

June 2007/18  
Guide

This is the ninth 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.

# Regional profiles of higher education 2007

# Contents

## Regional profiles of higher education

### Introduction

### Background to higher education

### Regional profiles

North East

North West

Yorkshire and the Humber

East Midlands

West Midlands

East of England

London

South East

South West

### Annexes

Data sources

HEFCE regional consultants

Abbreviations

# Regional profiles of higher education 2007

## Introduction

1. This report – the ninth annual edition of our ‘Regional profiles of higher education’ – sets out a range of data on the pattern of higher education (HE) in each of the nine regions in England. Information for each region includes:

- a map showing all the universities and colleges providing HE courses
- the annual income and funding of each Higher education institution (HEI)
- where students come from, what subjects they study, and how they study - full-time, part-time, undergraduate and postgraduate
- what kind of jobs students take when they graduate
- information on the population, economy and qualification levels of sub-regional areas.

2. The HE sector is well-placed to respond creatively to the challenges and opportunities of the global economy. However, we need to balance our global perspective with the need to relate to our own communities and regions. HE plays a vital role in making the country and individual regions more competitive by promoting the knowledge-based aspects of our economy. By supporting lifelong learning and widening participation, HE can also help deliver increased economic productivity and growth and reduce social inequalities. For this reason higher education institutions (HEIs) are increasingly seen as powerful instruments for promoting the economic, social and cultural welfare and development of their localities, their regions, and the nation as a whole.

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 institutions, each requiring different responses and different levels of regional and local engagement. In this context we believe we can best achieve our strategic objectives by taking into account opportunities in the particular localities. This contributes directly to our national strategy as outlined in our strategic plan (HEFCE 2007/09).

4. Through our activities we therefore aim to:

- help each region and area to meet the specific needs of students, the economy and society in that region or area
- encourage each region and area to make the most effective contribution to the overall strategy for HE, for example through collaboration
- support HEIs in working with a range of regional stakeholders.

5. 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.

6. One of the ways in which we support institutions is through our Strategic Development Fund (SDF). The overall purpose of the SDF is to help us achieve our strategic aims and objectives. Its overarching priority is to facilitate development and change in the HE sector at a strategic level – this includes responding to the needs of particular regions or areas. Further details of some the recent projects we have supported in

each of the regions can be found in this report under 'HEFCE developments' in each regional section. In addition, a full list of projects we have funded is available from our web-site ([www.hefce.ac.uk/finance/fundinghe/sdf](http://www.hefce.ac.uk/finance/fundinghe/sdf)).

7. As part of our approach to working with institutions in particular localities and regions we are currently developing a set of regional priorities for each of the nine regions. Through developing these priorities we are enhancing our understanding of the challenges and opportunities faced by each of the regions. We are also working to align our priorities with those of other funders – so that there is convergence between the HE outcomes we are seeking and those outcomes desired by other funders, such as the Regional Development Agencies (RDAs). Further details on the development of our regional priorities can be found on our web-site ([www.hefce.ac.uk/regions/priorities](http://www.hefce.ac.uk/regions/priorities)).

8. We are committed to working in partnership with other funders – this includes regional bodies such as the RDAs and the Regional Skills Partnerships (RSPs). 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.

9. All this needs to be underpinned by accurate and extensive information about the regional role of HE.

# 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 2005-06, around 286 further education colleges in England offered higher education courses. Of these, 142 will receive funding directly from HEFCE for their 2007-08 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; 265 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 unspecified provider. For further details see: 'Students registered at one institution but taught by another 2005-06' (HEFCE 2007/07) 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. Eight consortia, comprising around 35 institutions, will be funded in 2007-08.

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 2005-06 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 2006-07, is given in 'Funding higher education in England: how HEFCE allocates its funds' (HEFCE 2006/17).

19. The total HEFCE grant available for the 2007-08 academic year is £7,137 million. This represents an overall cash increase of 6.4 per cent compared with 2006-07. The total includes recurrent funding of £4,510 million for teaching (of which £354 million is for widening participation), and £1,415 million for research. In addition, we are providing a further £738 million for earmarked capital grants, £449 million for special funding, and £25 million additional funding for very high cost and vulnerable science subjects. Further details are published in 'Recurrent grants for 2007-08' (HEFCE 2007/06).

### **Student numbers**

20. 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**

21. 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.

22. There were some 1,349,338 FTE HE students expected to complete the 2006-07 academic year in England: this corresponds to a headcount of 1,708,591 students. Included in these figures are those of the Open University where 41,125 FTE students were expected to complete the year, which corresponds to a headcount of 103,541 students.

## **HE students registered at HEIs**

23. 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/studefs0506.htm](http://www.hesa.ac.uk/holisdocs/pubinfo/student/studefs0506.htm). These populations are used for all pages relating to students registered at HEIs.

24. 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**

25. As far as possible we mimicked the HESA standard registration population on the Learning and Skills Council's (LSC'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**

26. 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 (those who are under 21 on commencement of their course), full-time first degree students between regions and the employment destinations of first degree graduates.

27. 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**

28. 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 2005-06 was £16.1 billion. Grants from the HE funding bodies accounted for 38 per cent of this total, while 24 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**

29. HESA published the eighth annual set of performance indicators for higher education in July 2006. This document illustrates the performance of institutions and regions against two of the indicators – those relating to participation and non-continuation.

30. 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**

31. 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.

32. 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 will take place in 2008.

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

34. Data about the employment destinations of first degree graduates were derived from the HESA survey of Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE). The DLHE is a questionnaire-based survey of the activity of students approximately six months after qualifying. Students domiciled outside the European Union, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are not included. The overall response rate for 2004-05 was 74.2 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 77 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.

## **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 2007. All details on HEFCE funding relate to allocations for 2007-08. Information on student numbers registered at both HEIs and FECs, as well as student characteristics, are from the 2005-06 academic year, as is the 'Learning in the region' page. Data on graduate destinations relate to students graduating in 2005 and the HE-BCI survey refers to the 2005-06 academic year. Population statistics are from 2004. Gross value added (GVA) figures are for 2002, and employment rates are for March 2002 to February 2003.

## Data sources

40. The main sources of data used in compiling this report 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 2004-05 and 2005-06
- Office of National Statistics' 'Regional trends 39' 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:

- HEFCE strategic plan 2006-11 (HEFCE 2007/09)
- 'Students registered at one institution but taught by another 2005-06' (HEFCE 2007/07)
- 'Recurrent grants for 2007-08' (HEFCE 2007/06)
- 'HEFCE 2006: who we are and what we do' (HEFCE 2006/44)
- 'Recurrent grants for 2006-07: final allocations' (HEFCE 2006/43)
- 'Provision of higher education study by location 2004-05' (HEFCE 2006/29)
- 'Funding higher education in England: how HEFCE allocates its funds' (HEFCE 2006/17)
- 'Higher education in the United Kingdom' (HEFCE 2005/10)
- 'Annual review 2004-05: Changing the landscape of higher education'
- 'Evaluating the regional contribution of an HEI: a benchmarking approach' (HEFCE 02/23).

Publications are available from:

HEFCE Publications

Northavon House

Coldharbour Lane

BRISTOL

BS16 1QD

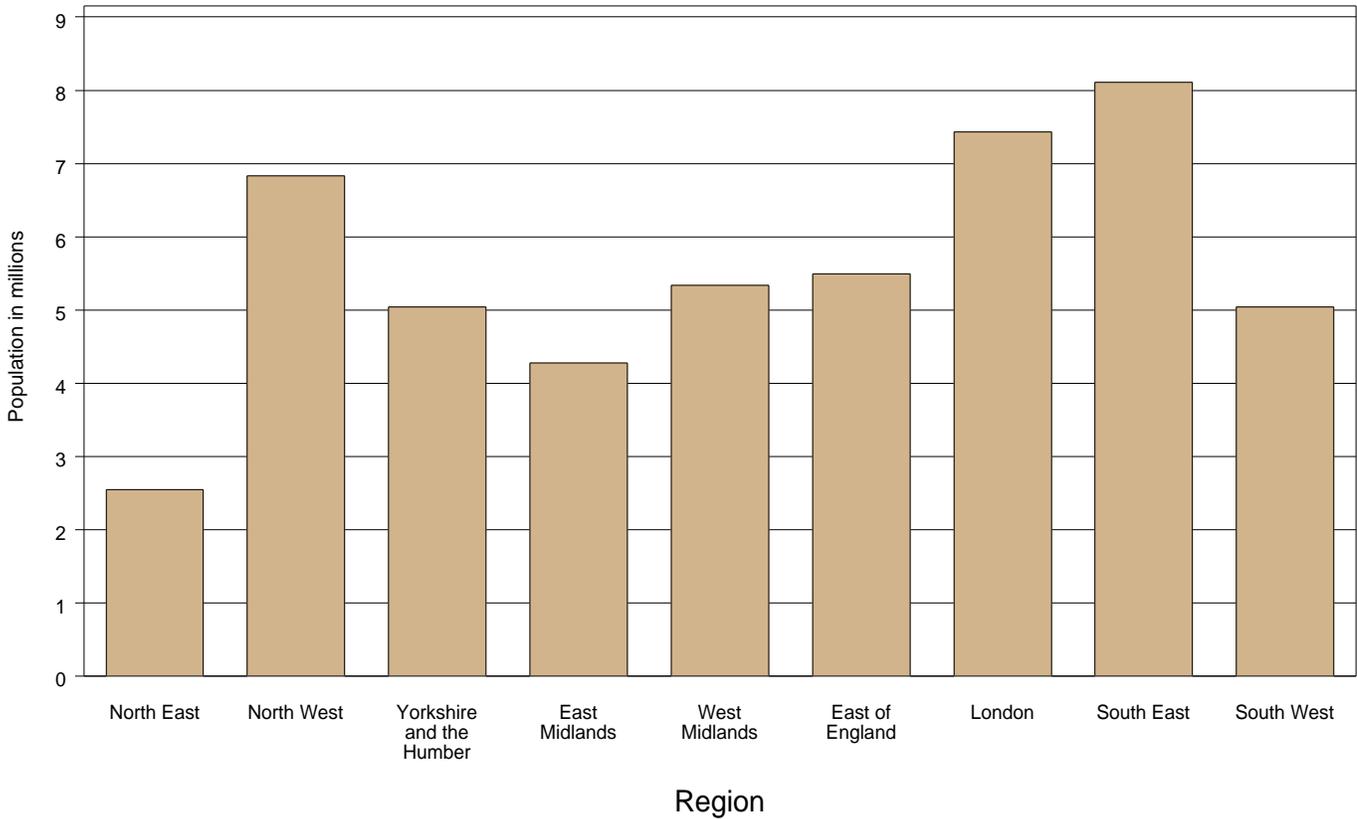
tel 0117 931 7035

fax 0117 931 7463

e-mail [publications@hefce.ac.uk](mailto:publications@hefce.ac.uk)

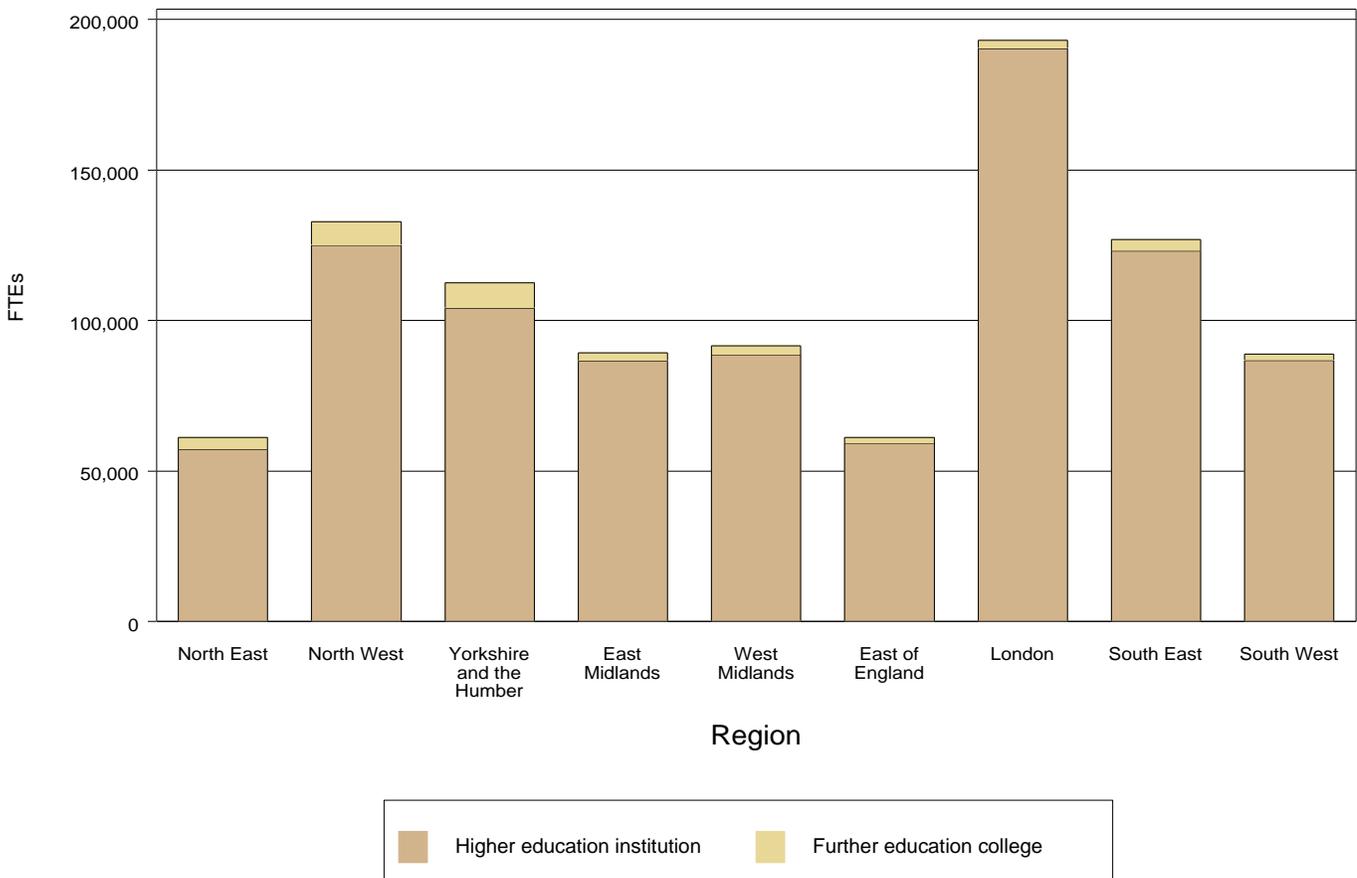
HEFCE publications and information about all our activities are available on our web-site ([www.hefce.ac.uk](http://www.hefce.ac.uk)).

### Population by region (2004)



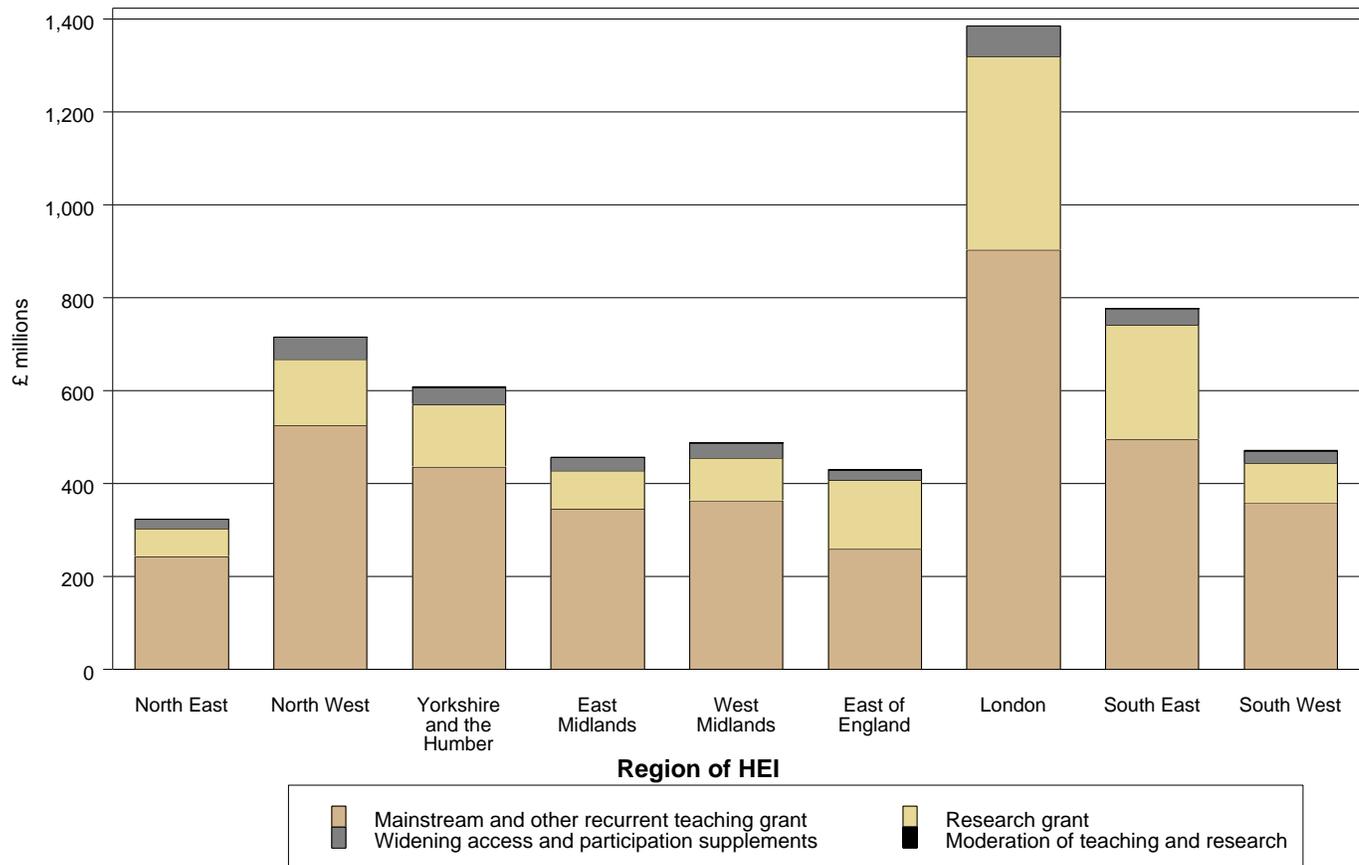
Chapter 3 of 'Regional Trends 39' Office of National Statistics.

### Full-time equivalent HEFCE-funded student numbers\* (2006-07)

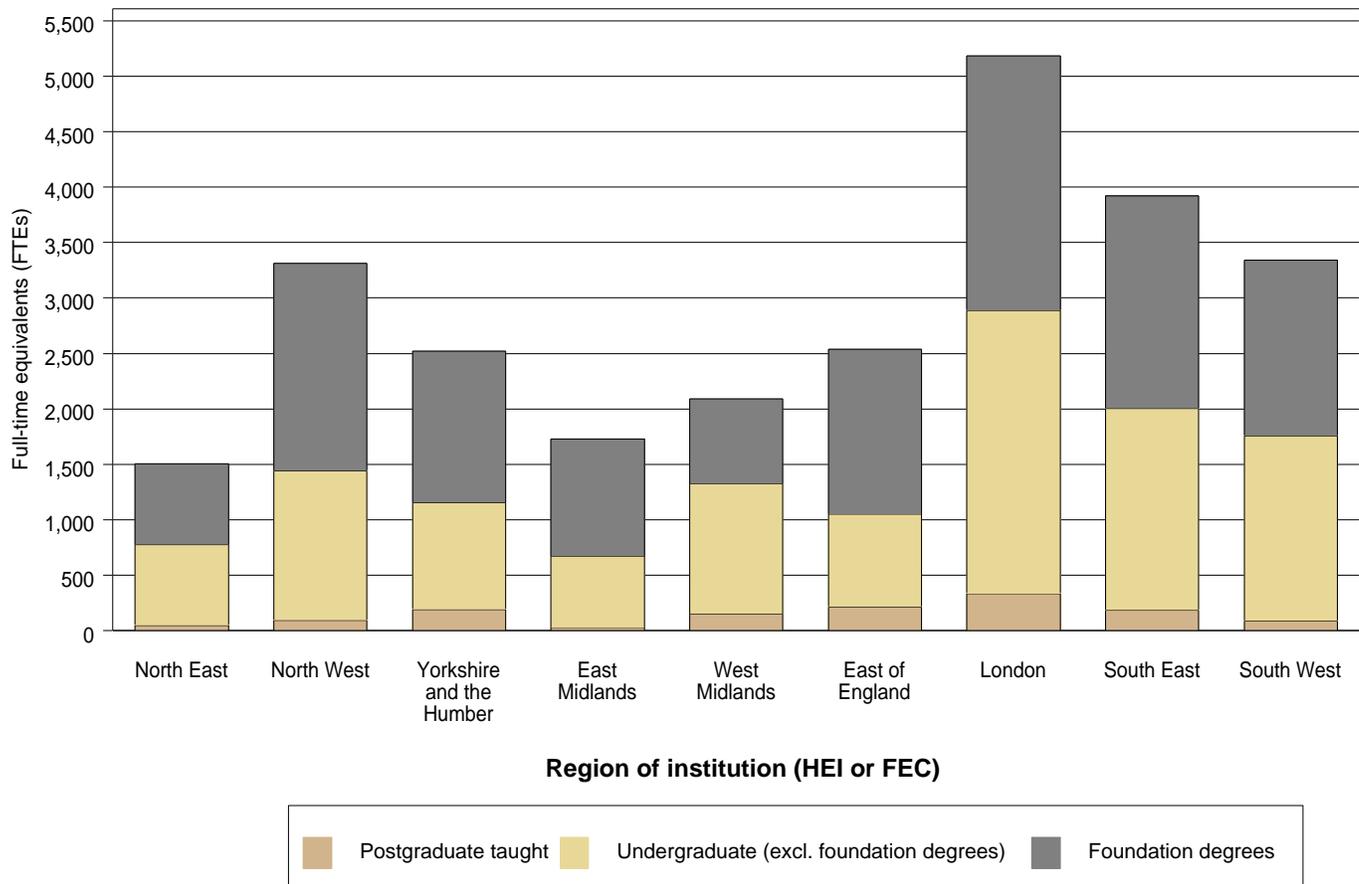


\* Open University students excluded

## HEFCE funding of HEIs by region (2007-08)

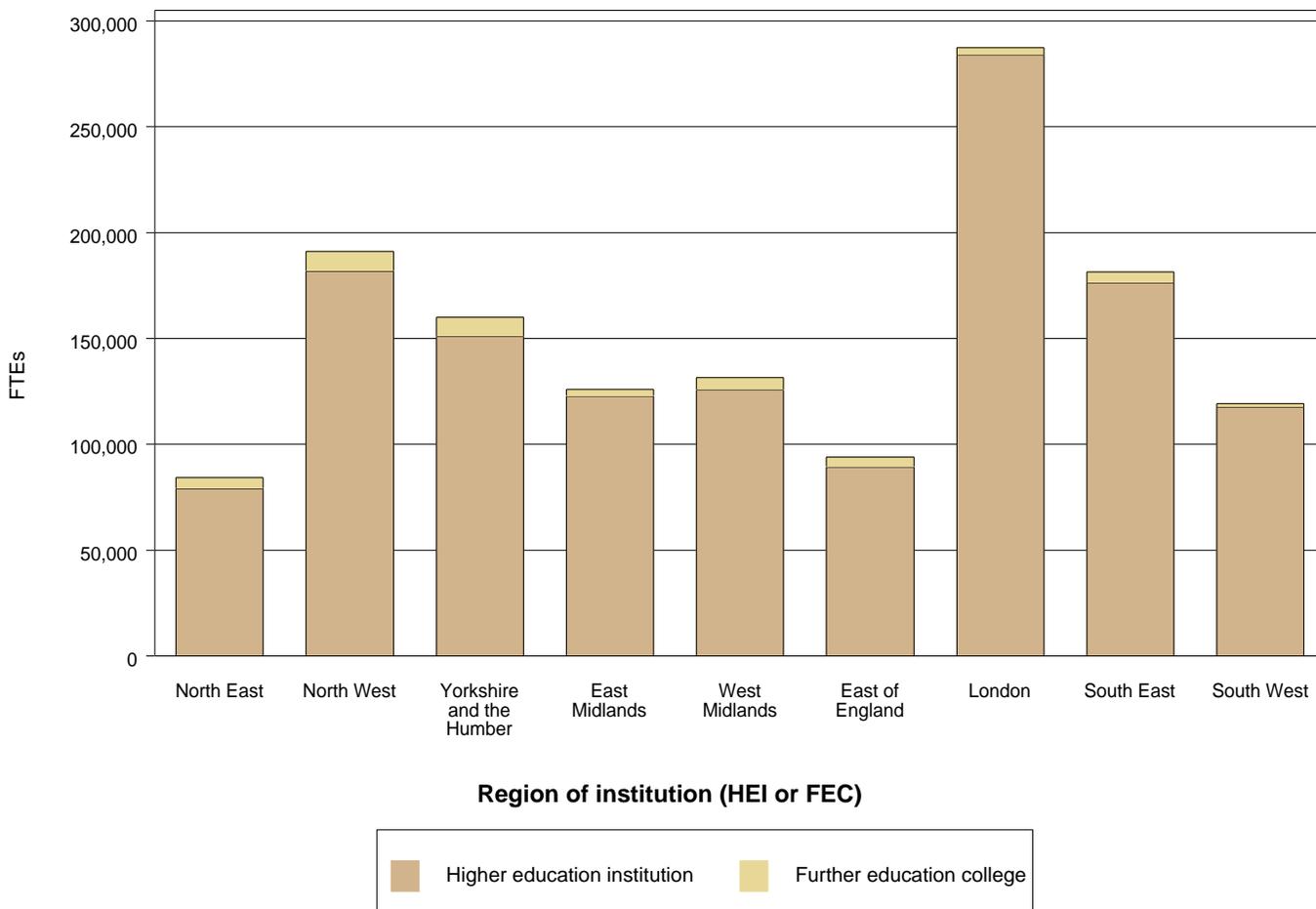


## Additional student FTEs awarded for 2007-08\* to institutions in each region



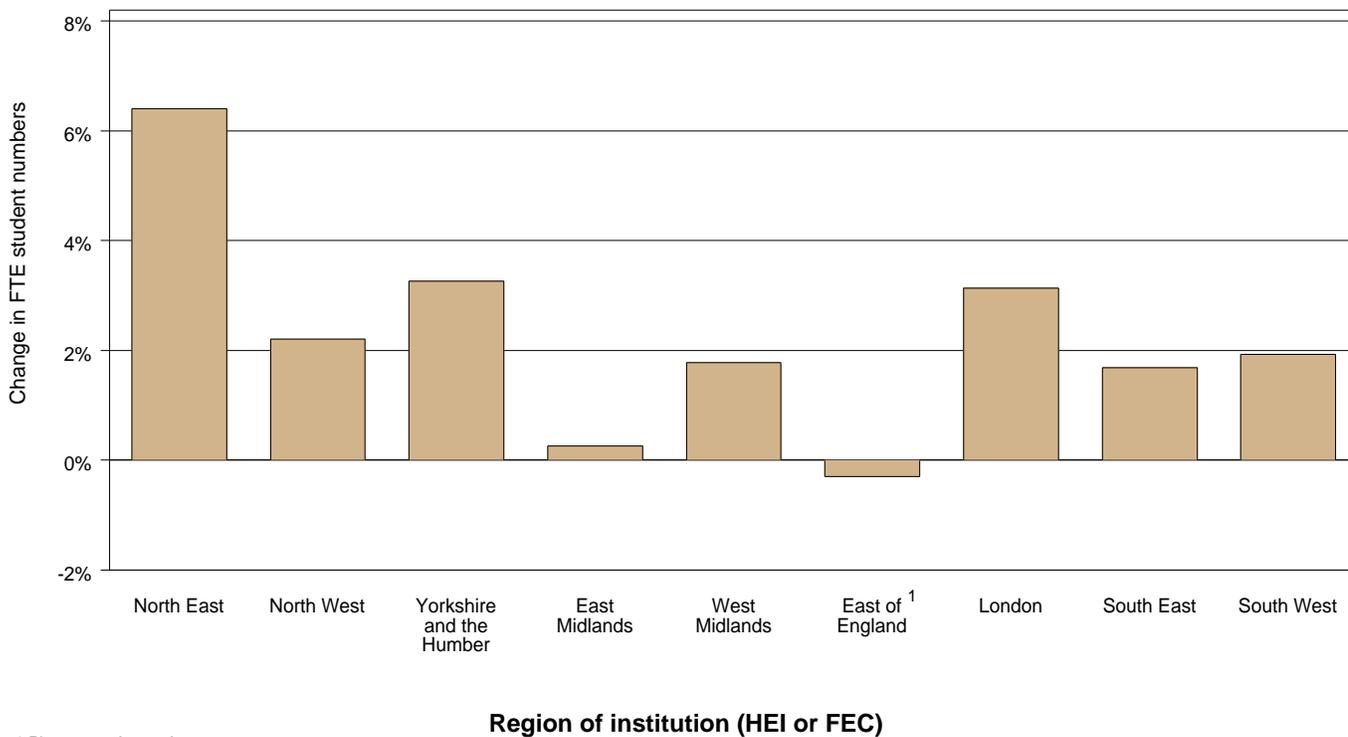
\* The bids for additional student numbers awarded in any given year may be phased in over several years. This chart includes bids awarded in previous years that result in additional student numbers for 2007-08. The data show the position on 24 April 2007. The numbers may not be finalised until July 2007.

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



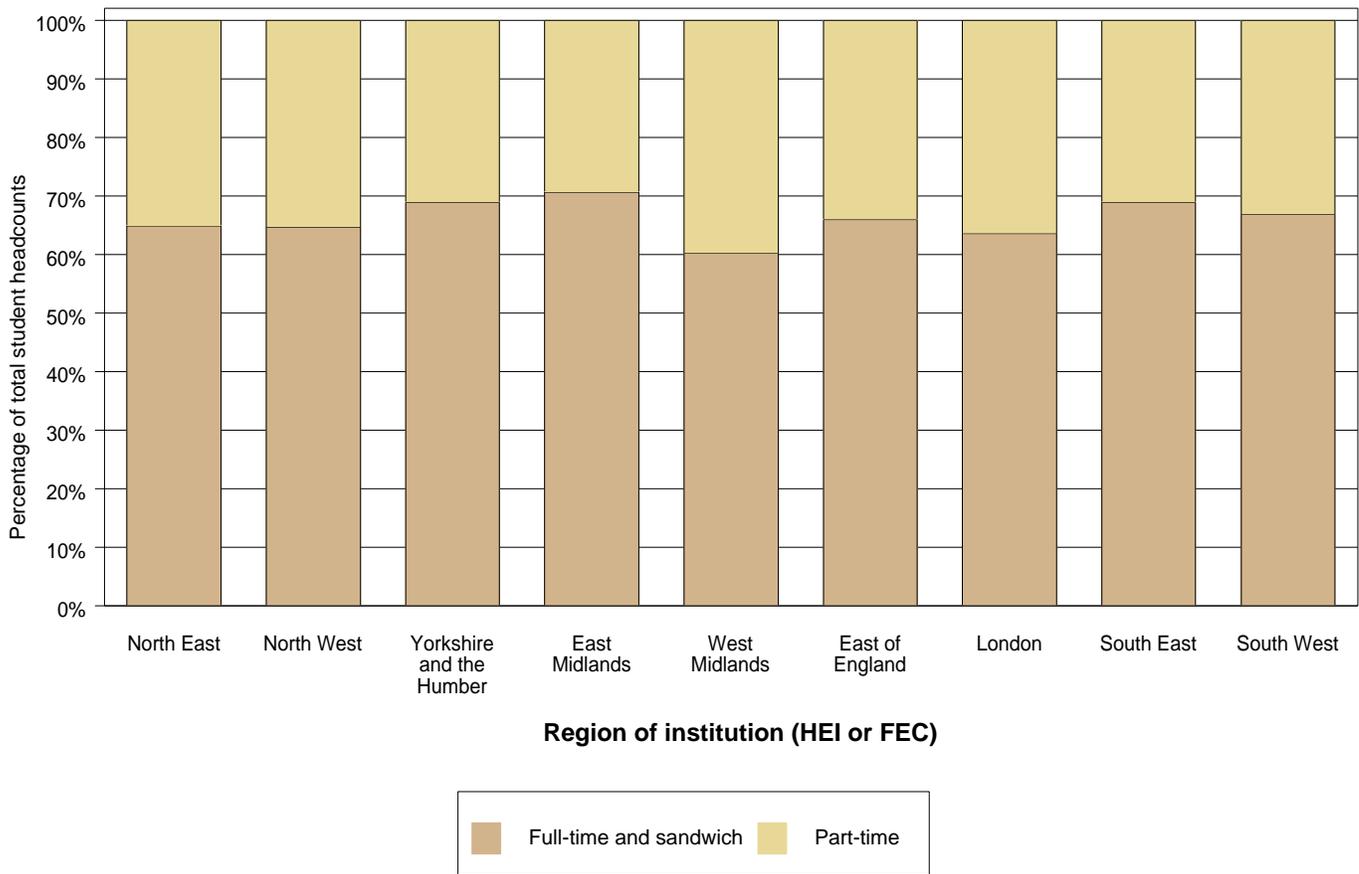
\* Open University students excluded

## Percentage change in FTE HE student numbers for each region (2004-05 to 2005-06)

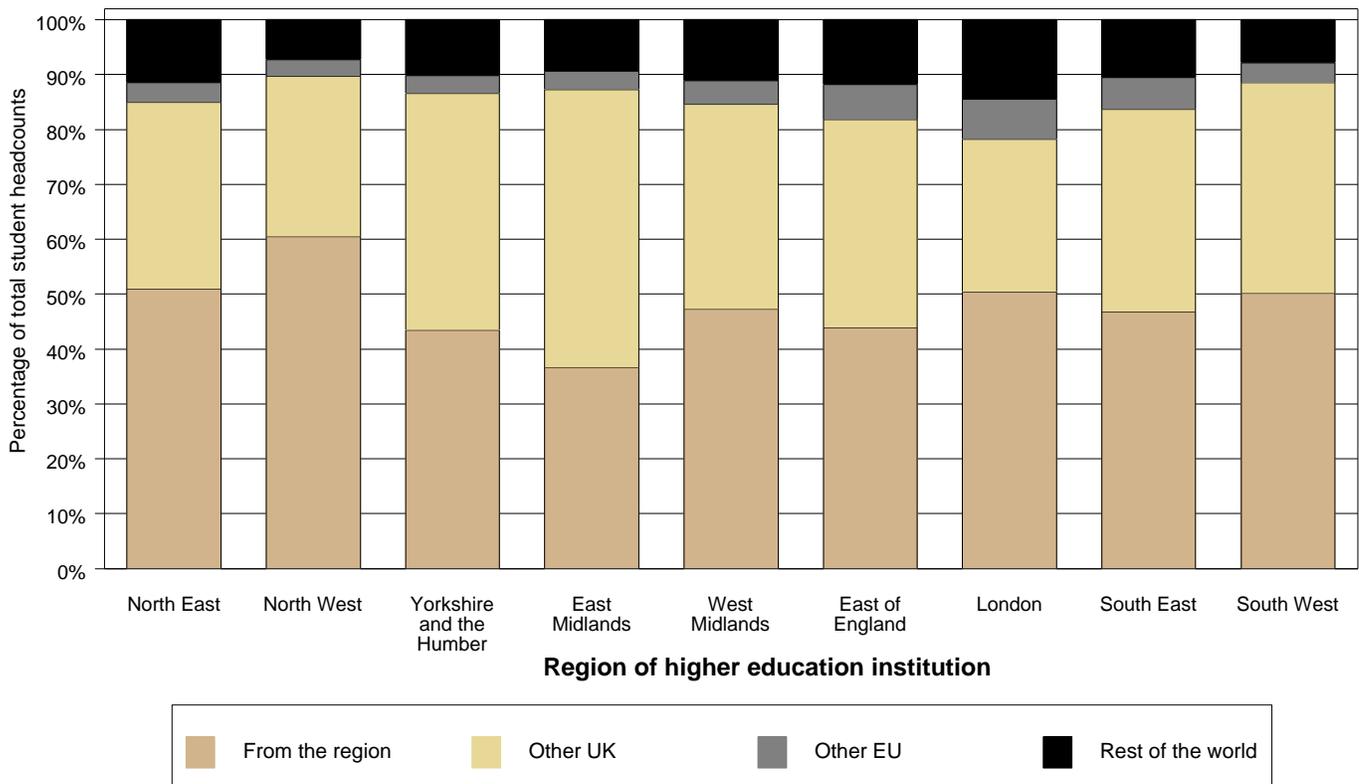


<sup>1</sup> Please see Annex A

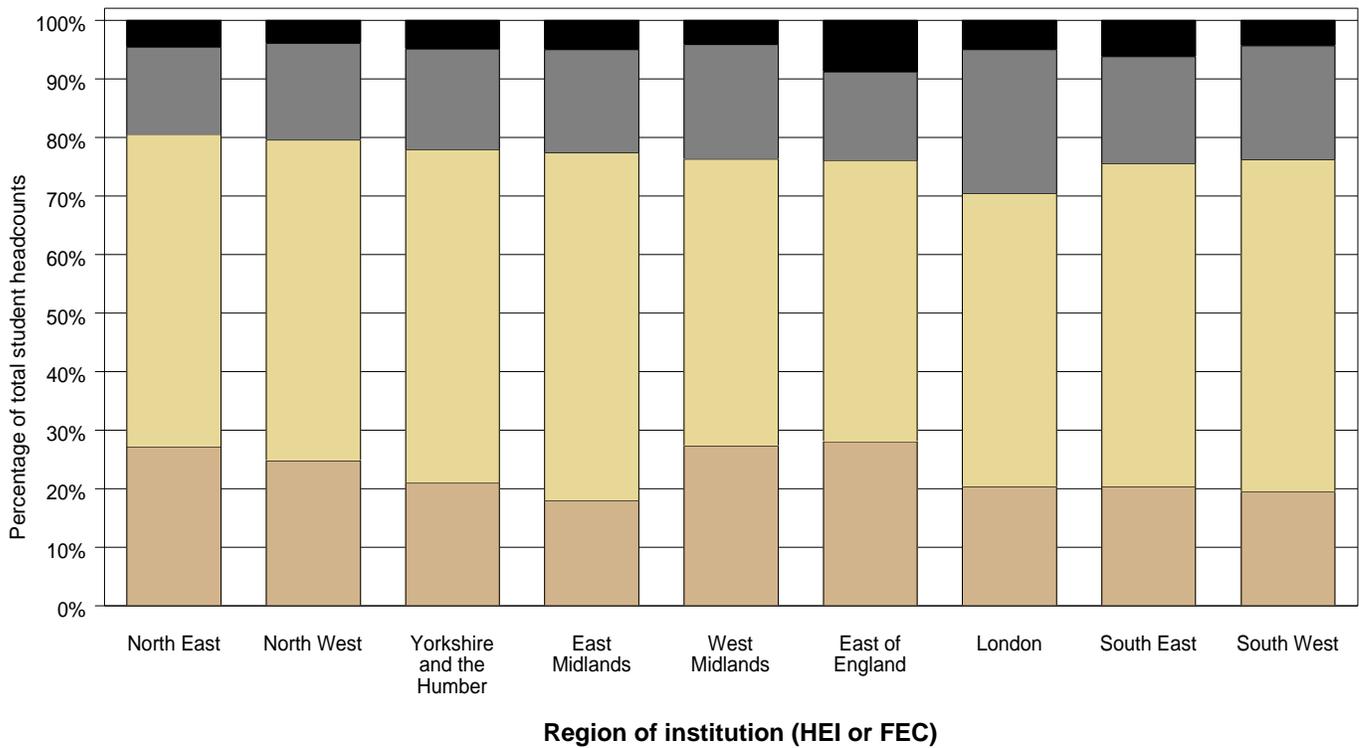
## Students by mode of study and region of institution (2005-06)



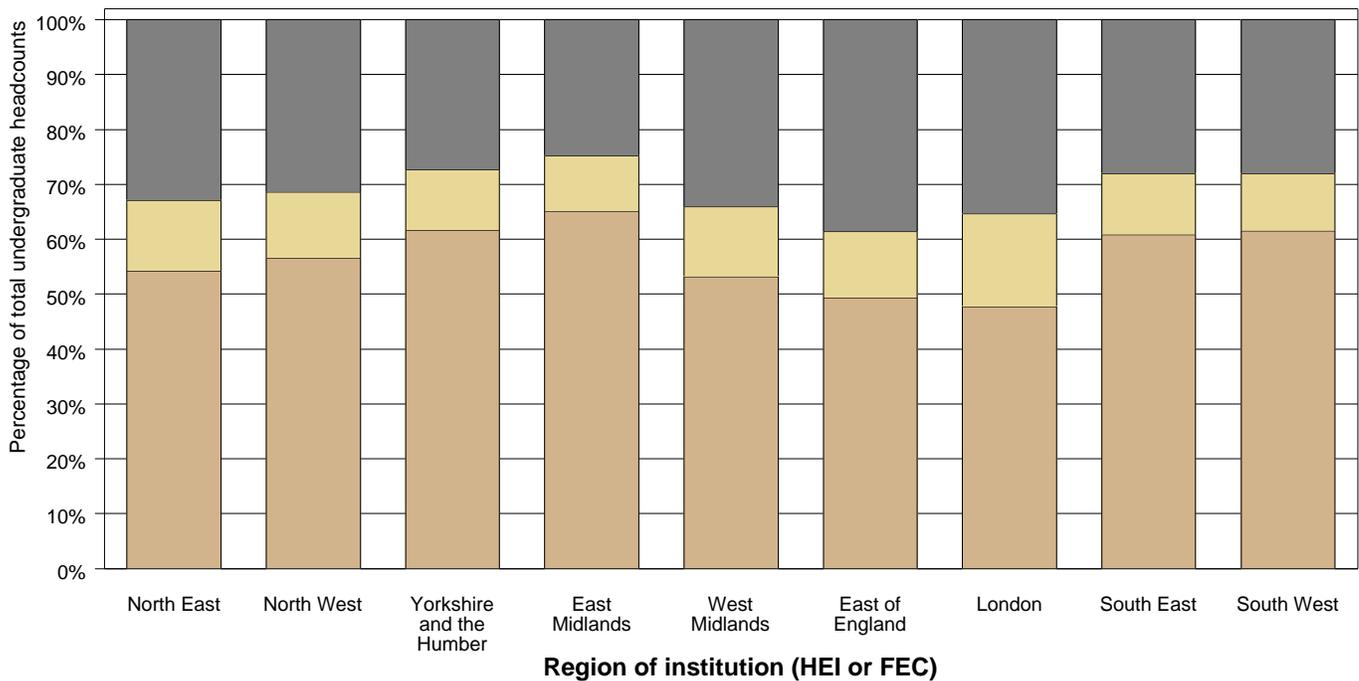
## Students by domicile and region of higher education institution (2005-06)



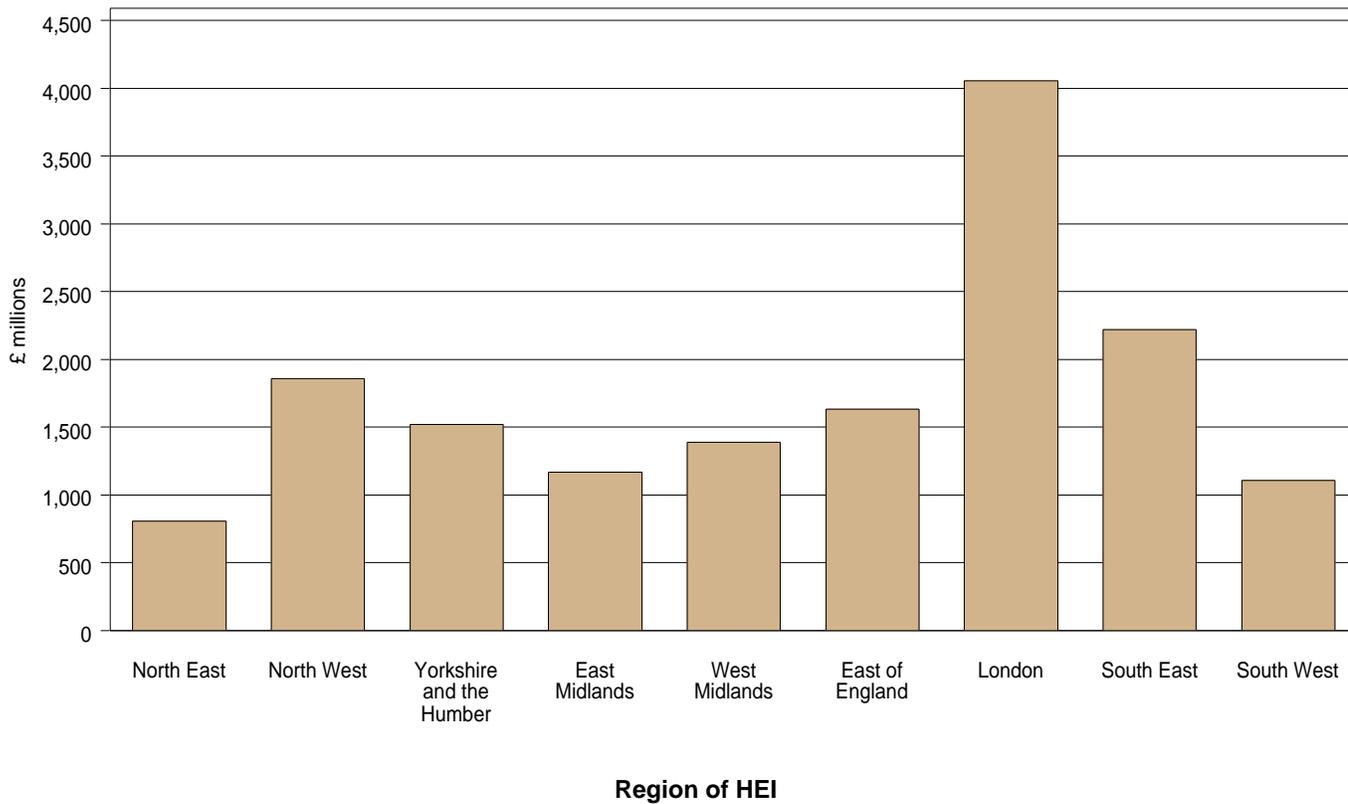
## Students by level of study and region of institution (2005-06)



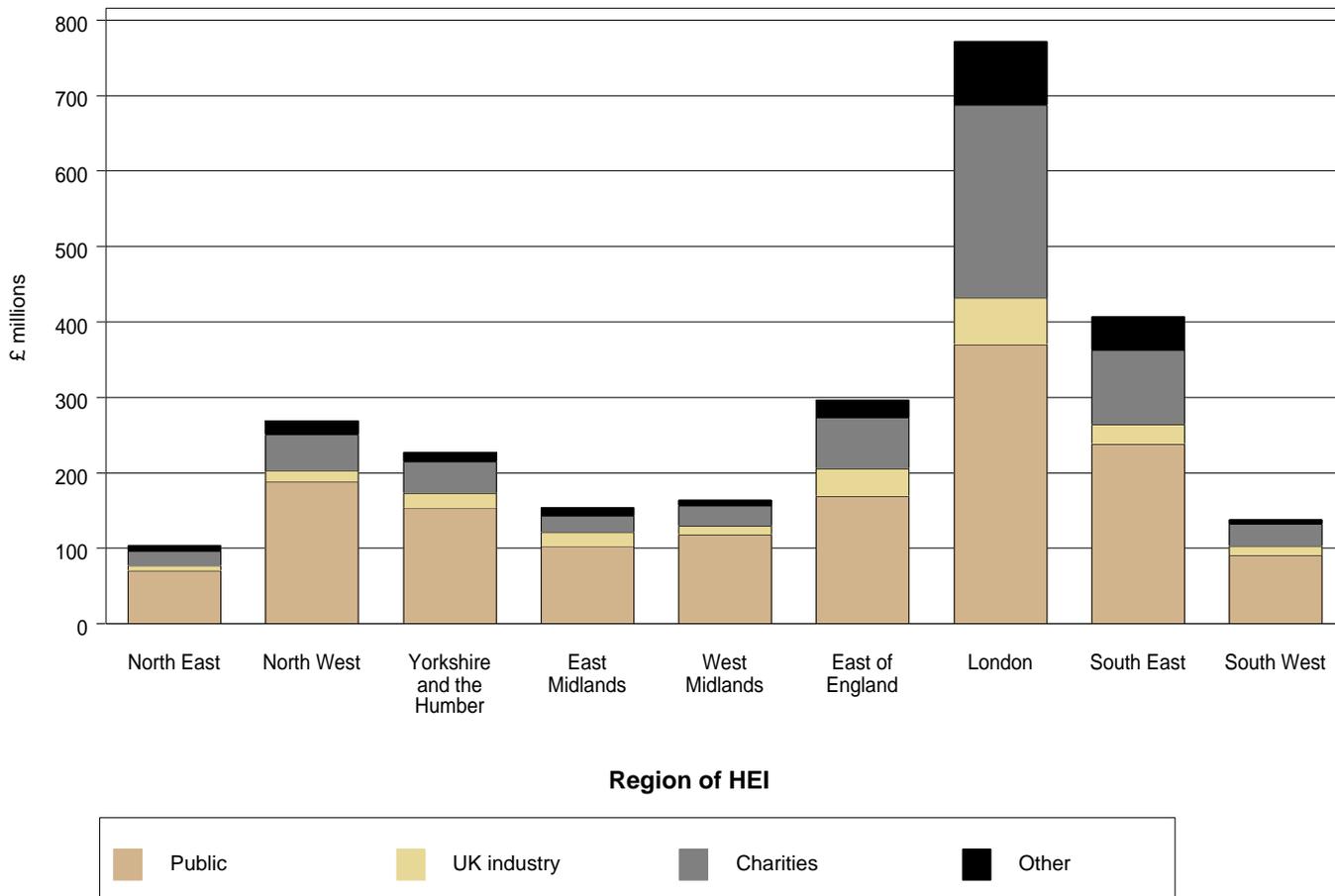
## Undergraduate students by age on entry (2005-06)



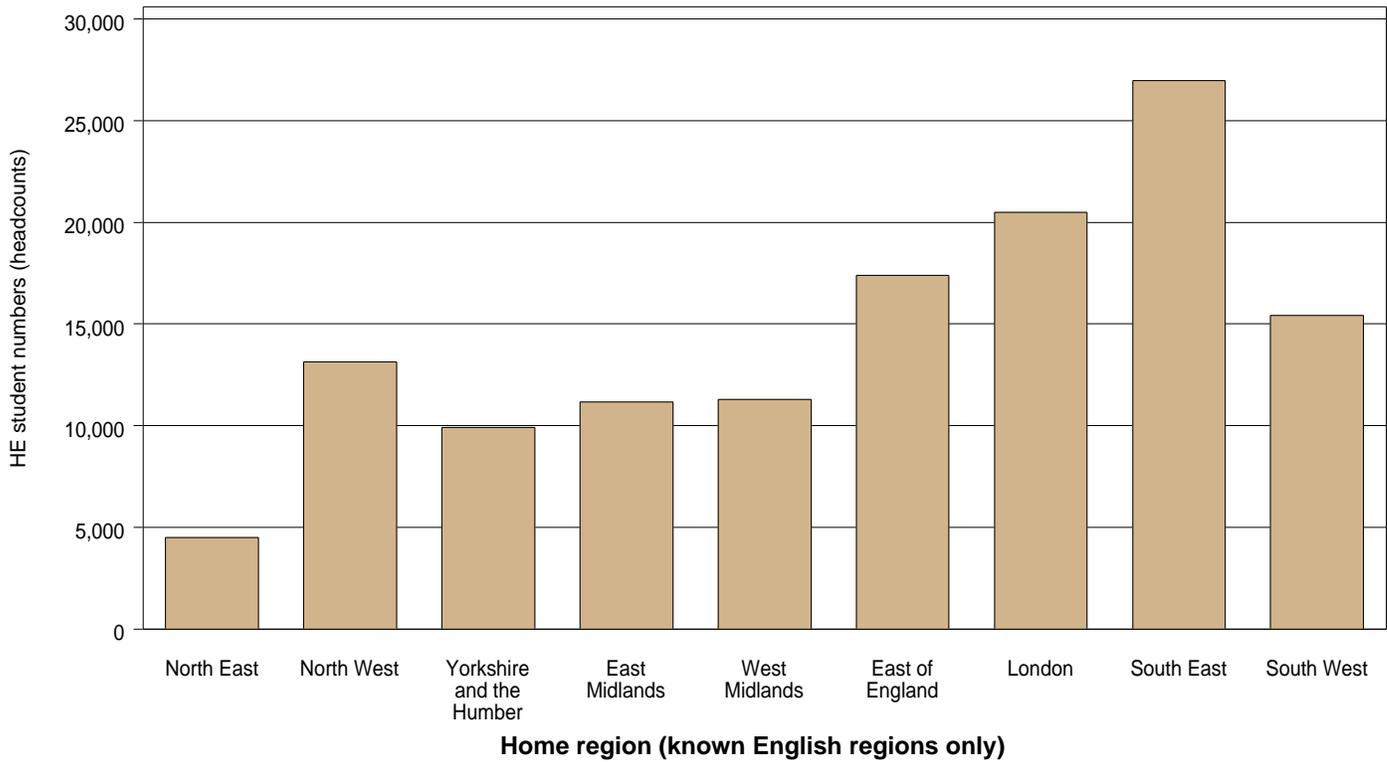
### Total income to HEIs by region (2005-06)



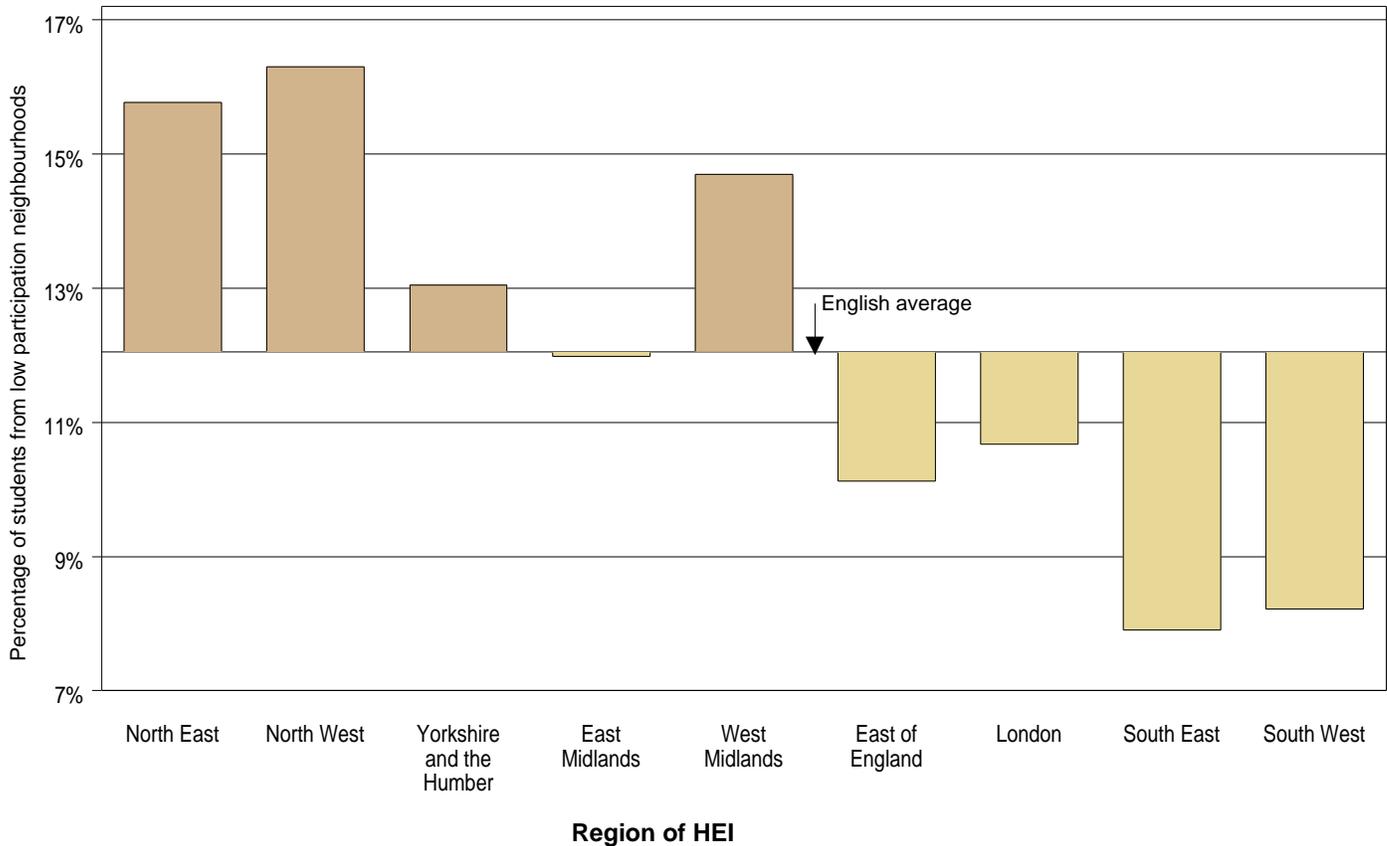
### Research grants and contracts, by source and region of HEI (2005-06)



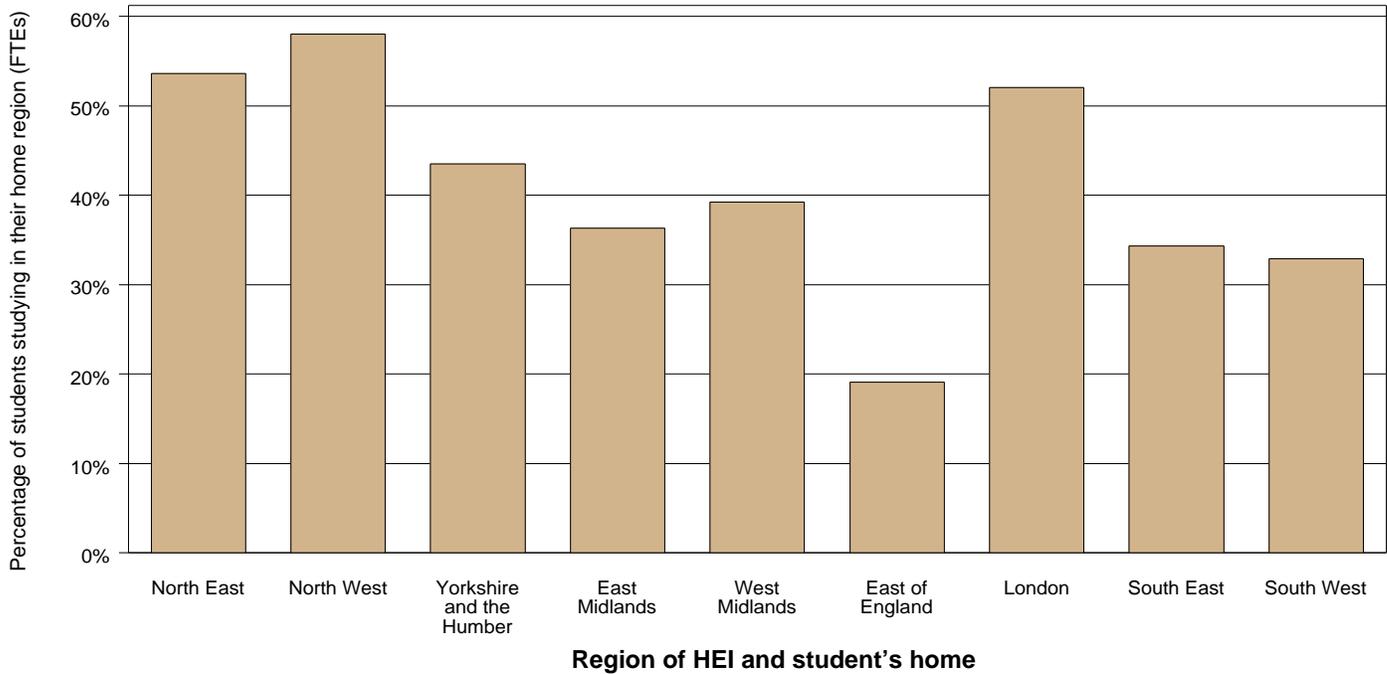
## Home region of Open University students (2005-06)



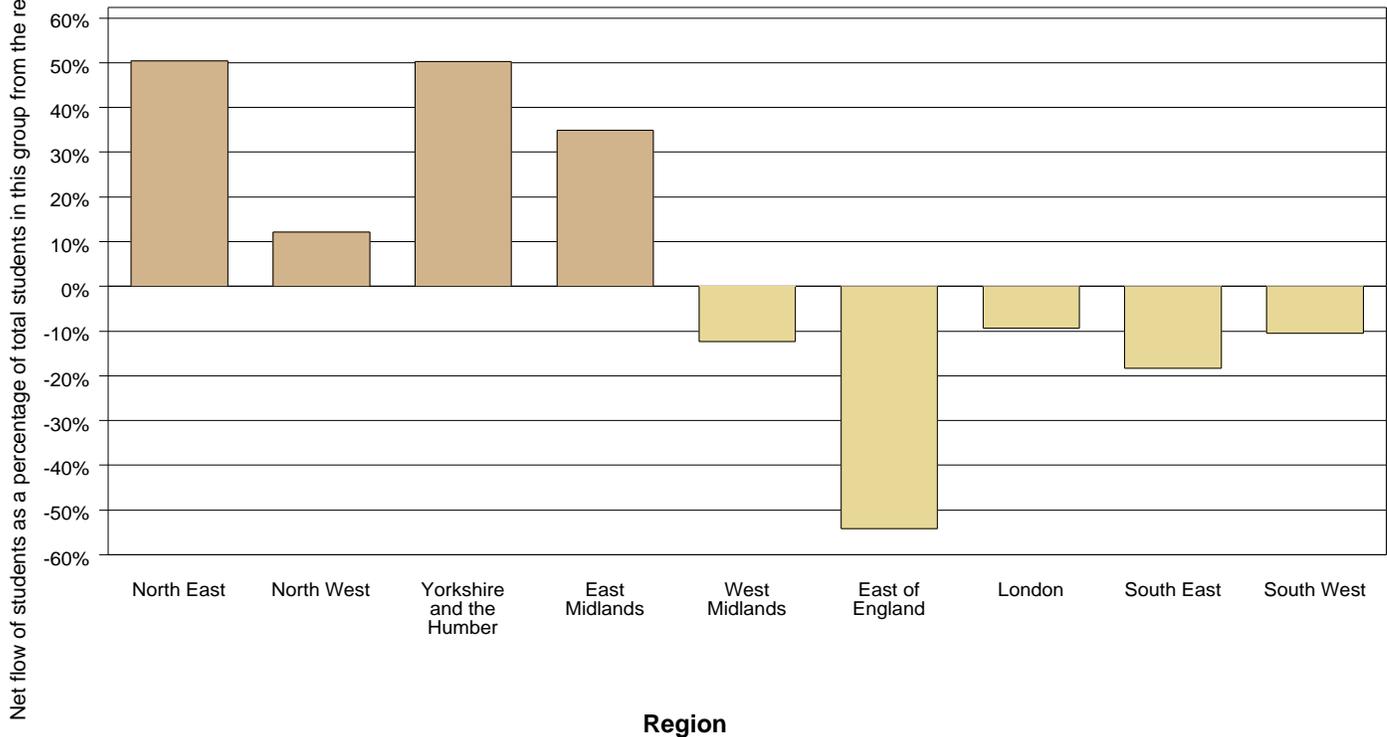
## Percentage of young full-time first degree entrants from low participation neighbourhoods (2004-05)



### Percentage of young full-time first degree students from each region who study in that region (2005-06)

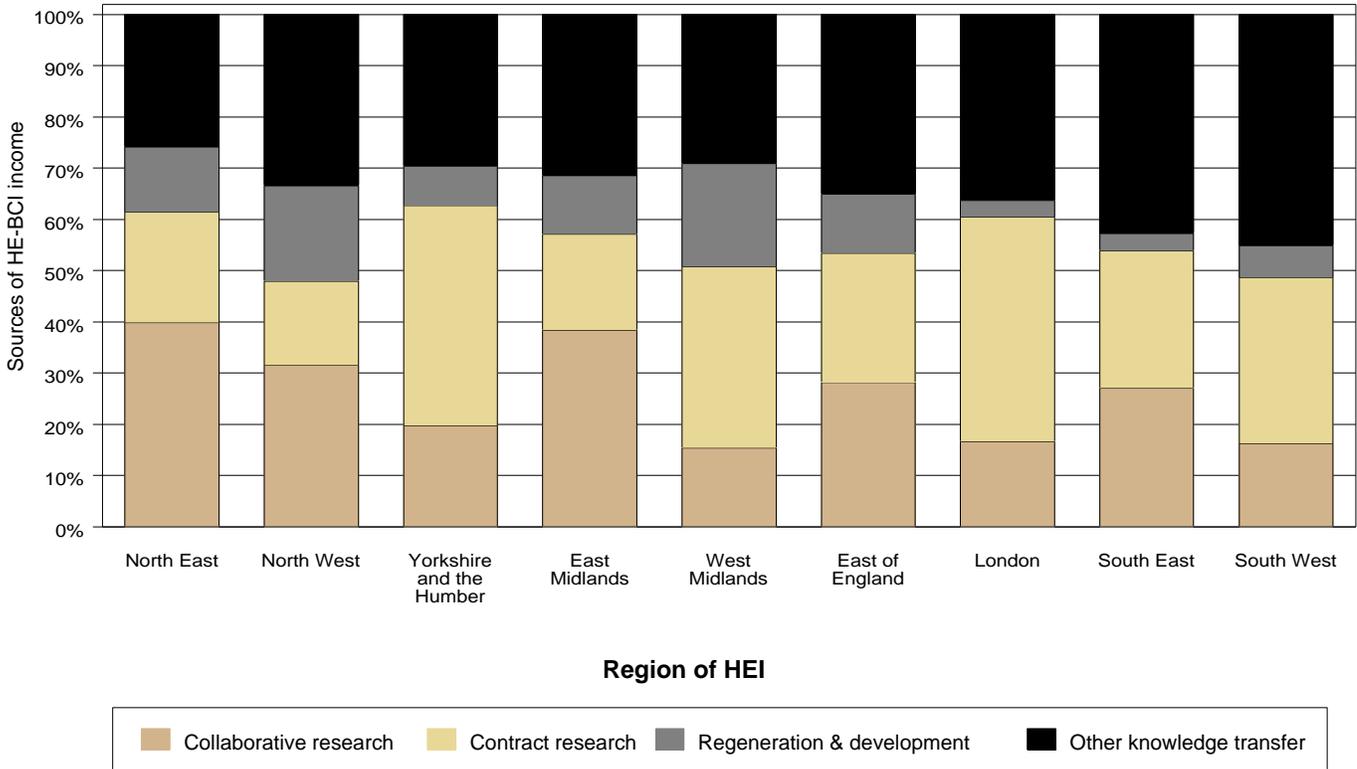


### Flow of young full-time first degree students into and out of regions: percentage of total students in this group from the region (2005-06)

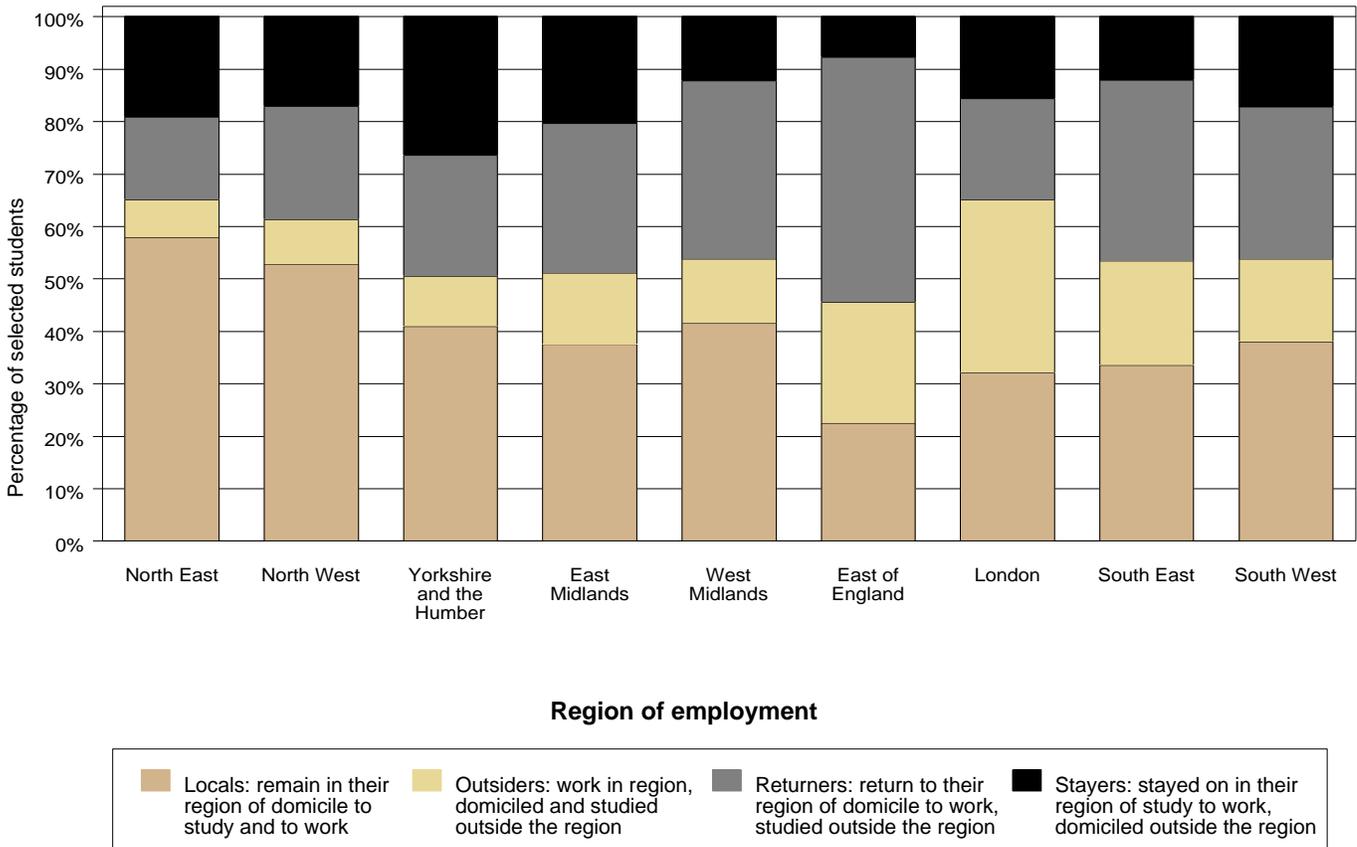


This graph plots the difference between the number of young students entering the region to study at an HEI from elsewhere in the UK, and those leaving the region to study at an HEI elsewhere in the UK. For example, the graph shows that the North East takes in more young students than it exports to other regions. For every 100 students from the North East at UK HEIs, there are roughly 150 students from the UK studying in the North East; a net gain of 50.

## Sources of income from HE-business and community interactions for each region (2005-06)

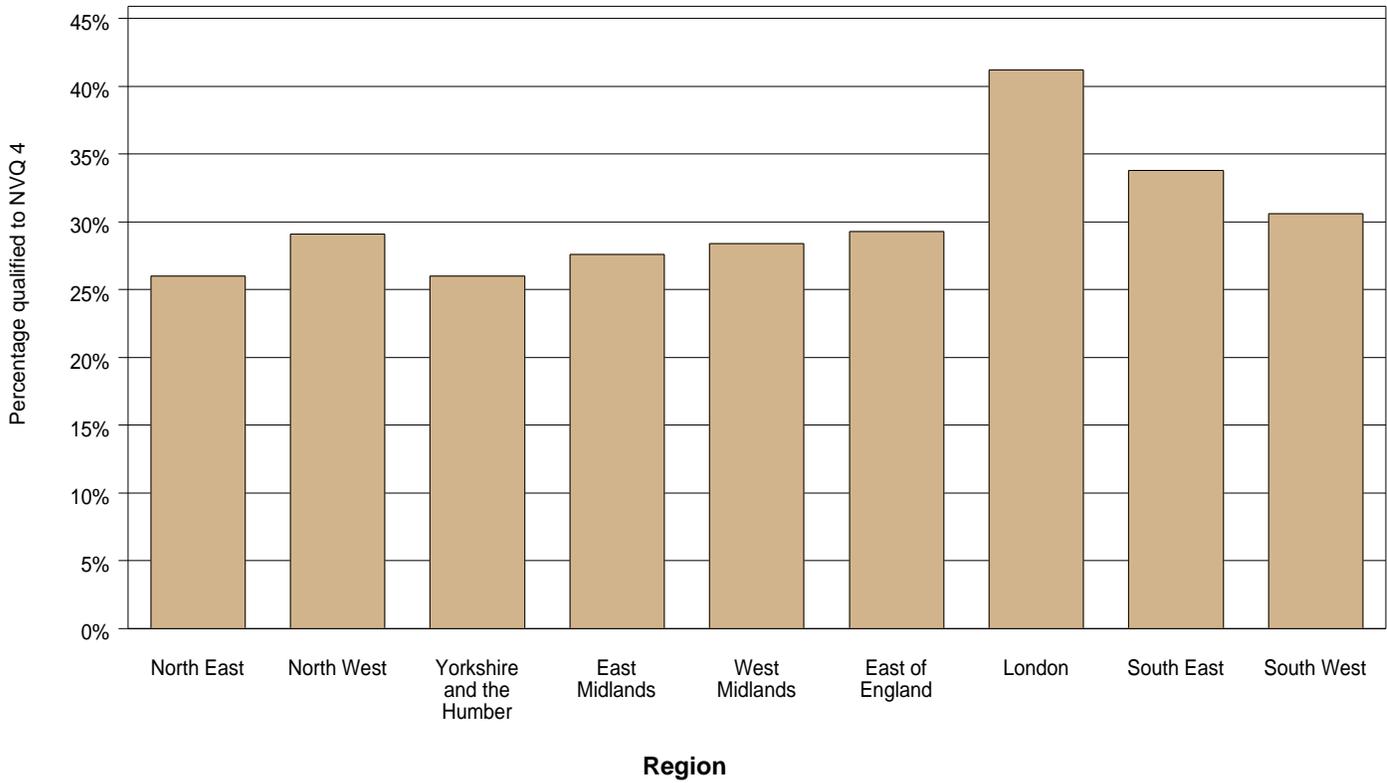


## Percentage of selected students\* in flow categories (2004-05)

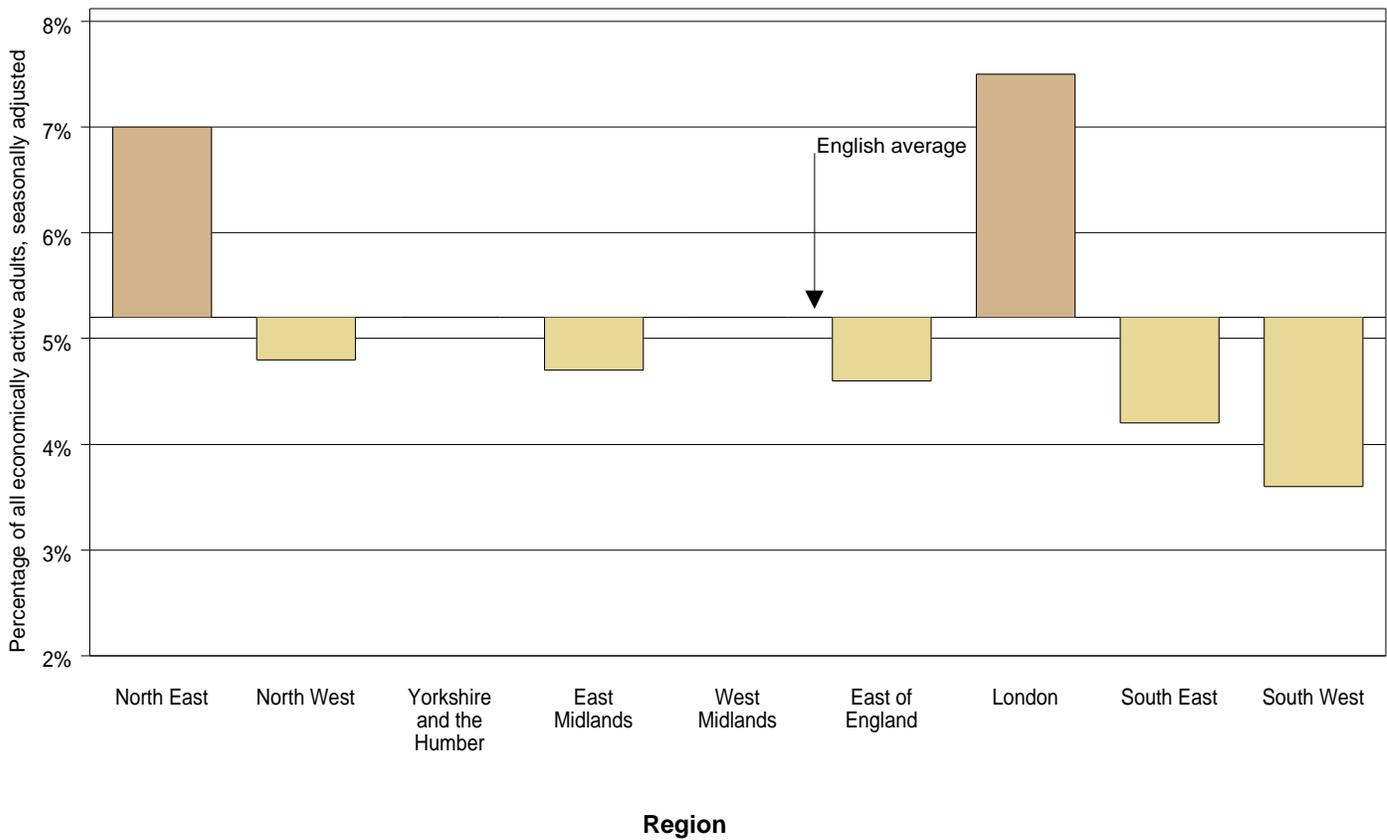


\*full-time, first degree students in employment

### Percentage of economically active adults qualified to at least NVQ Level 4 (autumn 2005)



### International Labour Organisation (ILO) unemployment rate (winter 2005\*)



\*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 297 per km<sup>2</sup>, but more than 61 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 3.5 per cent between 1981 and 2004. The largest percentage movement was in Middlesbrough, with an 8.4 per cent decrease in population.

## The economy

The government office of the North East describes the region as follows:

*'The North East has seen enormous change over the past 30 years. Between 1981 and 1997, the region lost over 110,000 jobs in primary and manufacturing industries. Although less than 16 per cent of the workforce is still employed in manufacturing, the sector remains an important element in the economy.*

*The regional economic base has diversified into new areas such as:*

- *microelectronics*
- *the offshore industry*
- *biotechnology*
- *automotives.*

*There has also been significant growth in the service sector, public administration, education and health. Retail is also an important sector accounting for 10 per cent of all businesses, whilst tourism is estimated to support over 55,000 jobs in the region.*

*Despite this diversification, the region is still dealing with the economic, social and structural consequences of its past dependence on traditional industries. This is reflected in its poor performance across a range of indicators. For example, over 30 per cent of Super Output Areas (SOAs) in the region fall within the 20 per cent most deprived in England under the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004. Twenty-two per cent fall within the most deprived 10 per cent.*

*Significant clusters of deprivation exist within Easington, Middlesbrough, Hartlepool and Sunderland. Seventeen of the 23 local authorities have 25 per cent or more SOAs within the 20 per cent most deprived in England.'*

For further information is available at: [www.gos.gov.uk/gone/ourregion/](http://www.gos.gov.uk/gone/ourregion/).

The economic output of the region is £34.2 billion, 3.4 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 spring 2005 the unemployment rate was high at 6.4 per cent compared with England's 4.6 per cent and in 2002-03 it was over 8 per cent in Hartlepool, Middlesbrough and Redcar and Cleveland. 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 UK 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 the UK as a whole.

The total income of higher education institutions in the region is £805 million per year.

## Qualification levels

In spring 2005, 12.4 per cent of the North East working age population's highest qualification was degree level or above, this was the lowest of all the English regions and compares with 17.9 per cent for England. 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 16 further education colleges (FECs) offering a range of higher education (HE) courses. In 2005-06 these institutions attracted 111,925 full-time and part-time HE students (84,250 full-time equivalents), 6,235 of whom were registered at FECs. The higher education institutions (HEIs) range in size from the University of Northumbria at Newcastle with 27,285 students, to the University of Durham with 17,320 students.

The largest concentration of higher education is in the Tyne and Wear area where there are three universities and five FECs 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 (NEHSN) which draws together the 29 higher education providers into a single region-wide Lifelong Learning Network. The network is now into its second year of operation and has established a number of model progression agreements; distributed 150 FTE additional student numbers and created working groups to improve information, advice and guidance for higher level skills in the region. The Network works closely with employers through the Sector Skills Councils, professional bodies and employer representative bodies.

The North East is one of three regions invited to develop a Higher Levels Skills Pathfinder project that extends Train to Gain to higher education and promotes the role of HE in meeting higher level skills needs more broadly. The pathfinder has four strategic aims:

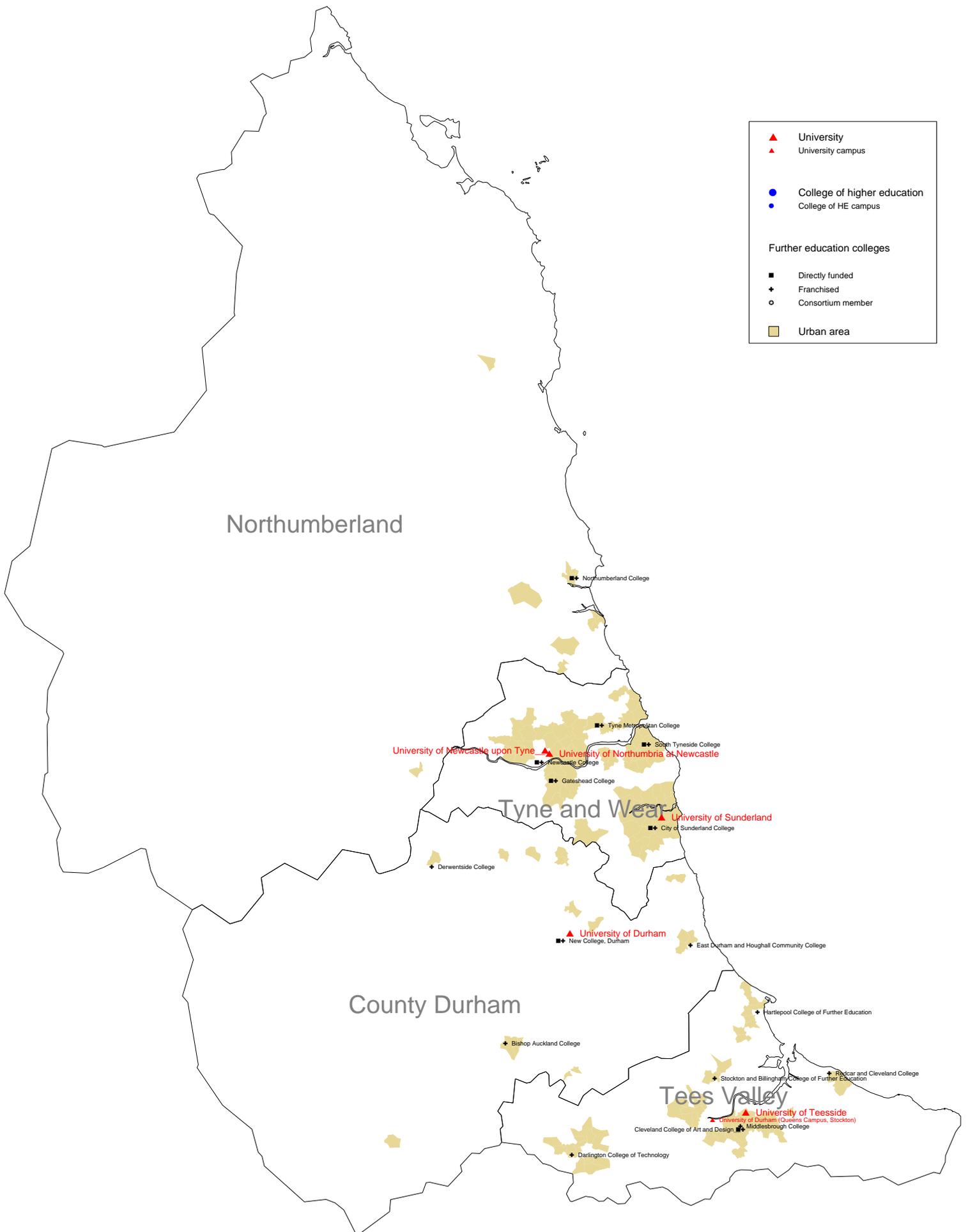
- to provide effective advocacy for the HE sector in supporting the development of higher level skills for the North East region
- to stimulate demand for higher level skills development from an increased number of more diverse businesses in the North East.
- to enable the development of innovative and demand-led provision by building capacity in the HE system in the North East
- to build and sustain regional partnerships within and outside of the HE system to ensure that the capacity exists to meet the higher level skills needs of businesses in the North East.

Together the NEHSN and Higher Level Skills Pathfinder, linking with Business Link and Train to Gain brokers, will create a coherent infrastructure for employers and employees to access higher education suitable for their needs and then nurture lifelong learning through progression and advice. We hope this will go some way to address the shortfall in workforce skills levels created by the relatively low levels of attainment as outlined above.

Other HEFCE funded developments include working with the University of Teesside to develop HE centres at a number of its partner colleges. The purpose of the centres is to enhance the student experience and

encourage progression and retention in the Tees Valley sub-region. HEFCE provided capital through the Strategic Development Fund (SDF) to co-fund buildings at Darlington College, Middlesbrough College and Hartlepool College.

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.



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 2005-06 student record

# HEFCE funding and related student numbers at North East institutions

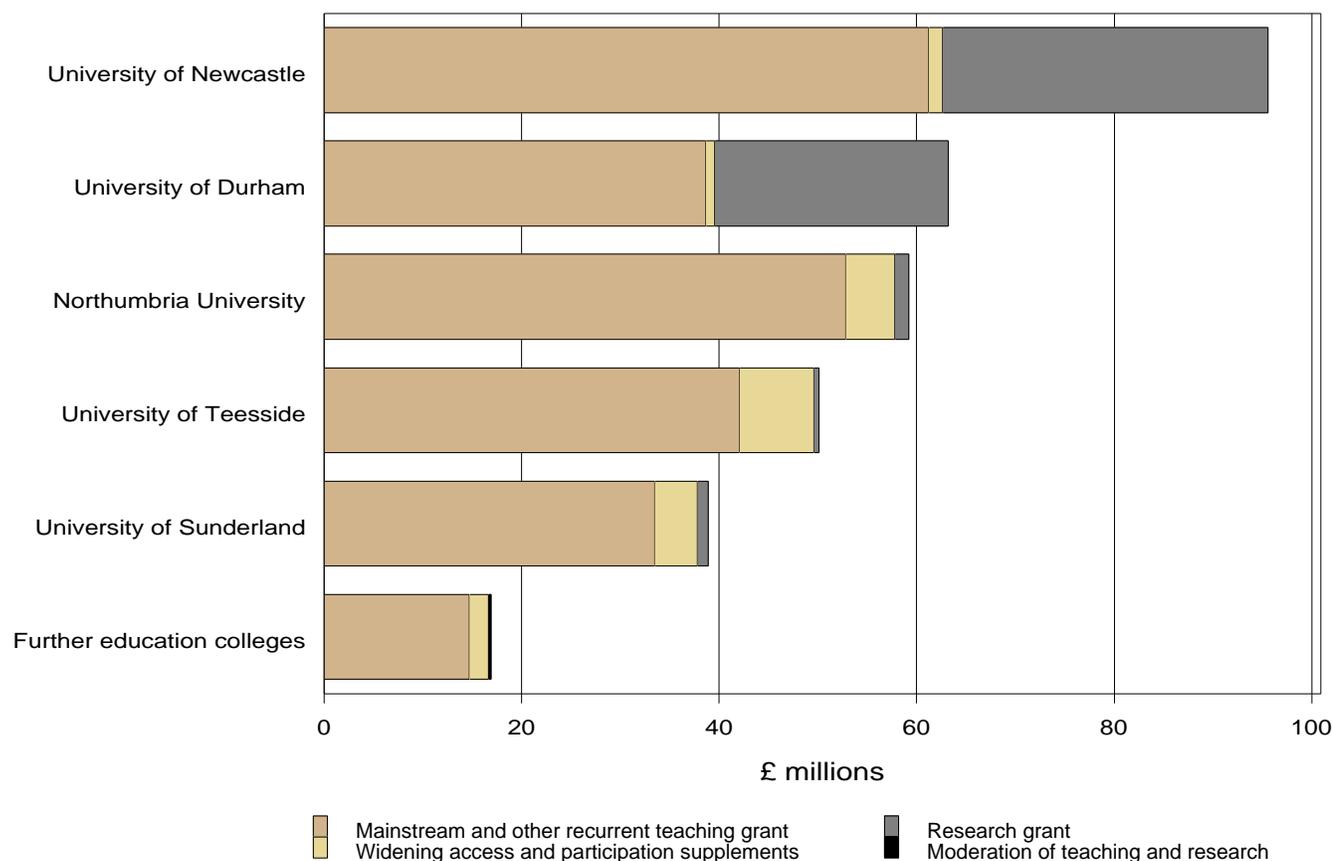
## Number of students completing the year

	2005-06	2006-07	2006-07	2006-07
	All students	All students	Home and EC fundable	Other funding status
Universities	91,754	92,374	70,389	21,985
Other HE institutions	0	0	0	0
Further education colleges	5,288	5,575	4,957	618
<b>Total</b>	<b>97,042</b>	<b>97,949</b>	<b>75,346</b>	<b>22,603</b>

## FTEs of students completing the year

	2005-06	2006-07	2006-07	2006-07
	All students	All students	Home and EC fundable	Other funding status
Universities	74,723	75,102	57,034	18,067
Other HE institutions	0	0	0	0
Further education colleges	4,349	4,659	4,081	578
<b>Total</b>	<b>79,072</b>	<b>79,761</b>	<b>61,116</b>	<b>18,646</b>

## HEFCE recurrent grants for 2007-08



## HEFCE-recognised funding consortia 2006-07.

There are no consortia members in this region

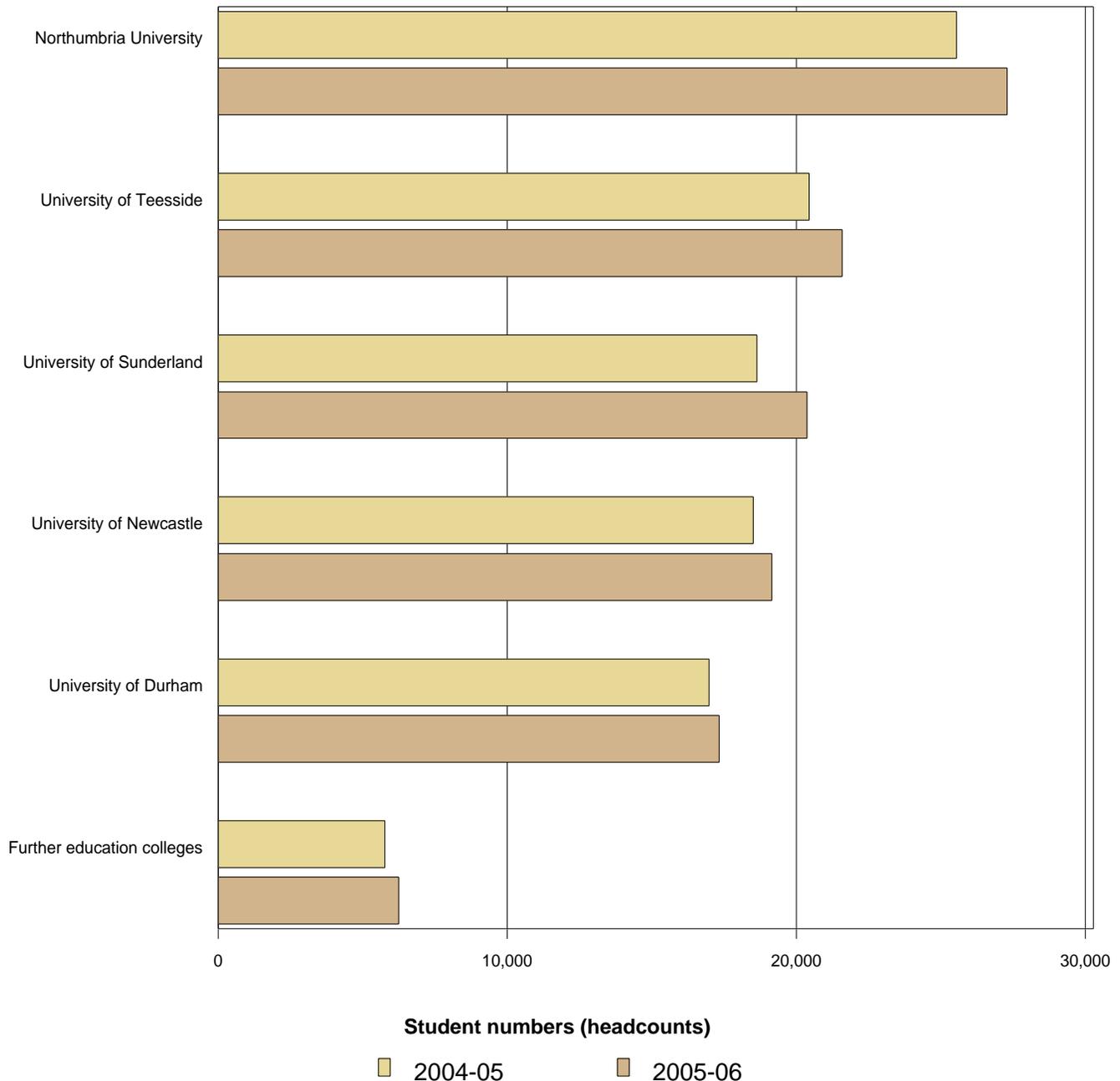
# HE students registered at North East institutions

## 2004-05 and 2005-06

Student numbers are based on HESA and ILR data

<b>Headcounts: 2004-05</b>		<b>2005-06</b>	<b>FTEs: 2004-05</b>		<b>2005-06</b>
In HE institutions:	100,084	105,690	In HE institutions:	74,723	79,083
In FE colleges:	5,762	6,237	In FE colleges:	4,463	5,170
<b>Total:</b>	<b>105,846</b>	<b>111,927</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>79,186</b>	<b>84,252</b>

### Higher education student numbers by institution 2004-05 and 2005-06



# Learning in the North East

## 2005-06

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

Type	Headcounts	FTEs
HEI	98,877	75,056
Franchised	3,591	2,290
FEC	6,343	5,053

### Open University students domiciled in the North East

Headcounts	FTEs
4,506	1,683

### 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)

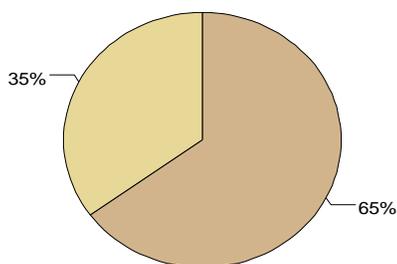


\* Institutions with fewer than 20 FTEs have been excluded.

# HE students registered at HEIs 2005-06: characteristics

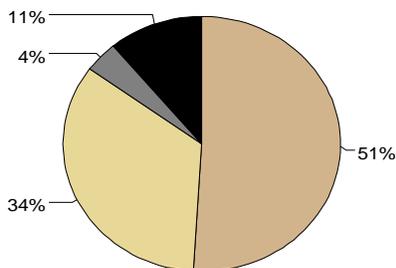
## Headcounts

Students by mode



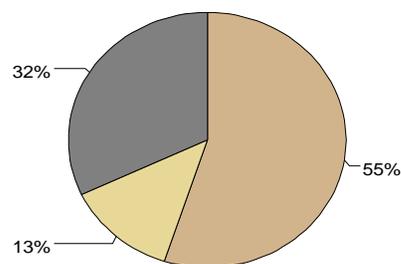
■ Full-time & sandwich  
■ Part-time

Students by domicile



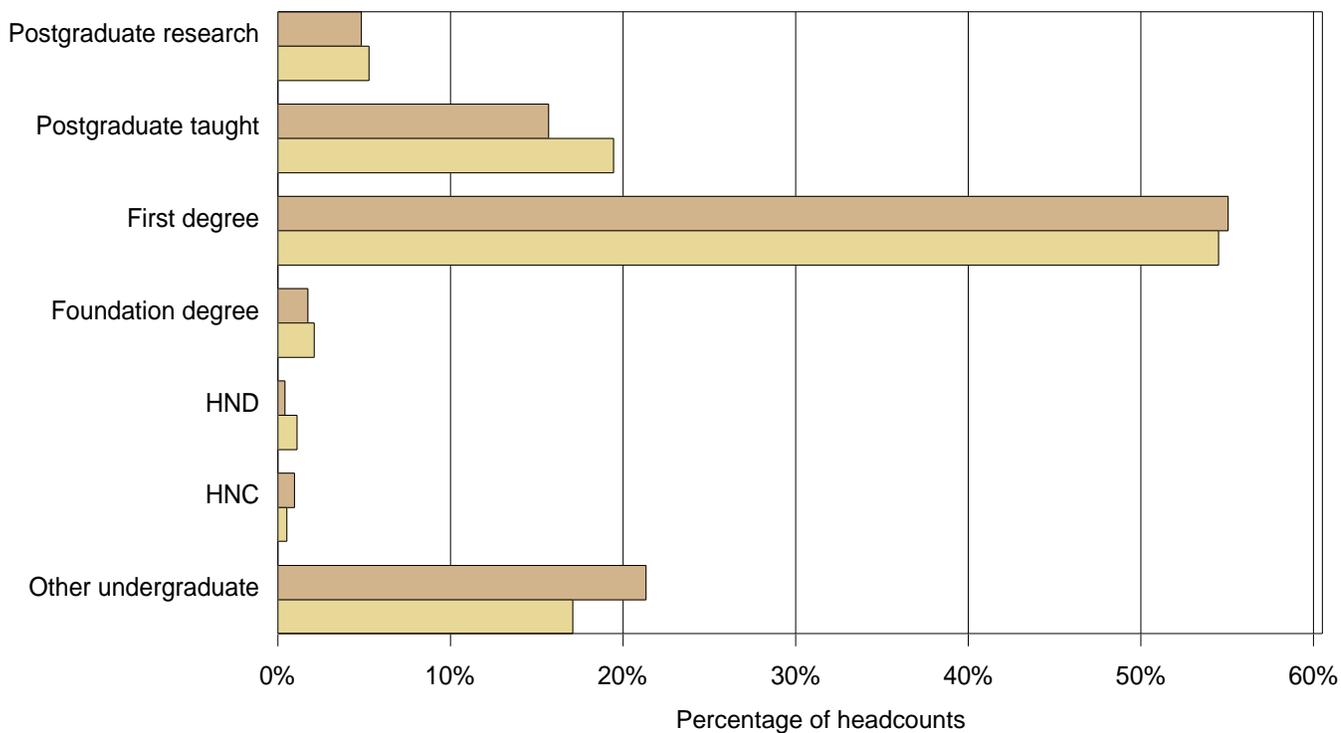
■ From the region  
■ Other UK  
■ Other EU  
■ Rest of the world

Undergraduates by age on entry



■ Young  
■ 21-24 years old  
■ Mature

## Students by level



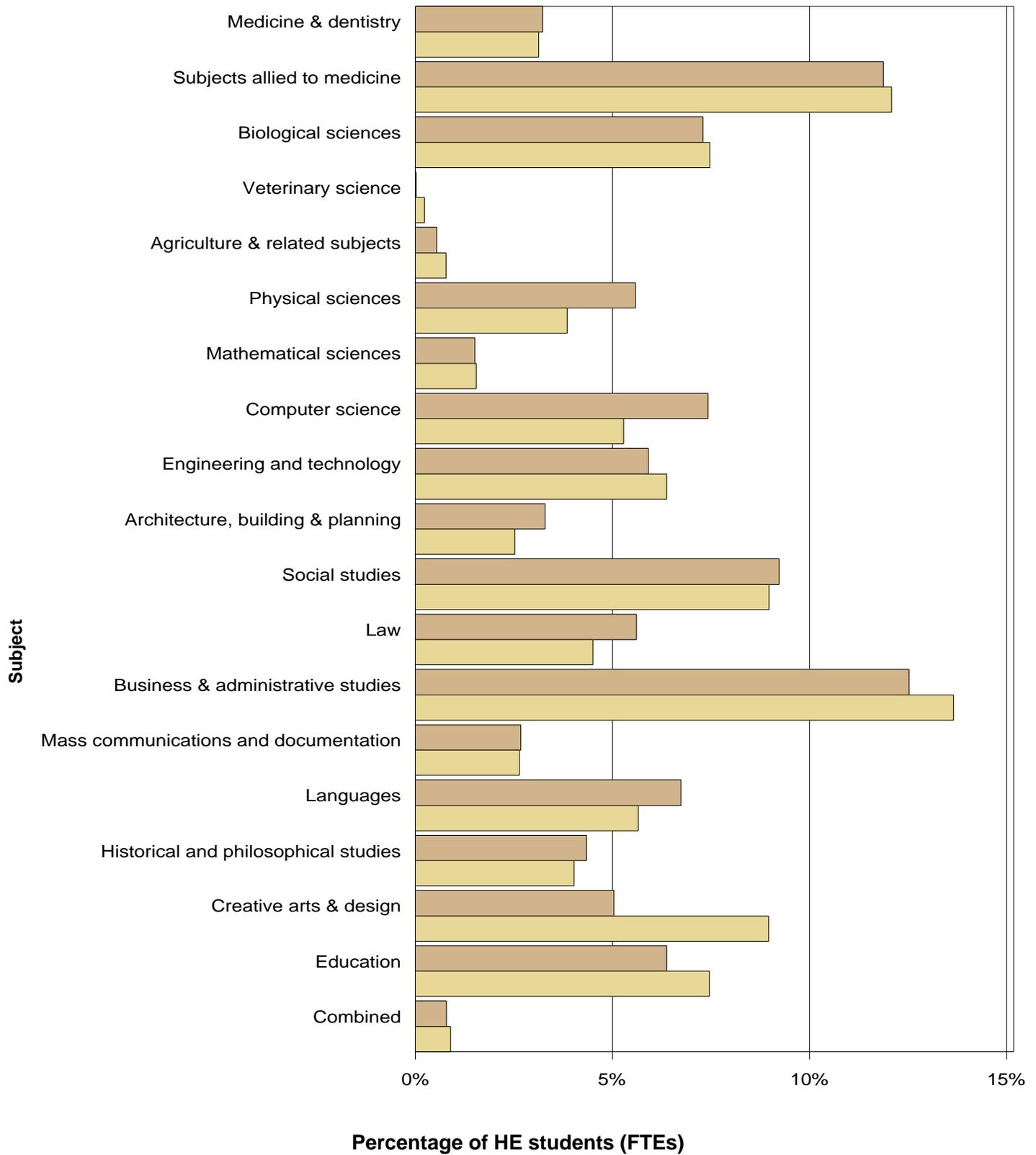
■ North East    ■ England

## FTEs

Rest of the world (% of FTEs):	11.3	Part-time (% of FTEs):	17.0
Young (% of UG FTEs):	68.1	PG (% of FTEs):	17.4
Mature (% of UG FTEs):	19.8	Male (% of FTEs):	46.4
Franchised (% of FTEs):	3.5		

# HE students registered at HEIs: subject

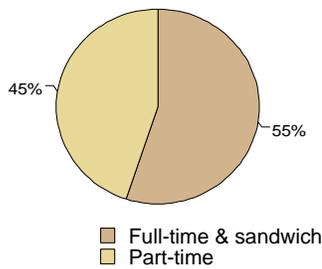
2005-06 (Open University excluded)



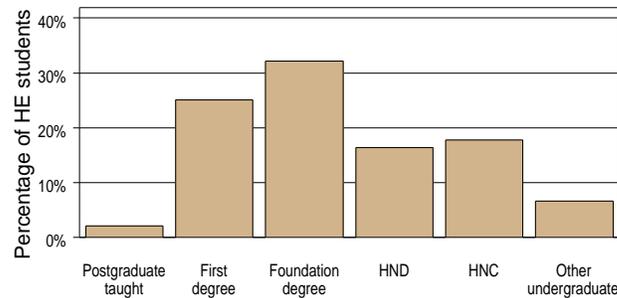
# HE students at FE colleges

## Characteristics of students registered at FECs 2005-06

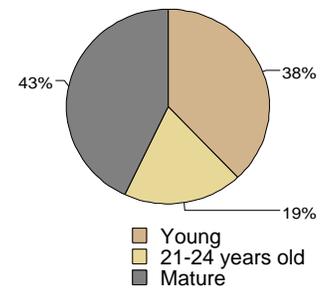
Headcounts by mode



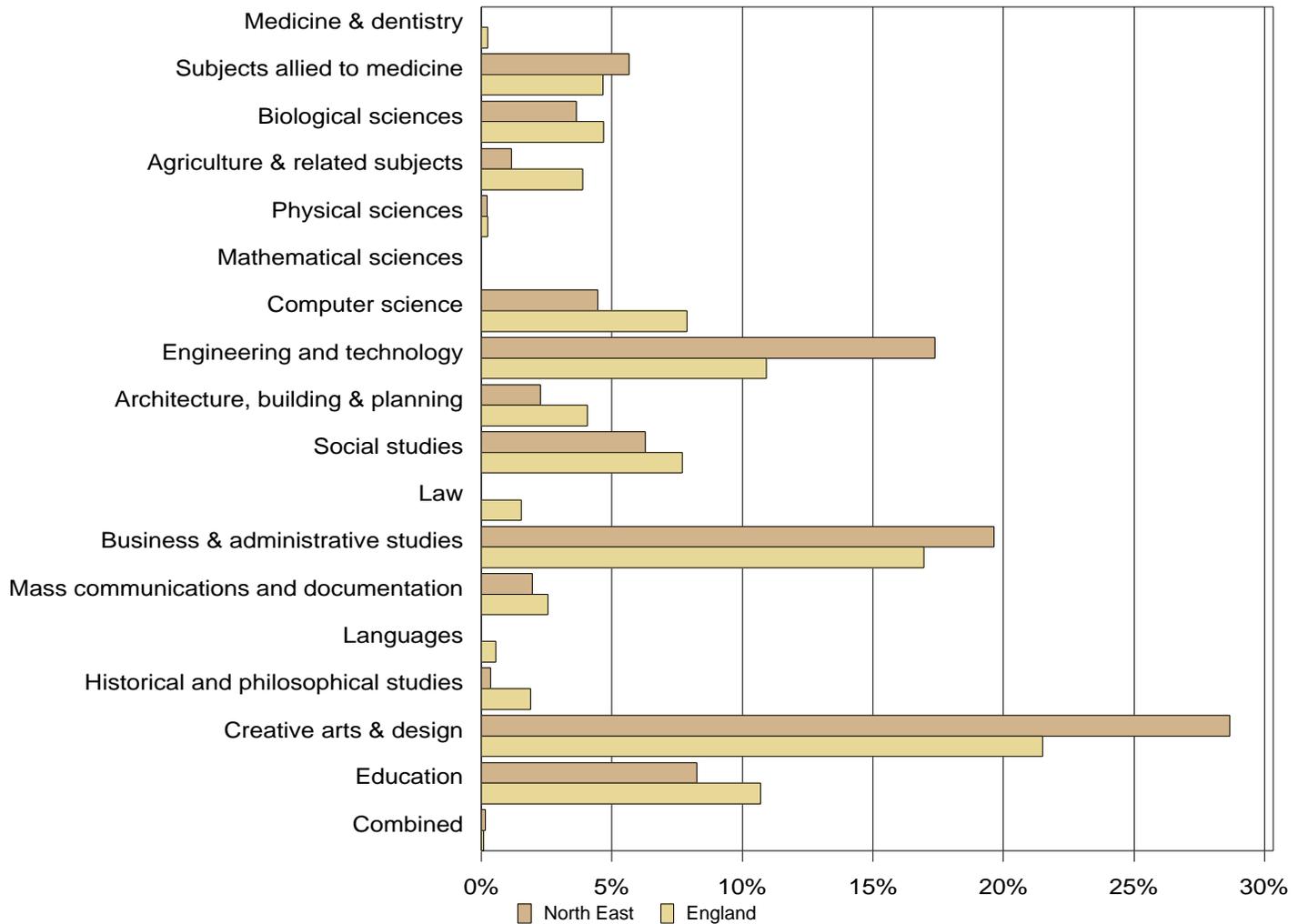
Headcounts by qualification aim



Headcounts by age on entry



### Subject breakdown



Percentage of total FTE student population 2005-06

### Major FEC providers of HE 2005-06

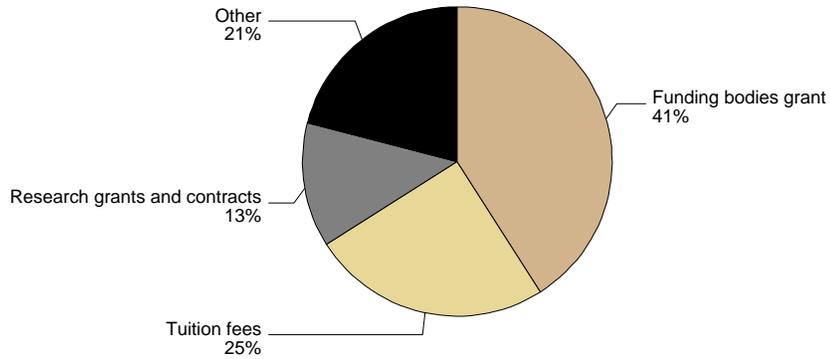
College name	FEC registered FTEs	HEI registered FTEs	Total FTEs
Newcastle College	2,144	65	2,208
New College, Durham	1,299	98	1,397
South Tyneside College	645	98	742
City of Sunderland College	195	369	563
Cleveland College of Art and Design	383	118	501
Middlesbrough College	0	382	382
Tyne Metropolitan College	236	124	359
Gateshead College	233	98	331
Darlington College of Technology	0	326	326
Stockton and Billingham College of FE	6	183	189

Students registered at an HEI, and taught by an FEC in the region (2005-06): Headcounts: 3,996 FTEs: 2,484

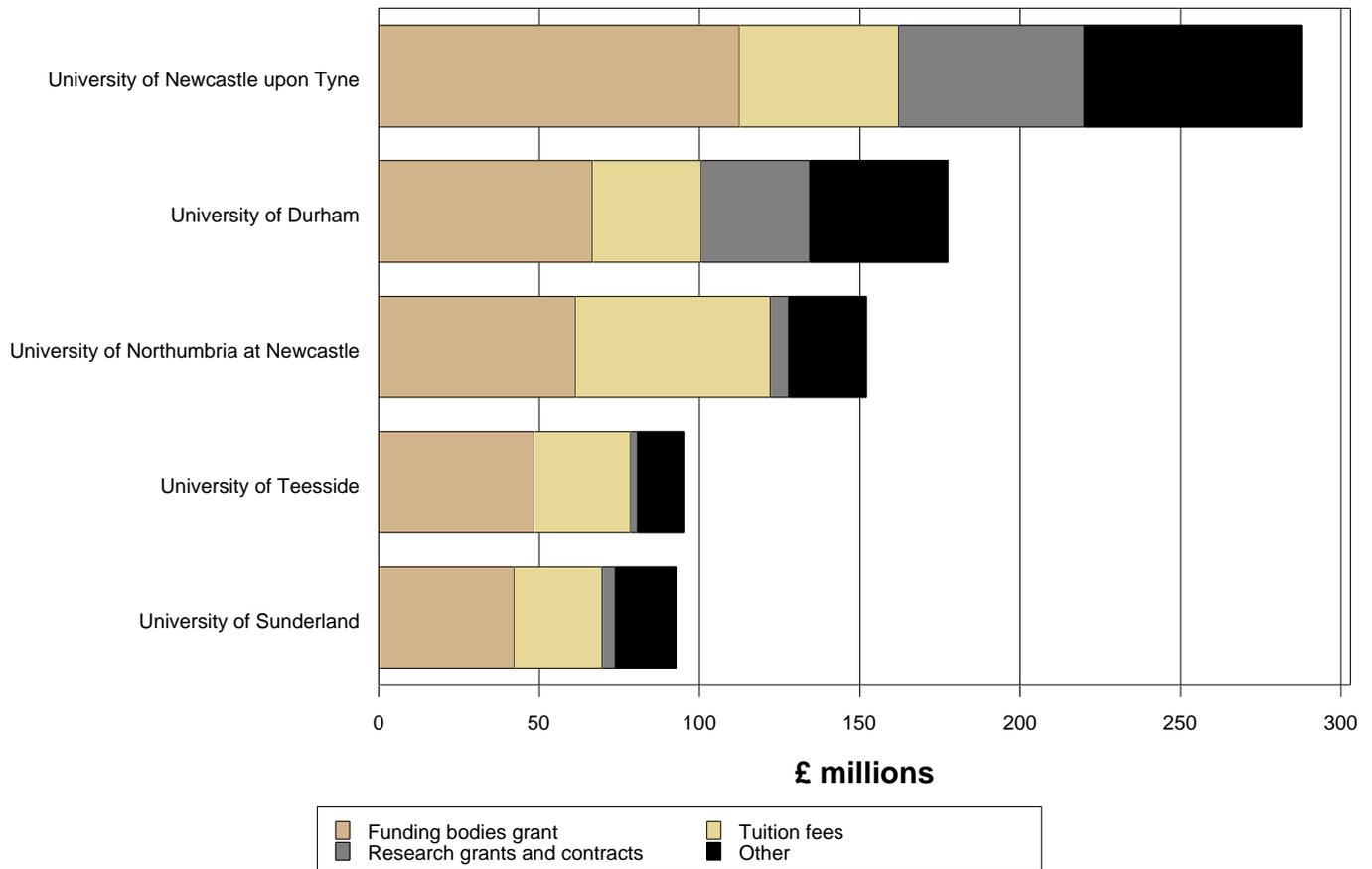
# Income to HE institutions 2005-06

Total income to all HEIs: £805 million

### Income to all HEIs by source



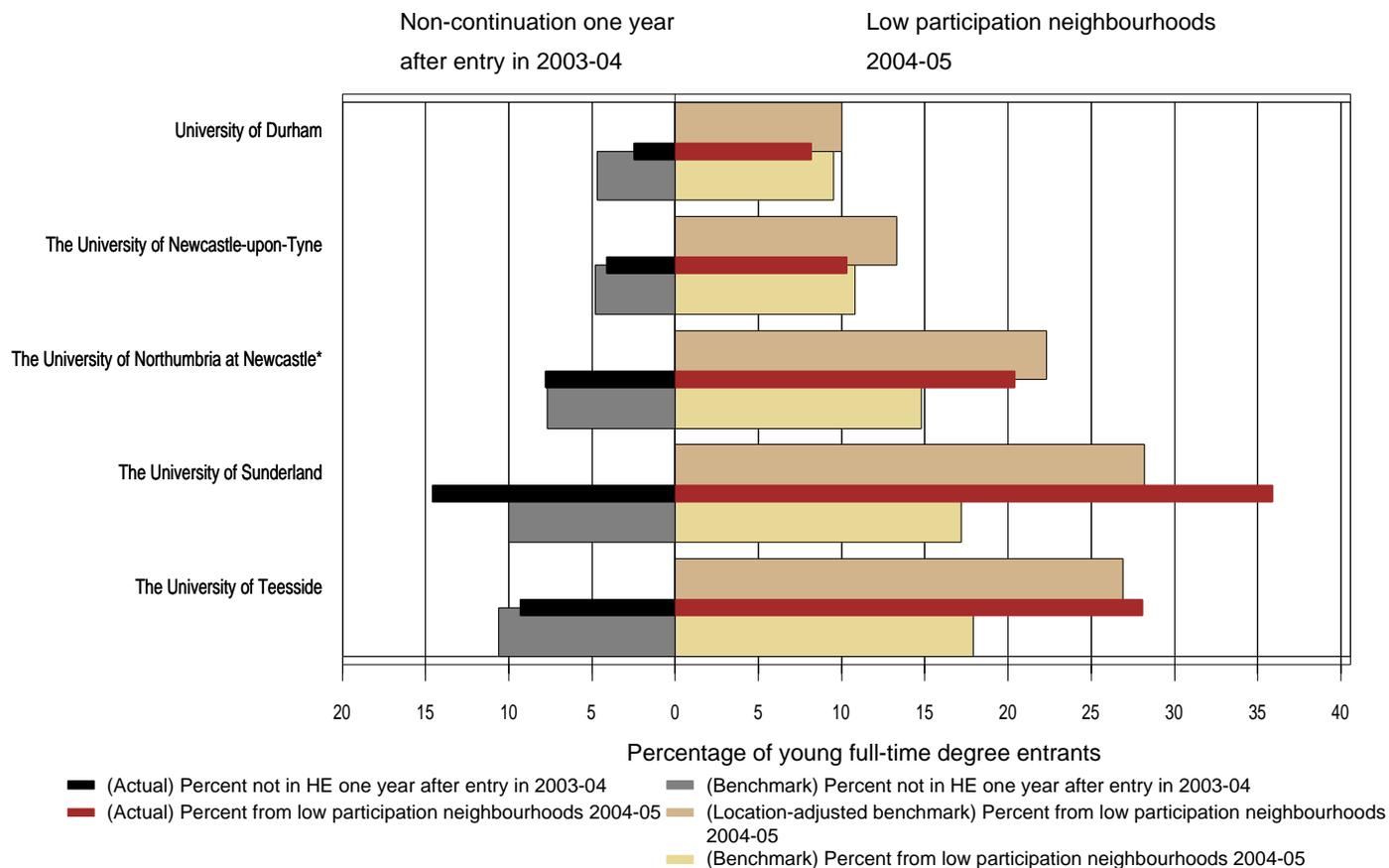
### Income to individual HEIs by source



# 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

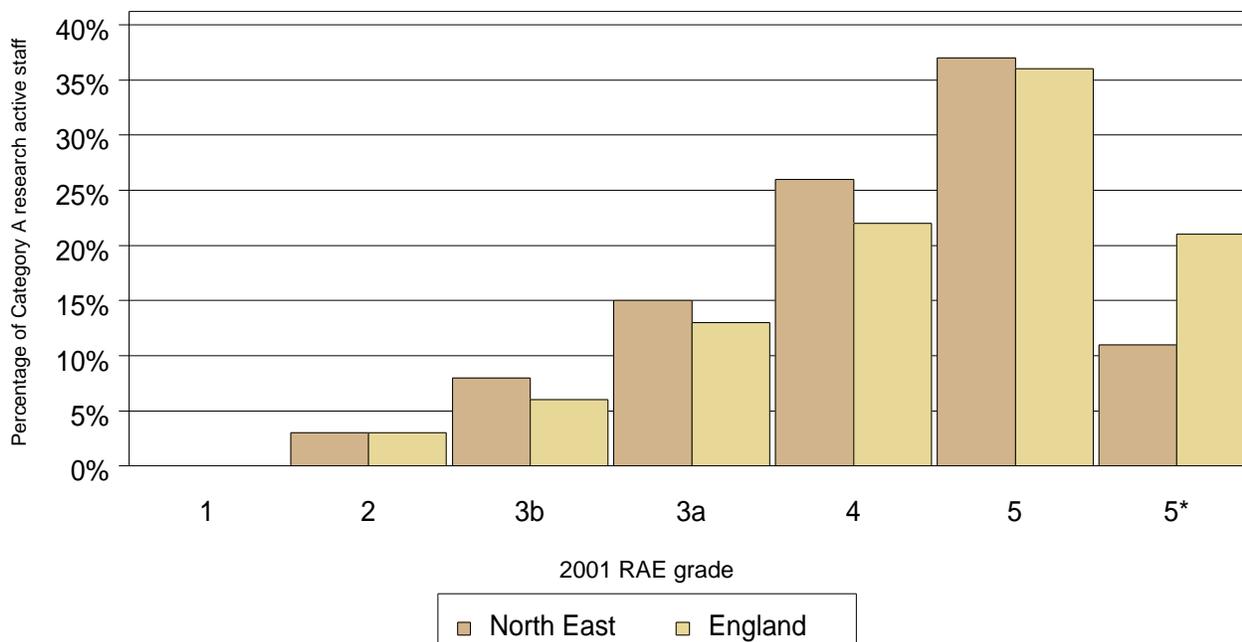


These data are taken from 'Performance indicators in higher education in the UK' (HESA). Institution names used in that publication have been kept.

\* In September 2004, the ownership of Carlisle campus of The University of Northumbria at Newcastle was transferred to The University of Central Lancashire.

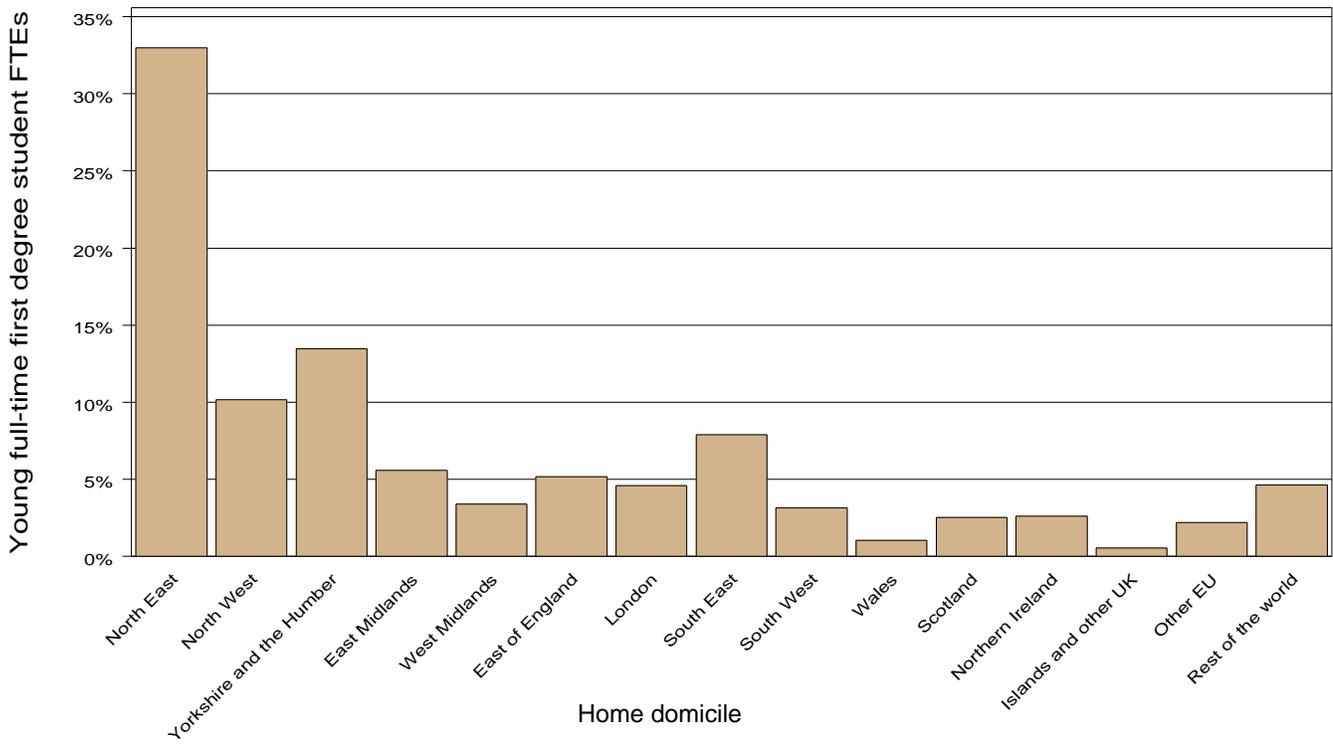
## Research Assessment Exercise performance

### Research active academic staff by RAE grade

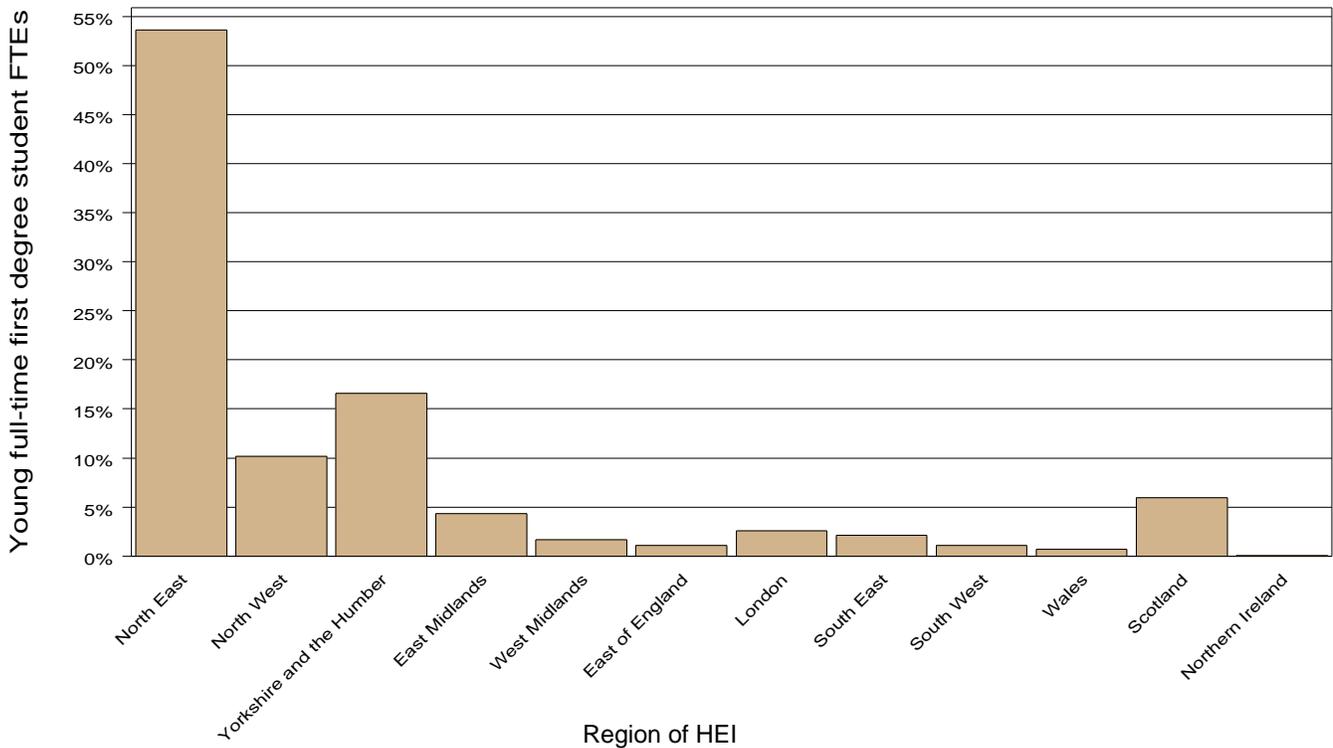


# Flows of young full-time first degree students between regions

Where do young students at North East HEIs in 2005-06 come from?



Where do young students from the North East study, 2005-06?

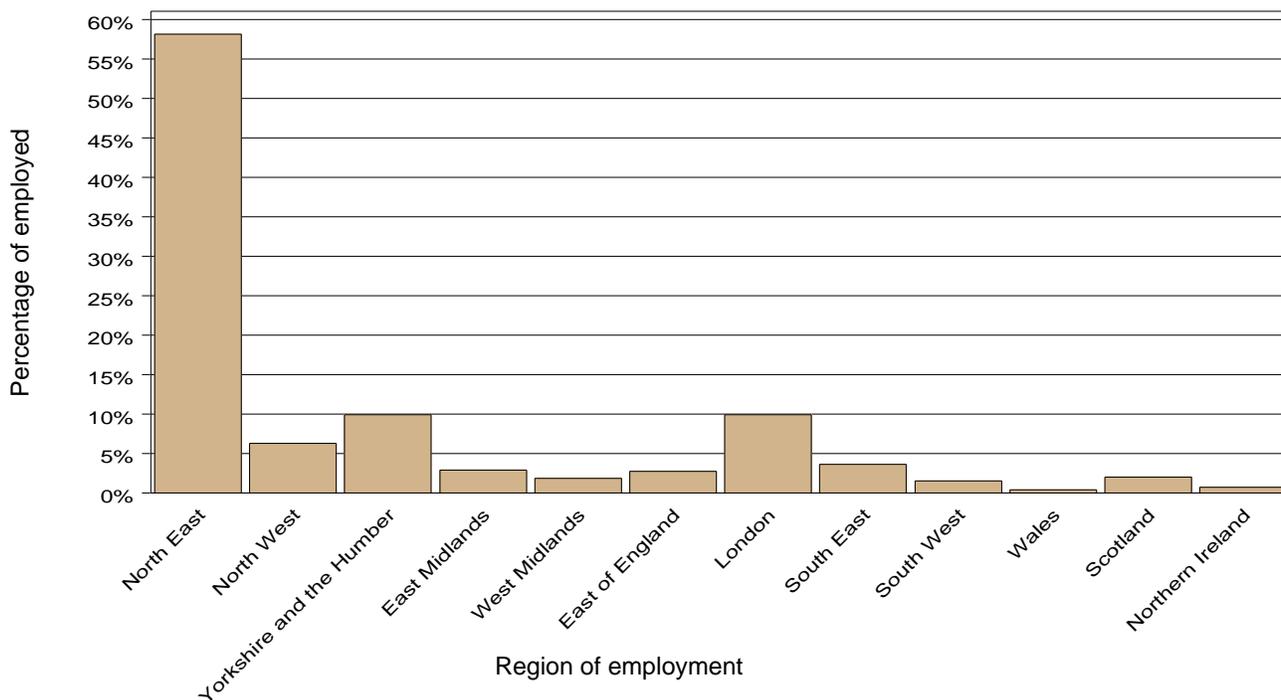


# Employment destinations of first degree graduates

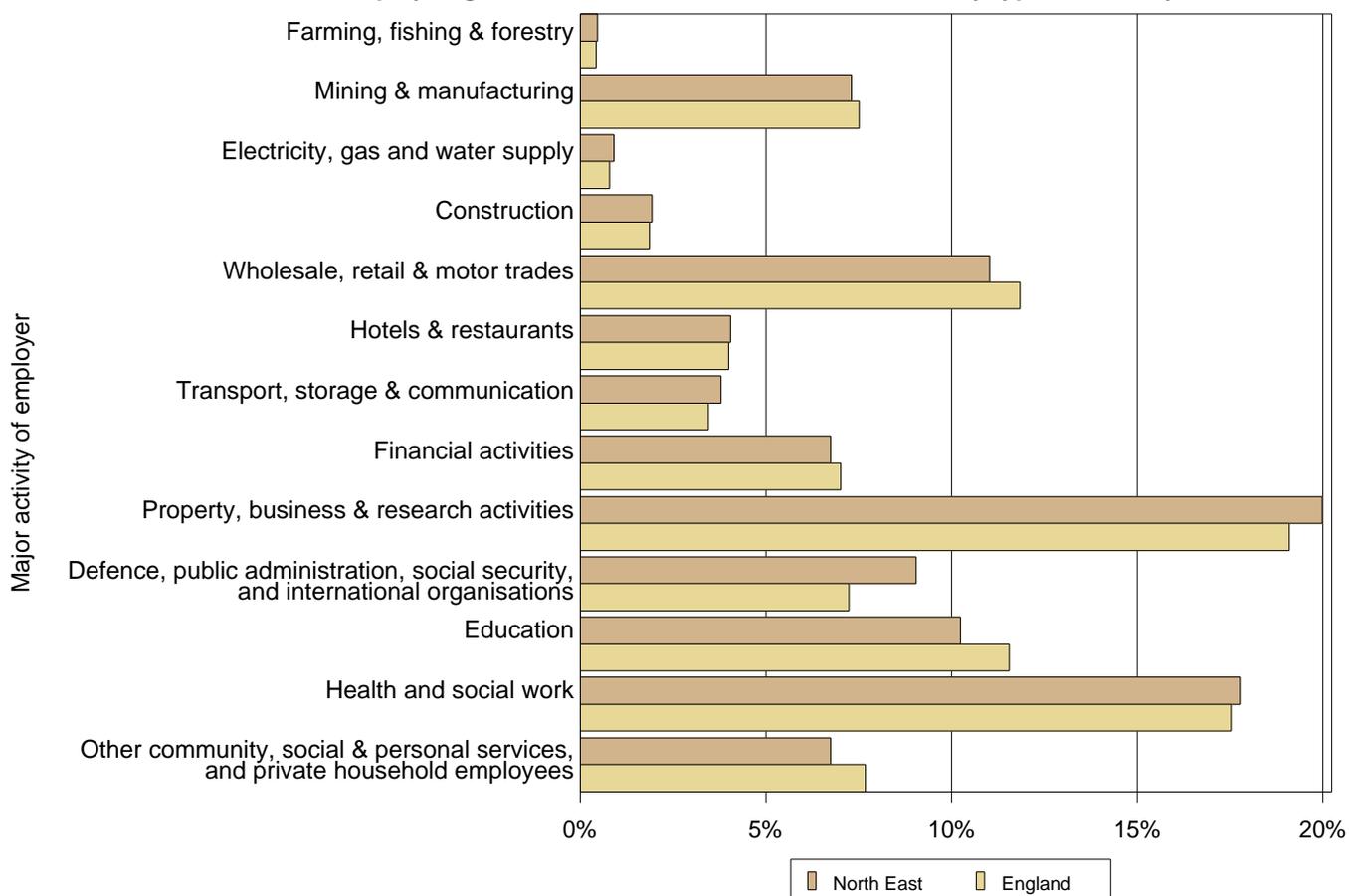
## First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2005:

Work: 62% Further study: 17% Work and study: 9% Unemployed: 6% Other: 5%

Where do graduates from North East HEIs find employment?



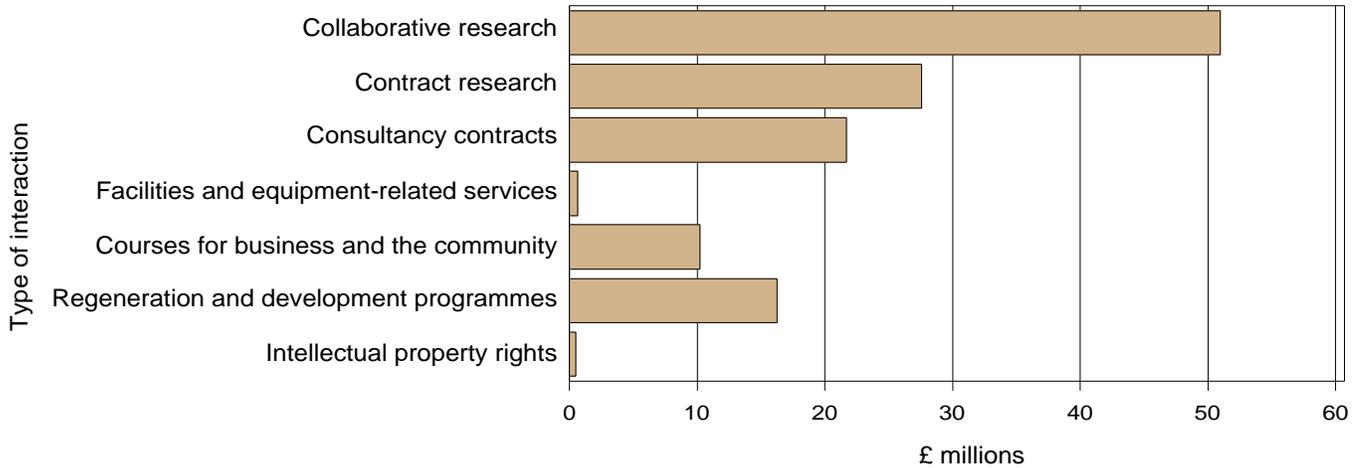
Employed graduates of North East HEIs: destination by type of industry



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

# Higher education-business and community interaction survey 2005-06

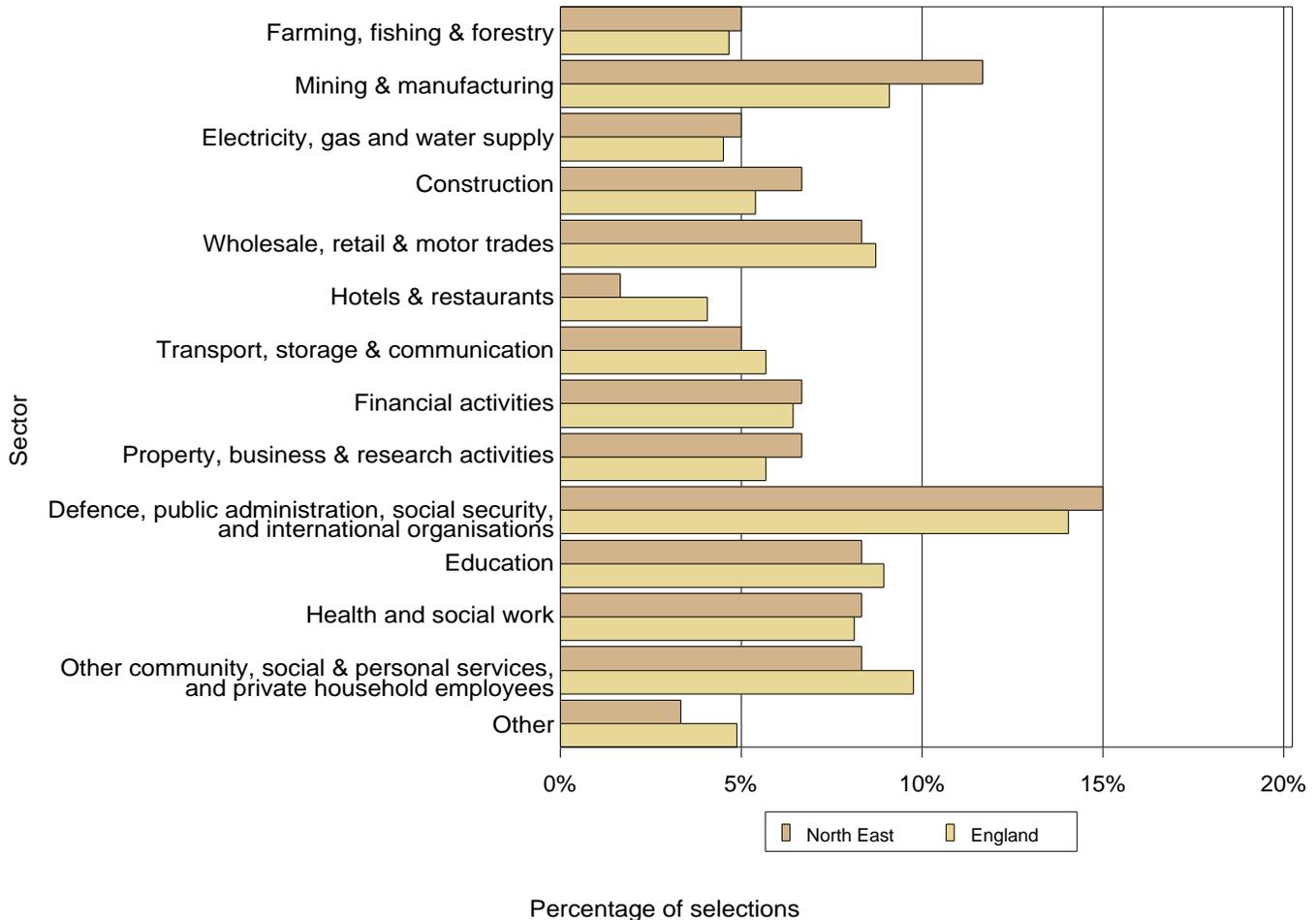
## Income from HE-business interactions



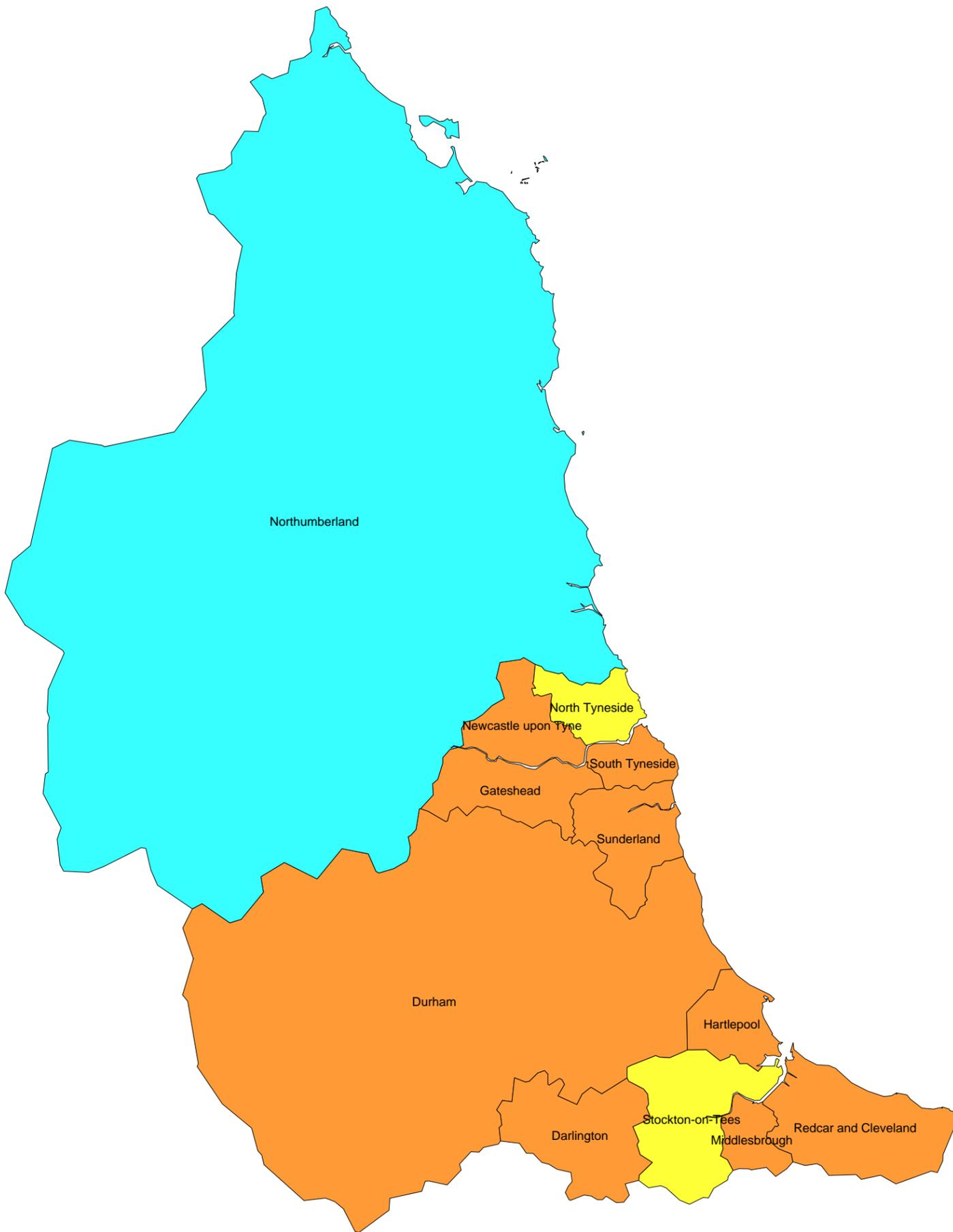
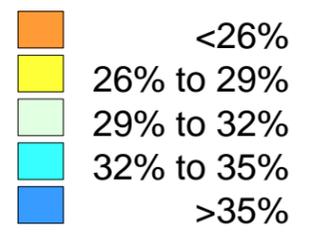
## Type and number of interactions

Contract research	576	Non-software licences granted	7
Consultancy contracts	19,058	Software licences granted	2
Facilities and equipment-related services	310	Spin-offs still active and survived 3 years	30
New patents granted in year	6	Estimated turnover from active spin-offs	£9 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 2005

	United Kingdom	North East
At least degree or equivalent	17.6	12.4
Other HE qualifications <sup>3</sup>	8.4	8.2
GCE A level or equivalent <sup>4</sup>	23.6	25.3
GCSE grades A*-C or equivalent	22.9	25.4
Other qualifications	12.5	13.0
No qualifications	14.1	15.2

## Percentage of economically active adults qualified to at least NVQ4<sup>1</sup> autumn 2005

Geographical name	Percentage
United Kingdom	31.4
England	31.2
North East	26.0

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 39 table 4.10.

3 Higher education qualification below degree level.

4 Includes recognised trade apprenticeship.

## School leavers' qualifications

On 15 March 2007 data were not available for all local educational authorities

Geographical name Region and local education authority <sup>1</sup>	16 year olds in full-time post-compulsory education <sup>2</sup> percentages 2001-02	Percentage of 15 year old pupils in 2004-05 with: <sup>3,4</sup>		Average GCE/VCE A/AS level points score 2004-05 <sup>4,5</sup>
		No passes at GCSE or equivalent	5 or more GCSEs A*-C or equivalent	
North East	67	4.3	53.5	253
Darlington	65	3.9	56.9	306
Durham	66	..	..	..
Gateshead	68	5.1	64.1	240
Hartlepool	68	5.0	51.2	263
Middlesbrough	69	6.4	47.0	214
Newcastle upon Tyne	73	6.1	53.0	228
North Tyneside	75	3.3	54.1	240
Northumberland	70	..	..	..
Redcar and Cleveland	60	5.3	45.7	252
South Tyneside	60	5.3	50.9	211
Stockton-on-Tees	69	4.2	55.3	263
Sunderland	63	3.5	51.6	284

1 2003 education hierarchy.

2 Pupils and students aged 16 in education as a percentage of the estimated 16 year old population.

3 Referenced by pupil residence.

4 Figures relate to maintained schools only.

5 The points scores reflect the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) tariff.

# Population and the economy

## Area and population by local authority 2004

Geographical name Region, local authority (1)	Area km <sup>2</sup>	People per km <sup>2</sup>	Total population (000s)	Population change (%) 1981-2004	% of population aged:		
					0 to 15	16 to pensionable age (2)	over pensionable age (2)
England	130,281	385	50,094	7.0	19.5	62.0	18.5
North East	8,573	297	2,545	-3.5	18.9	61.7	19.4
Darlington UA	197	499	99	0.0	19.8	60.5	19.7
Hartlepool UA	94	960	90	-5.1	21.0	60.0	19.0
Middlesbrough UA	54	2,560	138	-8.4	20.8	61.8	17.4
Redcar and Cleveland UA	245	568	139	-7.8	19.7	59.8	20.5
Stockton-on-Tees UA	204	913	186	7.1	20.4	62.3	17.3
Durham County	2,226	223	497	-2.9	18.3	61.9	19.8
Northumberland	5,013	62	311	3.9	18.0	60.9	21.1
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	540	2,010	1,086	-6.1	18.5	62.2	19.3

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

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

## Gross Value Added<sup>1,2</sup> 2001 at current base prices<sup>3,4,5</sup>

Geographical name NUTS levels 1 and 3	GVA per head (£)
North East	11,132
Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees	12,295
South Teesside	10,114
Darlington	12,831
Durham CC	9,285
Northumberland	8,722
Tyneside	12,539
Sunderland	11,215

(1) Consistent with the National Accounts (Blue Book) 2003.

(2) Data are provisional and consistent with those published on 11 December 2003.

(3) Excluding GVA for Extra-Region, which comprises compensation of employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions.

(4) Estimates of workplace based GVA allocate income to the region in which commuters work.

(5) Includes taxes less subsidies on production.

## Labour force<sup>1</sup> and employment rates 2002-03<sup>2</sup>

Geographical name Region, local authority	Total labour force (3) (000s)	Employment rate (4) (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
North East	1,122	68.6	6.7
Darlington UA	45	73.9	4.9
Hartlepool UA	37	63.8	9.8
Middlesbrough UA	54	61.3	8.7
Redcar and Cleveland UA	60	65.9	8.7
Stockton-on-Tees UA	84	70.5	7.3
Durham	212	66.4	5.7
Northumberland	145	74.1	5.3
Tyne and Wear (Met. County)	485	68.6	7.0

(1) Based on the population of working age in private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation.

(2) Annual average of March 2002 to February 2003. These data are weighted to population estimates which were released in February 2003.

(3) Includes those on government-supported employment and training programmes, and unpaid family workers.

(4) Total labour force as a percentage of all people of working age.

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

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%) (000s)
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 14,100 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of almost 6.8 million. The metropolitan areas of Greater Manchester and Merseyside are the most significant centres of population, with 2.5 million and 1.4 million people respectively living in these conurbations. The other major urban areas are Liverpool, Blackpool, Blackburn, Preston, Chester and Carlisle. The population density is 484 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 government office of the North West describes the region as follows:

*'The North West is a region of contrasts covering the five areas of Greater Manchester, Merseyside, Cheshire, Cumbria and Lancashire. With a population of 6.7 million the North West is larger than several EU countries, and has a diverse mix of people representing many ethnic groups. Four-fifths of the region is rural, but most people live in the urban areas; 60 per cent of people in the two core conurbations of Greater Manchester and Merseyside.*

*The region generates 11 per cent of the UK's Gross Domestic Product, despite a decline in traditional manufacturing and engineering industries. New industries are growing - the region has the biggest film and television production industry outside London, and Manchester Airport is the largest outside the South East. Areas such as Cheshire, southern Greater Manchester, Liverpool and Manchester city centres continue to grow, but many communities have yet to see the fruits of this urban renaissance. This is reflected in the continued presence of North West neighbourhoods high in the Indices of Deprivation.'*

Further information can be is available at: [www.gos.gov.uk/gonw/OurRegion/](http://www.gos.gov.uk/gonw/OurRegion/).

The economic output of the North West is almost £102 billion, which is 10.1 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 spring 2005 unemployment in the region was 4.3 per cent, compared to 4.7 per cent for the UK. There is considerable divergence in economic prosperity within the region: in 2003 GVA per head was £18,523 in Greater Manchester South and £9,653 in the Wirral.

In 2004-05 the total income of higher education institutions in the region was £1,860 million per year.

## Qualification levels

In spring 2005, 14.8 per cent of the North West working age population's highest qualification was degree level or above, this compares with 17.9 per cent for England. The percentage of pupils in the last year of compulsory schooling in 2004-05 who left with no graded results varied from 1.1 per cent in Trafford to 7.5 per cent in Liverpool; the value for the North West as a whole was 3.9 per cent.

## Higher education provision

There are 15 higher education institutions in the North West: 11 universities and four higher education colleges. An additional 43 further education colleges provide higher education courses. In 2005-06 there were 265,445 students in higher education in the region, equating to 191,025 full-time equivalent students. The institutions range in size from the University of Manchester with 40,420 students, to the Royal Northern College of Music with 650 students, which is the only independent music conservatoire outside London. There were 11,890 students registered at further education colleges(FECs) in the region.

Higher education is concentrated in the Liverpool-Manchester axis, with eight 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**

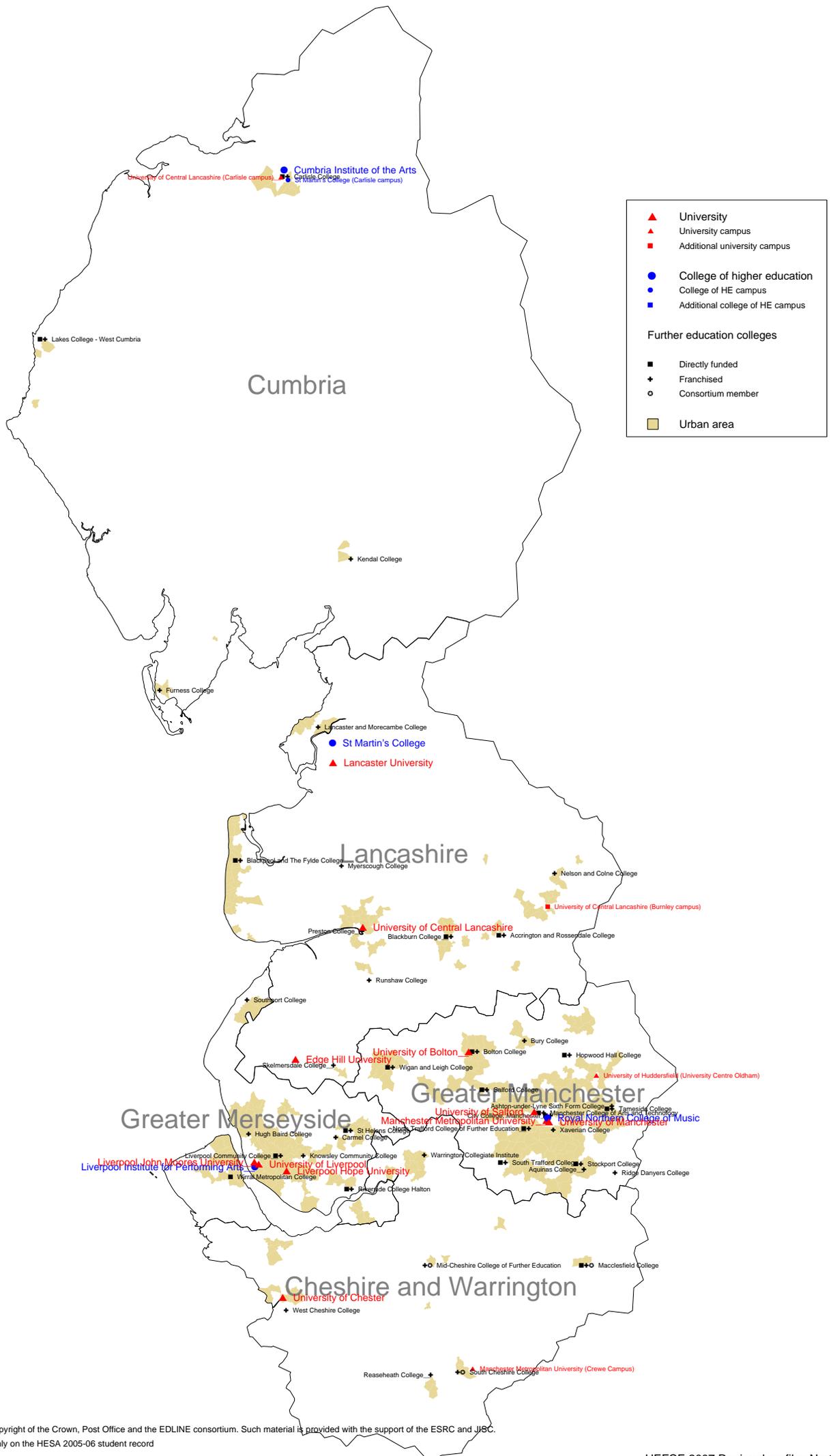
The North West has the highest percentage of young full-time first degree students at HEIs in their home region and is a slight net importer of such students. It also has the highest proportion of young full-time first degree entrants from low participation neighbourhoods.

## **HEFCE developments**

HEFCE continues to promote and support a number of developments in the North West. We are working closely with a number of higher education institutions (HEIs) and FECs in Lancashire to widen participation and increase opportunities to access higher education in the sub-region. To this end, we have funded Lancaster University and the University of Central Lancashire, through our Strategic Development Fund, to develop centres of higher education in Blackpool and in Burnley respectively.

We continue to support the development of Lifelong Learning Networks (LLNs) across the North West. There are currently three HEFCE funded networks in the region and we are working with colleagues in the region who wish to establish two new networks in Cumbria and Lancashire; if these proposals are successful, there would be full LLN coverage across the region.

As part of our employer engagement strategy, we have helped to establish the North West Higher Level Skills Pathfinder, one of only three nationally. The pathfinder will seek to extend the Train to Gain scheme to include higher education. This will enable employers to access all their training and development needs through one integrated brokerage scheme, and allow HEIs to test innovative approaches to employer engagement.



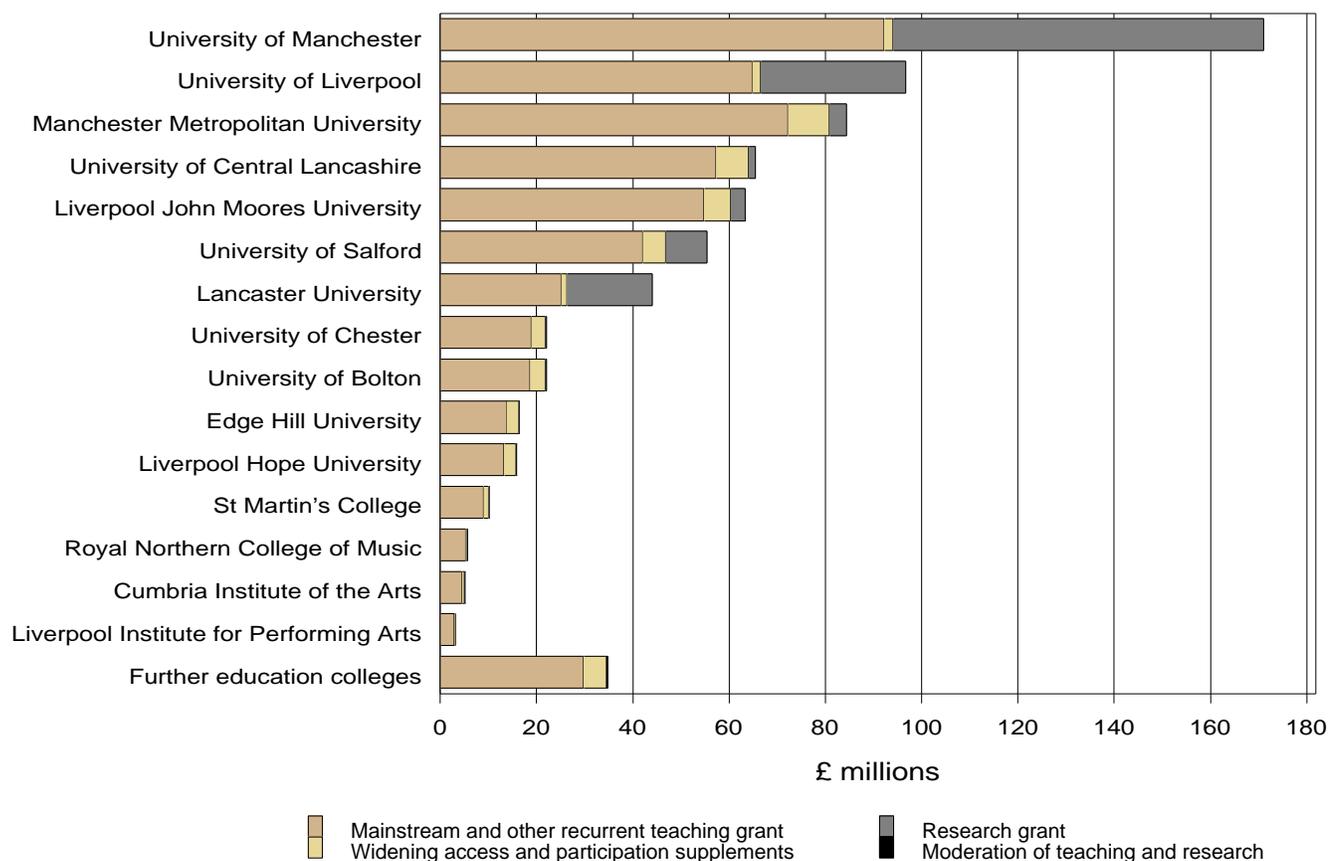
We used boundary material which is copyright of the Crown, Post Office and the EDLINE consortium. Such material is provided with the support of the ESRC and JISC. Information on campuses is based mainly on the HESA 2005-06 student record

# HEFCE funding and related student numbers at North West institutions

Number of students completing the year	2005-06	2006-07	2006-07	2006-07
	All students	All students	Home and EC fundable	Other funding status
Universities	203,657	205,121	147,266	57,855
Other HE institutions	13,234	14,435	7,913	6,522
Further education colleges	10,283	10,577	10,196	381
<b>Total</b>	<b>227,174</b>	<b>230,133</b>	<b>165,375</b>	<b>64,758</b>

FTEs of students completing the year	2005-06	2006-07	2006-07	2006-07
	All students	All students	Home and EC fundable	Other funding status
Universities	163,298	164,863	120,678	44,185
Other HE institutions	8,233	9,382	4,396	4,986
Further education colleges	7,785	8,081	7,712	369
<b>Total</b>	<b>179,317</b>	<b>182,325</b>	<b>132,786</b>	<b>49,540</b>

## HEFCE recurrent grants for 2007-08



## HEFCE-recognised funding consortia 2006-07.

Lead institution	Consortia member	Student numbers	Estimated FTEs
Macclesfield College	Mid-Cheshire College of Further Education	191	162
	South Cheshire College	279	237

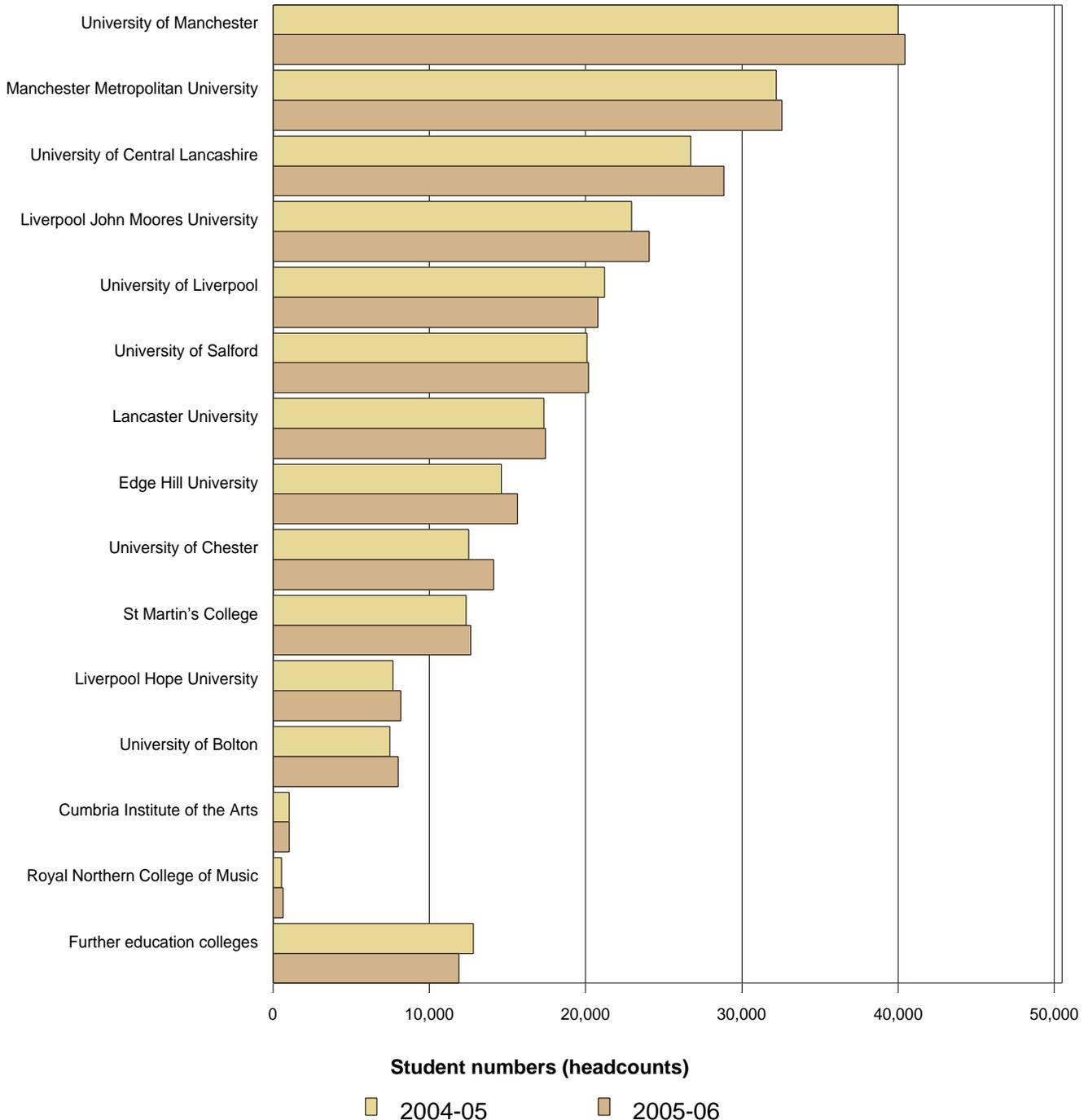
# HE students registered at North West institutions

## 2004-05 and 2005-06

Student numbers are based on HESA and ILR data

	<b>Headcounts: 2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>		<b>FTEs: 2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>
In HE institutions:	236,760	244,557	In HE institutions:	177,160	181,843
In FE colleges:	12,803	11,888	In FE colleges:	9,743	9,181
<b>Total:</b>	<b>249,563</b>	<b>256,445</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>186,904</b>	<b>191,024</b>

### Higher education student numbers by institution 2004-05 and 2005-06



# Learning in the North West

## 2005-06

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

Type	Headcounts	FTEs
HEI	233,189	175,026
Franchised	7,043	4,938
FEC	12,452	9,713

### Open University students domiciled in the North West

Headcounts	FTEs
13,129	4,811

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

Method of learning (FTEs)



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

Method of learning (FTEs)

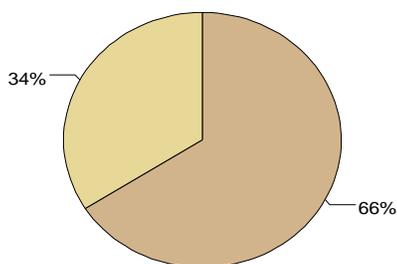


\* Institutions with fewer than 20 FTEs have been excluded.

# HE students registered at HEIs 2005-06: characteristics

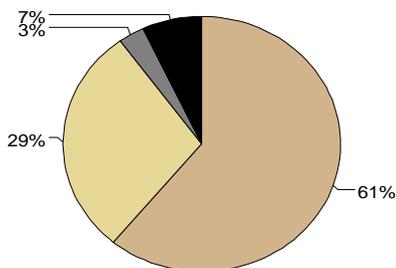
## Headcounts

Students by mode



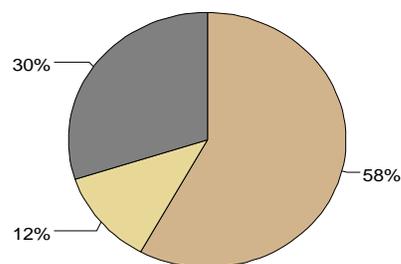
■ Full-time & sandwich  
■ Part-time

Students by domicile



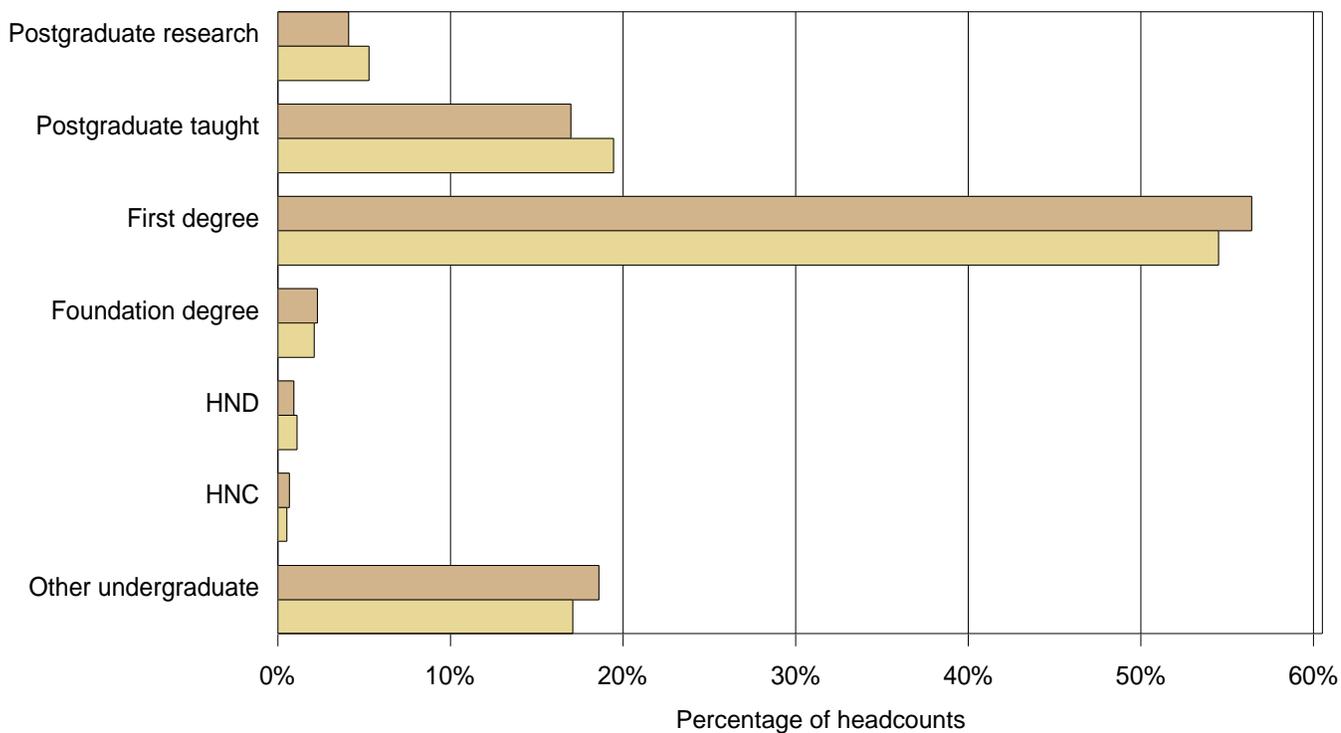
■ From the region  
■ Other UK  
■ Other EU  
■ Rest of the world

Undergraduates by age on entry



■ Young  
■ 21-24 years old  
■ Mature

## Students by level



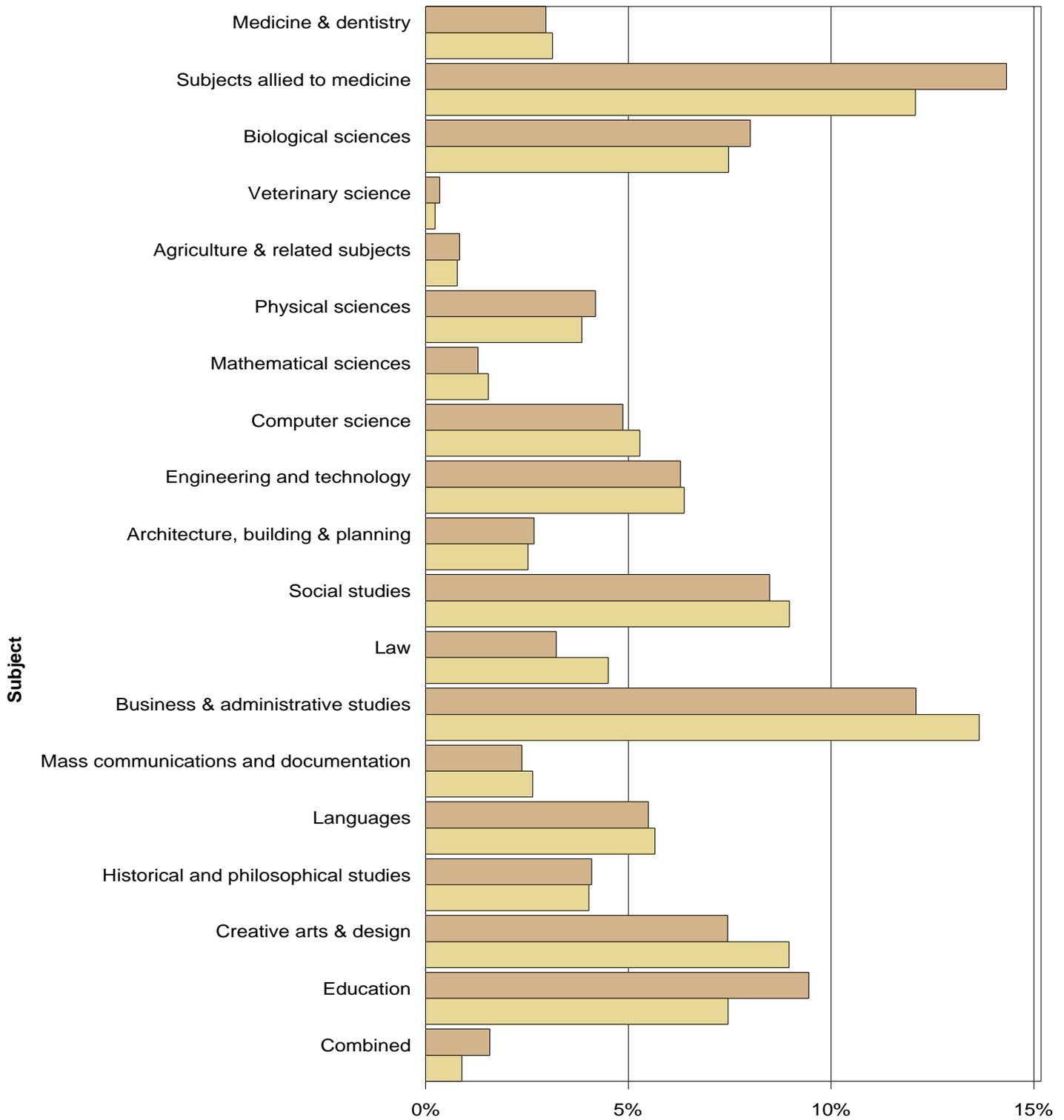
■ North West    ■ England

## FTEs

Rest of the world (% of FTEs):	7.9	Part-time (% of FTEs):	15.0
Young (% of UG FTEs):	69.1	PG (% of FTEs):	16.1
Mature (% of UG FTEs):	19.2	Male (% of FTEs):	42.3
Franchised (% of FTEs):	3.0		

# HE students registered at HEIs: subject

2005-06 (Open University excluded)



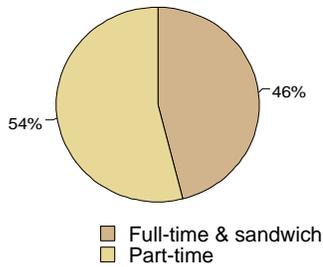
Percentage of HE students (FTEs)



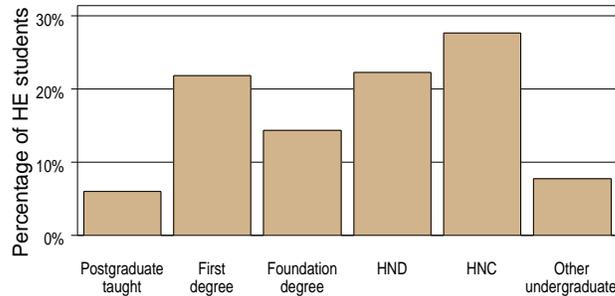
# HE students at FE colleges

## Characteristics of students registered at FECs 2005-06

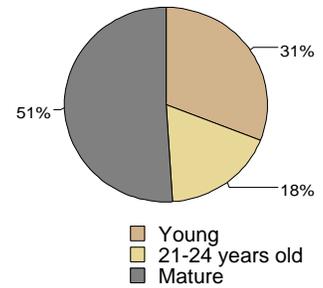
Headcounts by mode



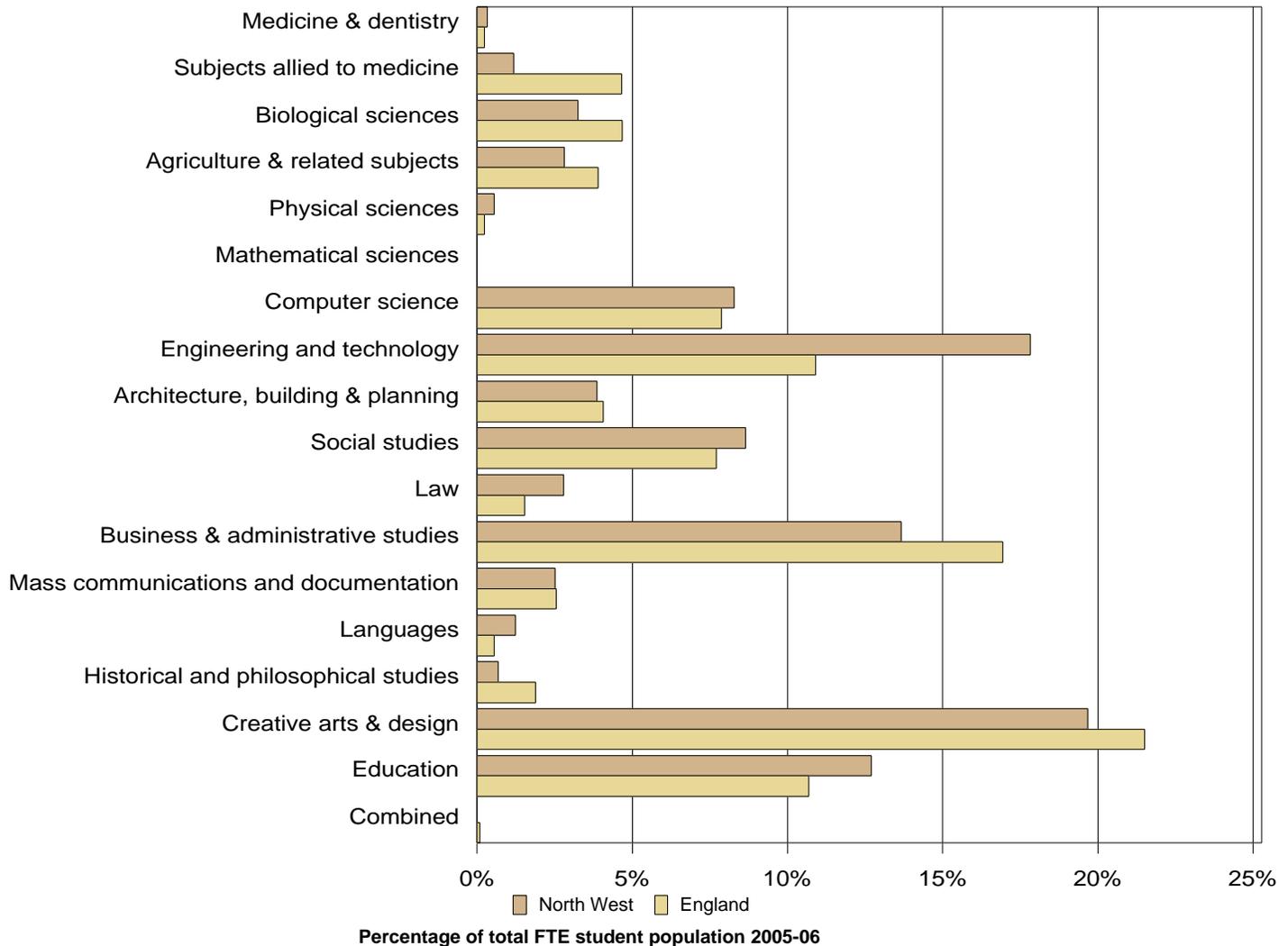
Headcounts by qualification aim



Headcounts by age on entry



### Subject breakdown



### Major FEC providers of HE 2005-06

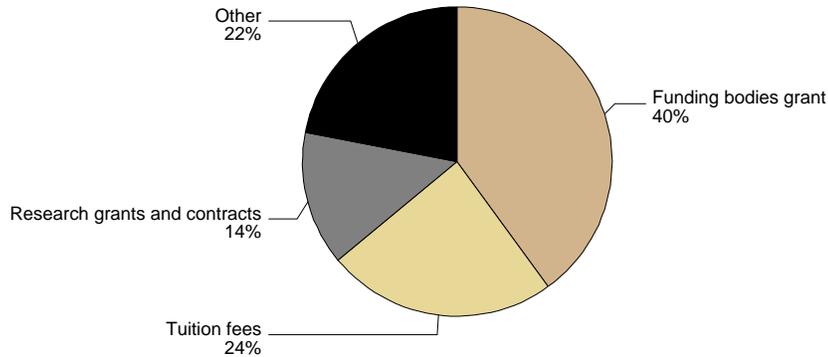
College name	FEC registered FTEs	HEI registered FTEs	Total FTEs
Blackpool and The Fylde College	1,726	16	1,741
Blackburn College	1,447	12	1,458
Myerscough College	298	878	1,176
Stockport College	853	29	882
St Helens College	713	77	790
Wigan and Leigh College	601	102	703
City College, Manchester	486	101	586
Burnley College	0	487	487
Preston College	0	478	478
Manchester College of A&T	371	89	460

Students registered at an HEI, and taught by an FEC in the region (2005-06): Headcounts: 6,777 FTEs: 4,523

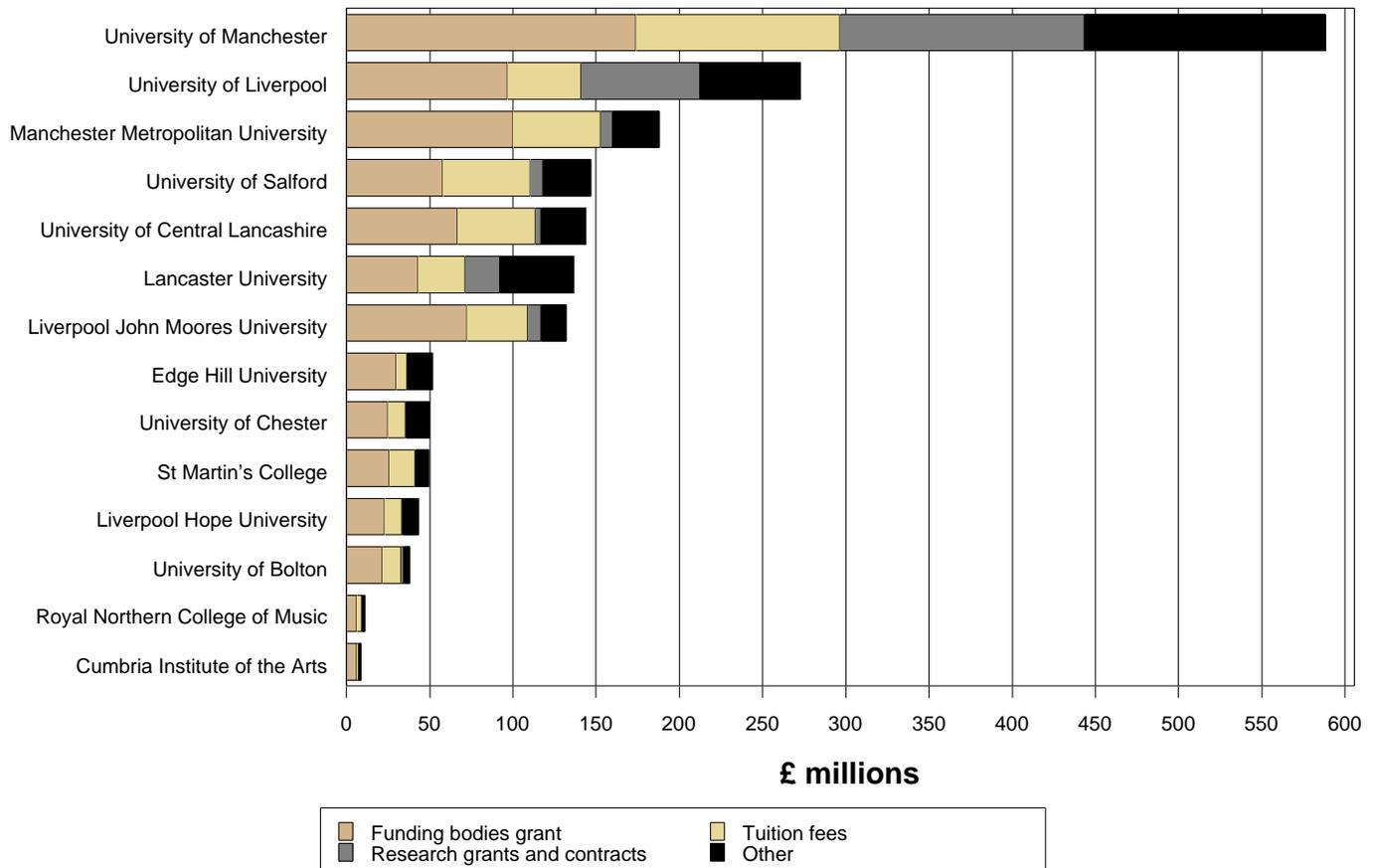
# Income to HE institutions 2005-06

Total income to all HEIs: £1,860 million

### Income to all HEIs by source



### Income to individual HEIs by source

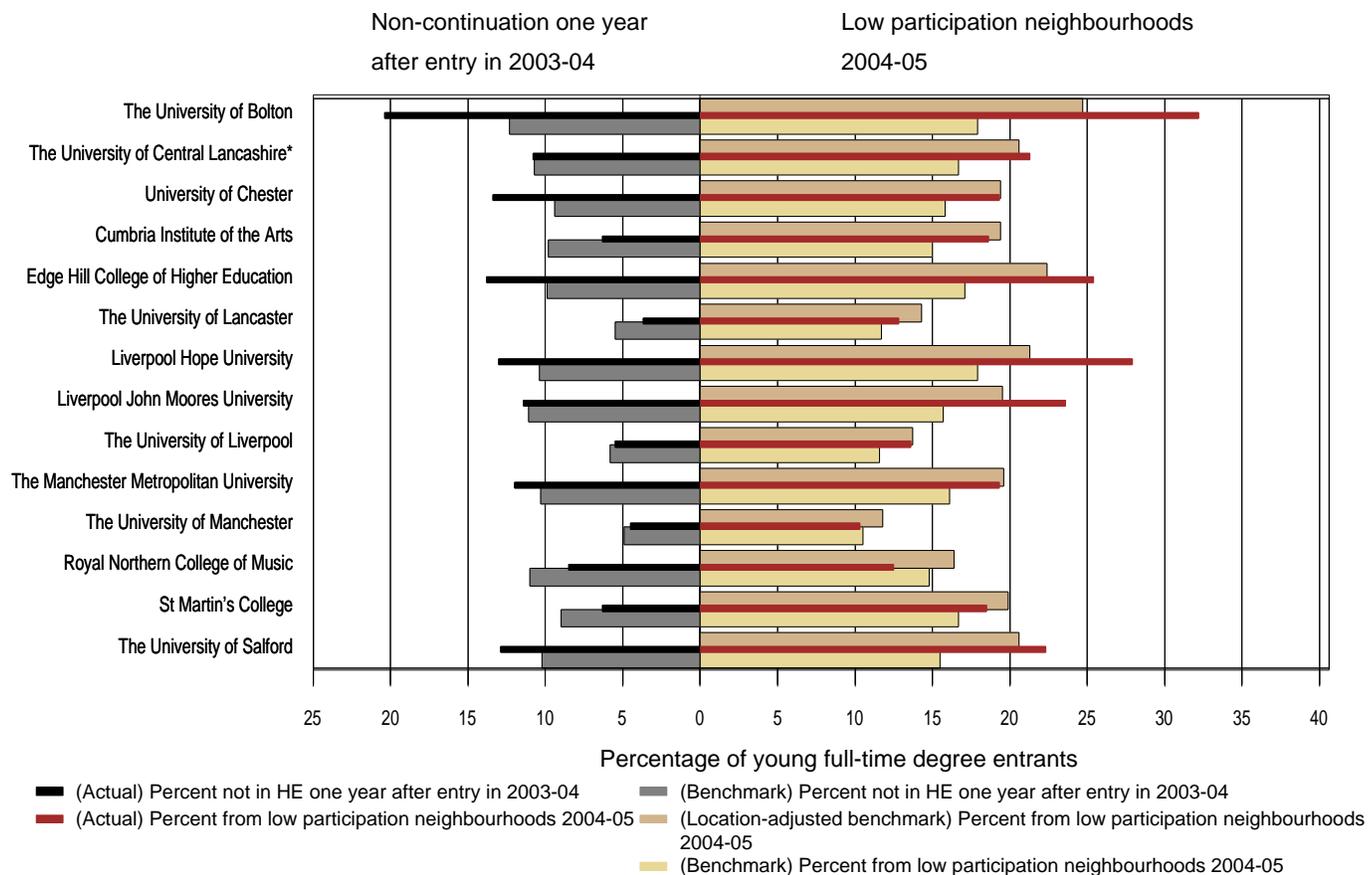


Income includes income attributable to a share in joint venture(s)

# 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

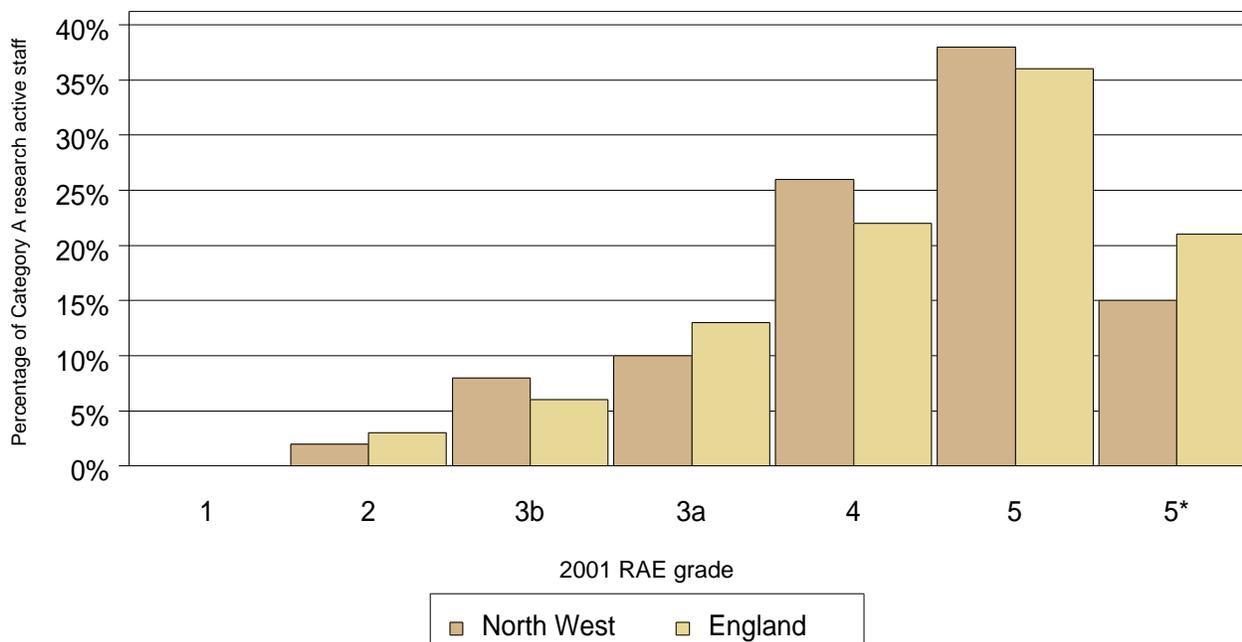


These data are taken from 'Performance indicators in higher education in the UK' (HESA). Institution names used in that publication have been kept.

\* In September 2004, the ownership of Carlisle campus of The University of Northumbria at Newcastle was transferred to The University of Central Lancashire.

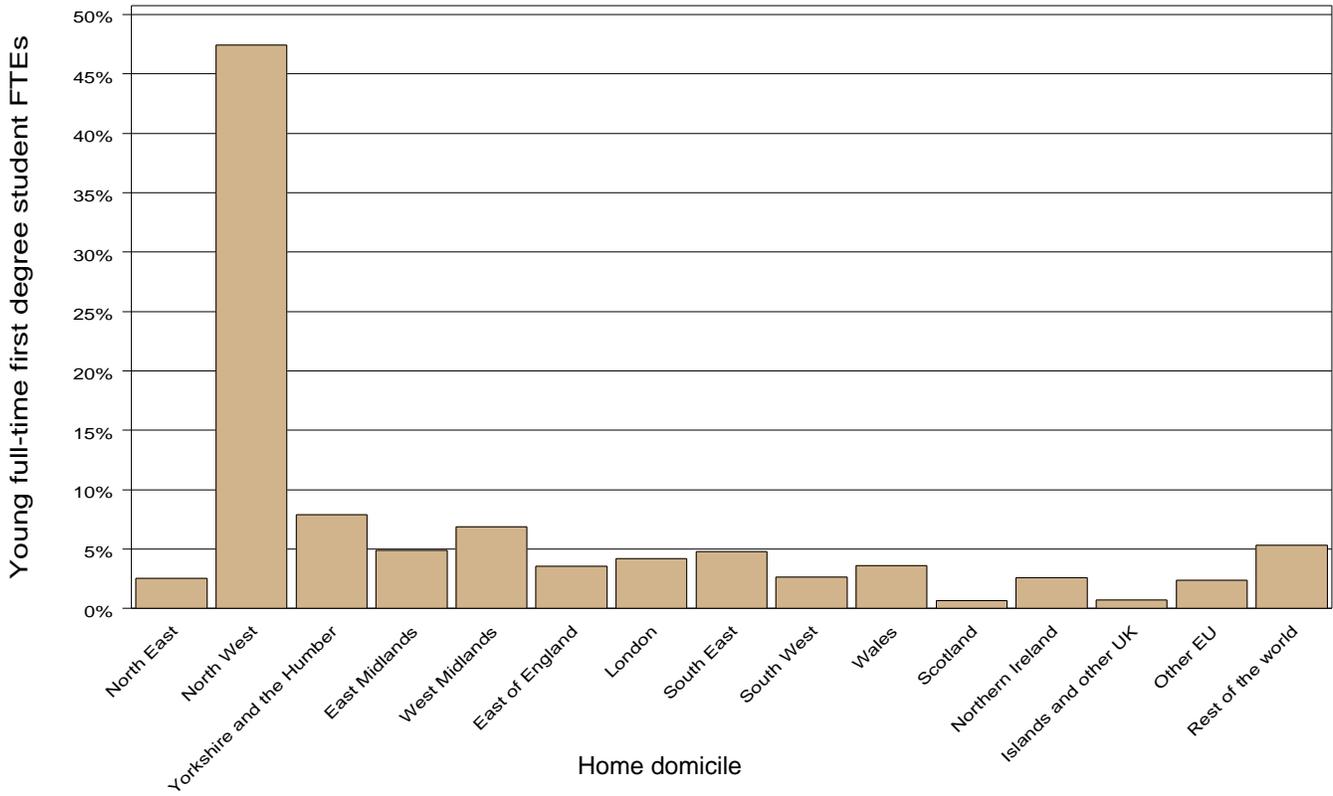
### Research Assessment Exercise performance

#### Research active academic staff by RAE grade

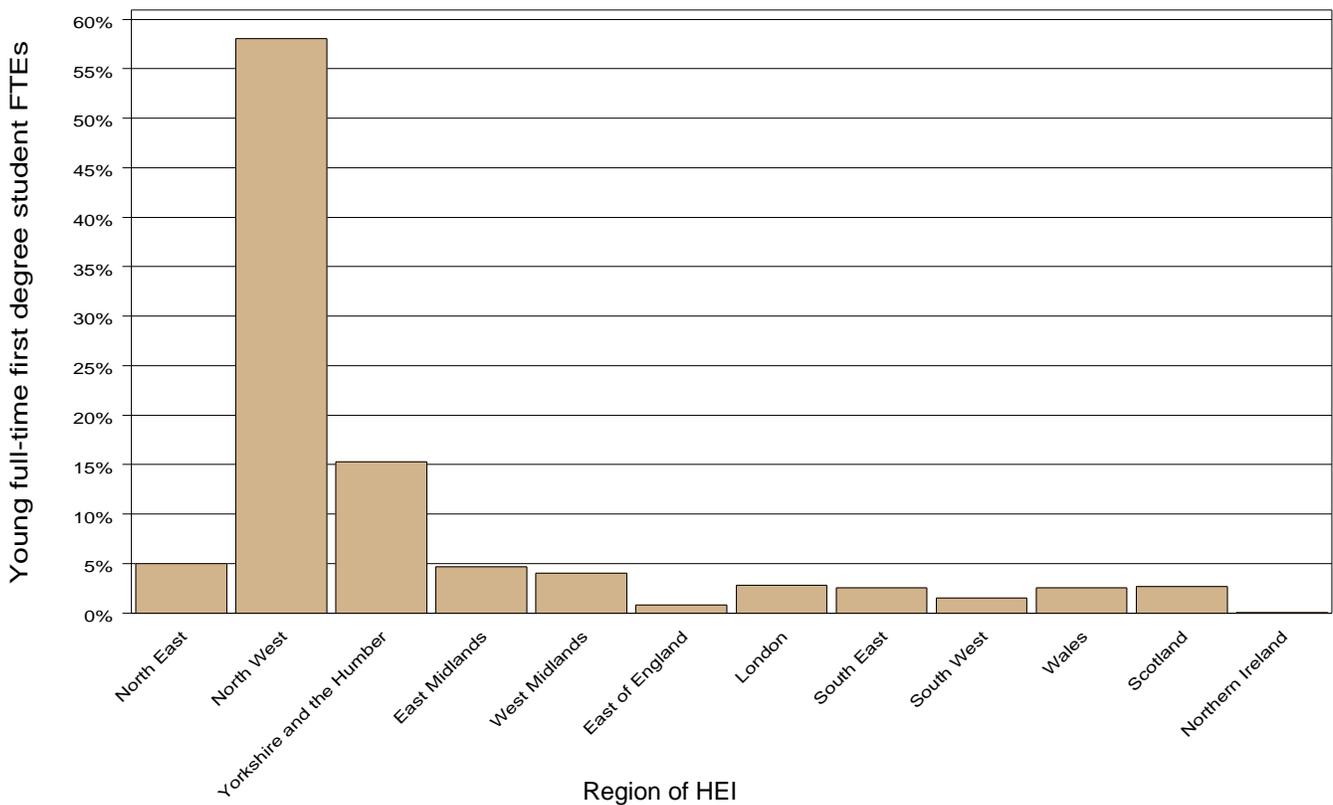


# Flows of young full-time first degree students between regions

Where do young students at North West HEIs in 2005-06 come from?



Where do young students from the North West study, 2005-06?

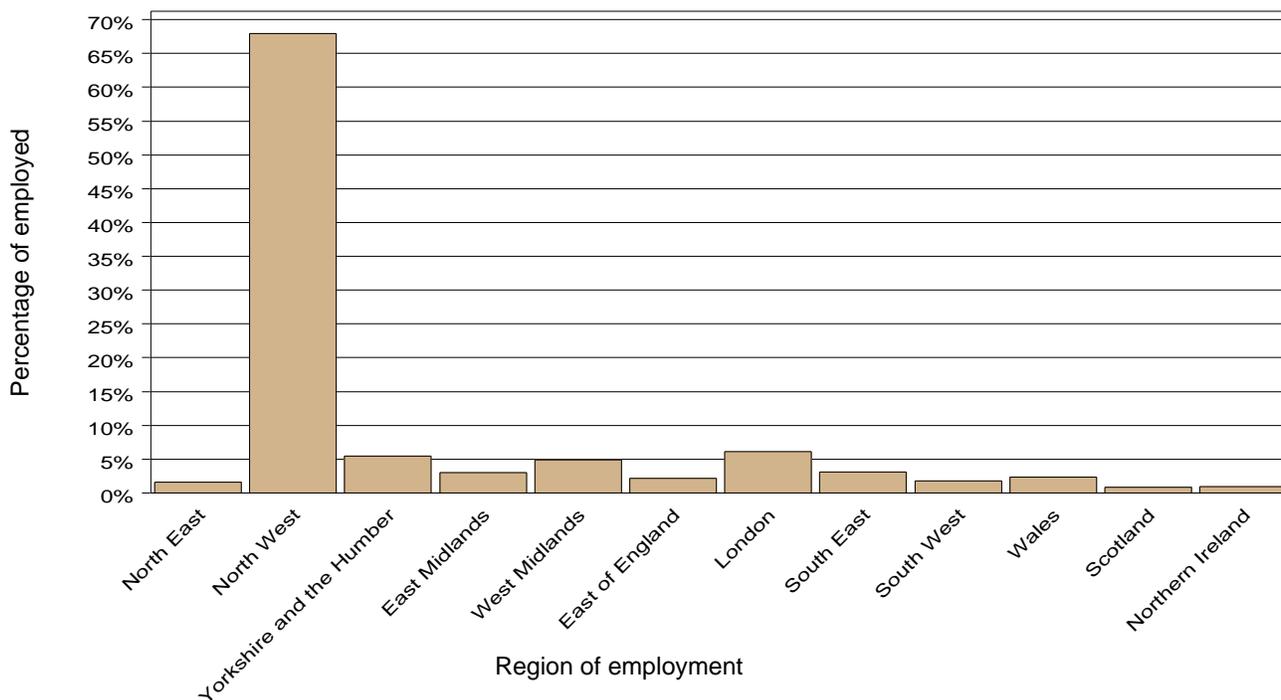


# Employment destinations of first degree graduates

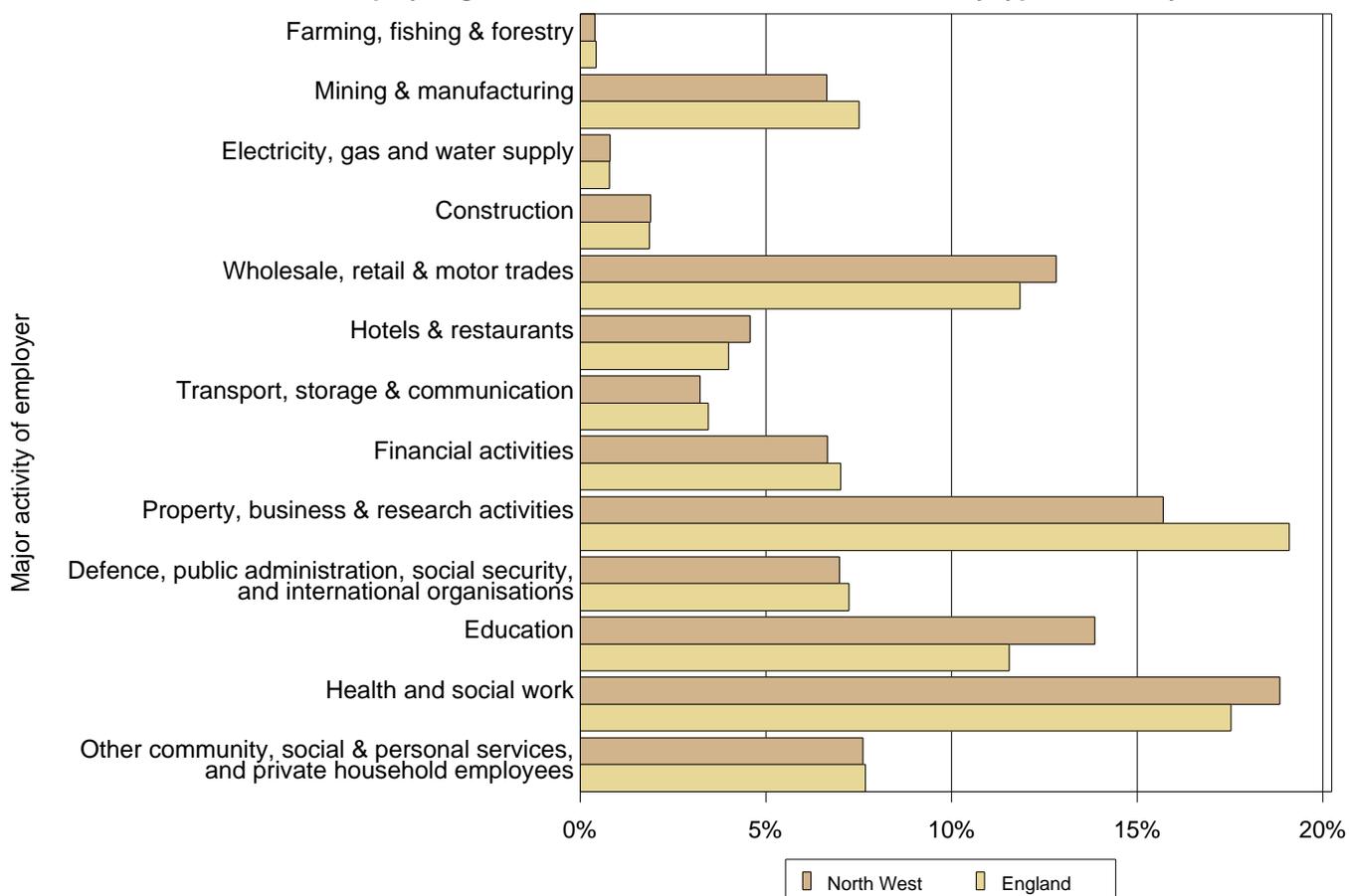
## First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2005:

Work: 65% Further study: 14% Work and study: 8% Unemployed: 7% Other: 6%

Where do graduates from North West HEIs find employment?



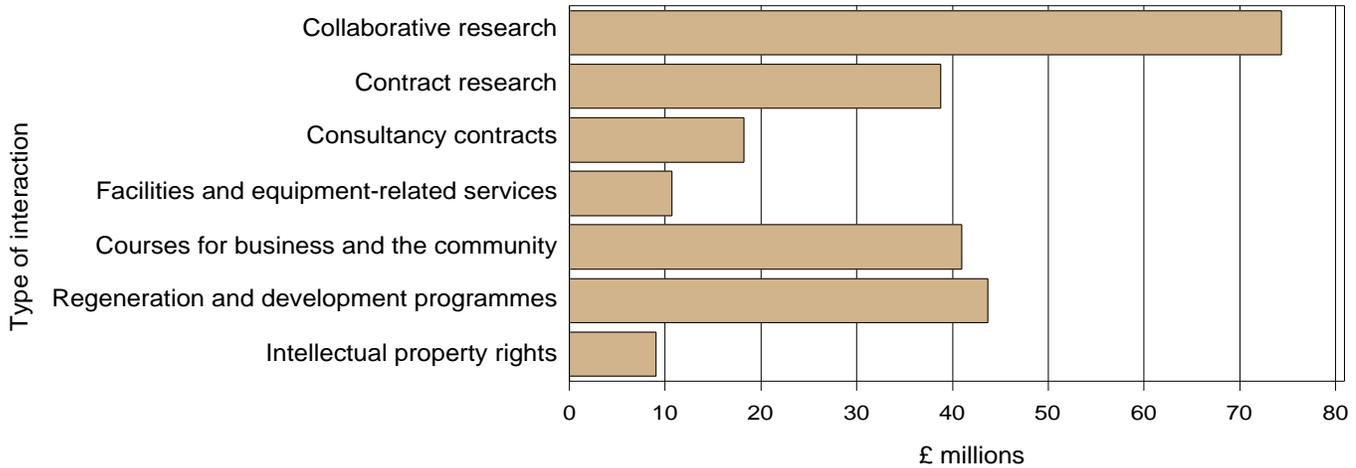
Employed graduates of North West HEIs: destination by type of industry



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

# Higher education-business and community interaction survey 2005-06

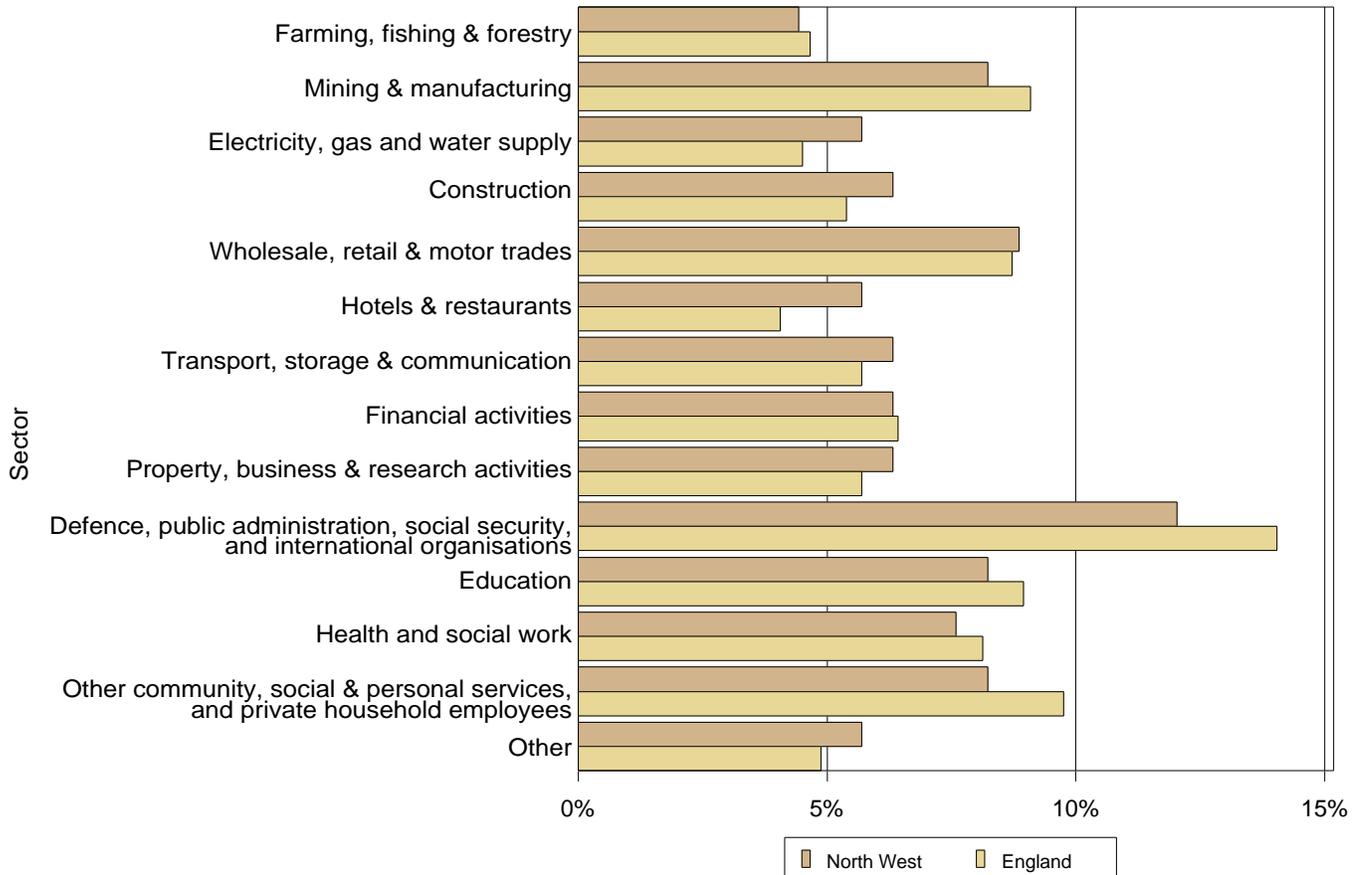
## Income from HE-business interactions



## Type and number of interactions

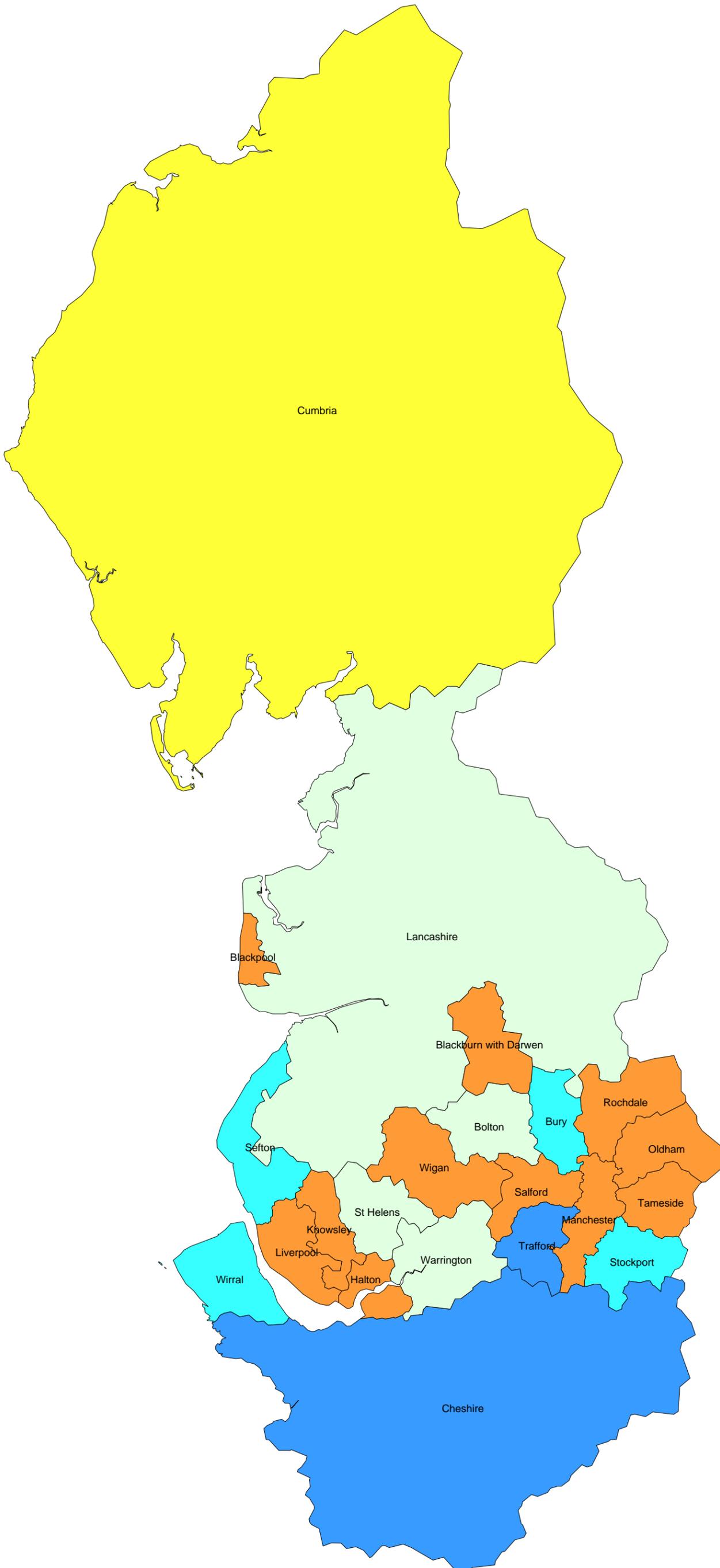
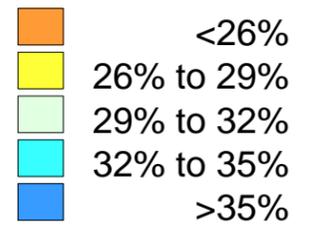
Contract research	1,793	Non-software licences granted	47
Consultancy contracts	3,757	Software licences granted	150
Facilities and equipment-related services	2,088	Spin-offs still active and survived 3 years	47
New patents granted in year	41	Estimated turnover from active spin-offs	£45 million

## Sectors North West 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 2005

	United Kingdom	North West
At least degree or equivalent	17.6	14.8
Other HE qualifications <sup>3</sup>	8.4	8.9
GCE A level or equivalent <sup>4</sup>	23.6	24.4
GCSE grades A*-C or equivalent	22.9	24.9
Other qualifications	12.5	10.5
No qualifications	14.1	15.5

## Percentage of economically active adults qualified to at least NVQ4<sup>1</sup> autumn 2005

Geographical name	Percentage
United Kingdom	31.4
England	31.2
North West	29.1

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 39 table 4.10.

3 Higher education qualification below degree level.

4 Includes recognised trade apprenticeship.

## School leavers' qualifications

On 15 March 2007 data were not available for all local educational authorities

Geographical name Region and local education authority <sup>1</sup>	16 year olds in full-time post-compulsory education <sup>2</sup> percentages 2001-02	Percentage of 15 year old pupils in 2004-05 with: <sup>3,4</sup>		Average GCE/VCE A/AS level points score 2004-05 <sup>4,5</sup>
		No passes at GCSE or equivalent	5 or more GCSEs A*-C or equivalent	
North West	67	3.9	53.9	275
Blackburn with Darwen	72	3.7	47.4	243
Blackpool	58	4.1	41.8	263
Bolton	67	4.2	47.8	255
Bury	75	1.9	58.8	303
Cheshire	74	..	..	..
Cumbria	71	..	..	..
Halton	65	3.9	51.2	255
Knowsley	60	6.6	49.1	231
Lancashire	65	..	..	..
Liverpool	63	7.5	47.8	224
Manchester	73	5.8	43.2	242
Oldham	65	4.1	51.4	267
Rochdale	58	4.0	50.7	244
Salford	55	5.6	45.9	265
Sefton	68	2.9	56.9	268
St Helens	66	5.1	56.0	280
Stockport	70	3.8	55.6	269
Tameside	67	3.3	52.0	261
Trafford	64	1.1	70.8	314
Warrington	66	3.2	60.9	286
Wigan	63	2.4	51.7	298
Wirral	69	3.7	56.3	271

1 2003 education hierarchy.

2 Pupils and students aged 16 in education as a percentage of the estimated 16 year old population.

3 Referenced by pupil residence.

4 Figures relate to maintained schools only.

5 The points scores reflect the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) tariff.

# Population and the economy

## Area and population by local authority 2004

Geographical name Region, local authority (1)	Area km <sup>2</sup>	People per km <sup>2</sup>	Total population (000s)	Population change (%) 1981-2004	% of population aged:		
					0 to 15	16 to pensionable age (2)	over pensionable age (2)
England	130,281	385	50,094	7.0	19.5	62.0	18.5
North West	14,106	484	6,827	-1.6	19.8	61.5	18.7
Blackburn with Darwen UA	137	1,023	140	-1.6	24.6	60.3	15.1
Blackpool UA	35	4,086	143	-4.3	18.5	59.3	22.2
Halton UA	79	1,504	119	-3.8	20.7	63.2	16.1
Warrington UA	181	1,073	194	13.8	20.1	62.5	17.4
Cheshire County	2,083	326	680	6.3	19.1	60.7	20.2
Cumbria	6,768	73	495	2.8	18.2	60.0	21.8
Greater Manchester (Met County)	1,276	1,990	2,539	-3.0	20.2	62.6	17.2
Lancashire County	2,903	397	1,152	5.3	19.6	60.8	19.6
Merseyside (Met County)	645	2,118	1,366	-10.3	19.5	61.1	19.4

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

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

## Gross Value Added<sup>1</sup> 2002 at current base prices<sup>2,3,4</sup>

Geographical name NUTS levels 1 and 3	GVA per head (£)
North West	13,599
West Cumbria	10,319
East Cumbria	12,140
Halton and Warrington	17,190
Cheshire CC	17,212
Greater Manchester South	17,665
Greater Manchester North	10,753
Blackburn With Darwen	12,151
Blackpool	10,943
Lancashire CC	12,992
East Merseyside	10,415
Liverpool	13,776
Sefton	10,152
Wirral	9,232

(1) Consistent with the National Accounts (Blue Book) 2004.

(2) Excluding GVA for Extra-Region, which comprises compensation of employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions.

(3) Estimates of workplace based GVA allocate income to the region in which commuters work.

(4) Includes taxes less subsidies on production.

## Labour force<sup>1</sup> and employment rates 2002-03<sup>2</sup>

Geographical name Region, local authority	Total labour force (3) (000s)	Employment rate (4) (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
North West	3,083	71.4	5.5
Blackburn with Darwen UA	58	67.4	4.9
Blackpool UA	62	71.7	6.6
Halton UA	53	66.7	7.3
Warrington UA	92	74.6	3.8
Cheshire	333	77.6	4.6
Cumbria	218	71.6	5.0
Greater Manchester (Met. County)	1,156	71.4	5.6
Lancashire	533	74.8	4.0
Merseyside (Met. County)	578	66.0	7.5

(1) Based on the population of working age in private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation.

(2) Annual average of March 2002 to February 2003. These data are weighted to population estimates which were released in February 2003.

(3) Includes those on government-supported employment and training programmes, and unpaid family workers.

(4) Total labour force as a percentage of all people of working age.

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

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%) (000s)
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 327 people per km<sup>2</sup>. Leeds is the largest city in the region, with a population of 720,000. Other significant cities include Sheffield, Bradford, York and Hull.

## The economy

The government office of Yorkshire and the Humber describes the region as follows:

*'Yorkshire and the Humber is a diverse region with many strengths and outstanding potential. It has a population of 5 million and an economy worth £71.2 billion in 2003.*

*Leeds is the second largest legal and financial centre outside London. Bradford, Hull and Sheffield have established urban regeneration companies to transform their city centres.*

*York has built a reputation as a science city and major tourist destination. The Humber ports complex (Grimsby/Immingham, Hull and Goole) is the UK's largest in terms of goods handled. It accounts for around 14 per cent of UK sea freight traffic. National Parks and designated Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty make up 27 per cent of the region.*

*Yorkshire and the Humber also faces many challenges including poor levels of productivity. It ranks eighth out of the nine English Regions on gross value added (GVA) per head. Manufacturing businesses are bottom of the R&D investment league table of English Regions.*

*Health inequalities in Yorkshire and the Humber account for an extra 1,800 deaths each year compared to the national average. The region has the highest number of people with cancer and teenage pregnancies in England.'*

Further information is available at: [www.gos.gov.uk/goyh/ourregion/](http://www.gos.gov.uk/goyh/ourregion/).

The economic output of Yorkshire and the Humber was just under £75.2 billion in 2004, 7.5 per cent of the total UK GVA. The sub-regions vary: the Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham area had £11,002 GVA per head in 2003, while Leeds had £19,392.

In spring 2005 unemployment in the region was 5.1 per cent, compared to 4.7 per cent in the UK as a whole.

In 2004-05 the total income of higher education institutions in the region was £1,519 million per year.

## Qualification levels

In spring 2005 14.5 per cent of the population of working age in Yorkshire and the Humber were qualified to degree level or above compared to 17.9 per cent for England as a whole. The school leavers' qualifications table presented later in this section shows the variation across the region; for example there are significant differences between areas such as Barnsley and Hull, and York and North Yorkshire.

## Higher education provision

There are 12 higher education institutions (HEIs) in Yorkshire and the Humber: nine universities and three higher education colleges. In addition 27 further education colleges (FECs) teach higher education (HE) courses. The HE student population is 206,130 students, which equates to 160,095 student full-time equivalents (FTEs). Included in this total are 11,105 students registered with FECs. The HEIs range in size from the University of Leeds with 33,920 students, to Leeds College of Music with 1,155 students.

The largest concentration of higher education is in Leeds, with two universities, two higher education colleges and five FECs teaching HE courses.

## **Student profile**

Yorkshire and the Humber has the highest net flow of young full-time first degree students into the region, and one of the highest proportions of student FTEs registered at FECs. It also has a low proportion of economically active adults qualified to at least NVQ Level 4 – 26 per cent, compared with 31.2 per cent for England as a whole.

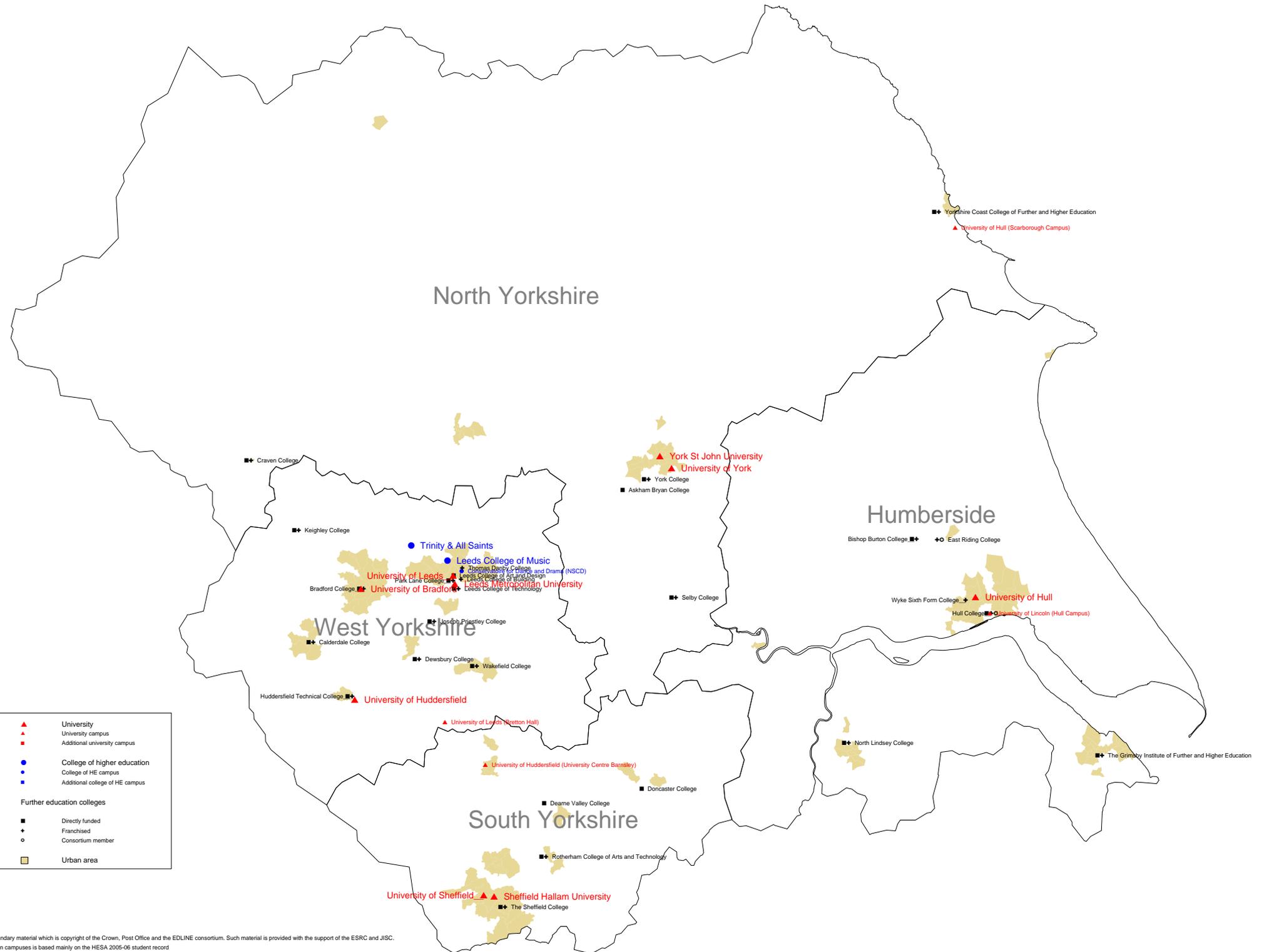
## **HEFCE developments**

HEFCE have supported a number of developments in the Yorkshire and the Humber region and are continuing to work with institutions in the region to develop further proposals for funding from our Strategic Development Fund.

Over the last year we have approved funding for three further Lifelong Learning Networks (LLNs) so that there are now four fully funded LLNs in the region; one for each of the sub-regions. These networks are working hard to improve the coherence, clarity and certainty of progression opportunities for vocational learners into and through higher education.

We have also recently provided funding to the University of Bradford to support the Ecoversity Student project which is part of the university's overall Ecoversity programme – an innovative and institution-wide initiative, which aims to embed sustainable development into all university activities.

In addition, as part of our wider work to explore the potential of some HEIs to play a greater role in fostering productivity and economic growth through making third stream activity their second mission focus (after teaching) we are funding a project focussed on food innovation at Sheffield Hallam University. The project utilises the university's latent capacity in food-specific and related research and knowledge transfer expertise, to deliver R&D and innovation into small and medium-sized enterprises in the region's food cluster.



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

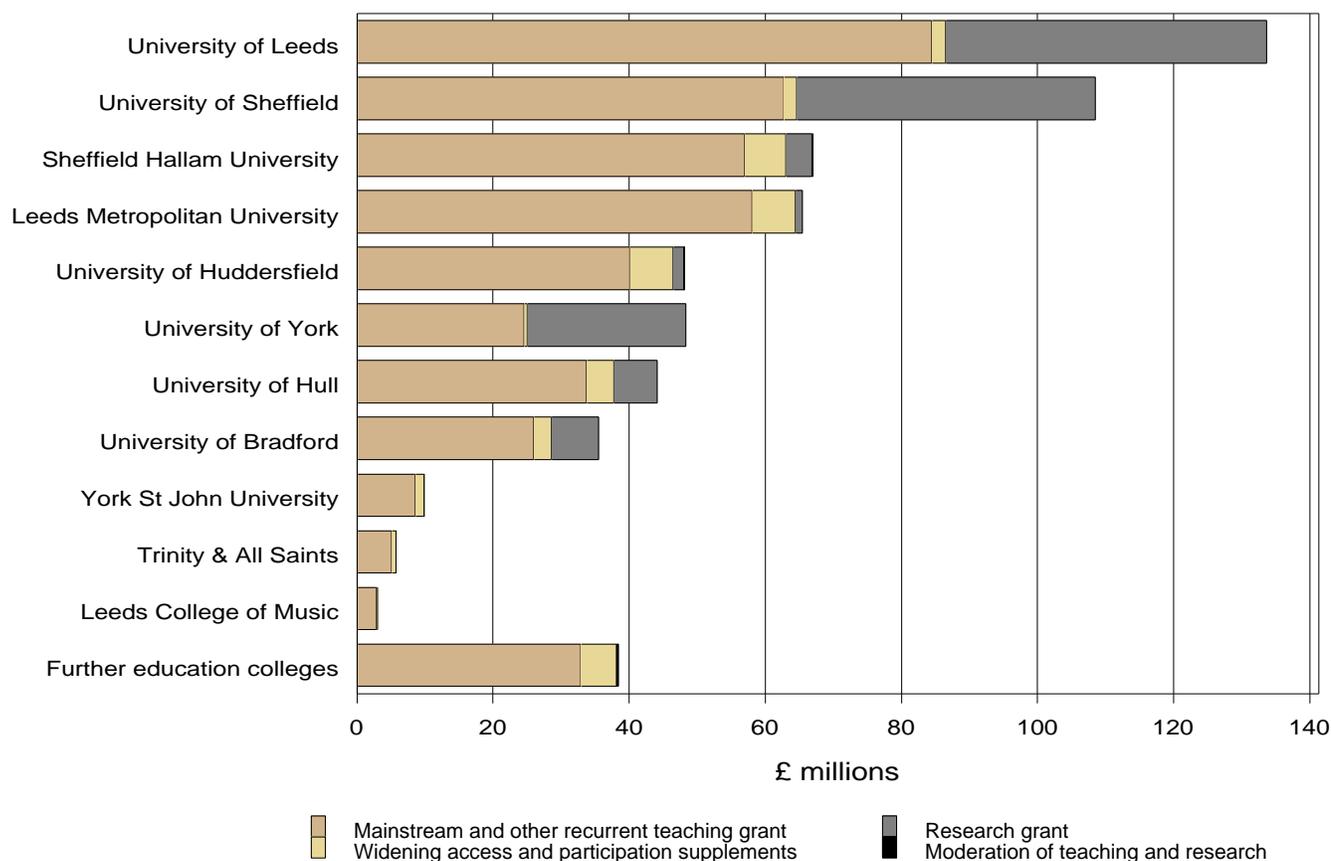
## Number of students completing the year

	2005-06	2006-07	2006-07	2006-07
	All students	All students	Home and EC fundable	Other funding status
Universities	163,369	163,104	121,631	41,473
Other HE institutions	2,980	3,032	2,210	822
Further education colleges	11,056	10,888	10,048	840
<b>Total</b>	<b>177,405</b>	<b>177,024</b>	<b>133,889</b>	<b>43,135</b>

## FTEs of students completing the year

	2005-06	2006-07	2006-07	2006-07
	All students	All students	Home and EC fundable	Other funding status
Universities	135,194	136,451	101,993	34,458
Other HE institutions	2,819	2,898	2,087	811
Further education colleges	9,031	9,174	8,341	832
<b>Total</b>	<b>147,045</b>	<b>148,524</b>	<b>112,422</b>	<b>36,102</b>

## HEFCE recurrent grants for 2007-08



## HEFCE-recognised funding consortia 2006-07.

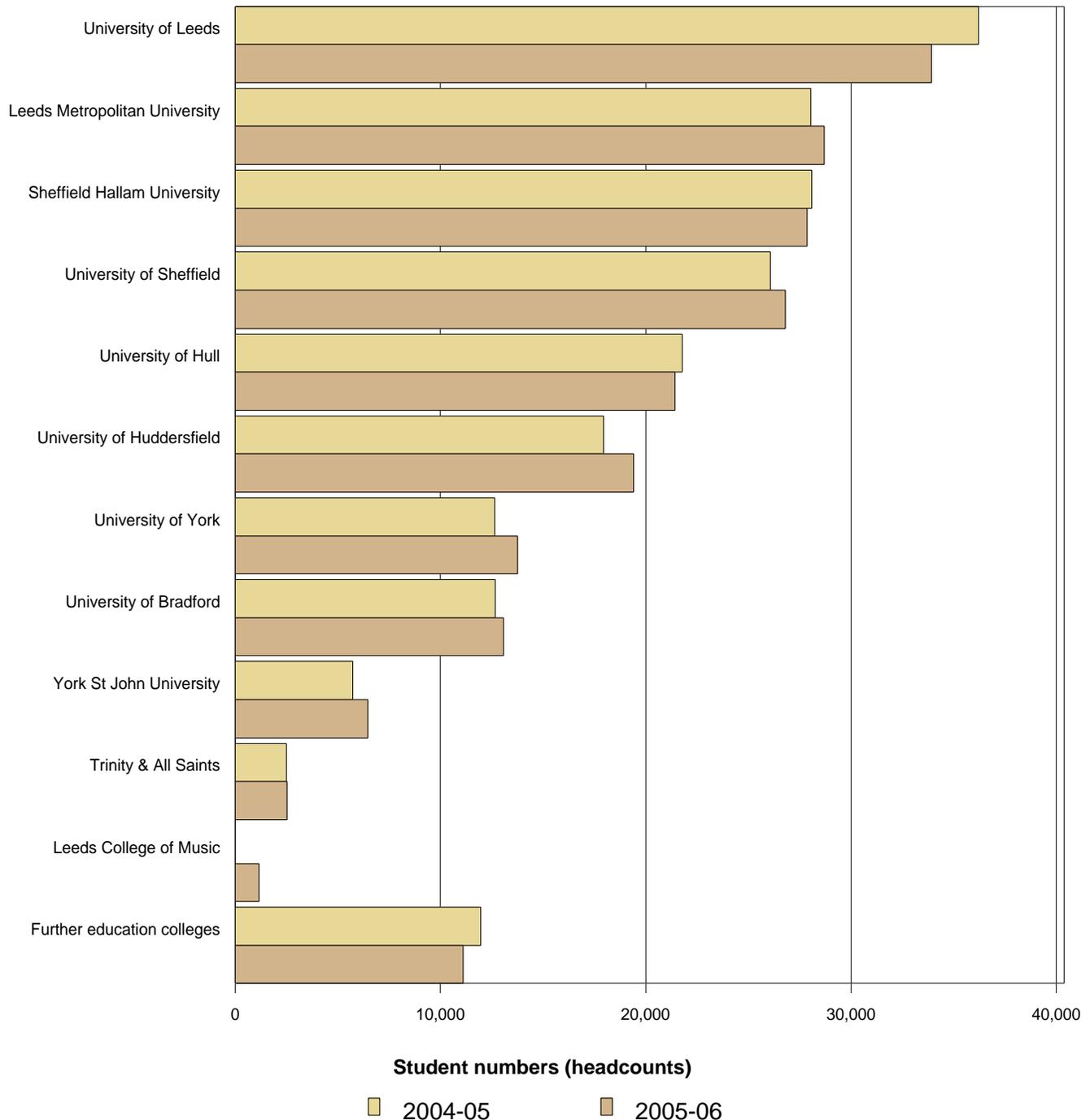
Lead institution	Consortia member	Student numbers	Estimated FTEs
Hull College	East Riding College	119	90

# HE students registered at Yorkshire and the Humber institutions 2004-05 and 2005-06

Student numbers are based on HESA and ILR data

<b>Headcounts: 2004-05</b>		<b>2005-06</b>	<b>FTEs: 2004-05</b>		<b>2005-06</b>
In HE institutions:	191,593	195,023	In HE institutions:	146,699	150,935
In FE colleges:	11,960	11,106	In FE colleges:	8,346	9,158
<b>Total:</b>	<b>203,553</b>	<b>206,129</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>155,044</b>	<b>160,093</b>

## Higher education student numbers by institution 2004-05 and 2005-06



# Learning in Yorkshire and the Humber

## 2005-06

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

Type	Headcounts	FTEs
HEI		
Franchised	2,205	1,083
FEC	12,598	10,492

### Open University students domiciled in Yorkshire and the Humber

	Headcounts	FTEs
	9,897	3,707

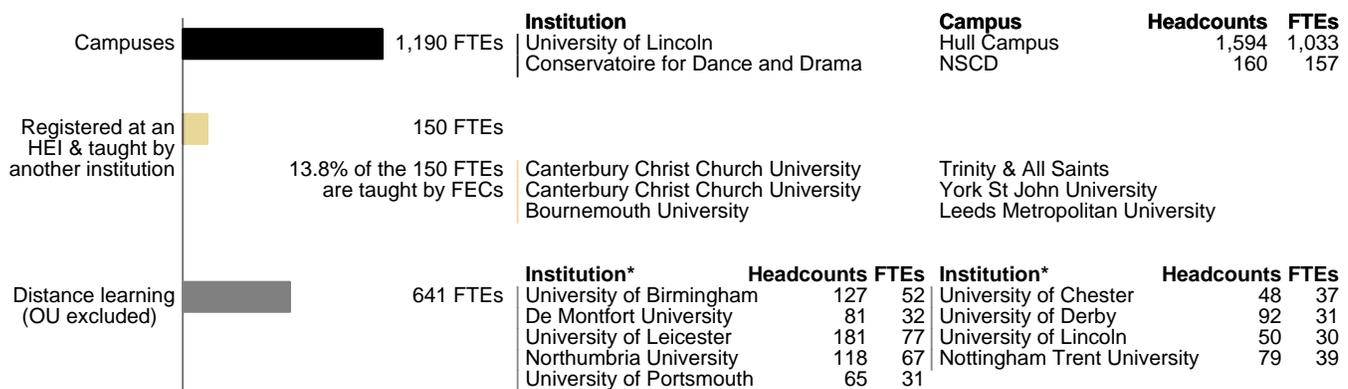
### Registered in Yorkshire and the Humber but learning outside Yorkshire and the Humber

Method of learning (FTEs)



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

Method of learning (FTEs)

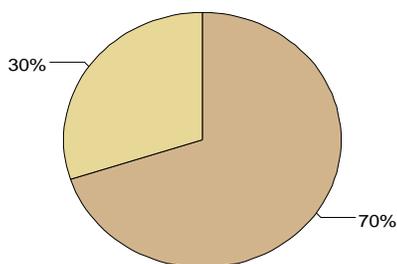


\* Institutions with fewer than 20 FTEs have been excluded.

# HE students registered at HEIs 2005-06: characteristics

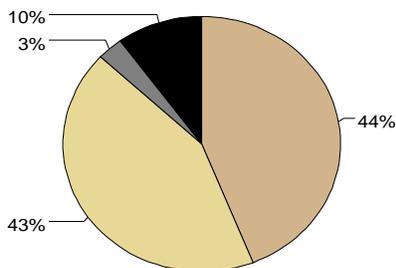
## Headcounts

Students by mode



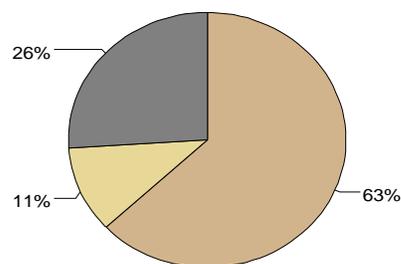
Full-time & sandwich  
Part-time

Students by domicile



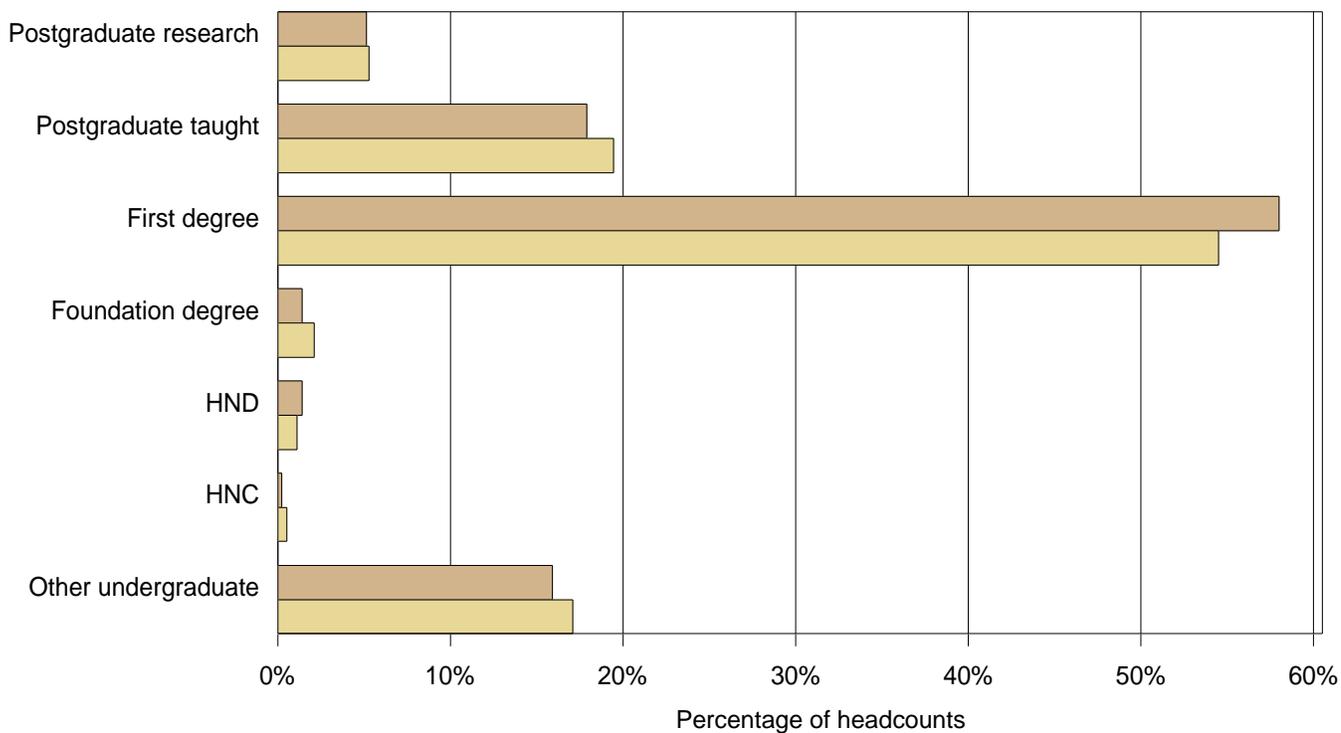
From the region  
Other UK  
Other EU  
Rest of the world

Undergraduates by age on entry



Young  
21-24 years old  
Mature

## Students by level



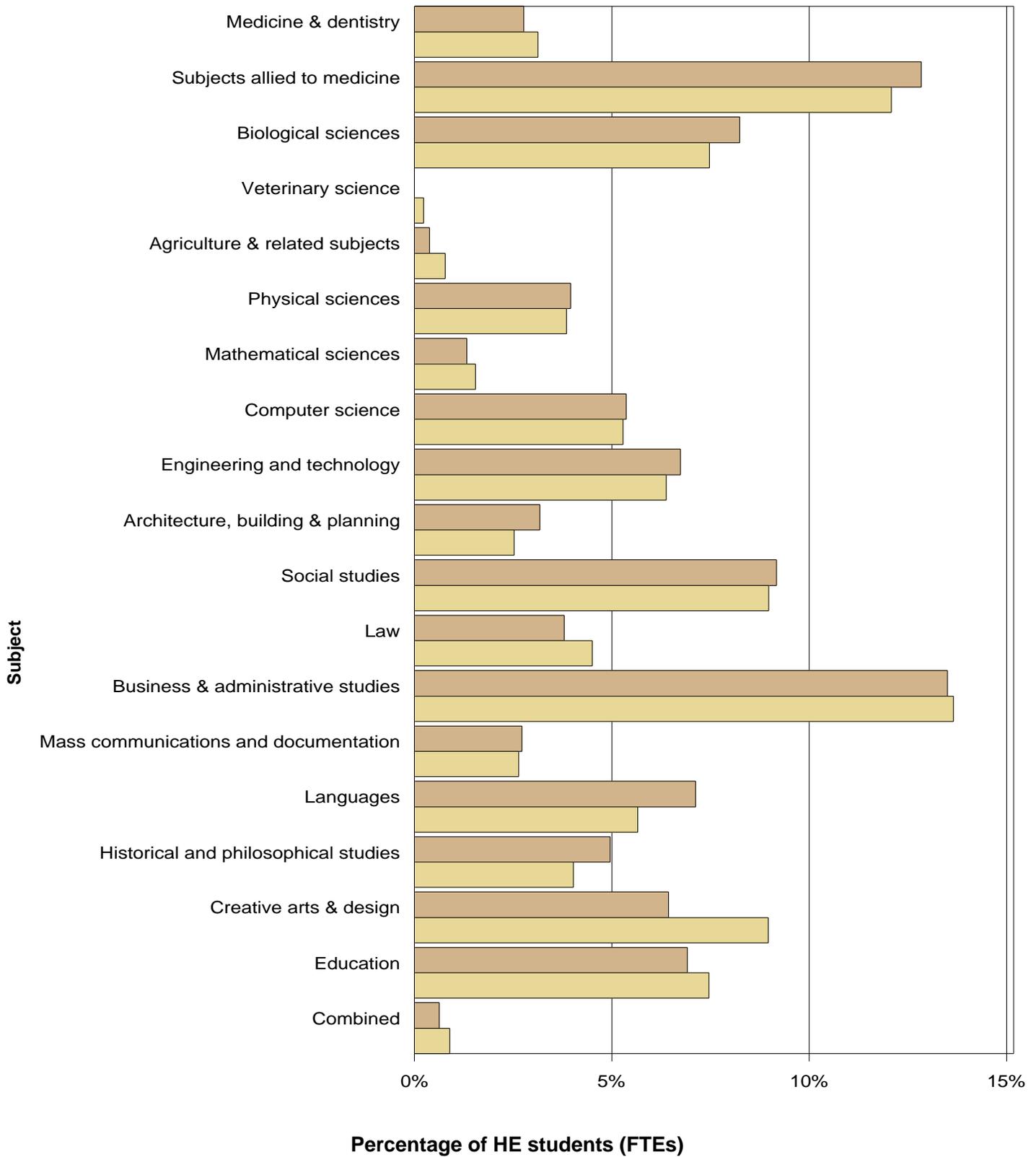
Yorkshire and the Humber    England

## FTEs

Rest of the world (% of FTEs):	9.3	Part-time (% of FTEs):	13.6
Young (% of UG FTEs):	73.9	PG (% of FTEs):	16.4
Mature (% of UG FTEs):	15.9	Male (% of FTEs):	45.9
Franchised (% of FTEs):	1.2		

# HE students registered at HEIs: subject

2005-06 (Open University excluded)

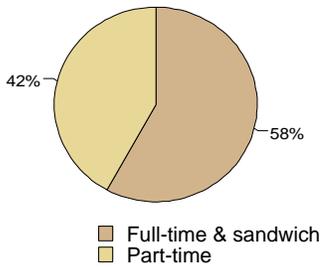


Yorkshire and the Humber
  England

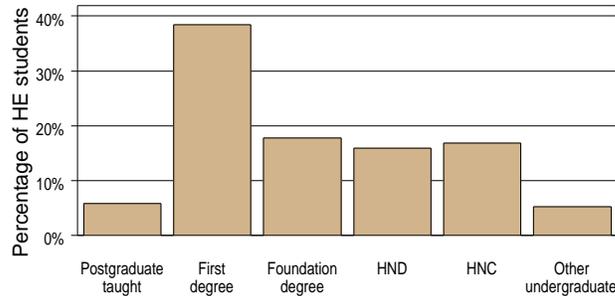
# HE students at FE colleges

## Characteristics of students registered at FECs 2005-06

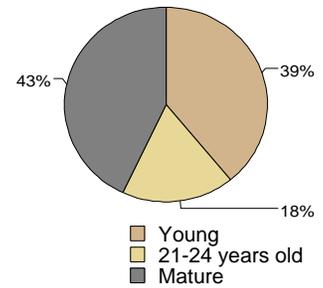
Headcounts by mode



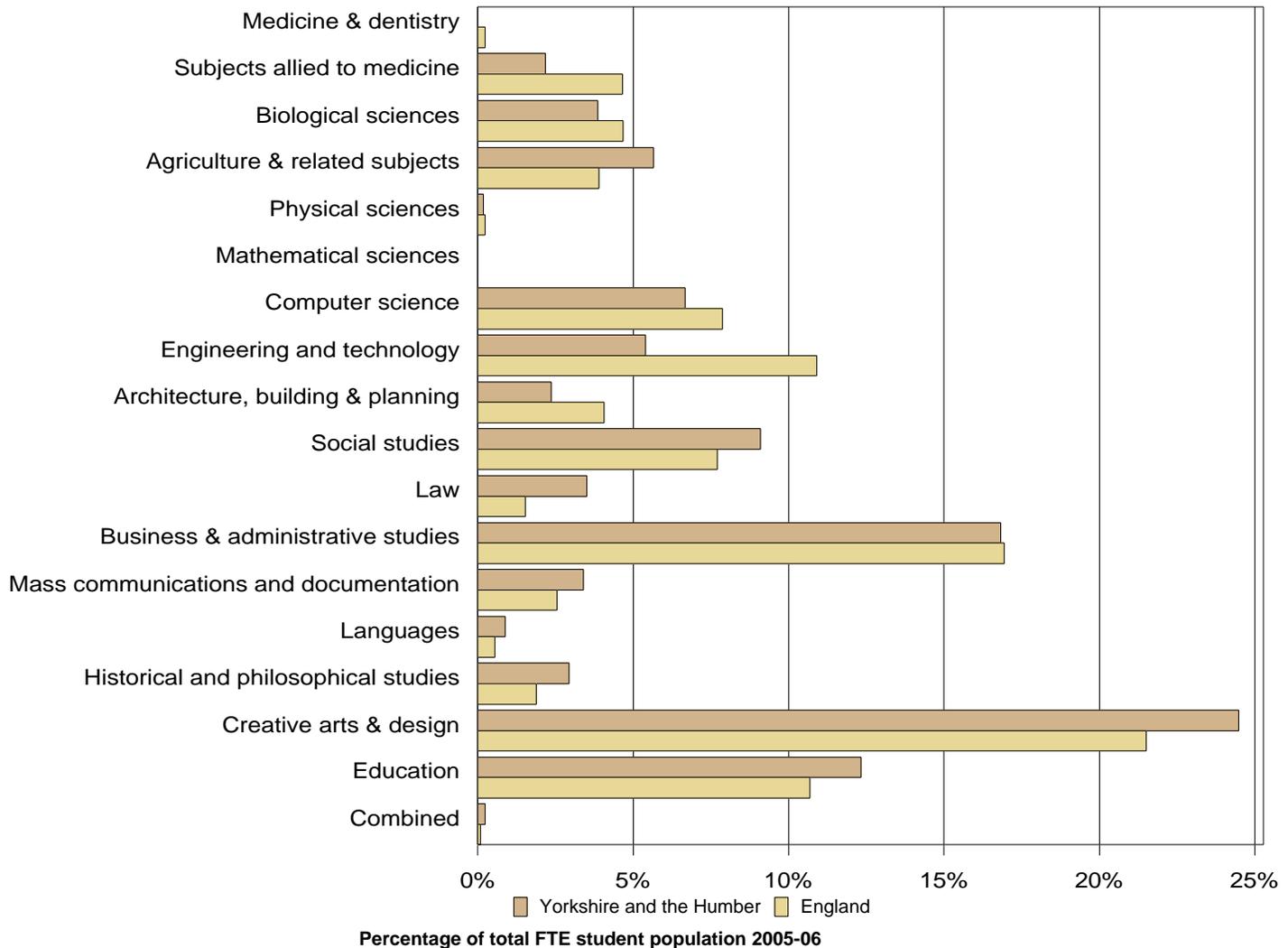
Headcounts by qualification aim



Headcounts by age on entry



### Subject breakdown



### Major FEC providers of HE 2005-06

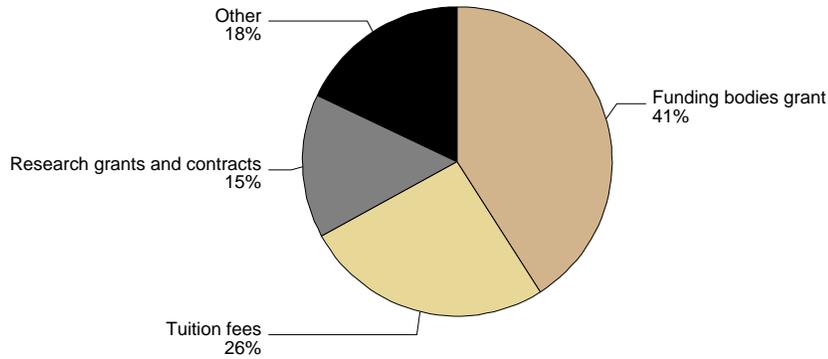
College name	FEC registered FTEs	HEI registered FTEs	Total FTEs
Bradford College	3,199	36	3,235
The Grimsby Institute	993	71	1,064
Doncaster College	973	0	973
Hull College	762	147	909
Leeds College of Art and Design	840	0	840
Bishop Burton College	752	36	788
The Sheffield College	413	4	416
Park Lane College	361	43	404
North Lindsey College	355	15	371
Wakefield College	228	59	287

Students registered at an HEI, and taught by an FEC in the region (2005-06): Headcounts: 1,978 FTEs: 1,054

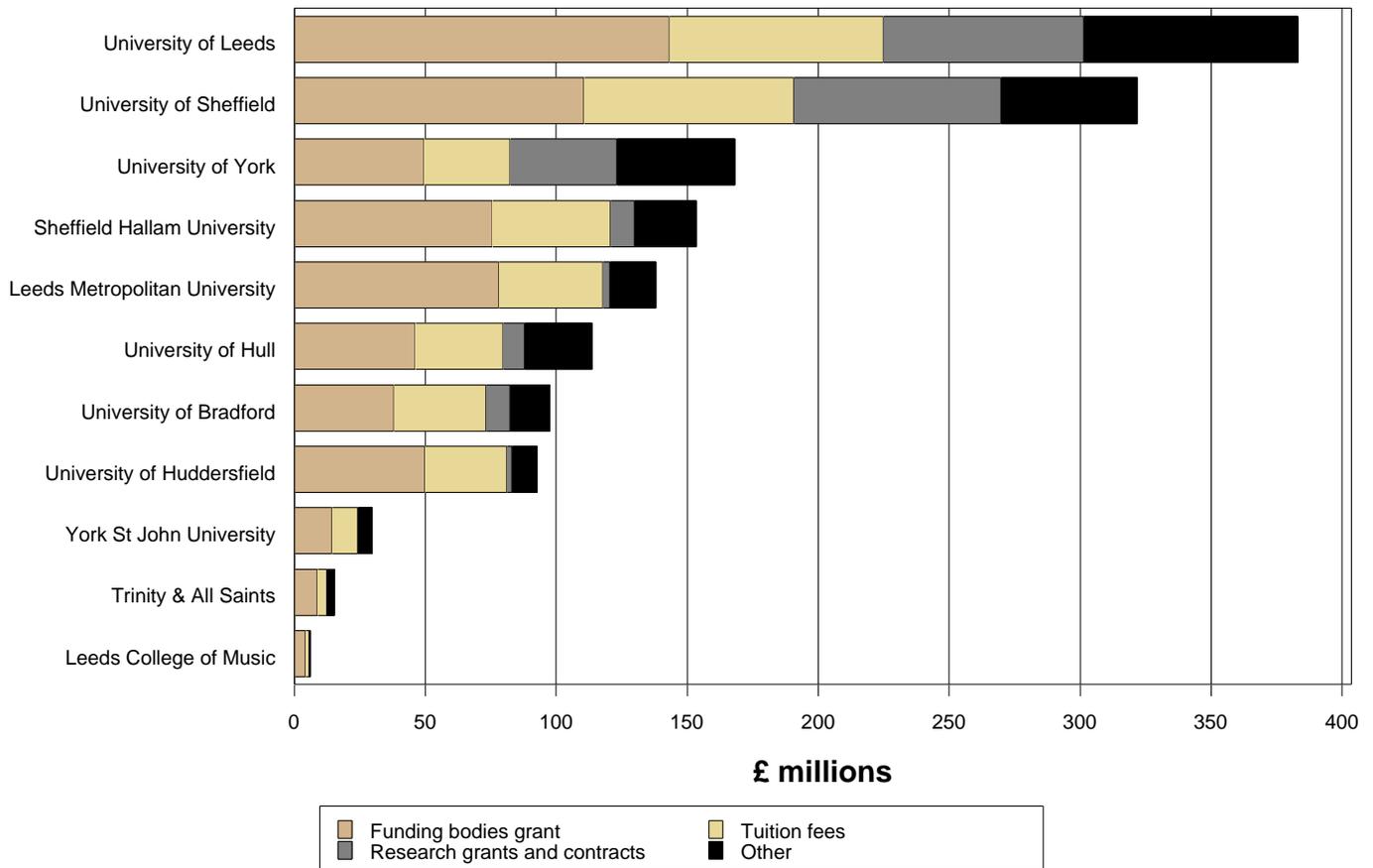
# Income to HE institutions 2005-06

Total income to all HEIs: £1,519 million

## Income to all HEIs by source



## Income to individual HEIs by source

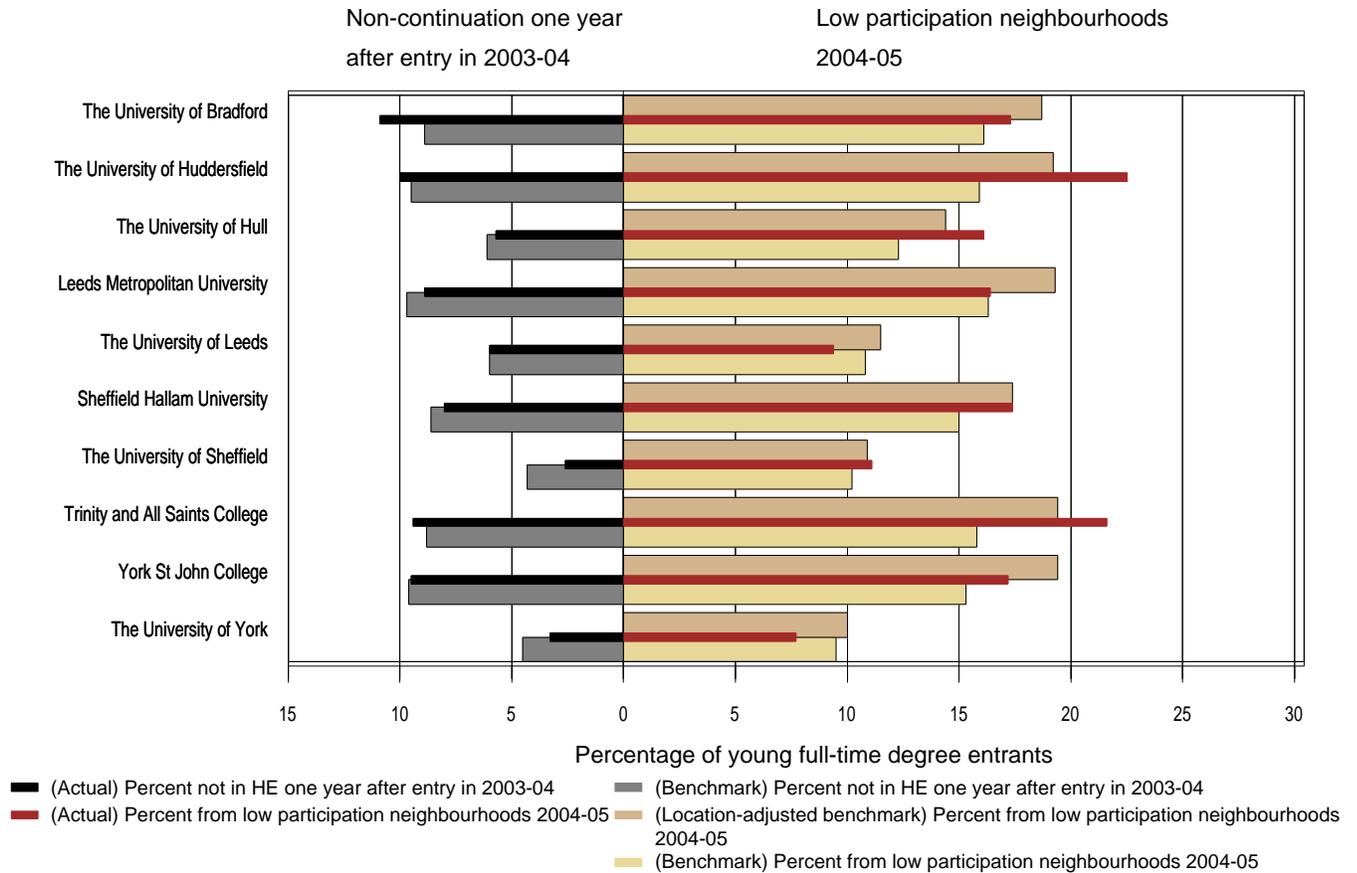


Income includes income attributable to a share in joint venture(s)

# Performance of HEIs in Yorkshire and the Humber

Performance indicators for participation and non-continuation

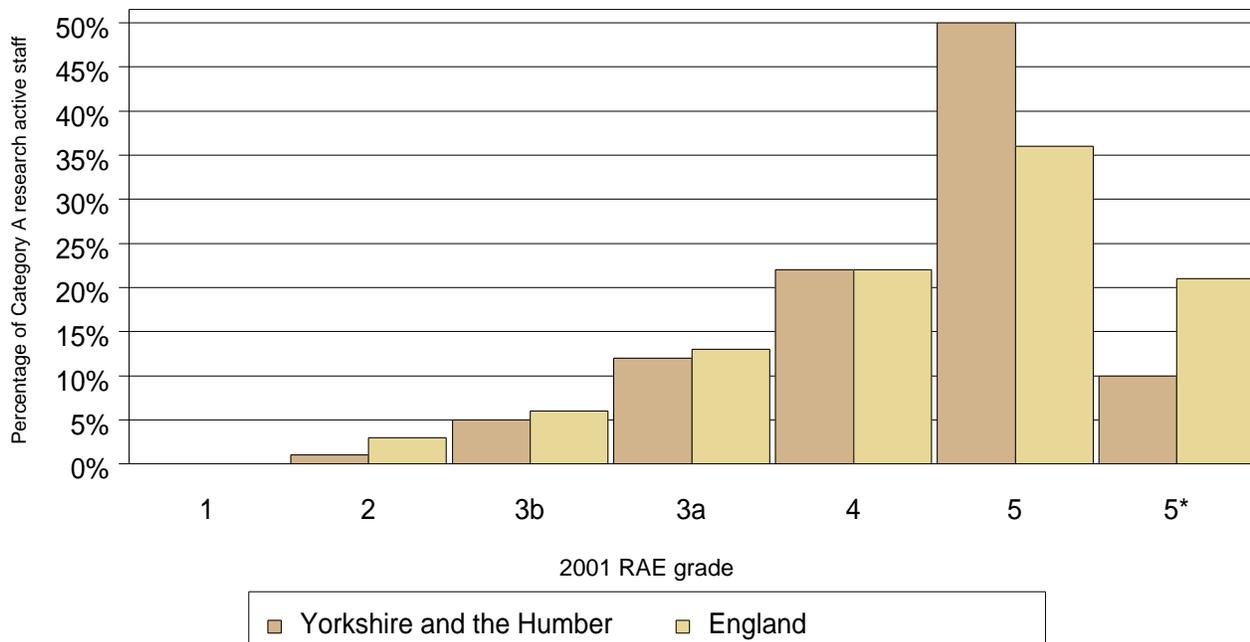
## Young full-time degree entrants to HEIs in Yorkshire and the Humber



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

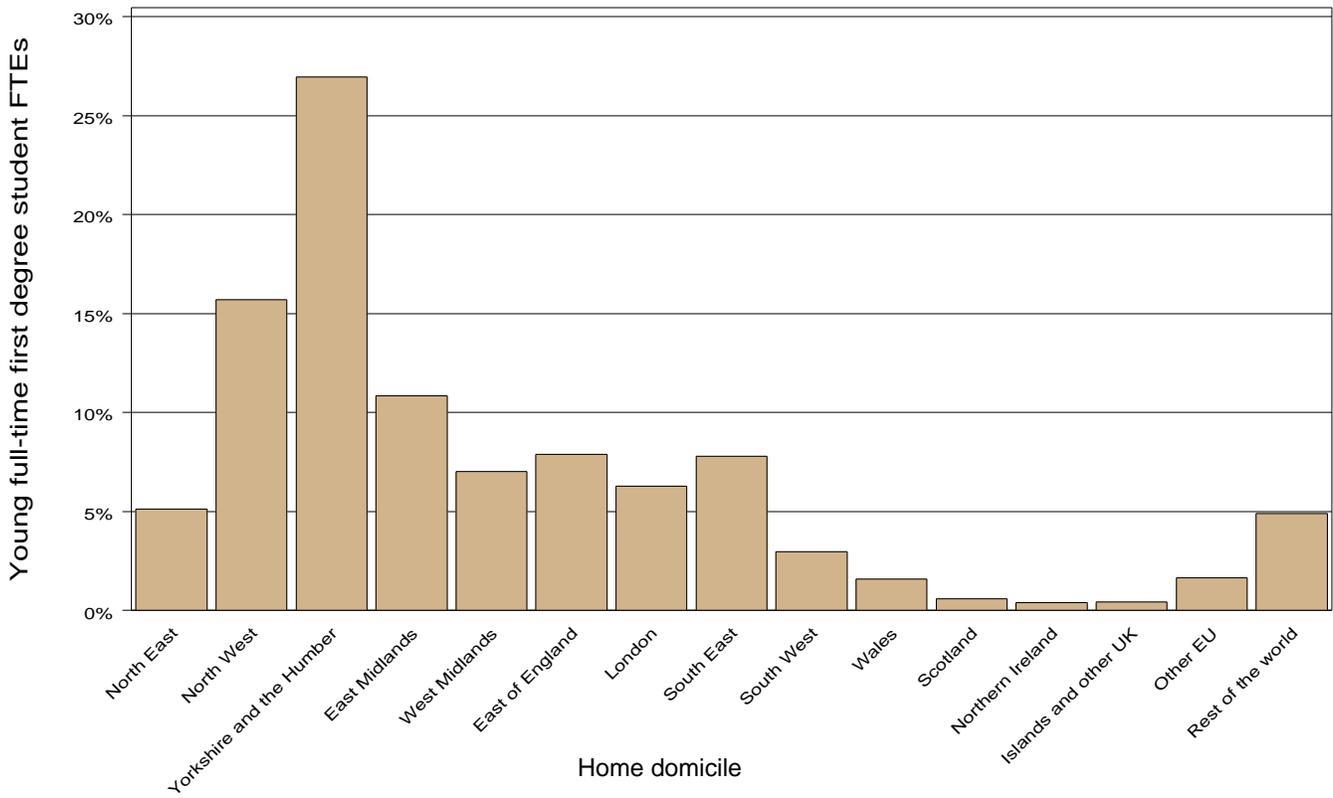
## Research Assessment Exercise performance

### Research active academic staff by RAE grade

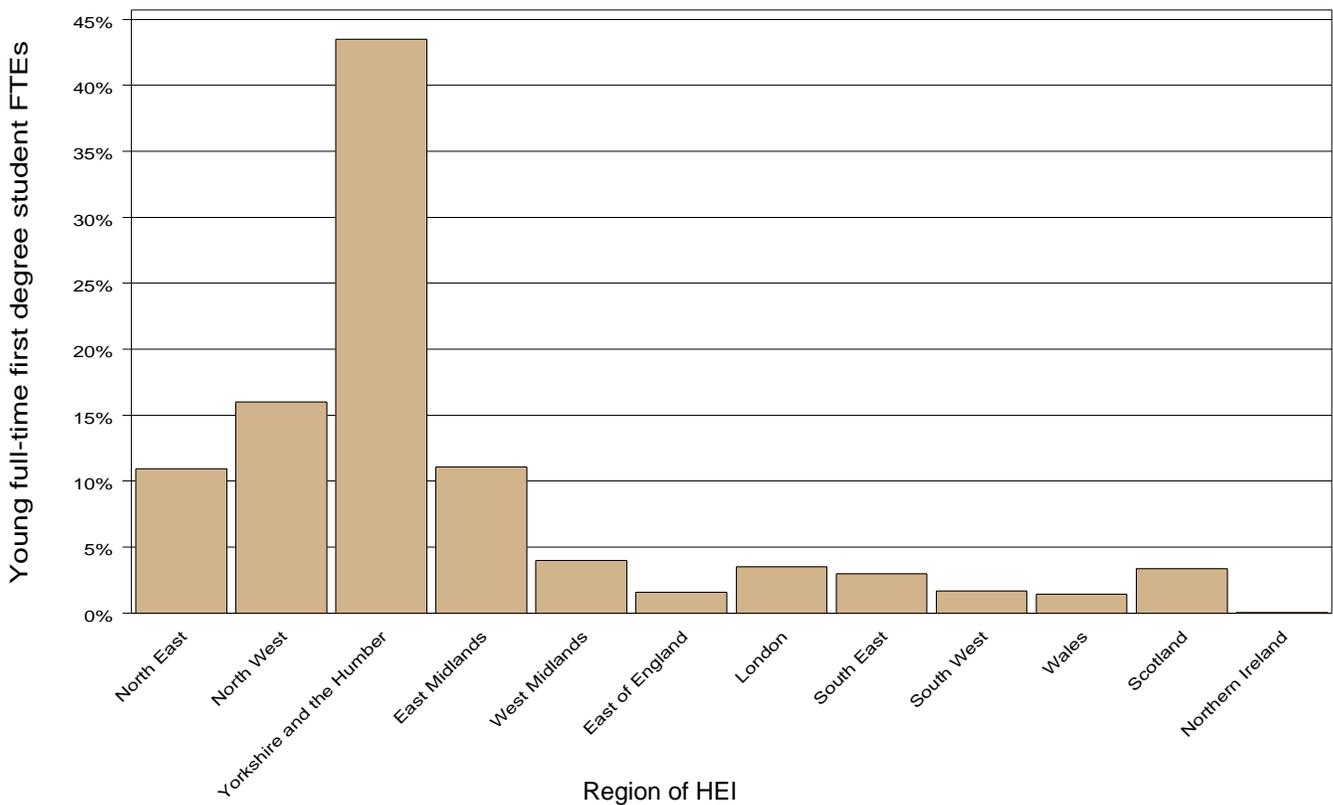


# Flows of young full-time first degree students between regions

Where do young students at Yorkshire and the Humber HEIs in 2005-06 come from?



Where do young students from Yorkshire and the Humber study, 2005-06?

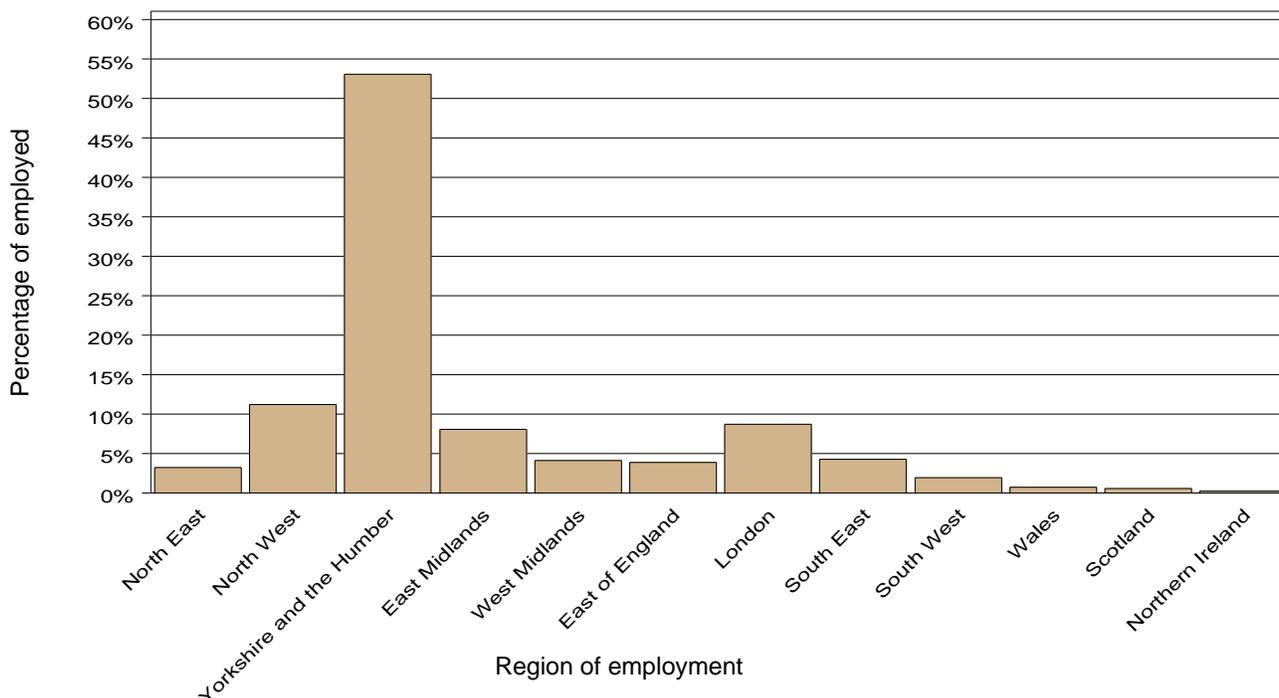


# Employment destinations of first degree graduates

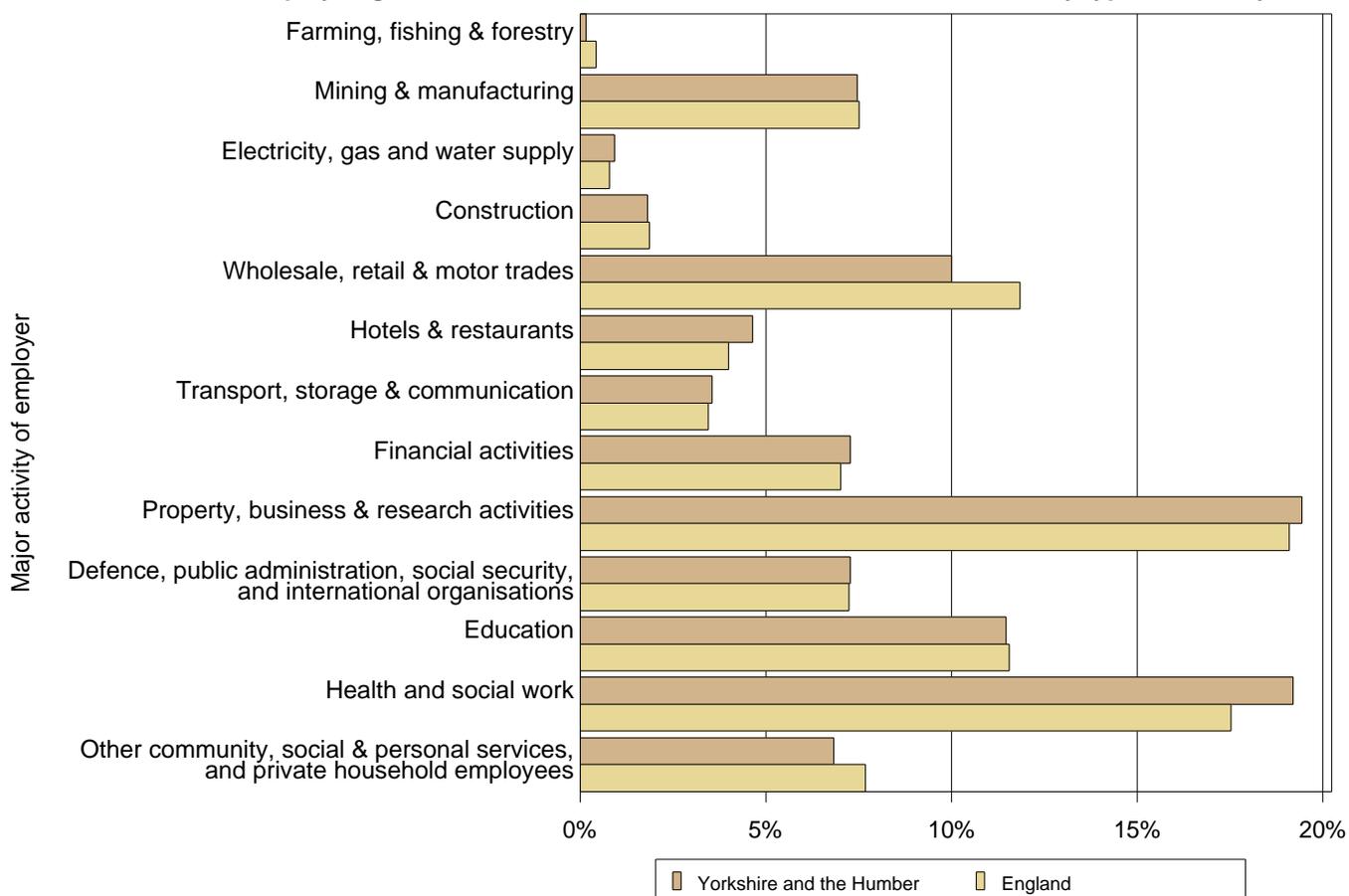
## First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2005:

Work: 66% Further study: 15% Work and study: 8% Unemployed: 5% Other: 6%

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



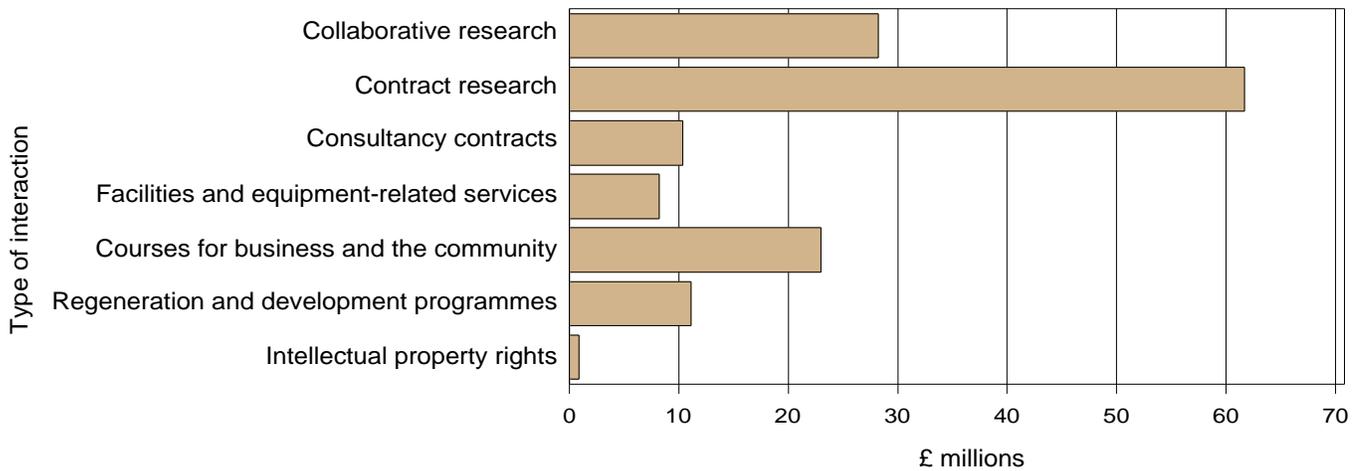
Employed graduates of Yorkshire and the Humber HEIs: destination by type of industry



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

# Higher education-business and community interaction survey 2005-06

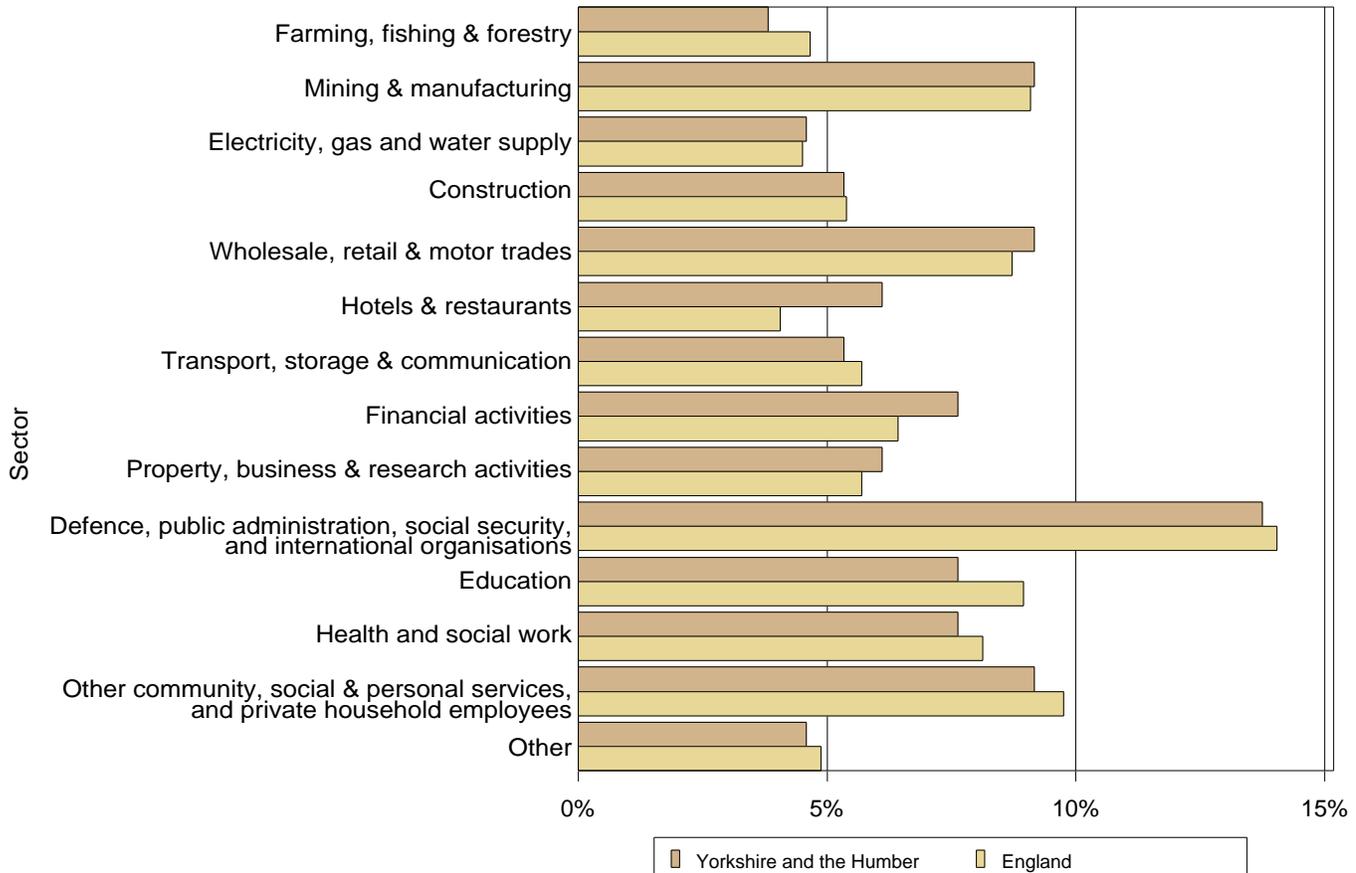
## Income from HE-business interactions



## Type and number of interactions

Contract research	2,497	Non-software licences granted	26
Consultancy contracts	2,608	Software licences granted	42
Facilities and equipment-related services	1,943	Spin-offs still active and survived 3 years	85
New patents granted in year	24	Estimated turnover from active spin-offs	£18 million

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

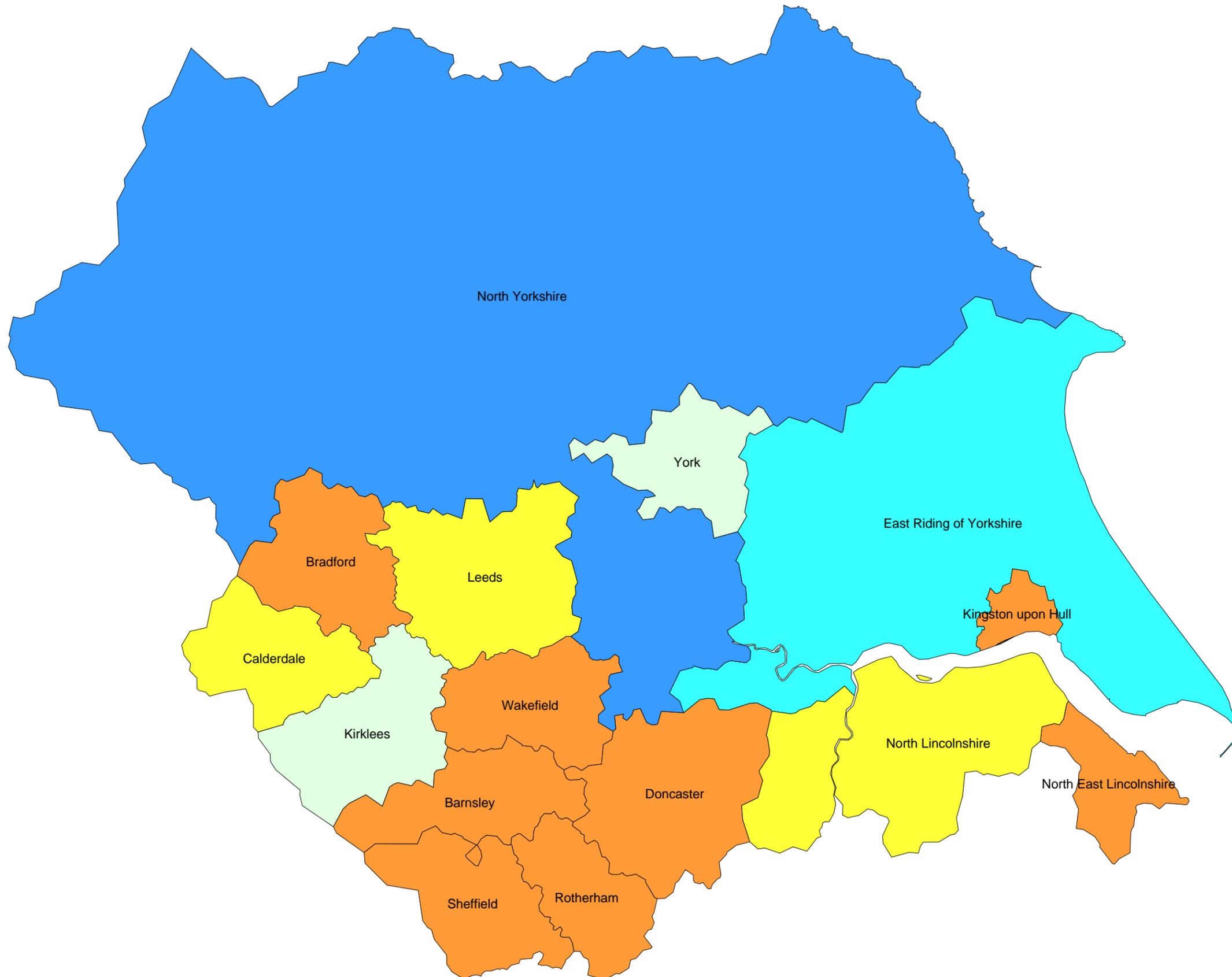
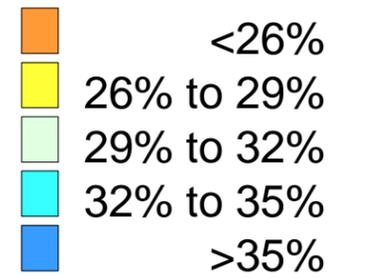


Percentage of selections

# Young participation by LEA: Yorkshire and the Humber

HEFCE

Young participation



# Qualification levels

## Population of working age<sup>1</sup> : by highest qualification<sup>2</sup> , percentages spring 2005

	United Kingdom	Yorkshire and the Humber
At least degree or equivalent	17.6	14.5
Other HE qualifications <sup>3</sup>	8.4	7.2
GCE A level or equivalent <sup>4</sup>	23.6	24.0
GCSE grades A*-C or equivalent	22.9	24.3
Other qualifications	12.5	14.1
No qualifications	14.1	15.3

## Percentage of economically active adults qualified to at least NVQ4<sup>1</sup> autumn 2005

Geographical name	Percentage
United Kingdom	31.4
England	31.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	26.0

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 39 table 4.10.

3 Higher education qualification below degree level.

4 Includes recognised trade apprenticeship.

## School leavers' qualifications

On 15 March 2007 data were not available for all local educational authorities

Geographical name Region and local education authority <sup>1</sup>	16 year olds in full-time post-compulsory education <sup>2</sup> percentages 2001-02	Percentage of 15 year old pupils in 2004-05 with: <sup>3 4</sup>		Average GCE/VCE A/AS level points score 2004-05 <sup>4 5</sup>
		No passes at GCSE or equivalent	5 or more GCSEs A*-C or equivalent	
Yorkshire and the Humber	67	4.2	51.5	272
Barnsley	59	3.1	47.1	260
Bradford	66	6.2	47.6	243
Calderdale	68	2.7	54.3	270
Doncaster	63	4.6	44.8	252
East Riding of Yorkshire	70	2.1	61.7	268
Kingston upon Hull	65	6.5	44.7	246
Kirklees	67	3.2	51.3	306
Leeds	64	4.9	50.1	264
North East Lincolnshire	69	5.4	43.9	289
North Lincolnshire	72	2.2	52.0	321
North Yorkshire	71	..	..	..
Rotherham	67	5.0	48.4	267
Sheffield	62	5.9	47.1	256
Wakefield	67	3.5	55.7	270
York	77	2.5	60.1	299

1 2003 education hierarchy.

2 Pupils and students aged 16 in education as a percentage of the estimated 16 year old population.

3 Referenced by pupil residence.

4 Figures relate to maintained schools only.

5 The points scores reflect the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) tariff.

# Population and the economy

## Area and population by local authority 2004

Geographical name Region, local authority (1)	Area km <sup>2</sup>	People per km <sup>2</sup>	Total population (000s)	Population change (%) 1981-2004	% of population aged:		
					0 to 15	16 to pensionable age (2)	over pensionable age (2)
England	130,281	385	50,094	7.0	19.5	62.0	18.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	15,408	327	5,039	2.4	19.7	61.5	18.8
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	2,408	135	325	19.6	18.1	59.7	22.2
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	71	3,479	249	-9.2	20.0	62.9	17.1
North East Lincolnshire UA	192	822	158	-2.2	20.8	59.6	19.6
North Lincolnshire UA	846	185	157	3.6	19.6	60.3	20.1
York UA	272	680	185	11.8	16.6	63.9	19.5
North Yorkshire County	8,038	72	580	13.4	18.6	59.7	21.7
South Yorkshire (Met County)	1,552	824	1,278	-3.0	19.4	61.7	18.9
West Yorkshire (Met County)	2,029	1,039	2,108	2.0	20.5	62.1	17.4

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

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

## Gross Value Added<sup>1</sup> 2002 at current base prices<sup>2,3,4</sup>

Geographical name NUTS levels 1 and 3	GVA per head (£)
Yorkshire and the Humber	13,508
Kingston Upon Hull, City of	13,932
East Riding of Yorkshire	10,757
North and North East Lincolnshire	13,801
York	17,882
North Yorkshire CC	12,917
Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham	10,239
Sheffield	13,835
Bradford	12,832
Leeds	18,305
Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield	12,853

(1) Consistent with the National Accounts (Blue Book) 2004.

(2) Excluding GVA for Extra-Region, which comprises compensation of employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions.

(3) Estimates of workplace based GVA allocate income to the region in which commuters work.

(4) Includes taxes less subsidies on production.

## Labour force<sup>1</sup> and employment rates 2002-03<sup>2</sup>

Geographical name Region, local authority	Total labour force (3) (000s)	Employment rate (4) (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,331	73.3	5.0
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	151	77.4	3.7
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	106	66.4	8.3
North East Lincolnshire UA	72	71.4	7.9
North Lincolnshire UA	71	72.3	5.9
York UA	93	79.1	3.2
North Yorkshire	275	79.7	3.0
South Yorkshire (Met. County)	582	71.0	5.7
West Yorkshire (Met. County)	981	72.9	4.9

(1) Based on the population of working age in private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation.

(2) Annual average of March 2002 to February 2003. These data are weighted to population estimates which were released in February 2003.

(3) Includes those on government-supported employment and training programmes, and unpaid family workers.

(4) Total labour force as a percentage of all people of working age.

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

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%) (000s)
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 4.3 million. It has the second lowest population density of any English region at 274 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 270,000.

## The economy

The government office for the East Midlands describes the regions as follows;

*'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.*

*In 2003, 23.5 per cent of the region's economic output came from manufacturing compared to only 15.9 per cent across the UK.'*

Further information is available at: [www.gos.gov.uk/goem/our-region/](http://www.gos.gov.uk/goem/our-region/).

In 2004 the economic output of the East Midlands was almost £65.8 billion, 6.5 per cent of the total UK gross value added (GVA). In 2003 the GVA per head was as low as £11,590 in South Nottinghamshire and as high as £21,285 in Nottingham.

In spring 2005 unemployment, at 4.1 per cent, was lower than the English average.

The total income of higher education institutions in 2005-06 in the region was £1,169 million per year.

## Qualification levels

In spring 2005, 14.9 per cent of the East Midland working age population's highest qualification was degree level or above, compared with 17.9 per cent for England. The percentage of pupils in the last year of compulsory schooling in 2004-05 who left with no graded results, of the local education authorities (LEAs) with known results, varied from 1.3 per cent in Rutland to 7.8 per cent in Nottingham; the equivalent figure for England was 4.2 per cent.

## Higher education provision

There are nine higher education institutions based in the East Midlands – eight universities and one university college. There are also 19 further education colleges (FECs) with students taking higher education courses. In total, there are 158,850 students studying on higher education courses, equating to 125,960 full-time equivalents. Included in these figures are the 4,040 students registered at FECs. The higher education institutions range in size from the University of Nottingham with 32,870 students, to Bishop Grosseteste University College Lincoln with 1,520 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

Higher education in the East Midlands is dominated by the 'traditional' student, i.e. the majority are aged 19-21 and study full-time for standard undergraduate degrees. 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. However, the region is also a net exporter of graduates (i.e. after a student has graduated they do not stay and work within the region).

## **HEFCE developments**

The East Midlands has a number of HEFCE-funded developments.

There are two fully-funded Lifelong Learning Networks (LLNs) in the region. One is based in Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire and entitled 'Skills for Sustainable Communities'. The network will run from September 2006 to March 2010, and will provide progression routes into higher education (HE) in health and social care, children's and young people's services, and management, leadership and enterprise. The 'Leap Ahead' LLN is based in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, and will run from November 2006 to December 2009. The network will focus on increasing the number of vocationally qualified learners accessing HE by developing progression routes in construction, engineering, tourism & hospitality, and retail.

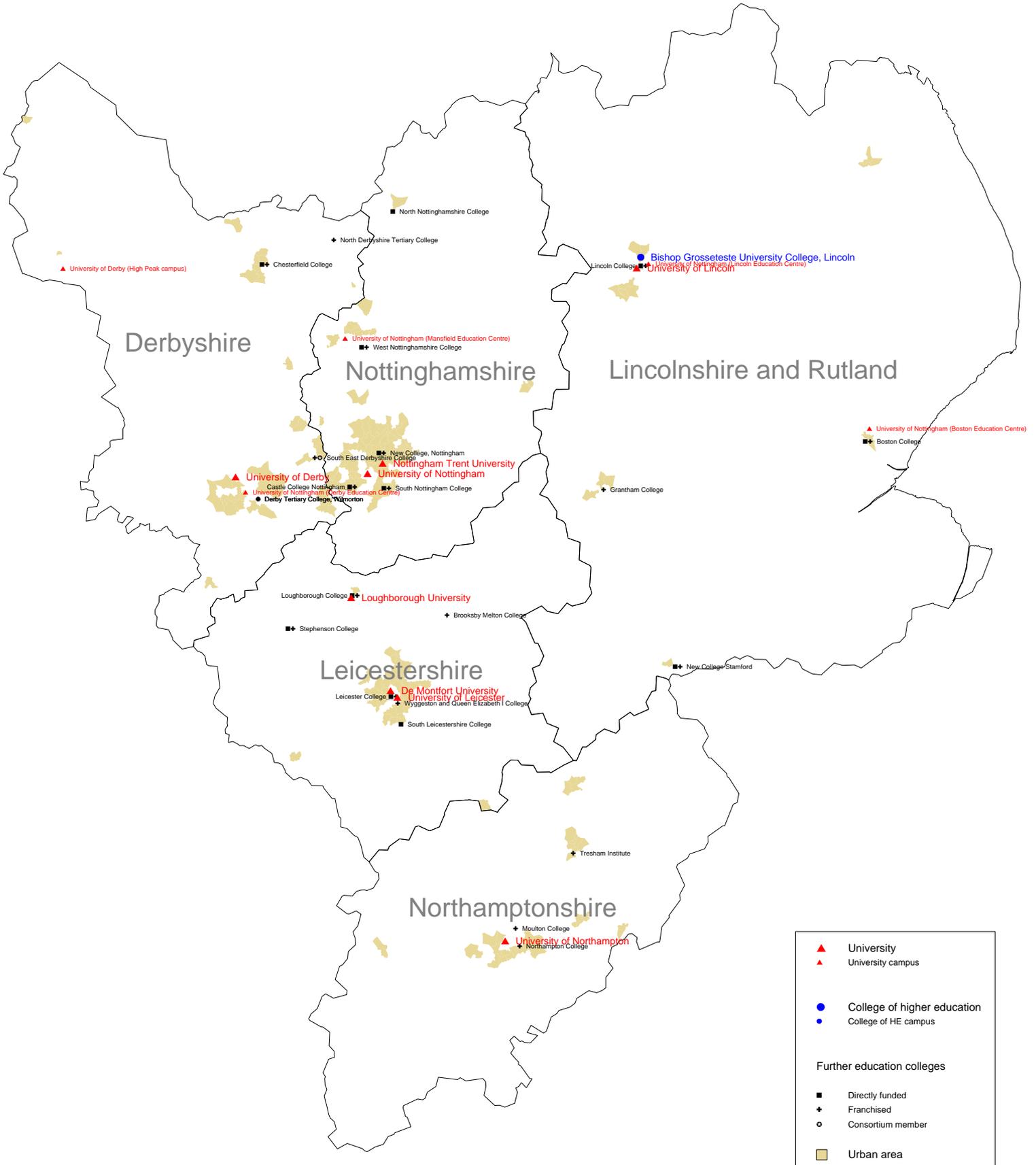
Business interaction and employer engagement is a particular strength of the East Midlands, and we have recently provided De Montfort University with funding to become a pilot for HEFCE's 'third stream as second mission' initiative. The university is developing an innovation exploitation vehicle to release existing innovation potential in the region. We have also recently funded an employer engagement and higher level skills officer post with the East Midlands University Association.

HEFCE has also invested £4 million through the Strategic Development Fund in a new School of Veterinary Medicine and Science at the University of Nottingham. The school was opened in September 2006 and is widening participation in veterinary medicine.

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.

Other funded developments include the commissioning of two pieces of research into foundation degrees in the East Midlands, and two pathfinder pilots for flexible learning currently in place at the University of Derby and the University of Northampton.

The higher education institutions (HEIs) in the region are also represented on the Board of the Regional Skills Partnership and are working with other regional partners to develop a regional strategy for HEIs and FECs to meet the region's challenge of developing more business take up of higher level skills.

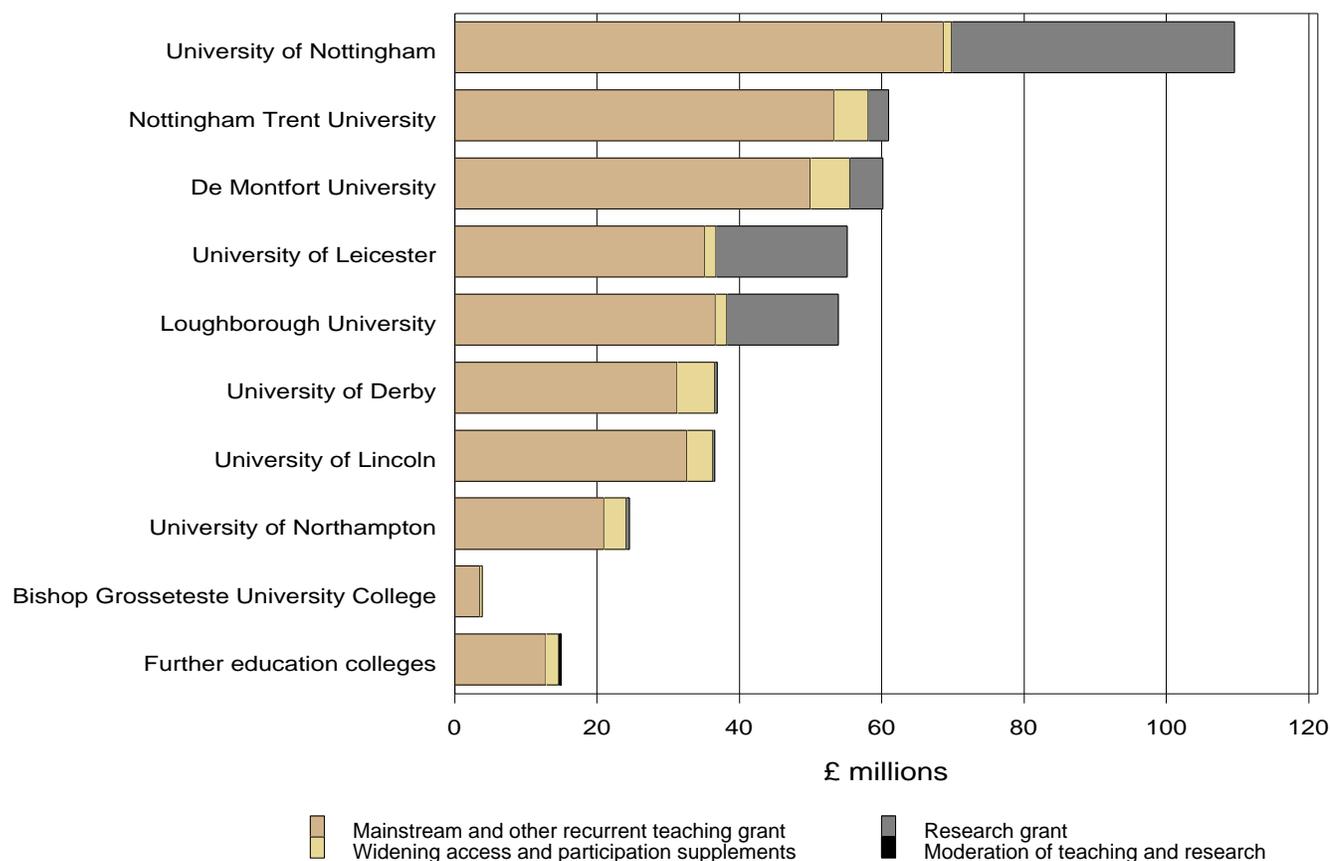


# HEFCE funding and related student numbers at East Midlands institutions

Number of students completing the year	2005-06	2006-07	2006-07	2006-07
	All students	All students	Home and EC fundable	Other funding status
Universities	136,533	129,723	99,586	30,137
Other HE institutions	1,350	1,419	758	661
Further education colleges	3,333	3,694	3,602	92
<b>Total</b>	<b>141,216</b>	<b>134,836</b>	<b>103,946</b>	<b>30,890</b>

FTEs of students completing the year	2005-06	2006-07	2006-07	2006-07
	All students	All students	Home and EC fundable	Other funding status
Universities	114,656	111,070	85,813	25,257
Other HE institutions	1,282	1,324	753	571
Further education colleges	2,530	2,797	2,711	86
<b>Total</b>	<b>118,469</b>	<b>115,190</b>	<b>89,277</b>	<b>25,913</b>

## HEFCE recurrent grants for 2007-08



## HEFCE-recognised funding consortia 2006-07.

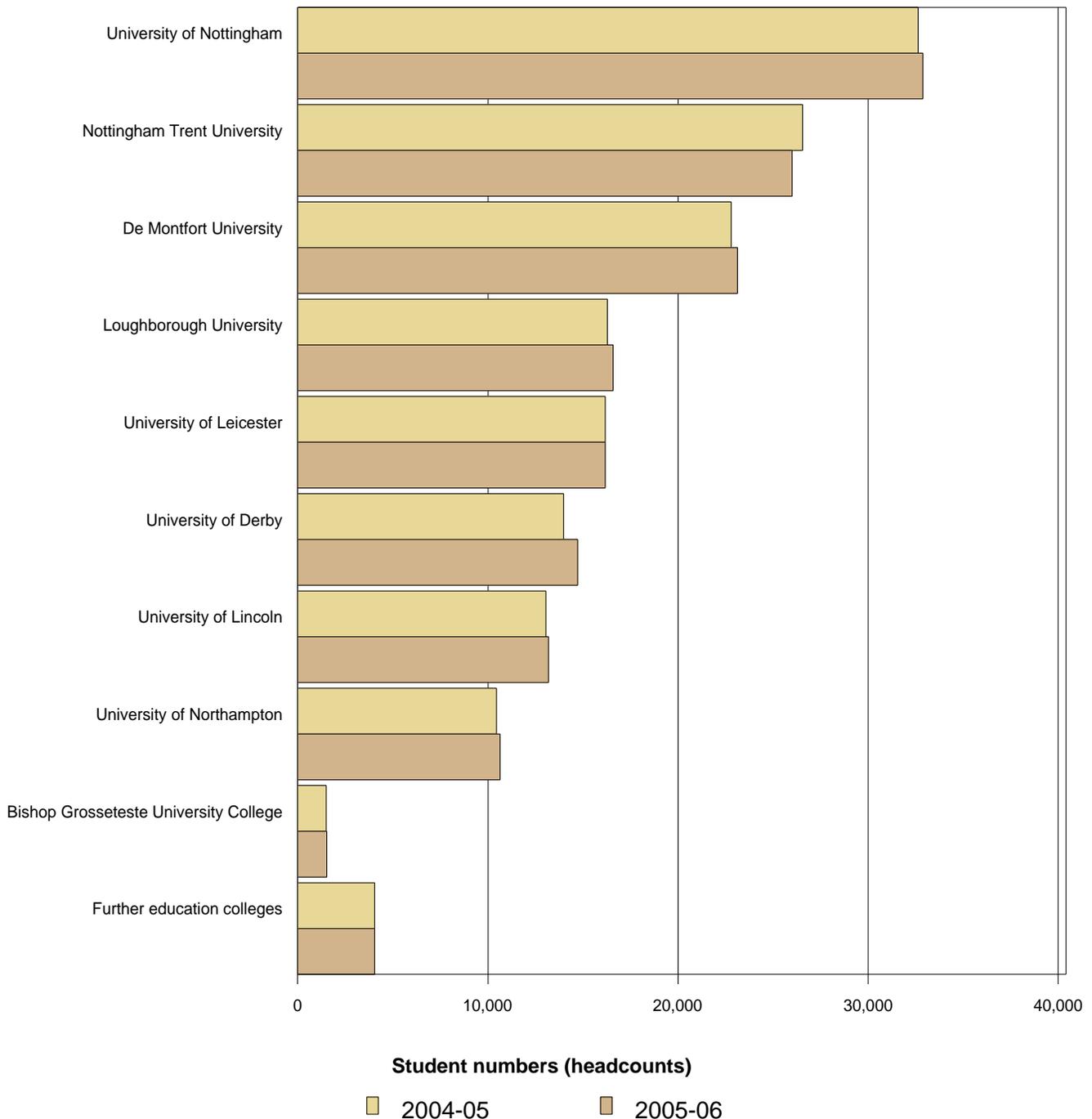
Lead institution	Consortia member	Student numbers	Estimated FTEs
University of Derby	Derby Tertiary College, Wilmorton	82	63
	South East Derbyshire College	17	13

# HE students registered at East Midlands institutions 2004-05 and 2005-06

Student numbers are based on HESA and ILR data

	<b>Headcounts: 2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>		<b>FTEs: 2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>
In HE institutions:	153,364	154,809	In HE institutions:	122,591	122,878
In FE colleges:	4,056	4,039	In FE colleges:	3,051	3,082
<b>Total:</b>	<b>157,420</b>	<b>158,848</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>125,642</b>	<b>125,961</b>

## Higher education student numbers by institution 2004-05 and 2005-06



# Learning in the East Midlands

## 2005-06

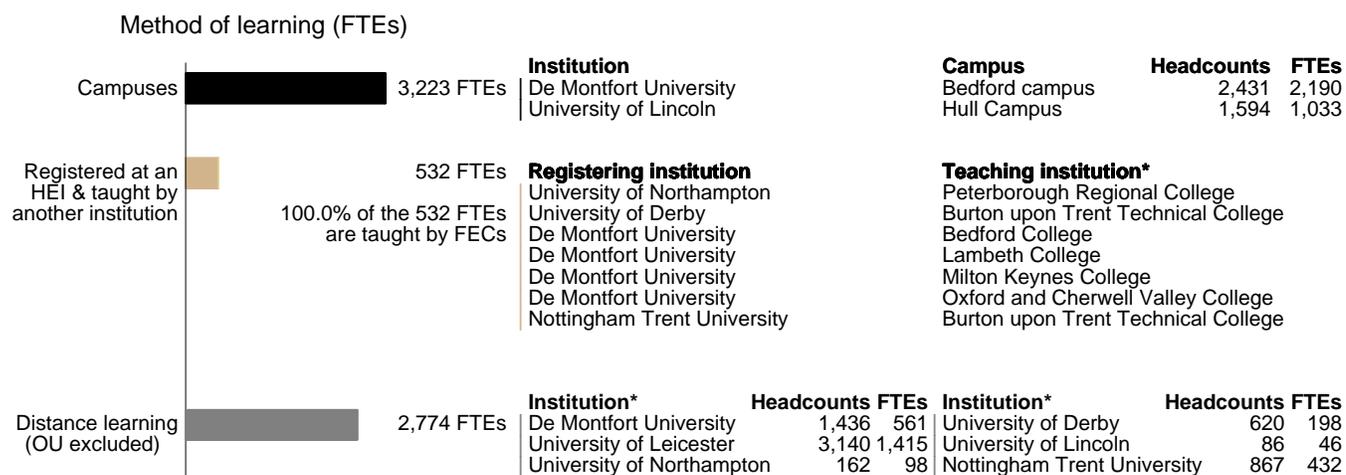
### HE students registered and taught in the East Midlands

Type	Headcounts	FTEs
HEI	140,402	113,954
Franchised	2,786	1,895
FEC	4,246	3,234

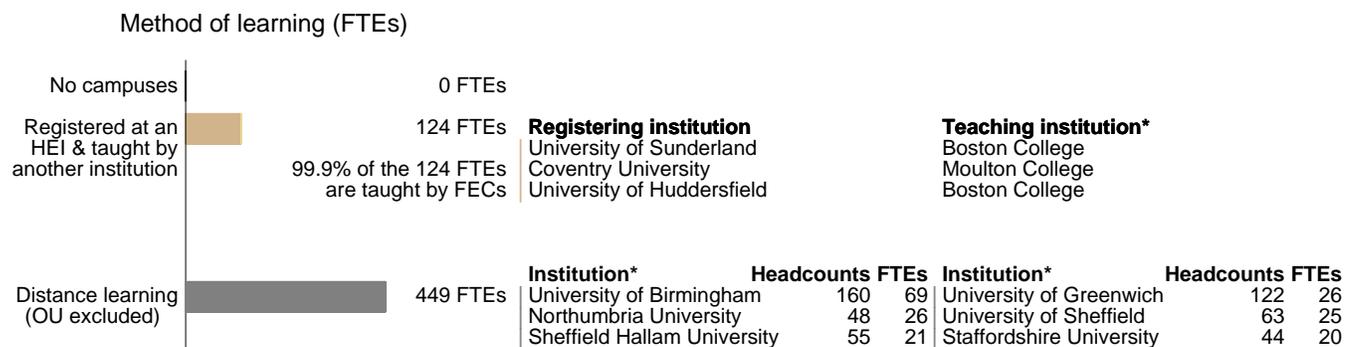
### Open University students domiciled in the East Midlands

	Headcounts	FTEs
	11,161	4,052

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



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

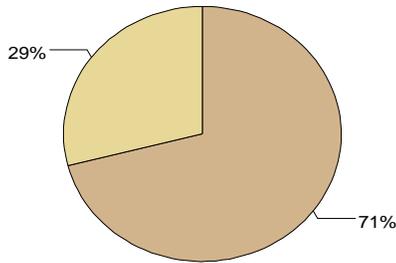


\* Institutions with fewer than 20 FTEs have been excluded.

# HE students registered at HEIs 2005-06: characteristics

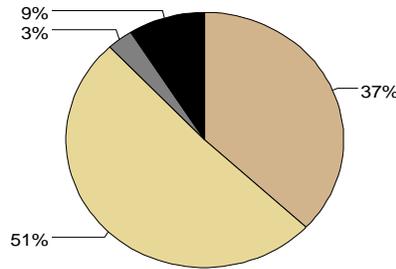
## Headcounts

Students by mode



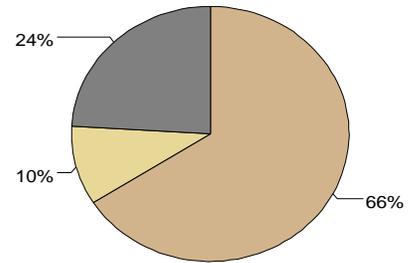
■ Full-time & sandwich  
■ Part-time

Students by domicile



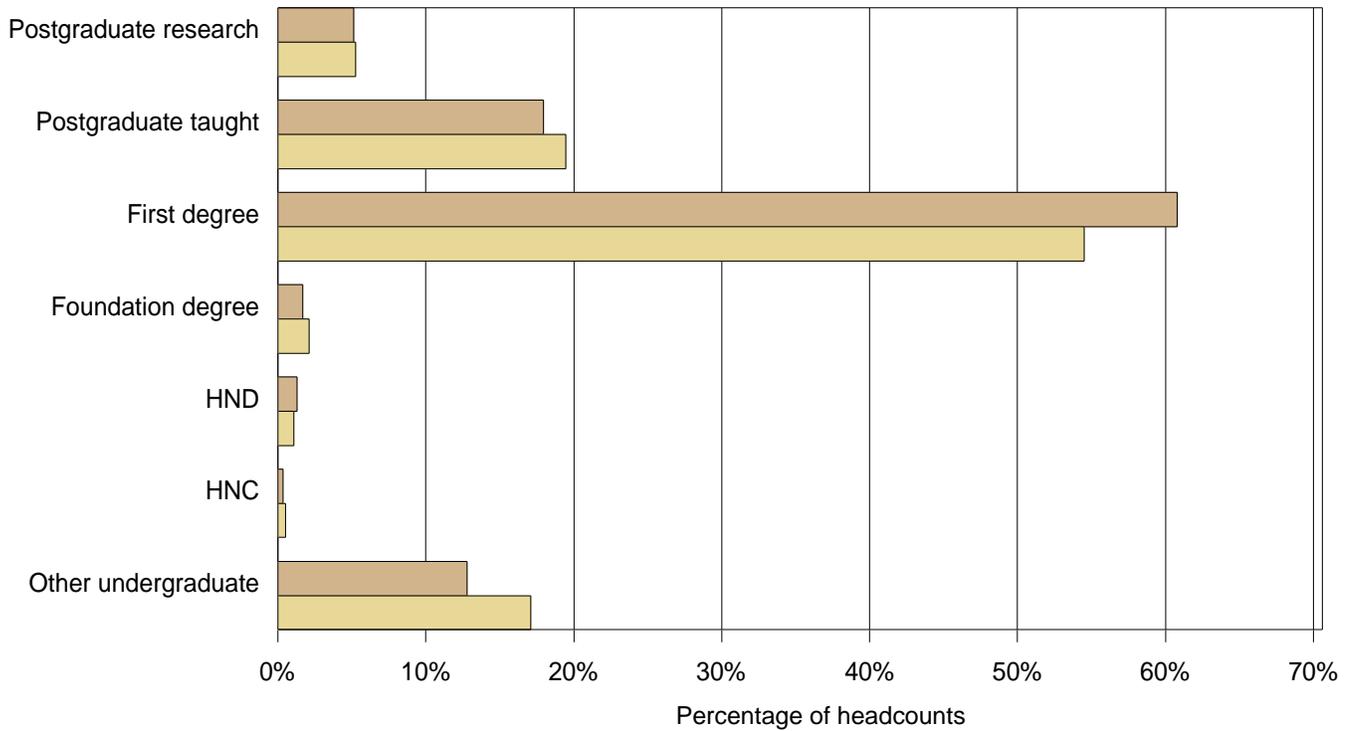
■ From the region  
■ Other UK  
■ Other EU  
■ Rest of the world

Undergraduates by age on entry



■ Young  
■ 21-24 years old  
■ Mature

## Students by level



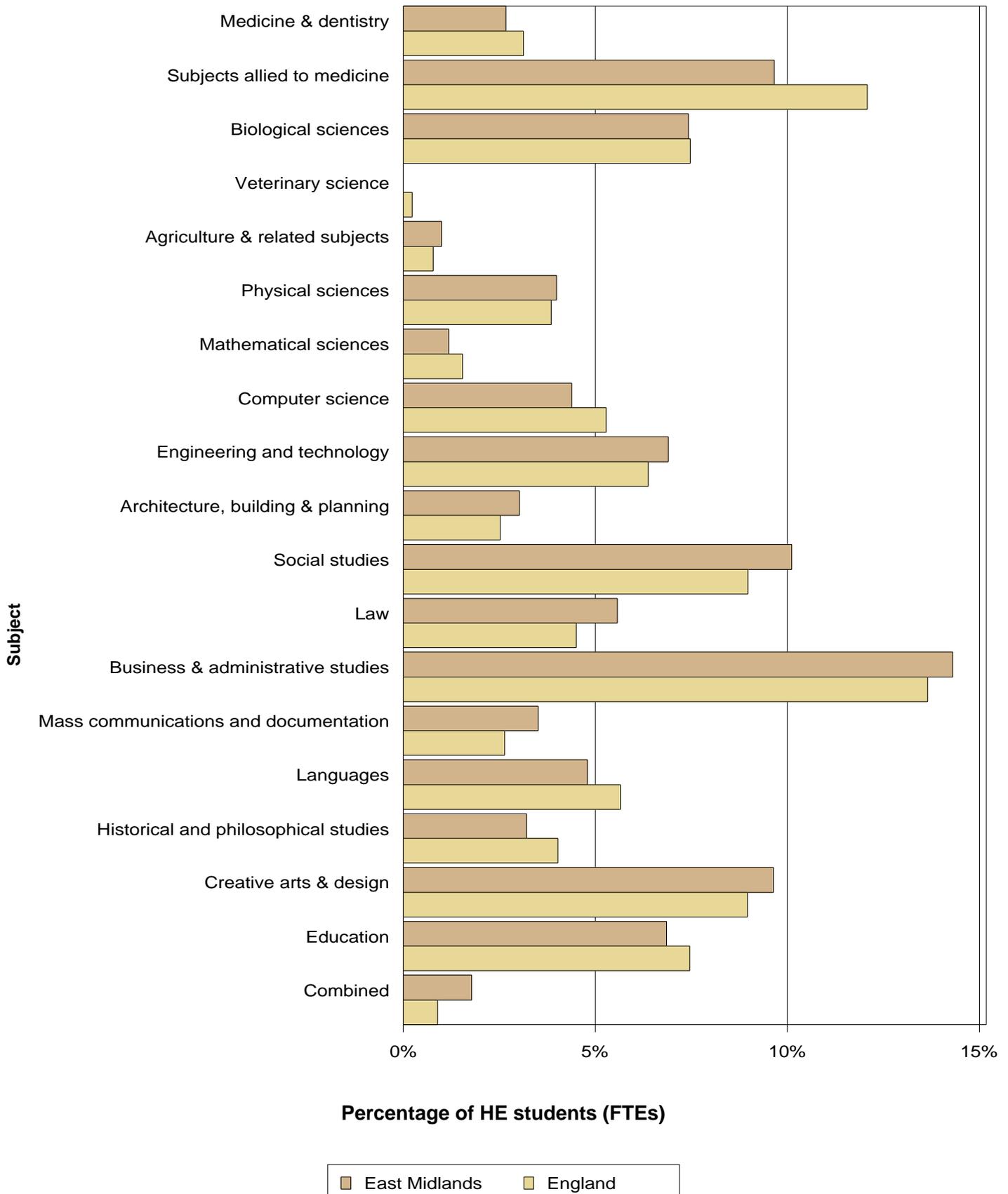
■ East Midlands    ■ England

## FTEs

Rest of the world (% of FTEs):	9.4	Part-time (% of FTEs):	13.6
Young (% of UG FTEs):	74.2	PG (% of FTEs):	16.7
Mature (% of UG FTEs):	16.1	Male (% of FTEs):	45.7
Franchised (% of FTEs):	2.1		

# HE students registered at HEIs: subject

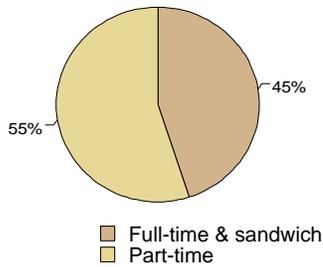
2005-06 (Open University excluded)



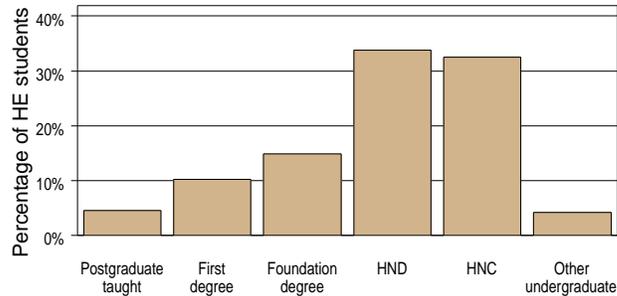
# HE students at FE colleges

## Characteristics of students registered at FECs 2005-06

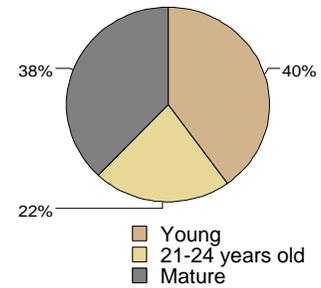
Headcounts by mode



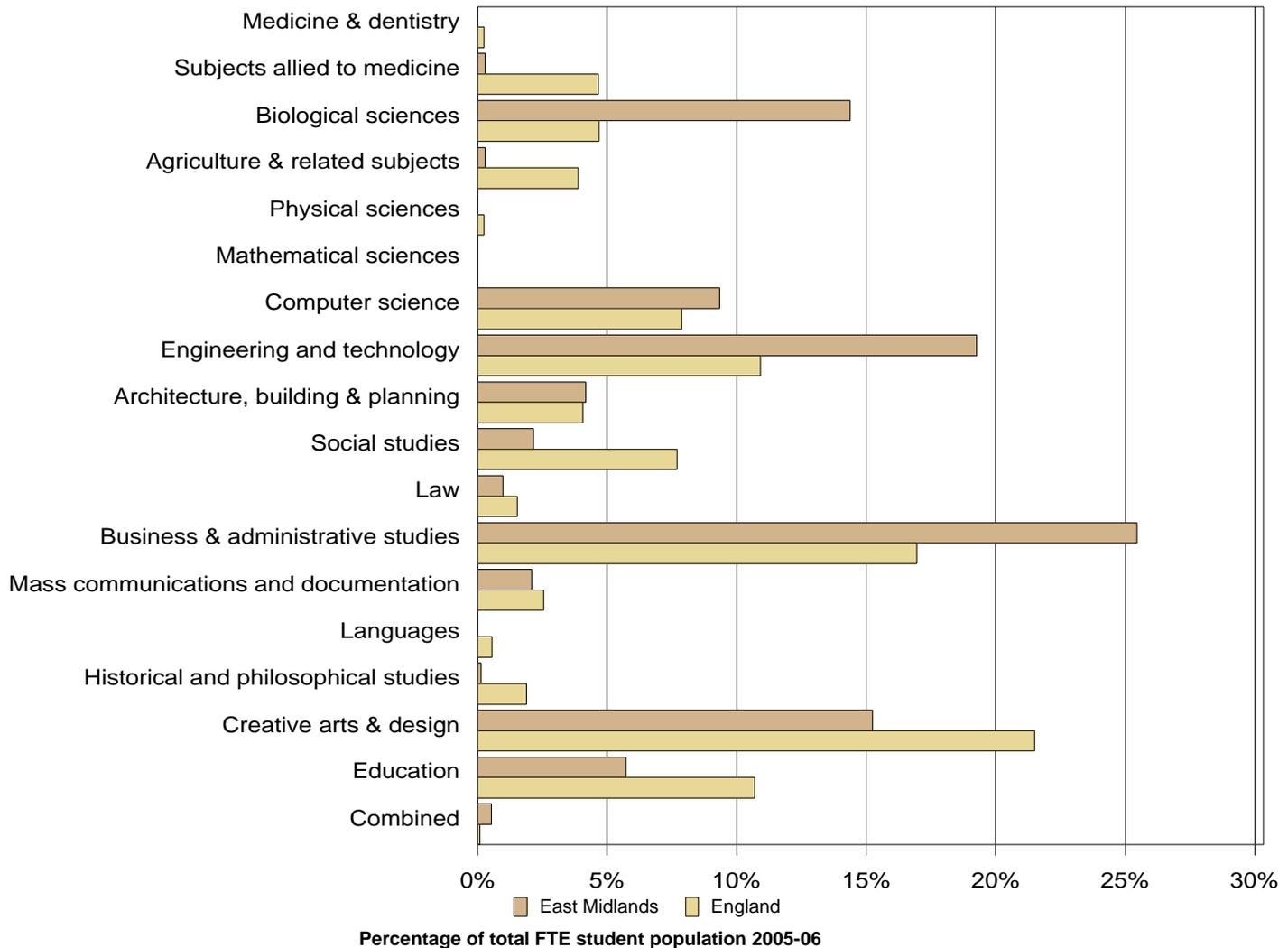
Headcounts by qualification aim



Headcounts by age on entry



### Subject breakdown



### Major FEC providers of HE 2005-06

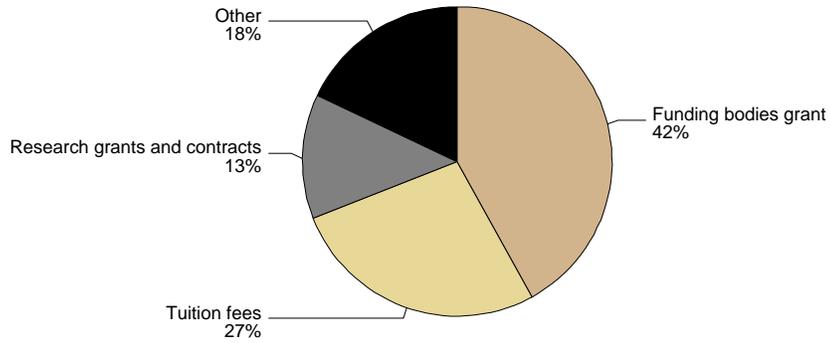
College name	FEC registered FTEs	HEI registered FTEs	Total FTEs
Castle College	400	296	697
Lincoln College	404	214	617
New College, Nottingham	499	31	530
Loughborough College	511	6	517
West Nottinghamshire College	320	81	401
Leicester College	175	216	391
Northampton College	0	261	261
Moulton College	0	252	252
Chesterfield College	185	31	215
Stephenson College	163	15	177

Students registered at an HEI, and taught by an FEC in the region (2005-06): Headcounts: 2,961 FTEs: 2,011

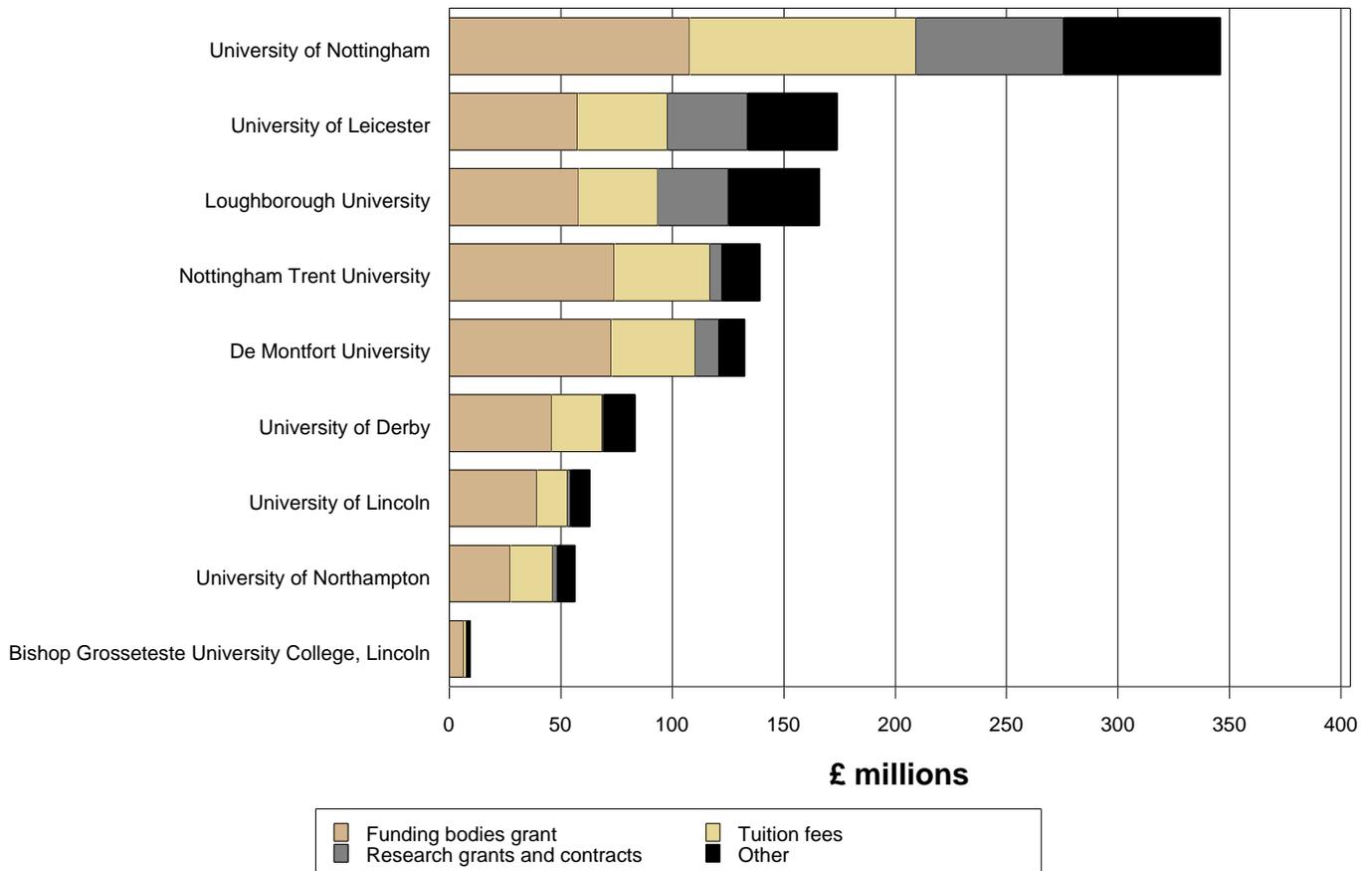
# Income to HE institutions 2005-06

Total income to all HEIs: £1,169 million

## Income to all HEIs by source



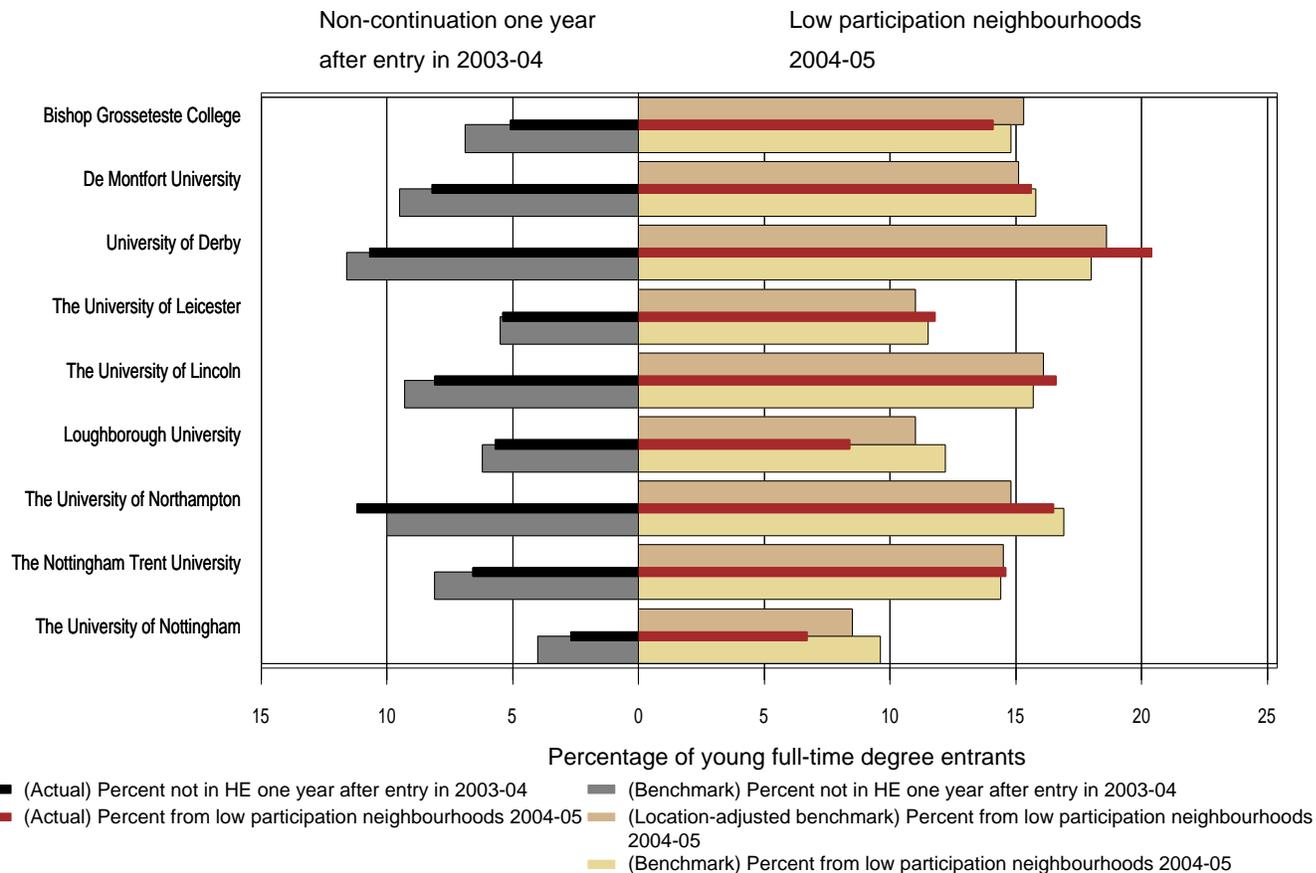
## Income to individual HEIs by source



# Performance of HEIs in the East Midlands

Performance indicators for participation and non-continuation

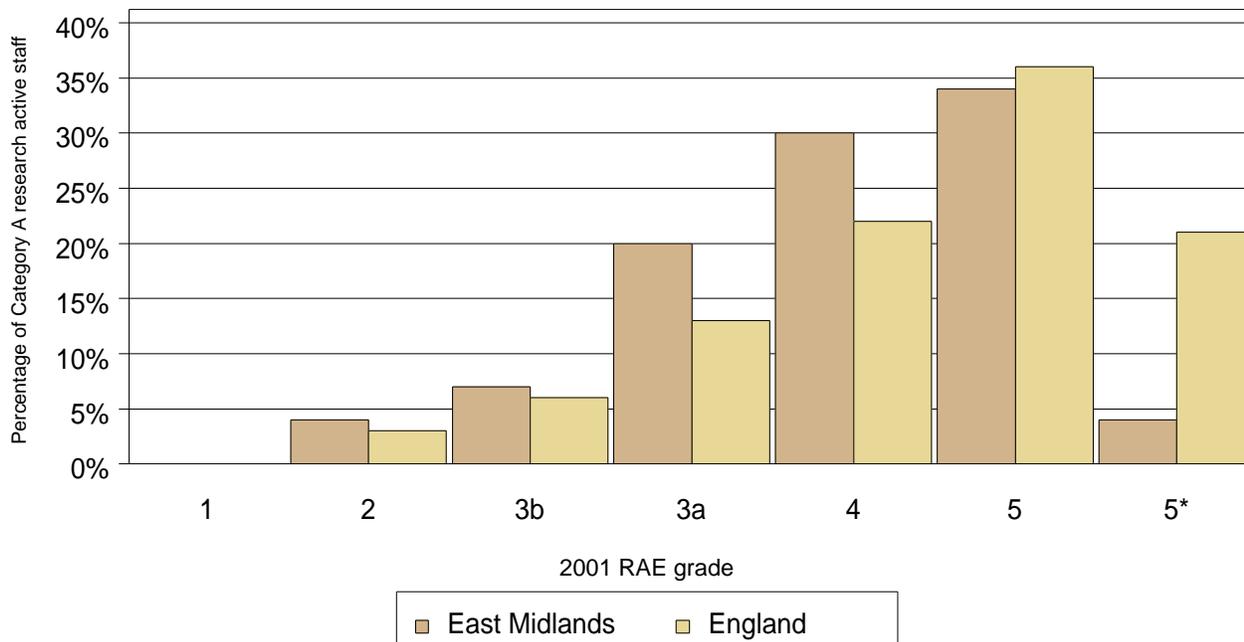
## Young full-time degree entrants to HEIs in the East Midlands



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

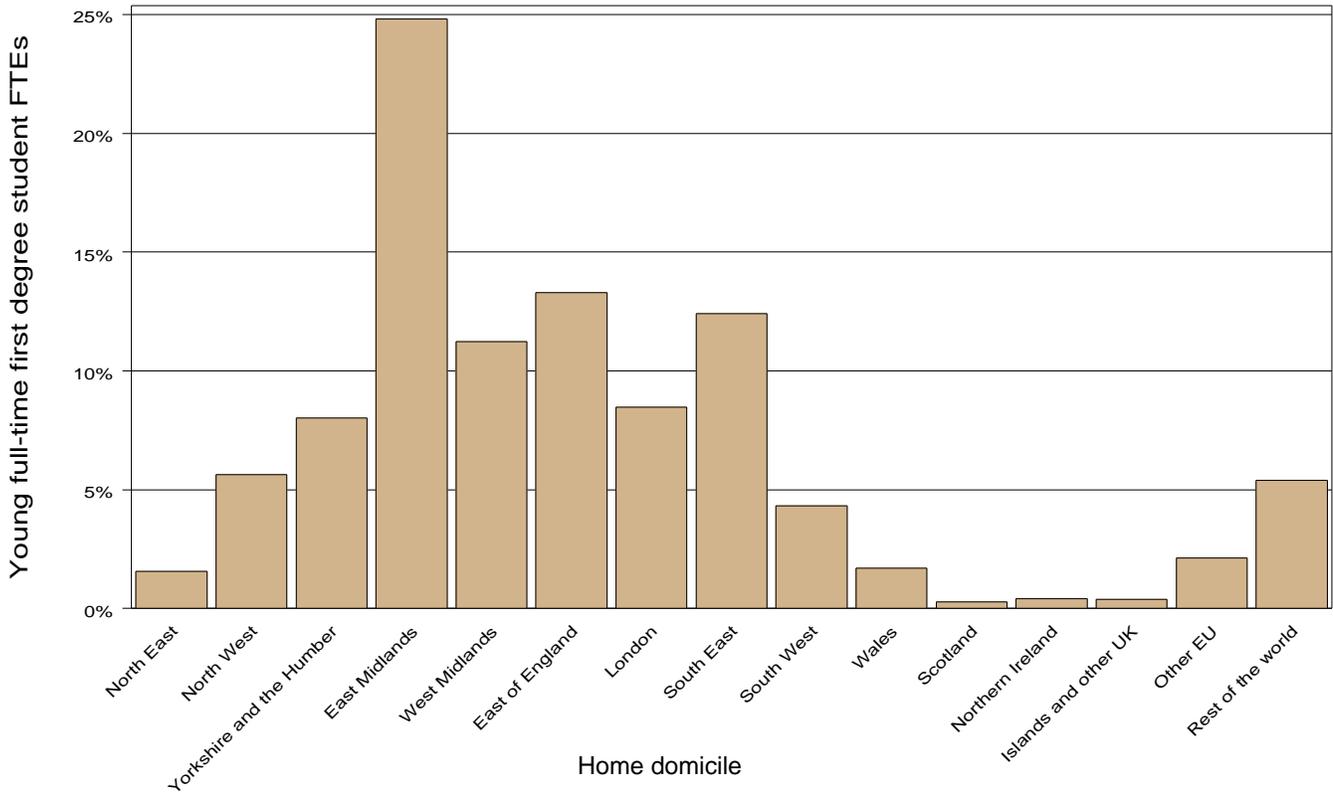
## Research Assessment Exercise performance

### Research active academic staff by RAE grade

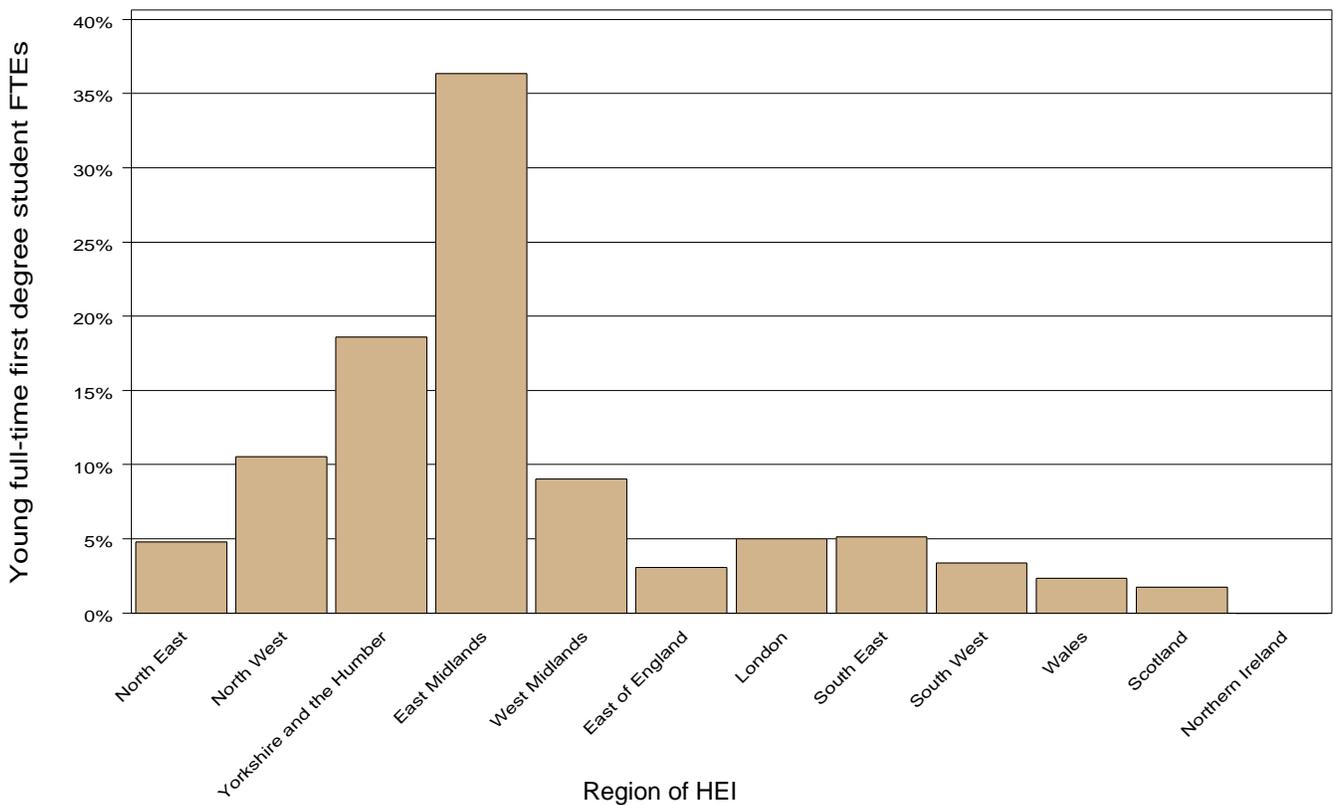


# Flows of young full-time first degree students between regions

Where do young students at East Midlands HEIs in 2005-06 come from?



Where do young students from the East Midlands study, 2005-06?

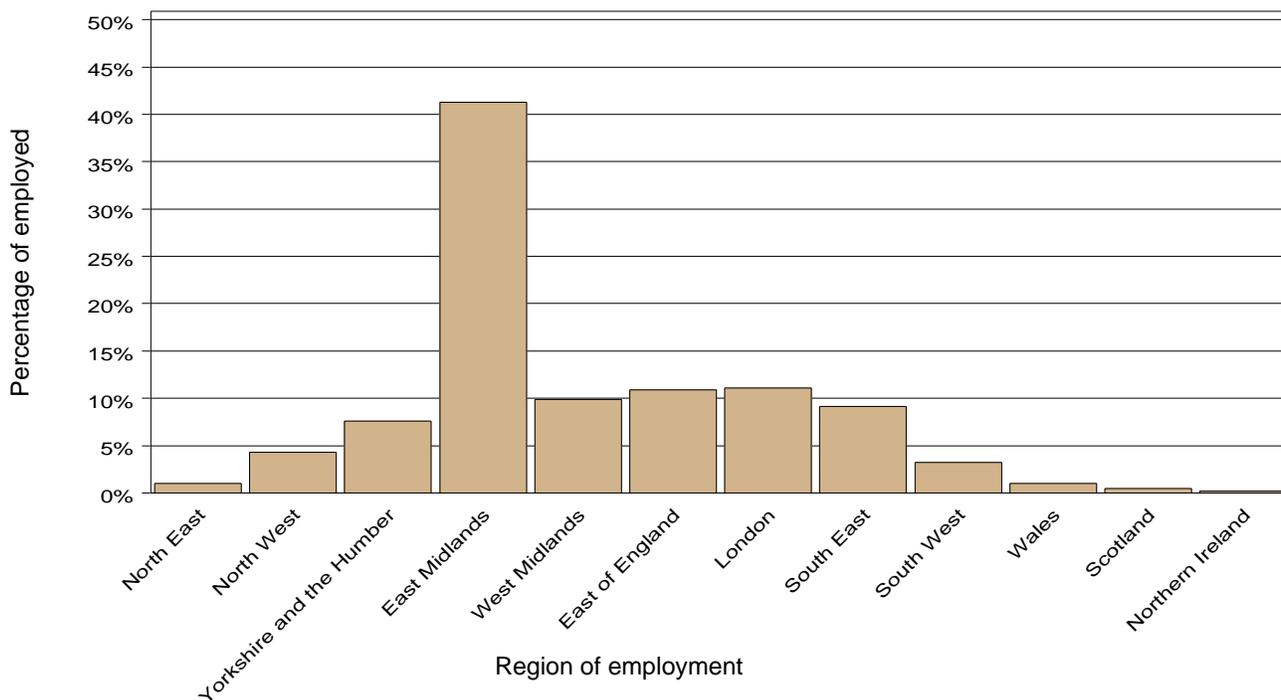


# Employment destinations of first degree graduates

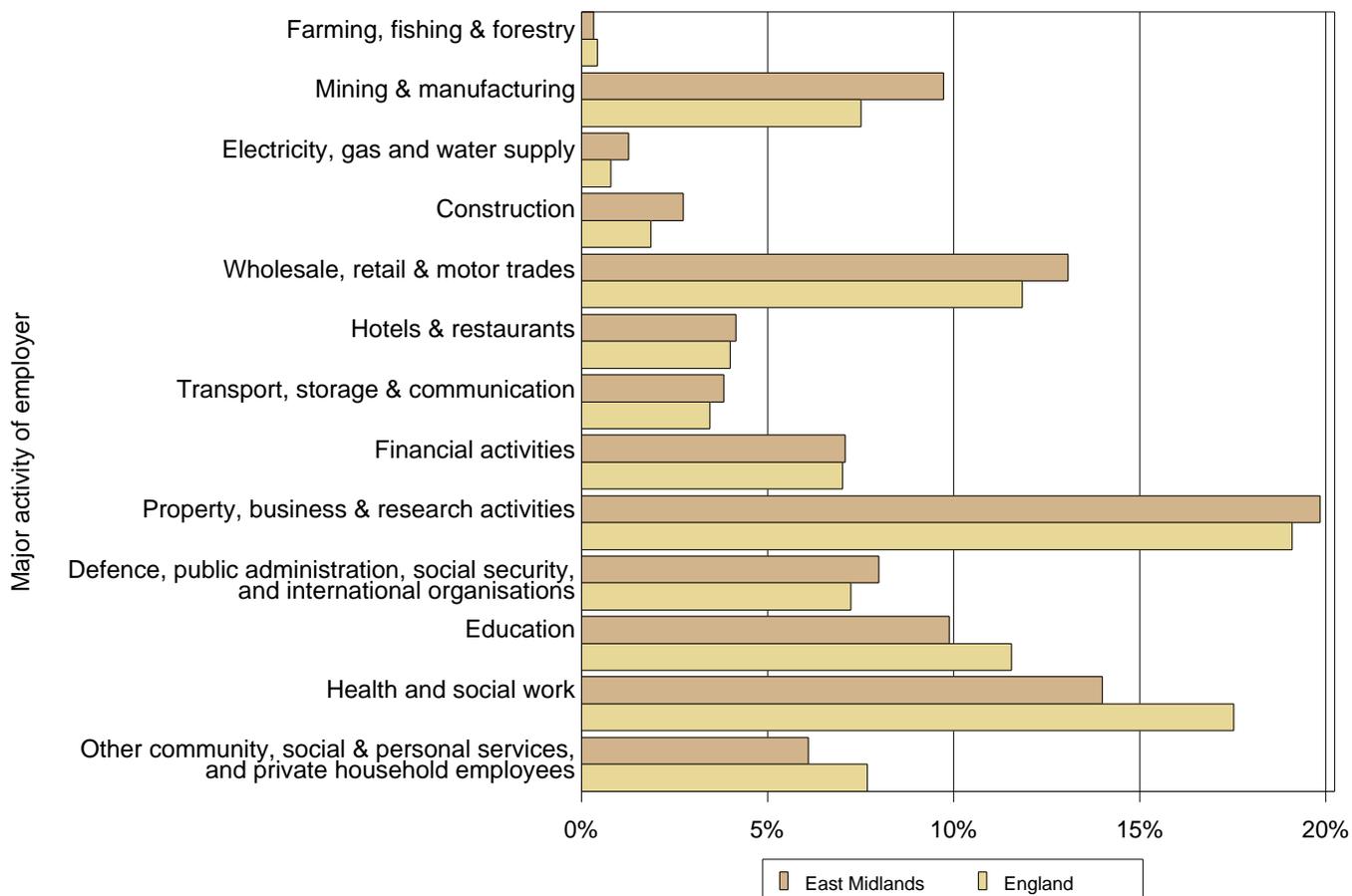
## First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2005:

Work: 66% Further study: 14% Work and study: 8% Unemployed: 6% Other: 6%

Where do graduates from East Midlands HEIs find employment?



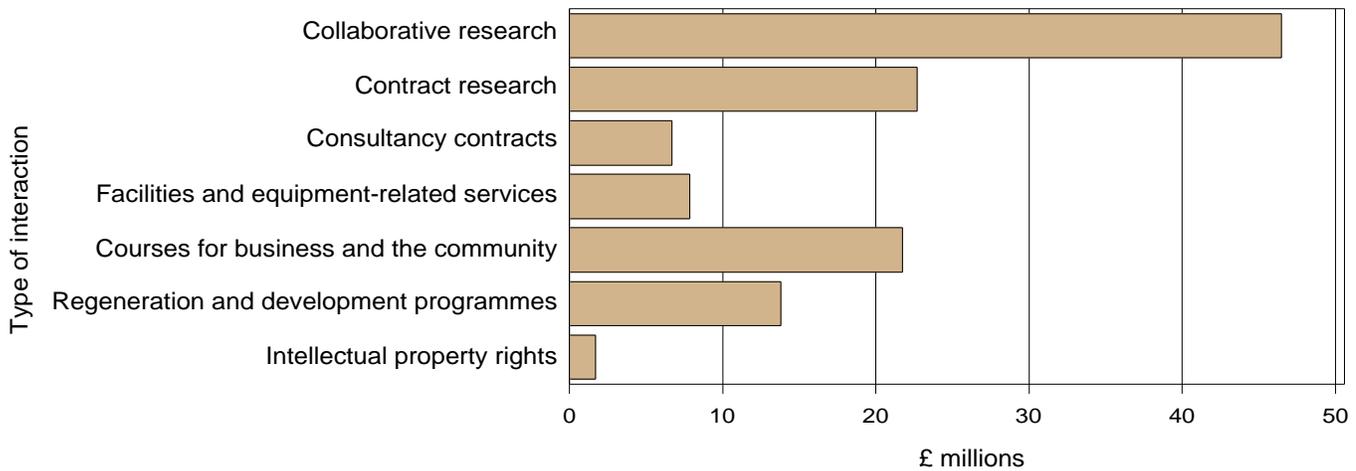
Employed graduates of East Midlands HEIs: destination by type of industry



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

# Higher education-business and community interaction survey 2005-06

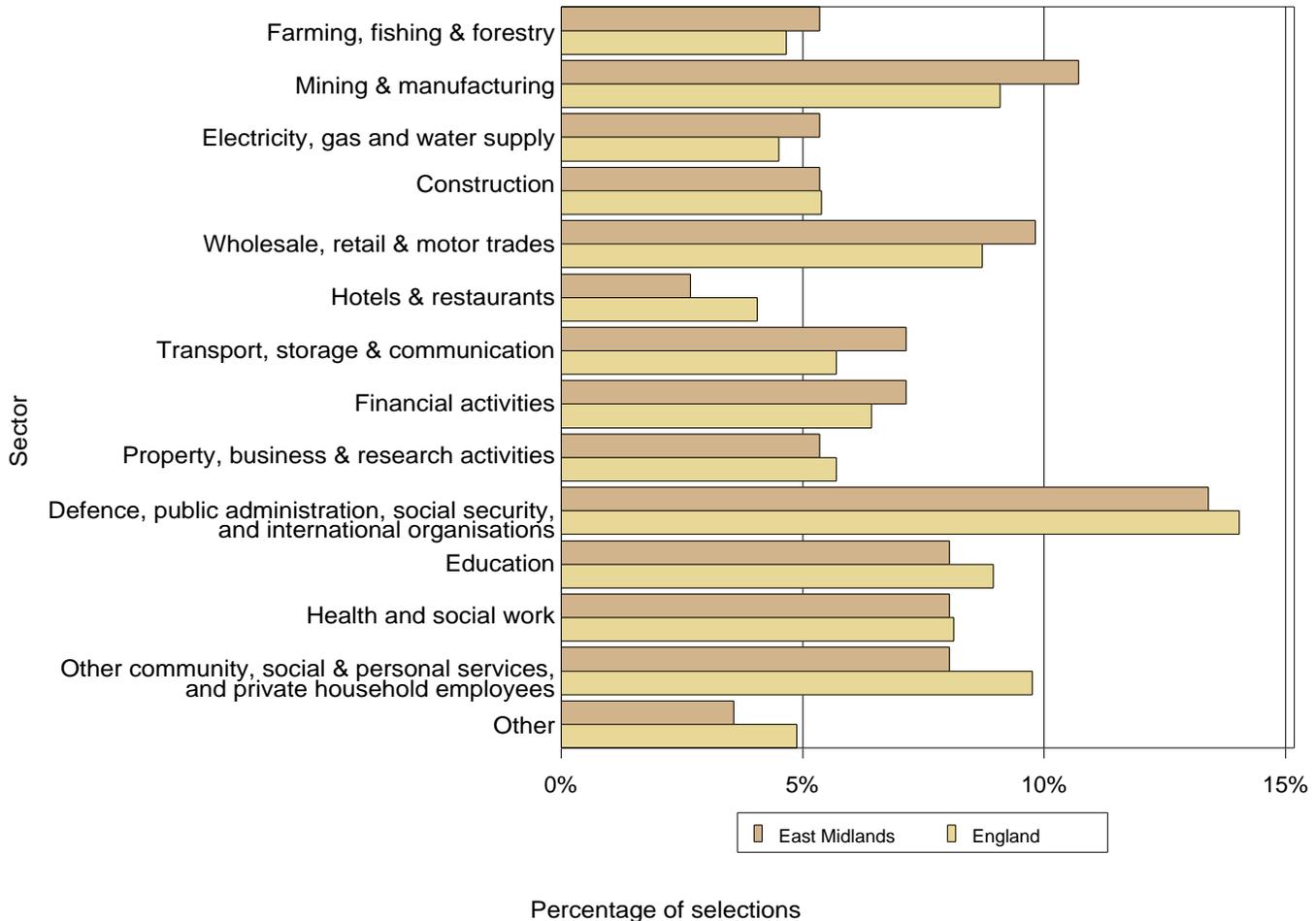
## Income from HE-business interactions



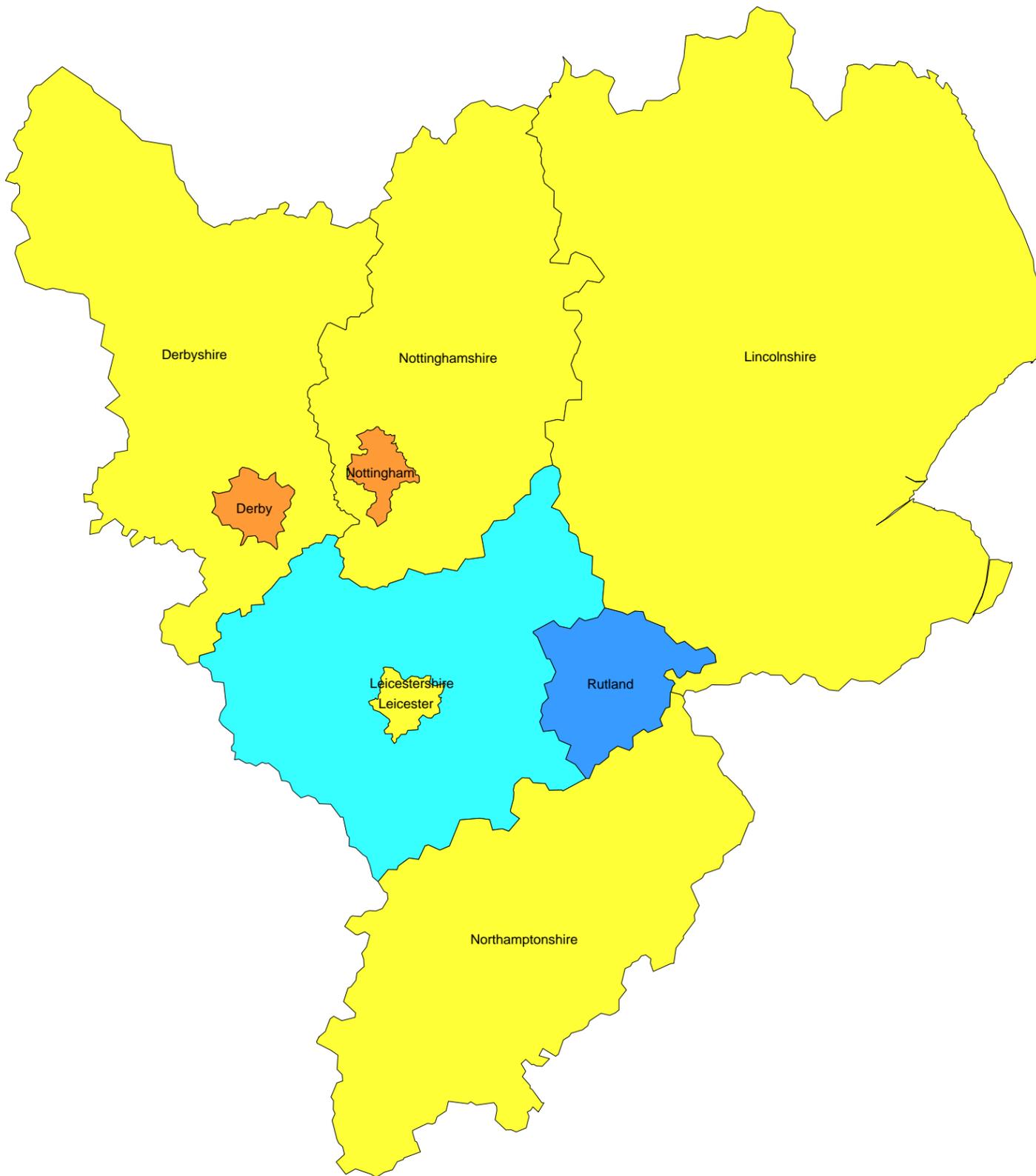
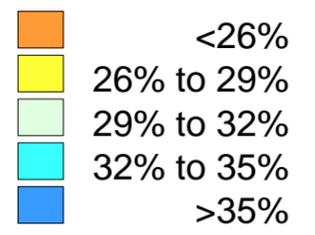
## Type and number of interactions

Contract research	1,510	Non-software licences granted	36
Consultancy contracts	976	Software licences granted	46
Facilities and equipment-related services	1,010	Spin-offs still active and survived 3 years	43
New patents granted in year	34	Estimated turnover from active spin-offs	£47 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 2005

	United Kingdom	East Midlands
At least degree or equivalent	17.6	14.9
Other HE qualifications <sup>3</sup>	8.4	8.1
GCE A level or equivalent <sup>4</sup>	23.6	25.6
GCSE grades A*-C or equivalent	22.9	22.3
Other qualifications	12.5	13.3
No qualifications	14.1	14.8

## Percentage of economically active adults qualified to at least NVQ4<sup>1</sup> autumn 2005

Geographical name	Percentage
United Kingdom	31.4
England	31.2
East Midlands	27.6

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 39 table 4.10.

3 Higher education qualification below degree level.

4 Includes recognised trade apprenticeship.

## School leavers' qualifications

On 15 March 2007 data were not available for all local educational authorities

Geographical name Region and local education authority <sup>1</sup>	16 year olds in full-time post-compulsory education <sup>2</sup> percentages 2001-02	Percentage of 15 year old pupils in 2004-05 with: <sup>3 4</sup>		Average GCE/VCE A/AS level points score 2004-05 <sup>4 5</sup>
		No passes at GCSE or equivalent	5 or more GCSEs A*-C or equivalent	
East Midlands	68	3.7	52.6	266
Derby	65	3.2	54.1	245
Derbyshire	65	..	..	..
Leicester	74	6.0	44.8	233
Leicestershire	73	..	..	..
Lincolnshire	68	..	..	..
Northamptonshire	68	..	..	..
Nottingham	68	7.8	40.6	257
Nottinghamshire	66	..	..	..
Rutland	.	1.3	63.6	269

1 2003 education hierarchy.

2 Pupils and students aged 16 in education as a percentage of the estimated 16 year old population.

3 Referenced by pupil residence.

4 Figures relate to maintained schools only.

5 The points scores reflect the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) tariff.

# Population and the economy

## Area and population by local authority 2004

Geographical name Region, local authority (1)	Area km <sup>2</sup>	People per km <sup>2</sup>	Total population (000s)	Population change (%) 1981-2004	% of population aged:		
					0 to 15	16 to pensionable age (2)	over pensionable age (2)
England	130,281	385	50,094	7.0	19.5	62.0	18.5
East Midlands	15,607	274	4,280	11.1	19.3	61.8	18.9
Derby UA	78	2,996	234	7.5	20.3	61.5	18.2
Leicester UA	73	3,889	285	0.7	21.0	64.1	14.9
Nottingham UA	75	3,687	275	-1.1	18.1	66.6	15.3
Rutland UA	382	96	37	10.7	19.5	60.1	20.4
Derbyshire County	2,547	293	746	7.0	19.1	61.0	19.9
Leicestershire County	2,083	300	624	15.0	19.1	62.0	18.9
Lincolnshire	5,921	114	674	21.8	18.4	59.1	22.5
Northamptonshire	2,364	274	647	21.5	20.7	62.4	16.9
Nottinghamshire County	2,085	364	760	6.1	19.0	61.4	19.6

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

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

## Gross Value Added<sup>1</sup> 2002 at current base prices<sup>2,3,4</sup>

Geographical name NUTS levels 1 and 3	GVA per head (£)
East Midlands	13,746
Derby	19,195
East Derbyshire	10,958
South and West Derbyshire	12,076
Nottingham	20,113
North Nottinghamshire	11,436
South Nottinghamshire	10,793
Leicester	16,921
Leicestershire CC and Rutland	13,200
Northamptonshire	16,188
Lincolnshire	11,289

(1) Consistent with the National Accounts (Blue Book) 2004.

(2) Excluding GVA for Extra-Region, which comprises compensation of employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions.

(3) Estimates of workplace based GVA allocate income to the region in which commuters work.

(4) Includes taxes less subsidies on production.

## Labour force<sup>1</sup> and employment rates 2002-03<sup>2</sup>

Geographical name Region, local authority	Total labour force (3) (000s)	Employment rate (4) (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
East Midlands	2,031	75.8	4.3
Derby UA	103	72.0	6.4
Leicester UA	121	63.8	8.2
Nottingham UA	114	62.4	6.6
Rutland UA	16	79.0	.
Derbyshire	364	77.7	4.0
Leicestershire	318	81.5	2.4
Lincolnshire	304	75.8	4.2
Northamptonshire	333	81.1	4.0
Nottinghamshire	358	74.9	4.1

(1) Based on the population of working age in private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation.

(2) Annual average of March 2002 to February 2003. These data are weighted to population estimates which were released in February 2003.

(3) Includes those on government-supported employment and training programmes, and unpaid family workers.

(4) Total labour force as a percentage of all people of working age.

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

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%) (000s)
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 410 people per km<sup>2</sup>, just over half of them live in large conurbations. The main population centre is based around Birmingham which, with a population of just less than 1 million people, lies at the heart of a conurbation covering the Black Country, Solihull and Coventry. This places Birmingham as the second largest city in the UK. Other significant urban areas are Coventry, Stoke-on-Trent, Wolverhampton, Stafford and Worcester.

## The economy

The government office for the West Midlands describes the region as follows:

*'Despite a recent decline, manufacturing remains an important element in the economy, accounting for 20.4 per cent of all regional employment. The service sector has expanded; increasing to over 250,000 jobs and now represents 70 per cent of the region's employment. The West Midlands is a major exporting region, accounting for approximately 8 per cent of the national total by value. It has also proved successful in attracting foreign direct investment – attracting nearly 2,000 overseas companies to set up facilities here, with the main centres being Birmingham, Coventry and Telford.'*

Further information is available at: [www.gos.gov.uk/gowm/OurReg/](http://www.gos.gov.uk/gowm/OurReg/).

In 2004 the economic output of the West Midlands region was £81.7 billion, 8.1 per cent of the total UK gross value added (GVA). In spring 2005 the unemployment rate was 4.4 per cent compared with England's 4.6 per cent, however the rate in 2002-03 varied from 2.1 per cent in Worcestershire and 7.7 per cent in the West Midlands Metropolitan County.

The total income of higher education institutions in the region is £1,386 million per year.

## Qualification levels

In spring 2005, 14.8 per cent of the West Midlands working age population's highest qualification was degree level or above, this compares with 17.9 per cent for England. The school leavers' qualifications table shows the range within the region: in Walsall 5.1 per cent leave school with no graded results, while in Hereford the figure is 1.6 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 37 further education colleges (FECs) with students taking higher education courses. Nine of these FECs in Staffordshire and Shropshire have joined Staffordshire University to form a consortium – Staffordshire University Regional Federation.

The higher education student population is 190,700; this equates to 131,450 full-time equivalent (FTE) students, and includes 7,580 students registered with FECs in the region. The higher education institutions range in size from the University of Birmingham with 30,725 students, to Newman College of Higher Education with 2,600 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 higher education (HE) courses.

## Student profile

A high proportion of students in the West Midlands study part-time. In 2005-06 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.

The region has four Lifelong Learning Networks (LLNs) and has achieved full coverage of the region. The four LLNs cover the sub regions and are as follows: Birmingham, Black Country and Solihull; Coventry and Warwickshire; Hereford and Worcestershire; Staffordshire, Shropshire, Stoke on Trent, Telford and Wrekin.

Each LLN covers a range of subject areas and aims to target specific learners. These are as follows:

Birmingham, the Black Country and Solihull LLN focuses on health, social care, early years and education; construction; high technology engineering; health sciences and medical technology. Its target groups are:

- young people on vocational courses such as NVQ or the new specialised diplomas in schools, colleges, colleges or who are in apprenticeships/work-based learning
- people already in employment who need to upskill into new areas of knowledge across role boundaries and in newly developed areas in their specialism
- people already in employment who are involved in Continuing Professional Development and want to use it to progress in higher education
- people working in voluntary and community settings seeking new or continuing qualifications.

Coventry and Warwickshire Lifelong Learning Network (CWLLN) will initially focus on the skill needs of the construction, cultural and creative, engineering and health, care and early years sectors, with cross cutting themes of leadership, management and enterprise skills. The focus of the project is on all vocational learners from 16 years upward but will primarily target those undertaking apprenticeship programmes and adults in employment. At the same time, CWLLN has a particular interest in tracking the major reforms planned for vocational learning for 14-19 year olds and developing appropriate progression routes for these learners so that progression from specialised diplomas into higher education is seamless.

'Moving on Up', the Hereford and Worcestershire LLN, focuses on health, care, management and leadership. It will help all vocational learners including older learners and those in employment to realise the potential of their study and plan their future development. There will be particular focus on rural learners.

Staffordshire, Shropshire, Stoke on Trent, Telford and Wrekin LLN's focus is on public sector/public services, health & care, creative and media, technology. In addition to this there are cross-cutting themes of IT, enterprise, leadership and management. The LLN will focus its recruitment on young people at 18/19+, and adults, both individuals and employees supported by their employers.

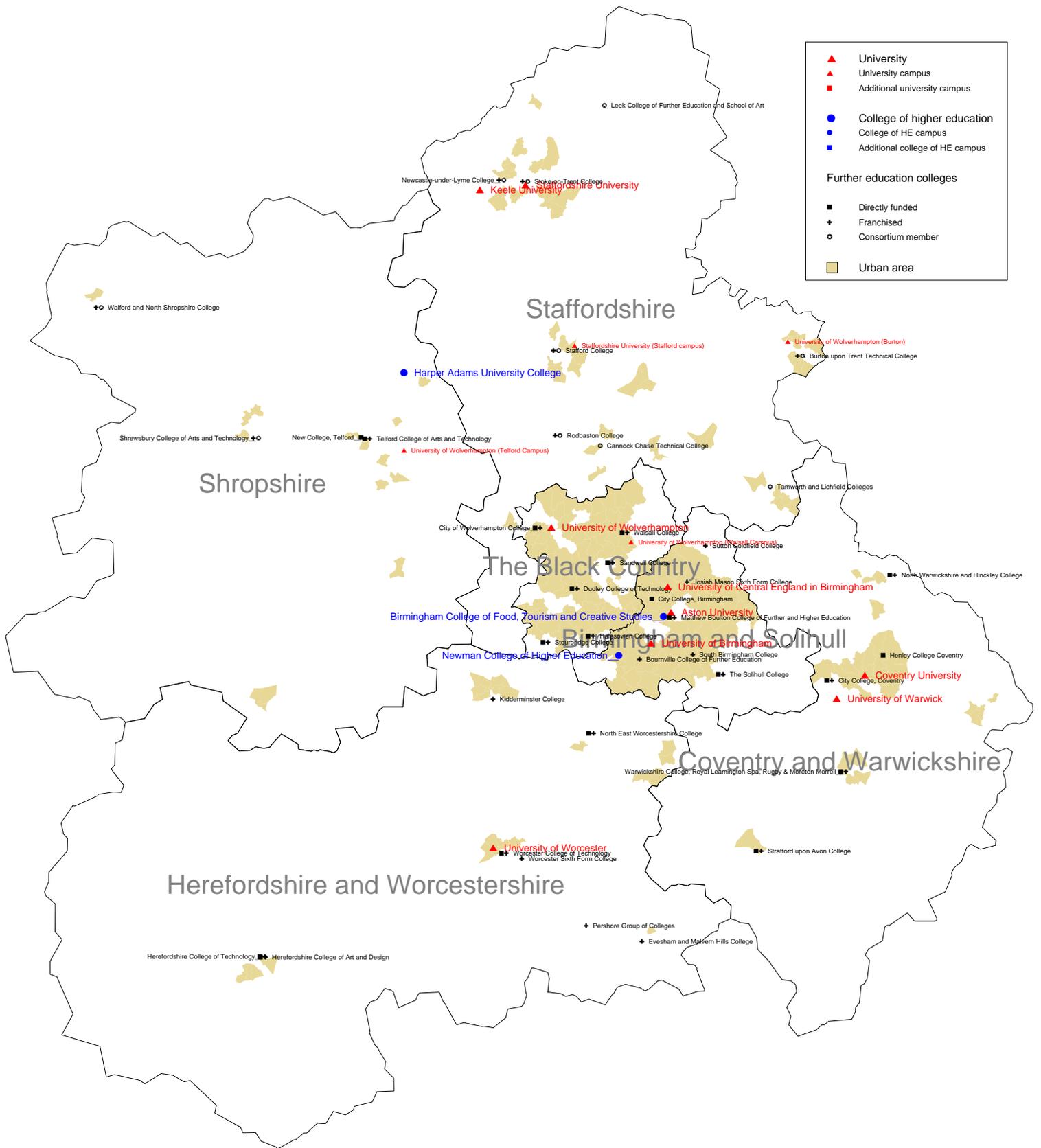
An award from our Strategic Development Fund (SDF) is supporting an innovative library development on the new Castle Street campus of the University of Worcester. This joint project will see the main county, university, Worcester College of Technology and Chamber of Commerce libraries combined to provide 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.

One of the strengths of the region is the excellent link between HE and business. Recently this area has seen some new developments with higher education institutions (HEIs) engaging with employers and improving business interaction. Coventry University is piloting an employer engagement project which aims to create sustainable partnerships in which learners, employers and higher education interact effectively to design and deliver innovative, tailored learning solutions that develop higher value-added capabilities in the workplace. Harper Adams University College has a project delivering blended learning which will incorporate the production of on-line accessible and CD-based support materials, quality enhancement support for trainers, and an on-line registration and assessment system.

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.

Finally the Universities of Birmingham, Nottingham and Warwick have jointly been awarded £3.9 million to combine their expertise and create a partnership of excellence in physics research and education; the project is entitled the Midlands Physics Alliance.

The Alliance will bring together leading academics from all three institutions, to undertake large scale research. The Alliance is also forming a graduate school, which will attract the best students from across the world. It is hoped that this centre will help inspire the next generation of leading scientists.



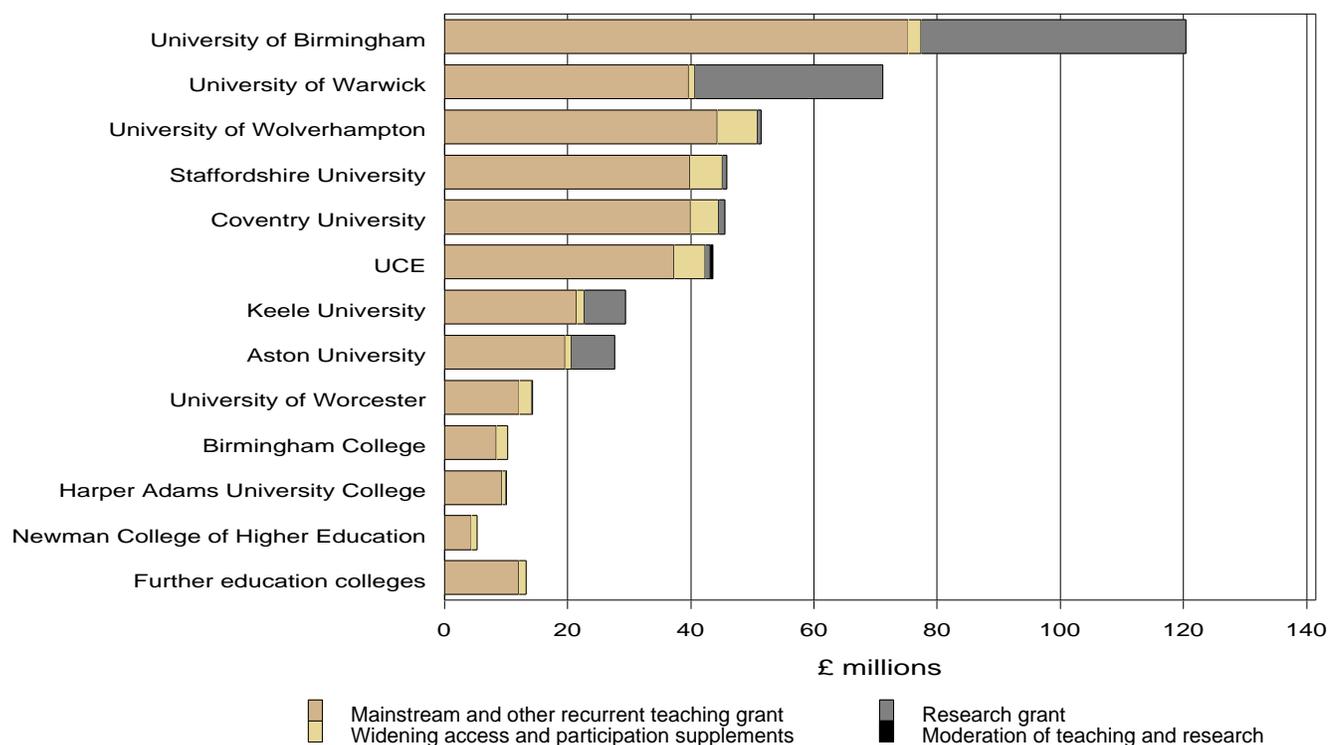
We used boundary material which is copyright of the Crown, Post Office and the EDLINE consortium. Such material is provided with the support of the ESRC and JISC. Information on campuses is based mainly on the HESA 2005-06 student record

# HEFCE funding and related student numbers at West Midlands institutions

Number of students completing the year	2005-06	2006-07	2006-07	2006-07
	All students	All students	Home and EC fundable	Other funding status
Universities	150,031	147,974	110,317	37,657
Other HE institutions	7,283	8,229	5,651	2,578
Further education colleges	4,242	4,003	3,791	212
<b>Total</b>	<b>161,556</b>	<b>160,206</b>	<b>119,759</b>	<b>40,447</b>

FTEs of students completing the year	2005-06	2006-07	2006-07	2006-07
	All students	All students	Home and EC fundable	Other funding status
Universities	116,477	116,501	83,838	32,663
Other HE institutions	6,142	6,536	4,761	1,776
Further education colleges	3,299	3,186	2,977	209
<b>Total</b>	<b>125,917</b>	<b>126,223</b>	<b>91,576</b>	<b>34,647</b>

## HEFCE recurrent grants for 2007-08



## HEFCE-recognised funding consortia 2006-07.

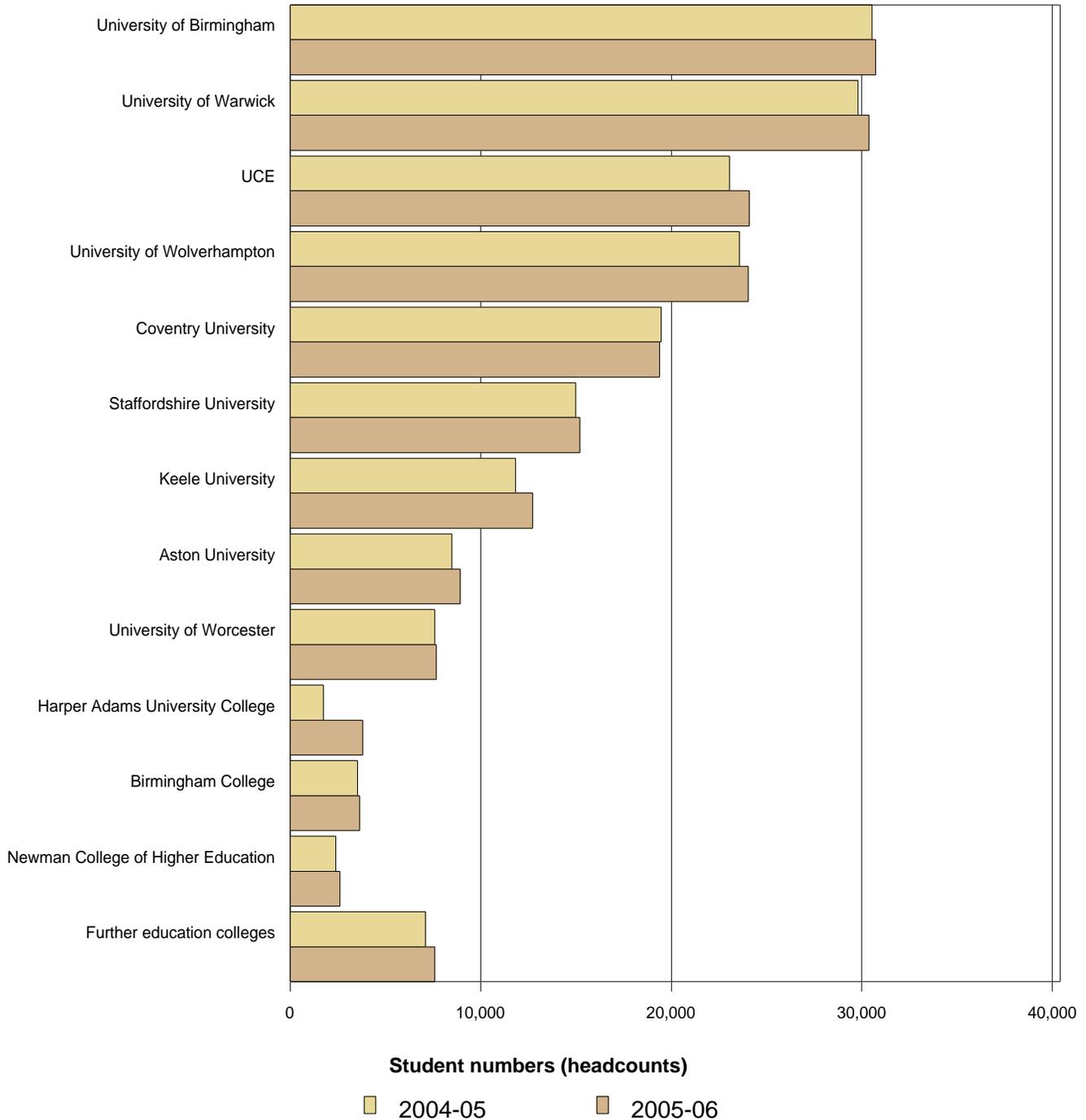
Lead institution	Consortia member	Student numbers	Estimated FTEs
Staffordshire University	Burton upon Trent Technical College	487	387
	Cannock Chase Technical College	66	52
	Leek College of Further Education and School of Art	105	83
	Newcastle-under-Lyme College	328	261
	Rodbaston College	6	5
	Shrewsbury College of Arts and Technology	200	159
	Stafford College	359	285
	Stoke-on-Trent College	399	317
	Tamworth and Lichfield Colleges	303	241
	Walford and North Shropshire College	86	68

# HE students registered at West Midlands institutions 2004-05 and 2005-06

Student numbers are based on HESA and ILR data

<b>Headcounts: 2004-05</b>		<b>2005-06</b>	<b>FTEs: 2004-05</b>		<b>2005-06</b>
In HE institutions:	176,963	183,124	In HE institutions:	124,081	125,791
In FE colleges:	7,091	7,578	In FE colleges:	5,074	5,660
<b>Total:</b>	<b>184,054</b>	<b>190,702</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>129,155</b>	<b>131,450</b>

## Higher education student numbers by institution 2004-05 and 2005-06



# Learning in the West Midlands

## 2005-06

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

Type	Headcounts	FTEs
HEI	173,231	121,024
Franchised	3,689	2,370
FEC	8,095	6,084

### Open University students domiciled in the West Midlands

Headcounts	FTEs
11,276	4,250

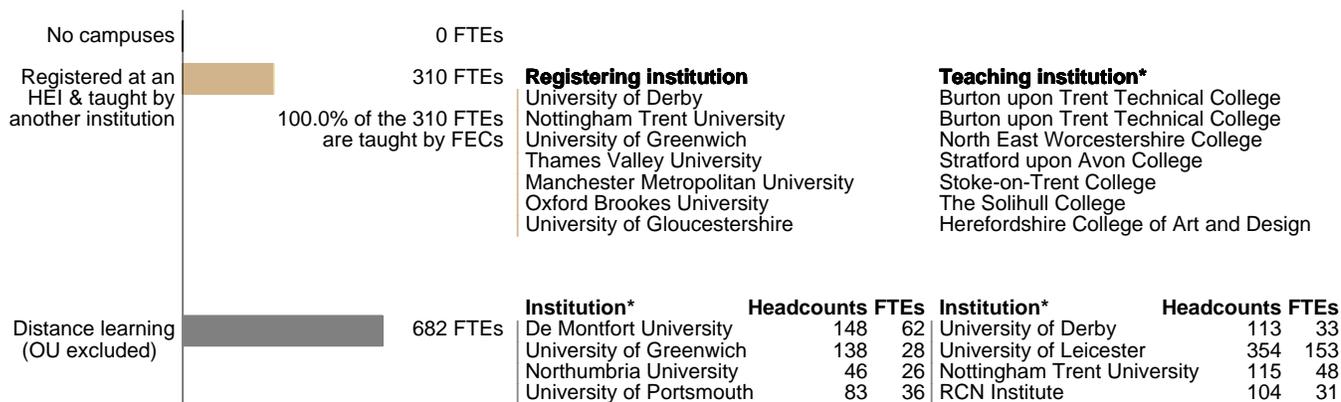
### Registered in the West Midlands but learning outside the West Midlands

Method of learning (FTEs)



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

Method of learning (FTEs)

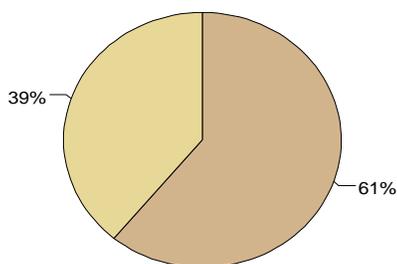


\* Institutions with fewer than 20 FTEs have been excluded.

# HE students registered at HEIs 2005-06: characteristics

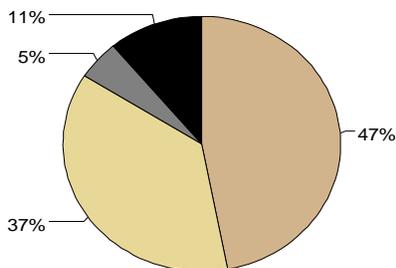
## Headcounts

Students by mode



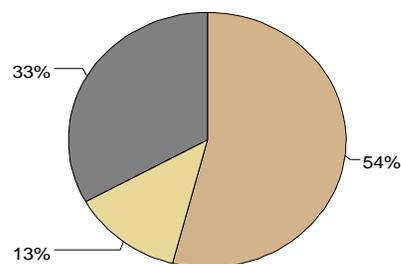
■ Full-time & sandwich  
■ Part-time

Students by domicile



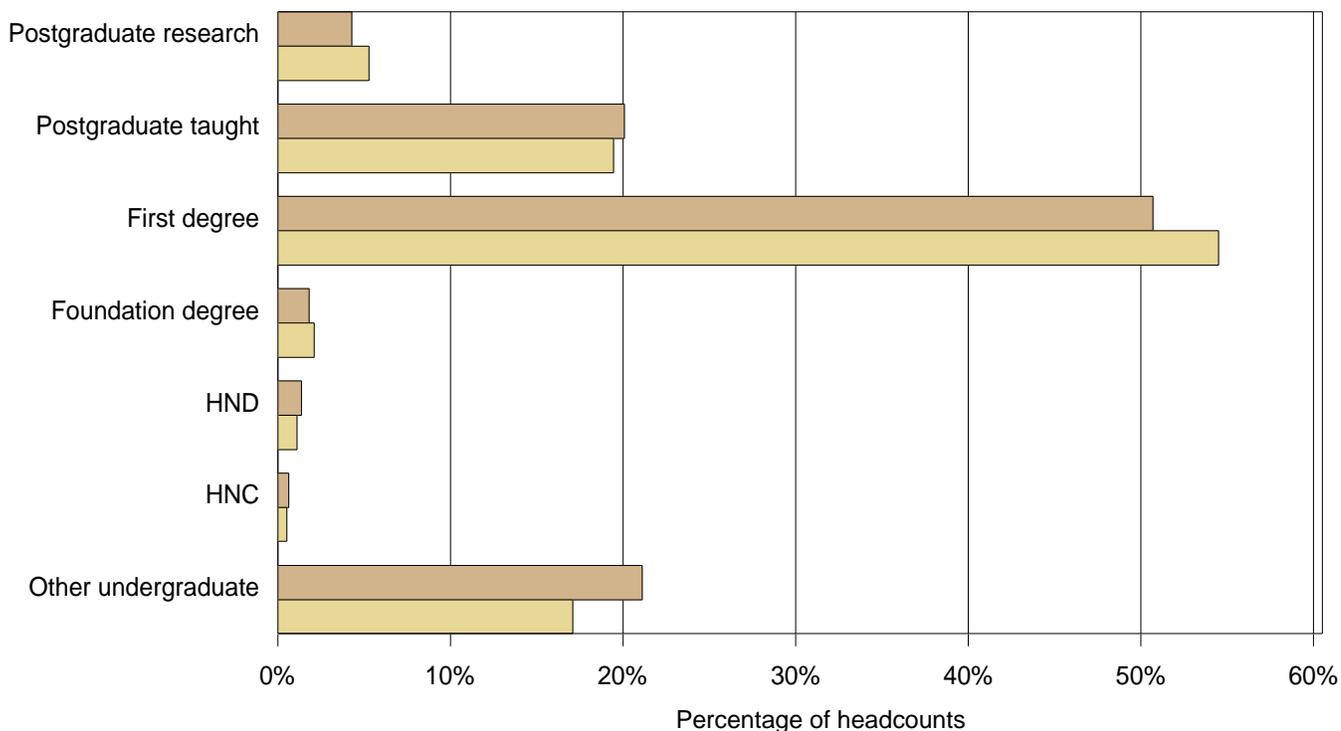
■ From the region  
■ Other UK  
■ Other EU  
■ Rest of the world

Undergraduates by age on entry



■ Young  
■ 21-24 years old  
■ Mature

## Students by level



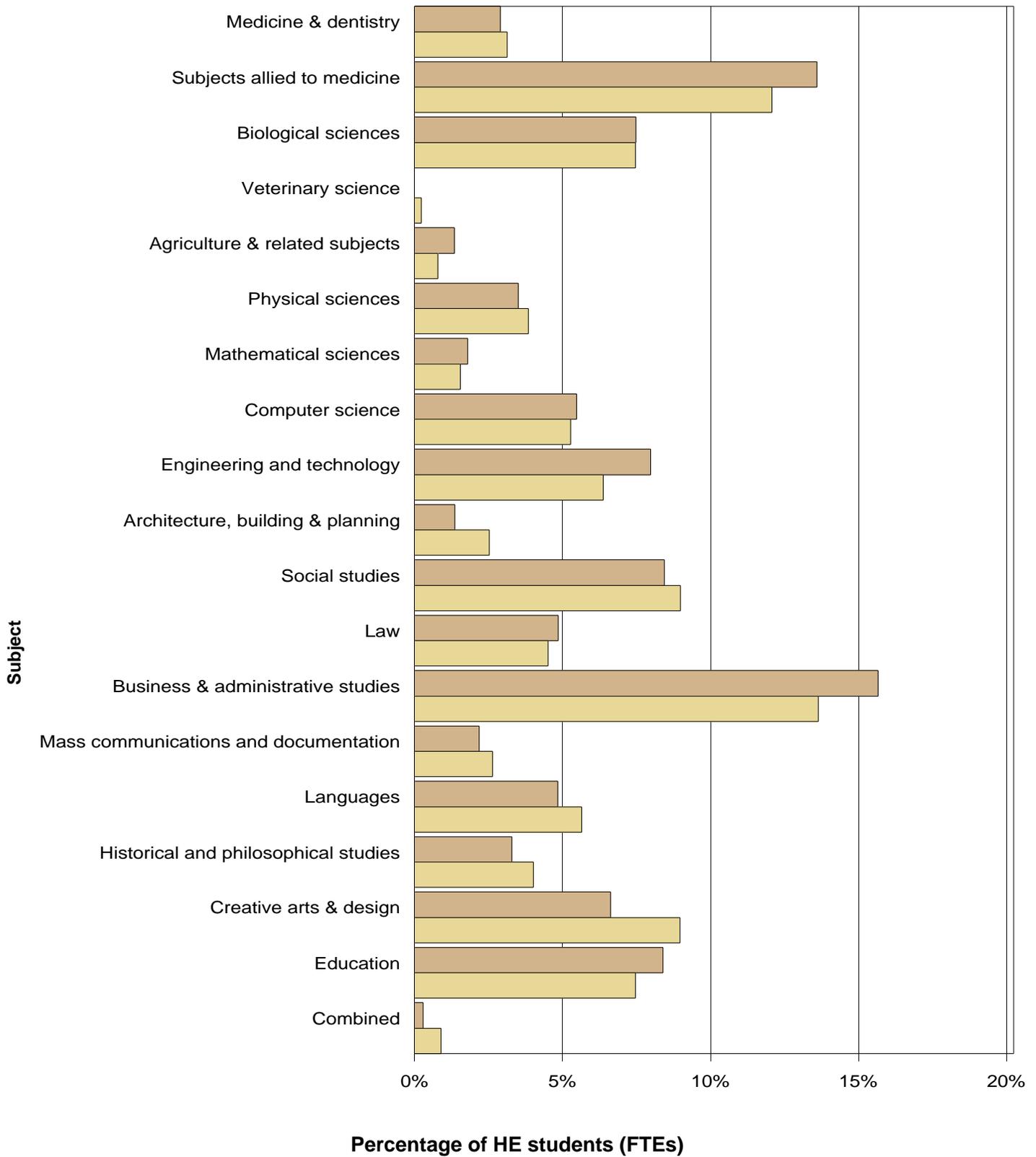
■ West Midlands    ■ England

## FTEs

Rest of the world (% of FTEs):	10.9	Part-time (% of FTEs):	16.7
Young (% of UG FTEs):	67.7	PG (% of FTEs):	17.3
Mature (% of UG FTEs):	19.8	Male (% of FTEs):	44.4
Franchised (% of FTEs):	2.3		

# HE students registered at HEIs: subject

2005-06 (Open University excluded)

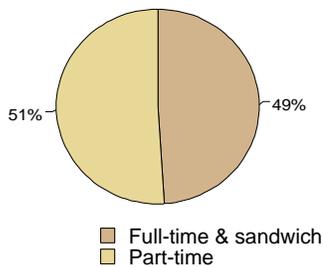


West Midlands England

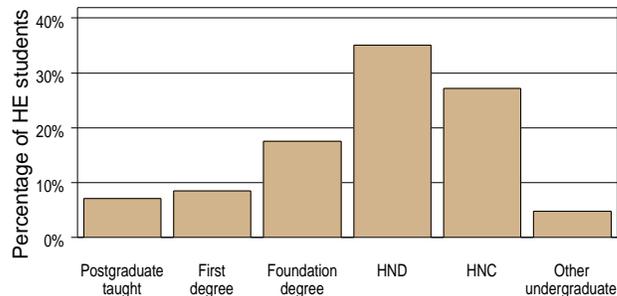
# HE students at FE colleges

## Characteristics of students registered at FECs 2005-06

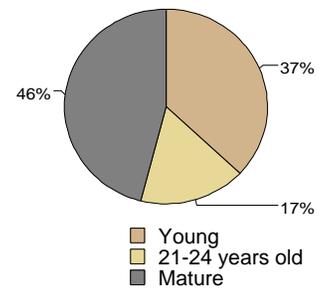
Headcounts by mode



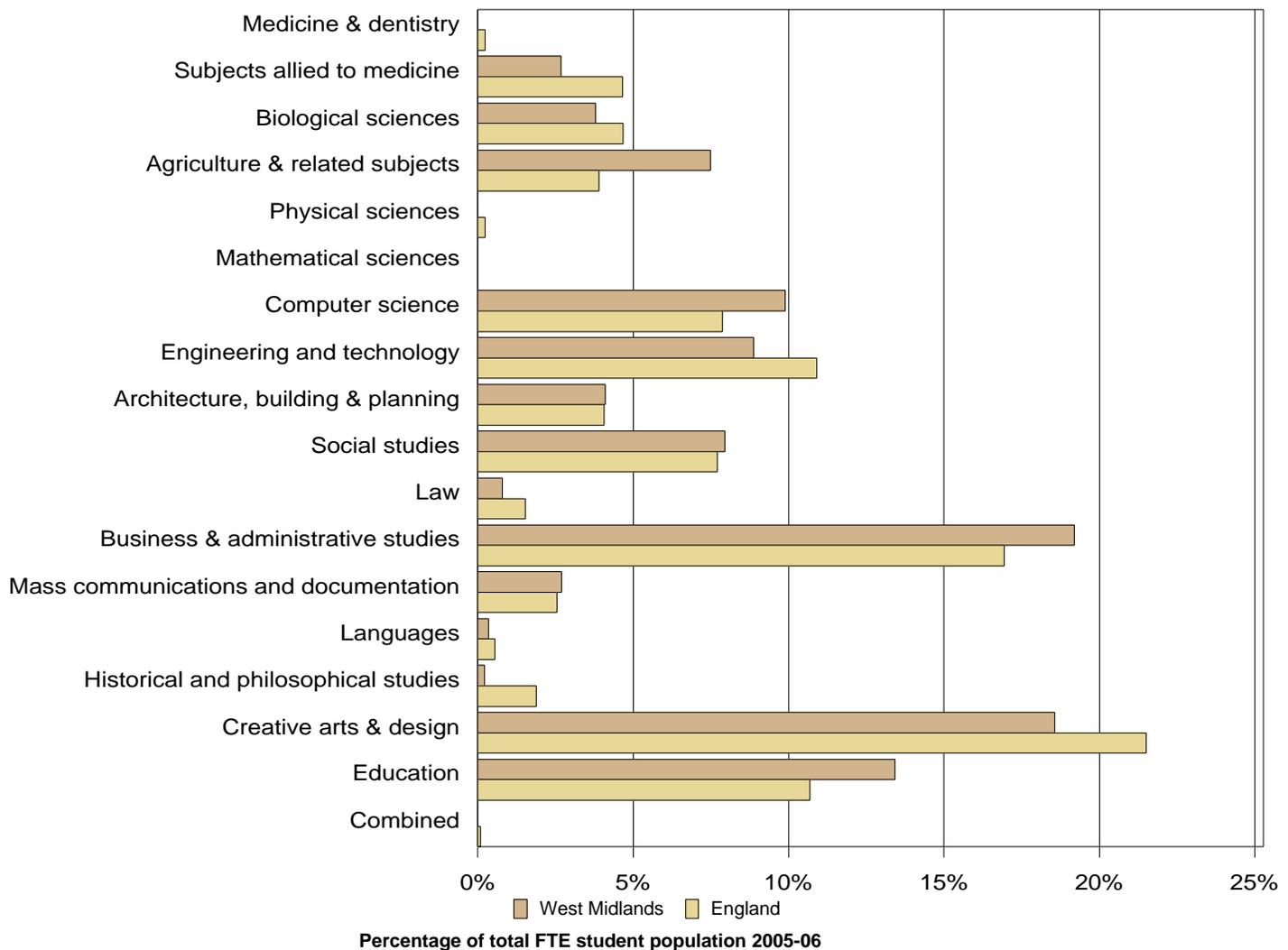
Headcounts by qualification aim



Headcounts by age on entry



### Subject breakdown



### Major FEC providers of HE 2005-06

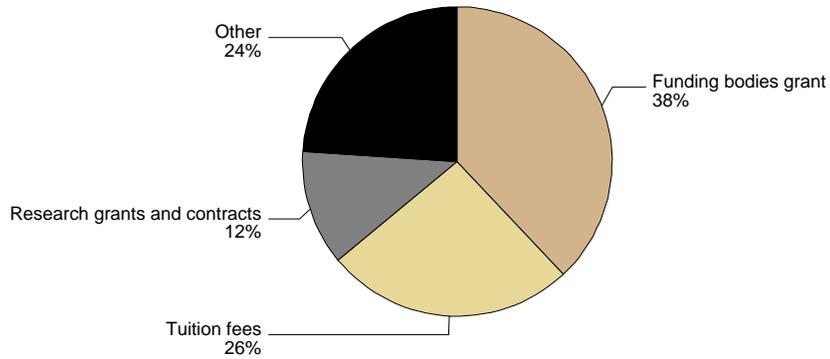
College name	FEC registered FTEs	HEI registered FTEs	Total FTEs
Warwickshire College, Royal Leamington	769	22	791
South Birmingham College	345	352	696
Worcester College of Technology	415	223	638
Josiah Mason Sixth Form College	285	159	444
Burton upon Trent Technical College	346	85	430
Stafford College	389	35	424
North East Worcestershire College	336	57	393
The Solihull College	341	43	383
Stoke-on-Trent College	290	41	331
Sutton Coldfield College	0	310	310

Students registered at an HEI, and taught by an FEC in the region (2005-06): Headcounts: 4,107 FTEs: 2,634

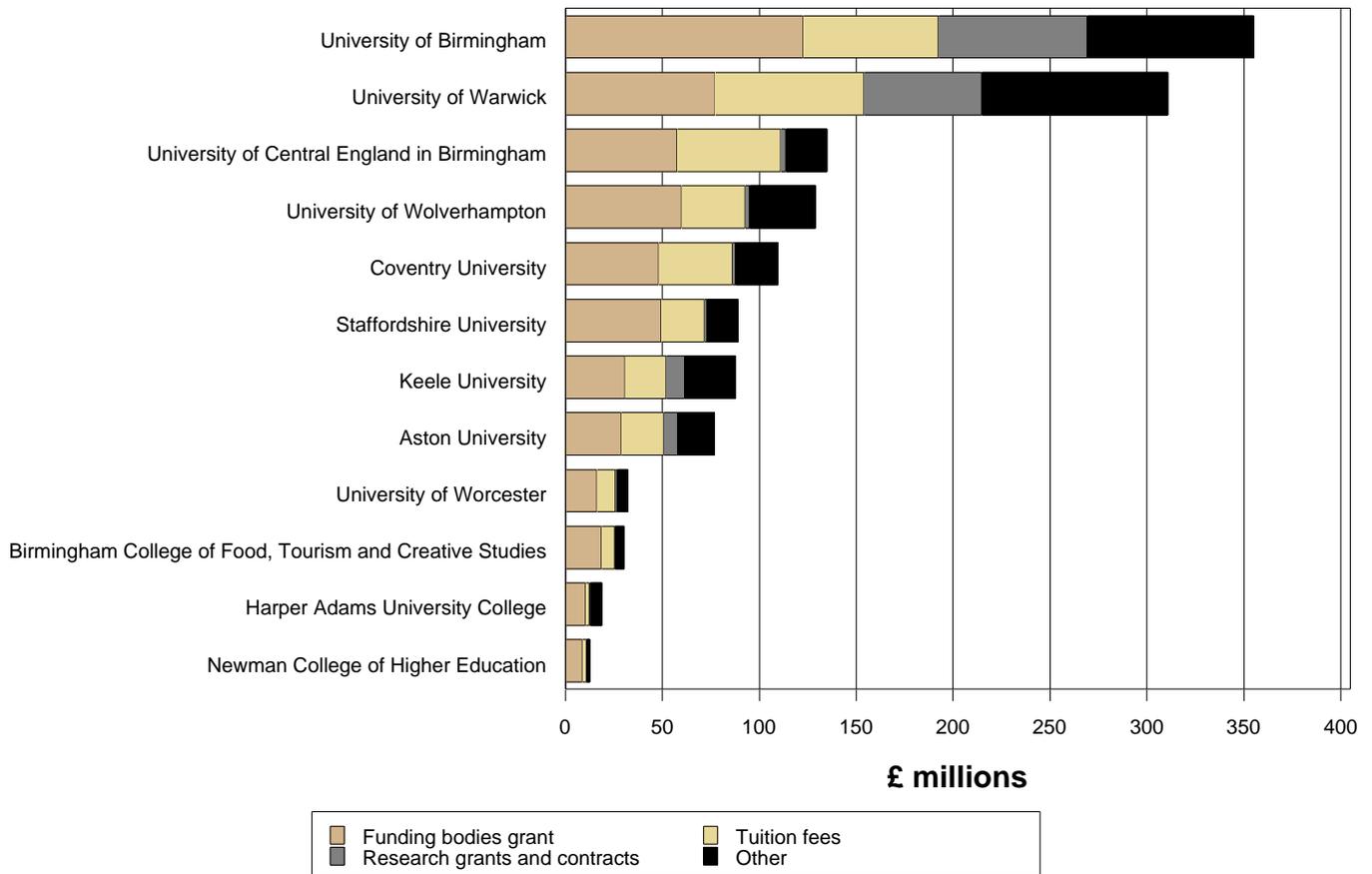
# Income to HE institutions 2005-06

Total income to all HEIs: £1,386 million

## Income to all HEIs by source



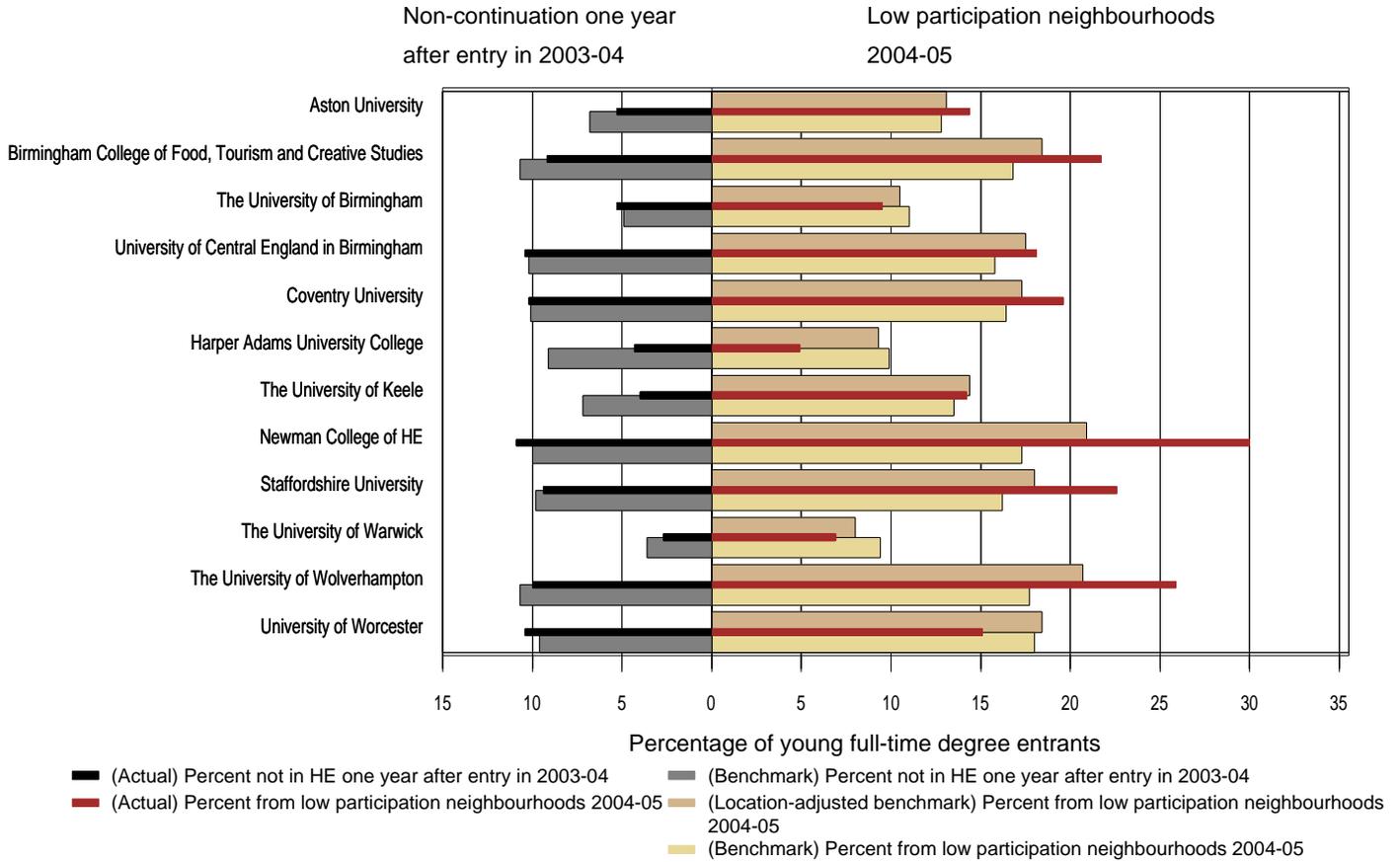
## Income to individual HEIs by source



# Performance of HEIs in the West Midlands

Performance indicators for participation and non-continuation

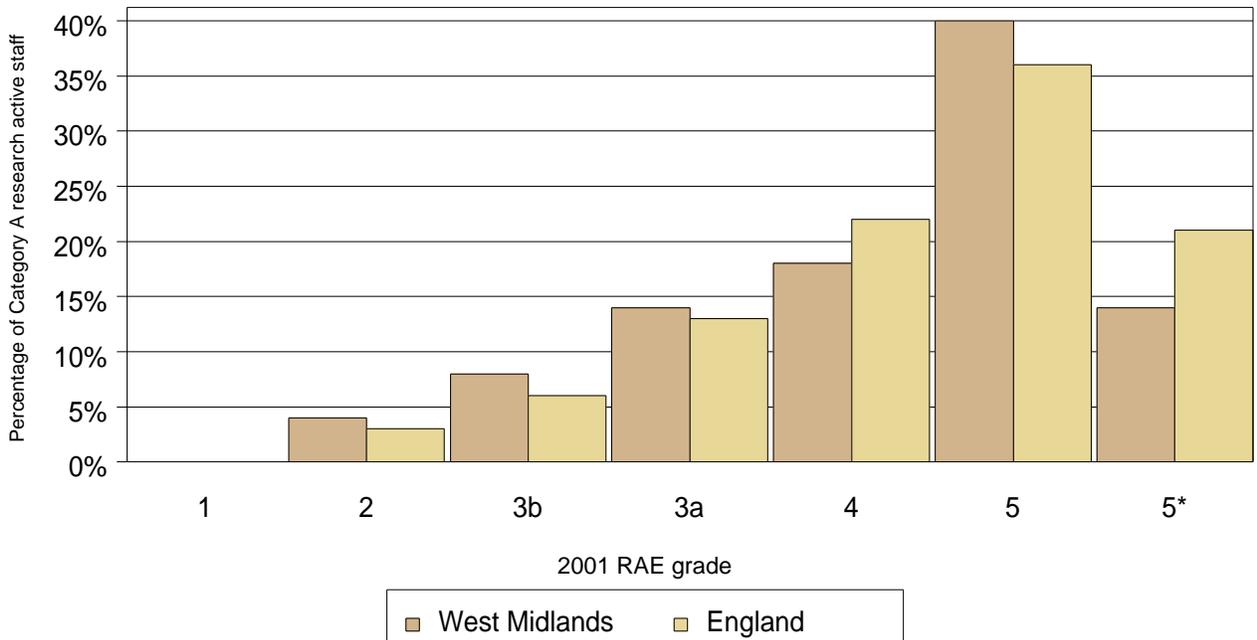
## Young full-time degree entrants to HEIs in the West Midlands



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

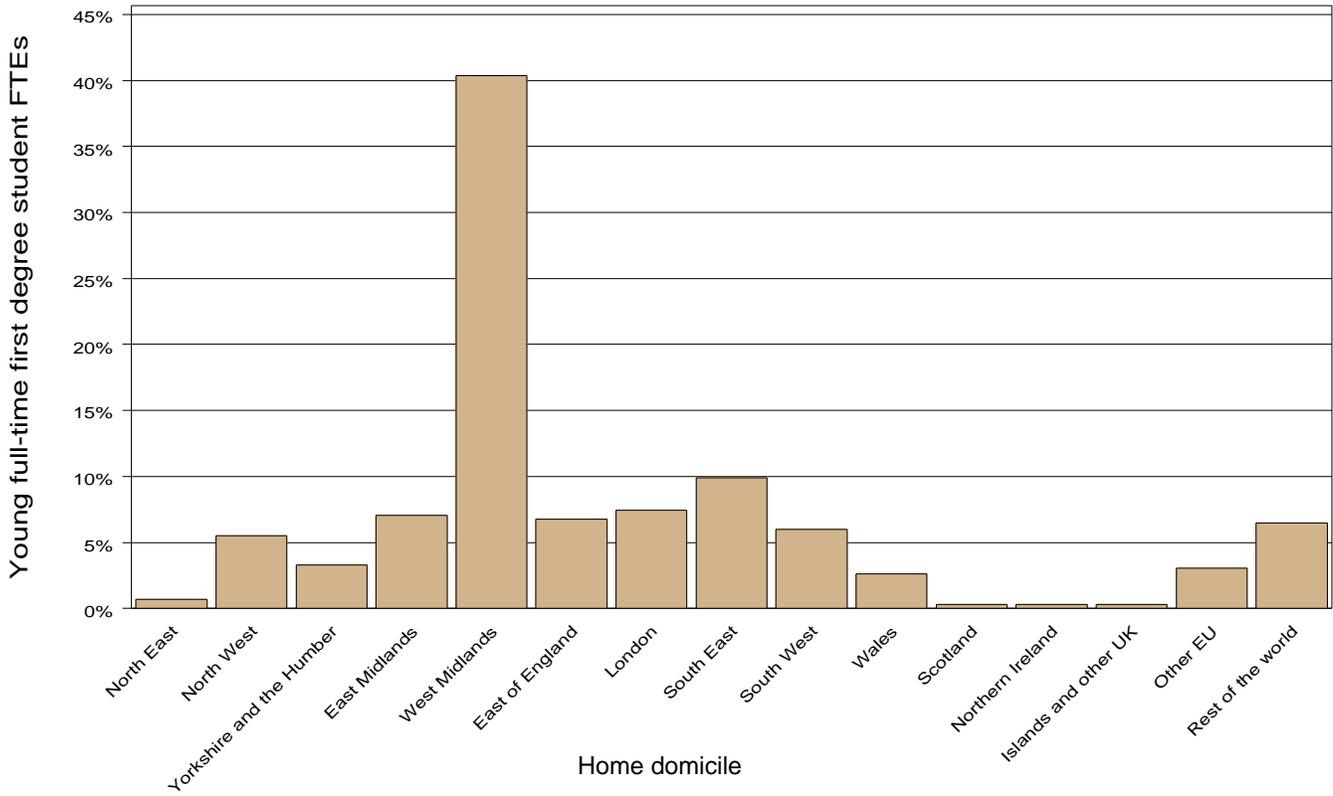
## Research Assessment Exercise performance

### Research active academic staff by RAE grade

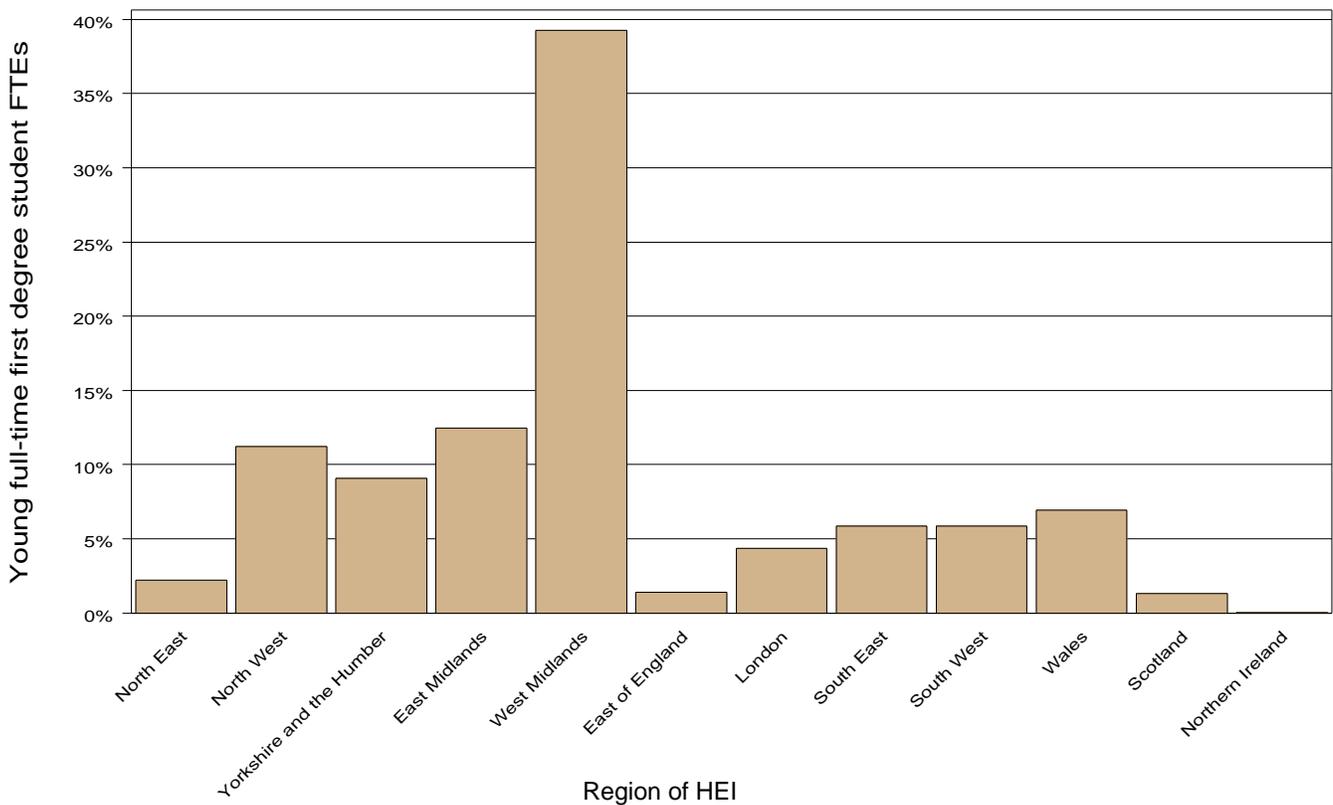


# Flows of young full-time first degree students between regions

Where do young students at West Midlands HEIs in 2005-06 come from?



Where do young students from the West Midlands study, 2005-06?

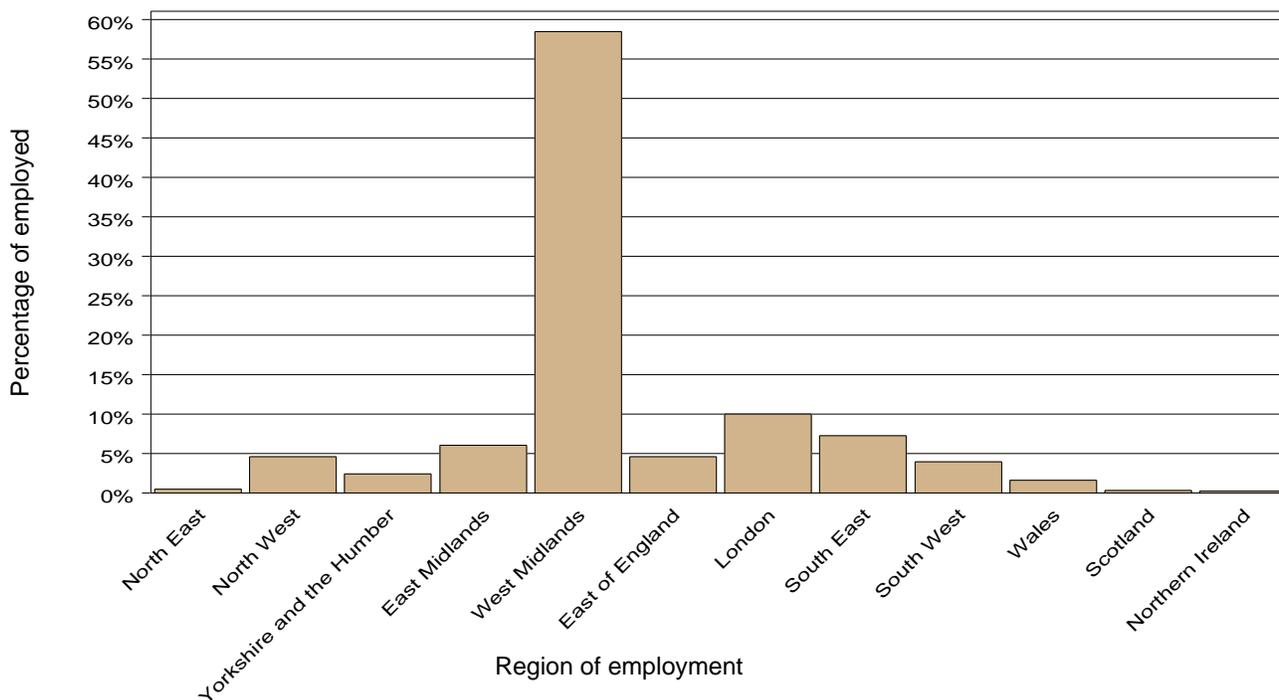


# Employment destinations of first degree graduates

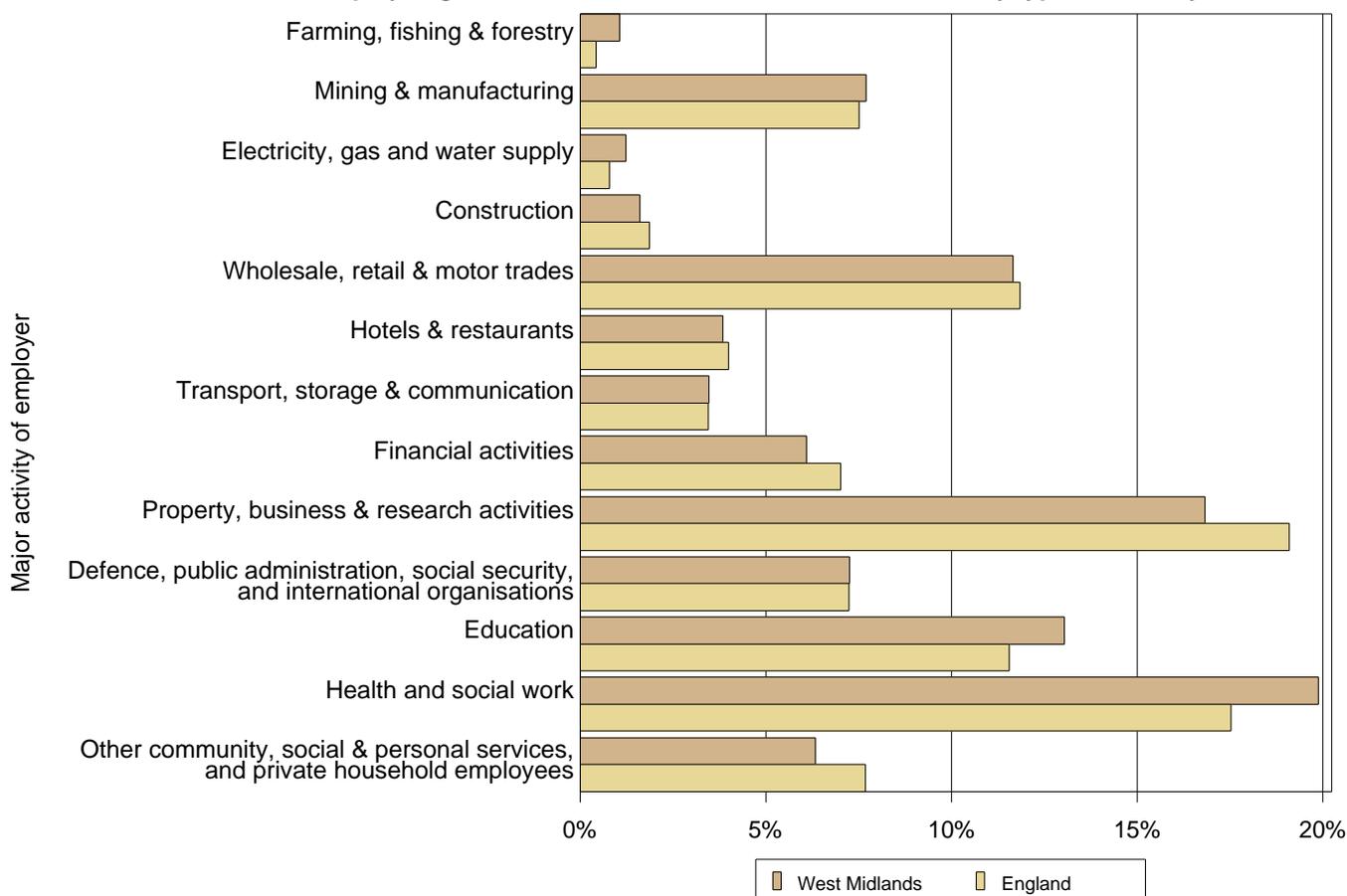
## First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2005:

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

Where do graduates from West Midlands HEIs find employment?



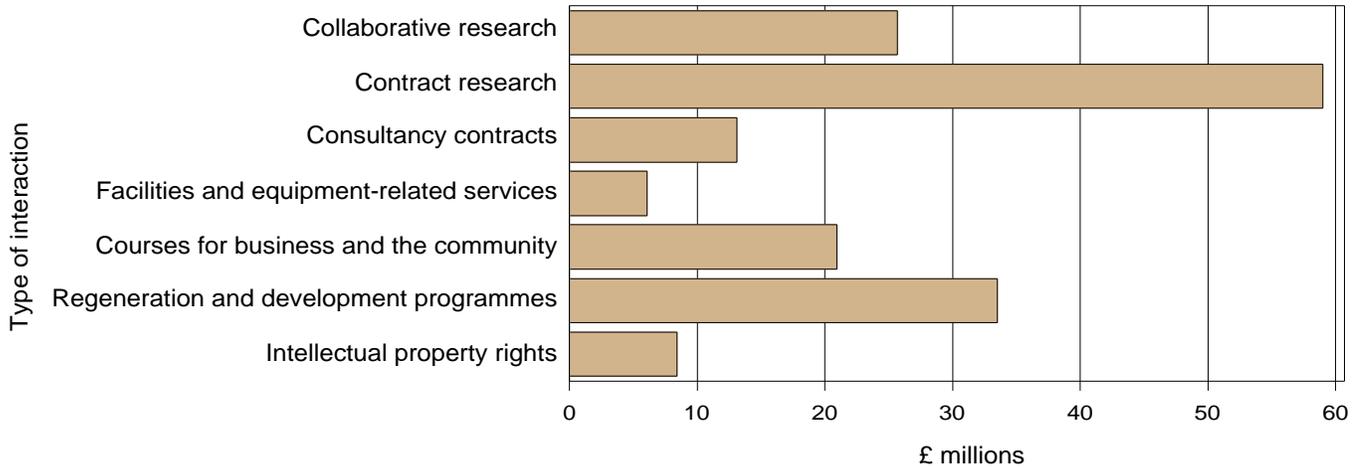
Employed graduates of West Midlands HEIs: destination by type of industry



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

# Higher education-business and community interaction survey 2005-06

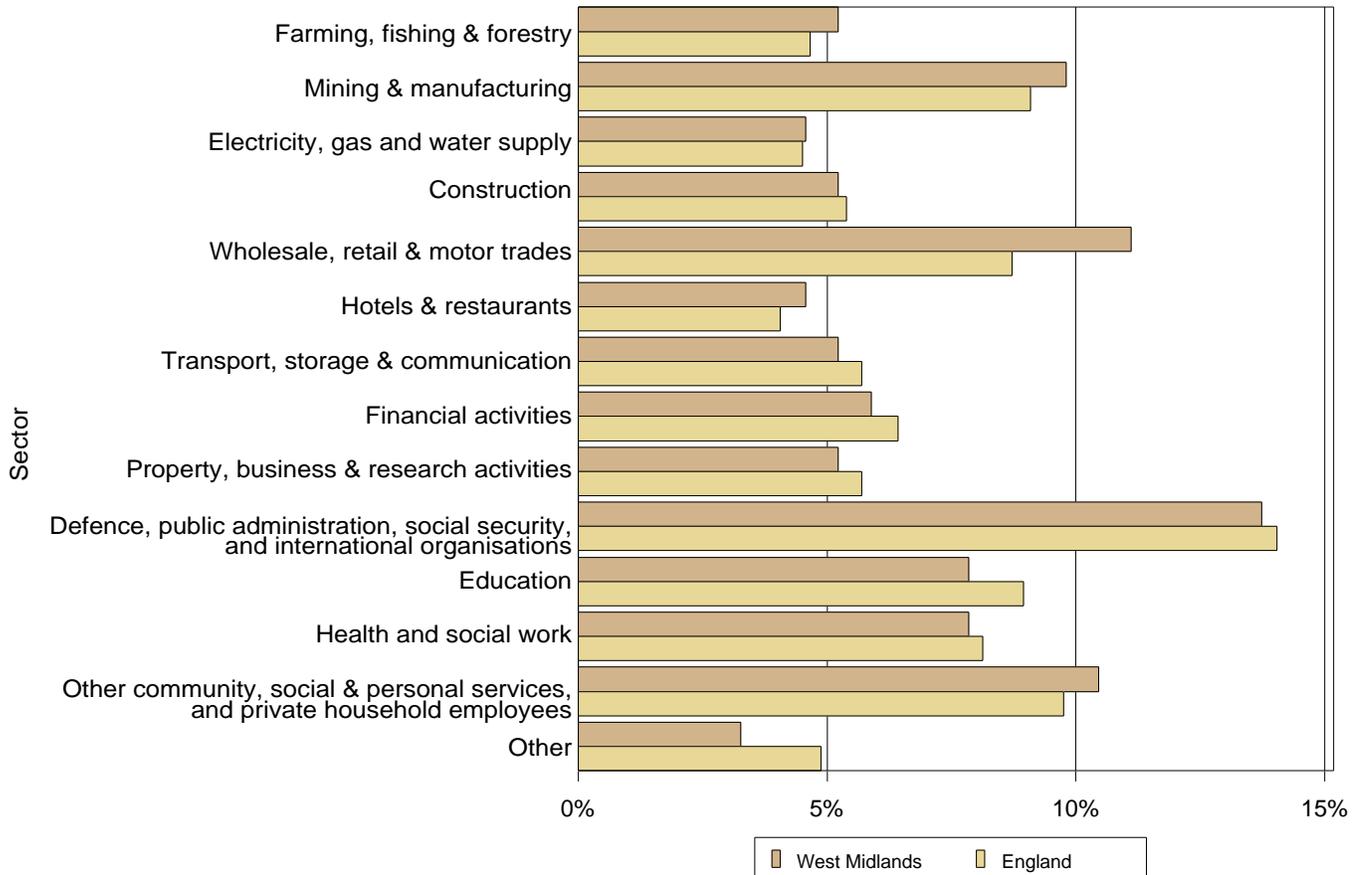
## Income from HE-business interactions



## Type and number of interactions

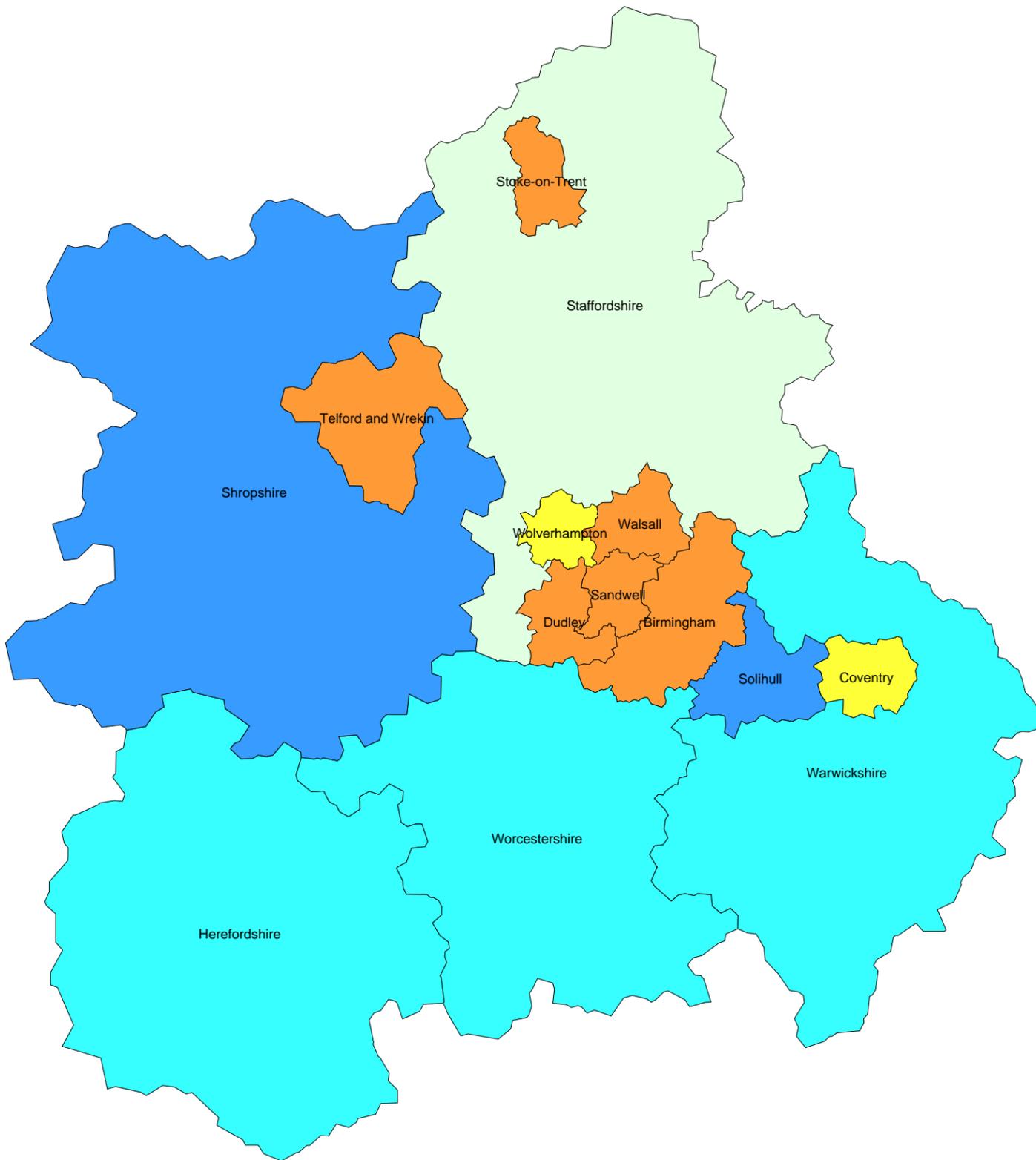
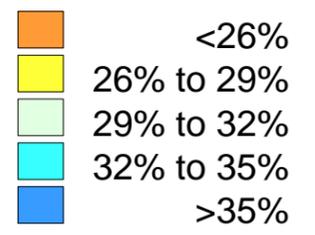
Contract research	2,495	Non-software licences granted	67
Consultancy contracts	7,841	Software licences granted	17
Facilities and equipment-related services	2,250	Spin-offs still active and survived 3 years	47
New patents granted in year	20	Estimated turnover from active spin-offs	£33 million

## 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 2005

	United Kingdom	West Midlands
At least degree or equivalent	17.6	14.8
Other HE qualifications <sup>3</sup>	8.4	8.2
GCE A level or equivalent <sup>4</sup>	23.6	22.9
GCSE grades A*-C or equivalent	22.9	24.5
Other qualifications	12.5	11.9
No qualifications	14.1	16.6

## Percentage of economically active adults qualified to at least NVQ4<sup>1</sup> autumn 2005

Geographical name	Percentage
United Kingdom	31.4
England	31.2
West Midlands	28.4

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 39 table 4.10.

3 Higher education qualification below degree level.

4 Includes recognised trade apprenticeship.

## School leavers' qualifications

On 15 March 2007 data were not available for all local educational authorities

Geographical name Region and local education authority <sup>1</sup>	16 year olds in full-time post-compulsory education <sup>2</sup> percentages 2001-02	Percentage of 15 year old pupils in 2004-05 with: <sup>3,4</sup>		Average GCE/VCE A/AS level points score 2004-05 <sup>4,5</sup>
		No passes at GCSE or equivalent	5 or more GCSEs A*-C or equivalent	
West Midlands	69	3.3	54.3	259
Birmingham	69	3.5	55.1	250
Coventry	69	4.1	46.2	233
Dudley	61	2.6	53.8	275
Herefordshire	70	1.6	56.8	321
Sandwell	60	4.2	46.5	221
Shropshire	69	..	..	..
Solihull	71	2.8	64.7	271
Staffordshire	70	..	..	..
Stoke-on-Trent	60	3.5	47.4	227
Telford and Wrekin	64	3.7	52.0	254
Walsall	68	5.1	45.9	235
Warwickshire	72	..	..	..
Wolverhampton	68	4.1	53.5	208
Worcestershire	77	..	..	..

1 2003 education hierarchy.

2 Pupils and students aged 16 in education as a percentage of the estimated 16 year old population.

3 Referenced by pupil residence.

4 Figures relate to maintained schools only.

5 The points scores reflect the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) tariff.

# Population and the economy

## Area and population by local authority 2004

Geographical name Region, local authority (1)	Area km <sup>2</sup>	People per km <sup>2</sup>	Total population (000s)	Population change (%) 1981-2004	% of population aged:		
					0 to 15	16 to pensionable age (2)	over pensionable age (2)
England	130,281	385	50,094	7.0	19.5	62.0	18.5
West Midlands	12,998	410	5,334	2.8	20.1	61.0	18.9
Herefordshire, County of UA	2,180	82	178	19.0	18.6	58.3	23.1
West idla	93	2,547	238	-5.7	19.3	61.9	18.8
Telford and Wrekin UA	290	555	161	28.3	21.6	62.8	15.6
Shropshire County	3,197	90	288	12.8	18.6	59.4	22.0
Staffordshire County	2,620	310	813	6.1	19.0	61.5	19.5
Warwickshire	1,975	266	526	10.1	18.8	62.0	19.2
West Midlands (Met County)	902	2,861	2,579	-3.9	21.2	60.8	18.0
Worcestershire County	1,741	317	552	15.4	19.0	61.1	19.9

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

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

## Gross Value Added<sup>1</sup> 2002 at current base prices<sup>2,3,4</sup>

Geographical name NUTS levels 1 and 3	GVA per head (£)
West Midlands	13,803
Herefordshire, County of	11,875
Worcestershire	12,424
Warwickshire	15,886
Telford and Wrekin	14,340
Shropshire CC	11,343
West idla	12,180
Staffordshire CC	11,513
Birmingham	16,466
Solihull	17,291
Coventry	15,606
Dudley and Sandwell	12,754
Walsall and Wolverhampton	13,025

(1) Consistent with the National Accounts (Blue Book) 2004.

(2) Excluding GVA for Extra-Region, which comprises compensation of employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions.

(3) Estimates of workplace based GVA allocate income to the region in which commuters work.

(4) Includes taxes less subsidies on production.

## Labour force<sup>1</sup> and employment rates 2002-03<sup>2</sup>

Geographical name Region, local authority	Total labour force (3) (000s)	Employment rate (4) (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
West Midlands	2,495	73.8	5.7
Herefordshire, County of UA	84	78.4	4.3
West idla	106	67.4	7.2
Telford and Wrekin UA	79	74.2	5.2
Shropshire	135	77.2	4.5
Staffordshire	411	80.1	3.5
Warwickshire	261	79.1	4.4
West Midlands (Met. County)	1,148	69.1	7.7
Worcestershire	271	80.1	2.1

(1) Based on the population of working age in private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation.

(2) Annual average of March 2002 to February 2003. These data are weighted to population estimates which were released in February 2003.

(3) Includes those on government-supported employment and training programmes, and unpaid family workers.

(4) Total labour force as a percentage of all people of working age.

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

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%) (000s)
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
West idla	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>. It is one of the fastest growing regions in terms of population. Between 1981 and 2004 the region's population grew by over 13.1 per cent to 5.5 million, which is nearly double the rate of growth for England as a whole.

The south of the region borders on London and is densely populated. Other significant urban areas are Cambridge, Ipswich, Luton, Norwich and Southend-on-Sea.

## The economy

The government office for the East of England describes the region as follows:

*'The economy of the East of England is strong compared to that of the UK, with a lower claimant count and higher employment rate. The region has a diverse economy with no single predominant industry, but includes a strong service sector and one of the largest concentrations of new and growing businesses in the country. There are significant clusters of Biotechnology and Information and Communications Technology (ICT) based companies in and around the Cambridge sub-region. The biotech cluster is the largest in the world outside the United States. There is also a developing chemicals cluster in Hertfordshire and Haverhill. The East of England has a higher concentration of employment in transport and communications, construction, and agriculture and fishing relative to the UK.'*

Further information can be found at: [www.gos.gov.uk/goeast/economy/](http://www.gos.gov.uk/goeast/economy/).

The region has three of the four 'growth areas' designated by government to accommodate growth in the greater south east: the London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough corridor; the Milton Keynes South Midlands Growth Area (in Bedfordshire); and the Thames Gateway (in South Essex).

In 2004 the economic output of the East of England was £100.3 billion, which was 10 per cent of the total UK gross added value (GVA). Unemployment, at 3.7 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. For example the GVA per head in 2003 was £13,632 for the Essex area (Southend-on Sea, Thurrock and Essex County Council) and £18,619 for the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire area (Luton, Bedfordshire County Council and Hertfordshire).

The total income of higher education institutions in the region is £1,632 million per year.

## Qualification levels

In spring 2005, 17.5 per cent of the East of England's working age population's highest qualification was degree level or above, third only to London and the South East, and compares with 17.9 per cent for England. Overall, of the figures for school leavers' qualifications were fairly average. However there are areas where this statistic was low, for example it was 49.5 per cent in Thurrock and 50.6 per cent in Luton.

## Higher education provision

There are nine higher education institutions in the region: seven universities and two higher education colleges. In addition there are 27 further education colleges (FECs) teaching higher education courses. The higher education student population is 126,445 (93,985 full-time equivalent students), of whom 5,825 are registered at FECs. The higher education institutions range in size from the Anglia Ruskin University, with 28,070 students, to Norwich School of Art and Design with just 1,095.

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.

## **Student profile**

The East of England has the highest proportion of post-graduate research students, and a high percentage of mature 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 one of 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 provide higher education through a central campus at Ipswich and facilities within partner colleges, including a network of linked learning centres across the county to improve learning opportunities for the people of Suffolk by offering courses and progression routes to further study at university level. The project is a joint venture between the University of East Anglia, the 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.

A further significant SDF project has provided funding to Anglia Ruskin University (ARU) to facilitate change by realigning HE to better organise and expand provision in the region. This was agreed by all regional stakeholders as one of the major priorities in the East of England. ARU's regional further education college network was rationalised, with some provision transferring to other higher education (HE) providers, allowing the university to focus on developing HE in Peterborough and Harlow.

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 of low skills participation. This development will create an education quarter in the centre of Southend and contribute to its cultural renaissance and a regenerated economy.

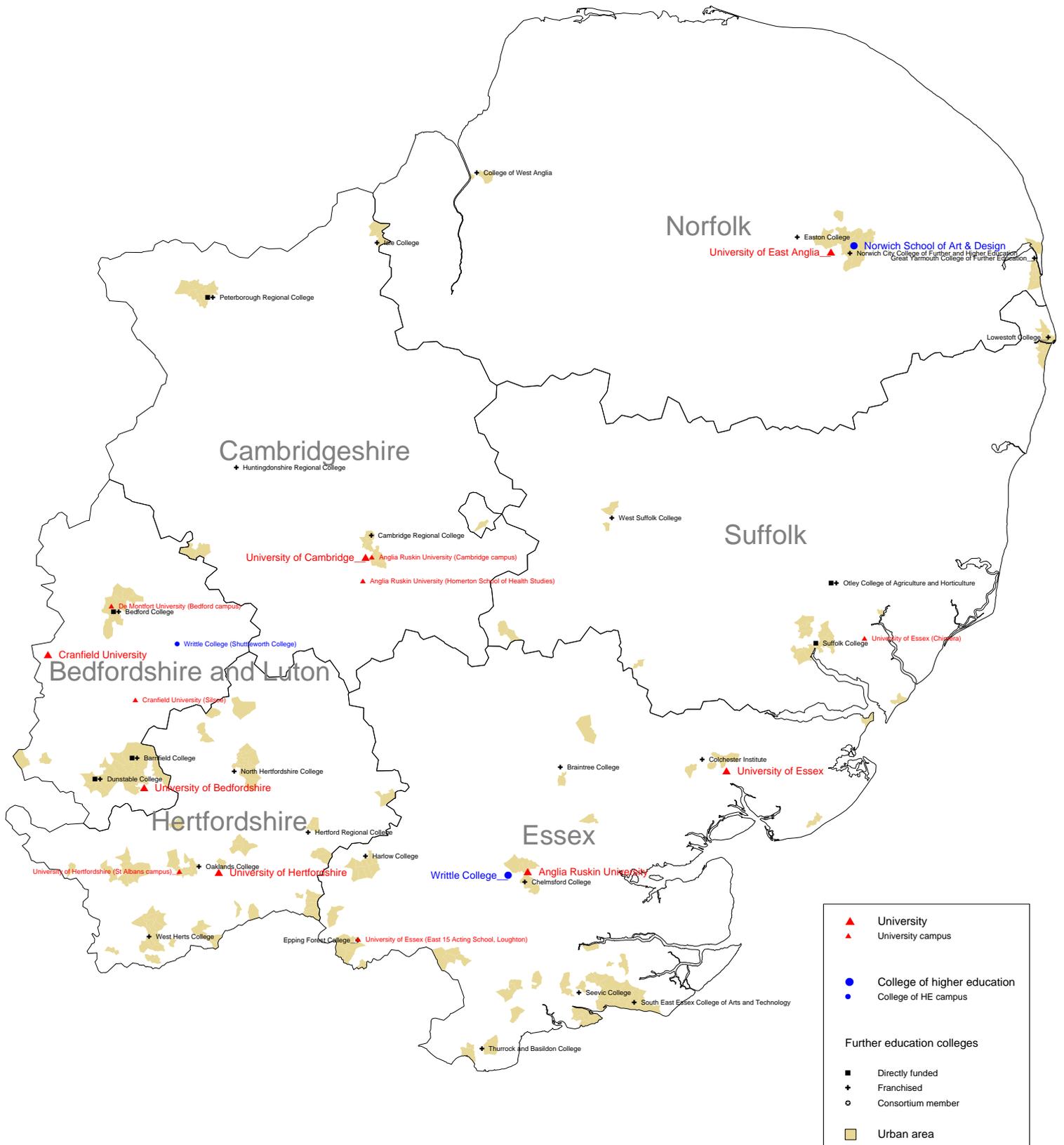
The University of Hertfordshire has received support for two separate, but complementary SDF projects. The first project, entitled UHEvolution, seeks to re-engineer the University to meet the needs of small and medium sized enterprises in the East of England and London regions. The project will generate capability within the HEI, and provide a continuum of business engagement and support. The second project will develop links with employers and supporting students through an employability centre called UHTalent and a membership scheme called UHExcel. The centre will help employers recognise the advantage of working with graduates and also work with students to explore their aspirations and aptitudes. The membership scheme will be a lifelong learning community of students, staff, and businesses, all accessing a range of learning, up-skilling and social networking opportunities.

A region-wide Lifelong Learning Network (LLN) has been established. MOVE - East of England, developed under the auspices of the Association of Universities in the East of England, aims to provide guaranteed HE progression opportunities for individuals within the East of England region. It also aims to increase progression rates from FE to HE, as well as from work to HE. The LLN will enhance student choice of learning opportunities and improve students' employment and career prospects. The LLN is currently focused on three employment sectors: health, built environment, and creative and cultural industries, with plans to broaden into the land-based industries.

The University of Luton received funds through the SDF to create a new University for Bedfordshire. This entailed taking over De Montfort University's two Bedford campuses. The new university will build on

strengths and increase student numbers to meet the demands of and fuel economic regeneration in the county. The increase in numbers will centre on foundation degrees.

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 Bedfordshire in personal development planning.



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

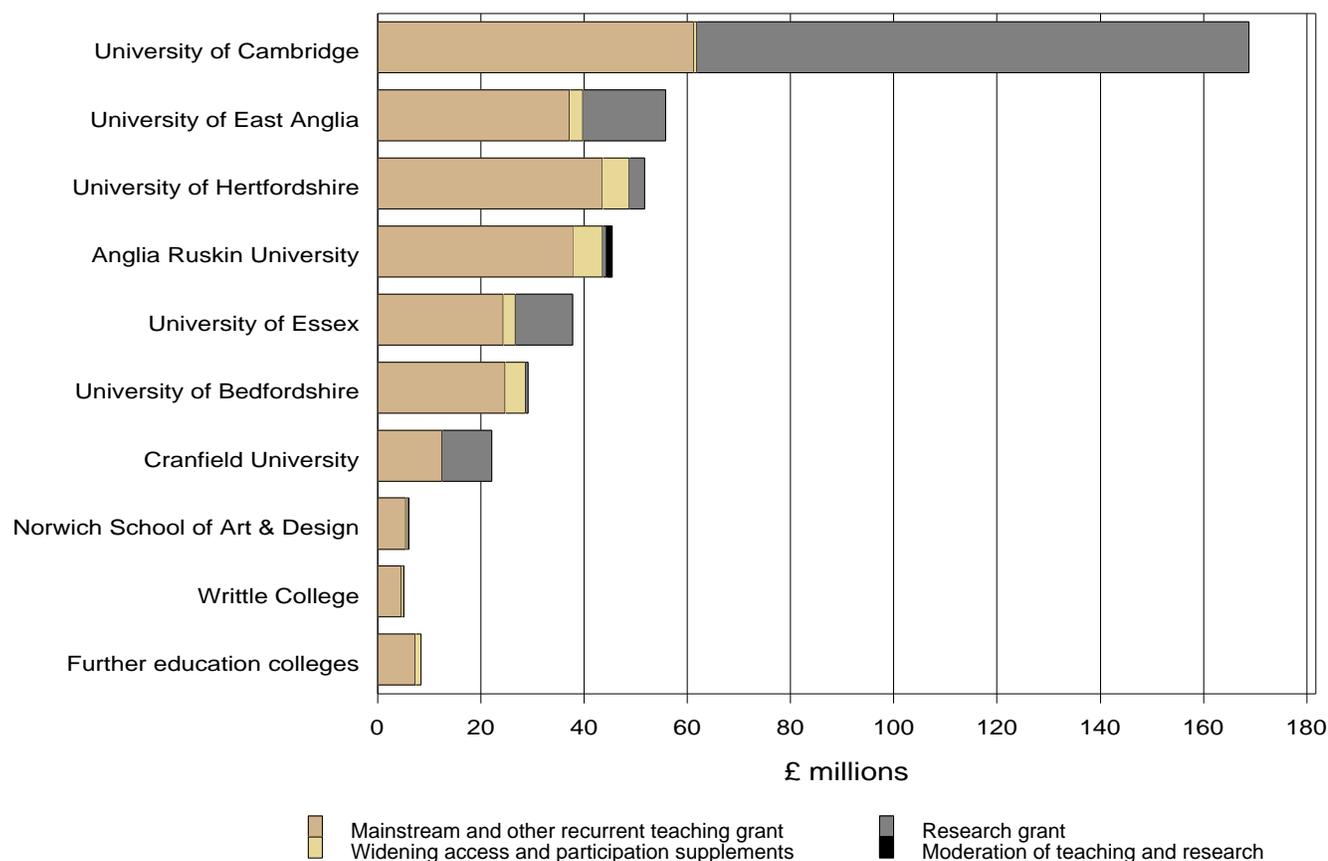
## Number of students completing the year

	2005-06	2006-07	2006-07	2006-07
	All students	All students	Home and EC fundable	Other funding status
Universities	103,715	101,513	68,192	33,321
Other HE institutions	5,033	5,063	3,429	1,634
Further education colleges	3,816	3,850	2,591	1,259
<b>Total</b>	<b>112,564</b>	<b>110,426</b>	<b>74,212</b>	<b>36,214</b>

## FTEs of students completing the year

	2005-06	2006-07	2006-07	2006-07
	All students	All students	Home and EC fundable	Other funding status
Universities	80,739	84,041	56,365	27,676
Other HE institutions	3,993	3,990	2,762	1,229
Further education colleges	3,027	3,064	2,008	1,056
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,759</b>	<b>91,095</b>	<b>61,135</b>	<b>29,960</b>

## HEFCE recurrent grants for 2007-08



## HEFCE-recognised funding consortia 2006-07.

There are no consortia members in this region

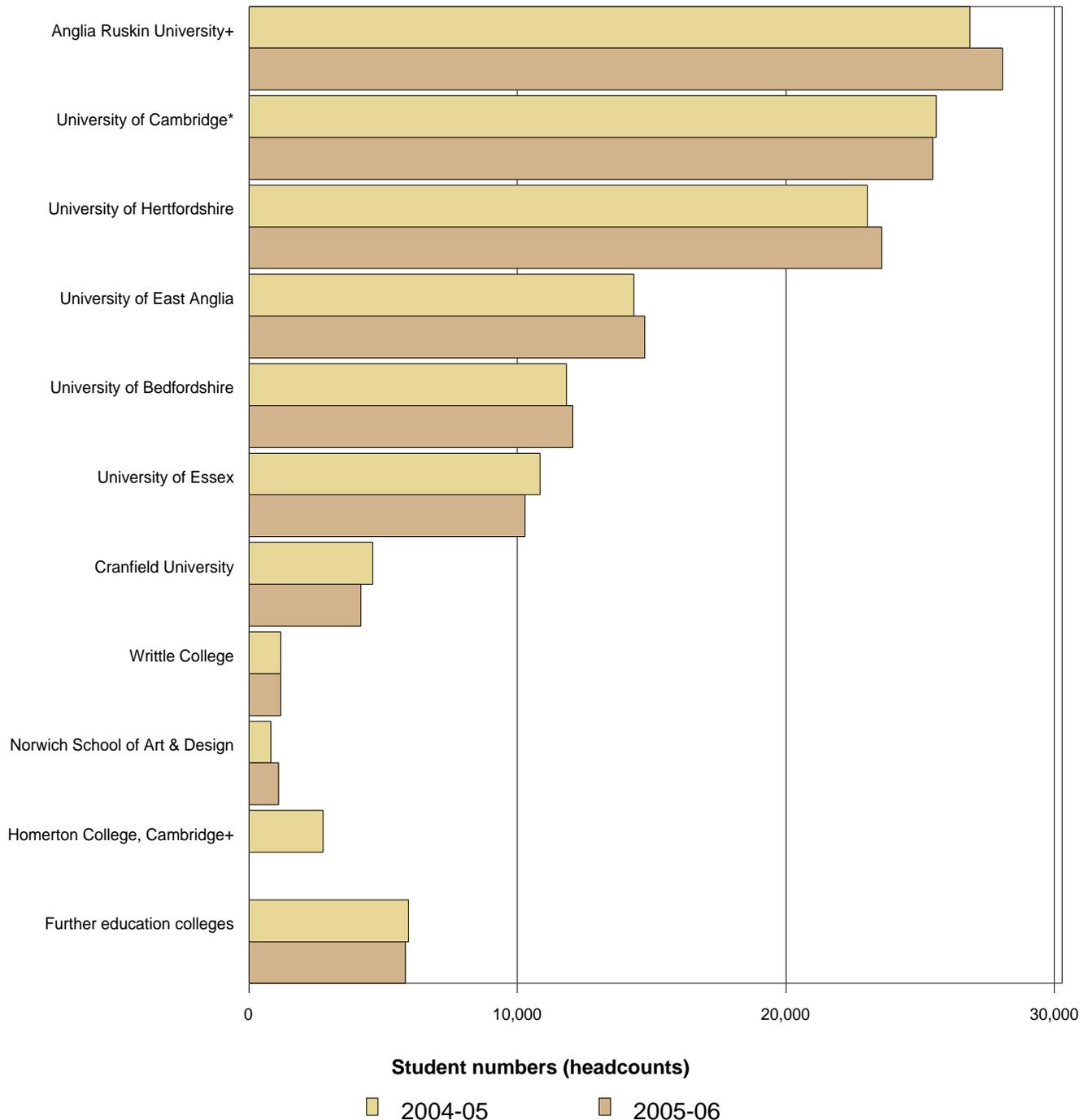
# HE students registered at East of England institutions

## 2004-05 and 2005-06

Student numbers are based on HESA and ILR data

	<b>Headcounts: 2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>		<b>FTEs: 2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>
In HE institutions:	121,800	120,619	In HE institutions:	89,682	89,385
In FE colleges:	5,940	5,825	In FE colleges:	4,582	4,601
<b>Total:</b>	<b>127,740</b>	<b>126,444</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>94,264</b>	<b>93,986</b>

### Higher education student numbers by institution 2004-05 and 2005-06



+ Homerton College transferred its HE provision to Anglia Ruskin University in 2005-06.  
 \* Please refer to note in Annex A.

# Learning in the East of England

2005-06

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

Type	Headcounts	FTEs
HEI	109,071	81,006
Franchised	8,228	6,480
FEC	5,825	4,601

## Open University students domiciled in the East of England

Headcounts	FTEs
17,390	6,584

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

Method of learning (FTEs)		Institution		Campus	Headcounts	FTEs	
Campuses	461 FTEs	Cranfield University		Shrivenham	912	461	
Registered at an HEI & taught by another institution	115 FTEs	Registering institution University of Bedfordshire		Teaching institution* Milton Keynes College			
	100.0% of the 115 FTEs are taught by FECs						
Distance learning (OU excluded)	153 FTEs	Institution*	Headcounts	FTEs	Institution*	Headcounts	FTEs
		Anglia Ruskin University	216	110	University of Hertfordshire	67	40

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

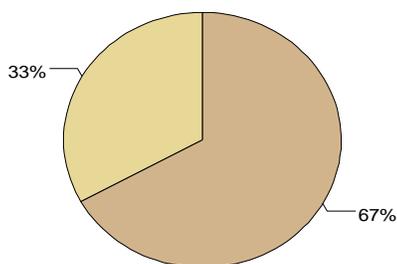
Method of learning (FTEs)		Institution		Campus	Headcounts	FTEs	
Campuses	2,190 FTEs	De Montfort University		Bedford campus	2,431	2,190	
Registered at an HEI & taught by another institution	432 FTEs	Registering institution University of Northampton De Montfort University University of East London University of Greenwich University of Greenwich Middlesex University		Teaching institution* Peterborough Regional College Bedford College Thurrock and Basildon College Oaklands College South East Essex College of A&T Harlow College			
	100.0% of the 432 FTEs are taught by FECs						
Distance learning (OU excluded)	964 FTEs	Institution*	Headcounts	FTEs	Institution*	Headcounts	FTEs
		University of Birmingham	211	89	De Montfort University	213	95
		University of East London	91	28	University of Gloucestershire	47	21
		University of Greenwich	214	60	University of Leicester	383	178
		Northumbria University	51	27	Nottingham Trent University	69	35
		University of Portsmouth	88	40	Thames Valley University	69	30
		University of West of England	116	39			

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

# HE students registered at HEIs 2005-06: characteristics

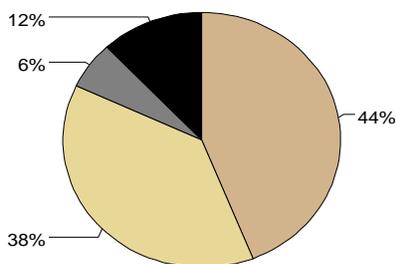
## Headcounts

Students by mode



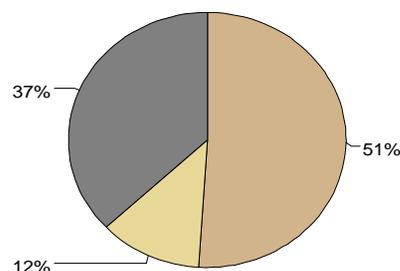
■ Full-time & sandwich  
■ Part-time

Students by domicile



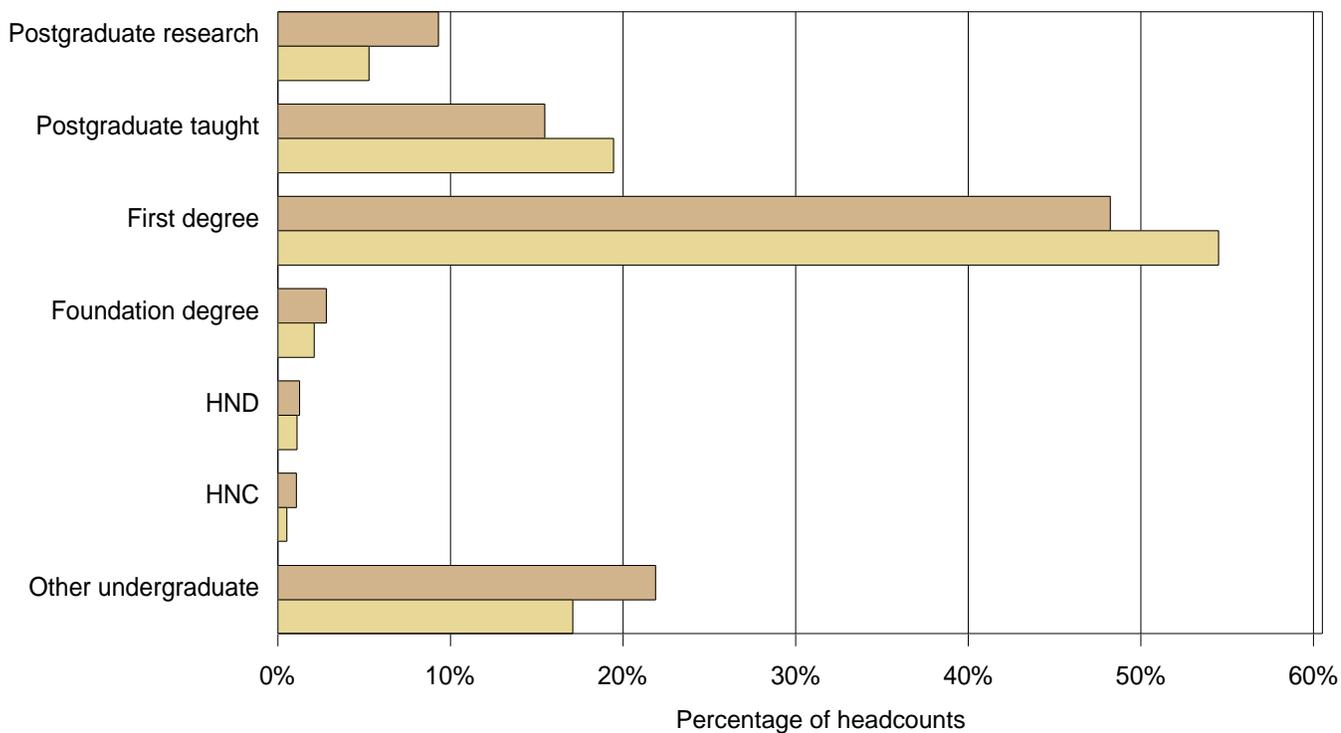
■ From the region  
■ Other UK  
■ Other EU  
■ Rest of the world

Undergraduates by age on entry



■ Young  
■ 21-24 years old  
■ Mature

## Students by level



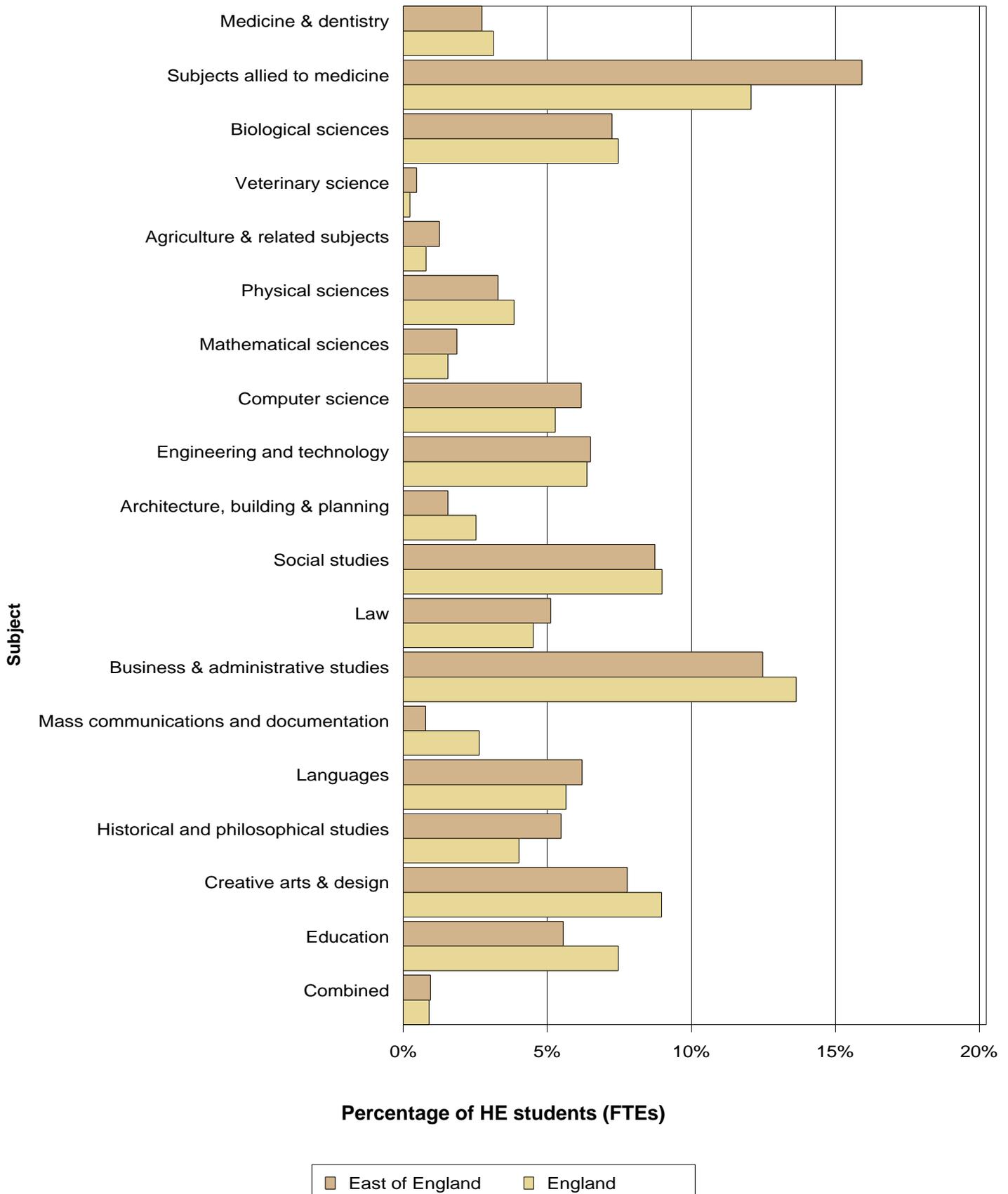
■ East of England    ■ England

## FTEs

Rest of the world (% of FTEs):	12.2	Part-time (% of FTEs):	16.7
Young (% of UG FTEs):	62.7	PG (% of FTEs):	20.1
Mature (% of UG FTEs):	24.7	Male (% of FTEs):	44.3
Franchised (% of FTEs):	8.7		

# HE students registered at HEIs: subject

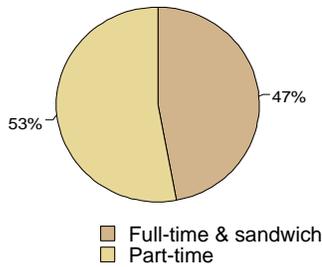
2005-06 (Open University excluded)



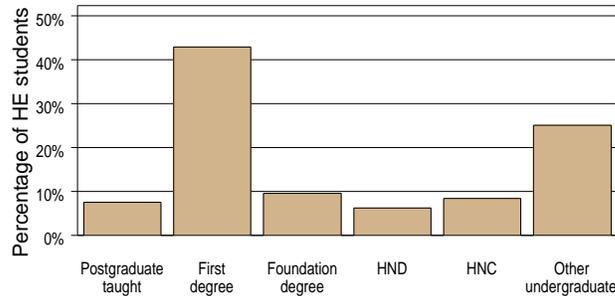
# HE students at FE colleges

## Characteristics of students registered at FECs 2005-06

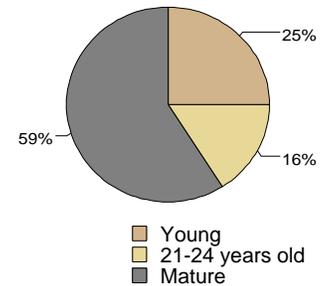
Headcounts by mode



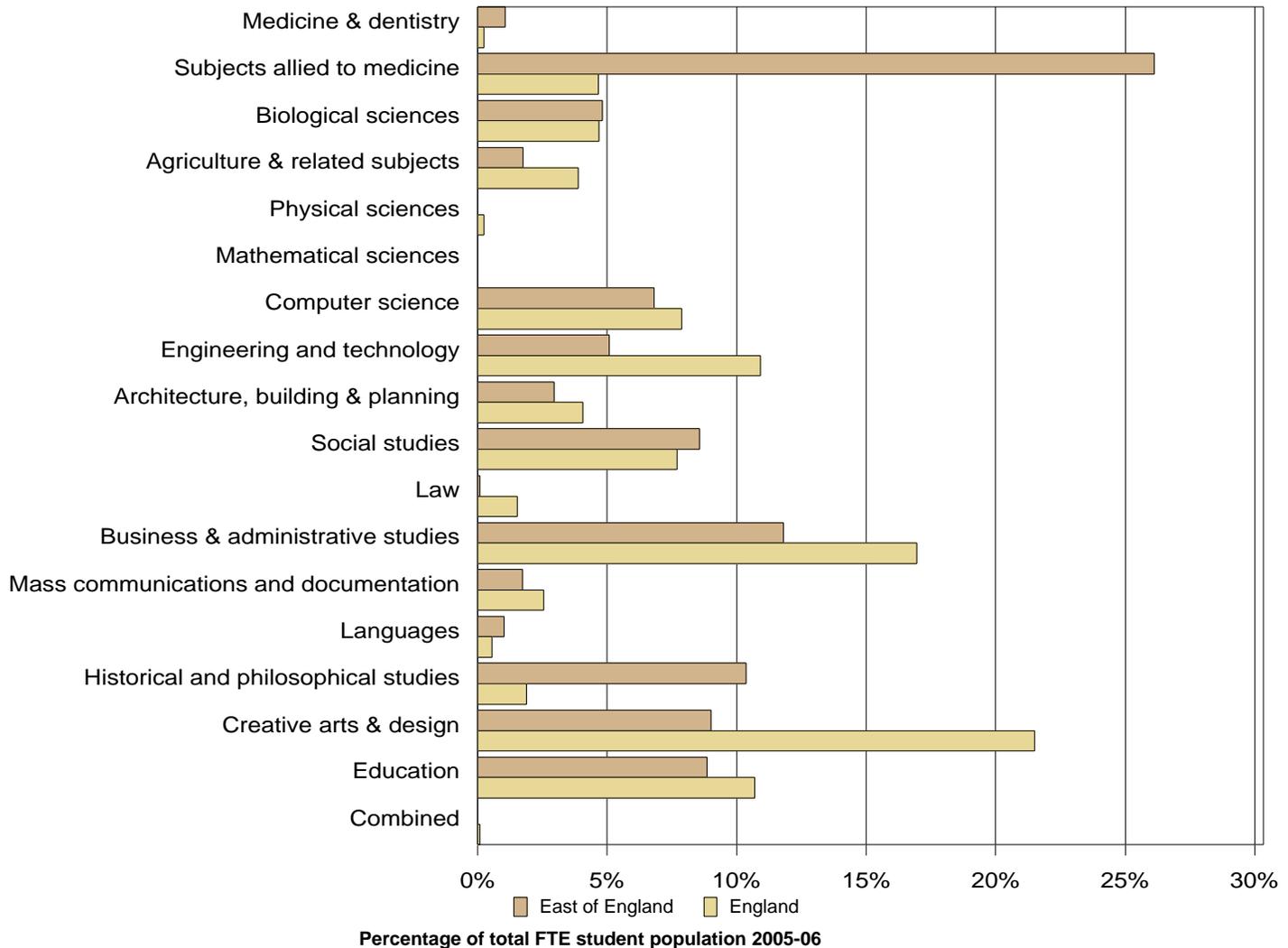
Headcounts by qualification aim



Headcounts by age on entry



### Subject breakdown



### Major FEC providers of HE 2005-06

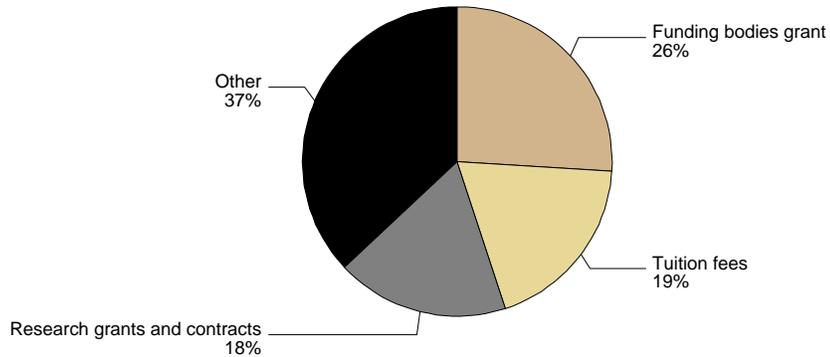
College name	FEC registered FTEs	HEI registered FTEs	Total FTEs
Suffolk College	3,055	0	3,055
Norwich City College of FHE	0	1,090	1,090
South East Essex College of A&T	0	908	908
Colchester Institute	0	883	883
College of West Anglia	440	382	822
Oaklands College	214	391	605
Barnfield College	129	383	512
Peterborough Regional College	463	34	497
West Herts College	0	394	394
West Suffolk College	0	386	386

Students registered at an HEI, and taught by an FEC in the region (2005-06): Headcounts: 8,739 FTEs: 6,774

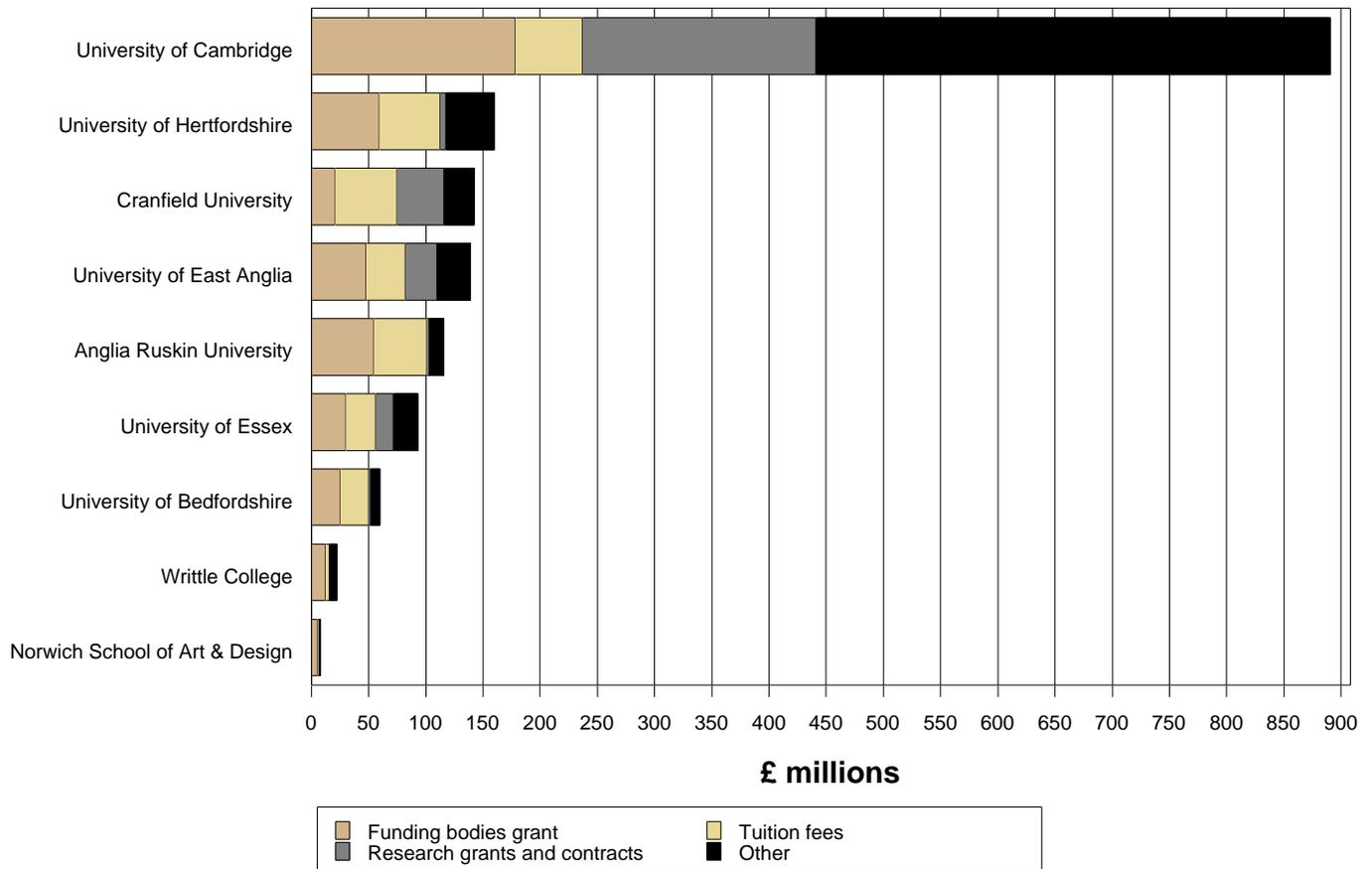
# Income to HE institutions 2005-06

Total income to all HEIs: £1,632 million

### Income to all HEIs by source



### Income to individual HEIs by source

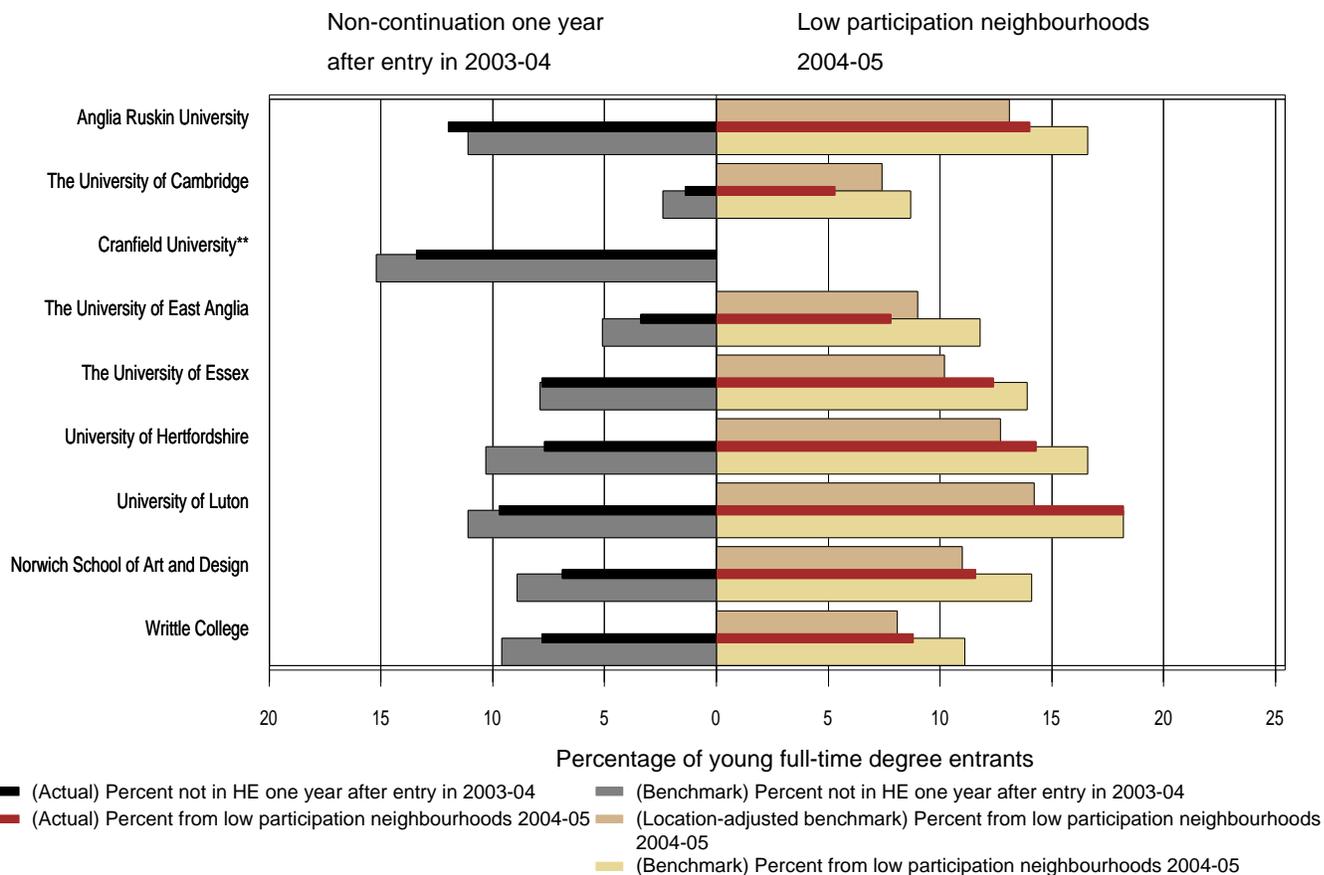


Income includes income attributable to a share in joint venture(s)

# Performance of HEIs in the East

Performance indicators for participation and non-continuation

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

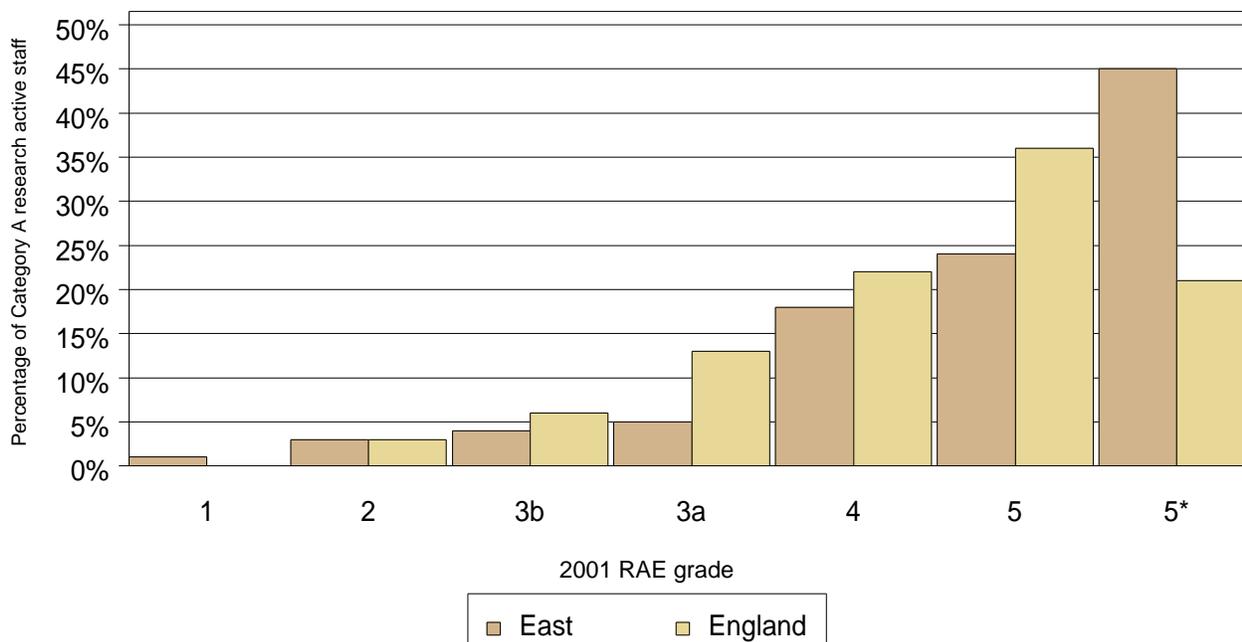


These data are taken from 'Performance indicators in higher education in the UK' (HESA). Institution names used in that publication have been kept.

\*\* Cranfield University had no undergraduates from 2004-05

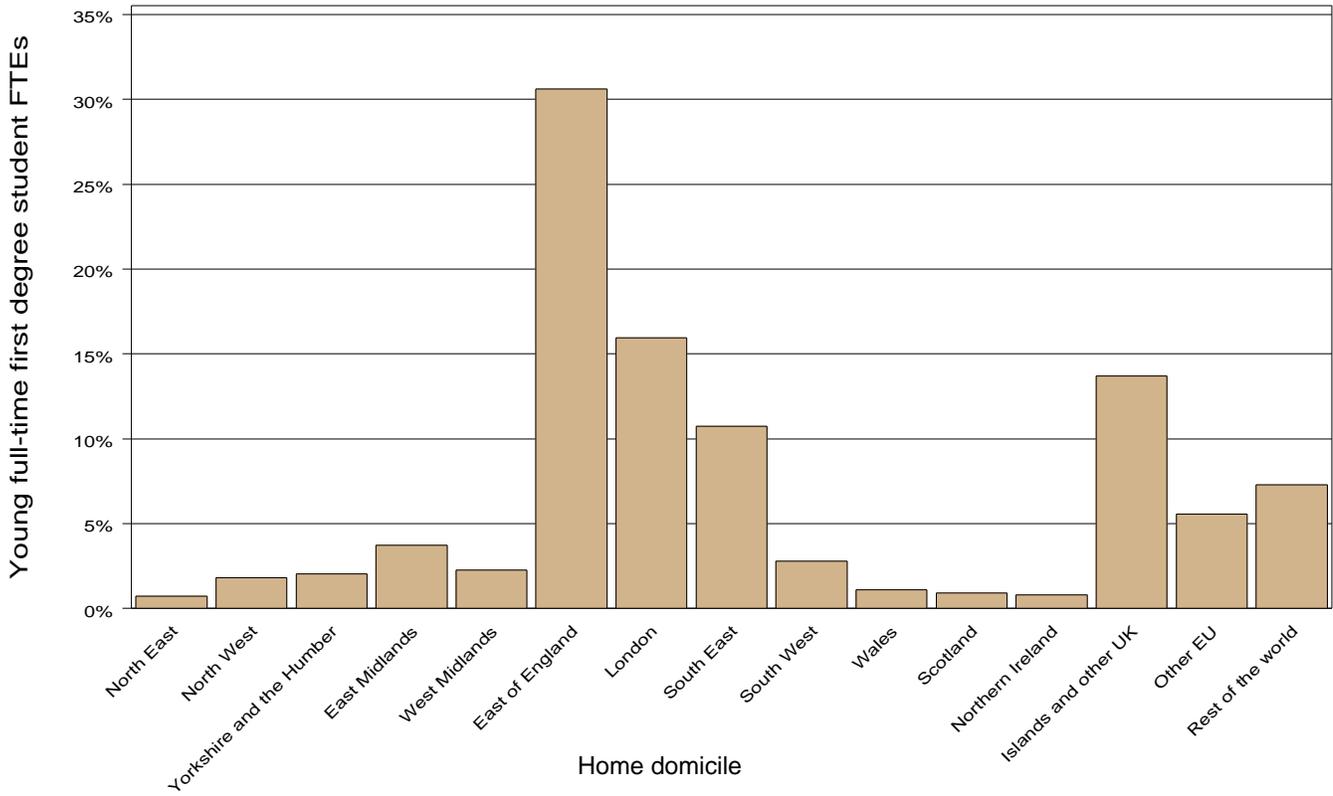
## Research Assessment Exercise performance

### Research active academic staff by RAE grade

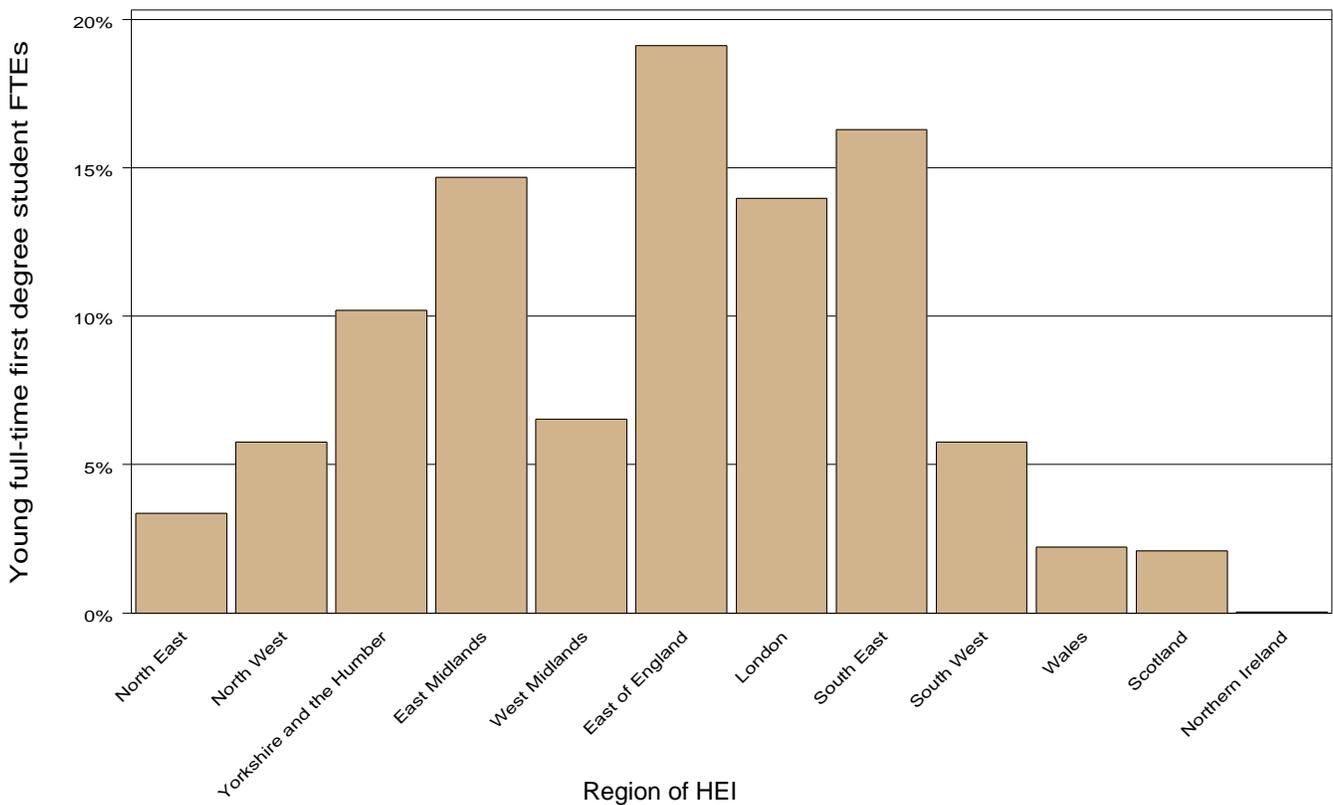


# Flows of young full-time first degree students between regions

Where do young students at East of England HEIs in 2005-06 come from?



Where do young students from the East of England study, 2005-06?

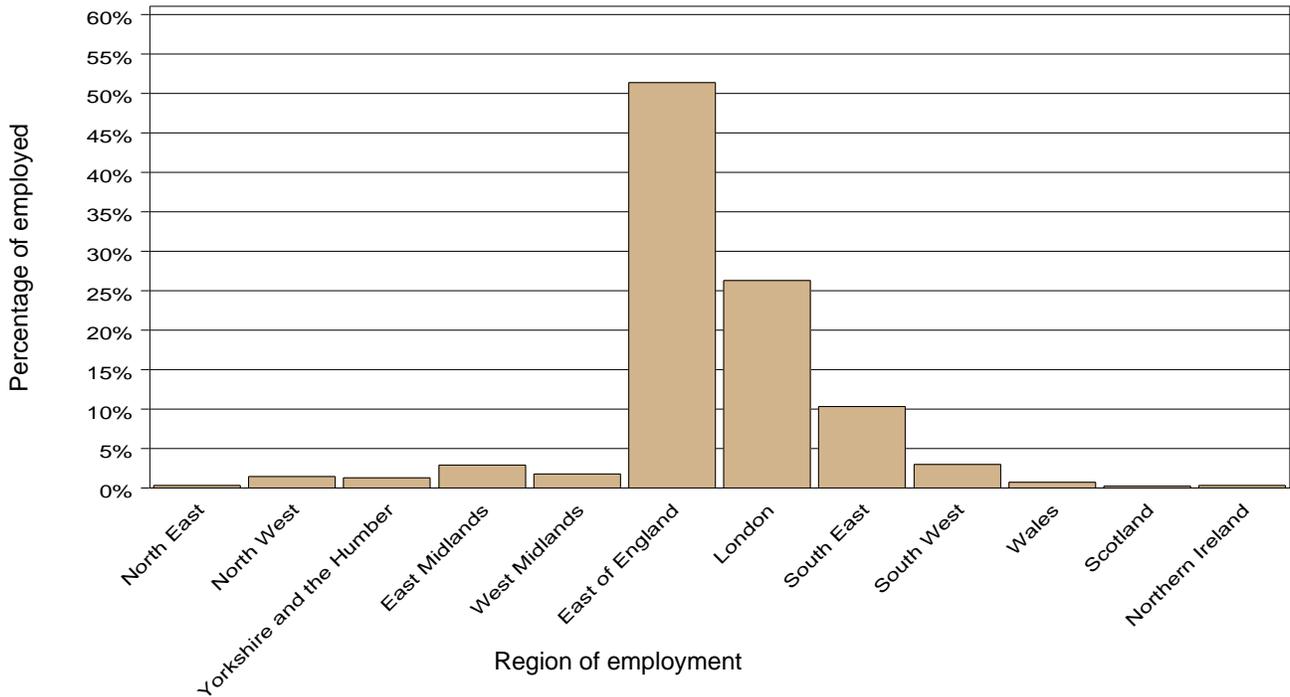


# Employment destinations of first degree graduates

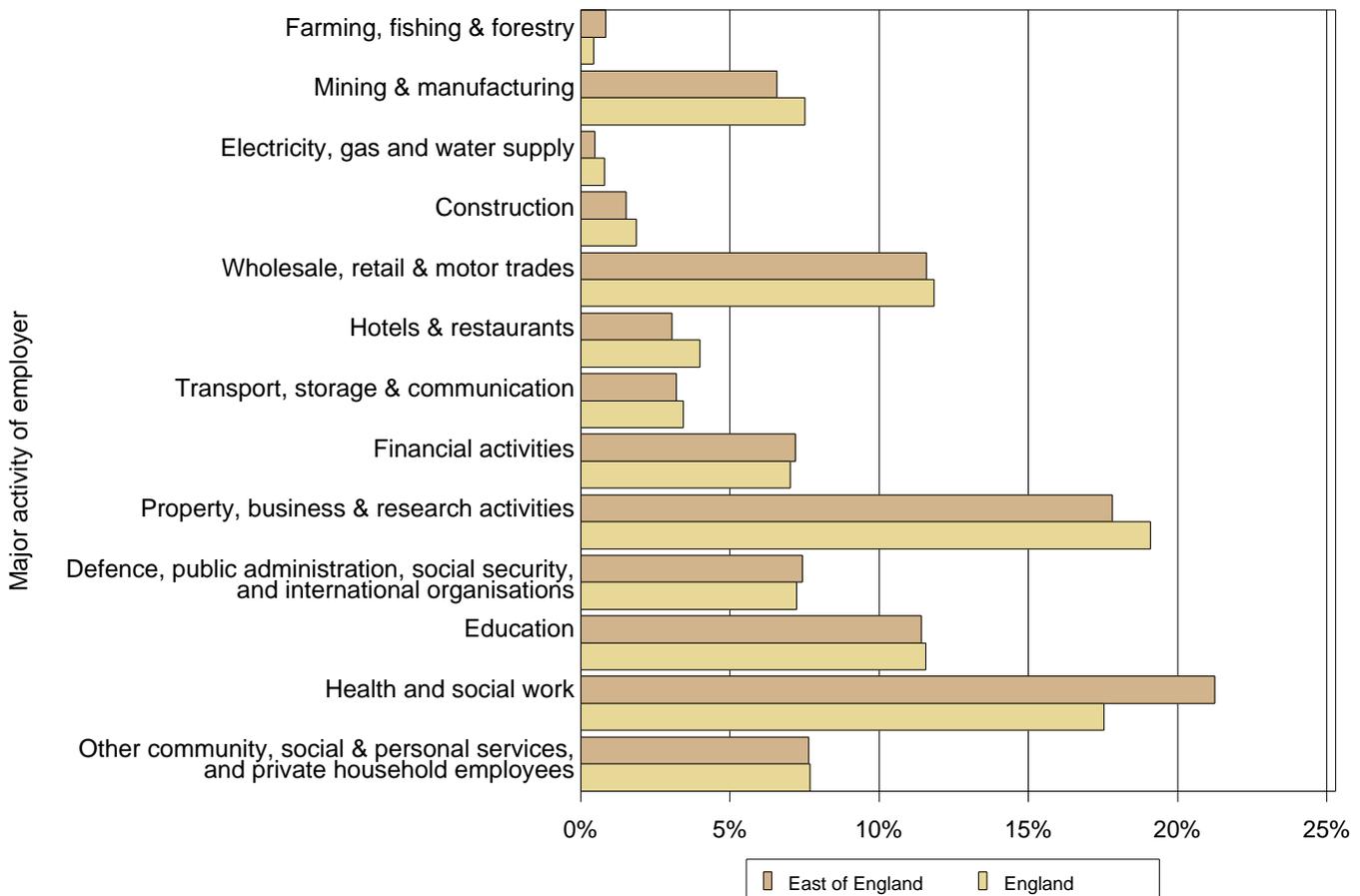
## First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2005:

Work: 59% Further study: 21% Work and study: 9% Unemployed: 7% Other: 4%

Where do graduates from East of England HEIs find employment?



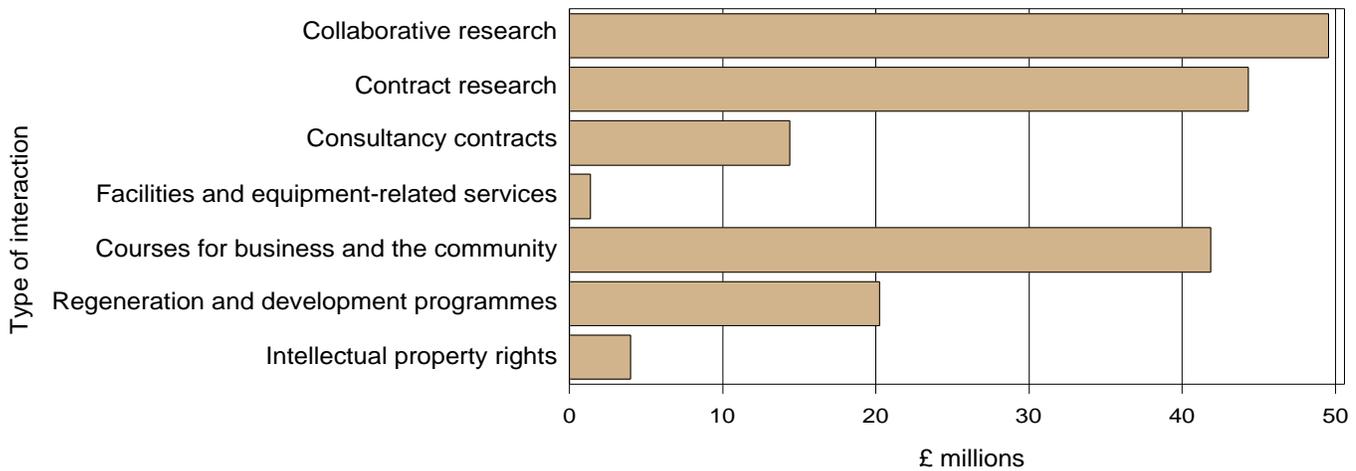
Employed graduates of East of England HEIs: destination by type of industry



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

# Higher education-business and community interaction survey 2005-06

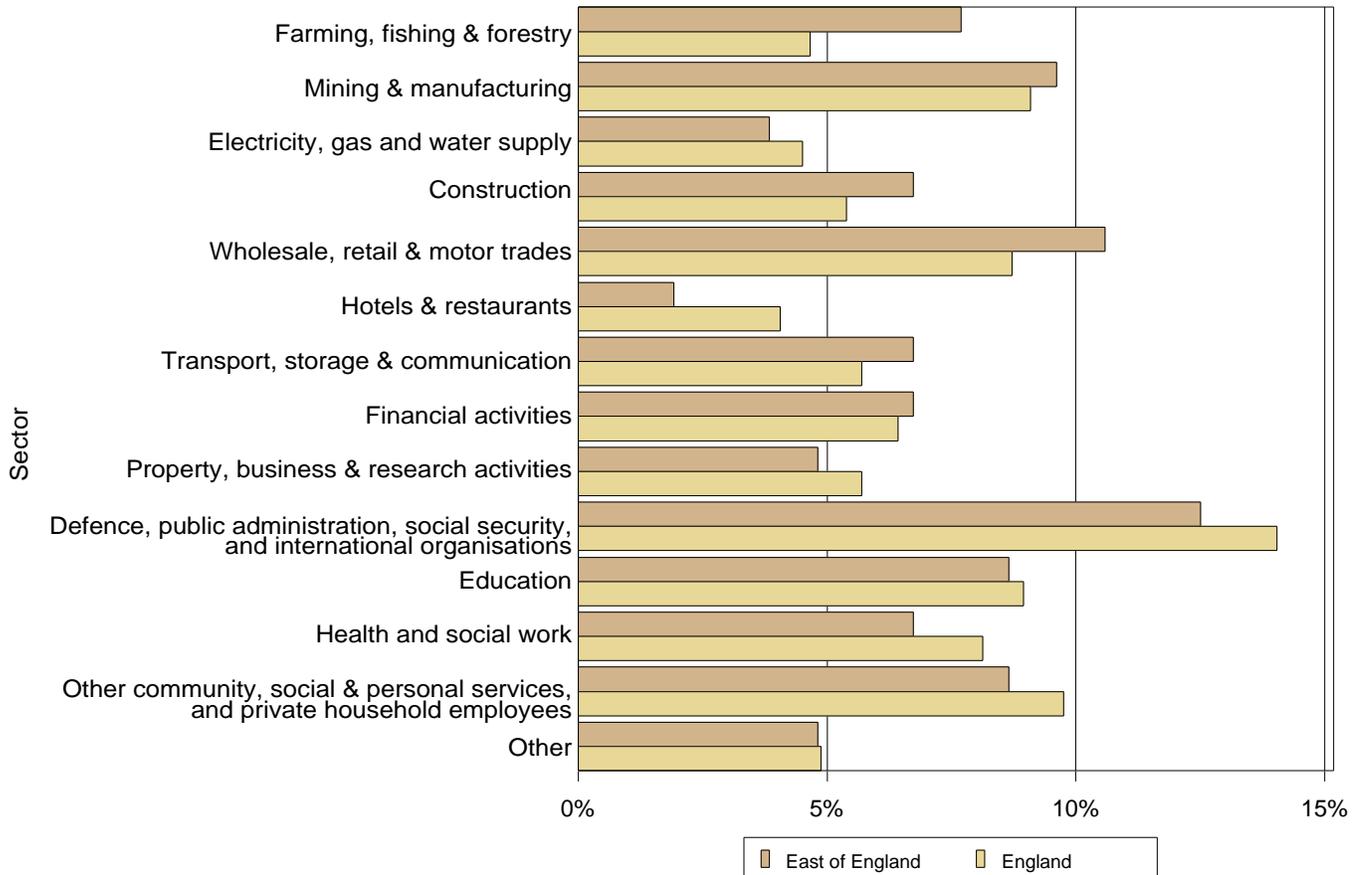
## Income from HE-business interactions



## Type and number of interactions

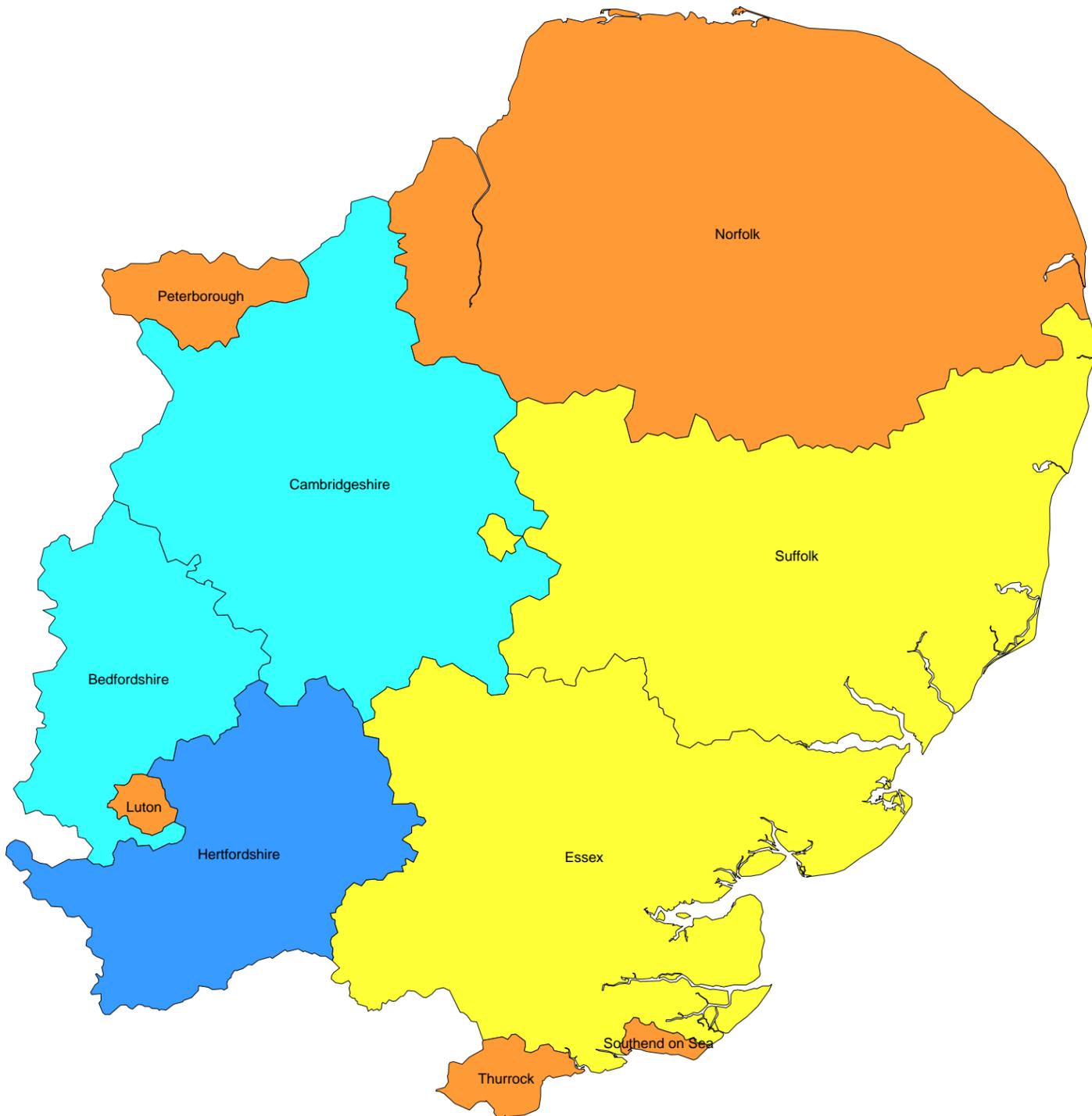
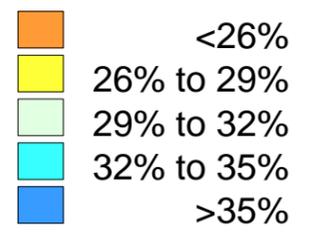
Contract research	1,044	Non-software licences granted	162
Consultancy contracts	4,539	Software licences granted	107
Facilities and equipment-related services	480	Spin-offs still active and survived 3 years	44
New patents granted in year	31	Estimated turnover from active spin-offs	£24 million

## Sectors East of England 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 2005

	United Kingdom	East of England
At least degree or equivalent	17.6	17.5
Other HE qualifications <sup>3</sup>	8.4	7.5
GCE A level or equivalent <sup>4</sup>	23.6	23.4
GCSE grades A*-C or equivalent	22.9	25.7
Other qualifications	12.5	12.7
No qualifications	14.1	12.6

## Percentage of economically active adults qualified to at least NVQ4<sup>1</sup> autumn 2005

Geographical name	Percentage
United Kingdom	31.4
England	31.2
East of England	29.3

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 39 table 4.10.

3 Higher education qualification below degree level.

4 Includes recognised trade apprenticeship.

## School leavers' qualifications

On 15 March 2007 data were not available for all local educational authorities

Geographical name Region and local education authority <sup>1</sup>	16 year olds in full-time post-compulsory education <sup>2</sup> percentages 2001-02	Percentage of 15 year old pupils in 2004-05 with: <sup>3 4</sup>		Average GCE/VCE A/AS level points score 2004-05 <sup>4 5</sup>
		No passes at GCSE or equivalent	5 or more GCSEs A*-C or equivalent	
East of England	72	3.2	56.7	273
Bedfordshire	74	..	..	..
Cambridgeshire	76	..	..	..
Essex	70	..	..	..
Hertfordshire	80	..	..	..
Luton	66	3.4	50.6	220
Norfolk	66	..	..	..
Peterborough	69	3.9	54.3	266
Southend on Sea	65	4.9	56.4	299
Suffolk	71	..	..	..
Thurrock	64	2.3	49.5	230

1 2003 education hierarchy.

2 Pupils and students aged 16 in education as a percentage of the estimated 16 year old population.

3 Referenced by pupil residence.

4 Figures relate to maintained schools only.

5 The points scores reflect the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) tariff.

# Population and the economy

## Area and population by local authority 2004

Geographical name Region, local authority (1)	Area km <sup>2</sup>	People per km <sup>2</sup>	Total population (000s)	Population change (%) 1981-2004	% of population aged:		
					0 to 15	16 to pensionable age (2)	over pensionable age (2)
England	130,281	385	50,094	7.0	19.5	62.0	18.5
East of England	19,110	287	5,491	13.1	19.6	61.0	19.4
Luton UA	43	4,244	184	11.6	22.7	62.8	14.5
Peterborough UA	343	463	159	18.9	21.3	62.3	16.4
Southend-on-Sea UA	42	3,821	160	1.3	19.6	58.9	21.5
Thurrock UA	163	892	146	14.4	21.5	63.1	15.4
Bedfordshire County	1,192	329	392	13.6	20.6	62.5	16.9
Cambridgeshire County	3,046	190	579	27.1	18.8	63.7	17.5
Essex County	3,465	384	1,330	11.1	19.6	60.4	20.0
Hertfordshire	1,643	634	1,041	7.4	20.5	61.8	17.7
Norfolk	5,371	152	817	16.2	17.6	58.9	23.5
Suffolk	3,801	180	684	13.7	19.3	59.1	21.6

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

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

## Gross Value Added<sup>1</sup> 2002 at current base prices<sup>2,3,4</sup>

Geographical name NUTS levels 1 and 3	GVA per head (£)
East of England	14,512
Peterborough	16,941
Cambridgeshire CC	16,186
Norfolk	11,856
Suffolk	13,328
Luton	15,464
Bedfordshire CC	13,257
Hertfordshire	19,443
Southend-on-Sea	12,709
Thurrock	12,377
Essex CC	12,539

## Labour force<sup>1</sup> and employment rates 2002-03<sup>2</sup>

Geographical name Region, local authority	Total labour force (3) (000s)	Employment rate (4) (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
East of England	2,667	78.3	4.0
Luton UA	87	70.7	7.2
Peterborough UA	78	77.1	4.9
Southend-on-Sea UA	74	76.1	4.2
Thurrock UA	75	78.1	4.3
Bedfordshire	205	82.2	3.9
Cambridgeshire	290	81.0	3.2
Essex	640	76.8	4.6
Hertfordshire	531	81.0	3.1
Norfolk	370	75.9	4.1
Suffolk	316	77.9	3.4

(1) Consistent with the National Accounts (Blue Book) 2004.

(2) Excluding GVA for Extra-Region, which comprises compensation of employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions.

(3) Estimates of workplace based GVA allocate income to the region in which commuters work.

(4) Includes taxes less subsidies on production.

(1) Based on the population of working age in private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation.

(2) Annual average of March 2002 to February 2003. These data are weighted to population estimates which were released in February 2003.

(3) Includes those on government-supported employment and training programmes, and unpaid family workers.

(4) Total labour force as a percentage of all people of working age.

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

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%) (000s)
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

Greater London is made up of 32 boroughs and the City of London, which cover an area of 1,572 km<sup>2</sup>. By size it is the smallest of the English regions (1.2 per cent of the total land area of England). It has 7.4 million inhabitants which represent almost 15 per cent of the population of England, it has the highest population density of any English region – 4,726 people per km<sup>2</sup>. The London population has few pensioners especially in the Inner London areas of Tower Hamlets and Newham where the percentage of people of pension-able age is 10 or less, compared to 11.4 per cent for Inner London and 18.5 per cent for England.

## The economy

The government office of London describes the region as follows:

*'London is a city of contrasts. It is dynamic and successful and as Europe's richest city it is a key global financial centre.'*

*London also has some of the most deprived areas in the UK with high levels of worklessness, crime, health and educational inequalities. For example, 26.4 per cent of London's neighbourhoods are within the top 20 per cent most deprived in England.*

*The 2001 Census shows almost 30 per cent of London's population belongs to a minority ethnic group, making it one of the most diverse and culturally rich cities in the world. Over 300 languages are spoken in the city and there are at least 50 non-indigenous communities of 10,000 people or more.'*

Further information is available at: [www.gos.gov.uk/gol/OurRegion/](http://www.gos.gov.uk/gol/OurRegion/).

In 2004 the region's economic output was almost £165 billion, which was 16.4 per cent of the total UK gross added value (GVA). GVA per head in London was £22,204, much higher than the average for England as a whole, which was £17,188. Echoing the point about contrasts made above, it is important to recognise the large differences in GVA per head within London: 'Inner London – West' had a value of £68,330 while 'East and North East' London had a value of £10,898.

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.

Despite this apparent success, in spring 2005 the unemployment rate in London, at 6.9 per cent, was higher than England as a whole (4.6 per cent).

The total income of higher education institutions in London is £4,057 million annually.

## Qualification levels

In spring 2005, 26.1 per cent of the London working age population's highest qualification was degree level or above, this was the highest of all regions and compares with 17.9 per cent for England. However, the school leavers' qualifications show that in some areas of London, for example Haringey, pupils are leaving school with few qualifications.

## Higher education provision

By far the largest concentration of higher education in the UK is in London. There are 41 higher education institutions funded by HEFCE: 12 universities, nine higher education colleges, and 20 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 33 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) offering higher education courses, of which 21 are funded directly by HEFCE and all but one teach students registered at higher education institutions.

London's higher education student population is 388,740 students (287,490 FTEs) of which 4,560 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 29,625 students, to the Institute for Cancer Research with just 235 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**

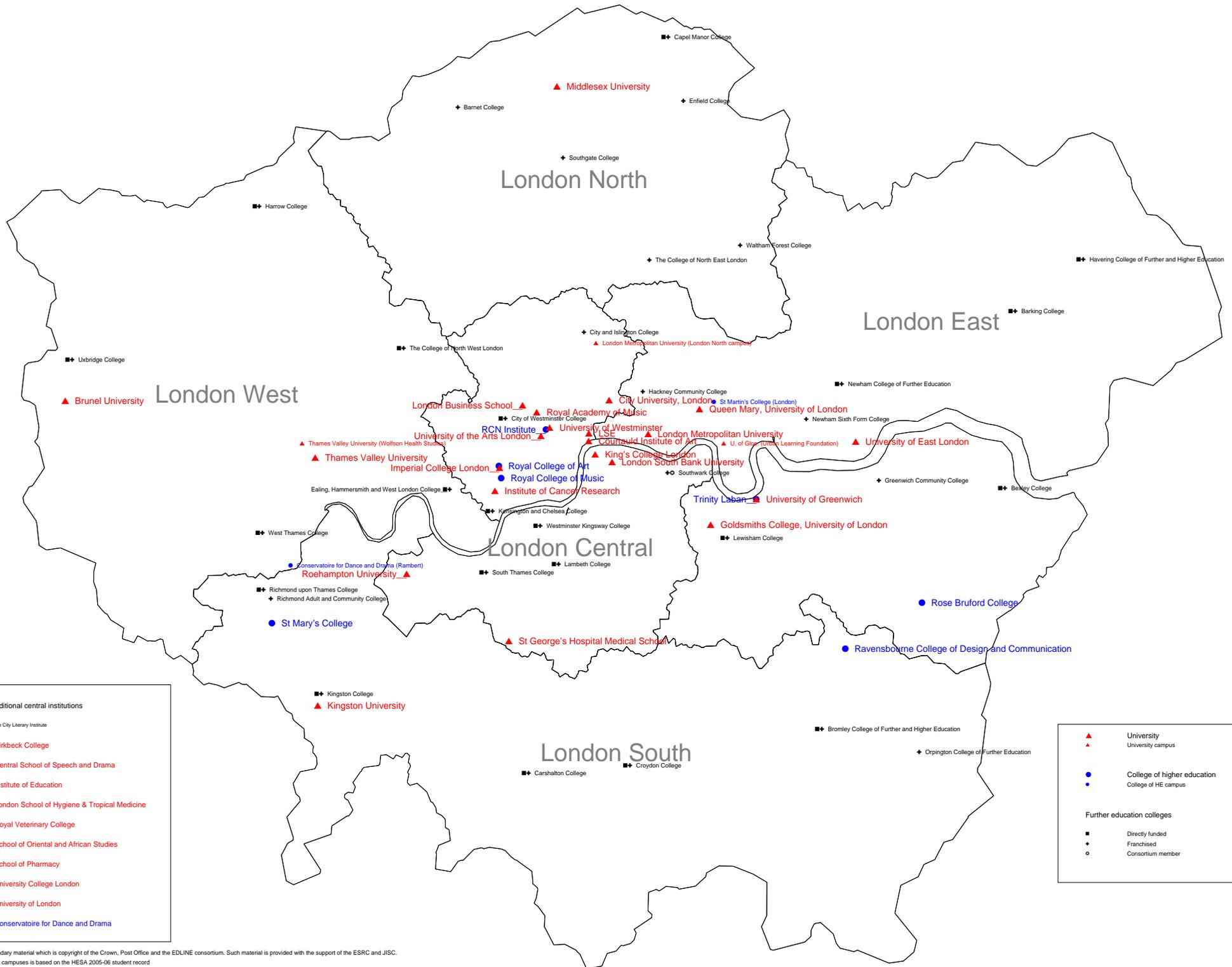
London's higher education is characterised by diversity, with a broad spectrum of institutional types and contexts for teaching and research.

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 funding, as has a national network through the University of the Arts. Networks in the south, south-east and west of London have also received funding; and the Royal Veterinary College is leading a national project, the 'VETNET' Lifelong Learning Network. Supported by HEFCE, these projects are developing separately but with significant coordination and sharing of expertise.

Other areas of significant relevance to higher education (HE) in the capital are the regeneration of the Thames Gateway, and the 2012 Olympics Games. Projected developments in housing and employment in the Thames Gateway, making it the largest regeneration project in Western Europe, will place significant demands on the HE system in terms of supplying relevant educational provision to allow London residents to take advantage of the opportunities on offer. Though located mainly in East London, the 2012 Olympics can and will have a major impact on social capital in London, where HE and FE bodies, both institutions and funders, can align their activities to take advantage of public interest in the Games both as an event, and in the ideals that they represent.



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

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

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 on the HESA 2005-06 student record

# HEFCE funding related student numbers at London institutions

## Number of students completing the year

	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2006-07</b>
	<b>All students</b>	<b>All students</b>	<b>Home and EC fundable</b>	<b>Other funding status</b>
Universities	278,731	281,601	204,415	77,186
Other HE institutions	53,645	56,379	34,243	22,136
Further education colleges	3,577	3,599	3,484	115
<b>Total</b>	<b>335,953</b>	<b>341,579</b>	<b>242,142</b>	<b>99,437</b>

## FTEs of students completing the year

	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2006-07</b>
	<b>All students</b>	<b>All students</b>	<b>Home and EC fundable</b>	<b>Other funding status</b>
Universities	221,860	226,033	160,437	65,596
Other HE institutions	44,577	46,904	29,968	16,936
Further education colleges	2,836	2,840	2,735	105
<b>Total</b>	<b>269,272</b>	<b>275,777</b>	<b>193,140</b>	<b>82,637</b>

---

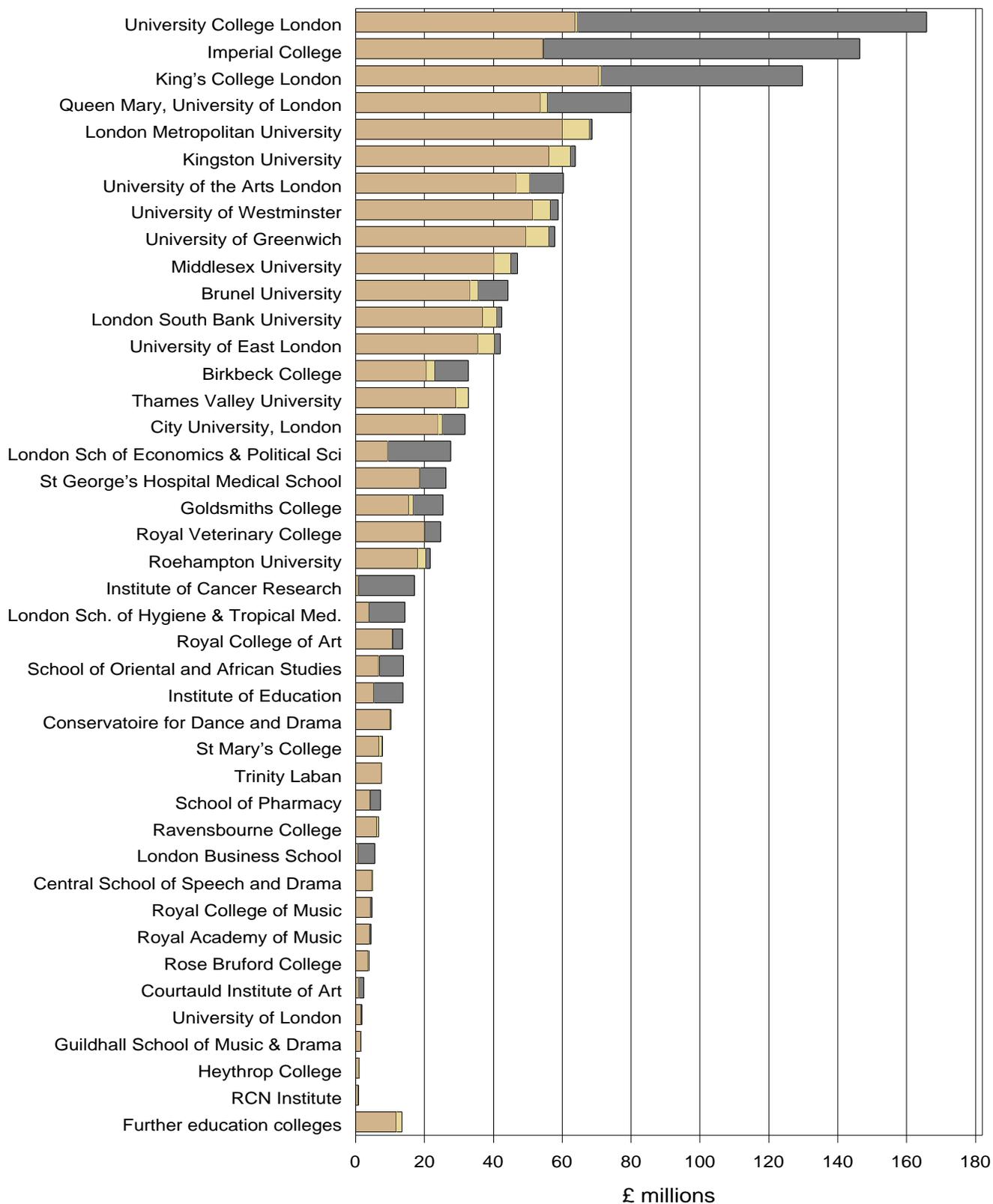
### HEFCE-recognised funding consortia 2006-07.

There are no consortia members in this region

---

# HEFCE funding for London institutions

## HEFCE recurrent grants for 2007-08



Mainstream and other recurrent teaching grant
  Widening access and participation supplements

Research grant
  Moderation of teaching and research

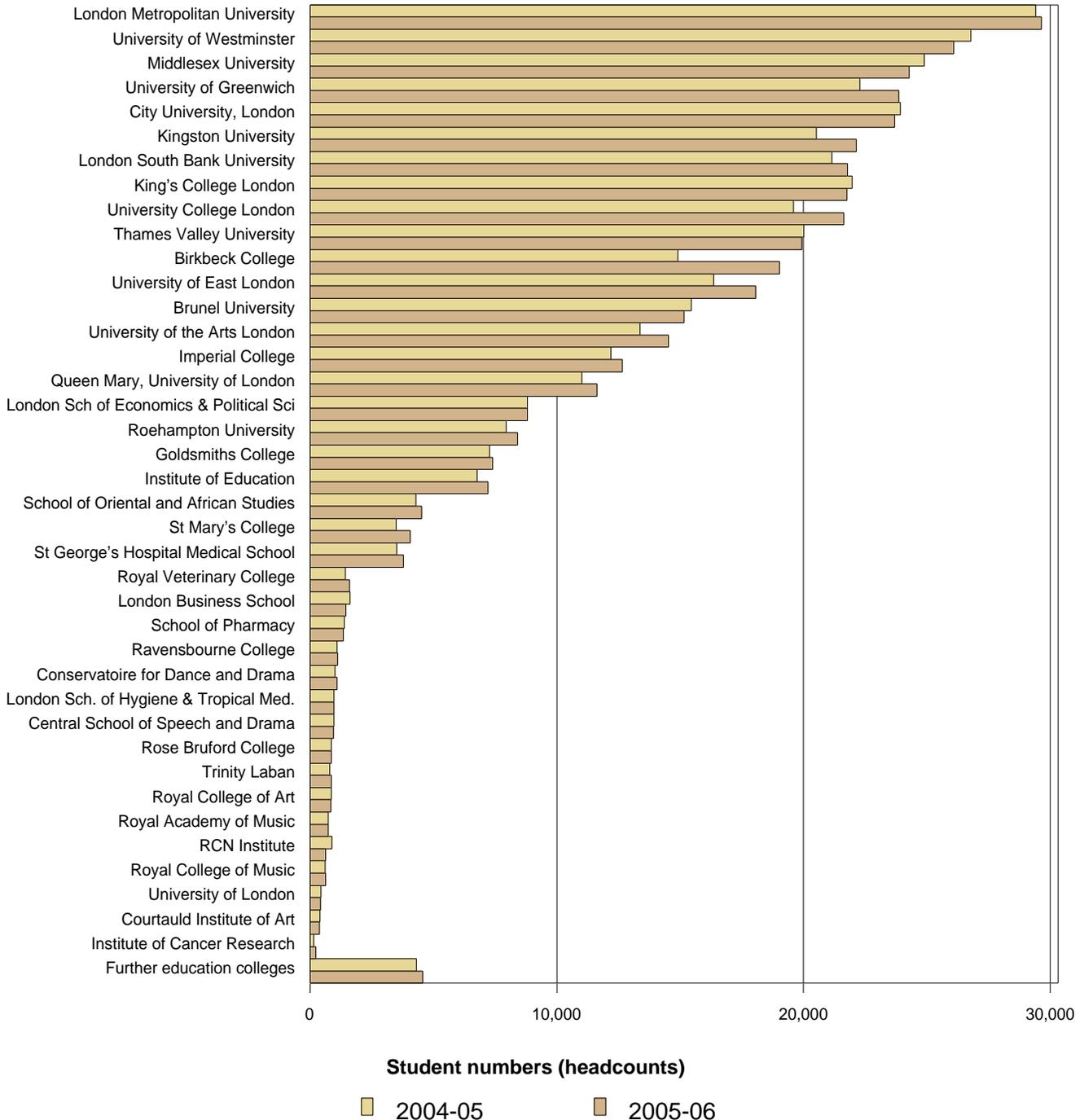
# HE students registered at London institutions

## 2004-05 and 2005-06

Student numbers are based on HESA and ILR data

<b>Headcounts: 2004-05</b>		<b>2005-06</b>	<b>FTEs: 2004-05</b>		<b>2005-06</b>
In HE institutions:	370,173	384,179	In HE institutions:	275,401	283,839
In FE colleges:	4,308	4,561	In FE colleges:	3,344	3,651
<b>Total:</b>	<b>374,481</b>	<b>388,740</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>278,745</b>	<b>287,490</b>

### Higher education student numbers by institution 2004-05 and 2005-06



# Learning in London

## 2005-06

### HE students registered and taught in London

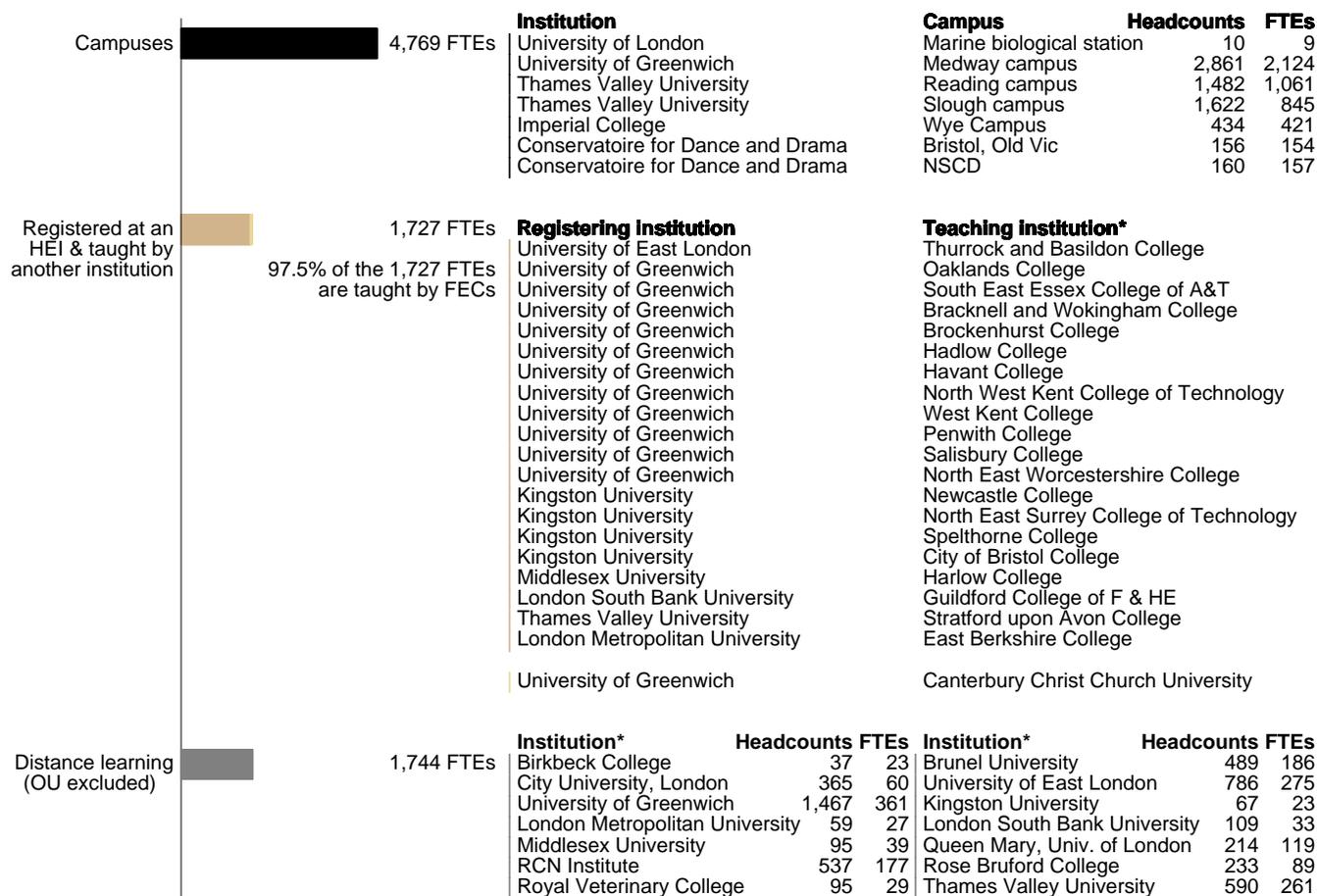
Type	Headcounts	FTEs
HEI	356,302	265,916
Franchised	6,571	4,475
FEC	4,824	3,893

### Open University students domiciled in London

Headcounts	FTEs
20,494	8,064

## Registered in London but learning outside London

Method of learning (FTEs)



## Registered outside London but learning in London

Method of learning (FTEs)

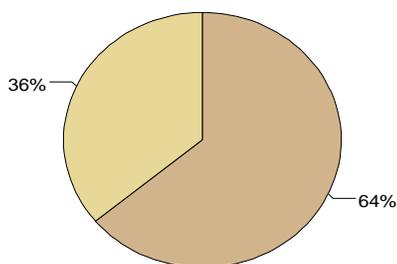


\* Institutions with fewer than 20 FTEs have been excluded.

# HE students registered at HEIs 2005-06: characteristics

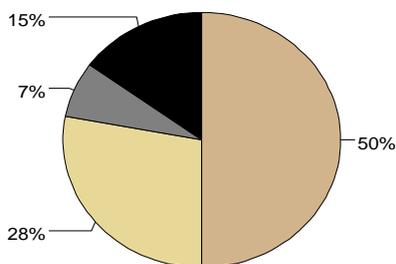
## Headcounts

Students by mode



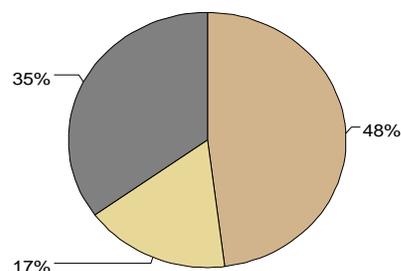
■ Full-time & sandwich  
■ Part-time

Students by domicile



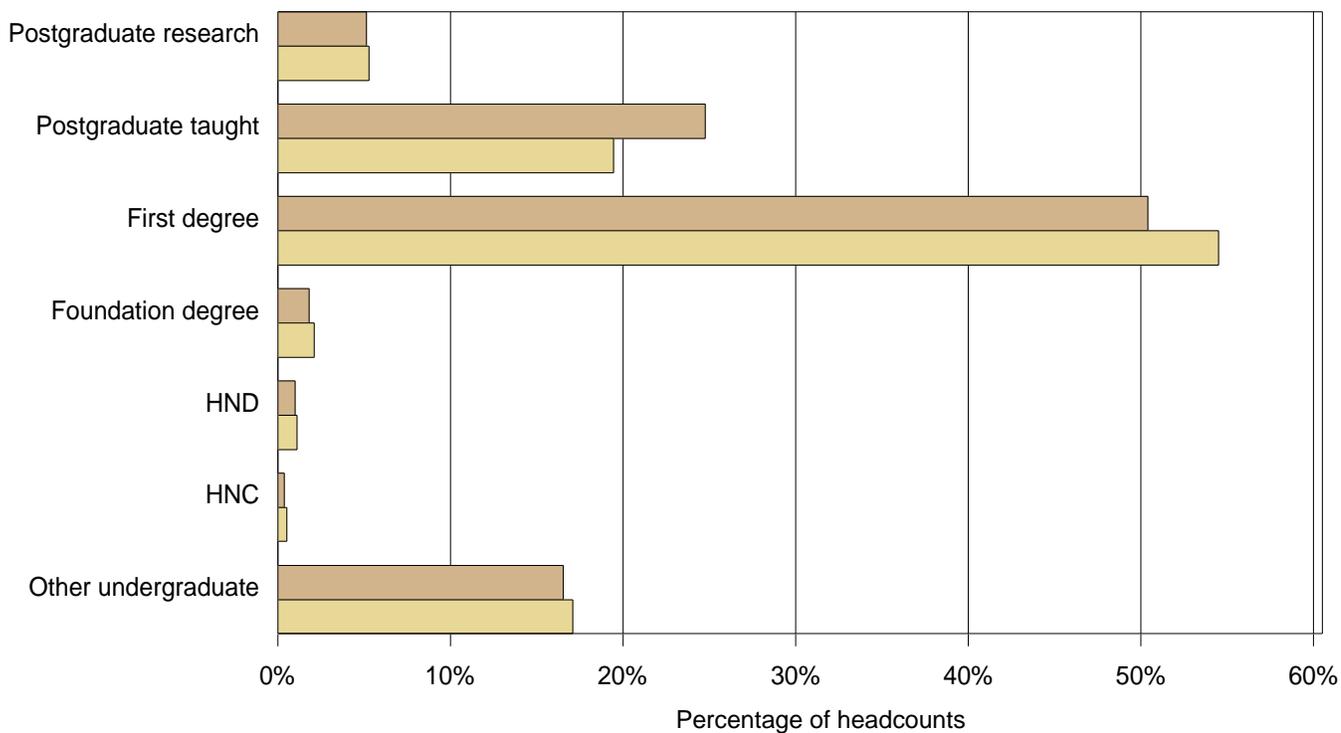
■ From the region  
■ Other UK  
■ Other EU  
■ Rest of the world

Undergraduates by age on entry



■ Young  
■ 21-24 years old  
■ Mature

## Students by level



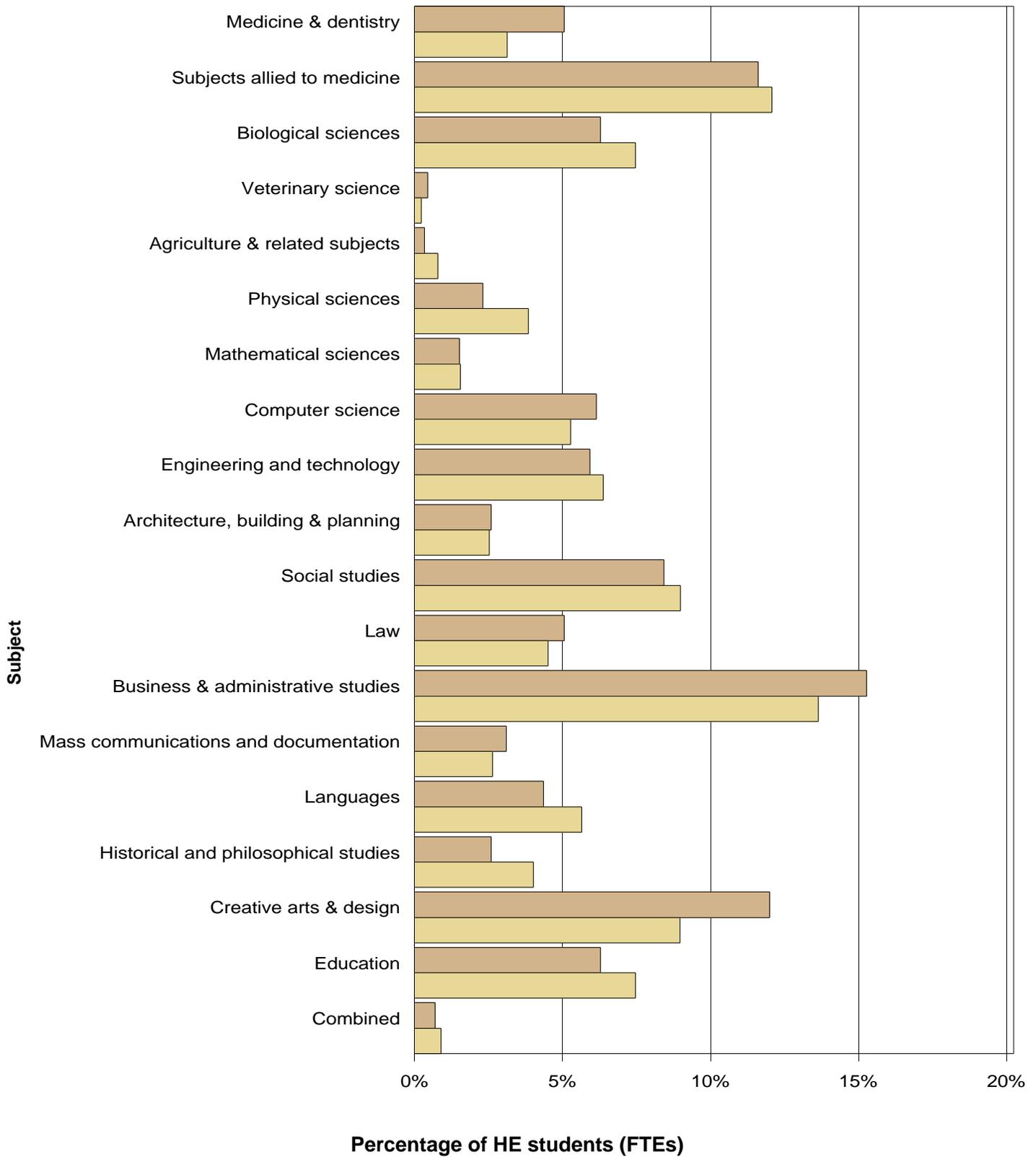
■ London ■ England

## FTEs

Rest of the world (% of FTEs):	15.6	Part-time (% of FTEs):	17.7
Young (% of UG FTEs):	57.8	PG (% of FTEs):	24.8
Mature (% of UG FTEs):	24.8	Male (% of FTEs):	43.7
Franchised (% of FTEs):	3.5		

# HE students registered at HEIs: subject

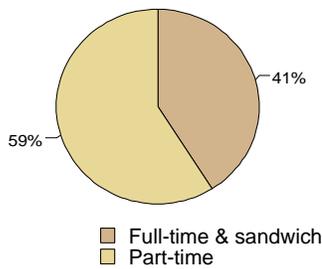
2005-06 (Open University excluded)



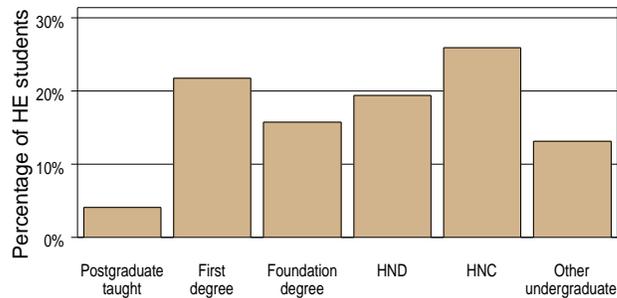
# HE students at FE colleges

## Characteristics of students registered at FECs 2005-06

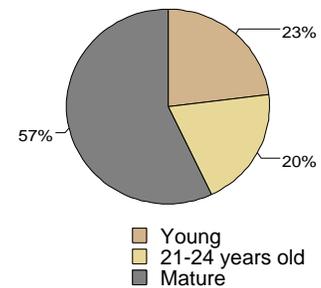
Headcounts by mode



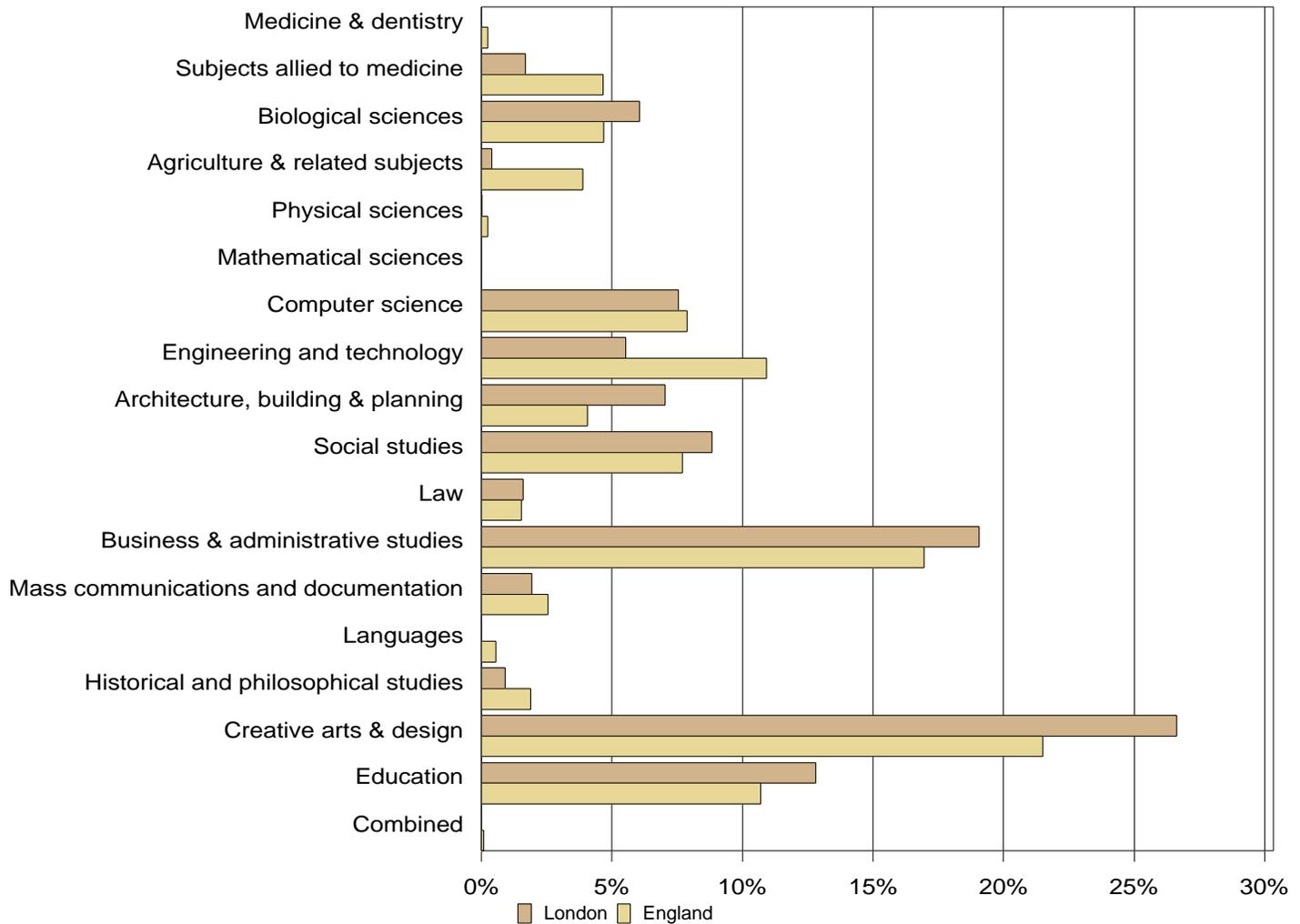
Headcounts by qualification aim



Headcounts by age on entry



### Subject breakdown



Percentage of total FTE student population 2005-06

### Major FEC providers of HE 2005-06

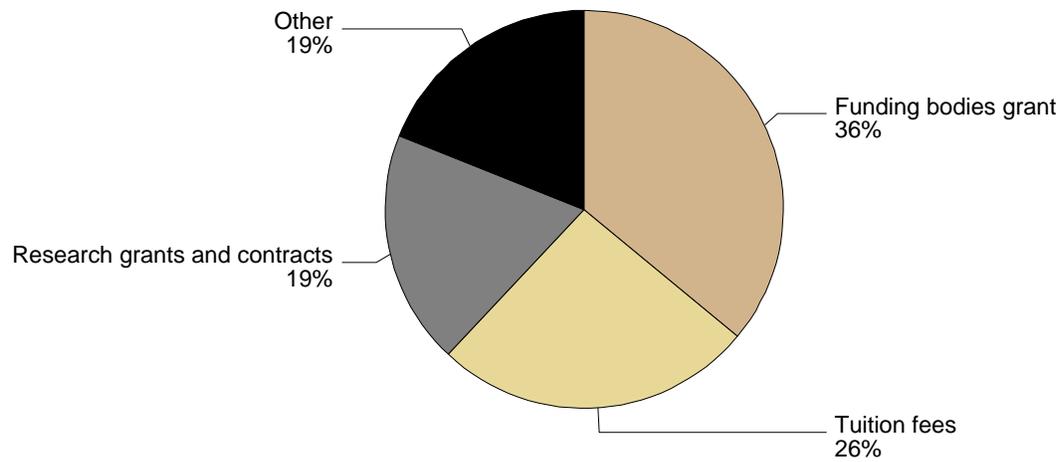
College name	FEC registered FTEs	HEI registered FTEs	Total FTEs
Kingston College	94	911	1,005
Havering College of F & HE	915	51	967
Croydon College	825	16	841
Barnet College	195	287	482
Bromley College of F & HE	52	381	433
City and Islington College	100	299	399
Westminster Kingsway College	322	43	365
Bexley College	157	171	328
City of Westminster College	123	200	323
West Thames College	177	73	250

Students registered at an HEI, and taught by an FEC in the region (2005-06): Headcounts: 5,950 FTEs: 4,112

# Income to HE institutions 2005-06

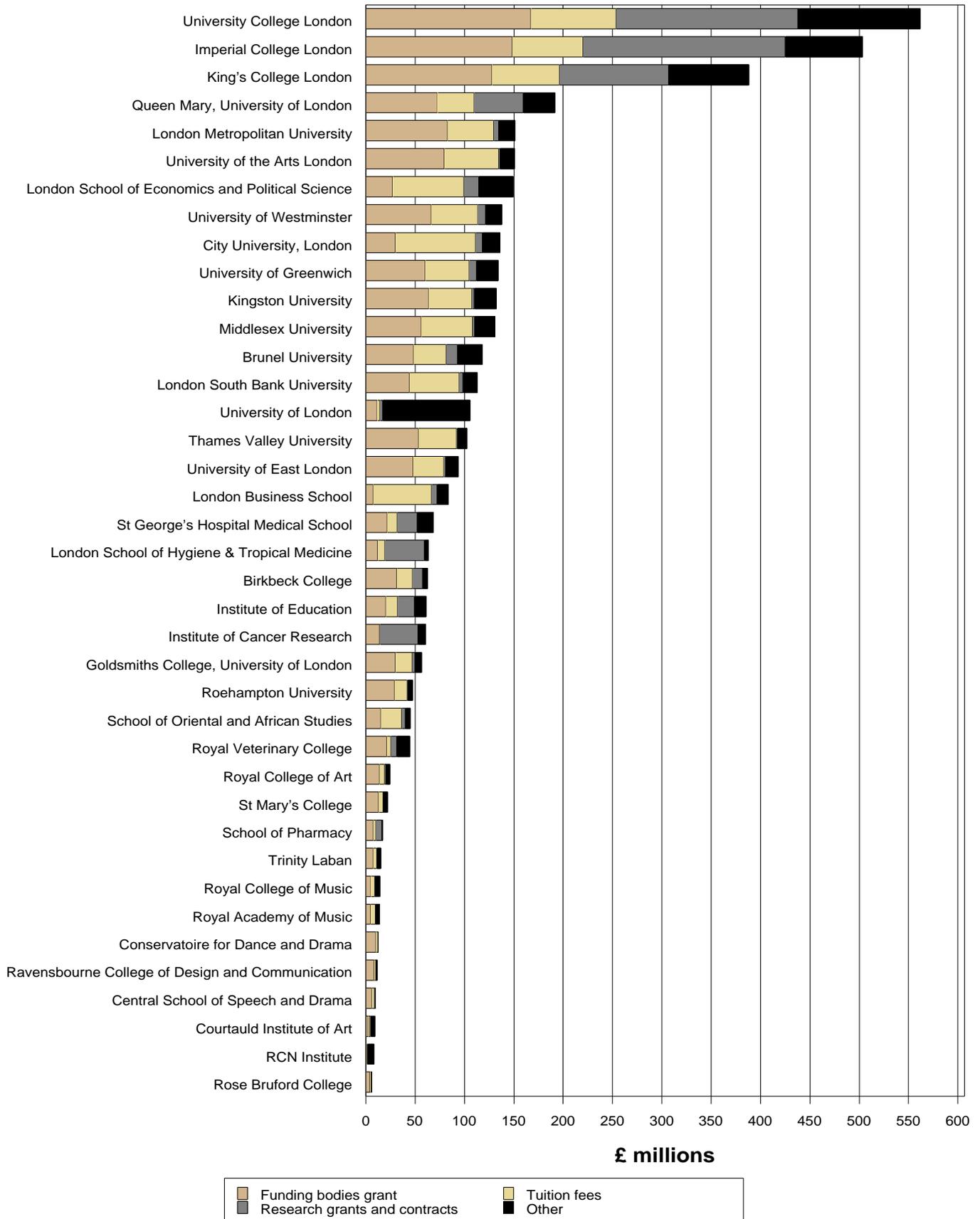
Total income to all HEIs: £4,057 million

## Income to all HEIs by source



# Income to HE institutions 2005-06

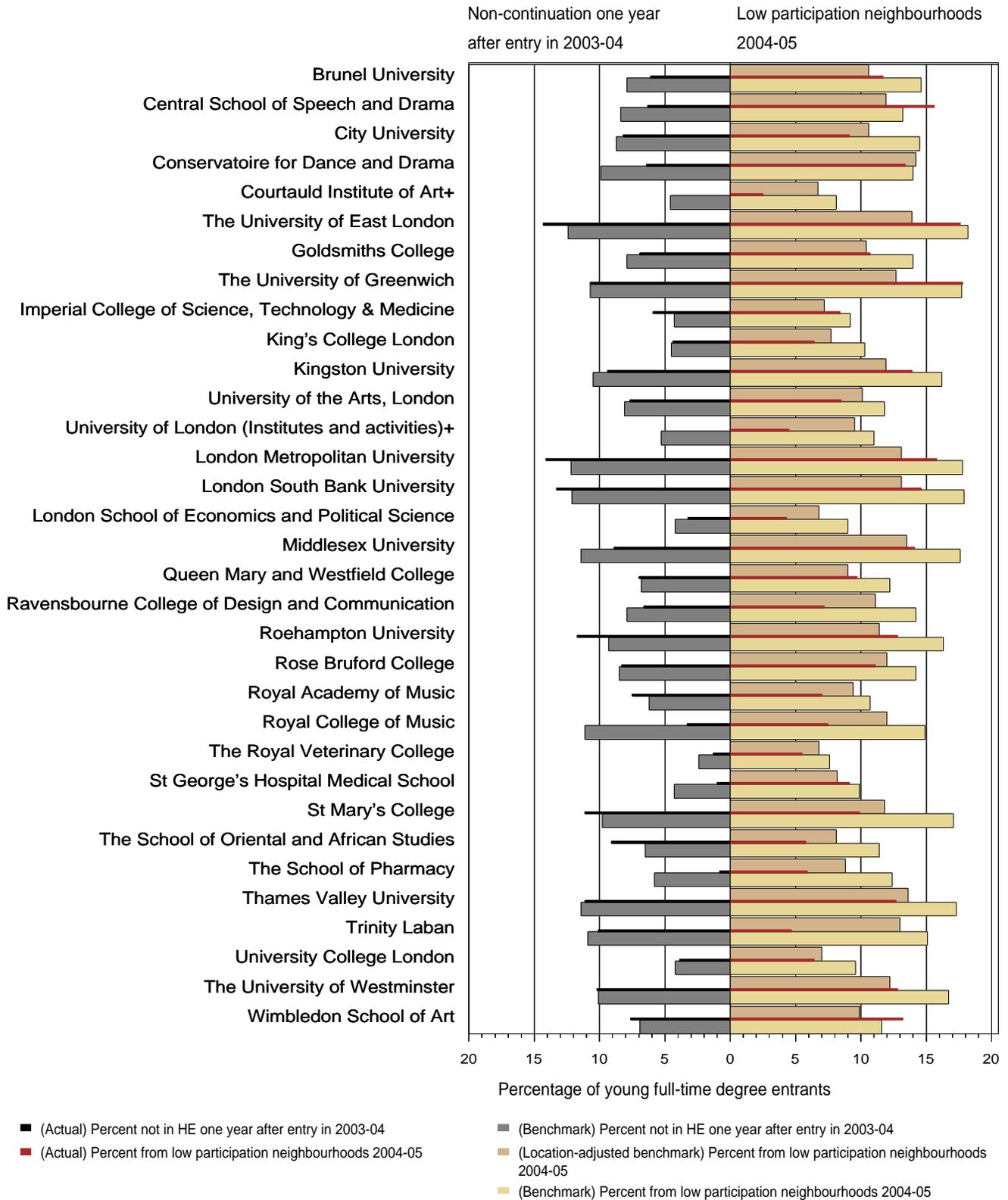
## Income to individual HEIs by source



Income includes income attributable to a share in joint venture(s)

# Performance indicators for participation and non-continuation

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

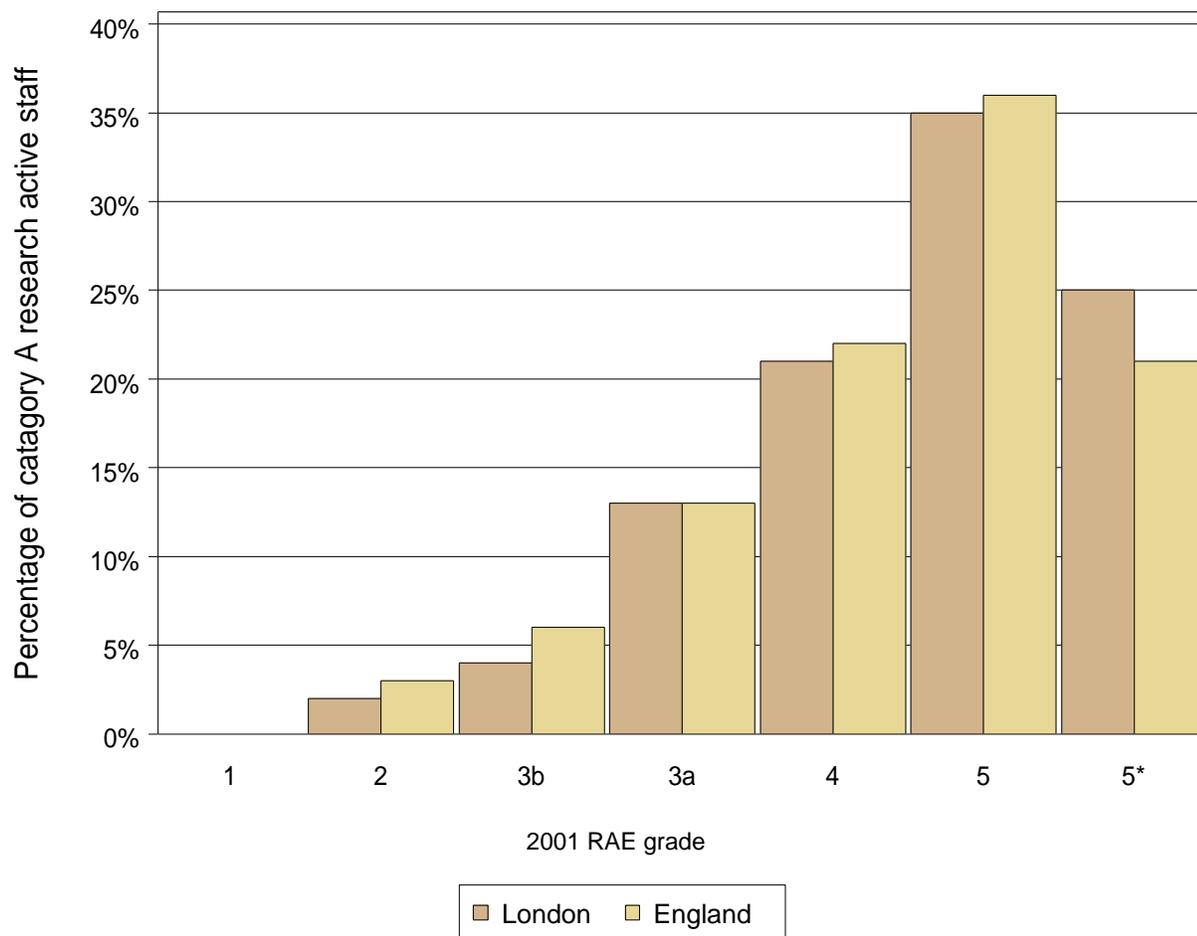


These data are taken from 'Performance indicators in higher education in the UK' (HESA). Institution names used in that publication have been kept.

+ Actual percent not in HE one year after entry in 2003-04 is zero

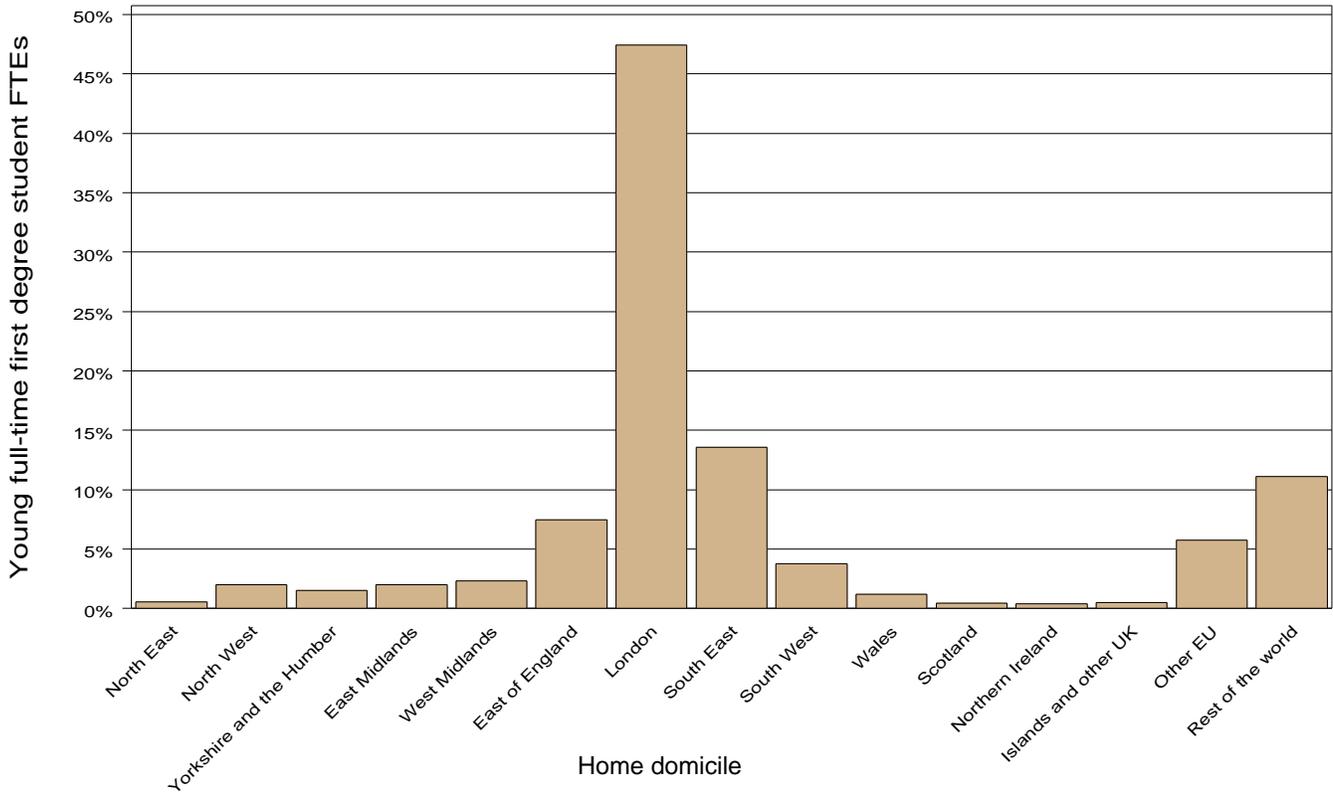
# Research Assessment Exercise performance

## Research-active academic staff by RAE grade

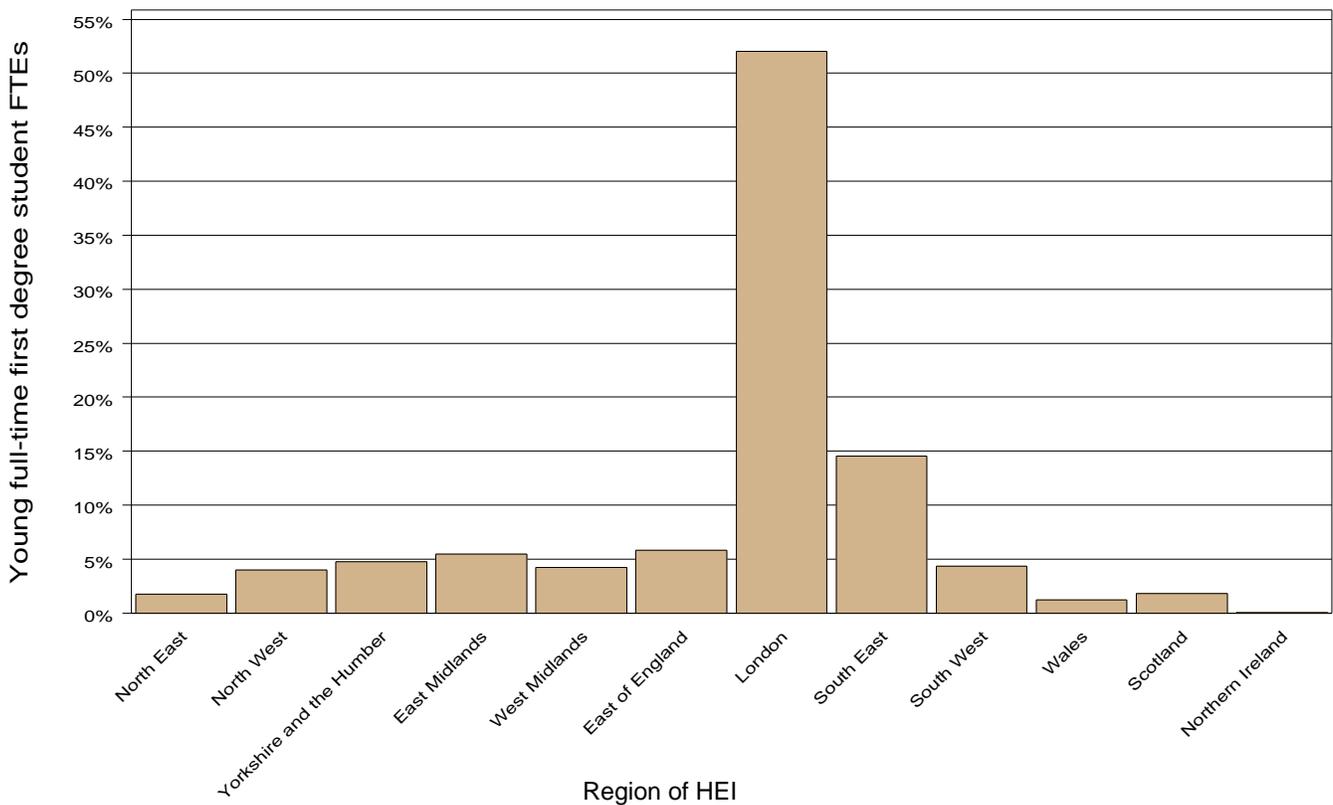


# Flows of young full-time first degree students between regions

Where do young students at London HEIs in 2005-06 come from?



Where do young students from London study, 2005-06?

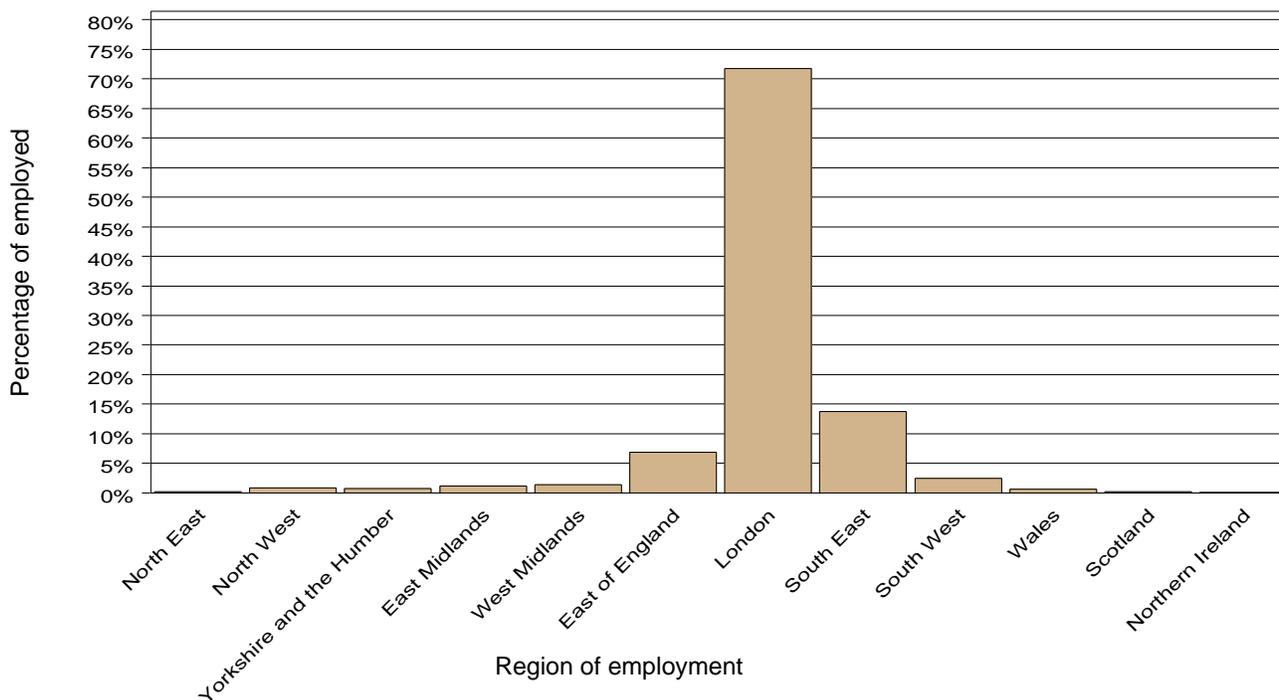


# Employment destinations of first degree graduates

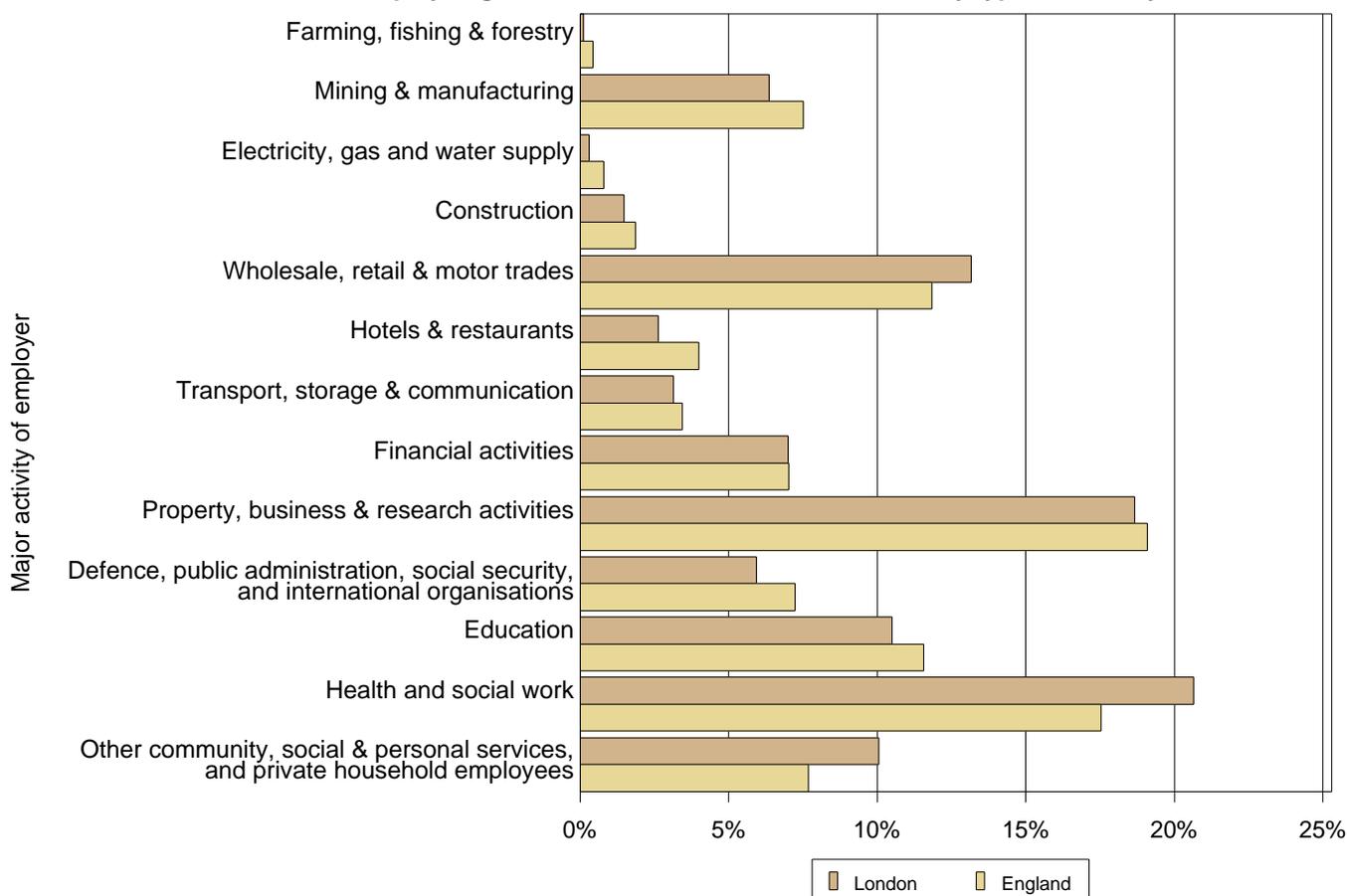
## First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2005:

Work: 62% Further study: 15% Work and study: 9% Unemployed: 8% Other: 6%

Where do graduates from London HEIs find employment?



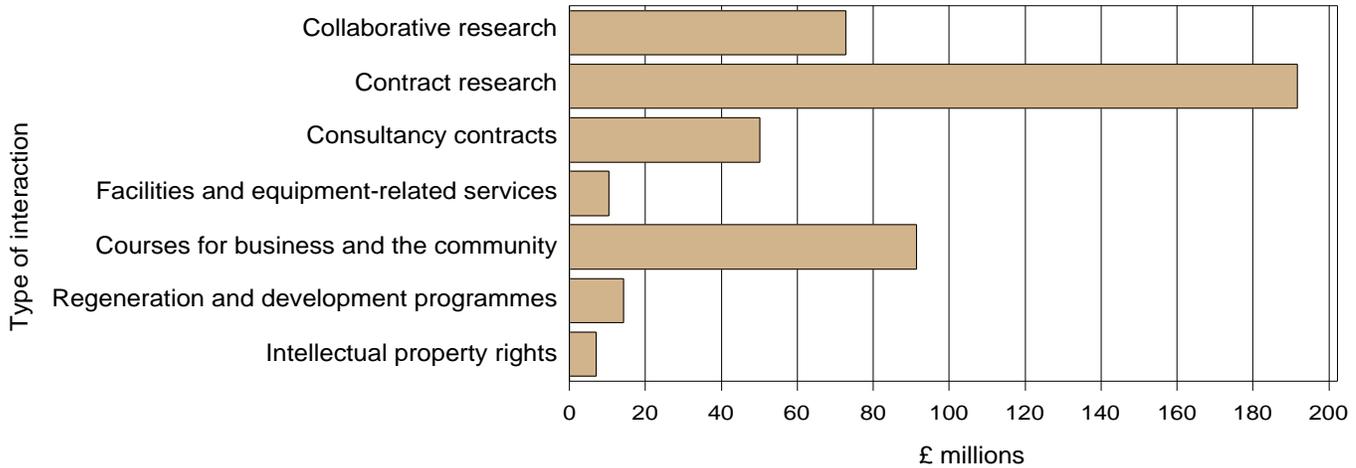
Employed graduates of London HEIs: destination by type of industry



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

# Higher education-business and community interaction survey 2005-06

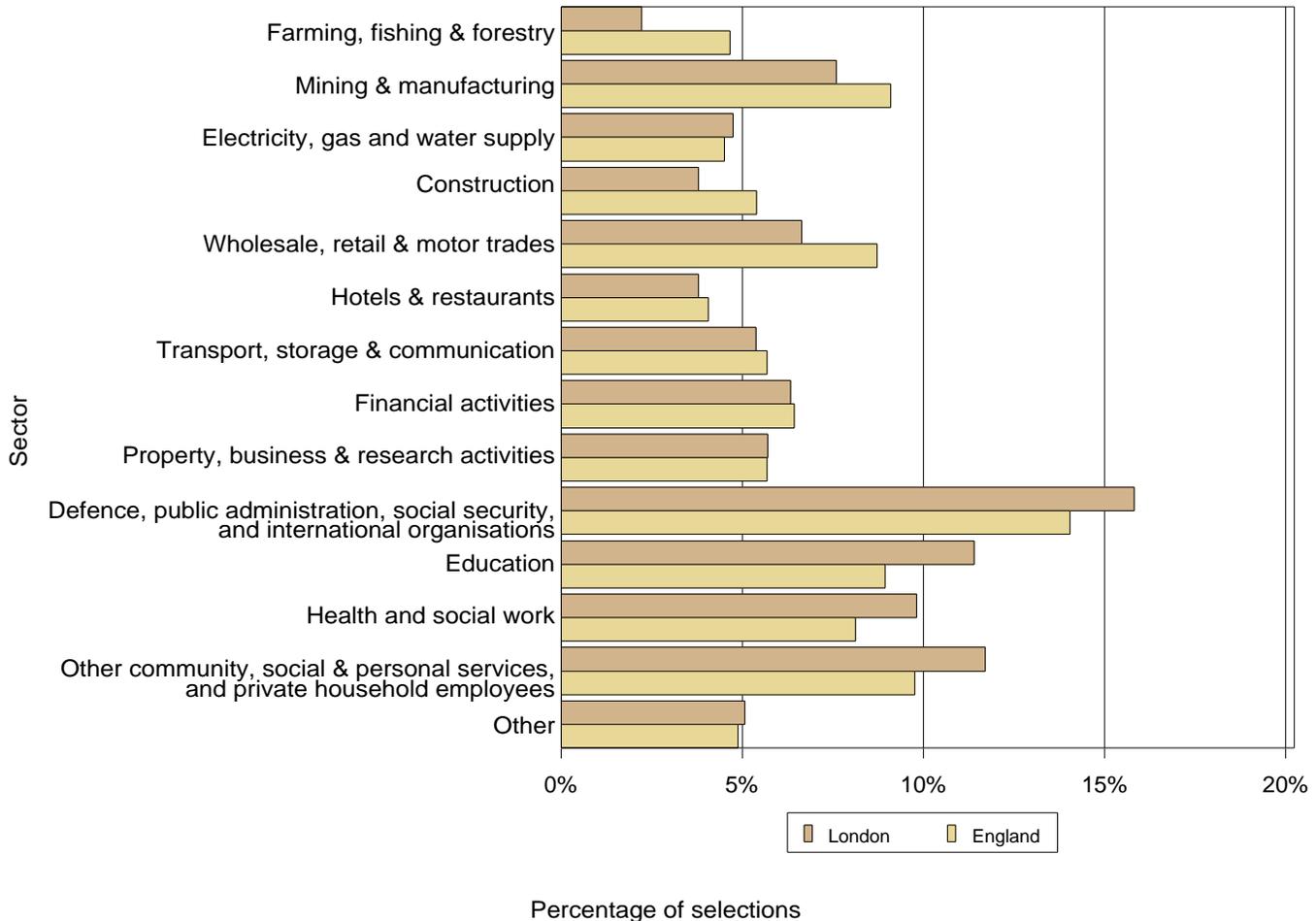
## Income from HE-business interactions



## Type and number of interactions

Contract research	5,014	Non-software licences granted	285
Consultancy contracts	4,856	Software licences granted	17
Facilities and equipment-related services	1,628	Spin-offs still active and survived 3 years	138
New patents granted in year	123	Estimated turnover from active spin-offs	£69 million

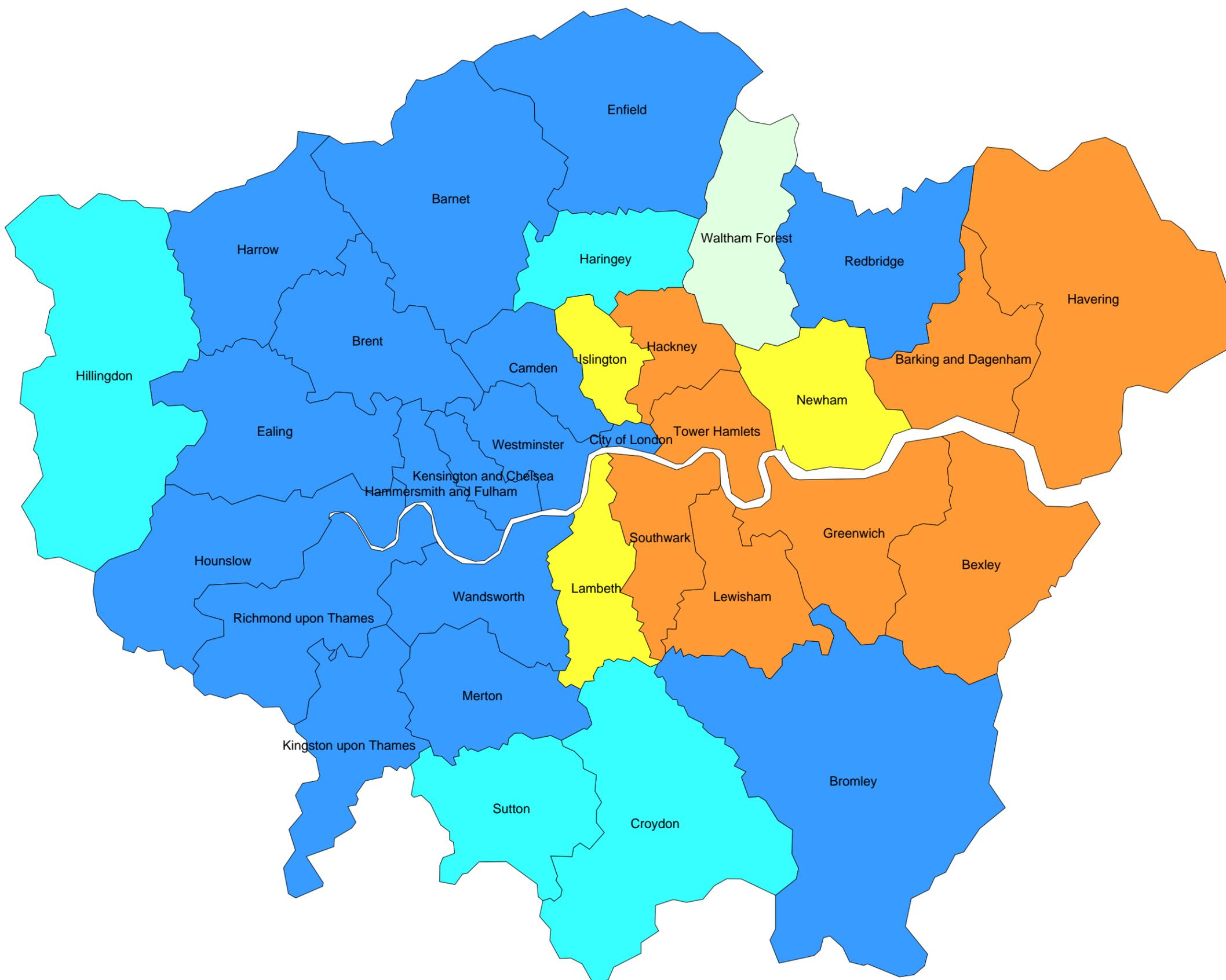
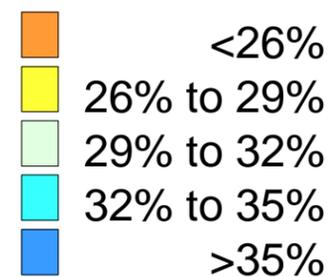
## Sectors London HEIs set out to work with



# 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 2005

	United Kingdom	London
At least degree or equivalent	17.6	26.1
Other HE qualifications <sup>3</sup>	8.4	5.9
GCE A level or equivalent <sup>4</sup>	23.6	17.2
GCSE grades A*-C or equivalent	22.9	17.1
Other qualifications	12.5	18.5
No qualifications	14.1	14.2

## Percentage of economically active adults qualified to at least NVQ4<sup>1</sup> autumn 2005

Geographical name	Percentage
United Kingdom	31.4
England	31.2
London	41.2

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 39 table 4.10.

3 Higher education qualification below degree level.

4 Includes recognised trade apprenticeship.

## School leavers' qualifications

On 15 March 2007 data were not available for all local educational authorities

Geographical name Region and local education authority <sup>1</sup>	16 year olds in full-time post-compulsory education <sup>2</sup> percentages 2001-02	Percentage of 15 year old pupils in 2004-05 with: <sup>3 4</sup>		Average GCE/VCE A/AS level points score 2004-05 <sup>4 5</sup>
		No passes at GCSE or equivalent	5 or more GCSEs A*-C or equivalent	
London	74	3.2	55.6	247
Inner London	73	..	..	..
Outer London	75	..	..	..
Barking and Dagenham	.	3.2	51.2	228
Barnet	.	3.5	63.7	278
Bexley	.	1.7	57.7	263
Brent	.	2.5	57.3	243
Bromley	.	2.3	66.5	273
Camden	.	4.0	49.1	226
City of London	.	0.0	62.5	153
Croydon	.	2.7	54.7	248
Ealing	.	2.5	59.4	252
Enfield	.	3.4	52.3	234
Greenwich	.	3.9	48.1	209
Hackney	.	4.2	47.9	202
Hammersmith and Fulham	.	3.6	50.4	235
Haringey	.	5.2	51.5	224
Harrow	.	3.0	65.8	277
Havering	.	2.5	60.0	287
Hillingdon	.	4.1	53.3	255
Hounslow	.	2.8	54.8	239
Islington	.	3.7	46.5	224
Kensington and Chelsea	.	5.2	53.1	253
Kingston upon Thames	.	2.3	66.1	288
Lambeth	.	3.8	49.4	228
Lewisham	.	3.1	51.1	219
Merton	.	4.4	53.2	266
Newham	.	1.9	51.7	222
Redbridge	.	2.3	68.4	256
Richmond upon Thames	.	3.3	64.7	297
Southwark	.	3.7	48.2	209
Sutton	.	3.2	58.8	279
Tower Hamlets	.	3.4	51.4	210
Waltham Forest	.	4.1	51.8	234
Wandsworth	.	4.2	55.0	238
Westminster	.	2.8	44.3	227

1 2003 education hierarchy.

2 Pupils and students aged 16 in education as a percentage of the estimated 16 year old population.

3 Referenced by pupil residence.

4 Figures relate to maintained schools only.

5 The points scores reflect the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) tariff.

# Population and the economy

## Area and population by local authority 2004

Geographical name Region, local authority (1)	Area km <sup>2</sup>	People per km <sup>2</sup>	Total population (000s)	Population change (%) 1981-2004	% of population aged:		
					0 to 15	16 to pensionable age (2)	over pensionable age (2)
England	130,281	385	50,094	7.0	19.5	62.0	18.5
London	1,572	4,726	7,429	9.2	19.4	66.7	13.9
Inner London	319	9,180	2,931	14.9	18.4	70.2	11.4
Camden	22	9,959	217	21.2	.	.	11.4
City of London	3	2,969	9	29.4	.	.	13.3
Hammersmith and Fulham	16	10,776	177	17.7	.	.	11.6
Kensington and Chelsea	12	15,174	184	30.4	.	.	13.6
Wandsworth	34	8,070	277	5.4	.	.	11.6
Westminster	21	10,709	230	22.1	.	.	12.7
Hackney	19	10,861	207	11.8	.	.	10.5
Haringey	30	7,581	224	8.4	.	.	11.0
Islington	15	12,105	180	8.8	.	.	11.4
Lambeth	27	9,996	268	6.5	.	.	10.4
Lewisham	35	7,027	247	4.0	.	.	12.3
Newham	36	6,838	248	16.9	.	.	10.0
Southwark	29	8,826	255	16.4	.	.	11.7
Tower Hamlets	20	10,589	209	44.6	.	.	9.8
Outer London	1,253	3,591	4,498	5.7	20.1	64.3	15.6
Barking and Dagenham	36	4,560	165	2.0	.	.	15.5
Bexley	61	3,625	220	1.0	.	.	18.5
Enfield	81	3,464	280	7.3	.	.	15.7
Greenwich	47	4,767	226	5.4	.	.	13.9
Havering	112	2,004	225	-7.0	.	.	20.4
Redbridge	56	4,384	247	11.5	.	.	15.5
Waltham Forest	39	5,715	222	2.1	.	.	13.1
Bromley	150	1,992	299	0.0	.	.	19.3
Croydon	87	3,932	340	6.1	.	.	14.7
Kingston upon Thames	37	4,076	152	12.9	.	.	14.5
Merton	38	5,112	192	14.7	.	.	14.3
Sutton	44	4,049	178	4.3	.	.	16.8
Barnet	87	3,767	327	10.7	.	.	16.0
Brent	43	6,193	268	7.9	.	.	13.7
Ealing	56	5,460	303	6.3	.	.	13.3
Harrow	50	4,198	212	6.0	.	.	16.6
Hillingdon	116	2,150	249	6.5	.	.	15.7
Hounslow	56	3,793	212	5.7	.	.	13.2
Richmond upon Thames	57	3,183	183	10.9	.	.	14.6

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

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

## Gross Value Added<sup>1</sup> 2002 at current base prices<sup>2,3,4</sup>

Geographical name NUTS levels 1 and 3	GVA per head (£)
London	23,068
Inner London - West	66,728
Inner London - East	19,770
Outer London - East and North East	10,253
Outer London - South	13,151
Outer London - West and North West	18,586

(1) Consistent with the National Accounts (Blue Book) 2004.

(2) Excluding GVA for Extra-Region, which comprises compensation of employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions.

(3) Estimates of workplace based GVA allocate income to the region in which commuters work.

(4) Includes taxes less subsidies on production.

## Labour force<sup>1</sup> and employment rates 2002-03<sup>2</sup>

Geographical name Region, local authority	Total labour force (3) (000s)	Employment rate (4) (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
London	3,536	69.6	7.1
Inner London	1,354	64.0	9.5
Outer London	2,182	73.1	5.6

(1) Based on the population of working age in private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation.

(2) Annual average of March 2002 to February 2003. These data are weighted to population estimates which were released in February 2003.

(3) Includes those on government-supported employment and training programmes, and unpaid family workers.

(4) Total labour force as a percentage of all people of working age.

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

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%) (000s)
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 encompasses 19 county and unitary authorities and 55 districts, stretching in an arc around London, from Thanet in the east to the New Forest in the south-west and to Aylesbury Vale and Milton Keynes in the north-west.

The South East region covers an area of just over 19,000 km<sup>2</sup>. It has the largest population of any English region – 8.1 million people – at a population density of 425 people per km<sup>2</sup>.

While it is without a single dominant urban centre, significant urban areas include Brighton and Hove, Oxford, Guildford, Milton Keynes, Portsmouth, Reading, and Southampton. Since 1981 the population in the South East has been steadily increasing and showed an increase of 12 per cent between 1981 and 2004.

In the South East manufacturing accounted for less than 12 per cent of gross value added (GVA) in 2003, compared with 15 per cent for the UK as a whole. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing accounted for 0.7 per cent of GVA compared with slightly over one per cent in the UK overall.

## The economy

The government office of the South East describes the region as follows:

*'The region makes a major contribution to the UK economy, accounting for 15.3 per cent of total UK Gross Value Added (GVA) in 2004.*

*The South East compares favourably with other English regions on indicators such as income, with household disposable income 14 per cent above the national average. The South East is one of only three regions with income above the national average.'*

Further information is available at: [www.gos.gov.uk/gose/ourRegion/aboutTheSE](http://www.gos.gov.uk/gose/ourRegion/aboutTheSE).

Overall the South East is a relatively prosperous region, with a GVA per head in 2004 of £19,505, second only to the London region. In spring 2005 unemployment in the region was one of the lowest in the UK at 3.7 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. For example the GVA per head in Medway is £11,014 and in the Isle of Wight it is £10,170.

The total income of the region's higher education institutions is £2,218 million per year. This does not include the Open University's income of £353 million.

## Qualification levels

Qualification levels in the South East are relatively high: in spring 2005 20.5 per cent of the working age population were qualified to degree level or above, compared with 17.9 per cent in England. However some areas had a relatively large percentage of pupils in their last year of compulsory schooling (2004-05) with no graded results, for example: 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-nine of the region's further education colleges (FECs) offer higher education courses.

There are 232,910 higher education students in the region, this equates to 181,485 full-time equivalents. Some 6,800 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 Oxford with 23,620 students, and the smallest is the University College for the Creative Arts at Canterbury, Epsom, Farnham, Maidstone, Rochester with 5,165 students. The largest concentration of HE provision 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 7.9 per cent of young full-time first degree entrants come from low participation neighbourhoods, compared with an English average of 12.1 per cent.

## **HEFCE developments**

The South East is a region of contrasts, with globally orientated knowledge-intensive industry and high employment rates sat alongside pockets of severe deprivation and HE 'cold spots'. The strategic projects supported by HEFCE seek to converge local and regional priorities, such as economic regeneration, with HEFCE's strategic priorities, such as widening participation.

The South East has been successful in securing funding for four Lifelong Learning Networks (LLNs), which seek to enhance vocational progression routes into HE and flexibility between academic and vocational routes, focusing on the specific needs of a local area. 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 Progress South Central LLN (covering Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire and Surrey) 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. All four of the LLNs focus on sectors which are of particular importance to their sub-region.

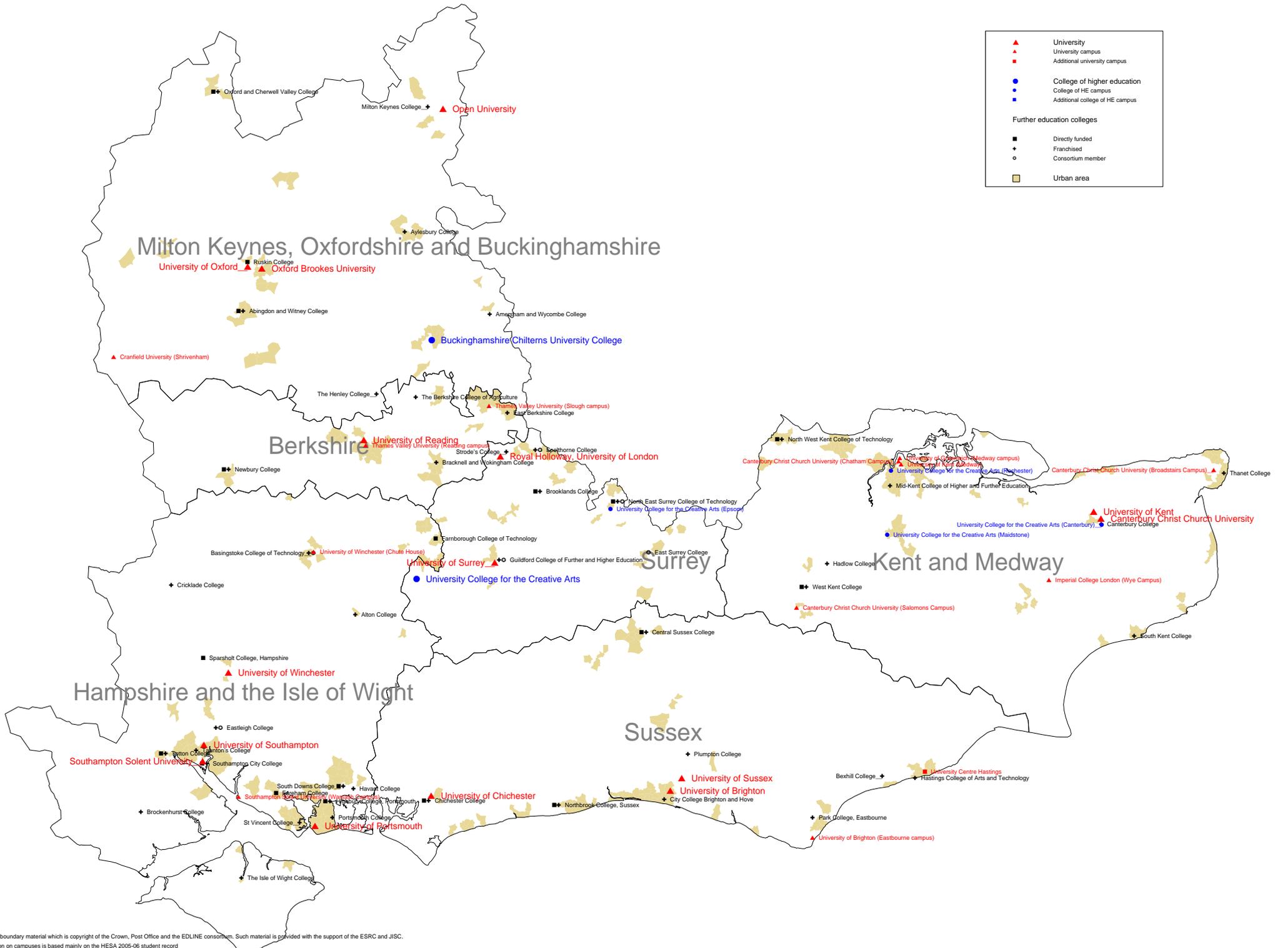
HEFCE has also supported the development of three university centres, including HE provision at Medway, University Centre Hastings and the recently funded University Centre Folkestone, each of which aims to provide access to HE in parts of the region with low participation rates, and limited access to HE provision.

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 Medway. It will help increase flexible provision in this part of the region, varying the pace and intensity of learning, 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.

University of Brighton leads the 'ProfitNet' project (one of the small number of pilots focused on 'third stream as second mission' funded by HEFCE) which supports small and medium enterprises in working together in facilitated networks with a view to enhancing profits and social and environmental gain.

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
Further education colleges	
■	Directly funded
+	Franchised
○	Consortium member
■	Urban area

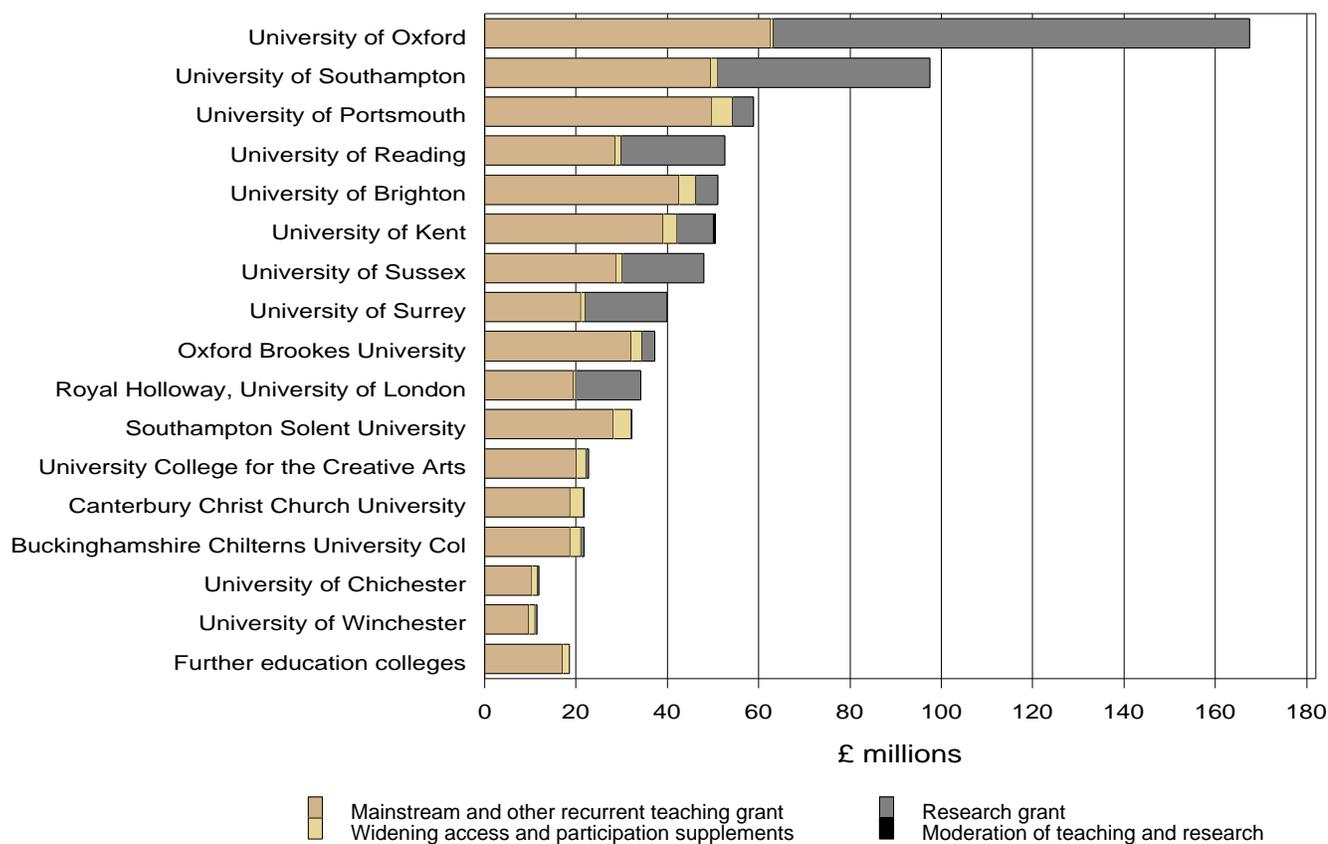
We used boundary material which is copyright of the Crown, Post Office and the EDLINE consortium. Such material is provided with the support of the ESRC and JISC. Information on campuses is based mainly on the HESA 2005-06 student record

# HEFCE funding and related student numbers at South East institutions

Number of students completing the year	2005-06		2006-07	
	All students	All students	Home and EC fundable	Other funding status
Universities	191,505	193,461	139,201	54,260
Other HE institutions	13,441	13,933	11,121	2,812
Further education colleges	4,790	4,984	4,822	162
<b>Total</b>	<b>209,736</b>	<b>212,378</b>	<b>155,144</b>	<b>57,234</b>

FTEs of students completing the year	2005-06		2006-07	
	All students	All students	Home and EC fundable	Other funding status
Universities	157,710	159,035	113,822	45,213
Other HE institutions	11,347	11,217	9,175	2,042
Further education colleges	3,808	4,022	3,865	158
<b>Total</b>	<b>172,866</b>	<b>174,274</b>	<b>126,862</b>	<b>47,412</b>

## HEFCE recurrent grants for 2007-08



## HEFCE-recognised funding consortia 2006-07.

Lead institution	Consortia member	Student numbers	Estimated FTEs
Royal Holloway, University of London	Spelthorne College	5	5
	Basingstoke College of Technology	179	138
	Eastleigh College	133	102
North East Surrey College of Technology	East Surrey College	102	85
	Guildford College of Further and Higher Education	575	479

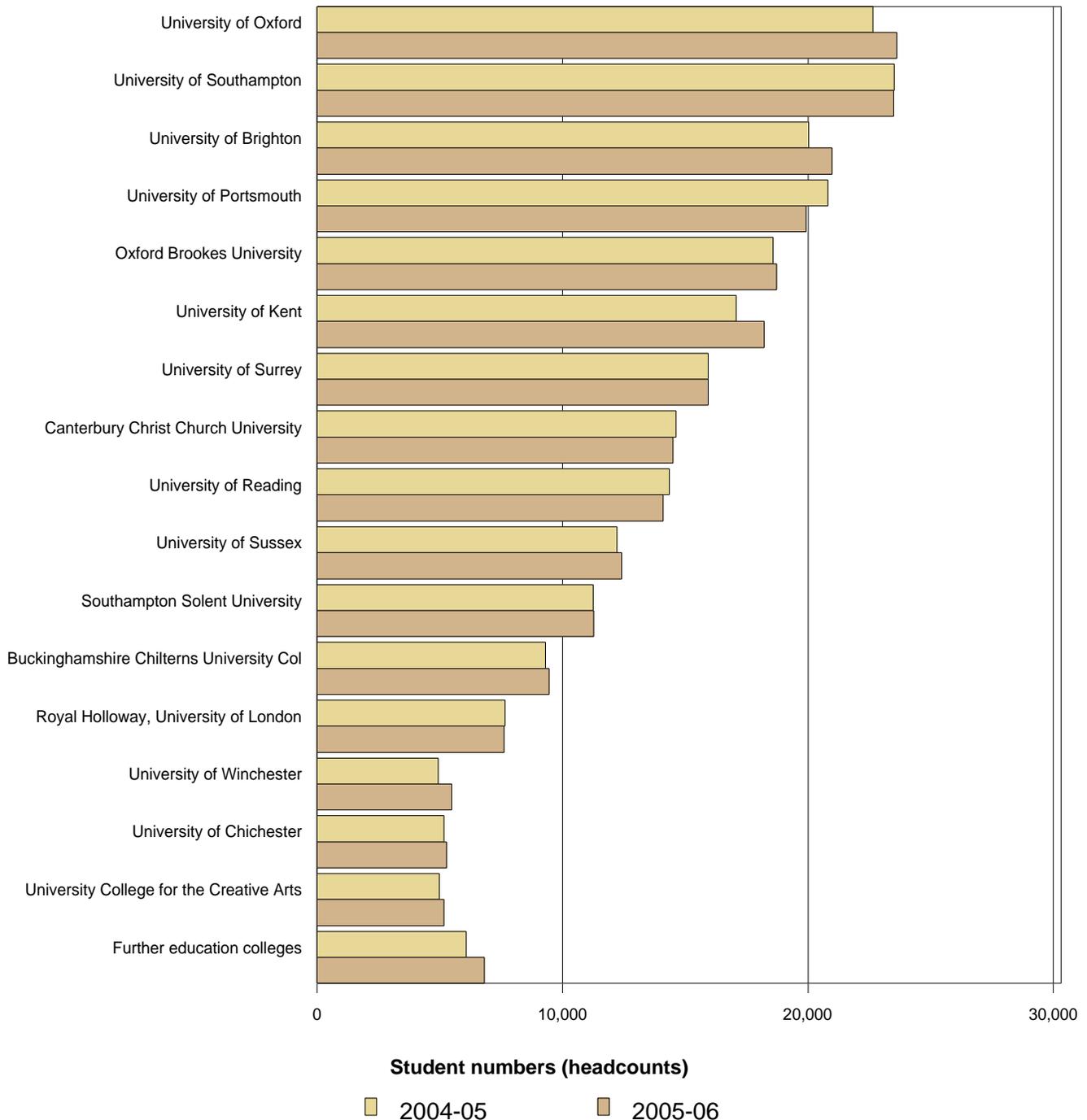
# HE students registered at South East institutions

## 2004-05 and 2005-06

Student numbers are based on HESA and ILR data

<b>Headcounts: 2004-05</b>		<b>2005-06</b>	<b>FTEs: 2004-05</b>		<b>2005-06</b>
In HE institutions:	223,005	226,109	In HE institutions:	173,950	176,122
In FE colleges:	6,072	6,802	In FE colleges:	4,520	5,363
<b>Total:</b>	<b>229,077</b>	<b>232,911</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>178,470</b>	<b>181,485</b>

### Higher education student numbers by institution 2004-05 and 2005-06



# Learning in the South East

## 2005-06

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

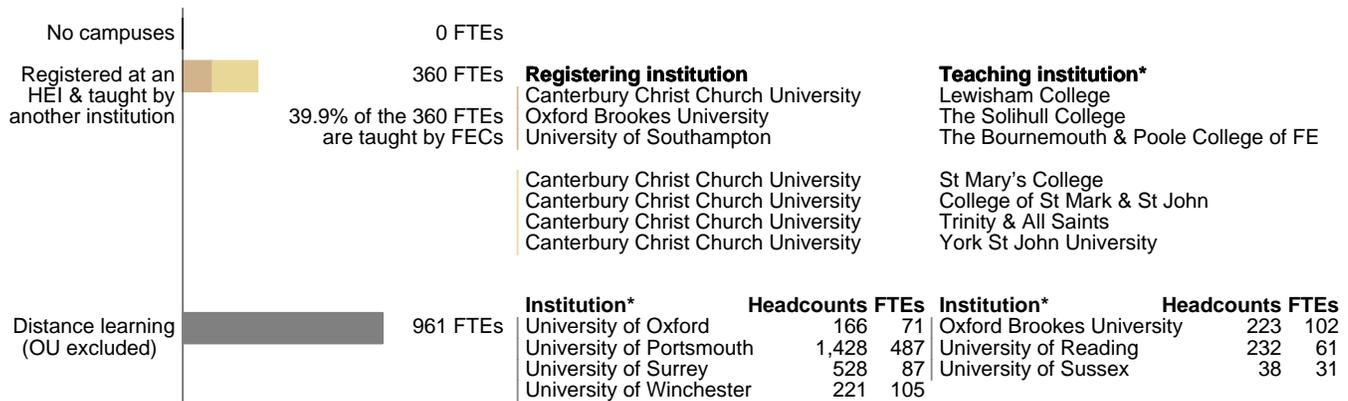
Type	Headcounts	FTEs
HEI	215,178	169,201
Franchised	5,911	4,219
FEC	7,441	5,911

### Open University students domiciled in the South East

Headcounts	FTEs
26,958	10,088

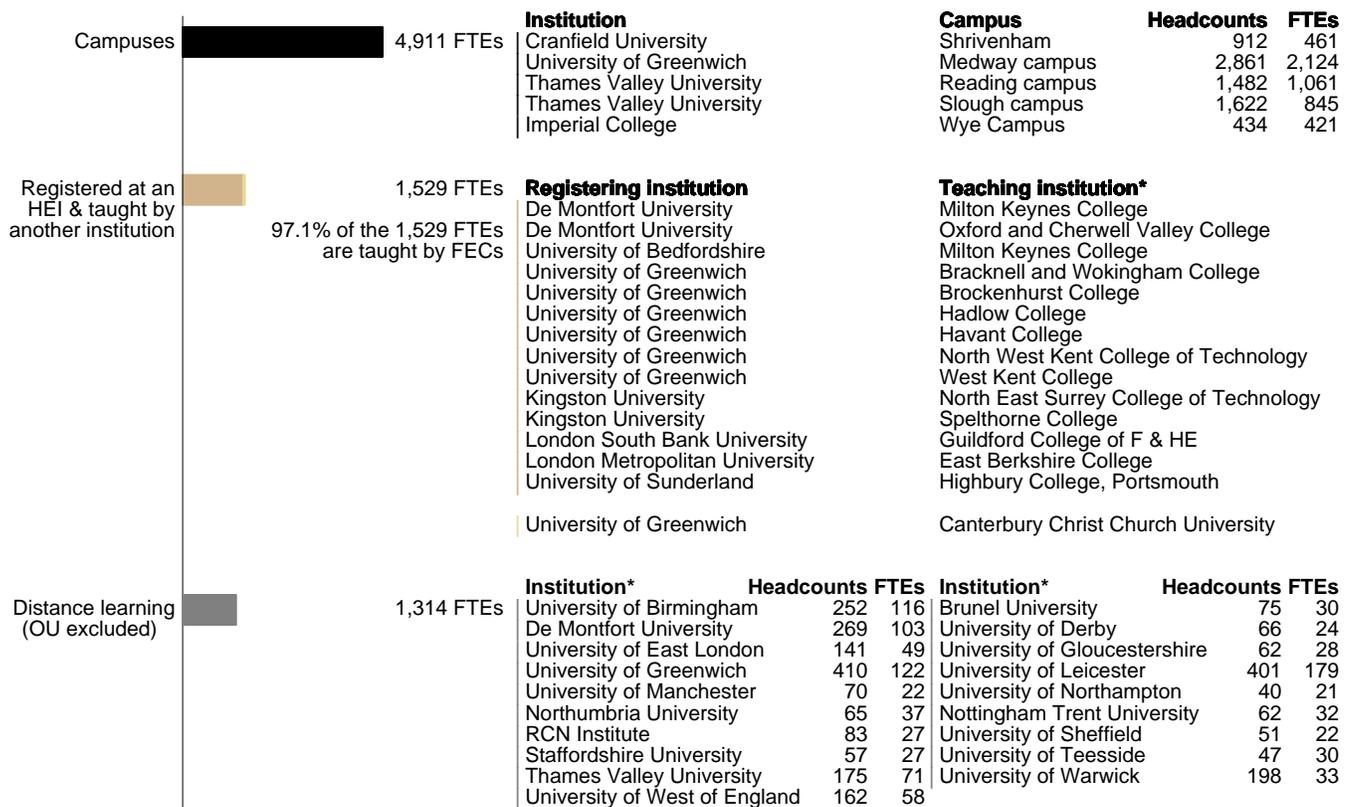
### Registered in the South East but learning outside the South East

Method of learning (FTEs)



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

Method of learning (FTEs)

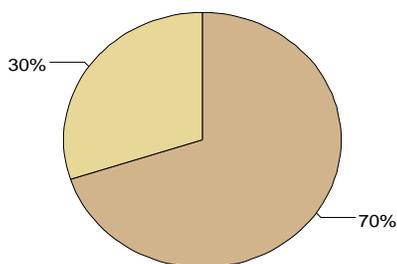


\* Institutions with fewer than 20 FTEs have been excluded.

# HE students registered at HEIs 2005-06: characteristics

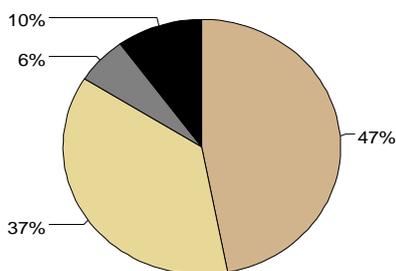
## Headcounts

Students by mode



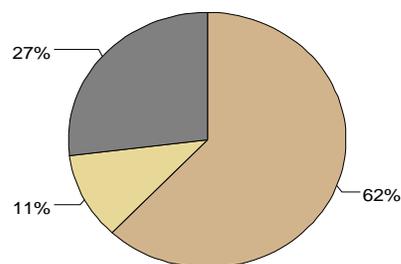
■ Full-time & sandwich  
■ Part-time

Students by domicile



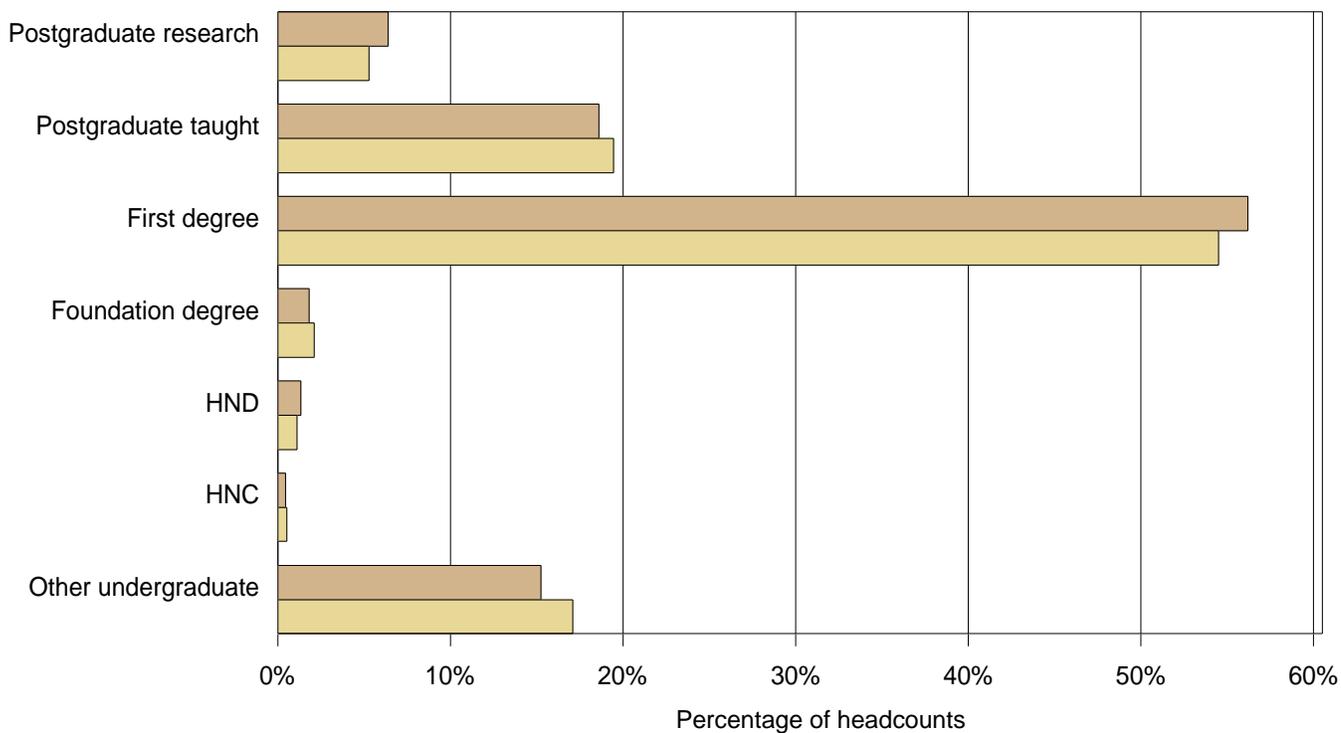
■ From the region  
■ Other UK  
■ Other EU  
■ Rest of the world

Undergraduates by age on entry



■ Young  
■ 21-24 years old  
■ Mature

## Students by level



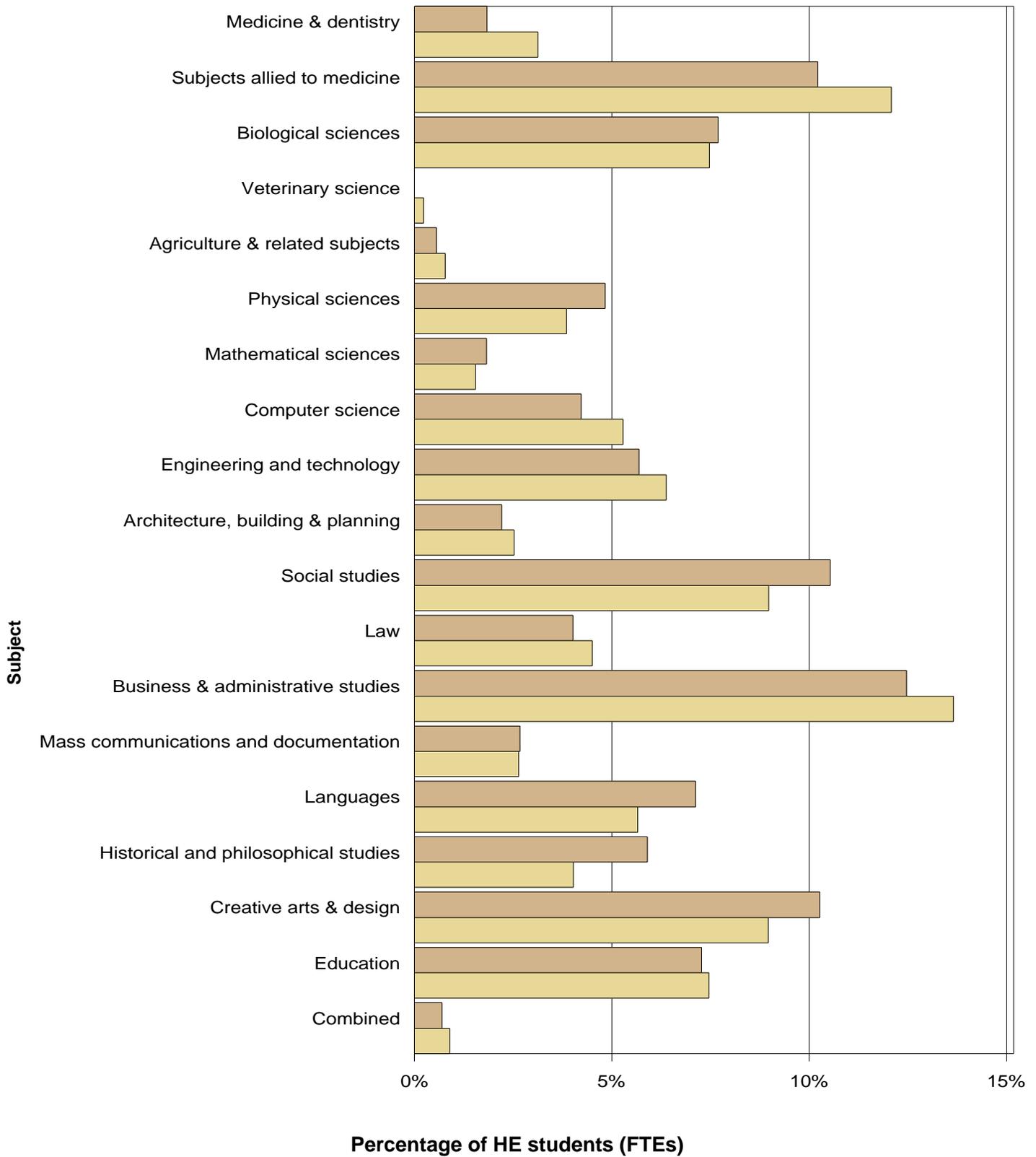
■ South East   ■ England

## FTEs

Rest of the world (% of FTEs):	10.7	Part-time (% of FTEs):	13.8
Young (% of UG FTEs):	71.4	PG (% of FTEs):	19.4
Mature (% of UG FTEs):	17.7	Male (% of FTEs):	44.1
Franchised (% of FTEs):	3.2		

# HE students registered at HEIs: subject

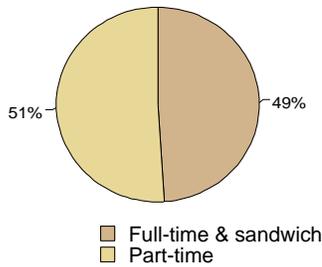
2005-06 (Open University excluded)



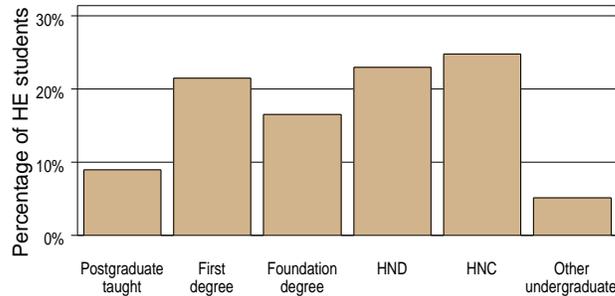
# HE students at FE colleges

## Characteristics of students registered at FECs 2005-06

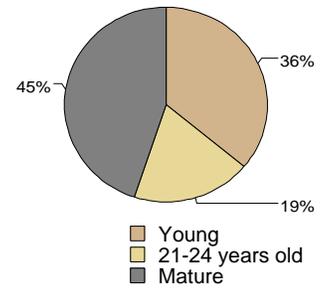
Headcounts by mode



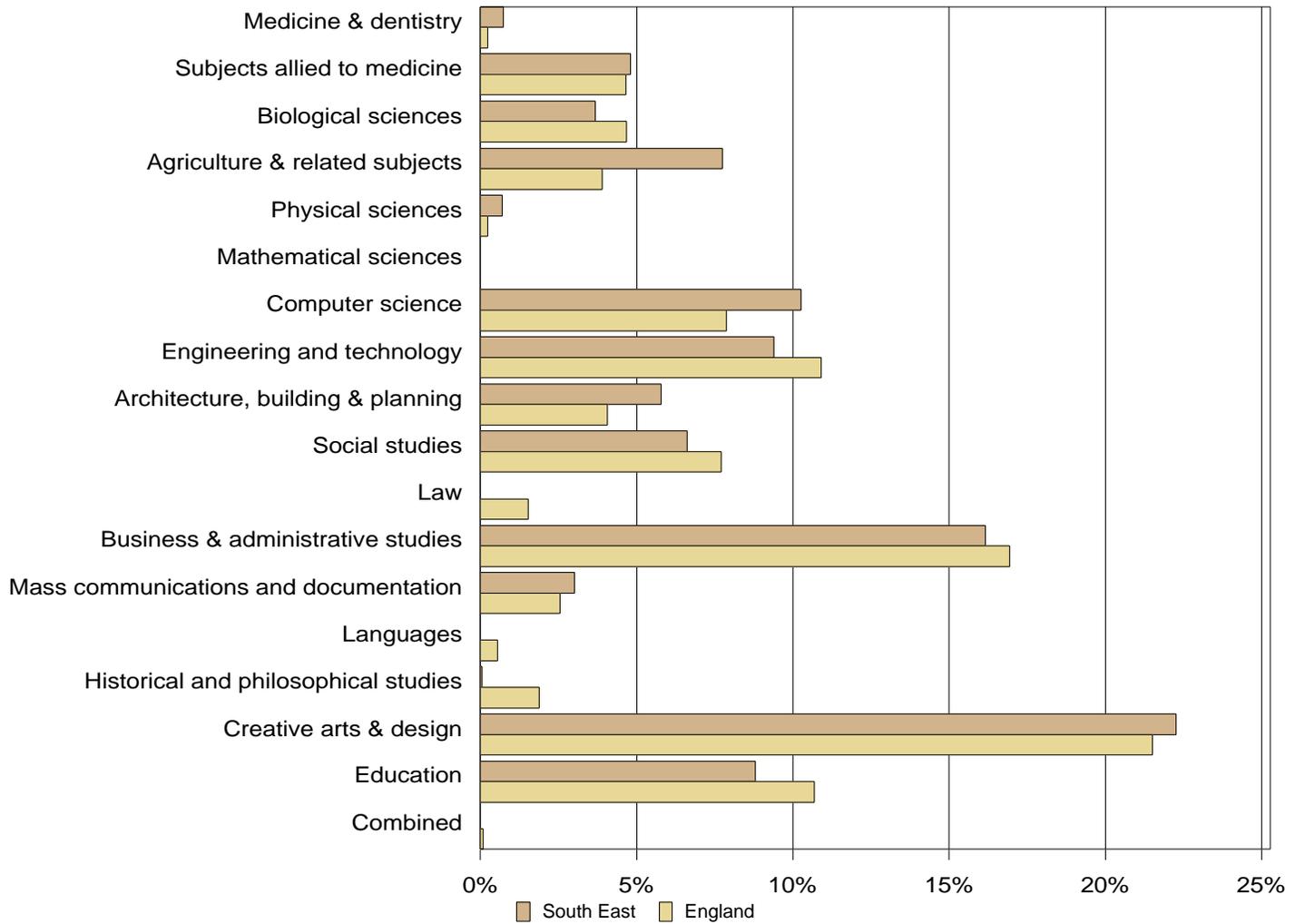
Headcounts by qualification aim



Headcounts by age on entry



### Subject breakdown



Percentage of total FTE student population 2005-06

### Major FEC providers of HE 2005-06

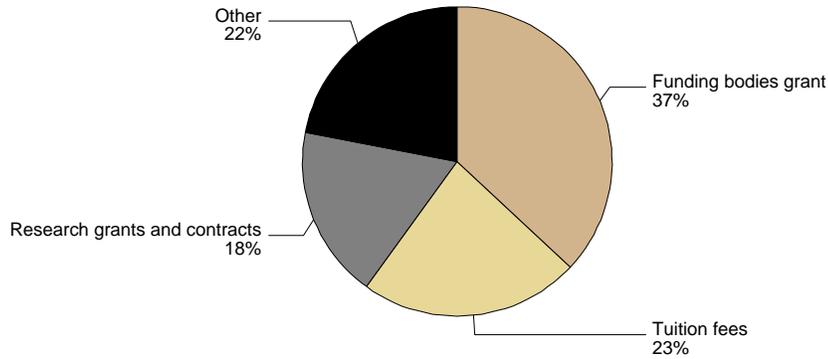
College name	FEC registered FTEs	HEI registered FTEs	Total FTEs
Northbrook College, Sussex	932	6	938
Farnborough College of Technology	804	0	804
North East Surrey College of Technology	659	39	699
Oxford and Cherwell Valley College	382	245	628
City College Brighton and Hove	322	294	616
Canterbury College	0	552	552
South Downs College	91	366	456
Guildford College of F & HE	417	21	438
Amersham and Wycombe College	0	431	431
Mid-Kent College of H & FE	175	256	430

Students registered at an HEI, and taught by an FEC in the region (2005-06): Headcounts: 7,633 FTEs: 5,500

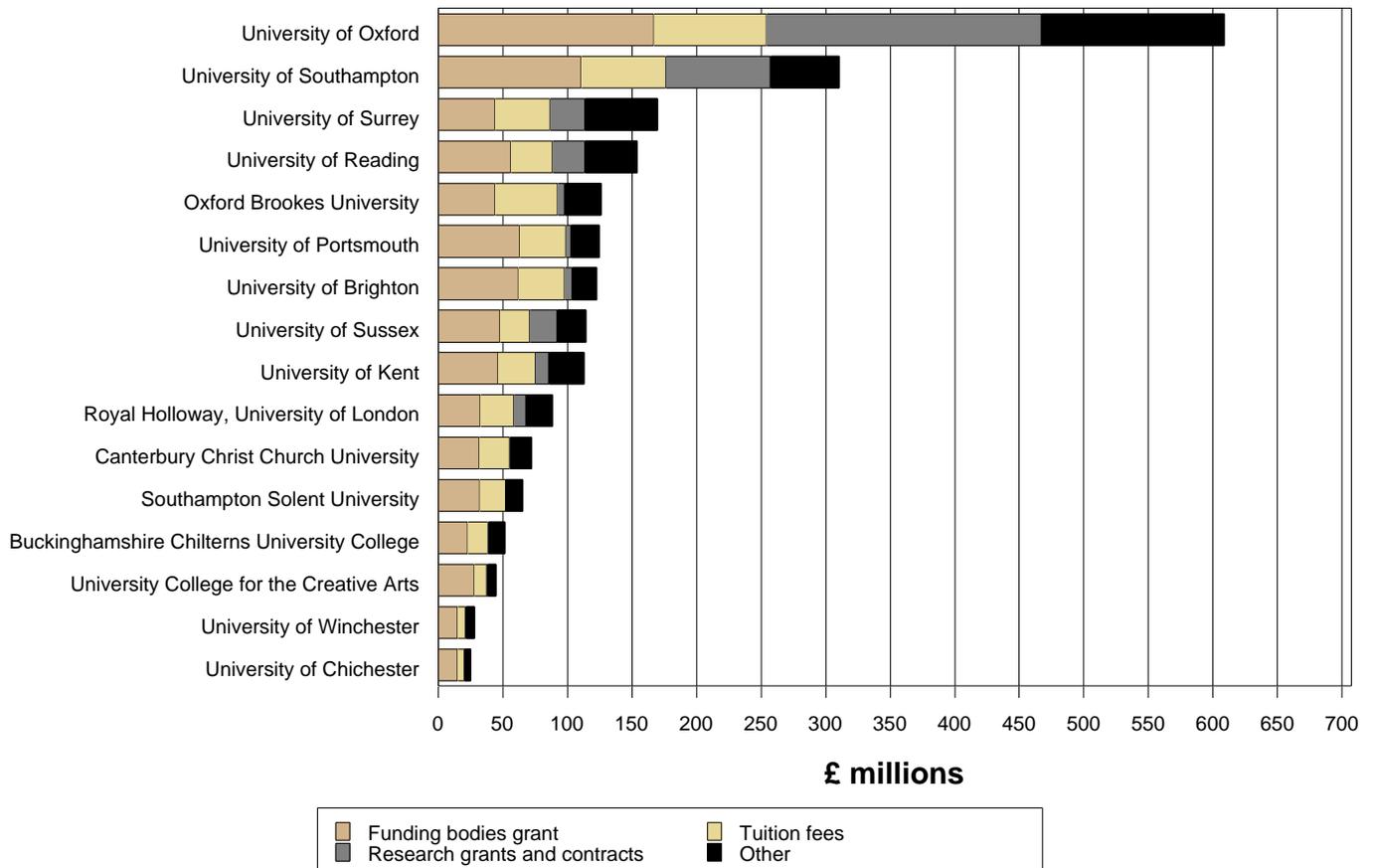
# Income to HE institutions 2005-06

Total income to all HEIs: £2,218 million

## Income to all HEIs by source



## Income to individual HEIs by source

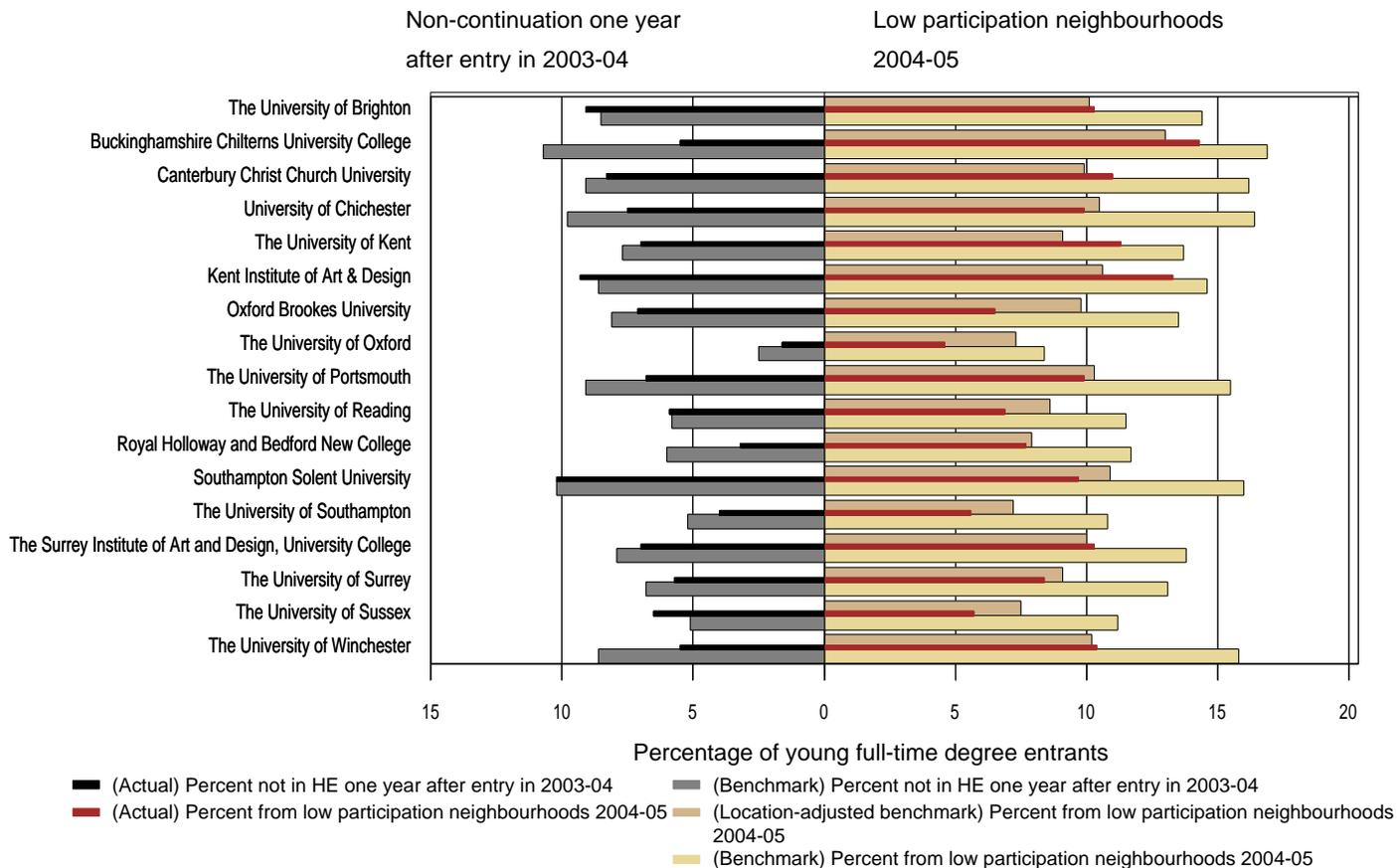


Income includes income attributable to a share in joint venture(s)

# Performance of HEIs in the South East

Performance indicators for participation and non-continuation

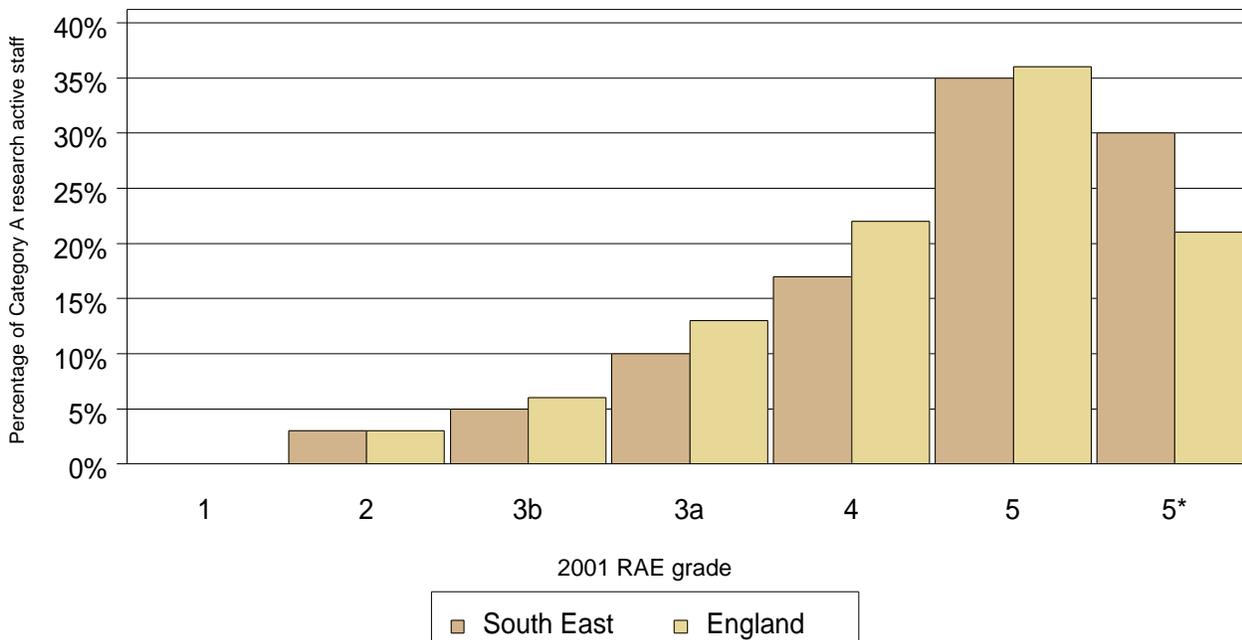
## Young full-time degree entrants to HEIs in the South East



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

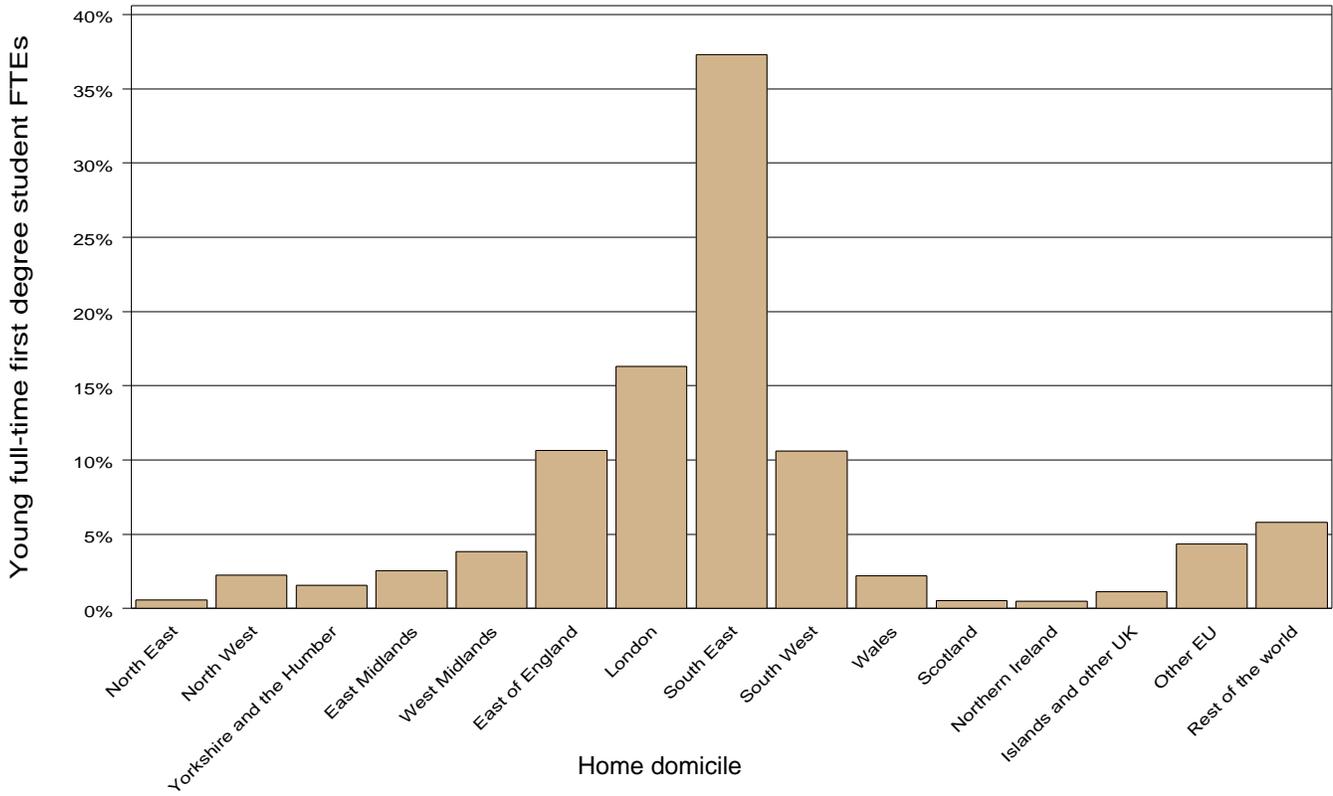
## Research Assessment Exercise performance

### Research active academic staff by RAE grade

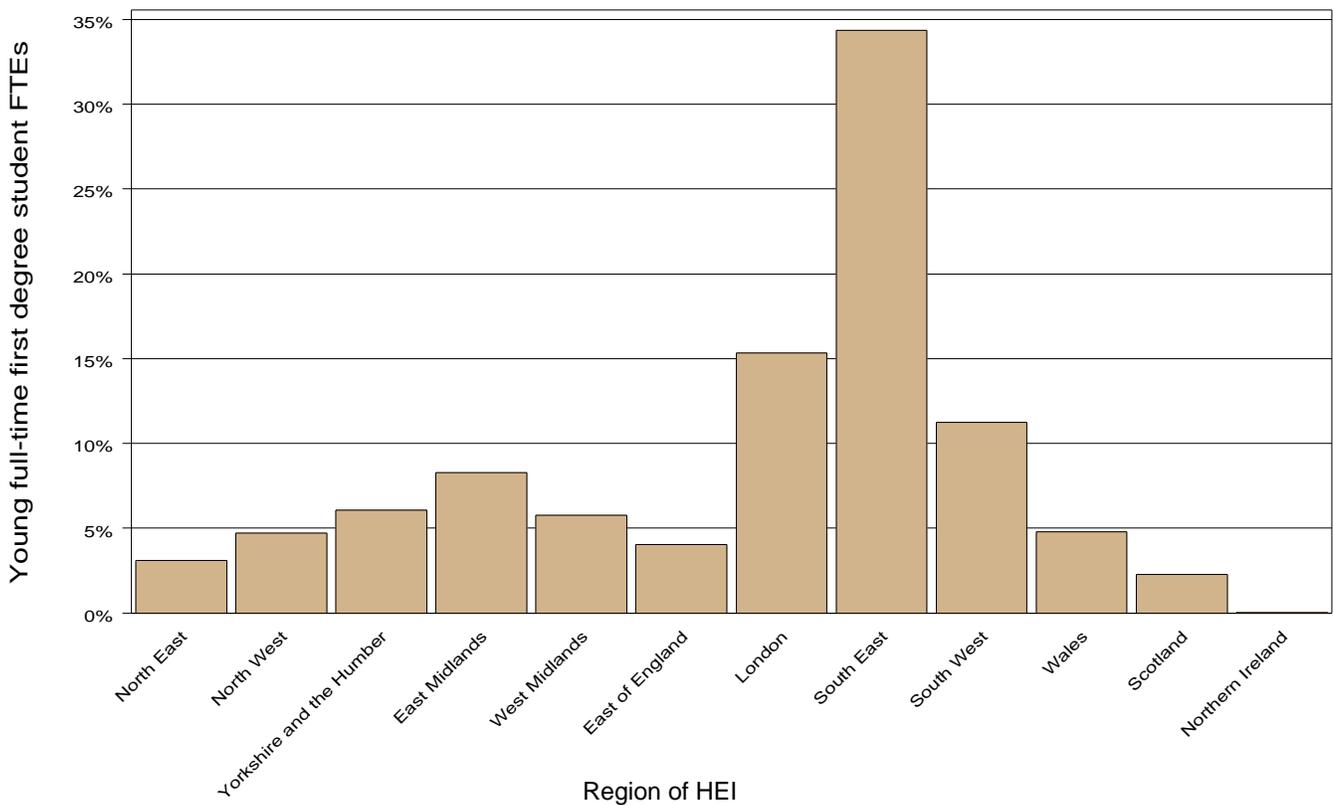


# Flows of young full-time first degree students between regions

Where do young students at South East HEIs in 2005-06 come from?



Where do young students from the South East study, 2005-06?

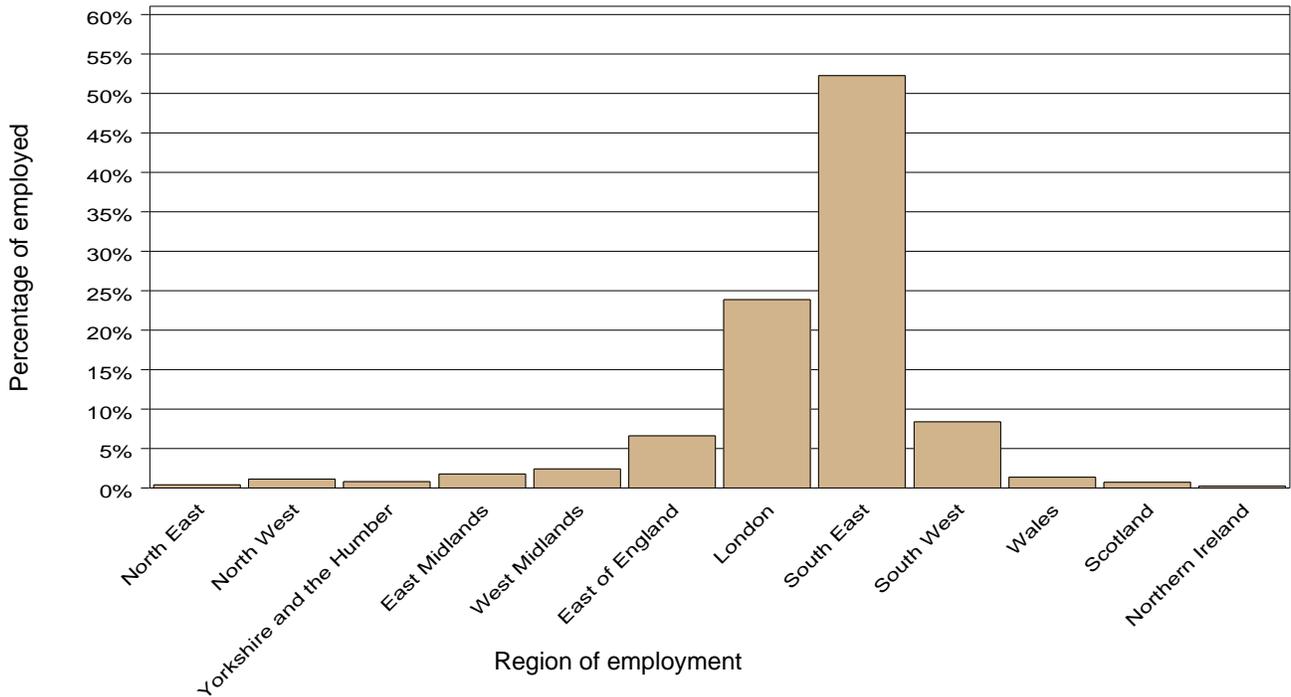


# Employment destinations of first degree graduates

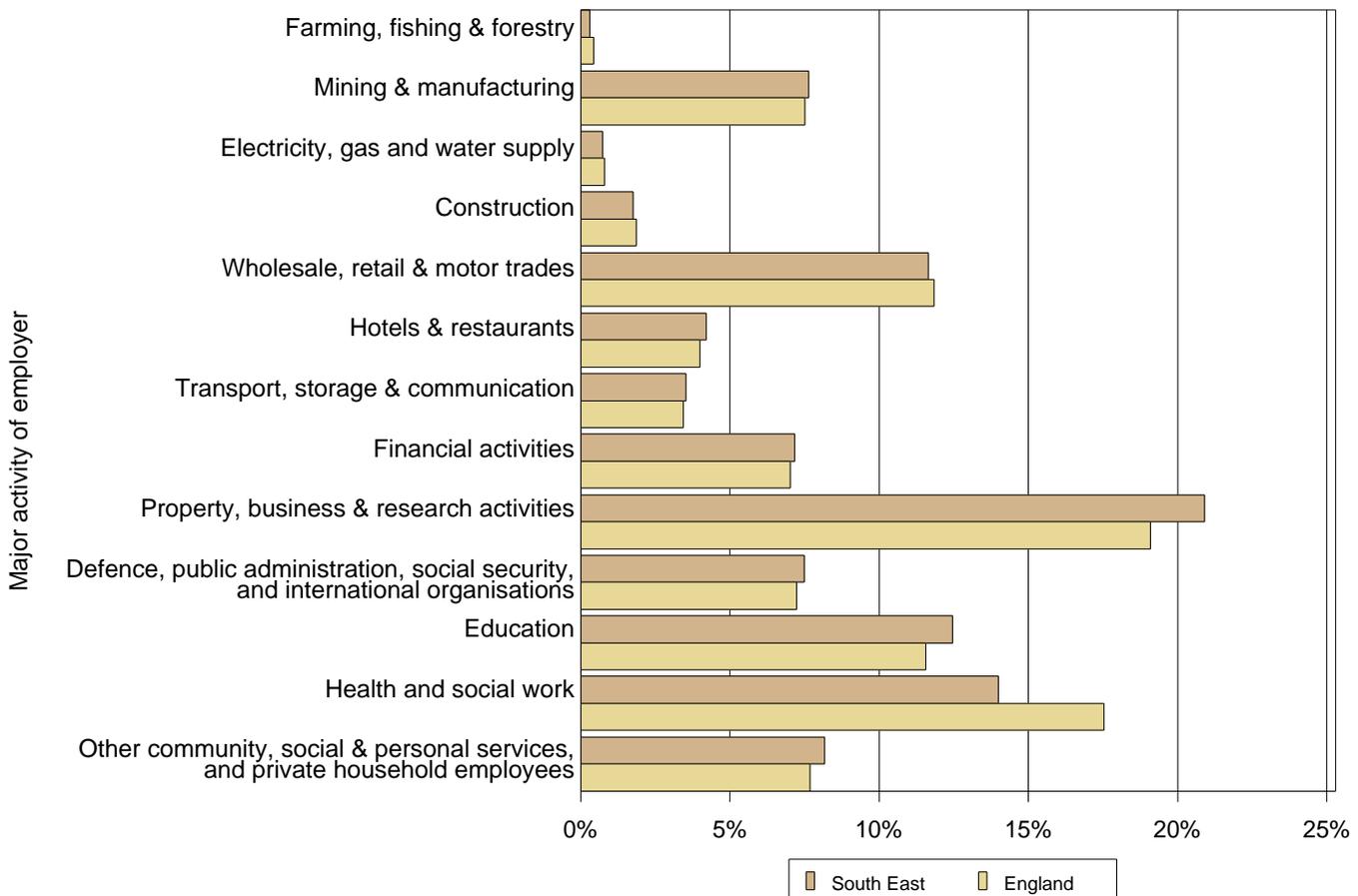
## First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2005:

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

Where do graduates from South East HEIs find employment?



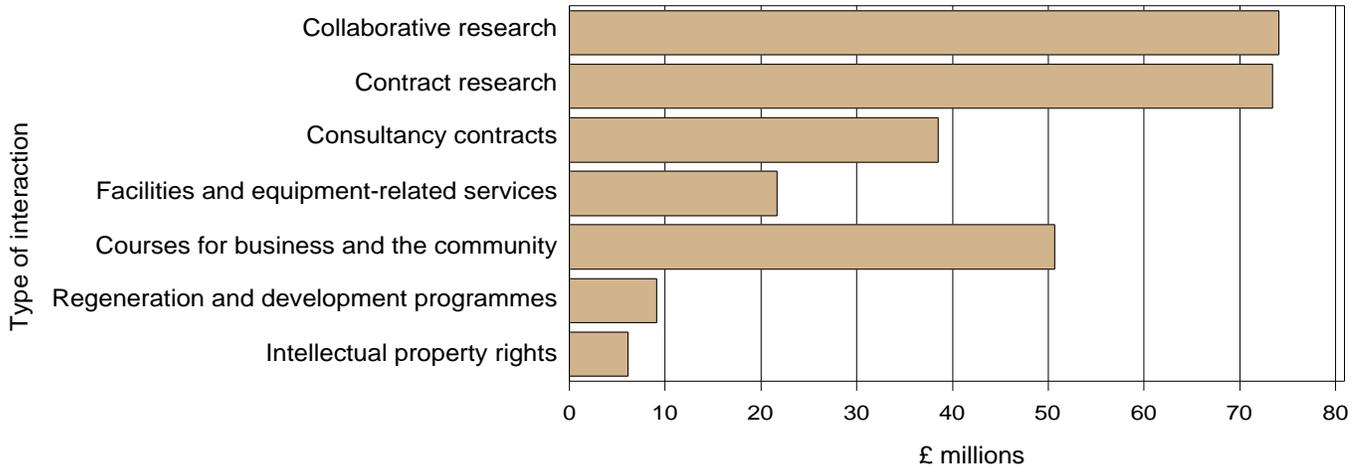
Employed graduates of South East HEIs: destination by type of industry



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

# Higher education-business and community interaction survey 2005-06

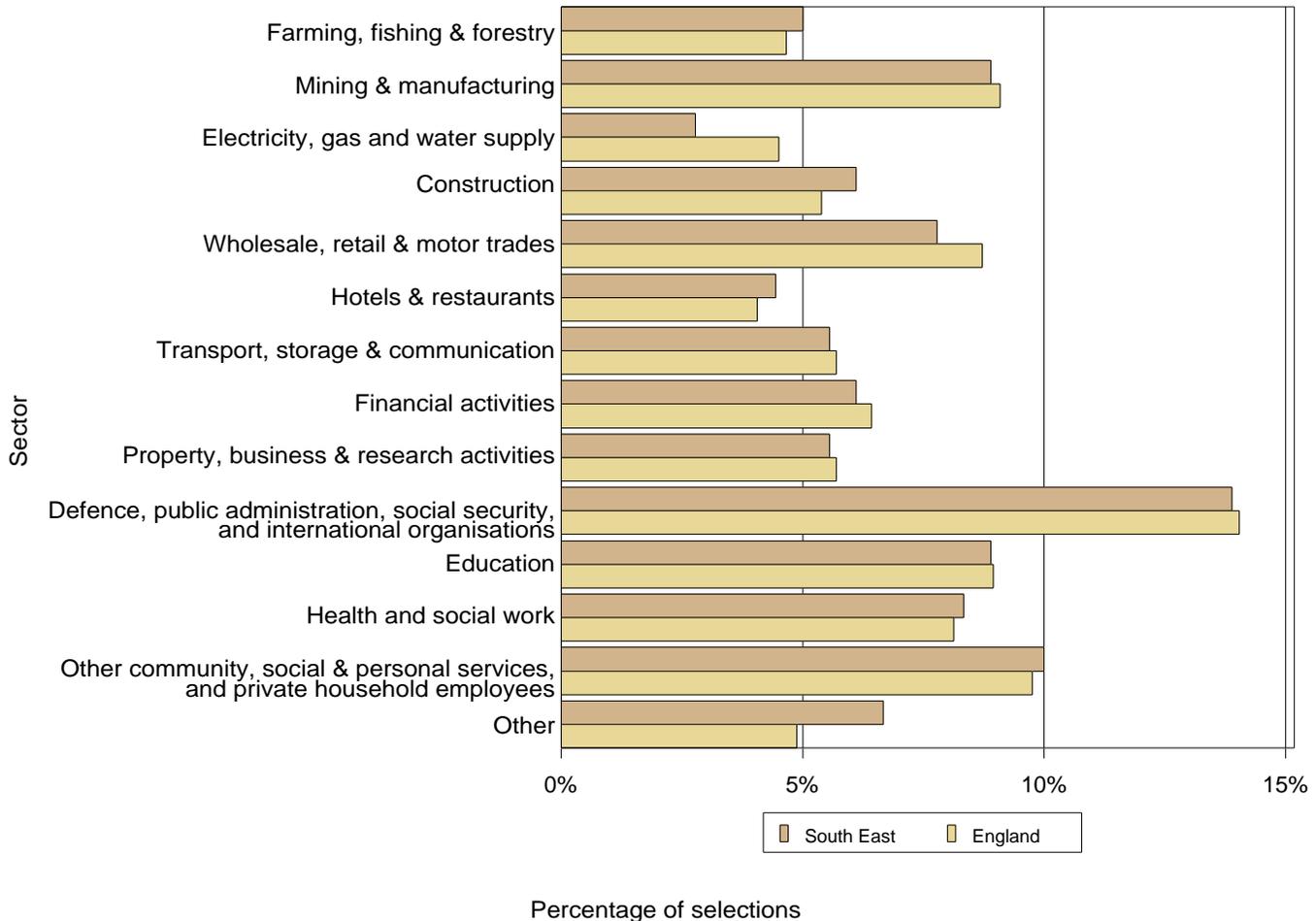
## Income from HE-business interactions



## Type and number of interactions

Contract research	2,814	Non-software licences granted	261
Consultancy contracts	4,742	Software licences granted	96
Facilities and equipment-related services	1,362	Spin-offs still active and survived 3 years	77
New patents granted in year	78	Estimated turnover from active spin-offs	£24 million

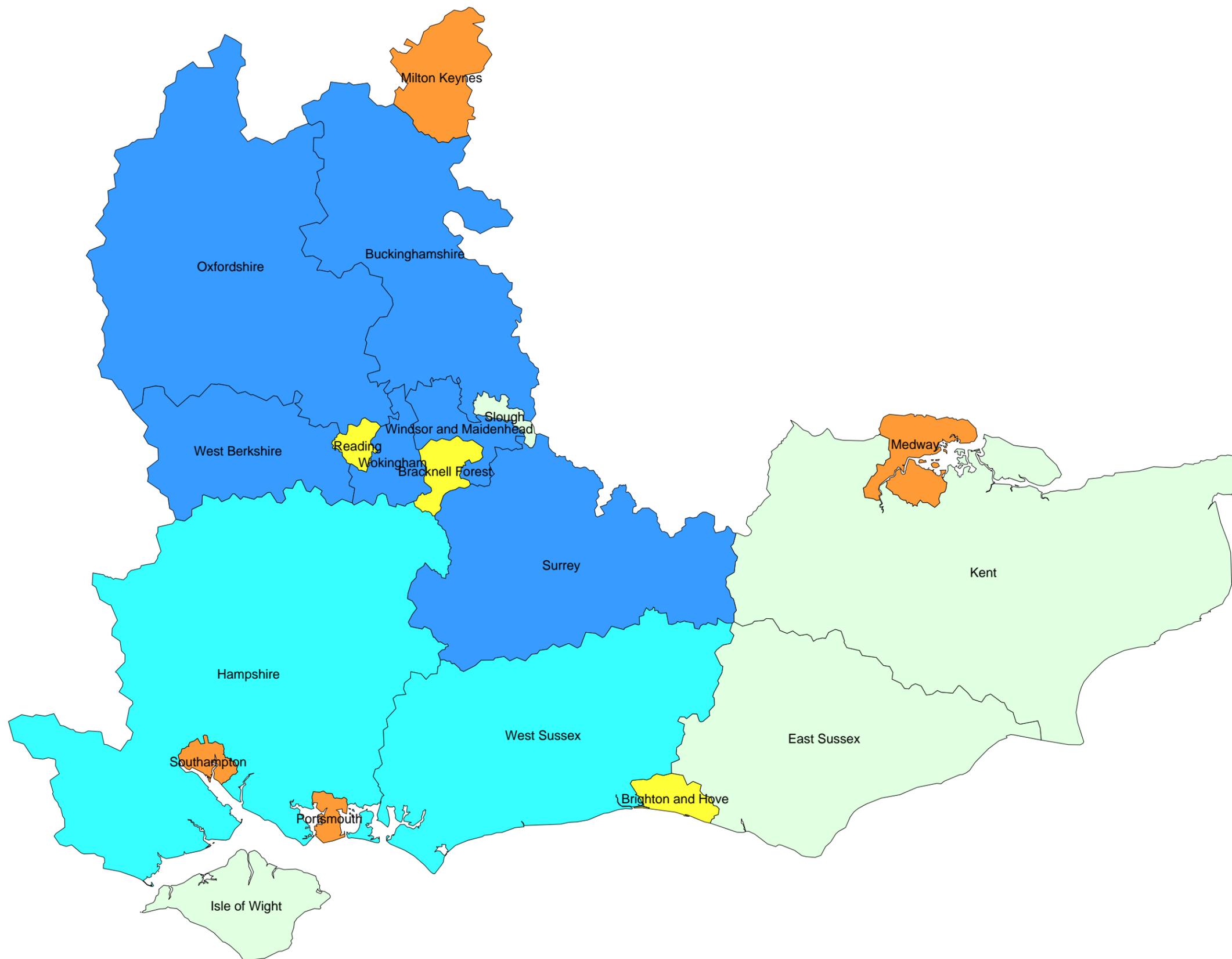
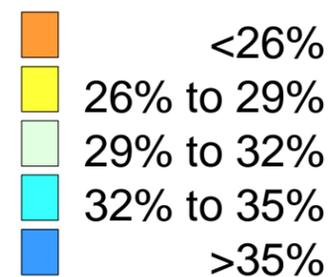
## Sectors South East HEIs set out to work with



# 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 2005

	United Kingdom	South East
At least degree or equivalent	17.6	20.5
Other HE qualifications <sup>3</sup>	8.4	8.7
GCE A level or equivalent <sup>4</sup>	23.6	24.4
GCSE grades A*-C or equivalent	22.9	23.9
Other qualifications	12.5	11.8
No qualifications	14.1	10.0

## Percentage of economically active adults qualified to at least NVQ4<sup>1</sup> autumn 2005

Geographical name	Percentage
United Kingdom	31.4
England	31.2
South East	33.8

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 39 table 4.10.

3 Higher education qualification below degree level.

4 Includes recognised trade apprenticeship.

## School leavers' qualifications

On 15 March 2007 data were not available for all local educational authorities

Geographical name Region and local education authority <sup>1</sup>	16 year olds in full-time post-compulsory education <sup>2</sup> percentages 2001-02	Percentage of 15 year old pupils in 2004-05 with: <sup>3,4</sup>		Average GCE/VCE A/AS level points score 2004-05 <sup>4,5</sup>
		No passes at GCSE or equivalent	5 or more GCSEs A*-C or equivalent	
South East	74	2.8	57.6	278
Bracknell Forest	75	1.7	55.3	265
Brighton and Hove	80	3.3	54.9	265
Buckinghamshire	74	..	..	..
East Sussex	77	..	..	..
Hampshire	73	..	..	..
Isle of Wight	73	3.7	45.5	238
Kent	72	..	..	..
Medway	71	2.3	50.6	281
Milton Keynes	66	2.1	53.9	257
Oxfordshire	74	..	..	..
Portsmouth	67	5.7	46.4	249
Reading	73	5.6	43.1	273
Slough	68	2.3	49.7	254
Southampton	69	4.1	47.4	261
Surrey	81	..	..	..
West Berkshire	77	2.5	60.3	279
West Sussex	72	..	..	..
Windsor and Maidenhead	83	2.7	62.9	285
Wokingham	80	2.1	67.5	291

1 2003 education hierarchy.

2 Pupils and students aged 16 in education as a percentage of the estimated 16 year old population.

3 Referenced by pupil residence.

4 Figures relate to maintained schools only.

5 The points scores reflect the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) tariff.

# Population and the economy

## Area and population by local authority 2004

Geographical name Region, local authority (1)	Area km <sup>2</sup>	People per km <sup>2</sup>	Total population (000s)	Population change (%) 1981-2004	% of population aged:		
					0 to 15	16 to pensionable age (2)	over pensionable age (2)
England	130,281	385	50,094	7.0	19.5	62.0	18.5
South East	19,069	425	8,110	12.0	19.5	61.4	19.1
Bracknell Forest UA	109	1,009	110	30.3	21.6	65.1	13.3
Brighton and Hove UA	83	3,047	252	6.2	16.3	66.4	17.3
Isle of Wight UA	380	364	138	17.2	17.5	57.1	25.4
Medway UA	192	1,307	251	4.5	21.6	63.0	15.4
Milton Keynes UA	309	702	217	72.1	21.9	65.8	12.3
Portsmouth UA	40	4,683	189	-1.5	18.1	65.1	16.8
Reading UA	40	3,565	144	4.8	18.2	67.5	14.3
Slough UA	33	3,615	118	16.7	21.5	65.1	13.4
Southampton UA	50	4,438	221	5.4	17.3	66.7	16.0
West Berkshire UA	704	206	145	18.1	20.9	62.8	16.3
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	197	696	137	0.9	20.1	62.1	17.8
Wokingham UA	179	851	152	30.2	20.3	64.5	15.2
Buckinghamshire County	1,565	306	479	8.1	20.9	61.3	17.8
East Sussex County	1,709	291	497	16.1	18.5	55.6	25.9
Hampshire County	3,679	341	1,253	15.4	19.5	61.0	19.5
Kent County	3,544	384	1,359	9.2	20.1	59.9	20.0
Oxfordshire	2,605	238	620	14.4	19.2	63.7	17.1
Surrey	1,663	642	1,067	5.6	19.4	61.5	19.1
West Sussex	1,991	383	762	14.0	18.9	57.9	23.2

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

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

## Gross Value Added<sup>1</sup> 2002 at current base prices<sup>2,3,4</sup>

Geographical name NUTS levels 1 and 3	GVA per head (£)
South East	16,758
Berkshire	25,178
Milton Keynes	22,139
Buckinghamshire CC	18,148
Oxfordshire	18,928
Brighton and Hove	14,879
East Sussex CC	10,758
Surrey	20,689
West Sussex	16,265
Portsmouth	17,440
Southampton	16,727
Hampshire CC	14,808
Isle Of Wight	9,522
Medway	10,326
Kent CC	12,753

(1) Consistent with the National Accounts (Blue Book) 2004.

(2) Excluding GVA for Extra-Region, which comprises compensation of employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions.

(3) Estimates of workplace based GVA allocate income to the region in which commuters work.

(4) Includes taxes less subsidies on production.

## Labour force<sup>1</sup> and employment rates 2002-03<sup>2</sup>

Geographical name Region, local authority	Total labour force (3) (000s)	Employment rate (4) (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
South East	4,030	79.5	4.1
Bracknell Forest UA	62	85.4	.
Brighton and Hove UA	131	76.8	5.7
Isle of Wight UA	58	73.8	5.6
Medway UA	127	77.7	4.4
Milton Keynes UA	118	82.2	5.4
Portsmouth UA	96	79.7	3.5
Reading UA	77	77.8	4.8
Slough UA	61	75.0	5.3
Southampton UA	113	75.1	5.0
West Berkshire UA	79	84.9	2.4
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	67	76.7	4.9
Wokingham UA	83	82.5	2.8
Buckinghamshire	242	78.3	5.4
East Sussex	218	76.6	4.2
Hampshire	635	81.9	3.2
Kent	627	75.9	4.1
Oxfordshire	327	84.0	2.9
Surrey	547	81.3	3.7
West Sussex	363	79.4	4.9

(1) Based on the population of working age in private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation.

(2) Annual average of March 2002 to February 2003. These data are weighted to population estimates which were released in February 2003.

(3) Includes those on government-supported employment and training programmes, and unpaid family workers.

(4) Total labour force as a percentage of all people of working age.

# Population and the economy

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

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%) (000s)
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 has the largest area of any English region, measuring nearly 23,800 km<sup>2</sup>. Its population is 5 million. Half of this lives in rural areas, or in towns of fewer than 20,000 people. With 211 people per km<sup>2</sup>, it has the lowest population density among English regions. Bristol (394,000) is the largest city. Other significant urban areas include Bournemouth/Poole, Plymouth, Exeter, Gloucester and Cheltenham. In 2004, the South West contained the highest proportion of the population that was over retirement age. This included more than a quarter of the population of Torbay, East Devon, Teignbridge, West Somerset and four of the six local authorities of Dorset.

The South West's population grew by 14.9 per cent between 1981 and 2004. This was the highest increase in the UK. Only the cities of Bristol and Plymouth showed population declines, of 1.8 and 3.5 per cent respectively.

## The economy

The government office of the South West describes the region as follows:

*'The region's economy is very varied. Traditionally it has been associated with tourism; agriculture and fishing; food, drink and tobacco; and the aerospace and defence sectors. More recently there has been a substantial growth in the financial and business services sectors; the multimedia industry; and the electronic and high technology industries. The M4/M5 corridor provides a base for global manufacturing companies, as well as major telecommunications and electronics producers. The north and east of the region are generally economically prosperous, but the far south-west and other less accessible rural and coastal areas are over-dependent on static or declining industries, such as agriculture and fishing.'*

Further information is available at: [www.gos.gov.uk/gosw/OurRegion/](http://www.gos.gov.uk/gosw/OurRegion/).

In 2004 the economic output of the South West was almost £78.7 billion. This represented 7.8 per cent of the total UK gross value added (GVA). There was considerable variation within the region. For example, the GVA per head of Torbay was £10,208; while Swindon's was £24,305.

In spring 2005 the region had the lowest unemployment rate all English regions at 3.3 per cent. However, parts of Cornwall have very high unemployment rates, particularly among the young. Over one-fifth of workers are employed part-time. This reflects the nature of the population and labour market in the area.

The total income of higher education institutions in the South West is £1,105 million per year.

## Qualification levels

In spring 2005, 16.6 per cent of the working age population were qualified to degree level or above, compared with 17.9 per cent in England. School leavers' qualifications are quite high, particularly in Bath and North East Somerset where 82 per cent participated in post-compulsory schooling in 2004-05. The equivalent figure for the UK was 72 per cent. There are areas of low qualifications among school leavers. For example, in 2004-05, in Bristol 7.4 per cent had no graded results, and only 38.2 per cent had 5 or more GCSE grades A\* to C in their last year of compulsory schooling.

## 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 155,660 (119,100 full-time equivalent students), of whom 2,405 are registered at FECs. The higher education institutions range in size from the University of Plymouth, with 29,775 students, to Dartington College of Arts with just 645 students.

The largest concentration of higher education is in the Bristol and Bath area, where there are four universities and four FECs teaching higher education courses.

## Student profile

Although the South West has the highest proportion of foundation degree students, it has one of the lowest proportions of young full-time first degree entrants from low participation neighbourhoods. This is only 8.2 per cent, compared with an English average of 12.1 per cent. It also has the lowest number of student FTEs registered at FECs.

## HEFCE developments

The South West has a number of collaborative projects funded through our Strategic Development Fund (SDF). Two Lifelong Learning Networks (LLNs) 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 higher education (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.

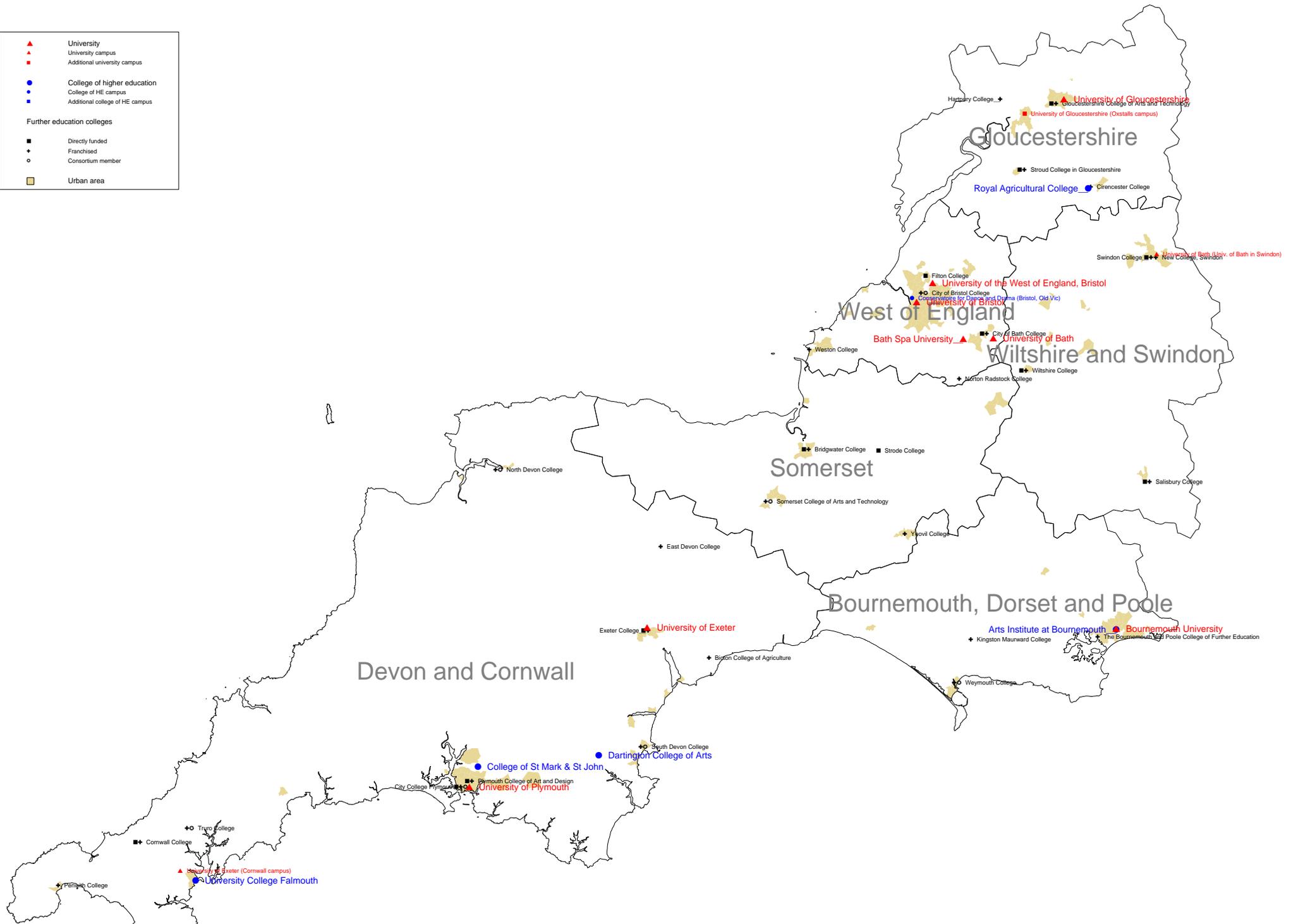
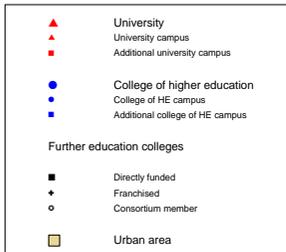
The South West has been chosen as one of the three regions to develop a higher level skills pathfinder. The South West project focuses on four main areas: stimulating employer demand for HE through a network of intermediaries, developing a flexible shell qualification framework, a project to research barriers to employer engagement and the Transparent Approach to Costing (TRAC) for teaching. The pathfinder also funds pilot initiatives through its Development Fund to test approaches to employer engagement. The pathfinder is working closely with the region's two LLNs which between them represent all of the higher education institutions (HEIs) and FECs in the region.

The Bournemouth Screen Academy is one of five designated National Skillset centres of excellence in film jointly supported by the Sector Skills Council and HEFCE. The Academy is a partnership between the Arts Institute at Bournemouth and the Media School of Bournemouth University. It provides a learning network for film specific vocational education and training within the South West, nationally and internationally. HEFCE has recently awarded the Academy funding for additional student numbers, and capital funding for new equipment. These will support the development of three lens-based awards in photography, animation and film production.

South West institutions lead nine of the 74 Centres for Excellence in Teaching and Learning (CETLs) that were established in 2005 using HEFCE funding. These are at:

- **Bath Spa University** (Artwork: Learning Labs)
- **Bournemouth University** (Centre for Excellence in Media Practice)
- **University of Bristol** (The Applied and Integrated Medical Sciences (AIMS) Centre and Bristol Chemical Laboratory Sciences (ChemLabS) CETL)
- **University of Gloucestershire** (Centre for Active Learning (CeAL) in Geography, Environment and Related Disciplines)

- **University of Plymouth** (Centre for Sustainable Futures; Experiential learning in environmental and natural sciences; Placement Learning in Health and Social Care; and Higher Education Learning Partnerships (HELP)).



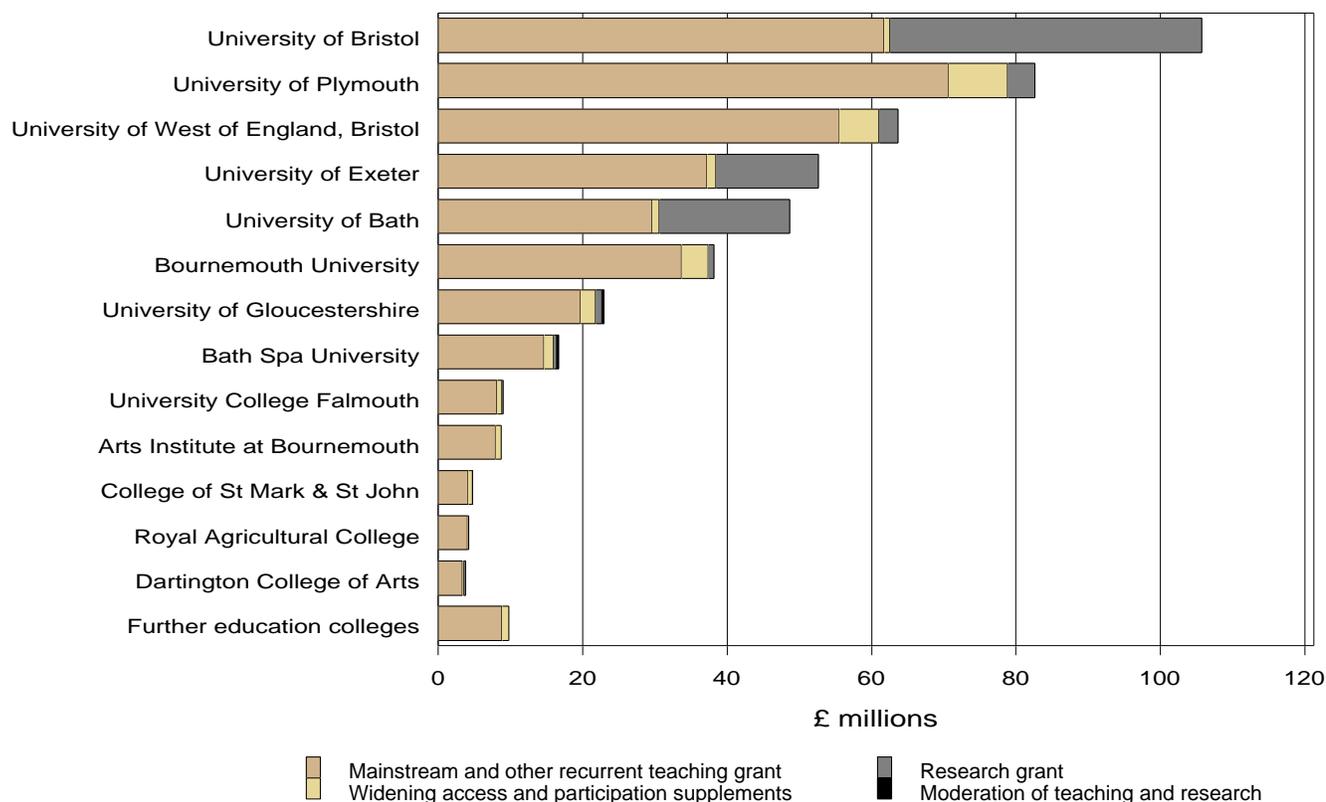
We used boundary material which is copyright of the Crown, Post Office and the EDLINE consortium. Such material is provided with the support of the ESRC and JISC. Information on campuses is based mainly on the HESA 2005-06 student record

# HEFCE funding and related student numbers at South West institutions

Number of students completing the year	2005-06	2006-07	2006-07	2006-07
	All students	All students	Home and EC fundable	Other funding status
Universities	131,742	129,569	99,314	30,255
Other HE institutions	8,423	8,490	6,169	2,321
Further education colleges	2,113	2,460	2,443	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>142,278</b>	<b>140,519</b>	<b>107,926</b>	<b>32,593</b>

FTEs of students completing the year	2005-06	2006-07	2006-07	2006-07
	All students	All students	Home and EC fundable	Other funding status
Universities	104,662	105,362	80,811	24,552
Other HE institutions	7,432	7,677	5,971	1,707
Further education colleges	1,609	2,003	1,988	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>113,703</b>	<b>115,042</b>	<b>88,770</b>	<b>26,272</b>

## HEFCE recurrent grants for 2007-08



## HEFCE-recognised funding consortia 2006-07.

Lead institution	Consortia member	Student numbers	Estimated FTEs
University of Plymouth	City of Bristol College	757	564
	City College Plymouth	276	198
	North Devon College	21	16
	Somerset College of Arts and Technology	247	184
	South Devon College	60	45
	Truro College	51	38
	Weymouth College	24	18

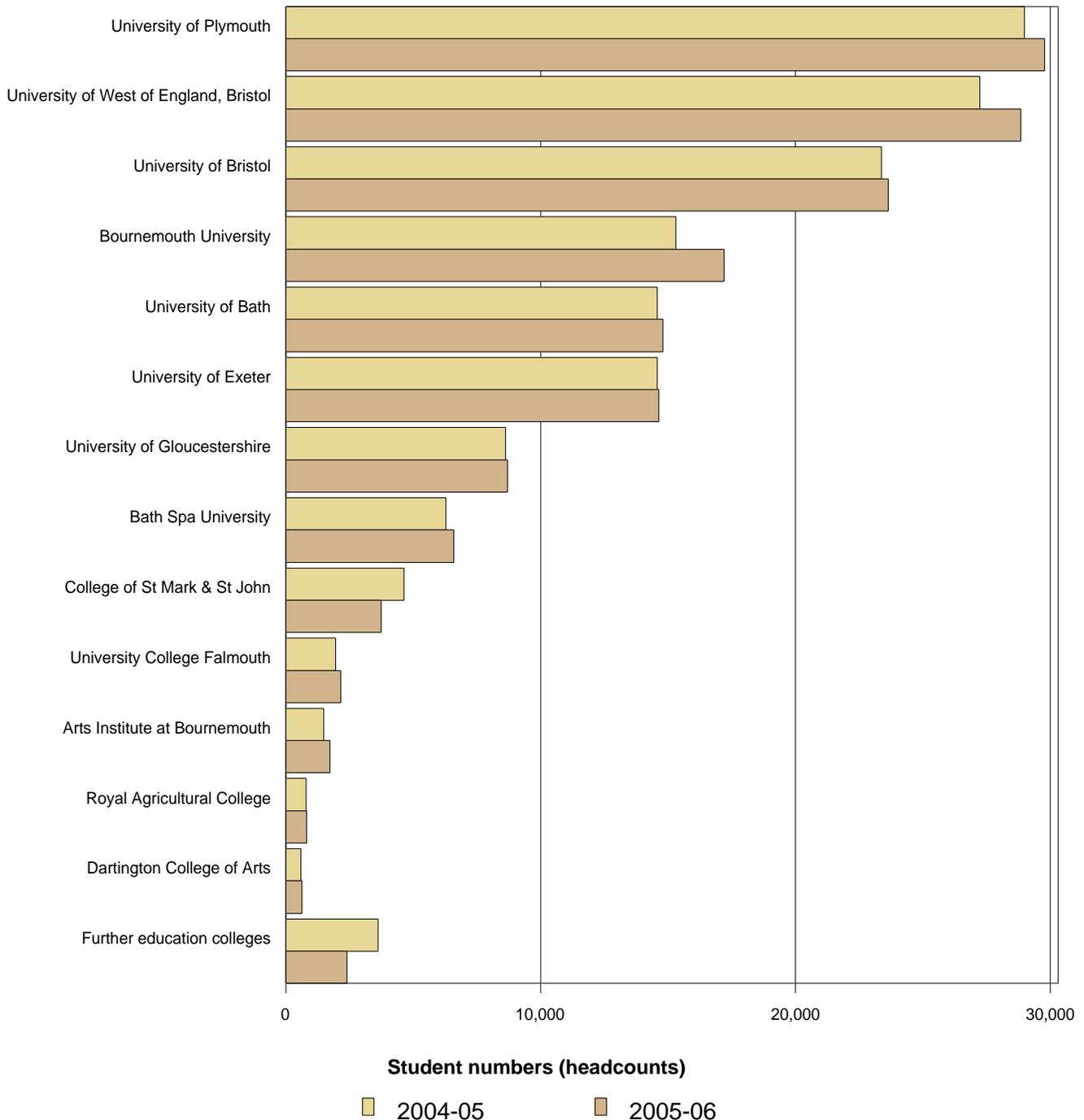
# HE students registered at South West institutions

## 2004-05 and 2005-06

Student numbers are based on HESA and ILR data

<b>Headcounts: 2004-05</b>		<b>2005-06</b>	<b>FTEs: 2004-05</b>		<b>2005-06</b>
In HE institutions:	148,378	153,254	In HE institutions:	114,047	117,332
In FE colleges:	3,630	2,404	In FE colleges:	2,801	1,767
<b>Total:</b>	<b>152,008</b>	<b>155,658</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>116,847</b>	<b>119,098</b>

### Higher education student numbers by institution 2004-05 and 2005-06



# Learning in the South West

2005-06

## HE students registered and taught in the South West

## Open University students domiciled in the South West

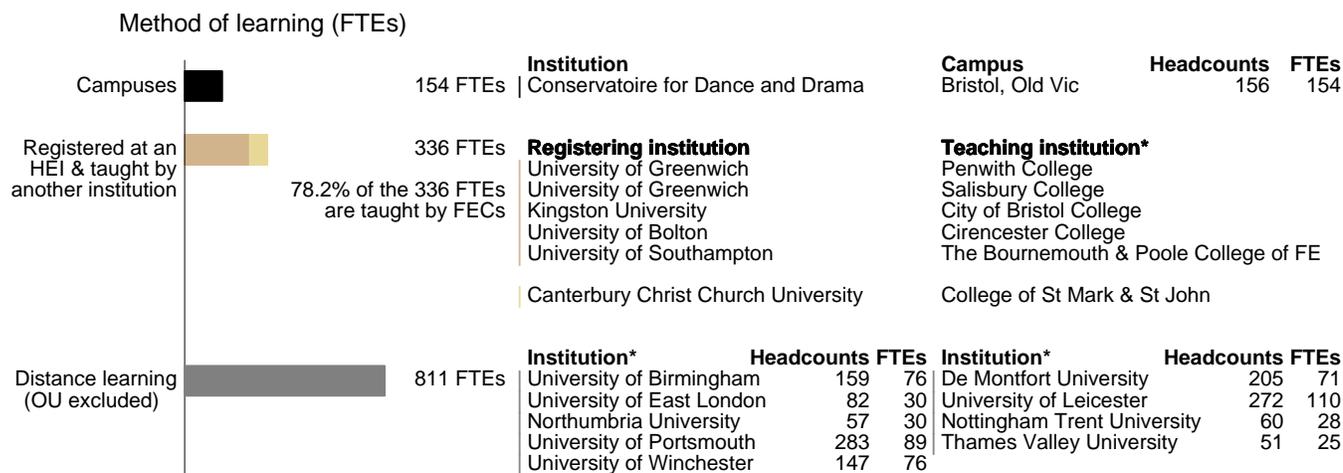
Type	Headcounts	FTEs
HEI	139,451	107,187
Franchised	9,866	8,328
FEC	2,574	1,930

Headcounts	FTEs
15,421	5,952

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



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

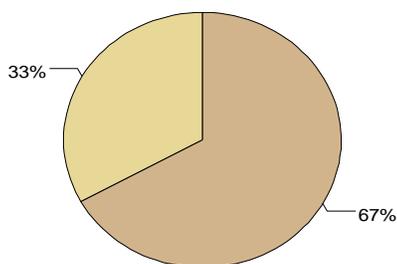


\* Institutions with fewer than 20 FTEs have been excluded.

# HE students registered at HEIs 2005-06: characteristics

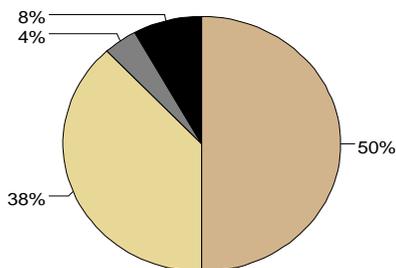
## Headcounts

Students by mode



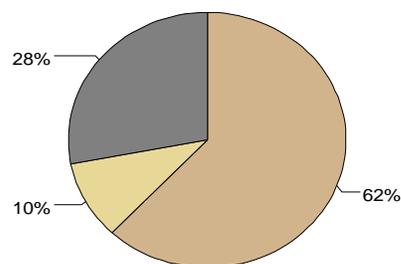
■ Full-time & sandwich  
■ Part-time

Students by domicile



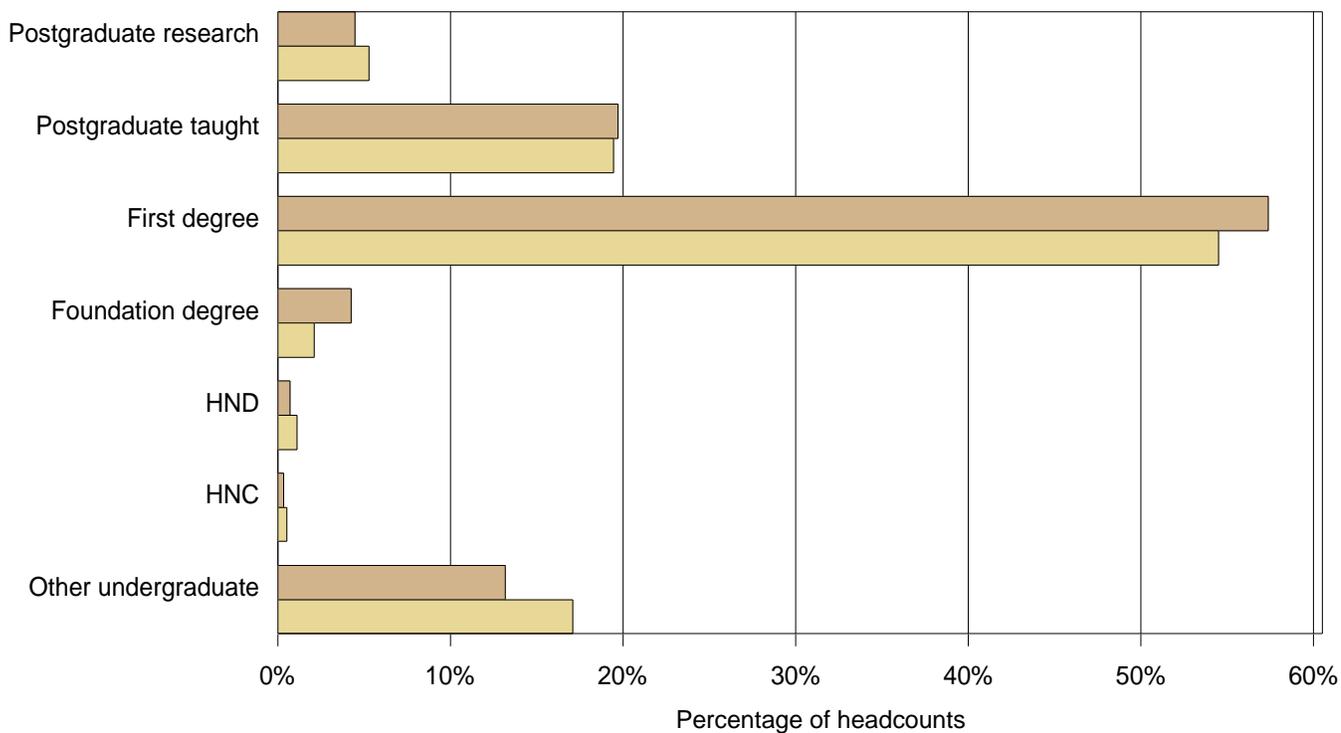
■ From the region  
■ Other UK  
■ Other EU  
■ Rest of the world

Undergraduates by age on entry



■ Young  
■ 21-24 years old  
■ Mature

## Students by level



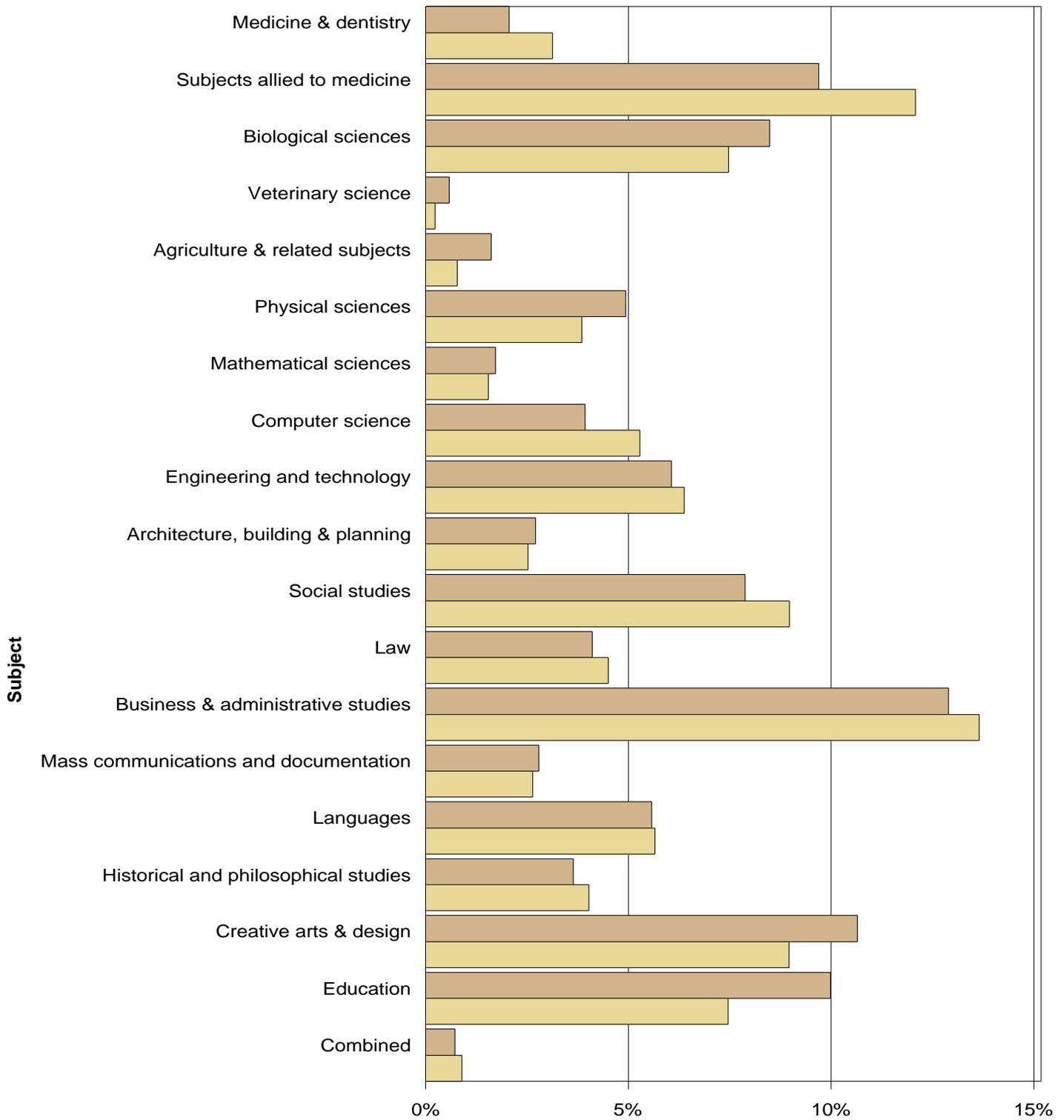
■ South West    ■ England

## FTEs

Rest of the world (% of FTEs):	7.4	Part-time (% of FTEs):	14.0
Young (% of UG FTEs):	72.6	PG (% of FTEs):	17.3
Mature (% of UG FTEs):	16.9	Male (% of FTEs):	44.8
Franchised (% of FTEs):	8.0		

# HE students registered at HEIs: subject

2005-06 (Open University excluded)



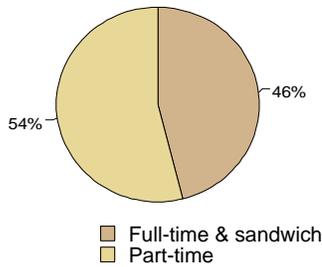
Percentage of HE students (FTEs)



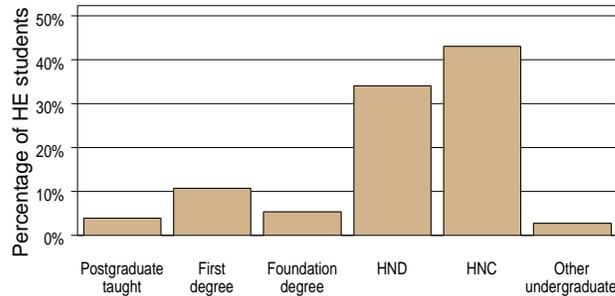
# HE students at FE colleges

## Characteristics of students registered at FECs 2005-06

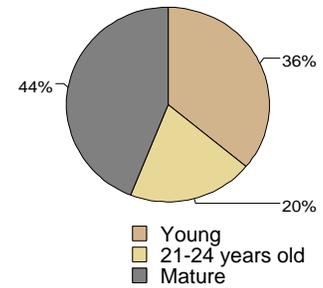
Headcounts by mode



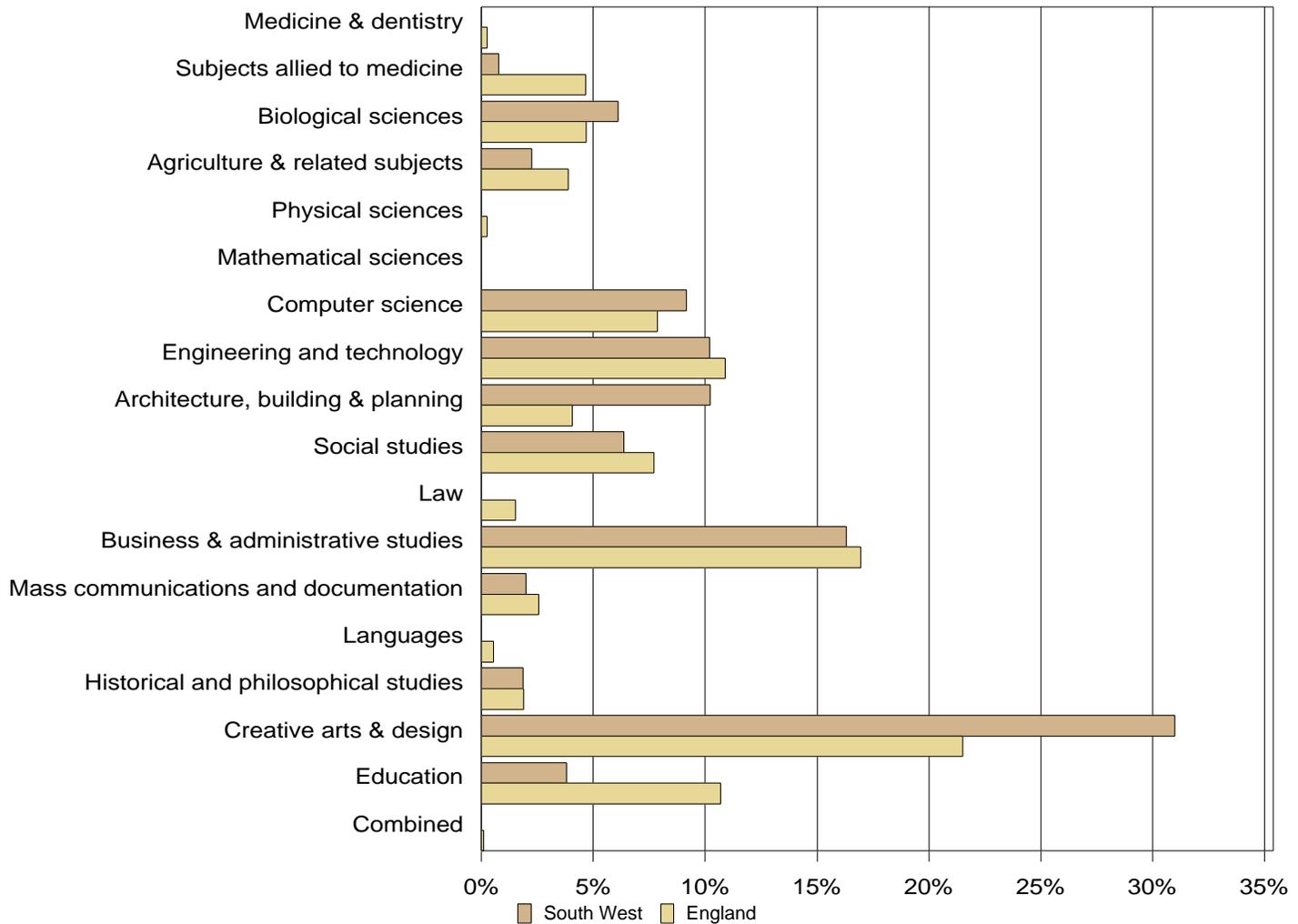
Headcounts by qualification aim



Headcounts by age on entry



### Subject breakdown



Percentage of total FTE student population 2005-06

### Major FEC providers of HE 2005-06

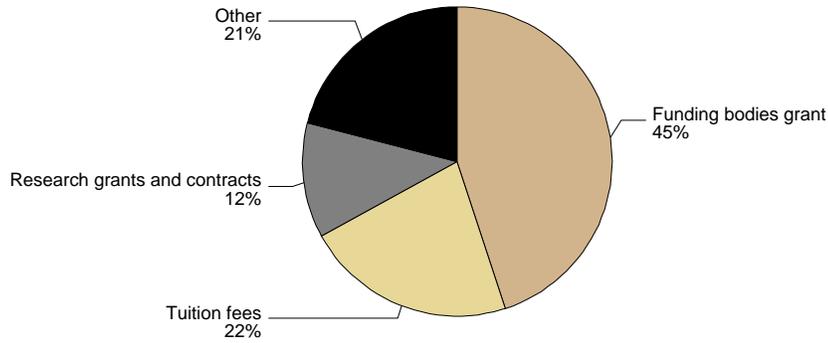
College name	FEC registered FTEs	HEI registered FTEs	Total FTEs
Cornwall College	58	1,228	1,286
Hartpury College	0	1,079	1,079
City of Bristol College	290	557	847
Somerset College of Arts and Technology	42	740	782
The Bournemouth & Poole College of FE	0	771	771
Truro College	0	724	724
Plymouth College of Art and Design	3	520	524
Bridgwater College	298	182	480
City College Plymouth	51	390	441
Swindon College	348	35	383

Students registered at an HEI, and taught by an FEC in the region (2005-06): Headcounts: 10,178 FTEs: 8,547

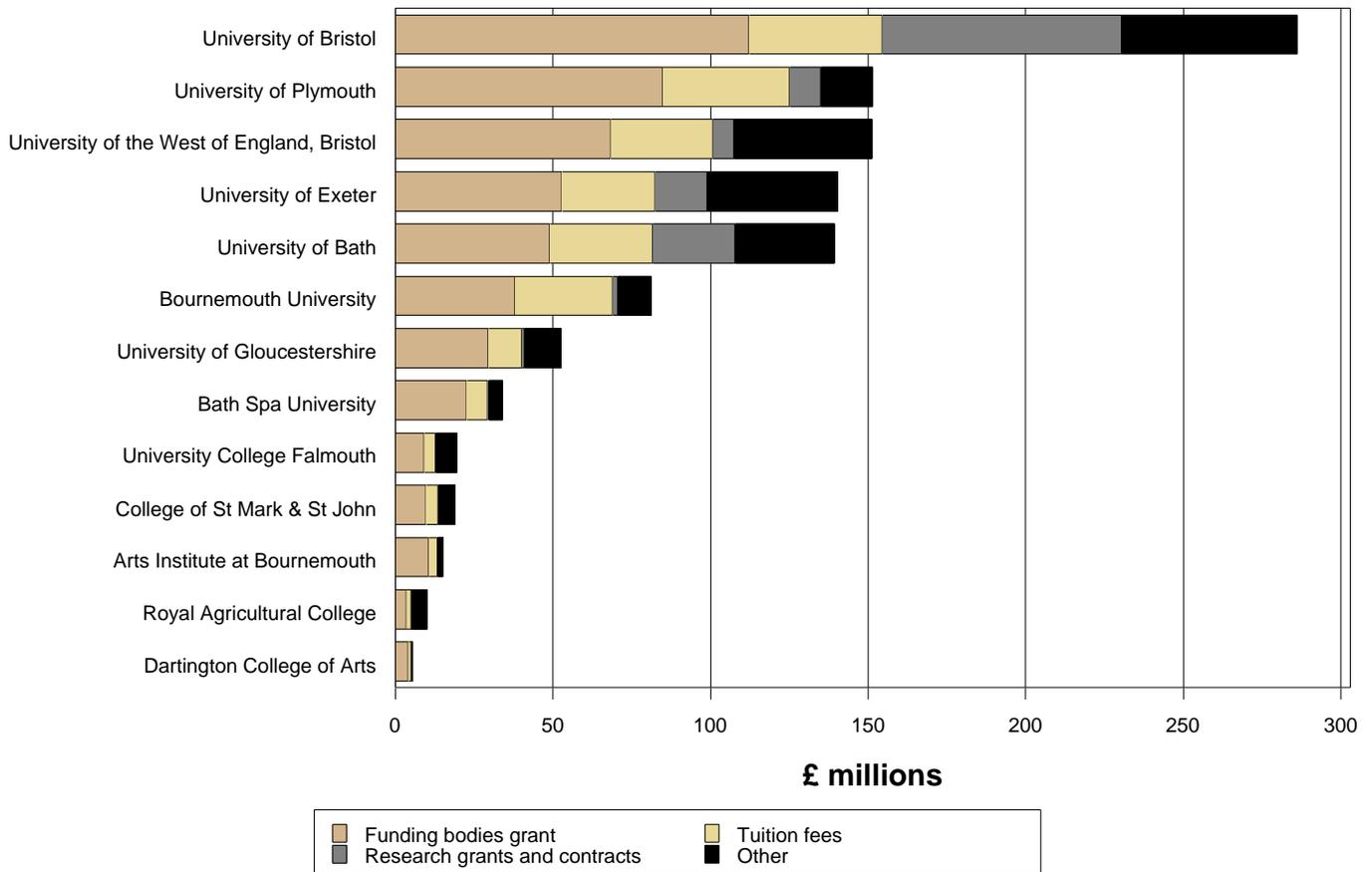
# Income to HE institutions 2005-06

Total income to all HEIs: £1,105 million

### Income to all HEIs by source



### Income to individual HEIs by source

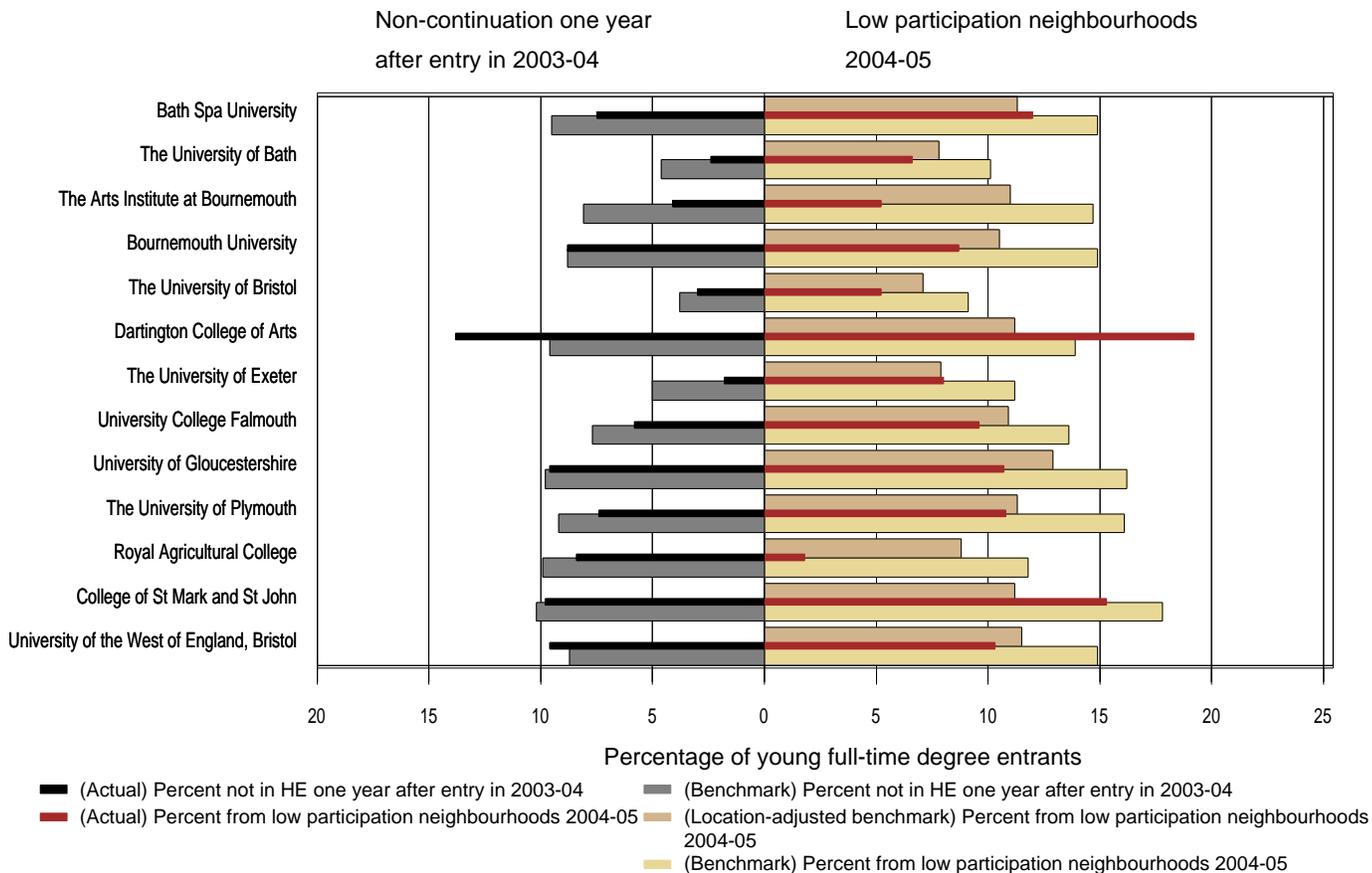


Income includes income attributable to a share in joint venture(s)

# Performance of HEIs in the South West

Performance indicators for participation and non-continuation

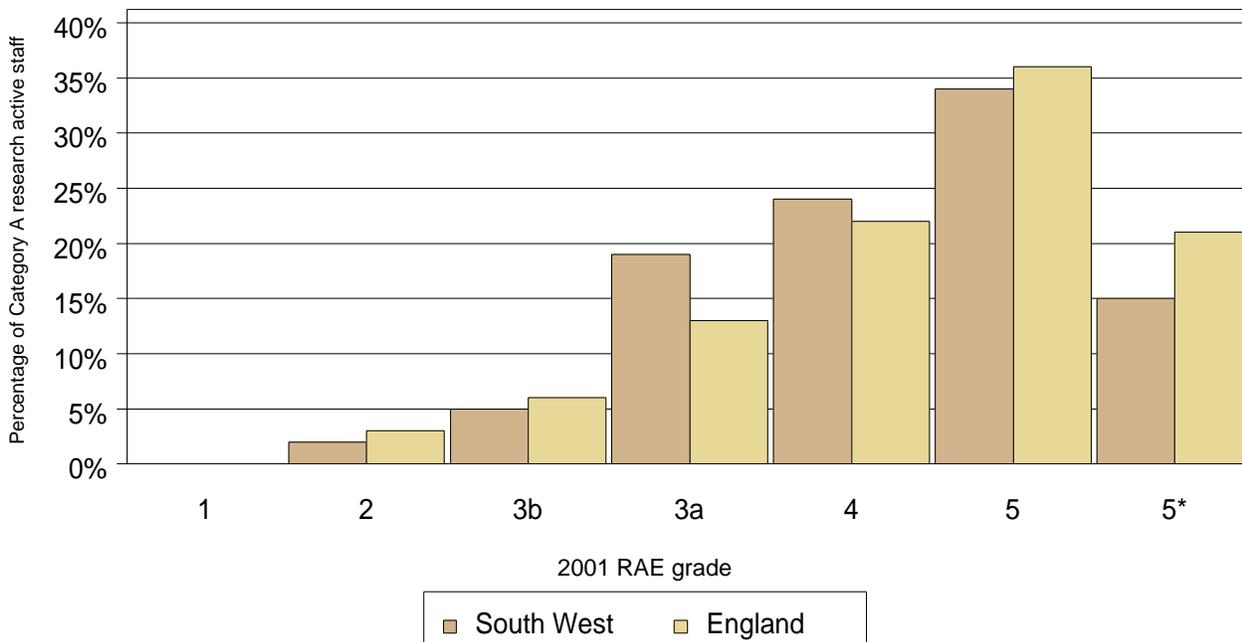
## Young full-time degree entrants to HEIs in the South West



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

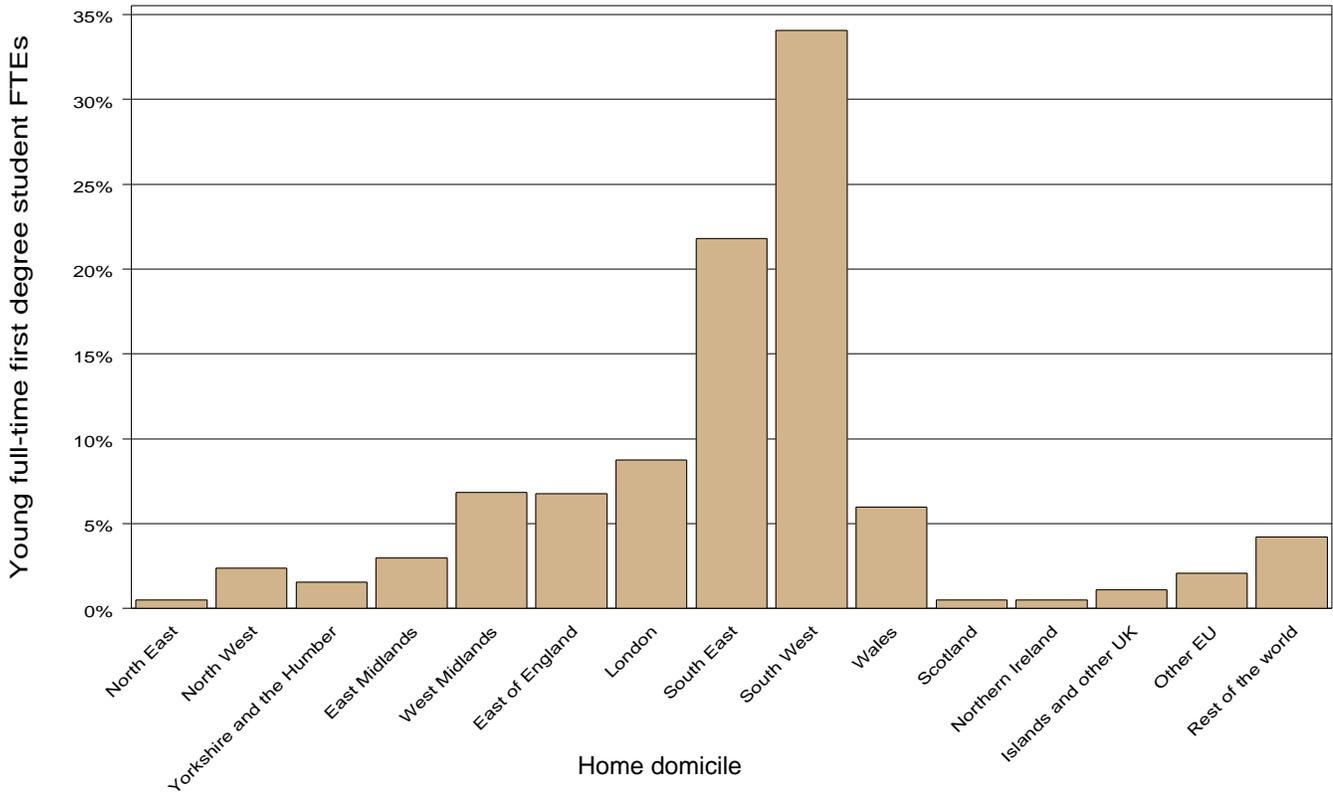
## Research Assessment Exercise performance

### Research active academic staff by RAE grade

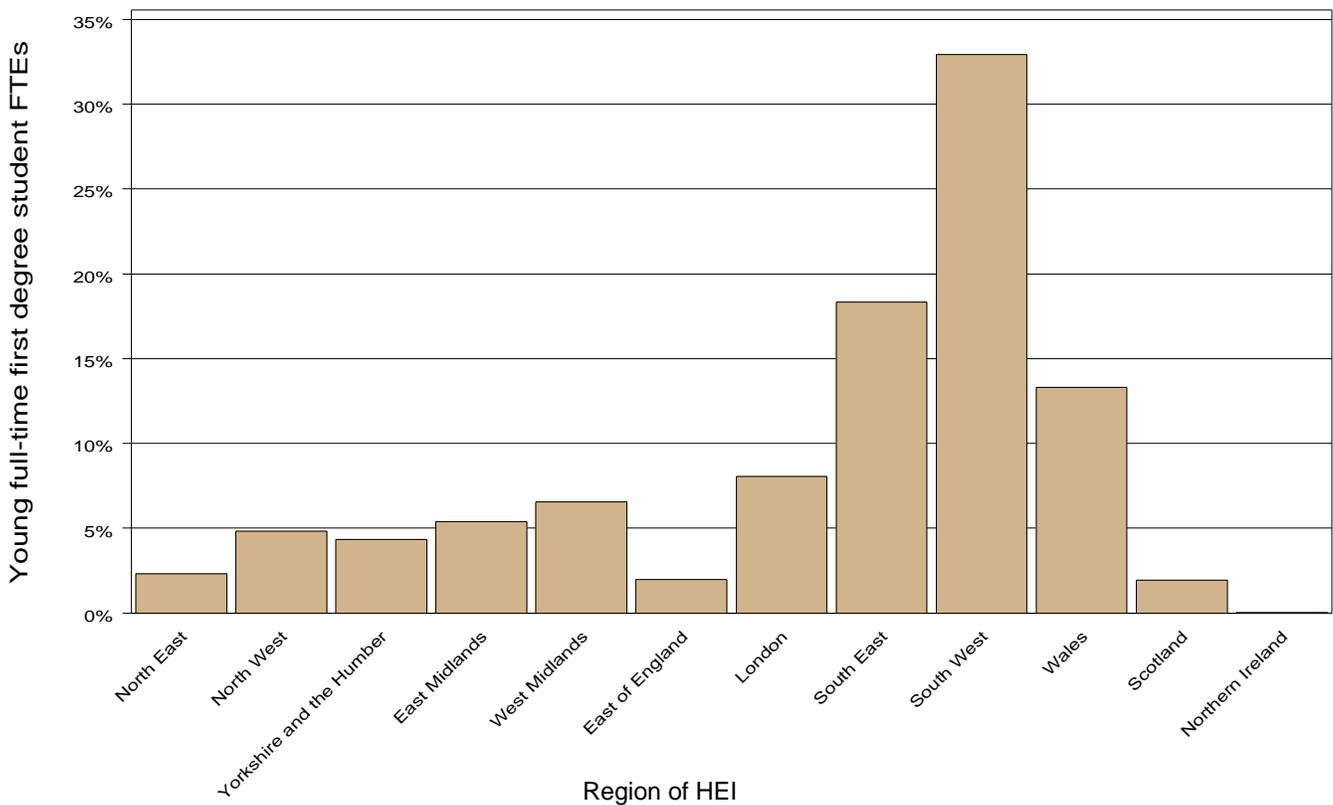


# Flows of young full-time first degree students between regions

Where do young students at South West HEIs in 2005-06 come from?



Where do young students from the South West study, 2005-06?

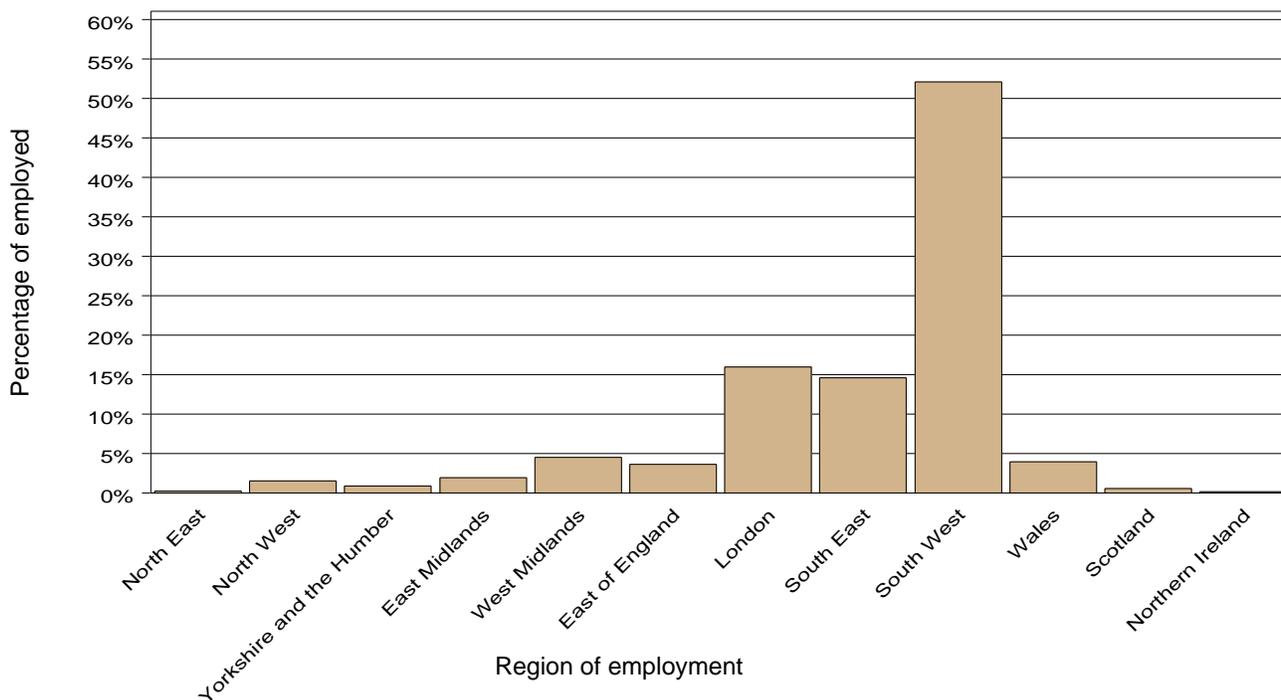


# Employment destinations of first degree graduates

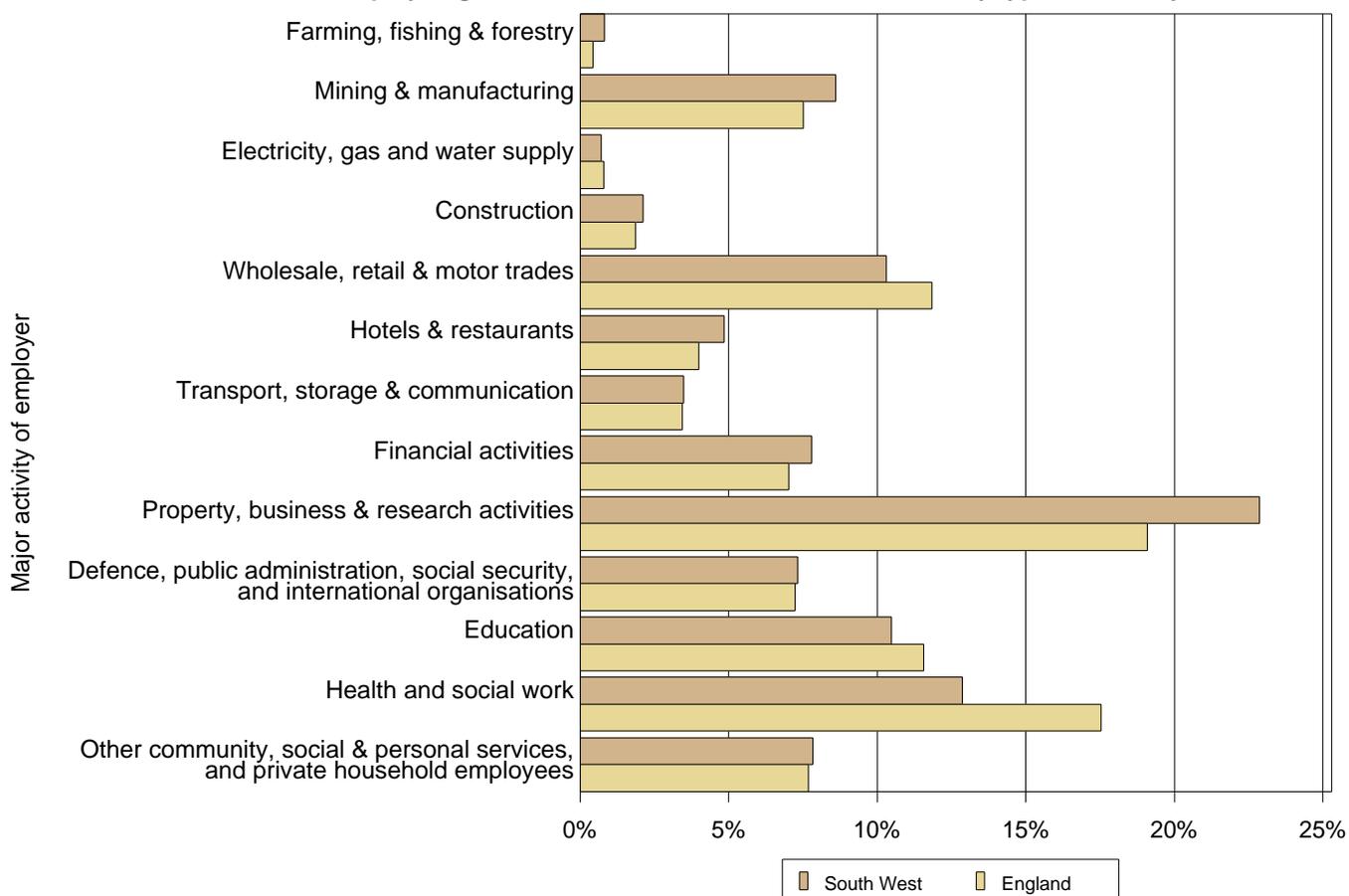
## First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2005:

Work: 63% Further study: 14% Work and study: 9% Unemployed: 6% Other: 7%

Where do graduates from South West HEIs find employment?



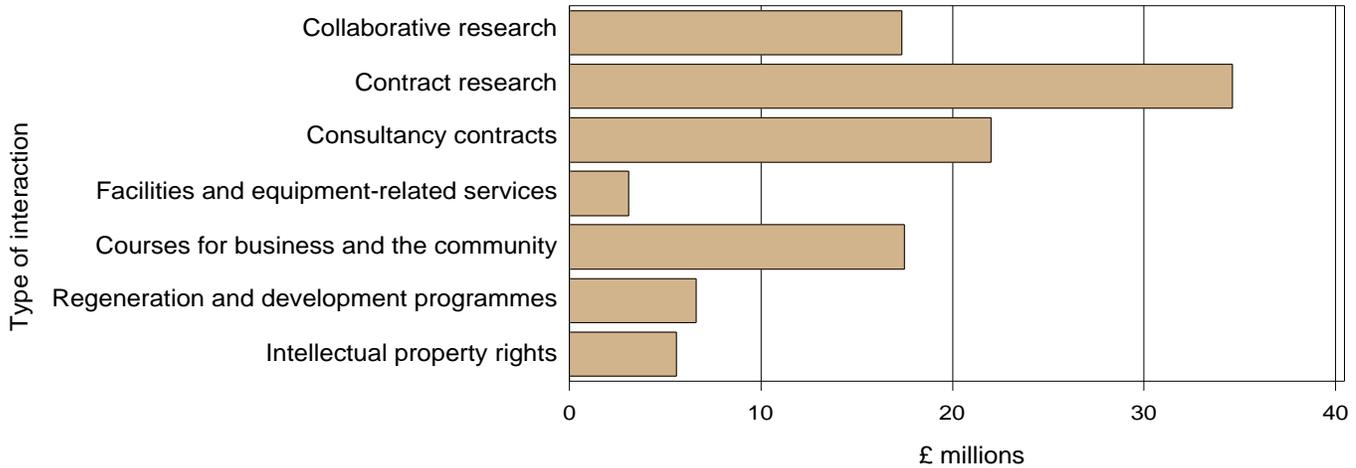
Employed graduates of South West HEIs: destination by type of industry



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

# Higher education-business and community interaction survey 2005-06

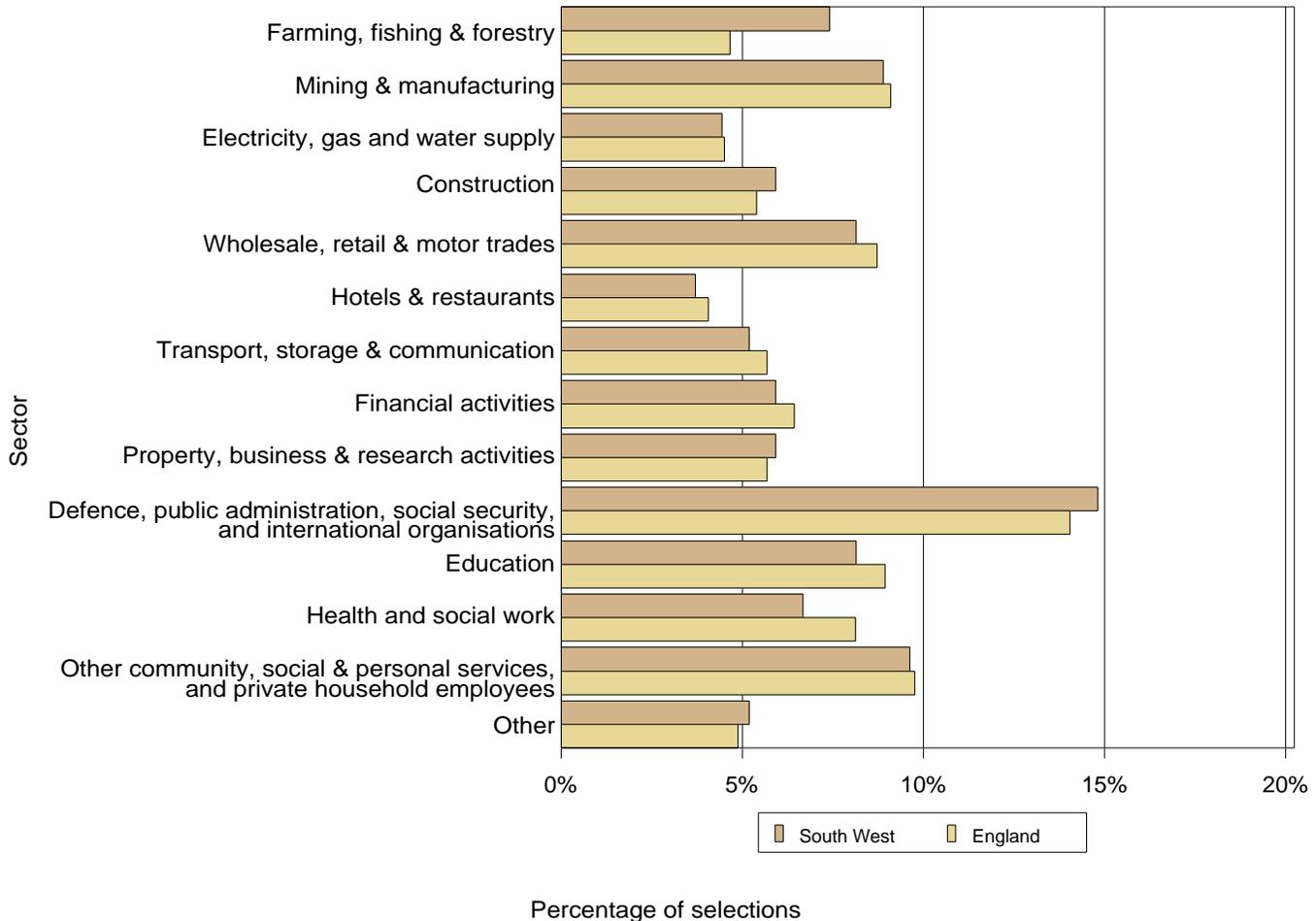
## Income from HE-business interactions



## Type and number of interactions

Contract research	1,594	Non-software licences granted	298
Consultancy contracts	1,504	Software licences granted	42
Facilities and equipment-related services	572	Spin-offs still active and survived 3 years	44
New patents granted in year	84	Estimated turnover from active spin-offs	£26 million

## Sectors South West HEIs set out to work with





# Qualification levels

## Population of working age<sup>1</sup> : by highest qualification<sup>2</sup> , percentages spring 2005

	United Kingdom	South West
At least degree or equivalent	17.6	16.6
Other HE qualifications <sup>3</sup>	8.4	9.6
GCE A level or equivalent <sup>4</sup>	23.6	25.2
GCSE grades A*-C or equivalent	22.9	25.1
Other qualifications	12.5	12.2
No qualifications	14.1	10.5

## Percentage of economically active adults qualified to at least NVQ4<sup>1</sup> autumn 2005

Geographical name	Percentage
United Kingdom	31.4
England	31.2
South West	30.6

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 39 table 4.10.

3 Higher education qualification below degree level.

4 Includes recognised trade apprenticeship.

## School leavers' qualifications

On 15 March 2007 data were not available for all local educational authorities

Geographical name Region and local education authority <sup>1</sup>	16 year olds in full-time post-compulsory education <sup>2</sup> percentages 2001-02	Percentage of 15 year old pupils in 2004-05 with: <sup>3 4</sup>		Average GCE/VCE A/AS level points score 2004-05 <sup>4 5</sup>
		No passes at GCSE or equivalent	5 or more GCSEs A*-C or equivalent	
South West	74	3.0	56.1	271
Bath and North East Somerset	82	3.1	63.8	265
Bournemouth	73	4.2	51.3	269
Bristol	73	7.4	38.2	234
Cornwall (including Isles of Scilly)	77	~	~	~
Devon	73	..	..	..
Dorset	78	..	..	..
Gloucestershire	72	..	..	..
Isles of Scilly	.	..	79.2	263
North Somerset	74	2.4	58.0	278
Plymouth	74	3.0	52.5	244
Poole	73	2.5	60.0	293
Somerset	72	..	..	..
South Gloucestershire	67	2.7	57.9	260
Swindon	69	2.6	51.0	229
Torbay	64	2.2	50.1	277
Wiltshire	79	..	..	..

1 2003 education hierarchy.

2 Pupils and students aged 16 in education as a percentage of the estimated 16 year old population.

3 Referenced by pupil residence.

4 Figures relate to maintained schools only.

5 The points scores reflect the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) tariff.

# Population and the economy

## Area and population by local authority 2004

Geographical name Region, local authority (1)	Area km <sup>2</sup>	People per km <sup>2</sup>	Total population (000s)	Population change (%) 1981-2004	% of population aged:		
					0 to 15	16 to pensionable age (2)	over pensionable age (2)
England	130,281	385	50,094	7.0	19.5	62.0	18.5
South West	23,837	211	5,038	14.9	18.5	59.8	21.7
Bath and North East Somerset UA	346	498	172	6.6	17.7	61.9	20.4
Bournemouth UA	46	3,541	164	14.0	16.1	61.3	22.6
Bristol, City of UA	110	3,594	394	-1.8	17.8	65.9	16.3
North Somerset UA	374	516	193	18.5	18.7	58.7	22.6
Plymouth UA	80	3,063	244	-3.5	18.5	63.0	18.5
Poole UA	65	2,116	137	13.9	17.9	58.4	23.7
South Gloucestershire UA	497	498	248	21.8	20.3	61.8	17.9
Swindon UA	230	792	182	20.2	20.2	63.5	16.3
Torbay UA	63	2,107	133	17.1	17.5	56.6	25.9
Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	3,563	145	518	21.3	17.9	58.6	23.5
Devon County	6,564	110	725	20.9	17.5	58.3	24.2
Dorset County	2,542	157	400	19.3	17.6	55.3	27.1
Gloucestershire	2,653	216	573	13.1	19.2	60.4	20.4
Somerset	3,451	149	513	19.0	19.1	58.2	22.7
Wiltshire County	3,255	137	445	18.5	20.2	60.2	19.6

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

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

## Gross Value Added<sup>1</sup> 2002 at current base prices<sup>2,3,4</sup>

Geographical name NUTS levels 1 and 3	GVA per head (£)
South West	14,286
Bristol, City of	21,513
N and NE Somerset, S Gloucestershire	16,348
Gloucestershire	15,940
Swindon	24,113
Wiltshire CC	13,861
Bournemouth and Poole	15,114
Dorset CC	11,262
Somerset	12,528
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	9,525
Plymouth	13,806
Torbay	10,293
Devon CC	11,883

(1) Consistent with the National Accounts (Blue Book) 2004.

(2) Excluding GVA for Extra-Region, which comprises compensation of employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions.

(3) Estimates of workplace based GVA allocate income to the region in which commuters work.

(4) Includes taxes less subsidies on production.

## Labour force<sup>1</sup> and employment rates 2002-03<sup>2</sup>

Geographical name Region, local authority	Total labour force (3) (000s)	Employment rate (4) (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
South West	2,384	78.5	3.8
Bath and North East Somerset UA	84	78.7	2.8
Bournemouth UA	78	76.4	4.9
Bristol, City of UA	196	77.2	4.6
North Somerset UA	92	80.9	2.1
Plymouth UA	114	72.1	7.1
Poole UA	67	81.0	3.3
South Gloucestershire UA	130	82.8	3.2
Swindon UA	96	81.9	.
Torbay UA	56	72.5	5.8
Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	223	72.6	4.1
Devon	333	79.6	3.3
Dorset	175	77.8	4.0
Gloucestershire	277	78.5	3.8
Somerset	244	80.9	3.9
Wiltshire	219	82.6	2.6

(1) Based on the population of working age in private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation.

(2) Annual average of March 2002 to February 2003. These data are weighted to population estimates which were released in February 2003.

(3) Includes those on government-supported employment and training programmes, and unpaid family workers.

(4) Total labour force as a percentage of all people of working age.

# Population and the economy

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

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%) (000s)
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 higher education institutions (HEIs) that returned data to HESA for 2005-06 are included, except the University of Buckingham which is a private university.
2. Campuses of HEIs are shown as a small circle or triangle if they were identified on the 2005-06 HESA student record, are not in the same conurbation as the main site, are a substantial distance from it, and are not on the maps as a further education college (FEC) already (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 2006-07
  - part of a HEFCE-recognised funding consortium in 2006-07
  - identified as a teaching institution on the 2005-06 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 2005-06 all the FECs identified as campuses also taught students registered with one or more HEI (franchised students) and so featured on the maps already, so 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 on 8 May 2007 unless otherwise stated.
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 2006-07 (HESES06 HEFCE 2006/36), collected in December 2006
  - the Higher Education in Further Education: Students Survey 2006-07 (HEIFES06 HEFCE 2006/37), collected in November 2006.

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 and HEI are included with the HEI.

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.

---

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

9. The source for funding from HEFCE to HEIs was taken from HEFCE's 2007-08 grant tables, as published in HEFCE 2007/06 'Recurrent grants for 2007-08 '. 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.

10. Details of HEFCE-recognised funding consortia whose lead is in the region are presented on this page because they are a mechanism of distributing grants. The consortia student numbers are Home and EC fundable years countable between 1 August 2006 and 31 July 2007 rather than those completing the year.

## HE students registered in the region

11. Two sources of individualised student data were used to show HE students registered in the region:

- the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) 2005-06 student record
- the Learning and Skills Council's (LSC's) Individualised Learner Record (ILR) 2005-06

Both have a reference date of 31 July 2006. Students are returned by their registering institution, so that data for those franchised from an HEI to an FEC college 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.

12. 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.

13. 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 2005-06 academic year.

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

Estimated to be in HESA but not HESES column 4	276,861
Estimated to be in HESES column 4 but not HESA	19,517

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, they have an FTE of less than 3 per cent or they are writing up; while the estimated 19,517 'in HESES column 4 not HESA' results from differences in when the students are counted.

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

15. Two years of student numbers information are presented on the HE students registered in the region's institutions page in each of the regional sections. This is presented for completeness but care should be taken when comparing figures in FECs between years as the data quality of the ILR is not always consistent.

In the introductory chart showing the percentage change in FTE HE student numbers, the East of England has a small negative value. Similarly there is a slight reduction in HE student numbers registered at the University of Cambridge between 2004-05 and 2005-06. These are unlikely to be real reductions and are probably because the University of Cambridge has used its new student record system to review the recording of student data. The Head of Planning and Resource Allocation at the University of Cambridge should be consulted about significant variances when comparing data for 2004-05 and 2005-06 or using 2005-06 data where there are particular sensitivities. These sensitivities include postgraduate research and postgraduate taught totals; 'other postgraduate' and 'other undergraduate' totals; clinical medical FTEs; data relating to new entrants; and sources of financial support for postgraduates.

## Learning in the region

16. All the data on the 'Learning in the region' page, except the total figures for FECs in the first section, are drawn from the 2005-06 HESA student record.

17. 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.

18. 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

19. HEI numbers do not include students registered at an HEI but taught by an FEC, these are in the franchised category. Distance learners are only included in the HEI 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.

20. FEC numbers were derived from the ILR 2005-06. 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.

21. The Open University has a widely dispersed support system spread throughout the UK, so although the administrative address of the Open University 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 2005-06.

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

22. In all other data pages describing the region, students registered in the region but learning outside the region are included in statistics of the given region.

23. 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.

24. 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.

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

26. 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 2005-06' (HEFCE 2007/07).

27. 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**

28. None of the students who are registered outside the region but learning in the region are included in any other data page of the given region.

29. 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**

30. The information about HE students registered at HEIs was derived from HESA student data 2005-06 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.

31. A table of the percentage of student FTEs with the characteristics presented in the charts 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**

32. The subject data are derived from the HESA 2005-06 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 2005-06**

33. The students included in this section are those that are registered with FE colleges 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 2005-06 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**

34. The major FEC providers in a region are the 10 largest FE colleges in that region, in terms of the number of HE student FTEs 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 2005-06 HESA student data sets. We have published more detailed tables of franchised students: 'Students registered at one institution but taught by another 2005-06' (HEFCE 2007/07), but note that the values in that publication are slightly different from those given here because duplicates were removed from the 2007/07 publication.

35. 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 2005-06

36. All data on HEI income and expenditure were extracted from the HESA 2005-06 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 5b of HESA 2005-06 finance record and relates to the chart in the introduction.
- 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 2005-06 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

37. 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 of 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 2003-04 who could not be traced anywhere within the HE sector in 2004-05.

## Research Assessment Exercise performance

38. 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

39. 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 2005-06 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.

40. 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 this group of 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 this group of students from that region. A positive value indicates that the region takes in more of this group of students than it exports. England as a whole is a net exporter of such 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**

41. These data were derived from the HESA Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE) survey. This relates to students who completed their course in the 2004-05 academic year. The DLHE is a questionnaire-based survey of the activity of former students approximately six months after qualifying (see [www.hesa.ac.uk](http://www.hesa.ac.uk) for details). Students domiciled outside the European Union, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are not included. The overall response rate for 2004-05 was 74.2 per cent; however, all data in this publication are for a more restricted population. To prevent comparisons between regions being distorted by regional differences in proportions of postgraduate students, first degree graduates only were considered. The response rate for the population reported in this publication was 76.7 per cent. Those who refused to complete the survey were also excluded.

## First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2004-05

42. 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 approximately six months after graduating.

Employment category	Full-time study	Part-time study	Not in study
Employed full-time	1,075	8,762	87,279
Employed part-time	1,838	2,010	12,891
Self-employed/Freelance	130	358	3,612
Voluntary work/other unpaid work	88	183	1,557
Permanently unable to work/retired	3	57	208
Temporarily sick or unable to work/looking after the home or family	13	55	1,088
Taking time out in order to travel	11	53	6,765
Due to start a job within the next month	28	53	1,035
Unemployed and looking for employment, further study or training	861	450	9,430
Not employed but NOT looking for employment, further study or training	4,083	245	1,110
Something else	18,619	952	778
Total	26,749	13,178	125,753

	Numbers in each category
Work	105,339
Work and study	14,444
Further study	24,856
Unemployed	10,968
Other	10,073

43. 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.

44. 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.

45. **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:

- Locals – remain in their region of domicile to study and to work.
- Outsiders – come into the region to work; their domicile and location of study are outside the region.
- Returners – return to their region of domicile to work, having studied outside the region.
- 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?**

46. The data for the location of graduate employments were 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 previous table. These data were then grouped by the region of institutions.

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

47. 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 2005-06**

48. The data on the interaction between HE and business and the community are from a survey collected and published by HEFCE (HEFCE 2007/17). The page in each of the regional sections shows the income to HEIs in the region from the survey 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 chart**

49. The HE-BCI 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.

### **Young participation by LEA**

50. The young participation by LEA maps are available from the POLAR section of the HEFCE website. POLAR - Participation Of Local Areas - is a series of maps showing the participation of young people in HE for geographical areas ranging from regions to wards. Here we present the LEA based maps. The POLAR maps and data sets show how the chances of young people entering higher education vary by where they live.

51. 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 British further education institution.

## Qualification levels

52. 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.

53. The highest qualification and school leavers' qualifications tables are reproduced from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) publications 'Regional Trends 39'. The NVQ Level 4 table is available on the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) web-site at [www.dtistats.net/sd/rci/index.htm](http://www.dtistats.net/sd/rci/index.htm).

54. The post-compulsory education column of school leavers' qualifications table is reproduced from 'Region in Figures 9' table 5.8. The GCSE results and average A level point score was downloaded from the ONS neighbourhood statistics web-site. Other school leavers' information is available from the DfES research and statistics gateway and on the ONS statbase web-site under the title 'Regional snapshot: Sub-regional data'.

## Population and the economy

55. The sources for all these data were the ONS 'Regional Trends volume 39' and 'Region in Figures volume 9'. Sources used in the regional chapters are given below. We have used both the UK and England as references because sometimes only one or the other is available in the tables.

56. A snapshot of each region with sub-regional data was included in the previous Regional Trends (volume 38) but is not included in volume 39. Instead the data are now published on the ONS statbase web-site under the title 'Regional snapshot: Sub-regional data'.

### Area and population

57. The area and population statistics are 2004 estimates, mainly taken from the 'Local authority population and vital statistics' table in chapter 1 of 'Regional Trends 39'. The percentage of the total population who are under 16 is from Table 3.04 of the same publication. 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 from Table 3.01 of 'Region in Figures 9'. The values are for 2002 for all regions but the North East whose values are for 2001. 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 Nomenclature of Units of Territorial Statistics (NUTS) was created by the European Office for Statistics (Eurostat) as a single hierarchical classification of spatial units used for statistical production across the European Union. Further details are available from:  
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/nuts.asp>.

60. The percentage and the cost 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 'Region in Figures' vol. 9.

61. The employment rates are taken from Table 4.1 of 'Region in Figures 9'. The original source is the Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey March 2002 to February.

**Types of business site**

62. This is taken from Table 3.9 of the ONS 'Region in Figures 9' 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
North West	Roger Lewis	0117 931 7027	r.lewis@hefce.ac.uk
Yorkshire and the Humber	Roger Lewis	0117 931 7027	r.lewis@hefce.ac.uk
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	Christopher Millward	0117 931 7448	c.millward@hefce.ac.uk
London	Derek Hicks	0117 931 7460	d.hicks@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>CC</b>	County Council
<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>DTI</b>	Department of Trade and Industry
<b>ESA95</b>	European System of Accounts 1995
<b>ESRC</b>	Economic & Social Research Council
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>Eurostat</b>	European Office for Statistics
<b>FDS</b>	First Destination Survey
<b>FE</b>	Further education
<b>FEC</b>	Further education college
<b>FTE</b>	Full-time equivalent
<b>GDP</b>	Gross domestic product
<b>GVA</b>	Gross value added
<b>HE</b>	Higher education
<b>HE-BCI</b>	Higher education-business and community interaction
<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>HNC</b>	Higher National Certificate
<b>HND</b>	Higher National Diploma
<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>MPA</b>	Midlands Physics Alliance

<b>NEHSN</b>	North East Higher Skills Network
<b>NUTS</b>	Nomenclature of Units of Territorial Statistics
<b>NVQ</b>	National Vocational Qualification
<b>ONS</b>	Office for National Statistics
<b>OU</b>	Open University
<b>PG</b>	Postgraduate
<b>POLAR</b>	Participation Of Local Areas
<b>RAE</b>	Research Assessment Exercise
<b>RDA</b>	Regional Development Agency
<b>RSP</b>	Regional Skills Partnership
<b>SDF</b>	Strategic Development Fund
<b>SOA</b>	Super Output Areas
<b>UA</b>	Unitary Authority
<b>UG</b>	Undergraduate