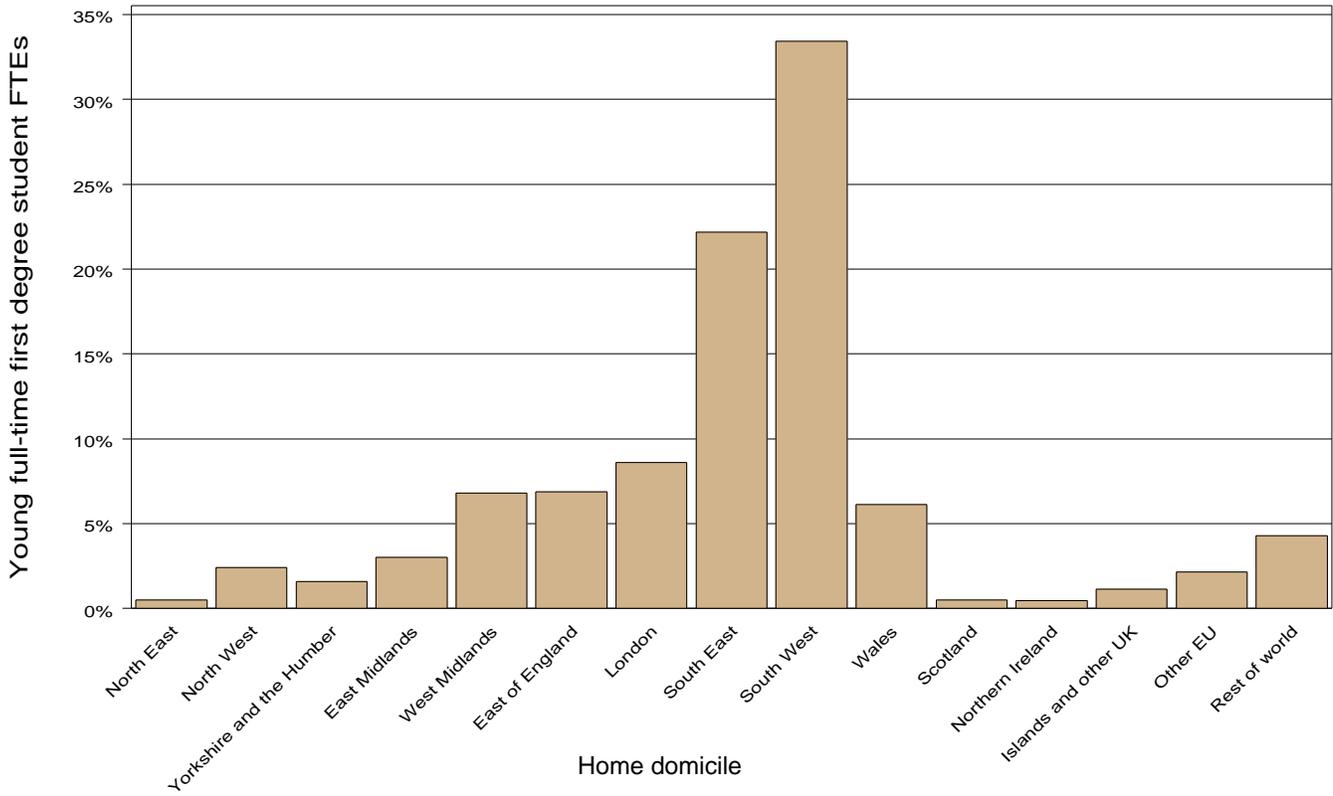
## Research Assessment Exercise performance

### Research active academic staff by RAE grade

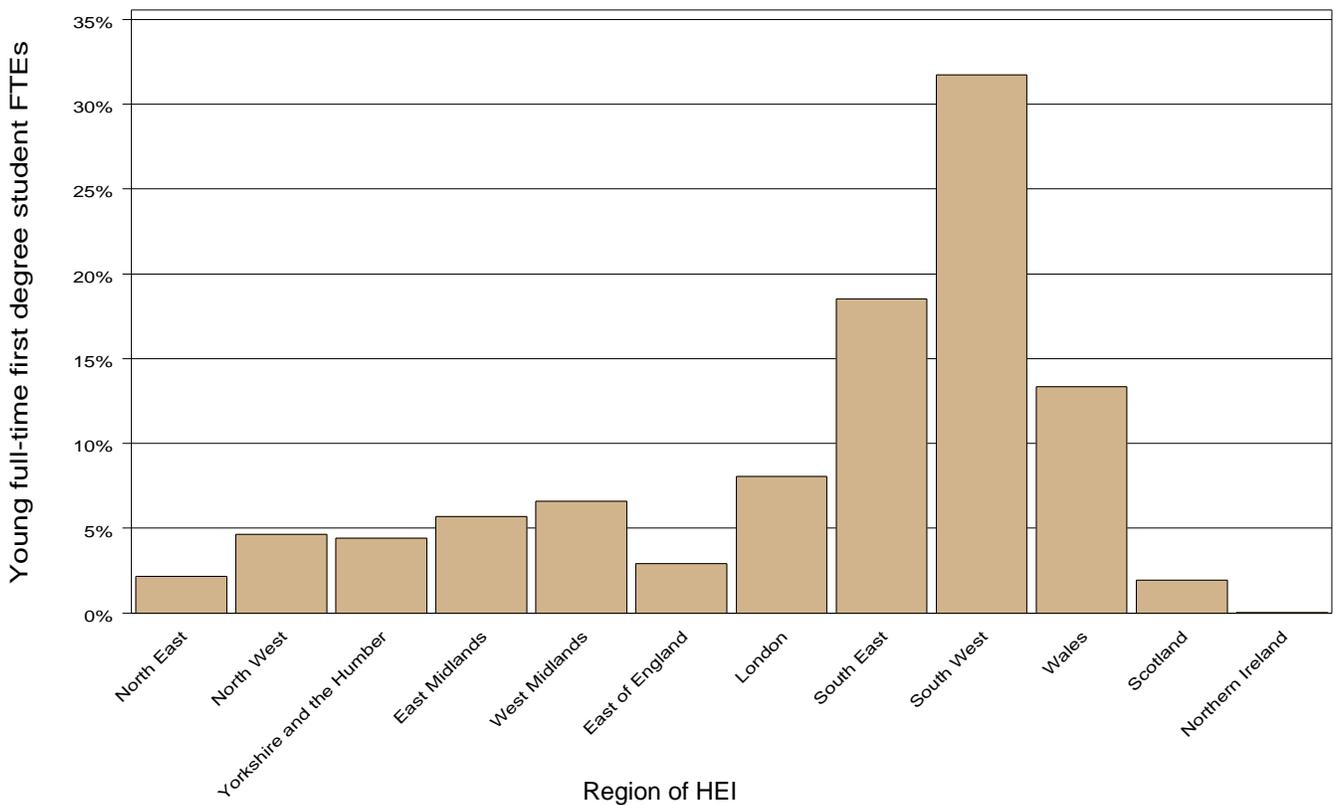


# Flows of young full-time first degree students between regions

Where do young students at South West HEIs in 2004-05 come from?



Where do young students from the South West study, 2004-05?

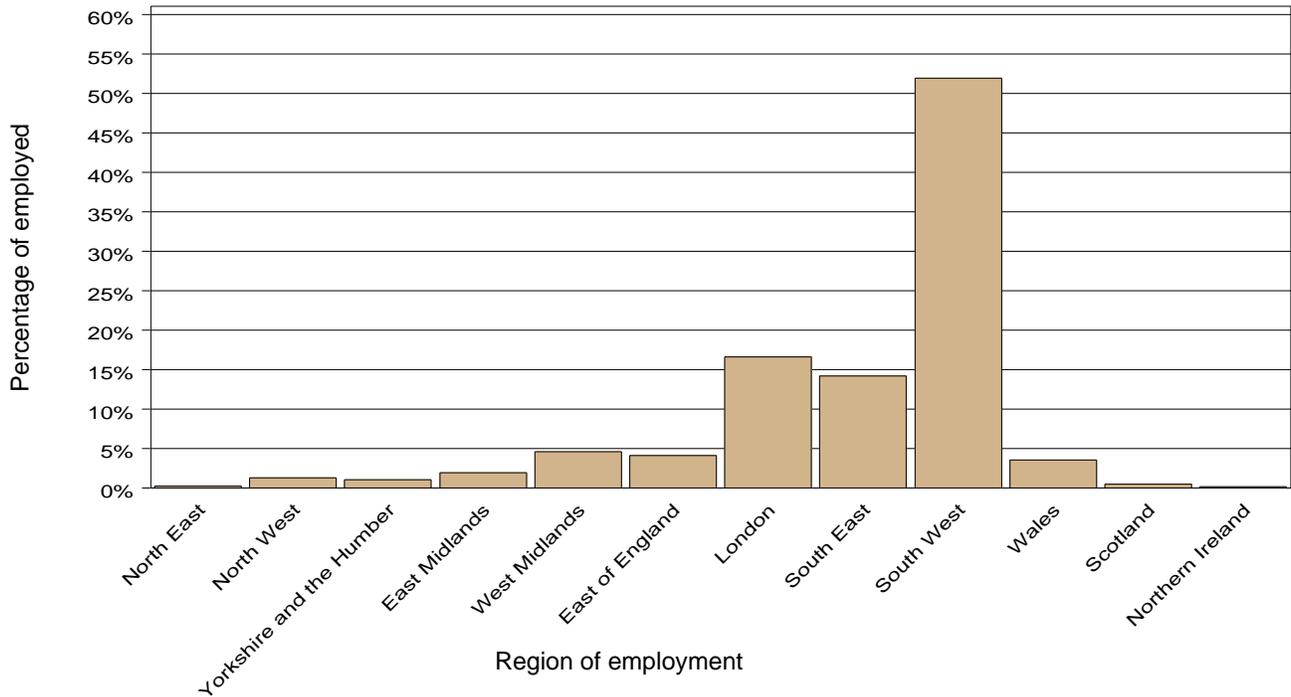


# Employment destinations of first degree graduates

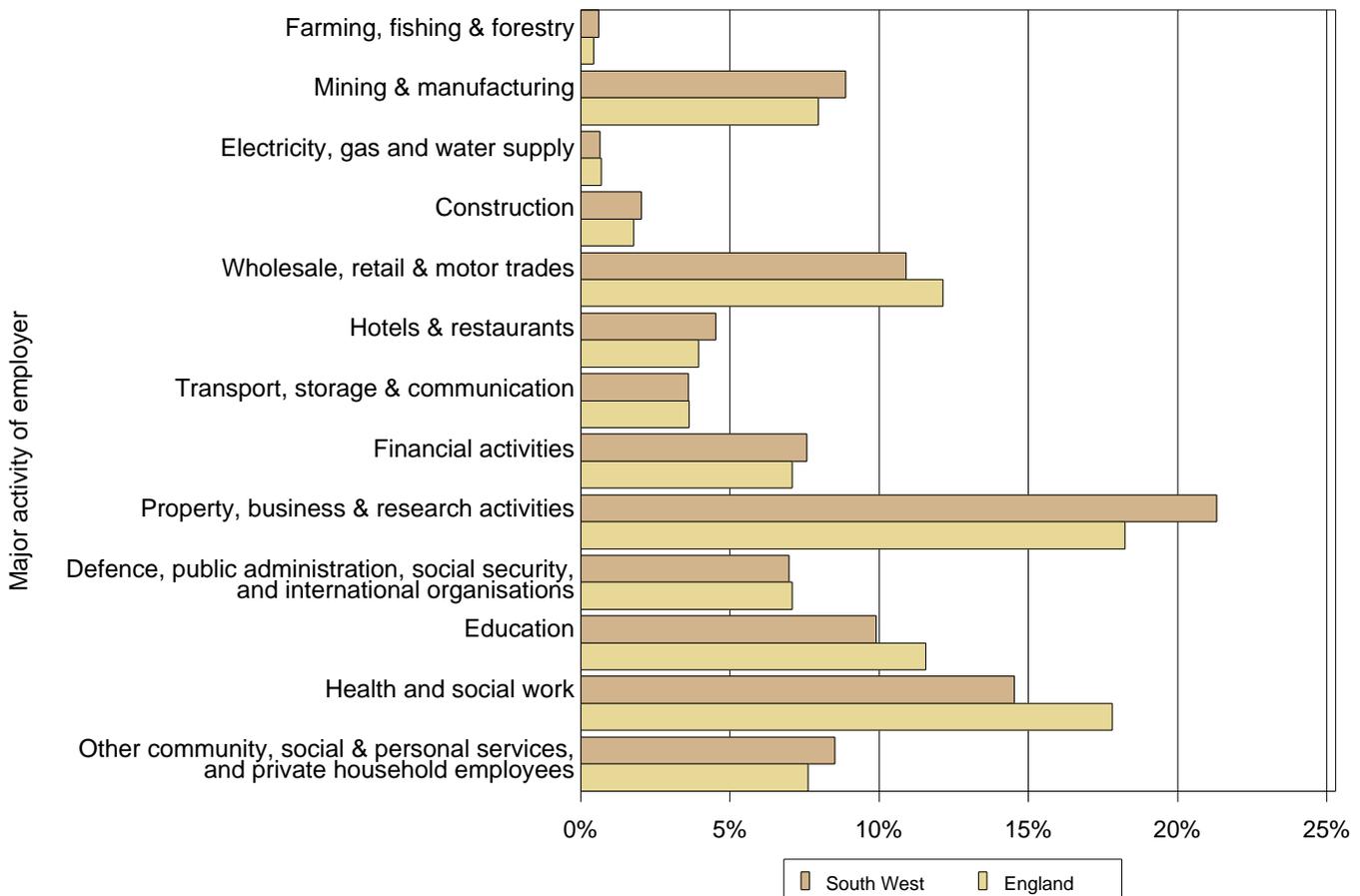
## First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2004:

Work: 64% Further study: 14% Work and study: 9% Unemployed: 6% Other: 7%

Where do graduates from South West HEIs find employment?



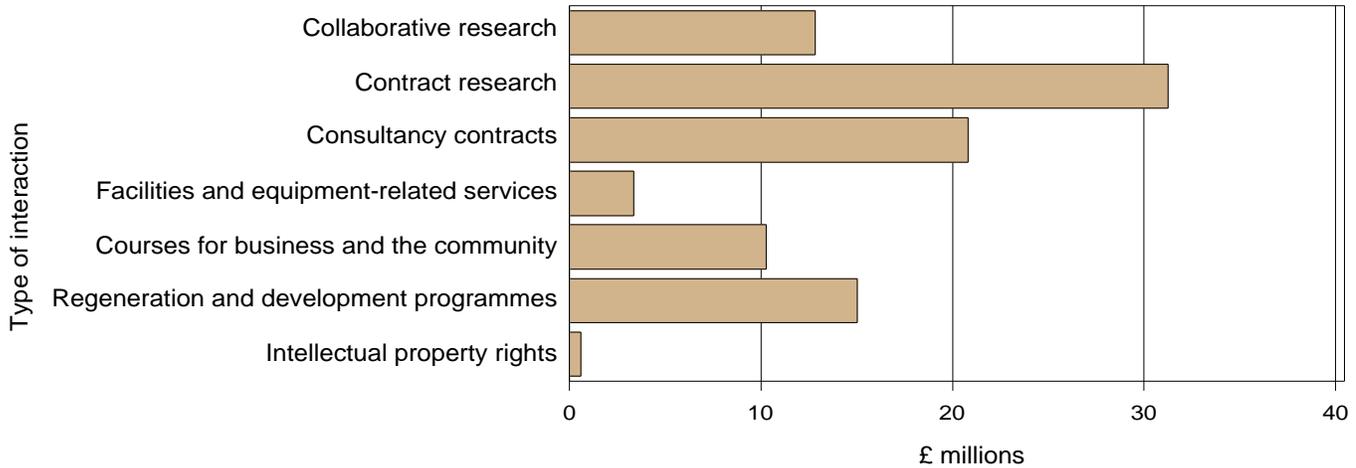
Employed graduates of South West HEIs: destination by type of industry



Percentage of employed first degree graduates returned in the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey

# Higher education-business and community interaction survey 2003-04

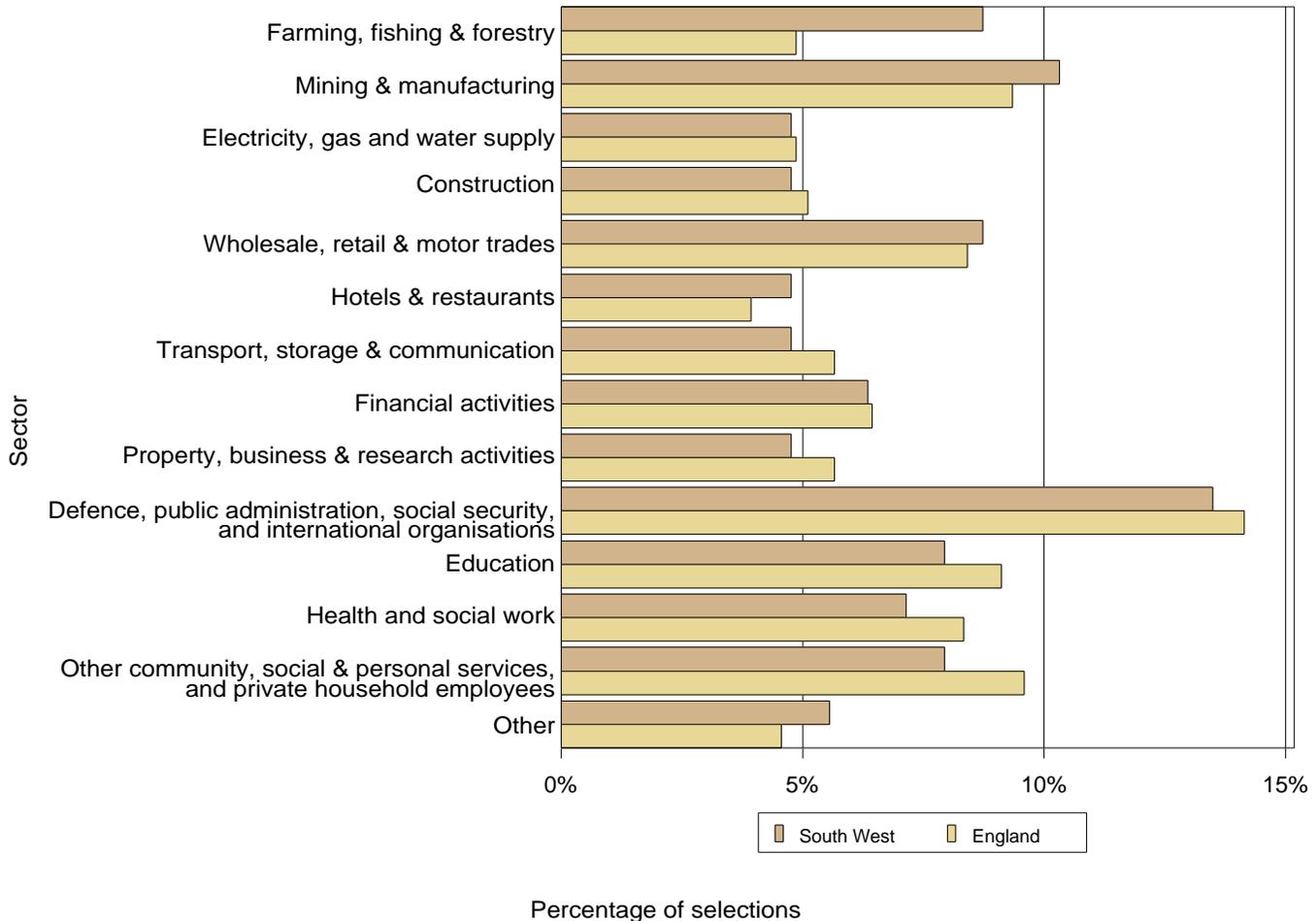
## Income from HE-business interactions



## Type and number of interactions

Contract research	1,838	Non-software licences granted	81
Consultancy contracts	1,561	Software licences granted	12
Facilities and equipment-related services	342	Spin-offs still active and survived 3 years	35
New patents granted in year	63	Estimated turnover from active spin-offs	£23 million

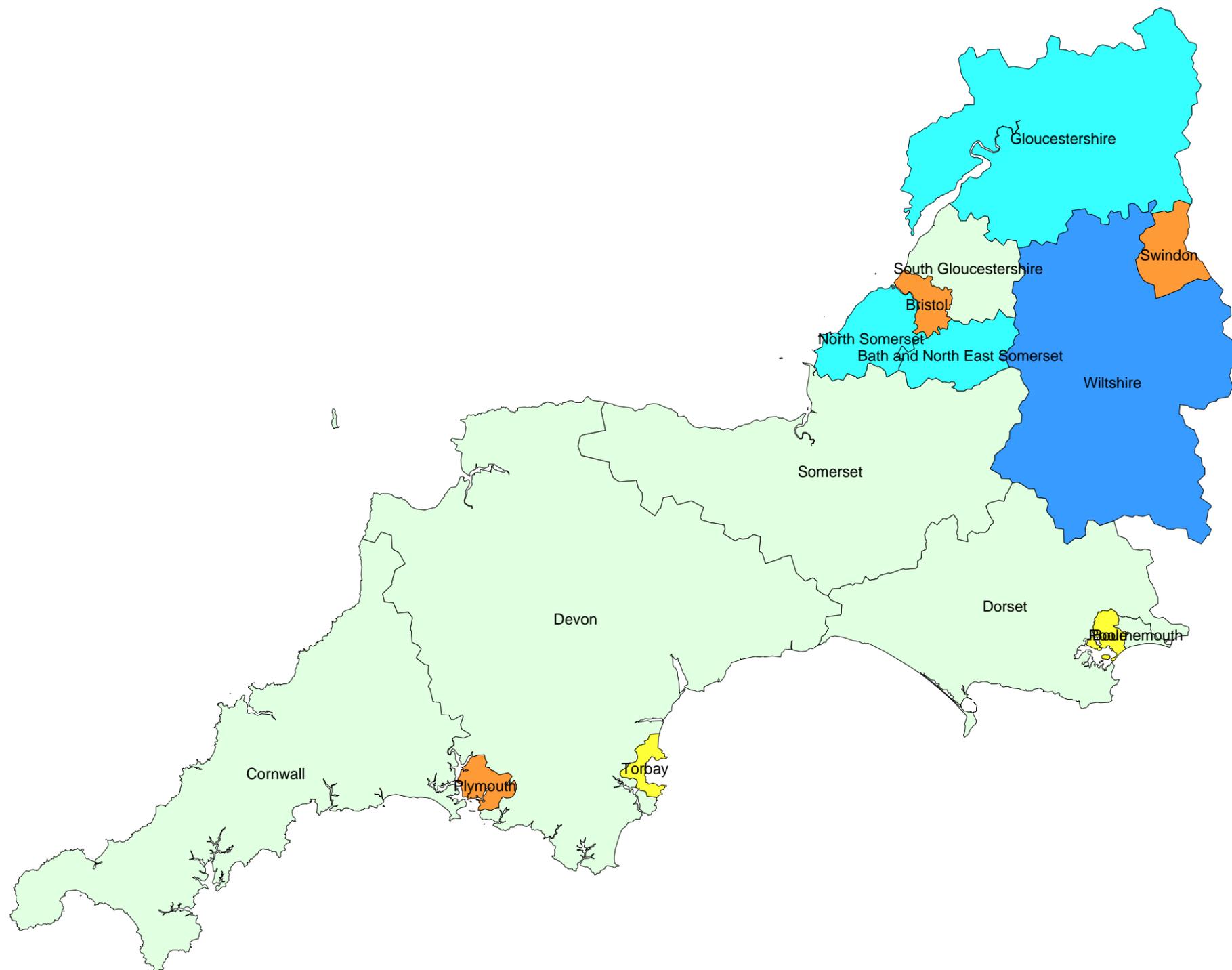
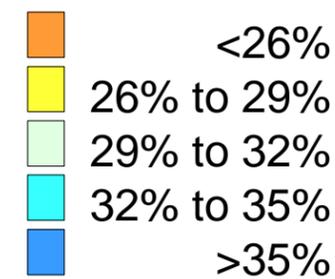
## Sectors South West HEIs set out to work with



# Young participation by LEA: South West

HEFCE

Young participation



# Qualification levels

## Population of working age<sup>1</sup> : by highest qualification<sup>2</sup> , percentages spring 2003

	United Kingdom	South West
At least degree or equivalent	16.3	16.2
Other HE qualifications (3)	8.5	9.8
GCE A level or equivalent (4)	24.1	24.9
GCSE grades A*-C or equivalent	21.7	24.1
Other qualifications	13.7	13.4
No qualifications	15.0	10.7

## Percentage of economically active adults qualified to at least NVQ4<sup>1</sup> autumn 2004

Geographical name	percentage
United Kingdom	30.8
England	30.4
South West	30.0

Source: DTI regional competitiveness indices, Table 9bi.

(1) Degree or higher level vocational qualification.

Source: Department for Education and Skills; from the Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics.

(1) Males aged 16 to 64 and females aged 16 to 59.

(2) For information on equivalent level qualifications, see Notes and Definitions in Regional Trends 38 table 4.14.

(3) Higher education qualification below degree level.

(4) Includes recognised trade apprenticeship.

## School leavers' qualifications

Geographical name Region and local education authority (1)	Students participating in post-compulsory education (2) percentages 2000-01	Percentage of pupils in last year of compulsory schooling 2001-02 (3)(4) with:		Average GCE/VCE A/AS level points score (4)(5) 2001-02
		No graded results	5 or more GCSEs A*-C or equivalent	
England	77	5.1	49.5	240.5
South West	79	4.4	53.5	245.2
Bath and North East Somerset	96	5.5	58.4	228.0
Bournemouth	80	5.5	53.5	318.9
Bristol, City of	69	11.2	31.0	211.0
Cornwall	80	3.2	54.1	239.9
Devon	77	4.3	50.4	234.3
Dorset	76	4.1	59.0	238.5
Gloucestershire	79	2.9	60.9	258.2
Isles of Scilly (6)	.	.	63.0	.
North Somerset	76	4.5	53.3	268.4
Plymouth	81	4.7	51.4	252.8
Poole	83	2.7	60.9	241.2
Somerset	79	2.7	54.8	264.7
South Gloucestershire	85	3.3	52.4	248.3
Swindon	73	6.5	46.9	202.0
Torbay	84	5.5	54.3	250.6
Wiltshire	78	4.5	57.0	245.1

(1) Local Education Authorities as at 1 April 1998.

(2) Pupils and students aged 16 in education as a percentage of the 16 year old population (ages measured at the beginning of the academic year).

(3) Pupils in their last year of compulsory schooling as a percentage of the school population of the same age.

(4) Figures relate to maintained schools only.

(5) The points scores for 2001/02 throughout England reflect the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) tariff, and data are not directly comparable with earlier years or with Wales. See Regional Trends 38 Table 14.4 for derivation of points scores.

(6) Figures for pupils and students participating in post-compulsory education are included with those for Cornwall.

# Population and the economy

## Area and population by local authority 2002

Geographical name Region, local authority (1)	Area sq. km.	People per sq. km.	Total (2) population (thousands)	Population change percent 1982-2002	Percentage of population aged:		
					0 to 15	16 to pensionable age (3)	over pensionable age (3)
England	130,281	380	49,559	5.9	19.9	61.8	18.4
South West	23,837	208	4,960	12.7	18.8	59.7	21.5
Bath and North East Somerset UA	346	491	170	5.2	18.1	61.5	20.4
Bournemouth UA	46	3,547	164	13.2	16.5	60.5	23.0
Bristol, City of UA	110	3,482	382	-4.8	18.6	64.9	16.6
North Somerset UA	374	507	189	16.0	18.9	58.8	22.3
Plymouth UA	80	3,000	239	-6.2	19.2	62.1	18.6
Poole UA	65	2,130	138	13.4	18.2	58.4	23.3
South Gloucestershire UA	497	496	246	20.4	20.7	62.1	17.2
Swindon UA	230	785	181	18.3	20.7	63.3	16.0
Torbay UA	63	2,081	131	16.0	17.8	56.4	25.8
Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	3,563	143	508	18.2	18.4	58.4	23.3
Devon	6,564	108	710	18.6	17.9	58.1	24.1
Dorset	2,542	155	395	16.7	17.8	55.4	26.8
Gloucestershire	2,653	214	567	12.1	19.6	60.4	20.1
Somerset	3,451	146	503	16.5	19.4	58.3	22.3
Wiltshire	3,255	134	436	15.7	20.4	60.4	19.2

(1) Local government structure as at 1 April 1998.

(2) Mid-2002 Population Estimates for England and Manchester include provisional results from the Manchester Matching Exercise, published in November 2003.

(3) Pension age is 65 for men and 60 for women.

## Gross Value Added 2001<sup>1,2</sup> and employment rates 2001-02<sup>6</sup>

Geographical name NUTS levels 1 and 3	GVA per head (£)	Geographical name Region, local authority (3)	Total in employment (4)(5)	Employment rate (5)	Unemployment rate (5)(7)
			(thousands)	(percentages)	(percentages)
England		England	23,921	75.0	4.8
South West		South West	2,457	79.3	3.7
Bath and North East Somerset UA		Bath and North East Somerset UA	87	79.3	3.4
Bournemouth UA		Bournemouth UA	75	74.9	5.4
Bristol, City of UA		Bristol, City of UA	210	78.3	3.2
North Somerset UA		North Somerset UA	97	80.4	3.3
Plymouth UA		Plymouth UA	120	74.1	6.3
Poole UA		Poole UA	68	80.1	3.2
South Gloucestershire UA		South Gloucestershire UA	136	83.6	.
Swindon UA		Swindon UA	99	84.2	.
Torbay UA		Torbay UA	56	73.2	5.4
Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly		Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	222	73.2	6.0
Devon		Devon	339	78.5	4.0
Dorset		Dorset	188	79.6	.
Gloucestershire		Gloucestershire	287	81.0	3.8
Somerset		Somerset	242	81.5	3.0
Wiltshire		Wiltshire	231	84.2	2.6
England	14,781				
South West	12,873				
Bristol, City of	19,450				
N and NE Somerset, S Gloucestershire	14,382				
Gloucestershire	14,062				
Swindon	22,025				
Wiltshire CC	12,305				
Bournemouth and Poole	13,693				
Dorset CC	10,259				
Somerset	11,225				
Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	8,212				
Plymouth	13,174				
Torbay	10,949				
Devon CC	10,897				

(1) Estimates for GVA data are provisional.

(2) Components may not sum to totals due to rounding.

(3) Local government structure as at 1 April 1998. Where sample sizes are too small to provide reliable estimates, no values are given.

(4) Includes those on government-supported employment and training schemes and unpaid family workers.

(5) Employment totals and unemployment rates are for people aged 16 and over, while employment rates are for those of working age only (males:16-64, females:16 to 59).

(6) Data are from the Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey March 2001 to February 2002. These data have not been adjusted to the 2001 Census population estimates.

(7) As a percentage of the economically active.

# Population and the economy

## Classification of business sites<sup>1</sup> : by sub-region, March 2003

Percentages and thousands

Geographical name Region, local authority	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining & quarrying, energy, water supply, manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels & catering, repairs	Transport & communication	Financial, intermediation, real estate renting & business activities	Education & health	Public administration & other services	Total business sites (=100%) (thousands)
United Kingdom	6.5	7.6	8.8	28.0	4.3	27.5	7.3	10.1	2,545.9
South West	10.5	7.3	9.9	28.3	3.9	24.1	7.2	8.9	236.1
Bath and North East Somerset UA	4.4	7.0	8.8	27.8	3.8	31.2	7.3	9.7	8.5
Bournemouth UA	0.4	5.4	9.9	33.5	2.9	30.4	8.3	9.3	7.4
Bristol, City of UA	0.3	6.5	7.5	28.0	4.2	36.2	7.6	9.6	17.4
North Somerset UA	5.1	6.8	10.2	28.1	4.7	28.4	7.5	9.1	7.9
Plymouth UA	0.9	6.7	9.9	35.5	4.3	21.4	10.9	10.3	6.8
Poole UA	0.9	10.7	11.6	27.9	3.8	29.7	6.9	8.5	6.0
South Gloucestershire UA	5.0	7.1	12.7	25.6	5.5	28.7	6.9	8.5	9.8
Swindon UA	2.3	6.8	10.3	28.6	4.9	29.4	7.4	10.4	6.6
Torbay UA	2.4	5.5	10.6	41.6	3.3	19.1	8.6	8.9	5.1
Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly (2)	17.2	7.4	9.6	31.2	3.7	15.3	6.9	8.6	26.0
Devon County	19.4	6.7	9.5	27.4	3.5	18.2	7.0	8.2	39.4
Dorset County	11.8	8.4	11.3	27.2	3.6	21.9	6.5	9.3	19.6
Gloucestershire	8.8	8.3	9.3	26.8	4.2	27.1	6.6	8.8	28.1
Somerset	14.8	7.7	10.0	27.1	4.0	22.0	6.7	7.7	25.8
Wiltshire County	10.5	7.1	10.0	25.2	3.8	26.4	7.2	9.7	21.7
Former county of Avon (3)	3.0	6.8	9.4	27.5	4.5	32.1	7.4	9.3	43.6
Former county of Devon (4)	15.3	6.6	9.7	29.8	3.6	18.7	7.7	8.6	51.3
Former county of Dorset (5)	7.3	8.2	11.0	28.7	3.5	25.2	7.0	9.2	33.0
Former county of Wiltshire (6)	8.6	7.0	10.1	26.0	4.1	27.1	7.2	9.9	28.4

Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, Office for National Statistics.

(1) Based on Standard Industrial Classification 2003. Registered for VAT and/or PAYE, local unit basis, eg an individual factory or shop.

(2) The Isles of Scilly, which are separately administered by an Isles of Scilly Council, do not form part of the county of Cornwall but are usually associated with the county.

(3) The former county of Avon is the area covered by the unitary authorities Bristol and Bath created on 1 April 1996.

(4) The former county of Devon is the area covered by the current Devon County and the unitary authorities of Plymouth and Torbay created on 1 April 1998.

(5) The former county of Dorset is the area covered by the current Dorset County and the unitary authorities of Bournemouth and Poole created on 1 April 1997.

(6) The former county of Wiltshire is the area covered by the current Wiltshire county and Swindon UA created on 1 April 1997.

# Annex A

## Data sources and definitions

### Maps

1. All publicly funded higher education institutions (HEIs) that returned data to HESA for 2004-05 are included on the maps. Homerton College is shown as it returned a finance record, but it did not return a student record and is not funded by HEFCE.
2. Campuses of HEIs are shown as a small circle or triangle if they were identified on the 2004-05 HESA student record, are not in the same conurbation as the main site, are a substantial distance from it, and are not already on the maps as a further education college (FEC) (see paragraph 4). Additional campuses of HEIs were added manually at the request of HEFCE regional teams, and validated by the institution, in order to show campuses for which student data are not yet available.
3. Those FECs that satisfied one or more of the following criteria are included:
  - directly funded by HEFCE in 2005-06
  - part of a HEFCE-recognised funding consortium in 2004-05
  - identified as a teaching institution on the 2004-05 HESA student record by the HEI with whom the students are registered.
4. In some cases FECs are used as campuses by an HEI: the premises of an FEC may be used by staff and students of an HEI to deliver one of its courses. In 2004-05 all the FECs identified as campuses also taught students registered with one or more HEIs (franchised students) and so were already featured on the maps. To avoid cluttering up the maps we have not labelled them as campuses. The exceptions are the University Centres of Oldham and Barnsley<sup>1</sup> which are shown as campuses of the University of Huddersfield because that university now provides all the higher education of those colleges.
5. Institution names used are the names current in March 2006 unless otherwise stated. The document has been amended to take account of Edge Hill University's name change.
6. The sub-regional areas shown are the Learning and Skills Council's sub-regional areas. The urban areas are those whose population density is greater than, or equal to, the average density for the UK.

### HEFCE funding and related student numbers

7. HEFCE carries out early surveys of aggregated HE student numbers in order to inform funding. The most recent were:
  - the Higher Education Students Early Statistics survey 2005-06 (HESES05 HEFCE 2005/39), collected in December 2005
  - the Higher Education in Further Education: Students Survey 2005-06 (HEIFES05 HEFCE 2005/40), collected in November 2005.

The results of these surveys are presented together with the recurrent grants that are based upon them. The student numbers are associated with the institution through which the funding flows, so that students franchised from an HEI to an FEC, and students registered at an FEC that is a member of a HEFCE-recognised funding consortium led by an HEI, are included with the HEI.

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<sup>1</sup> Located at Oldham College and Barnsley College.

8. We have presented the student data in terms of both headcounts and full-time equivalent (FTE) numbers. The FTE is a more accurate measure of the amount of activity than a headcount. Full-time students have an FTE of 1, sandwich students on their industrial placement have an FTE of 0.5, and the FTE of part-time students will depend on the student load as recorded by the institution in column 4a of the HESES and HEIFES tables.

9. Leeds College of Music moved from the FE sector to the HE sector on 1 August 2005. Its students are included with the FECs in 2003-04 but with the HEIs in 2004-05.

10. The source for funding from HEFCE to HEIs was taken from HEFCE's 2006-07 grant tables, as published in HEFCE 2006/08 'Recurrent grants for 2006-07'. The data are taken from Table 1. Only a few institutions are awarded funds for moderation of teaching and research. Special funding is not included in the chart.

11. Details of HEFCE-recognised funding consortia whose lead is in the region are presented on this page because they are a mechanism for distributing grants. The consortia student numbers are home and EC fundable years countable between 1 August 2005 and 31 July 2006 rather than those completing the year.

## HE students registered in the region

12. Two sources of individualised student data were used:

- the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) 2004-05 student record
- the Learning and Skills Council's Individualised Learner Record (LSC's ILR) 2004-05.

Both have a reference date of 31 July 2005. Students are returned by their registering institution, so that those franchised from an HEI to an FEC are returned to HESA by the HEI. Students registered at an FEC but funded through a HEFCE-recognised funding consortium are returned to the LSC's ILR.

13. The HESA student record allows the selection of different student populations. We have used the HE session population for calculating FTEs, and the standard HE registration population for calculating headcounts.

14. The table below shows the estimated difference between the funding-related numbers and the HESA standard registration population. These differences were calculated from data relating to the 2004-05 academic year.

### Difference between the funding-related student numbers and the HESA population

Estimated to be in HESA but not HESES column 4	247,172
Estimated to be in HESES column 4 but not HESA	17,896

The main reasons for exclusion from the funding-related numbers are that students do not complete their year of programme of study at the institution, or they have an FTE of less than 3 per cent, or they are writing-up. The estimated 17,896 'in HESES column 4 but not HESA' results from differences in when the students are counted.

15. We created a population of HE students on the LSC's ILR student data that was comparable to the HESA populations referred to above.

16. Two years' worth of information on student numbers is presented on the HE students registered in the region page in each section. This is presented for completeness but care should be taken when comparing figures in FECs between years. For example, students whose sole qualification aim was an NVQ Level 4 or 5 are included in the ILR population; any rise in numbers registered with FECs can be explained by a rise in this group of students. The data quality of the ILR improved between the two years so that changes in the data do not necessarily reflect a real change in student numbers.

## **Learning in the region**

17. All the data on this page, except the total figures for FECs in the first section, are drawn from the 2004-05 HESA student record.

18. This page has been included to illustrate the extent to which the provision of higher education is not necessarily located in the region where the student is registered.

19. The first section gives the numbers of students both registered and learning in the region. The majority of students are in this category for all regions.

## **Registered and learning in the region**

20. HEI numbers do not include students registered at an HEI and taught by an FEC, which are in the franchised category. Distance learners are only included in the HEIs' total if they are both registered at an institution in the region and domiciled in the region. The domicile is the student's home address when they first applied for the course. It is assumed to be where the distance learning takes place.

21. FEC numbers were derived from the ILR 2004-05. No account was taken of franchising from an FEC to another FEC because such franchising is recorded differently to the franchising agreements that exist between HEIs and FECs. Similarly we did not look at campuses of FECs or at their distance learners. We therefore assume that a student registering at an FEC learns at the college's administrative centre.

22. The Open University has a widely dispersed support system spread throughout the UK, so although its administrative address is in Milton Keynes it is not a campus university in the same sense as others. For this reason data from the Open University are not included in the South East region. All Open University students were treated in this manner, whether they were recorded as distance learners or not. The data on Open University students domiciled in the region were derived from HESA 2004-05.

## **Registered in the region but learning outside the region**

23. In all other data pages describing the region, these students are included in statistics of the given region.

24. Three methods of learning that lead to students being registered and learning in different regions are considered:

- campuses
- registered at one institution and taught by another – franchised students
- distance learners.

25. The postcodes of the teaching institutions and campuses were used to allocate students to the region in which learning takes place. Similarly the region of domicile of distance learners is assumed to be the region in which learning takes place.

26. Details of campuses in other regions are given in the first table in this section.

27. Numbers of students registered at one institution and taught by another are not provided, as these are published annually as a separate document on the web. The latest document in the series is 'Students registered at one institution but taught by another 2004-05' (HEFCE 2006/05).

28. The second table details the numbers of distance learners registered at an HEI in the region but domiciled outside the region. We assume that distance learners learn at home. To keep the lists to a reasonable size, only institutions with 20 or more FTEs for distance learners were included.

## **Registered outside the region but learning in the region**

29. None of these students are included in any other data page of the given region.

30. This section has a similar layout to the previous one. The total headcounts for the three methods of learning are shown in the bar chart, and the institutional details of the campus and distance learners are given in the tables.

## **HE students registered at HEIs: characteristics**

31. This information was derived from HESA student data 2004-05 and we used HESA definitions of mode and level. The pie chart of age on entry was restricted to undergraduates to avoid distorting the comparison through regional differences in the proportion of postgraduate students.

32. A table of the percentage of student FTEs with certain characteristics is given, in order to present these characteristics in terms of student load and to show how important the method of counting is to these statistics.

## **HE students registered at HEIs: subjects**

33. These are derived from the HESA 2004-05 record, using HESA standard subject groupings. The classification is by subject of qualification aim and the percentage in each grouping was derived by apportioning the FTEs. For example, a student studying a balanced double subject of engineering and physics has their FTE assigned 50 per cent to engineering and 50 per cent to physics.

## **HE students at FE colleges**

### **Characteristics of students registered at FECs 2004-05**

34. The students in this section are those registered with FECs, and include HEFCE-recognised funding consortia students registered at FECs. Students registered at an HEI and taught by an FEC (franchised students) are excluded. The information is based on the LSC's ILR 2004-05 and its qualifications aim database, using the population designed to mimic the HESA registration and session populations, and defining subjects with a mapping from the three Superclass (or the Learn Direct) codes to HESA's Joint Academic Coding System.

### **Major FEC providers of HE**

35. These are the 10 largest FECs in the region, in terms of the number of HE students they teach. To give as full a picture as possible we have included students registered with an HEI and taught by an FEC as recorded on the 2004-05 HESA student data sets. We have published more detailed tables of franchised students: 'Students registered at one institution but taught by another 2004-05' (HEFCE 2006/05)

36. Most, but not all, franchise arrangements are with FECs. There may be other providers teaching large numbers of franchised HE students in the region, with the provider on the HESA record recorded as: 'other UK institution', 'other private body in the UK' or 'other public body in the UK'. The FTE measure for franchising takes account of the proportion of the time the student is taught by the teaching institution.

## **Income to HE institutions 2004-05**

37. All data on HEI income and expenditure were extracted from the HESA 2004-05 finance record.

a. **Total income to HEIs: by region.** This was derived from Table 1 of the HESA finance record. The 'Other' category includes 'Endowment and investment income'.

b. **Research grants and contracts: by region of institution and source.** This was derived from Table 6 of the HESA 2004-05 finance record and relates to the chart in the introduction to this document.

- c. **Income to individual HEIs by source, and pie charts of income to HEIs by source.** These were also produced from Table 1 of the HESA 2004-05 finance record. 'Funding bodies grant' includes grant from the Training and Development Agency for schools as well as HEFCE. 'Tuition fees' includes academic support grants. 'Other' includes endowment income. This relates to the pie and bar charts in the regional sections.

## Performance indicators for participation and non-continuation

38. Performance indicators are taken from Tables T1a and T3a of the 'Performance indicators in higher education in the UK' published by the Higher Education Statistics Agency and found at [www.hesa.ac.uk](http://www.hesa.ac.uk) under Performance indicators. Institution names used in that publication have been kept. Data are shown for young full-time first degree entrants only.

- a. **Students from low participation neighbourhoods.** This is taken from Table T1a. Low participation neighbourhoods are defined as those where the rate of participation in higher education for young people (under 21) has been less than two-thirds the national average. About one-third of young people live in such areas.
- b. **Non-continuation rates following year of entry.** This is taken from Table T3a and is the percentage of young full-time first degree students entering an institution in 2002-03 who could not be traced anywhere within the HE sector in 2003-04.

## Research Assessment Exercise performance

39. For details of these data see '2001 Research Assessment Exercise: the outcome' published in December 2001 (RAE 4/01). The graphs show the number of research-active staff employed by institutions in the region, grouped into the RAE grade that their department received.

## Graphs showing movements and home region of young full-time first degree students

40. These charts draw on an analysis of the home region of young full-time students who are studying for a first degree. For young students, the 'home' region is their home prior to entry to higher education – normally their parents' or guardians' home. The HESA 2004-05 student record was used to assign all such students to their home region. This was done for all institutions in the UK, so that movements of students to and from Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland could be traced, as well as movements within England. We restricted this analysis to young full-time first degree students as this is the most mobile group of students, and the group for whom we have the best data on domicile.

41. Students whose home region was unknown are included in the 'Islands and other UK' category, together with students from the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

- a. **Percentage of young full-time first-degree students studying at HEIs in their home region** (in the 'Background to higher education' section). The number of young students studying in their home region was expressed as a percentage of the total number of young students from that region.
- b. **Flow of young full-time first degree students at HEIs into and out of regions: percentage of total students from region** (in the 'Background to higher education' section). For each region, the difference between the number of young students entering the region to study from elsewhere in the UK, and those leaving the region to study elsewhere in the UK, was expressed as a percentage of the total number of young students from that region. In the plot, a positive value indicates that the region takes in more young students than it exports. England as a whole is a net exporter of young students to the rest of the UK.

- c. **Where do young students in Region X come from?** The home region data are used as above, but taking into account overseas students as well as UK students.
- d. **Where do young students from Region X study?** This gives the breakdown by region of institution for young students whose home is in the given region.

## Employment destinations of first degree graduates

42. These data were derived from the HESA Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE) survey. This relates to students who completed their course in 2004. The DLHE is a questionnaire-based survey of the activity on 14 January 2005 of former students. Students domiciled outside the European Union, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are not included. It differs from the First Destination Survey (FDS) of previous years in many ways; for example students leaving part-time HE are included in the DLHE but not in the FDS. The overall response rate for 2003-04 is 75.5 per cent; however, all data in this publication are for first degree graduates only. This is to prevent comparisons between regions being distorted by regional differences in proportions of postgraduate students. Those who refused to complete the survey were excluded.

### First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2004

43. The five activity categories were based on the 'employment circumstances' and 'study' variables recorded in the Destination of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE) survey. The results are shown in the following table. The 'study' variable records whether or not the graduate was studying on 14 January 2005.

Employment circumstances	Full-time study	Part-time study	Not in study	Total
Employed full-time	1,041	9,351	87,639	98,031
Employed part-time	2,127	2,005	12,135	16,317
Self-employed/Freelance	120	375	3,249	3,744
Voluntary work	56	147	1,012	1,215
Other unpaid work	39	39	401	479
Permanently unable to work	6	4	44	54
Temporarily sick or unable to work	4	32	484	520
Retired	5	61	175	241
Looking after the home or family	12	82	819	913
Taking time out in order to travel	27	53	6,607	6,687
Due to start a job within the next month	43	80	1,091	1,214
Unemployed and looking for employment, further study or training	1,131	458	8,953	10,542
Not employed but NOT looking for employment, further study or training	4,135	250	1,010	5,395
Something else	17,985	902	712	19,599
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,731</b>	<b>13,889</b>	<b>124,331</b>	<b>164,951</b>

	Numbers in each category
Work	104,436
Work and study	15,350
Further study	24,576
Unemployed	10,582
Other	10,007

44. Those who were due to start a job within the next month are included with the unemployed since those that become unemployed within the next month are included in the work categories. The 'other' category consists of those that are unavailable for work; many of these are taking time out in order to travel.

45. The population was those who obtained a first degree as recorded on the DLHE, who attended an English HEI (excluding the Open University), and who did not explicitly refuse to respond to the DLHE questionnaire.

46. **Percentage of full-time first degree students in employment in four flow categories:** (in the 'Background to higher education' section). Those in the 'work' and 'work and study' groups are considered to be in employment. The flow categories were first coined by Dr Anthony Hoare of Bristol University. They take into account both the movement from home to study and from location of study to employment. They are based on the region of employment as recorded in the DLHE.

The four categories are defined as follows:

- a. Locals – remain in their region of domicile to study and to work.
- b. Outsiders – come into the region to work; their domicile and location of study are outside the region.
- c. Returners – return to their region of domicile to work, having studied outside the region.
- d. Stayers – stayed on in their region of study to work; their domicile is outside the region.

### **Where do graduates from Region X's HEIs find employment?**

47. This was derived for each HEI using the location of employment of all first degree students who were either working or working and studying, as defined in the table above. These data were then grouped by the region of institutions.

### **Employed graduates of Region X's HEIs: destinations by type of industry**

48. First degree graduates, that responded to the DLHE, who were working or working and studying in the UK, were grouped according to the main activity of their employer, using the Standard Industrial Classification.

### **Higher education-business and community interaction survey 2003-04**

49. The data are from a survey collected and about to be published by HEFCE. The page in each of the regional sections shows the income to HEIs in the region from HE-BCI and the type and number of interactions. Together these charts show the volume and the size of the interactions. There is also a chart showing the industrial sectors with which the region's HEIs interact.

### **Percentage of income from HE-BCI**

50. This chart is in the background to HE section. It shows the percentage of HE-BCI income from the main sources for each region. The source category labels are given in shorthand to avoid cluttering the chart, their full titles are given below:

Collaborative research involving both public funding and funding from business

Contract research

Regeneration and development programmes

Other knowledge transfer:

Consultancy contracts

Facilities and equipment-related services

Courses for business and the community

Intellectual property rights.

51. In the previous edition of Regional profiles the information on contract research with non-commercial organisations was not considered reliable enough to include. The quality of this information has improved and so it is included in the contract research category in both the income chart and the table on type and number of interactions.

## Young participation by LEA

52. These maps are available from the POLAR section of the HEFCE web-site. POLAR – Participation Of Local Areas – is a series of maps showing the participation of young people in higher education for geographical areas ranging from regions to wards. Here we present the maps for local education authorities (LEAs). The POLAR maps and data sets show how the chances of young people entering higher education vary by where they live.

53. Young participation is the proportion of young people in an area (the 'cohort') who go on to enter higher education aged 18 or 19. For these maps, POLAR defines higher education as full-time first degree, or Higher National Diploma/Certificate (HND or HNC) courses at any UK higher education institution or GB further education institution.

## Qualification levels

54. In order to show the diversity within each region we have presented some statistics on school qualifications, population and the economy at sub-regional level.

55. The highest qualification and school leavers' qualifications tables are reproduced mainly from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) publication 'Regional Trends 38'. The NVQ Level 4 table is available on the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) web-site. We have used both the UK and England as references because sometimes only one or the other is available in the tables.

## Population and the economy

56. The sources for all data were the ONS and the DTI. Sources used in the regional chapters are given below.

### Area and population

57. The area and population statistics are 2002 estimates, taken from Table 14.1 of 'Regional Trends 38'. All the population statistics are based on the 2001 Census and take account of births, deaths and net migration between census day and mid-year.

### Gross value added and employment rates

58. Figures on gross value added (GVA) per head, are 2001 provisional estimates from Table 14.8 of 'Regional Trends 38'. Under the European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA95) the difference between GVA and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is that GDP includes taxes (less subsidies) on products (mainly Value Added Tax) while GVA does not. GVA is the same as GDP at basic prices, the term used in Table 21.1 of previous editions of 'Regional Trends'. Regional statistics are compiled on a residence basis: income from commuters is included in the region where they live, rather than where they work. This will have a significant effect on the estimates of GVA for London, the South-East and the East of England region, but not elsewhere.

59. The percentage and the £ per head calculations are made less 'extra-regio', where extra-regio describes that part of UK economic activity that cannot be allocated to a specific region. Further details on the calculation of regional GVA are given in 'Regional Trends 38'.

60. The employment rates are taken from Table 14.6 of 'Regional Trends 38'. As stated in note 6 of the table, the original source is the Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey March 2001 to February 2002.

### Types of business site

61. This is taken from Table 3.9 of the ONS 'Region in Figures' publication. The original source is the Inter-Departmental Business Register.

# Annex B

## HEFCE regional consultants

<b>Region</b>	<b>Regional consultant</b>	<b>Telephone</b>	<b>e-mail</b>
North East	Nicola Oates	0117 931 7308	n.oates@hefce.ac.uk
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East Midlands	Tansi Harper	0117 931 7313	t.harper@hefce.ac.uk
West Midlands	Yvonne Perry	0117 931 7343	y.perry@hefce.ac.uk
East of England	Derek Hicks	0117 931 7460	d.hicks@hefce.ac.uk
London	Clair Murphy	0117 931 7138	c.murphy@hefce.ac.uk
South East	Richard Blackwell	0117 931 7094	r.blackwell@hefce.ac.uk
South West	David Noyce	0117 931 7349	d.noyce@hefce.ac.uk

## List of abbreviations

<b>CETL</b>	Centres for Excellence in Teaching and Learning
<b>DfES</b>	Department for Education and Skills
<b>DLHE</b>	Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey
<b>ESRC</b>	Economic & Social Research Council
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FE</b>	Further education
<b>FEC</b>	Further education college
<b>FTE</b>	Full-time equivalent
<b>GVA</b>	Gross value added
<b>HE</b>	Higher education
<b>HEFCE</b>	Higher Education Funding Council for England
<b>HEI</b>	Higher education institution
<b>HEIFES</b>	Higher Education in Further Education: Student Survey
<b>HESA</b>	Higher Education Statistics Agency
<b>HESES</b>	Higher Education Students Early Statistics
<b>ICT</b>	Information and communication technologies
<b>ILR</b>	Individualised Learner Record
<b>ISR</b>	Individualised Student Record
<b>JISC</b>	Joint Information Systems Committee
<b>LLN</b>	Lifelong Learning Networks
<b>LSC</b>	Learning and Skills Council
<b>NVQ</b>	National Vocational Qualification
<b>ONS</b>	Office for National Statistics
<b>OU</b>	Open University
<b>PG</b>	Postgraduate
<b>RAE</b>	Research Assessment Exercise
<b>SDF</b>	Strategic Development Fund
<b>UG</b>	Undergraduate