

December 2005/49  
**Guide**

This is the seventh 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 2005

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# Regional profiles of higher education 2005

## Introduction

1. This is the seventh annual edition of our 'Regional profiles' of higher education (HE). As in previous years, the report sets out a range of data on the pattern of HE in each of the nine regions in England.
2. The regional dimension of higher education continues to grow in importance. HE retains its core academic and intellectual purposes of supporting student learning and undertaking research. These can transcend geographical boundaries, but there is increasing recognition that higher education institutions (HEIs) are powerful instruments for promoting the economic, social and cultural welfare and development of their localities, their regions, and the nation as a whole. As the regions gain in significance as a focus for economic and social regeneration and development activity – particularly through the work of Regional Development Agencies and other regional partners – appreciation of the regional contribution of HEIs increases correspondingly.
3. HEFCE is a national organisation, whose mission is to support the development of excellence in teaching, learning, widening participation and research and knowledge transfer. We believe there are significant opportunities for us to work with regional stakeholders to support institutions in making the most effective contribution to their region or area, helping them to meet the needs of that region's students, economy and civil society. This will also contribute directly to HEFCE's national strategy.
4. Our approach to the regions recognises the diversity of HEIs and of regions, and does not seek to impose any blueprint, but rather to support the relationships that are already being developed between regional bodies and HEIs. We are careful to avoid being constrained by Government Office regions alone, and to take into account smaller areas and trans-regional issues as appropriate.
5. The Department for Education and Skills (DfES) White Paper on the future of higher education, published in January 2003, reinforced the critical importance of universities and colleges to regional development. In turn, the aims of the White Paper closely align with HEFCE's strategic vision for widening participation and fair access, enhancing excellence in learning and teaching, enhancing excellence in research, and enhancing the contribution of HE to the economy and society. We are committed to ensuring regional equity in each of these, at the same time acknowledging that each region has its own 'unique selling point', and without losing sight of the need for world-class excellence.
6. In January 2005 we published a report 'Young participation in higher education' (HEFCE 2005/03). This looked at the proportion of young people that participate in higher education, by the area where they live. The report also contains national results and trends which provide the context for the local and regional patterns, shown in a series of maps and tables on our web-site ([www.hefce.ac.uk/widen/polar](http://www.hefce.ac.uk/widen/polar)).
7. Also in January 2005 we published the fourth of our surveys of interactions between HE and business and the community<sup>1</sup>, which again reflects the growing importance of HEIs' contribution to regional and local economic developments. The survey included data on such topics as the extent of collaborative research, intellectual property, consultancy, spin-off firms, regeneration, and engagement with employers. This year some of the results are broken down by region as well as by nation.

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<sup>1</sup> 'Higher education-business and community interaction survey 2002-03' (HEFCE 2005/07).

8. In 2004, jointly with the Learning and Skills Council (LSC), we published guidance for integrating two existing initiatives to widen and thereby increase the participation of 18-30 year-olds in HE<sup>2</sup>. These have been brought together under the single banner of the Aimhigher campaign. The basis for the campaign is a joint approach that relies on comprehensive partnerships, including local LSCs, HEIs, further education colleges, training providers, schools and other partners. Aimhigher is structured around Regional Forums and sub-regional Area Steering Groups.

9. As part of our approach to working with regions, we held a series of regional consultation events in autumn 2004 to help promote stronger links between HEFCE and its partners across the country. More than 600 people attended the events, which are part of an ongoing process of taking regional issues into account when delivering our national policy objectives. The events, tailored to each region, involved the Regional Development Agency, Government Office, local LSCs and Higher Education Regional Associations. Some also involved Foundation Degree Forward, the Sector Skills Development Agency, CBI and other organisations.

10. These events produced a series of regional priorities which will continue to be developed in partnership with regional organisations, universities and colleges, and have most recently been used to help us decide how to allocate additional student numbers. In particular, HEFCE involvement in the Regional Skills Partnerships and work with the sector skills groupings is developing so that we can understand regional skills shortages, and encourage HEIs to offer foundation degrees which meet the needs of employers for vocational training. Further details of the regional priorities are available on our web-site ([www.hefce.ac.uk/regions/priorities/](http://www.hefce.ac.uk/regions/priorities/)).

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

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

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<sup>2</sup> 'Aimhigher: guidance notes for integration' (HEFCE 2004/08).

# 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. Students whose sole qualification aim is an NVQ have not been included in this document.

## 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 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 2003-04, around 291 further education colleges in England offered higher education courses. Of these, 147 will receive funding directly from HEFCE for their 2005-06 HE activity and 30 will receive HEFCE funding through funding consortia. Many colleges 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 a higher education institution and a further education college, 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, together with 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 FEC are included, while a substantial number of franchised students are recorded as taught by an unknown institution. For further details see: 'Students registered at one institution but taught by another 2002-03' (HEFCE 2004/36) available on the HEFCE web-site under Publications.

### **Funding consortia**

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

14. Only the 'HEFCE funding' charts in this publication show consortia funding, together with the lead institution of the consortium. Unless otherwise specified, charts and tables of student numbers and characteristics are based on the region of the student's registering institution. In order to do this for the overall student numbers on the first data page of each region, estimates were made of the number of consortia-funded students registered at FECs in each region. These numbers are likely to be less than the actual numbers of consortia-funded students registered at FECs because they refer to 'home and EC fundable' students only, and therefore do not include non-fundable, or island and overseas students.

### **Multiple campuses**

15. Many higher education institutions 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 significant student populations 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.

### **Student numbers**

17. 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).

18. The student numbers given on the first data page of each region are collected by HEFCE in December (through the HESSES and HEIFES surveys). They show the number of students attending, and expected to attend, the institution in the current academic year. Sandwich students on their industrial placement are assumed to have an FTE of 0.5, while the FTE for part-time students will vary according to the intensity of the programme.

19. Excluding the Open University, there were some 1,326,000 FTE HE students in England in the academic year 2004-05: this corresponds to 1,670,000 students in total (headcount). In addition the Open

University had almost 71,000 FTE HE English domiciled students, which corresponds to almost 168,000 student headcounts.

## Student characteristics

20. 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, and the age of the student on entry to the course. We have also shown where young students come from, the subjects studied, the number of overseas students and students' gender.

21. Several sources were used for the pages on HE student characteristics. Details of all sources are given in Annex A.

## Income to HE institutions

22. 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 in 2003-04 was £13.9 billion. Grants from the HE funding bodies accounted for 38 per cent of this total, while 25 per cent came from tuition fees (both public and private), and 16 per cent from research grants and contracts.

## HEFCE funding

23. We use formulae to determine how most of the money is allocated between institutions. These take account of certain factors for each institution, including the number and type of students, the subjects taught, and the amount and quality of research undertaken there. After we determine the amount of funding, most of it is provided in the form of a 'block grant' which institutions are free to allocate according to their own priorities within our broad guidelines. A full description of our funding methods for teaching and research, as they applied in 2005-06, is given in 'Funding higher education in England: how HEFCE allocates its funds' (HEFCE 2005/34). The recently published document 'Review of the teaching funding method: Consultation on changes to the method' (HEFCE 2005/41) consults on the plans for the method for allocating funds for teaching. The goal is to create a method that provides institutions with stable and predictable funding for when variable fees are introduced. The outcomes following the consultations will be published in March 2006.

24. 'Recurrent grants for 2005-06' (HEFCE 2005/13) states that: The total distribution to institutions in 2005-06 is £6,332 million, allocated as follows:

- £4,004 million for teaching
- £1,251 million for research
- £649 million for earmarked capital funding
- £428 million in special funding.

## Research assessment

25. 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 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.

26. 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 be in 2008.

## **Student profile and participation**

27. In the last two decades, the number of higher education students has grown dramatically, and the nature of the student population has changed. Roughly a third of young people now enter higher education, the number of mature students has increased, and women now outnumber men. However, people from less advantaged socio-economic backgrounds are still under-represented in higher education.

28. The Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) published the sixth annual set of performance indicators for higher education in September 2005. This document illustrates the performance of institutions and regions in respect of two of the indicators – those relating to participation and non-continuation.

29. 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 degree entrants only.

30. In January 2005 we published a detailed report on 'Young participation in higher education' (HEFCE 2005/03) which provides 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.

## **Dates**

31. Data and charts have been produced from the most recent reliable data available in spring 2005. Information on student numbers, and their mode and level of study, is for 2004-05. Breakdowns of students by other characteristics – such as age, gender, subject, home region, and whether or not they are registered at one institution but taught by another – are from the 2003-04 academic year, as is the 'Learning in the region' page. All details on HEFCE funding relate to allocations for 2005-06. Data on first destinations relate to students graduating in 2004. Population statistics are from 2002. Regional gross value added (GVA) figures are for 2001 and unemployment rates quoted are for the autumn of 2004.

## **Data sources**

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

- HEFCE's Higher Education Students Early Statistics survey (HESES)
- HEFCE's Higher Education in Further Education: Students Survey (HEIFES)
- Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) Student Record
- HESA Finance Record
- HESA Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education record



- the Learning and Skills Council's Individualised Learner Record (ILR)
- The Office of National Statistics' 'Regional trends 38' and 'Regional competitiveness indicators'.

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

## Further reading

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

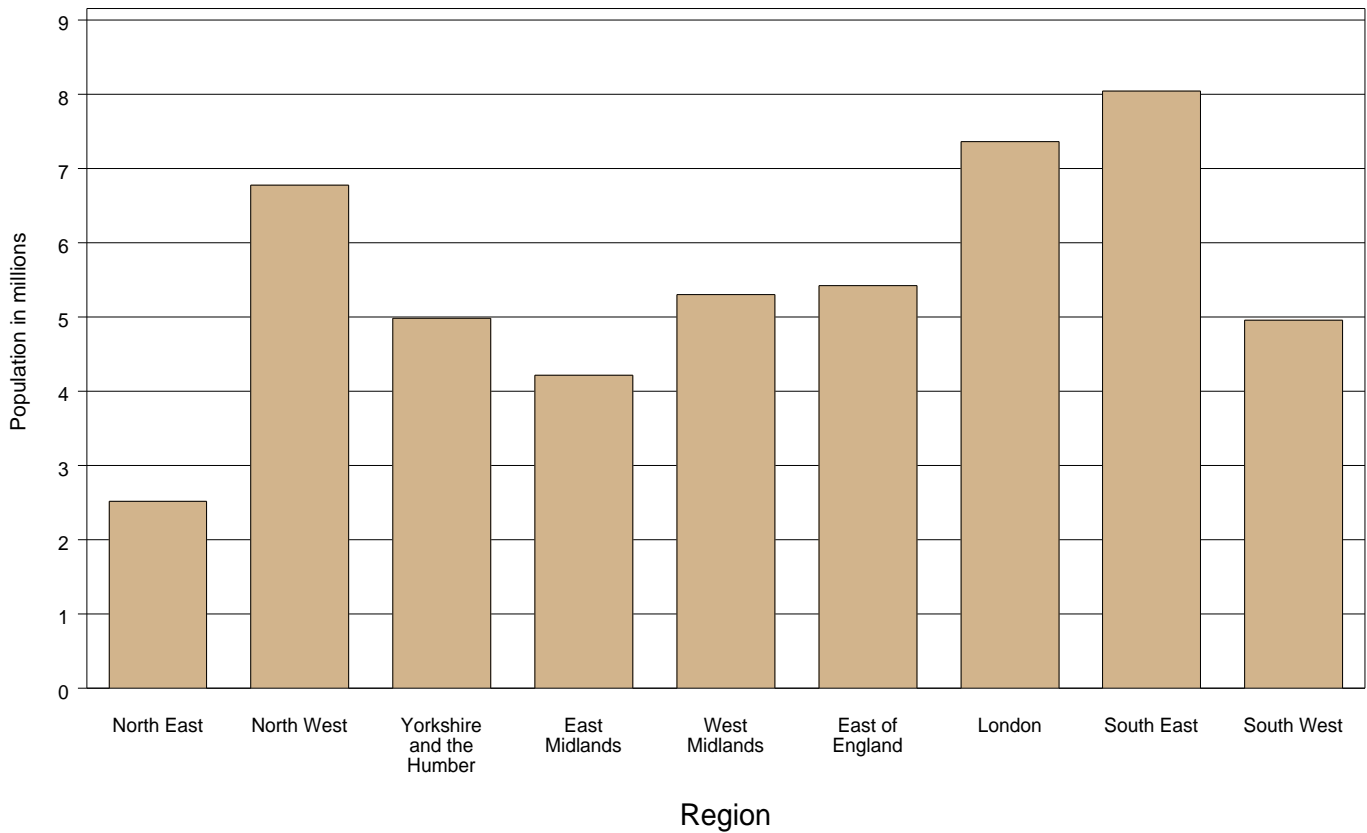
- 'Funding higher education in England: How HEFCE allocates its funds' (HEFCE 2005/34)
- 'HEFCE strategic plan 2003-08' (revised April 2005) (HEFCE 2005/16)
- 'Recurrent grants for 2005-06' (HEFCE 2005/13)
- 'Higher education in the United Kingdom' (HEFCE 2005/10)
- 'Annual review 2004-05: Changing the landscape of higher education'
- 'Recurrent grants for 2004-05: final allocations' (HEFCE 2004/38)
- 'Evaluating the regional contribution of an HEI: a benchmarking approach' (HEFCE 02/23).

Publications are available from:

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 Coldharbour Lane  
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 fax 0117 931 7463  
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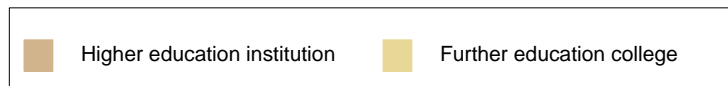
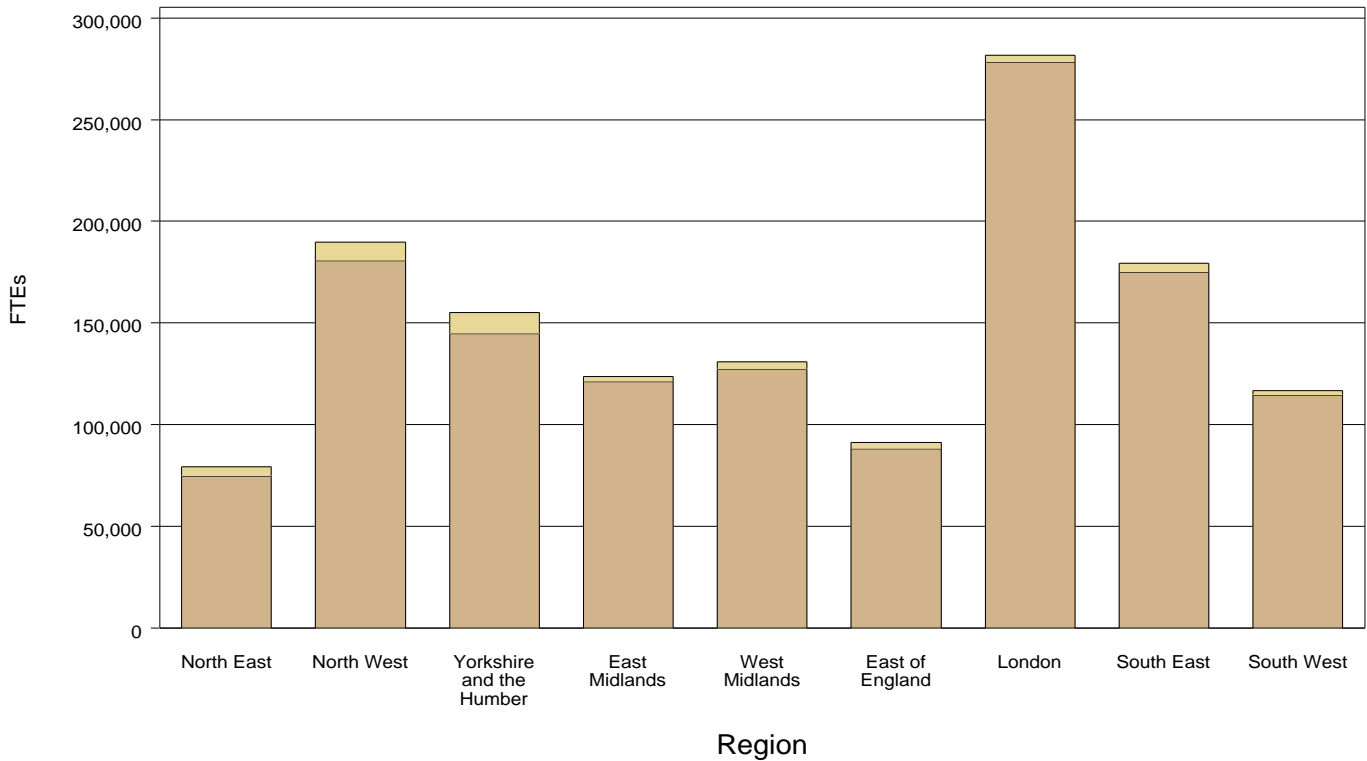
HEFCE publications and information about all our activities are available on our web-site ([www.hefce.ac.uk](http://www.hefce.ac.uk)).

## Population by region (2002)



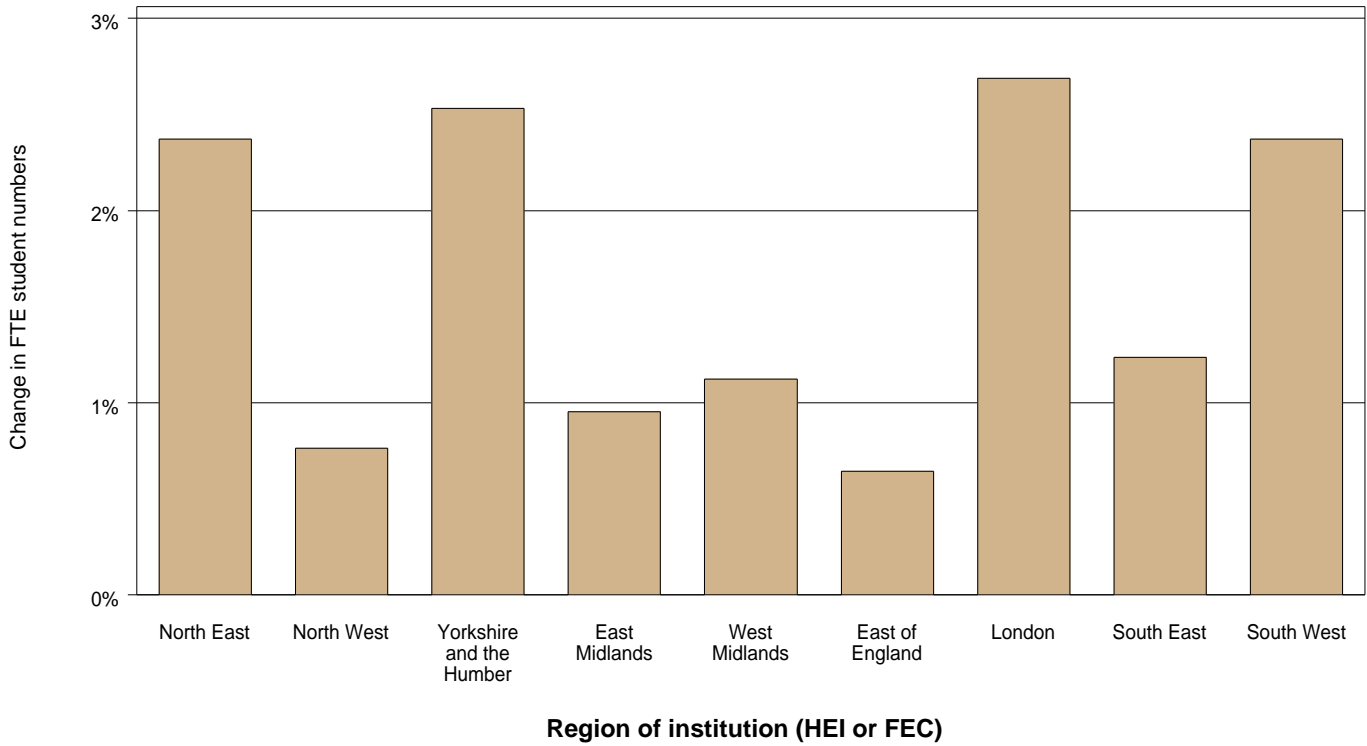
Population estimates include provisional results from the Manchester matching exercise, Table 3.1 of 'Regional Trends 38' Office of National Statistics.

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

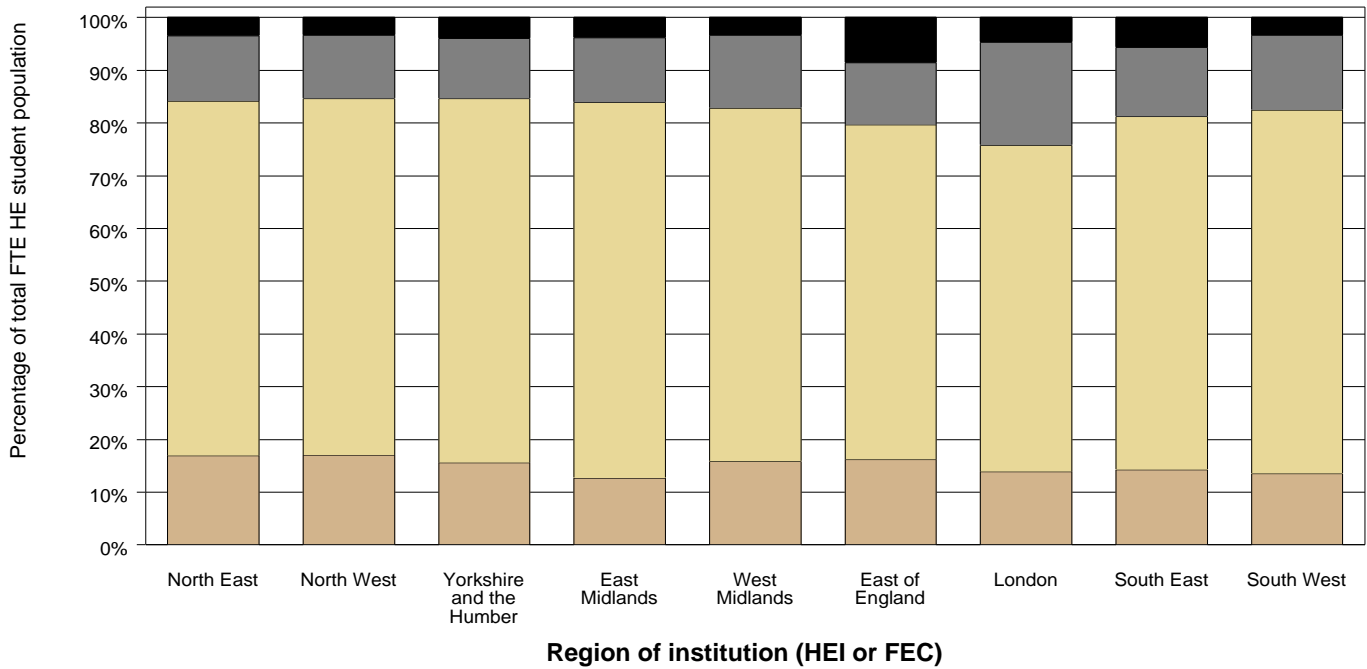


\* Open University students excluded

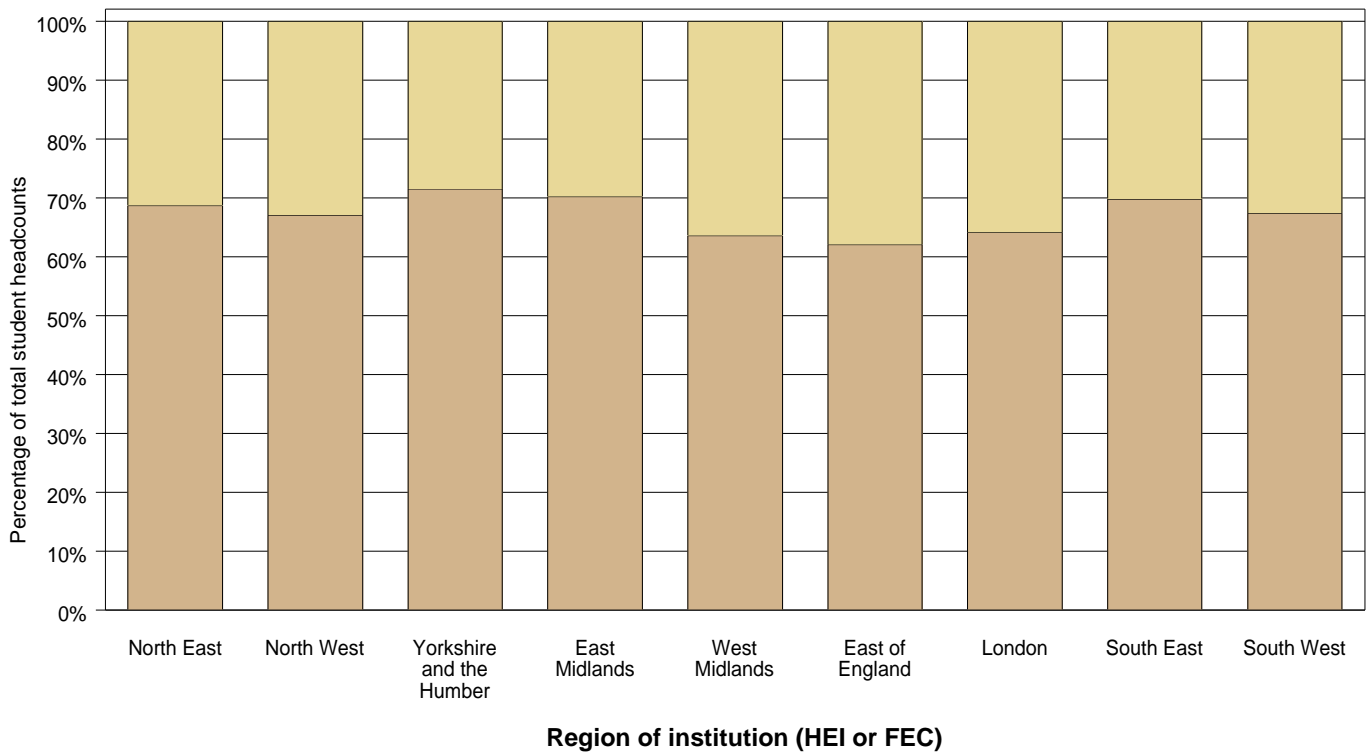
### Percentage change in FTE HE student numbers for each region (2003-04 to 2004-05)



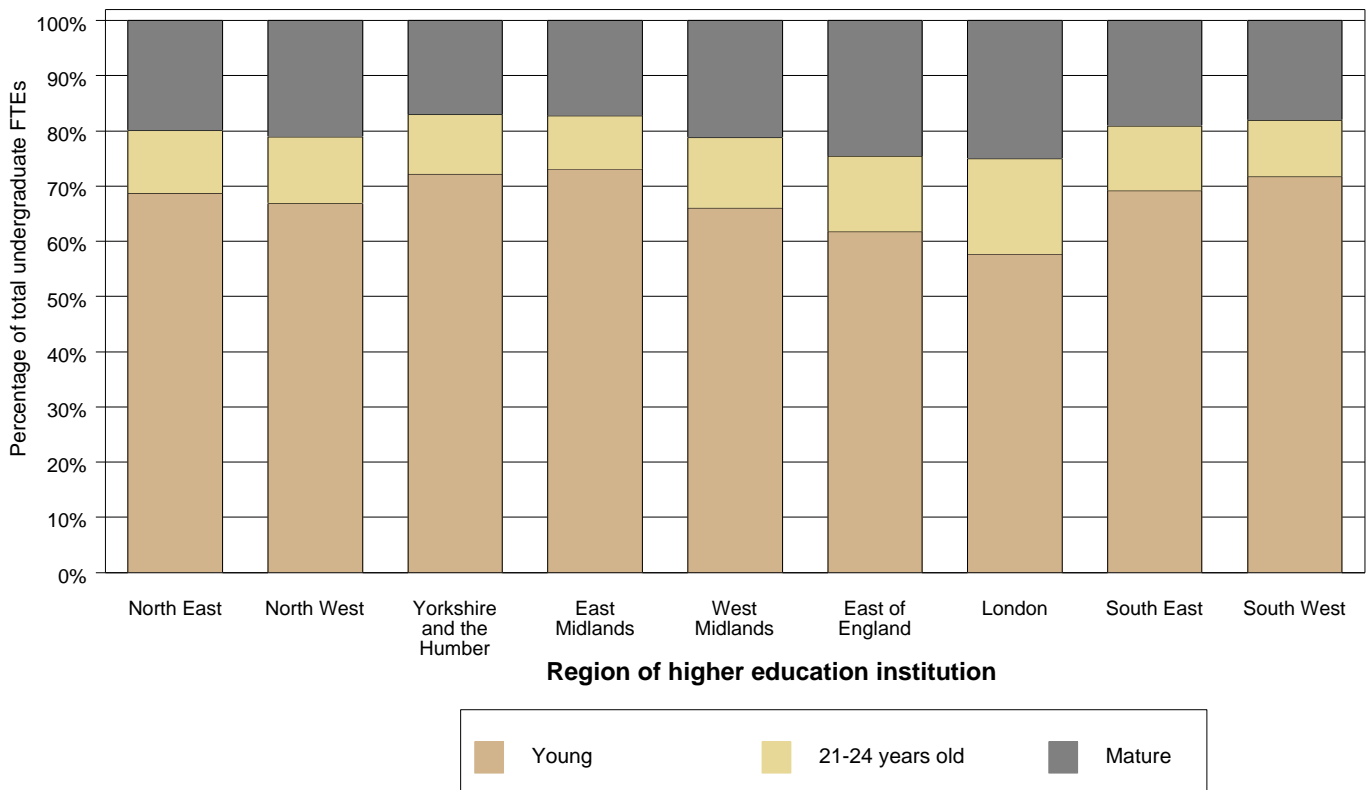
### Students by level of study and region of institution (2004-05)



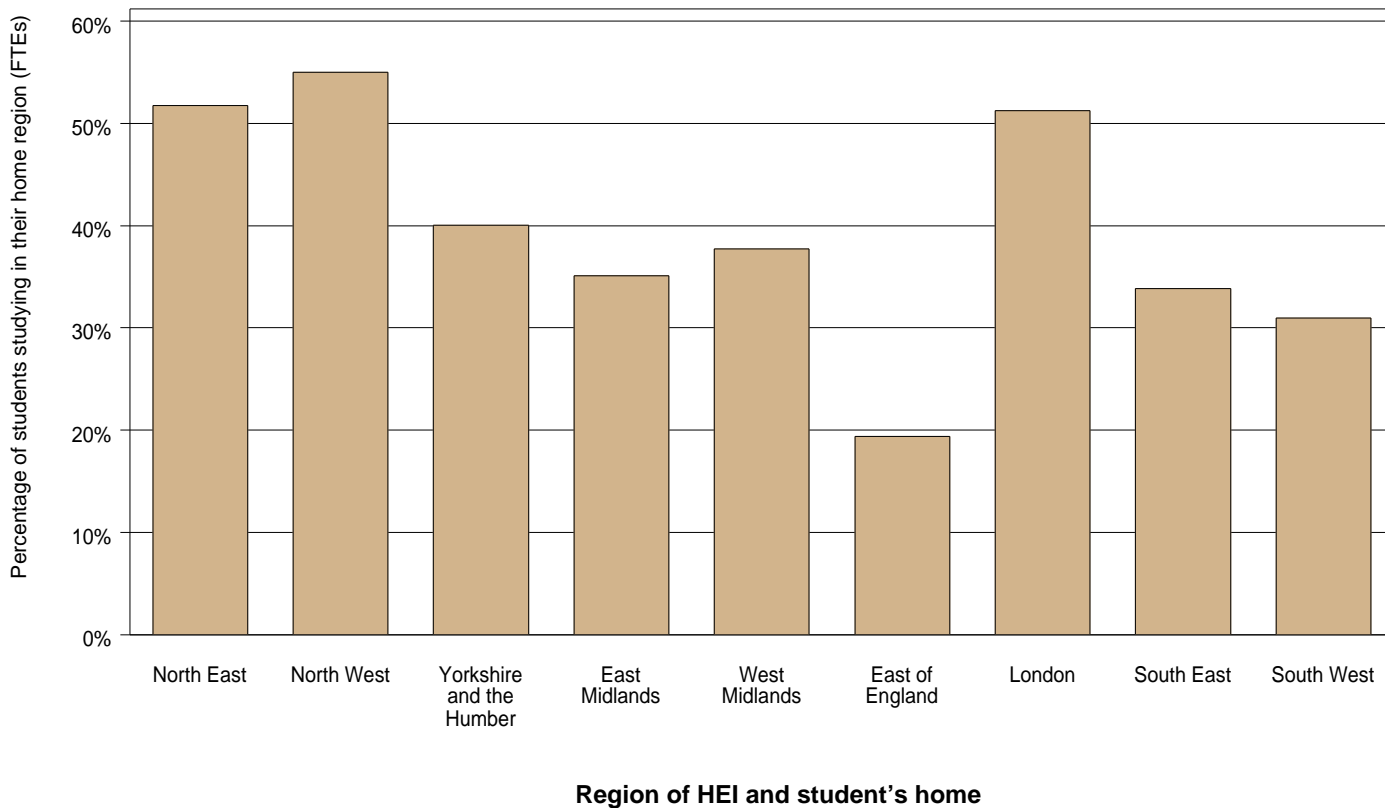
## HE students by mode of study and region of institution (2004-05)



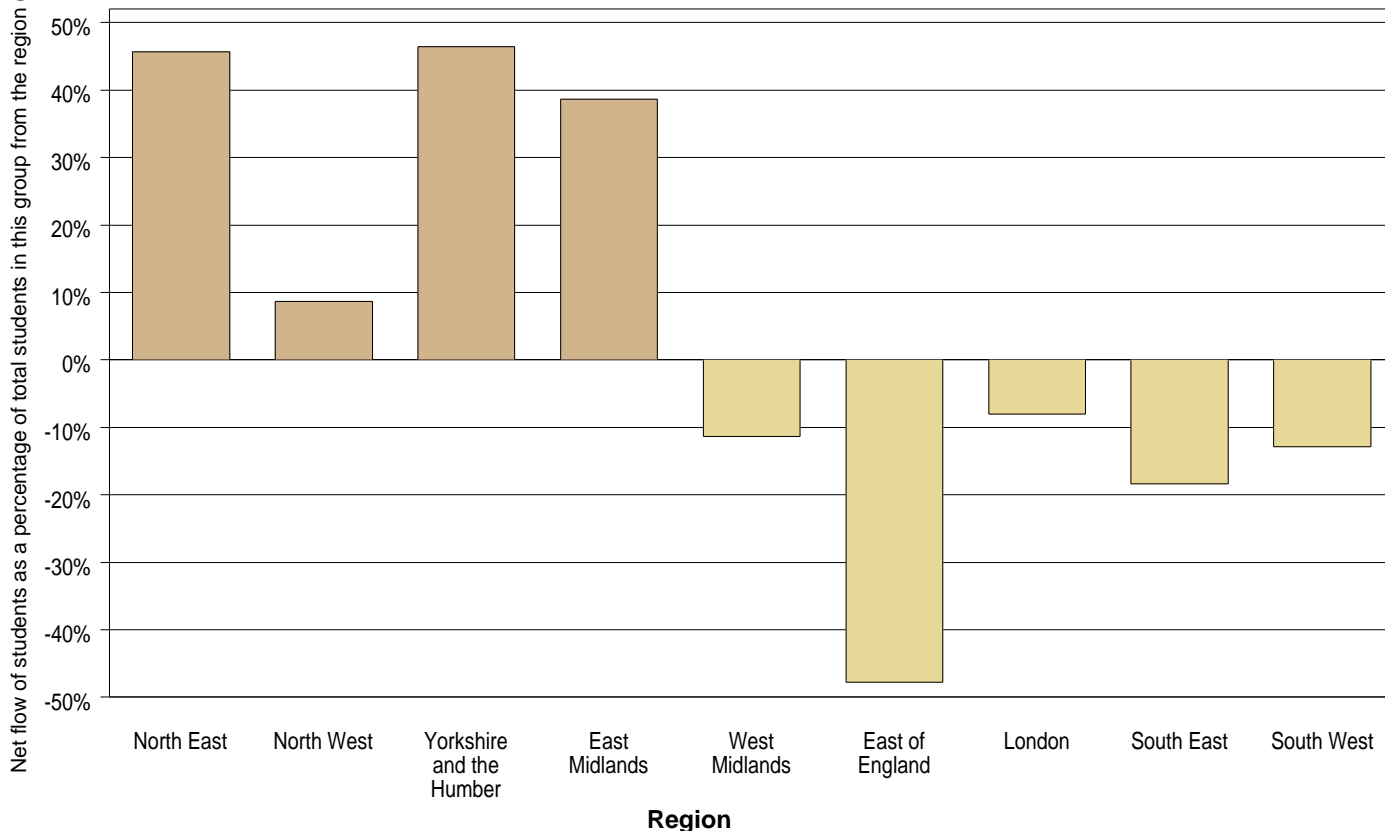
## Undergraduate students: by age on entry (2003-04)



### Percentage of young full-time undergraduates studying at HEIs in their home region (2003-04)

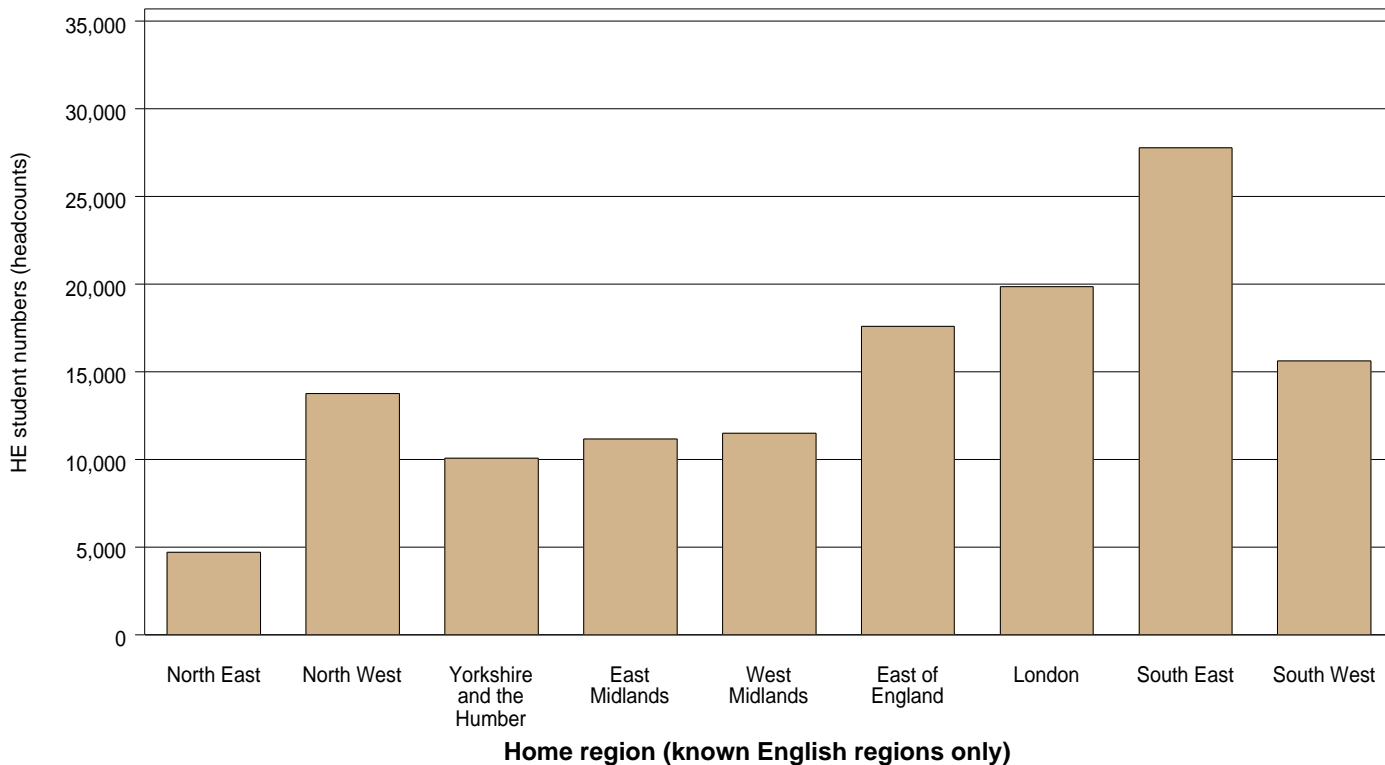


### Flow of young full-time undergraduates into and out of regions: percentage of total students in this group from the region (2003-04)

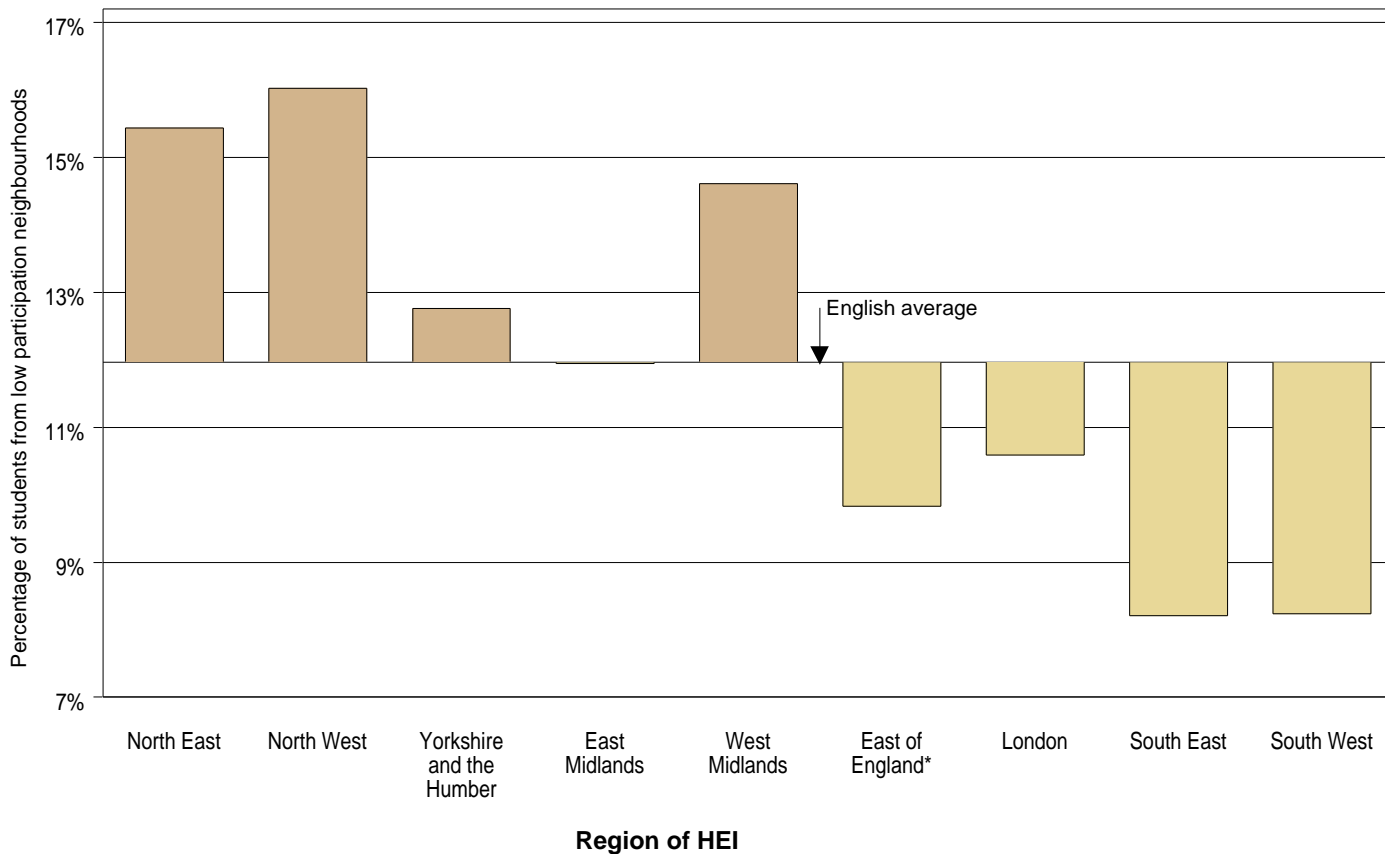


This graph plots the difference between the number of young students entering the region to study at an HEI from elsewhere in the UK, and those leaving the region to study at an HEI elsewhere in the UK. For example, the graph shows that the North East takes in more young students than it exports to other regions. For every 100 students from the North East at UK HEIs, there are roughly 146 students from the UK studying in the North East; a net gain of 46.

## Home region of Open University students (2003-04)

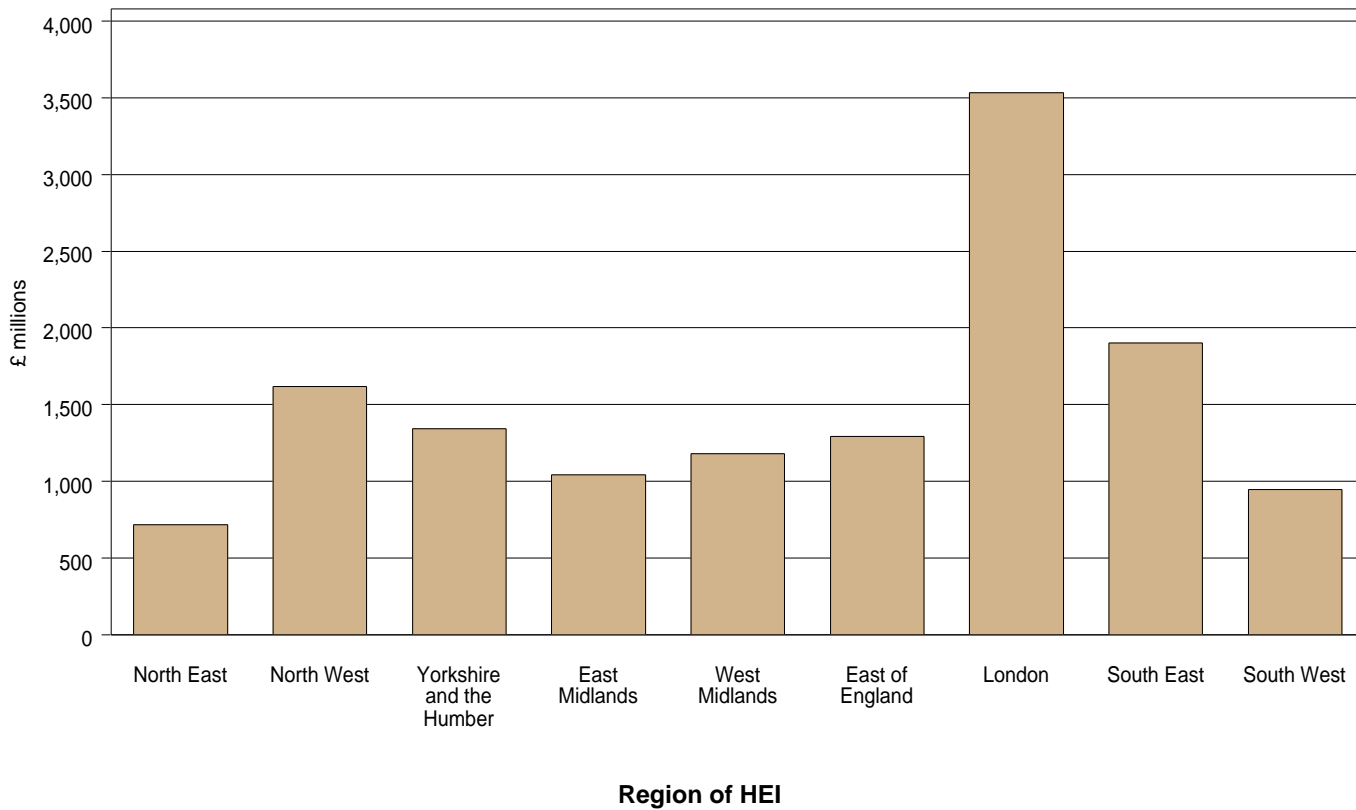


## Percentage of young full-time first degree entrants from low participation neighbourhoods (2003-04)

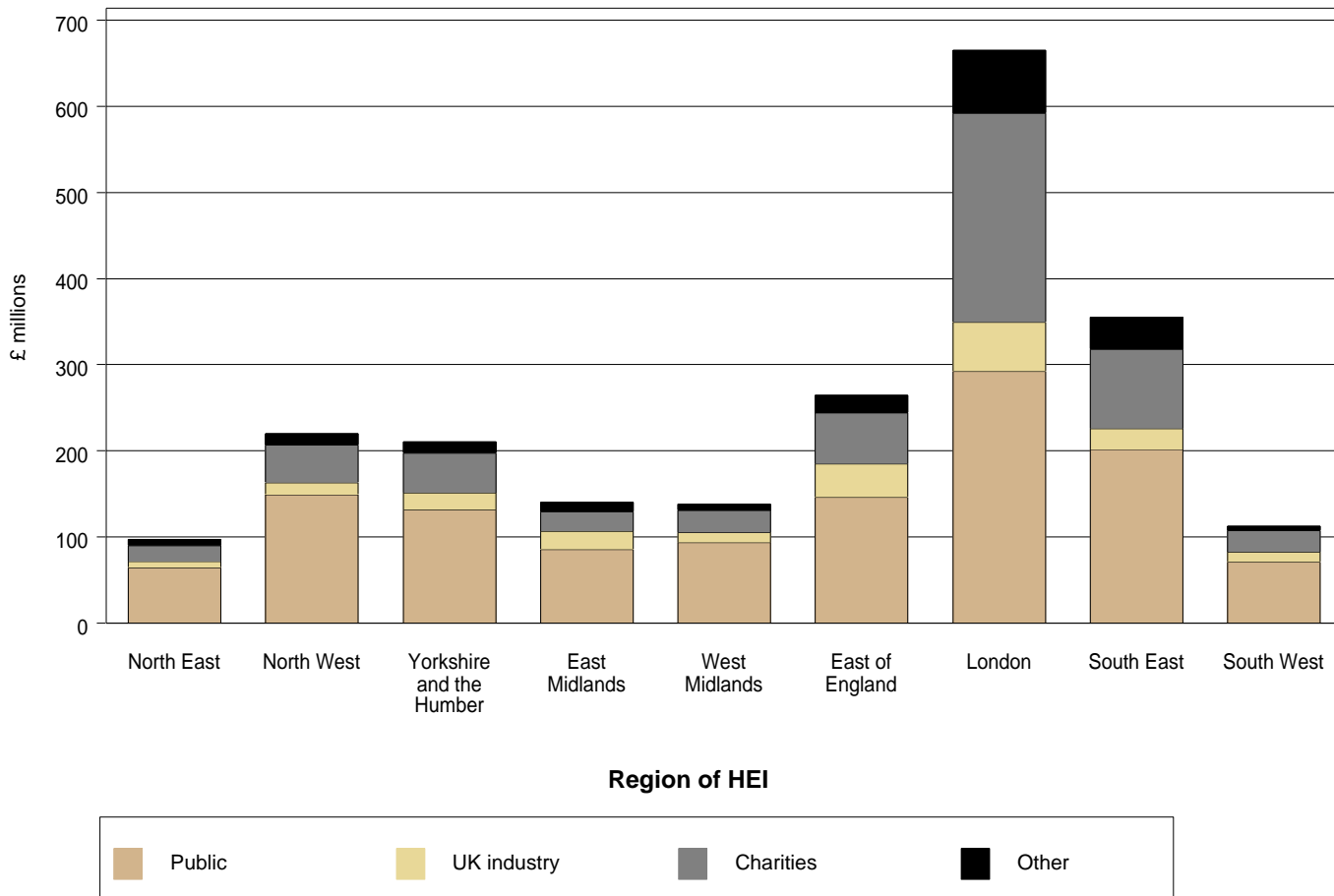


\*The postcode data for The University of Hertfordshire is not an accurate reflection of the true situation for 2003-04, we have therefore used its 2002-03 data.

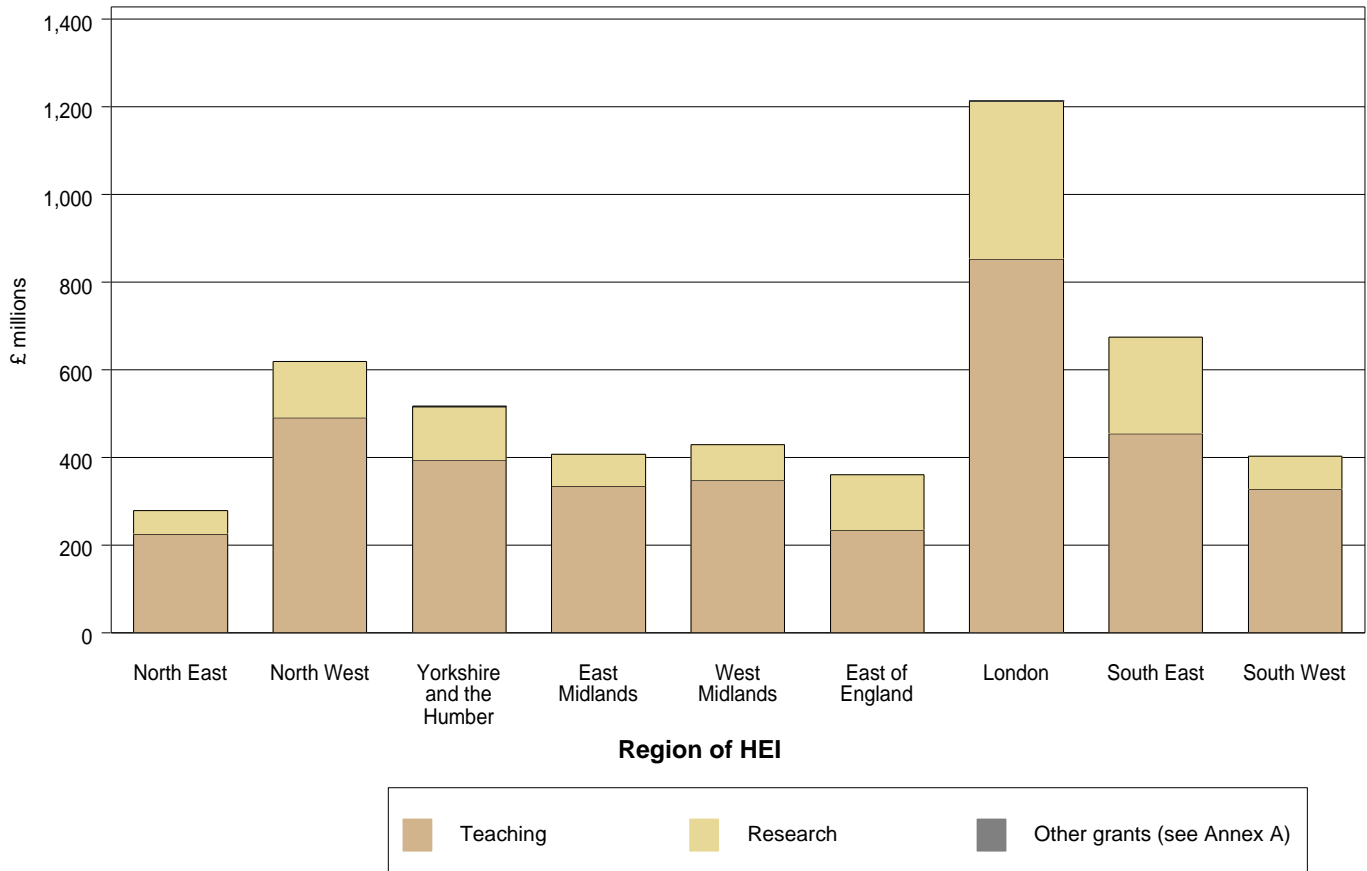
### Total income to HEIs by region (2003-04)



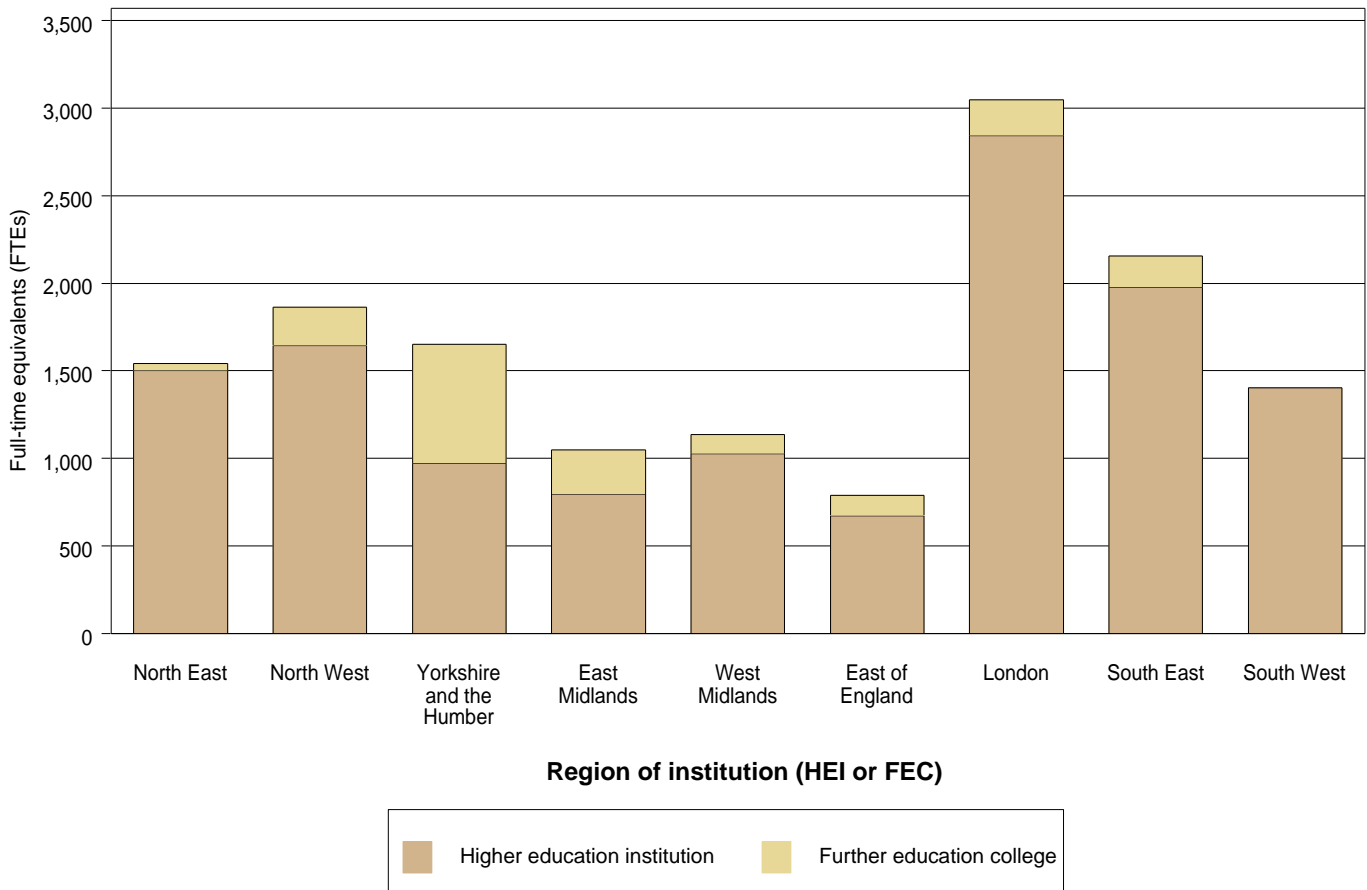
### Research grants and contracts, by source and region of HEI (2003-04)



## HEFCE funding of HEIs by region (2005-06)



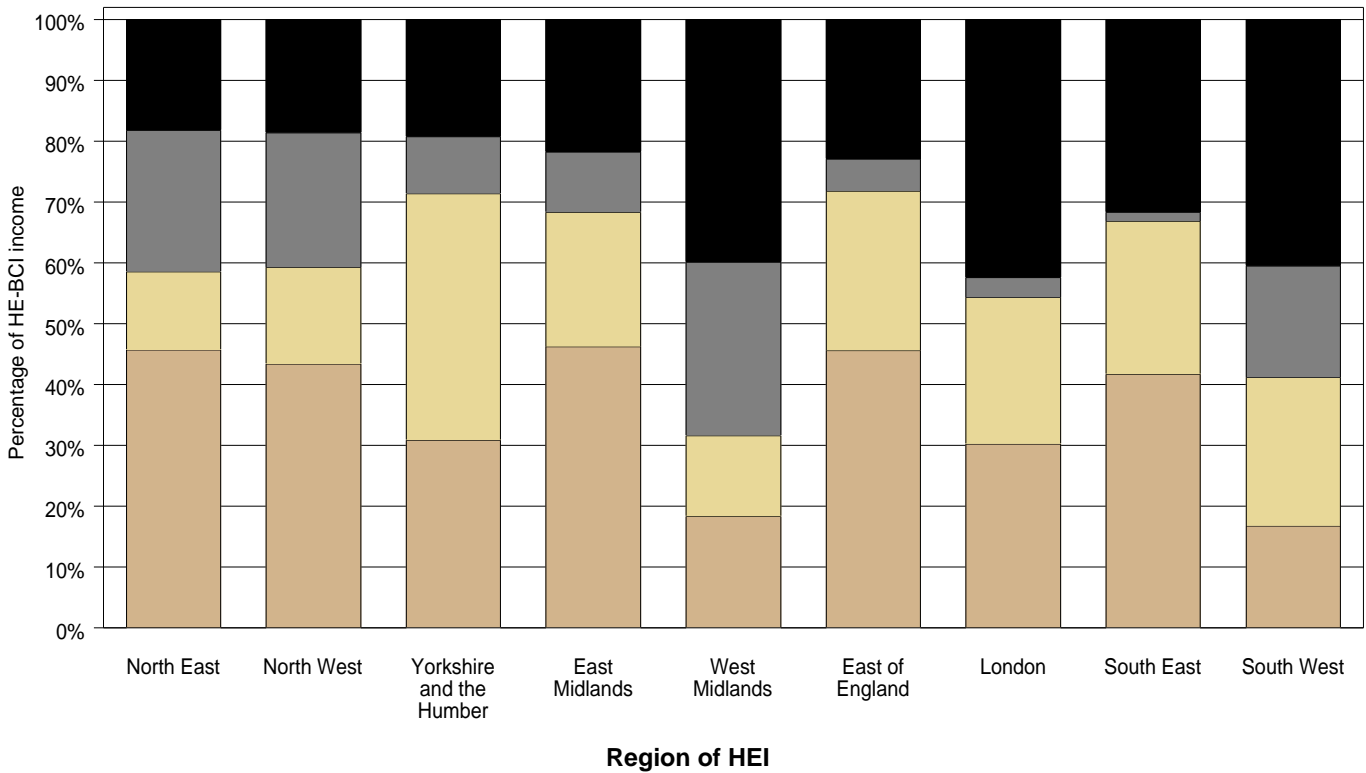
## Additional student FTEs awarded for 2005-06\* to institutions in each region



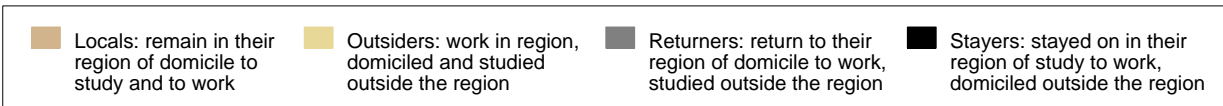
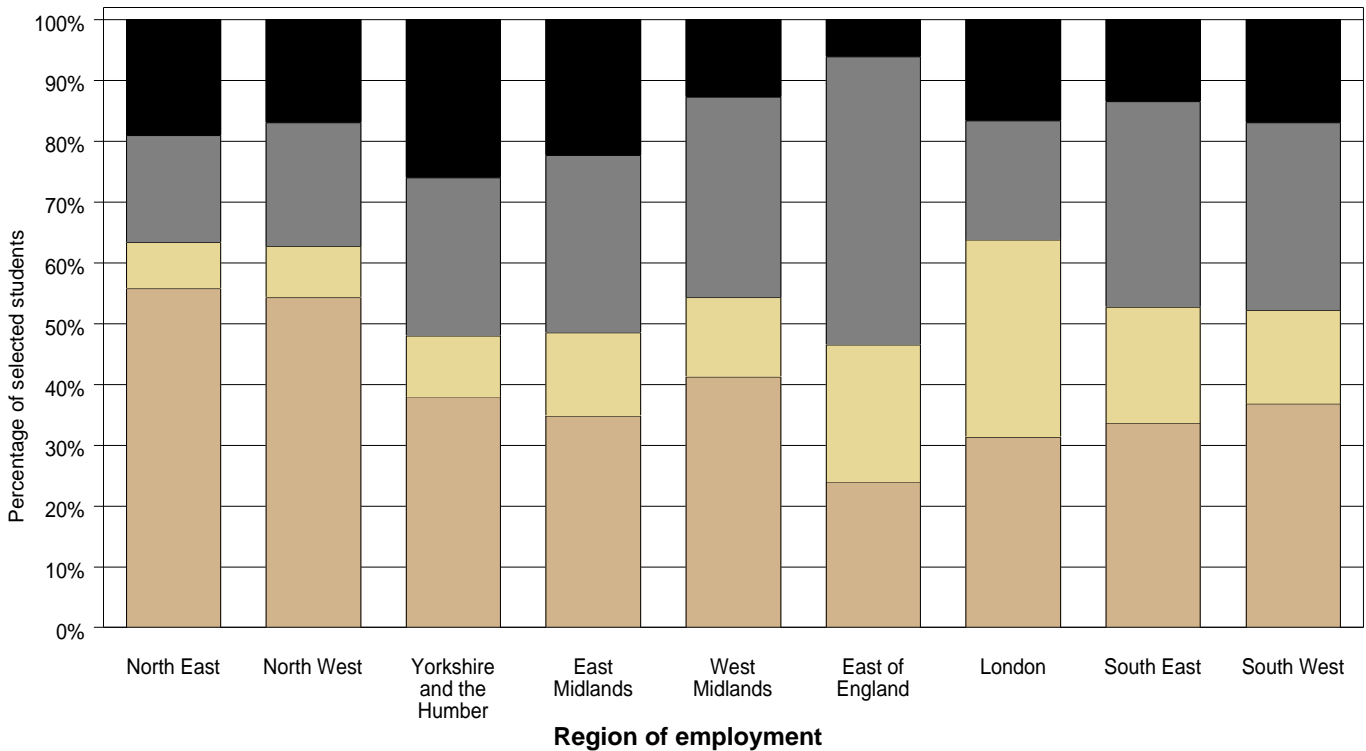
\* The bids awarded in any given year may be phased in over several years. This chart includes bids awarded in previous years that result in additional student numbers for 2005-06.



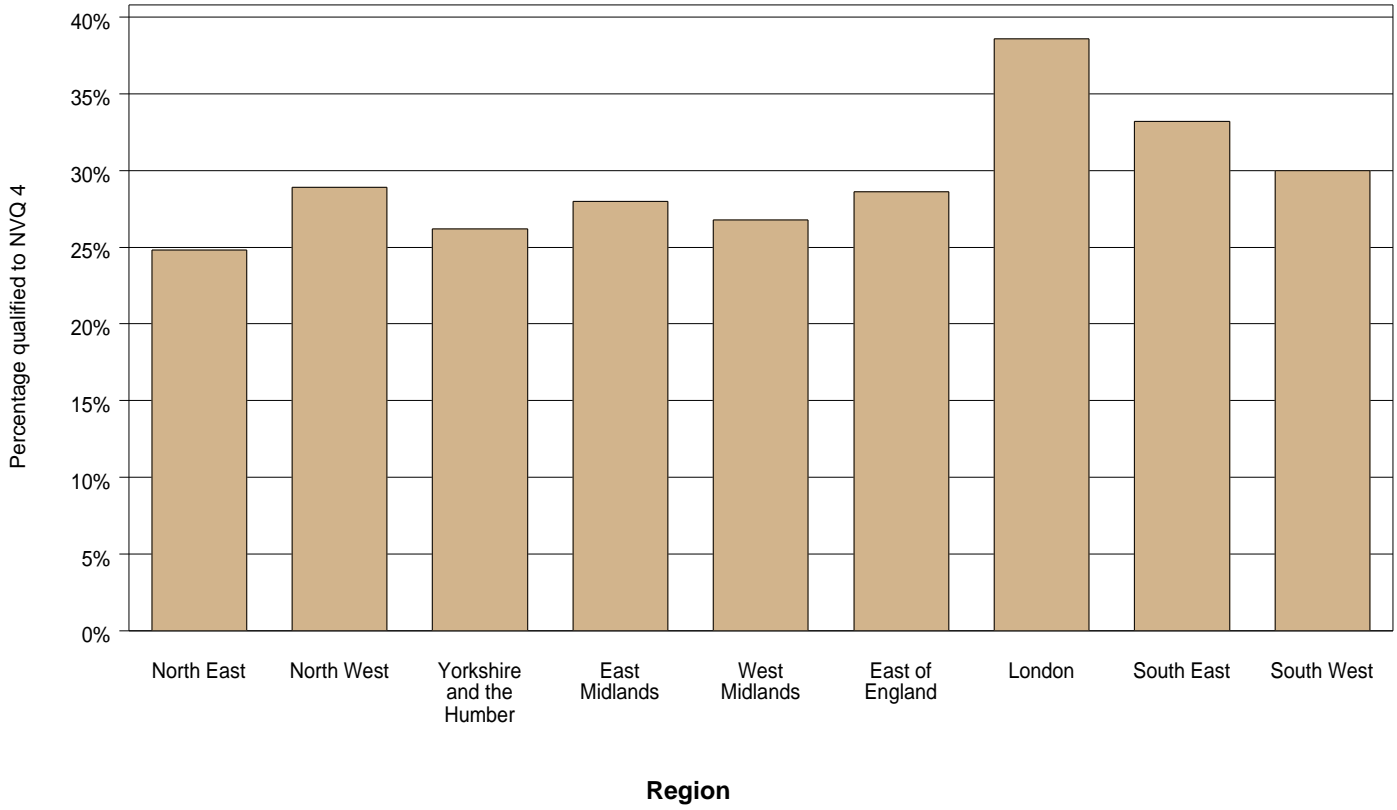
### Percentage of income from HE-business and community interactions for each region (2002-03)



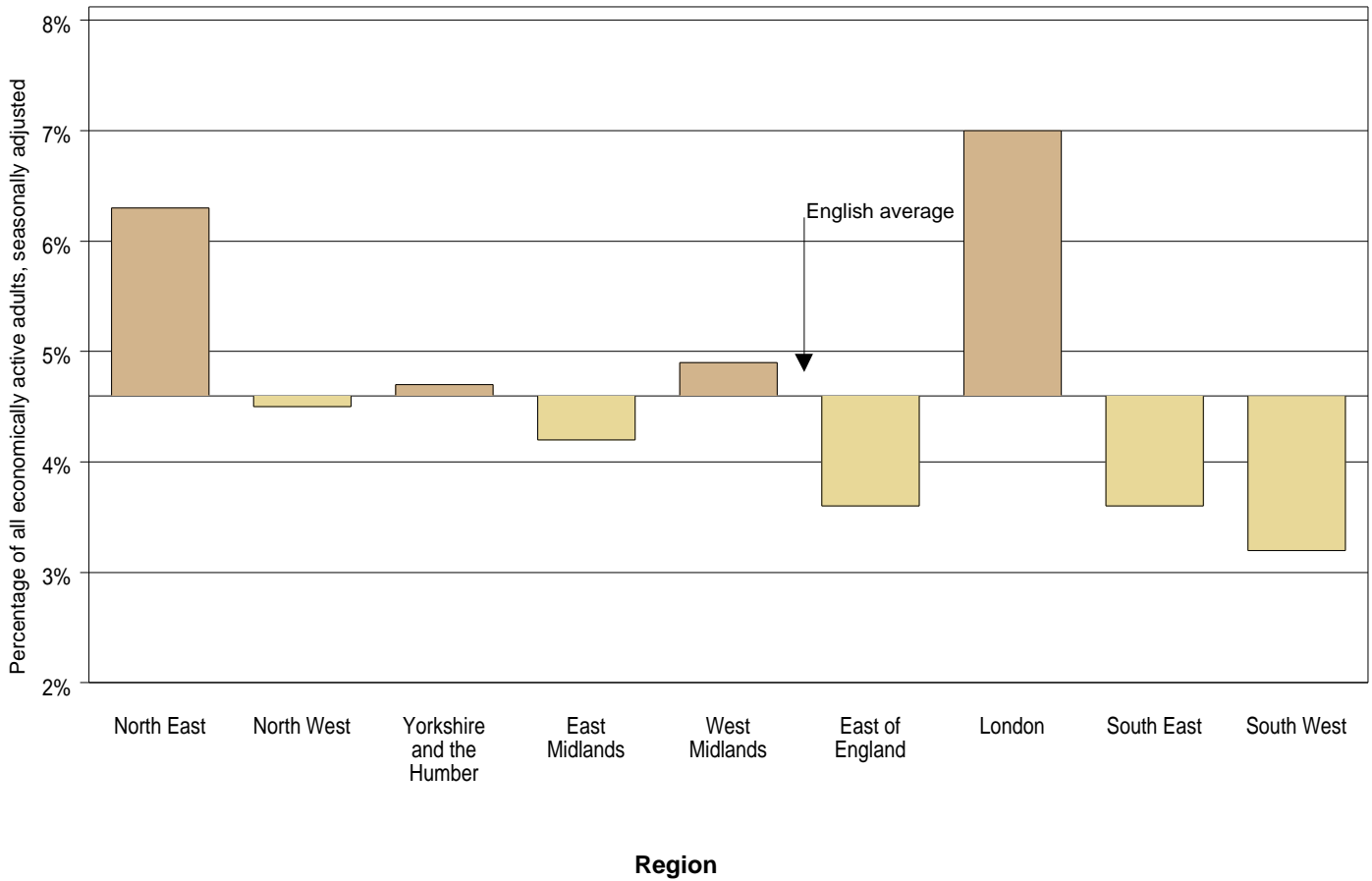
### Percentage of selected students\* in flow categories (2003-04) \*full-time, first degree students in employment



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



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



# North East

## Introduction

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

## Economic development

The economic output of the region is almost £28 billion, 3.3 per cent of the total UK GVA. Its economy is characterised by a continuing high level of manufacturing, which accounts for approximately 24 per cent of total output, compared with 19 per cent for the UK. In December 2001 the North East had a higher proportion of employee jobs in the construction, public administration and defence sectors than elsewhere in the UK. The North East has a consistent record in attracting investment from overseas, particularly in manufacturing. However, there continues to be a higher than average level of unemployment across the region, at 6.3 per cent, with some communities facing much higher local unemployment. Only 24.8 per cent of the labour force is qualified to NVQ Level 4 or equivalent, compared with an English average of 30.4 per cent.

The total income of higher education institutions in the region is just over £645 million per year.

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

## Higher education provision

There are five universities in the region and no higher education colleges. In addition, there are 17 further education colleges offering a range of HE courses. These institutions attract almost 98,000 full-time and part-time students, which equates to over 79,000 full-time equivalents (FTEs). The institutions range in size from the University of Northumbria at Newcastle with over 19,000 student FTEs, to the University of Sunderland with just over 12,000 student FTEs.

The largest concentration of higher education is in the Tyne and Wear area.

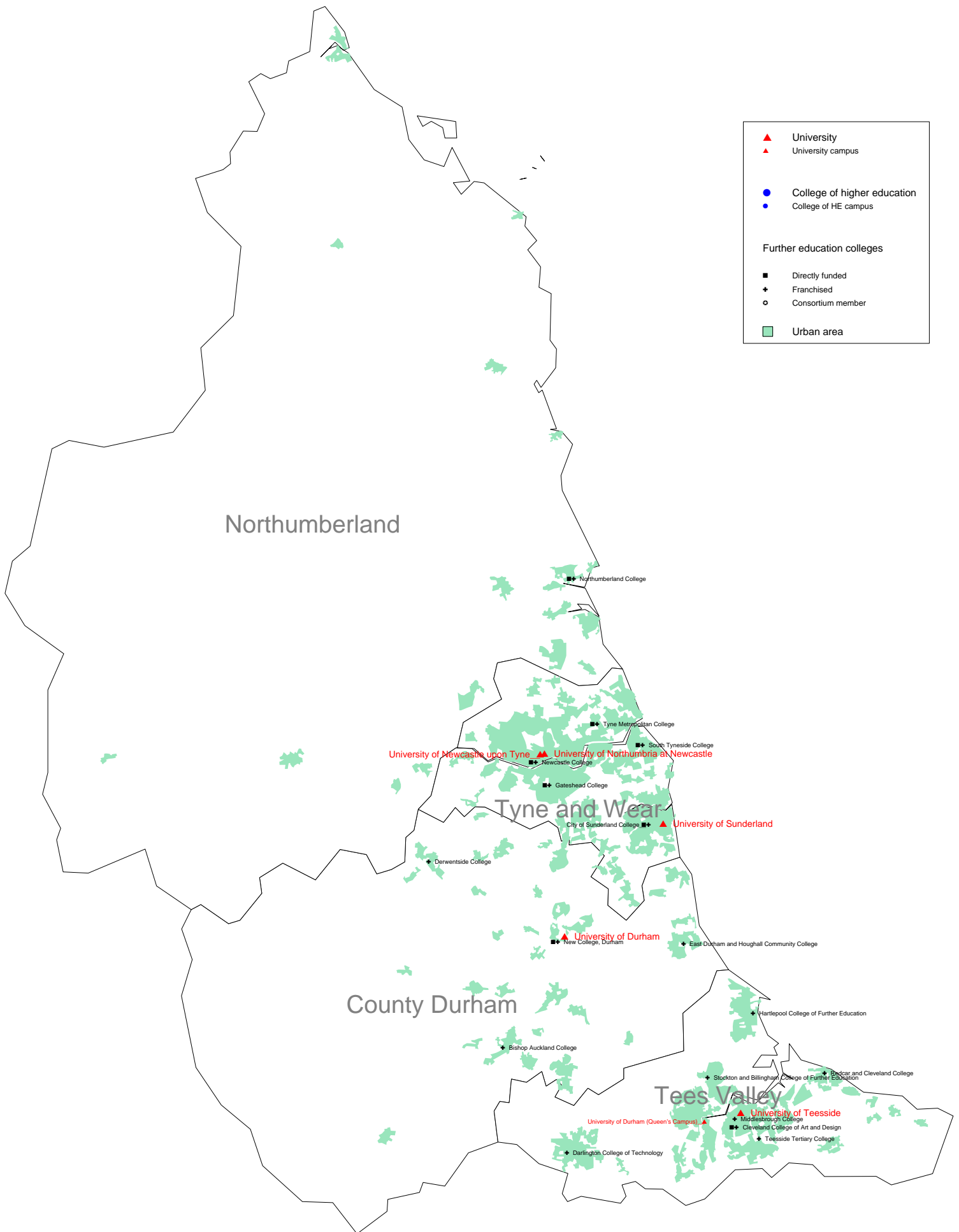
## Student profile

The North East has a high percentage of young full-time undergraduates remaining in the region to study, and the inflow of students from other regions in the UK is much greater than the outflow. It has the highest proportion of young full-time first degree entrants from low participation neighbourhoods, and had high proportionate student growth between 2003-04 and 2004-05.

## HEFCE developments

There are a number of HEFCE-funded developments in the North East. Perhaps most exciting is the proposed region-wide Lifelong Learning Network that draws together 28 education providers. The network will focus on engaging employers in the workforce through better advice to potential students and employers and clearer pathways for vocational learners through FE to HE.

In addition, we have recently co-funded the University of Teesside's development of HE centres in Darlington and Hartlepool through the Strategic Development Fund (SDF) as a way to enhance the student experience and encourage progression and retention. The region was also successful in gaining two region-wide Centres for Excellence in Teaching and Learning; one in music and the other in health.



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Additionally 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 2003-04 student record

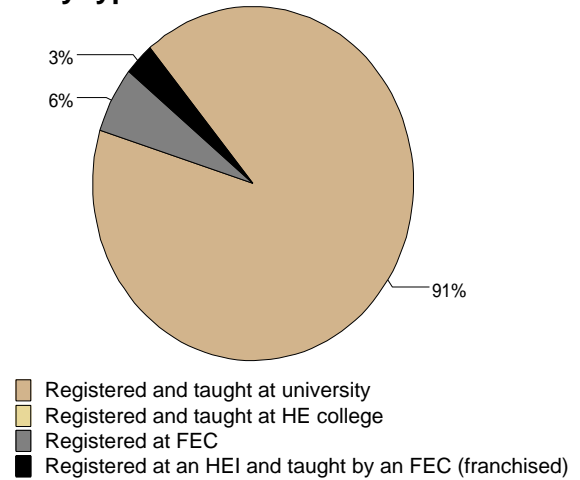
# HE students registered at North East institutions 2003-04 and 2004-05

## Student numbers

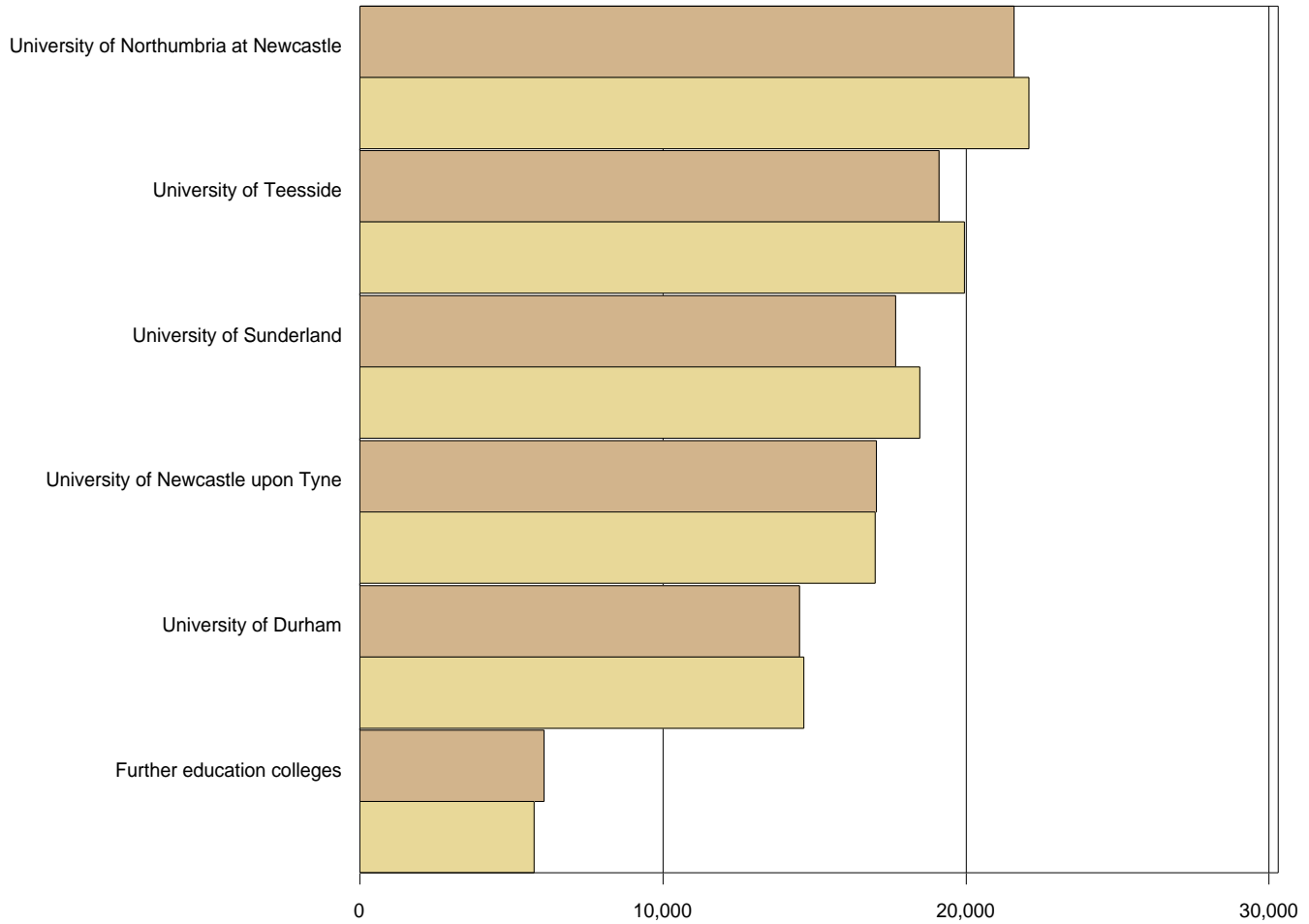
Headcounts :	2003-04	2004-05
In HE institutions:	89,898	92,152
In FE colleges:	6,070	5,757
<b>Total:</b>	<b>95,968</b>	<b>97,909</b>

FTEs :	2003-04	2004-05
In HE institutions:	72,781	74,768
In FE colleges:	4,724	4,577
<b>Total:</b>	<b>77,505</b>	<b>79,345</b>

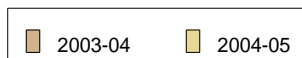
HE student headcounts  
by type of institution 2004-05



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



Student numbers (headcounts)



# Learning in the North East

2003-04

## HE students registered and taught in the North East

Type	Headcounts	FTEs
HEI	93,240	70,649
Franchised	3,141	2,011
FEC	6,425	4,572

## Open University students domiciled in the North East

Headcounts	FTEs
4,686	1,795

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



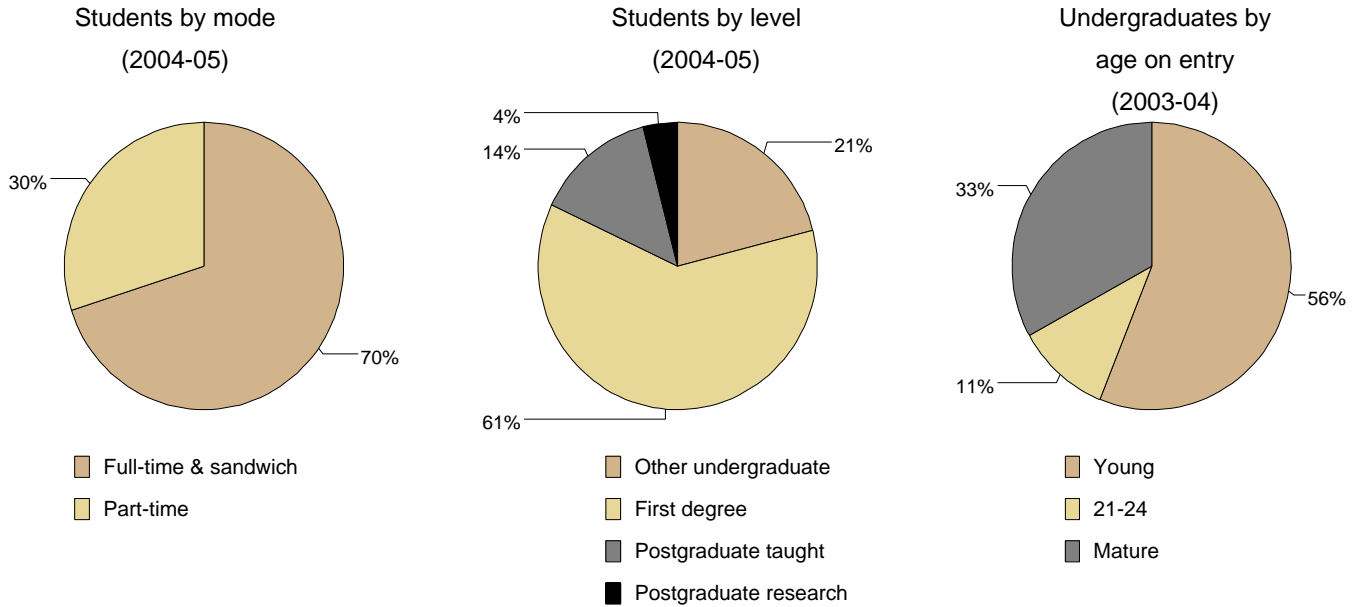
## Registered outside the North East but learning in the North East



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

# HE students registered at HEIs: characteristics

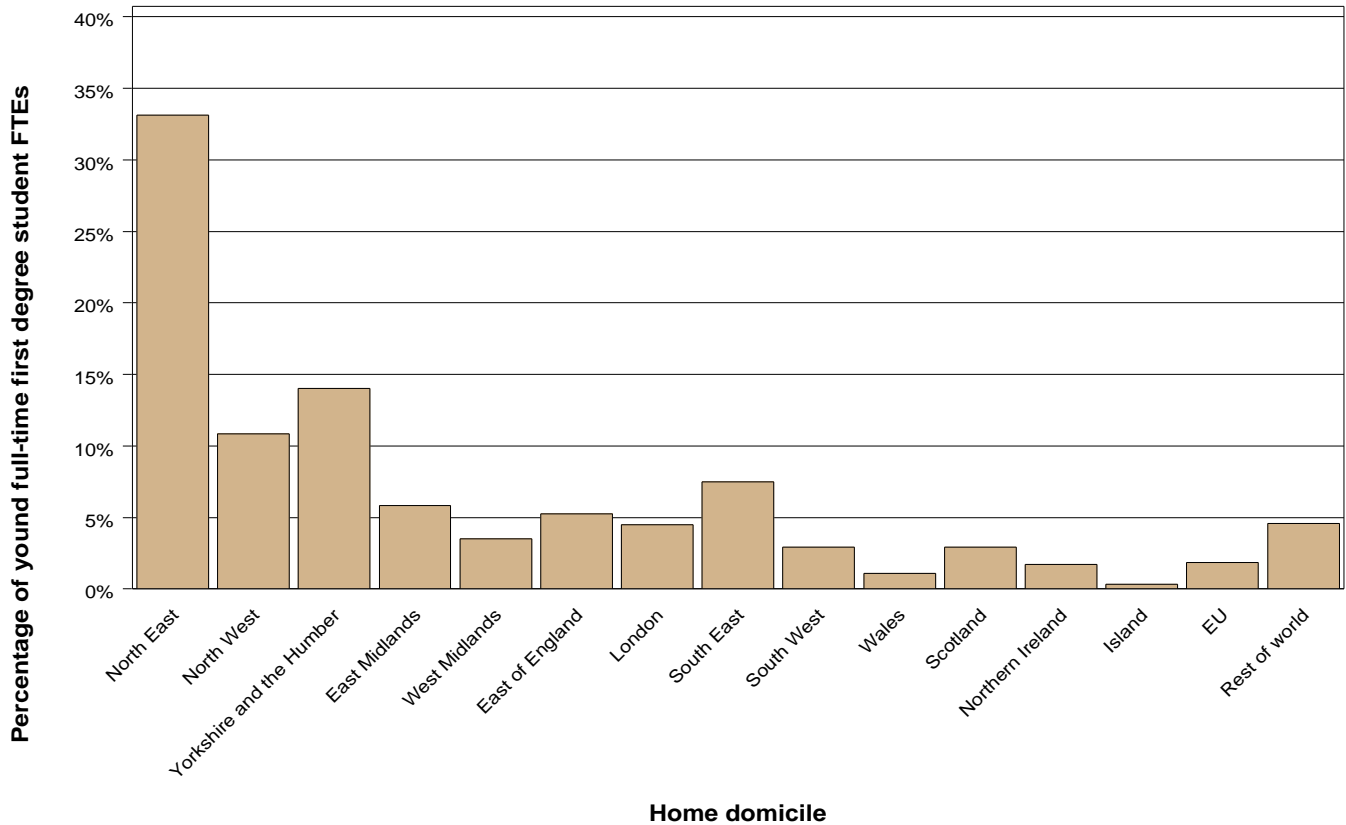
## Headcounts



## FTEs

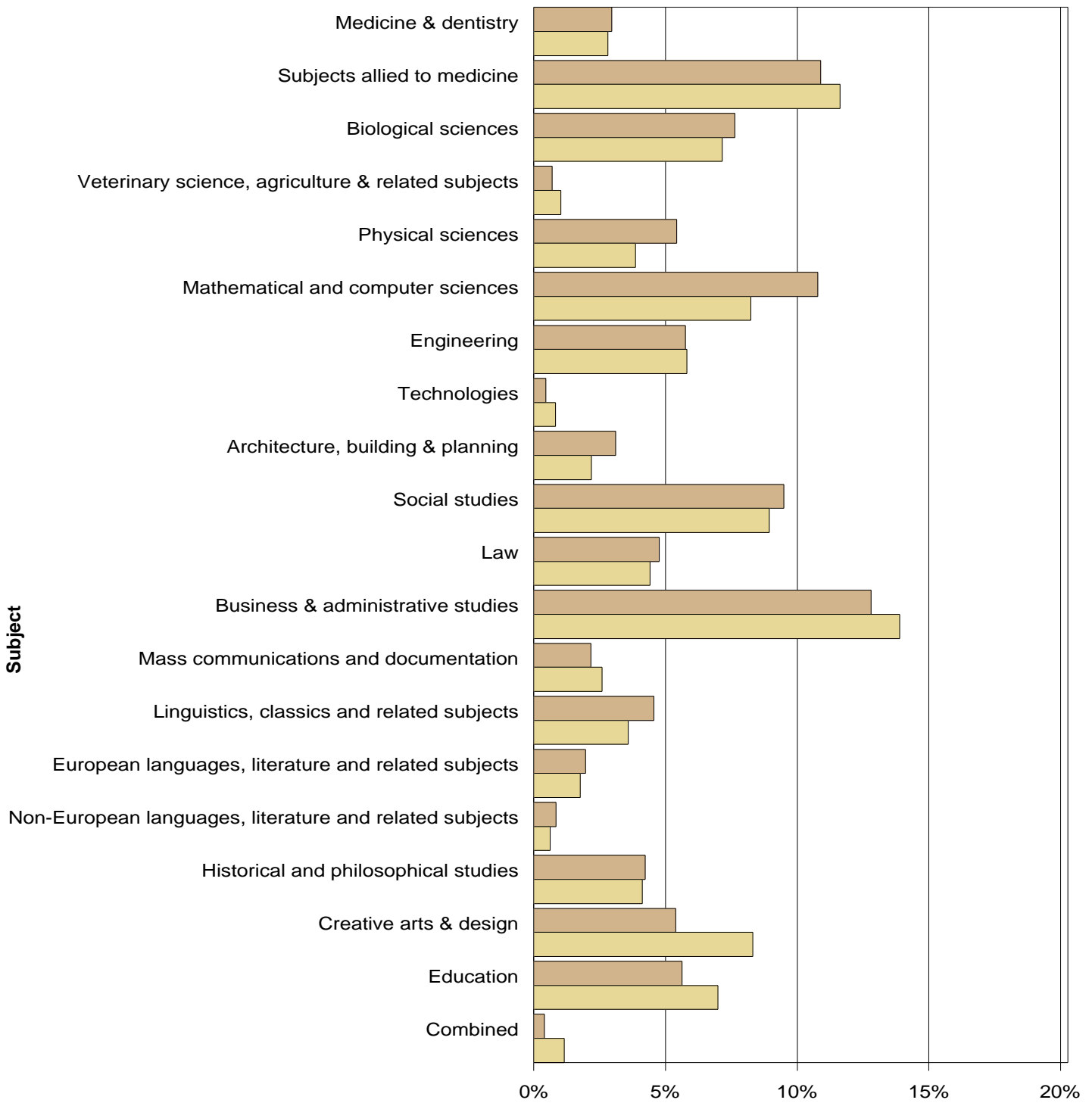
	2003-04	2004-05
Overseas (% of FTEs):	13.9%	Part-time (% of FTEs): 14.4%
Young (% of UG FTEs):	68.7%	PG (% of FTEs): 16.8%
Mature (% of UG FTEs):	19.9%	
Male (% of FTEs):	46.6%	

## Where do young full-time first degree students at North East HEIs in 2003-04 come from?

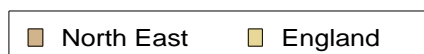


# HE students registered at HEIs: subject

2003-04 (Open University excluded)



Percentage of HE students (FTEs)



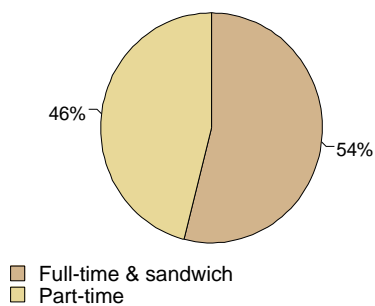


# HE students registered at FE colleges

2004-05 Headcounts: 5,757

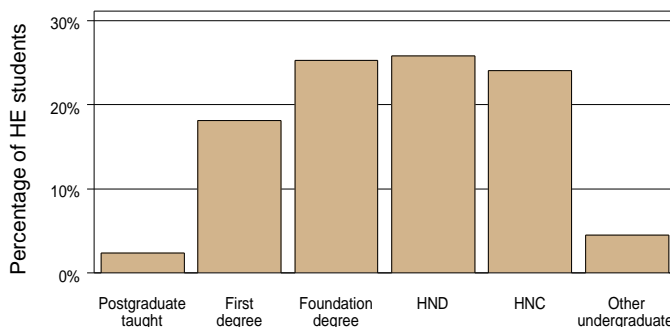
2004-05 FTEs: 4,577

Headcounts by mode



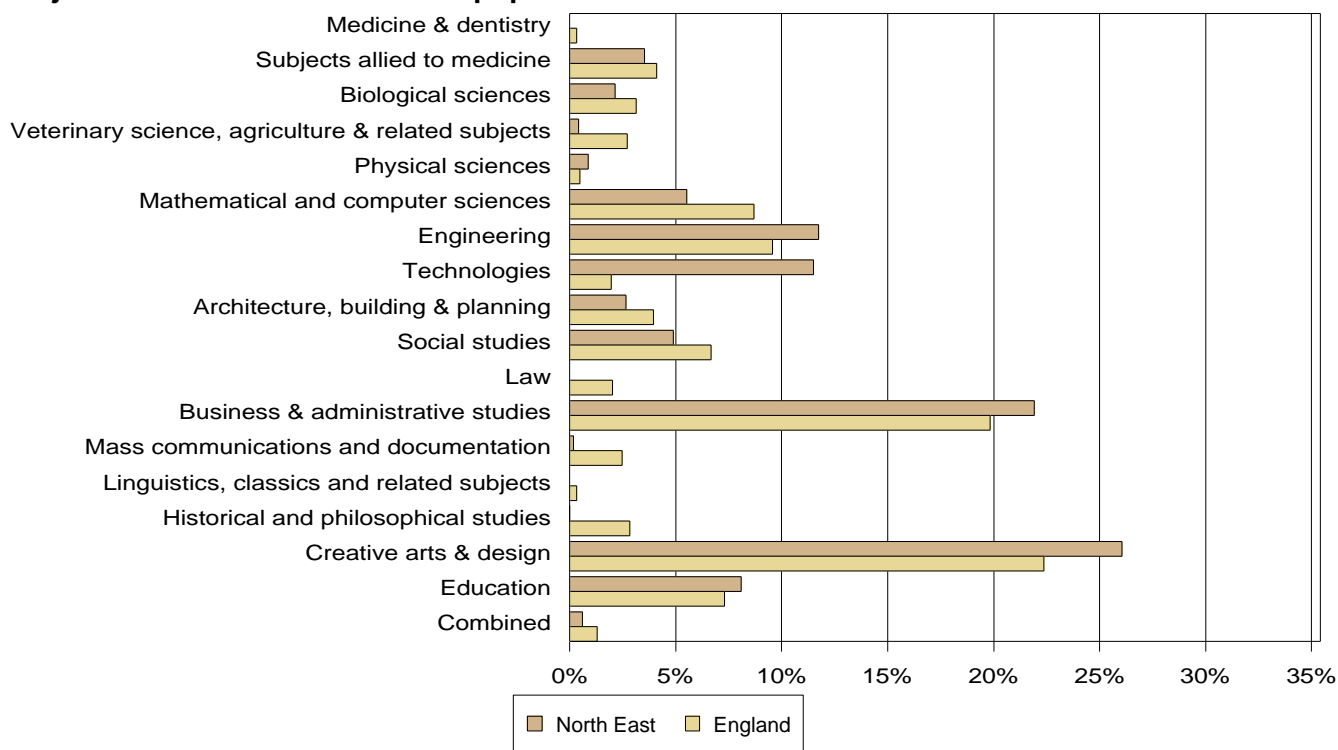
Source: HEIFES & HESES 2004-05

Headcounts by qualification aim



Source: HEIFES 2004-05 (directly funded); ILR 2003-04 (consortia)

## Subject breakdown of HE student population in FECs



Percentage of total FTE student population 2003-04

## Major FEC providers of HE

College	Directly funded 2004-05 FTEs	Franchised 2003-04 FTEs
City of Sunderland College	197	329
New College, Durham	988	65
Newcastle College	1,685	70
South Tyneside College	760	54

## HEFCE-recognised funding consortia 2004-05

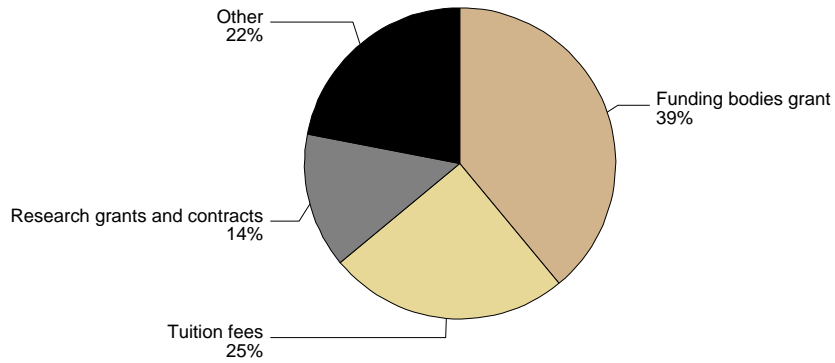
There are no consortia members in this region

Students registered at an HEI and taught by an FEC in the region (2003-04): Headcounts: 3,484 FTEs: 2,121

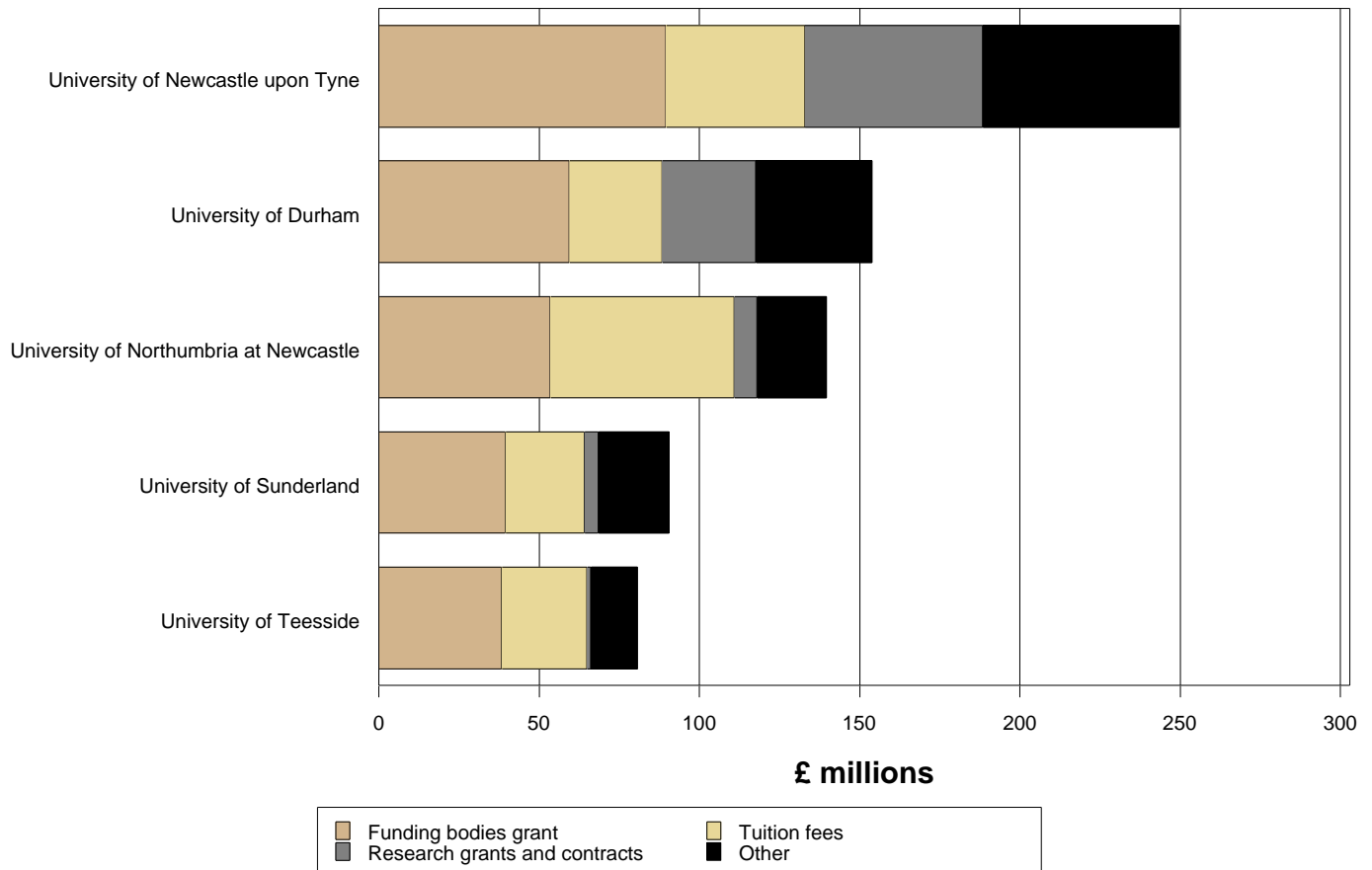
# Income to HE institutions 2003-04

Total income to all HEIs: £714 million

### Income to all HEIs by source

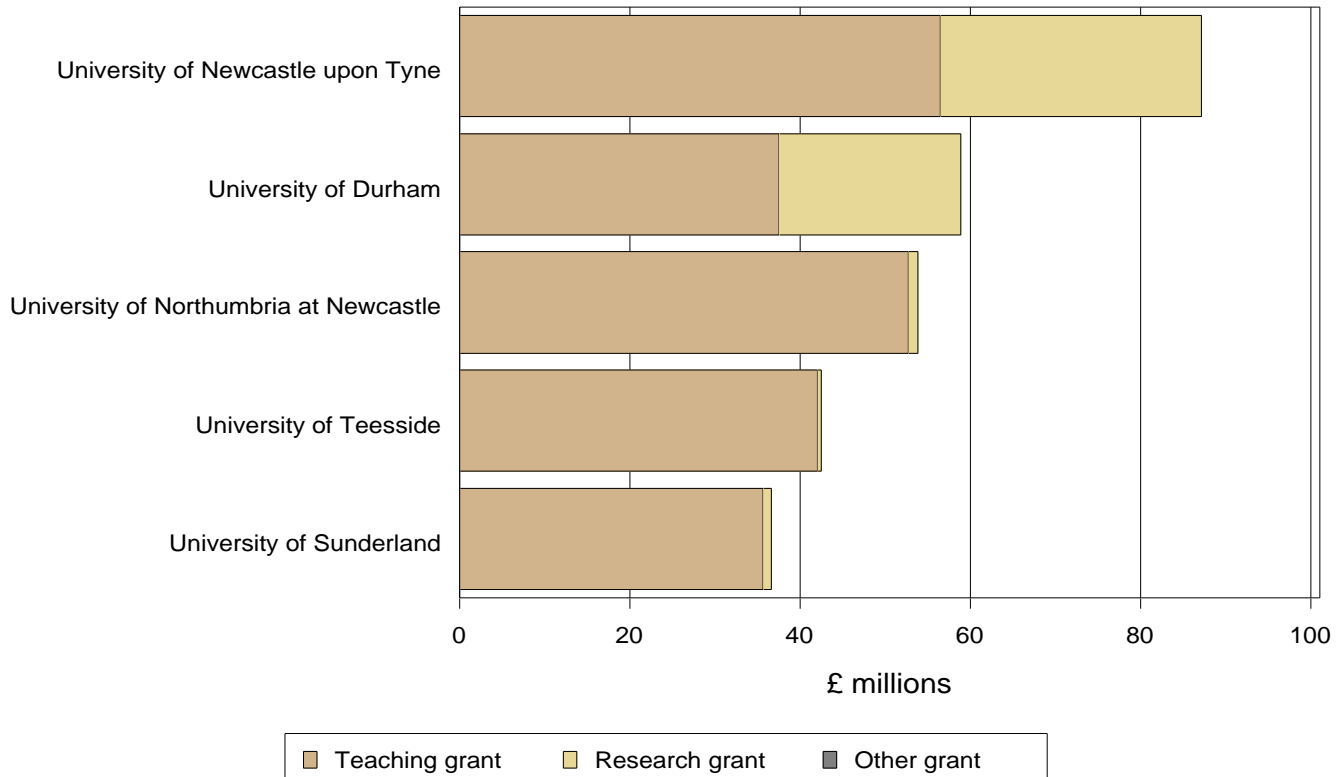


### Income to individual HEIs by source



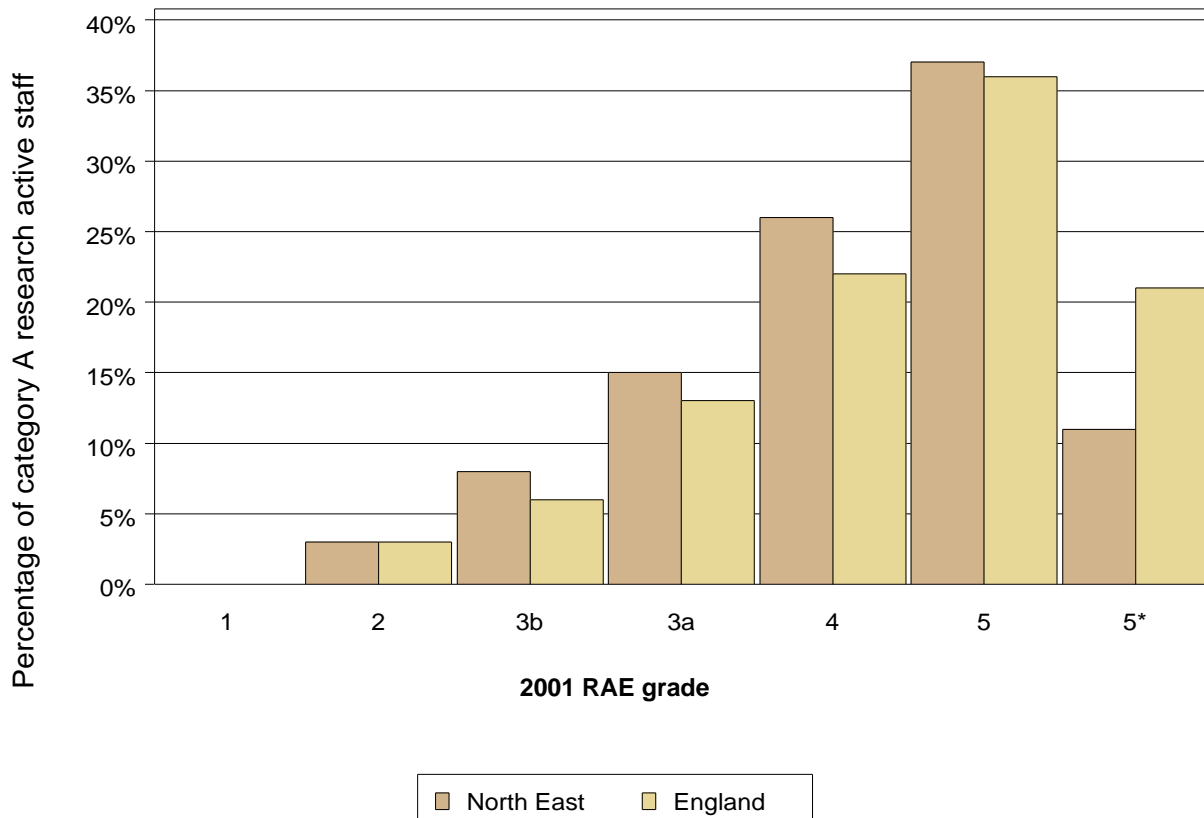
# HEFCE funding

2005-06



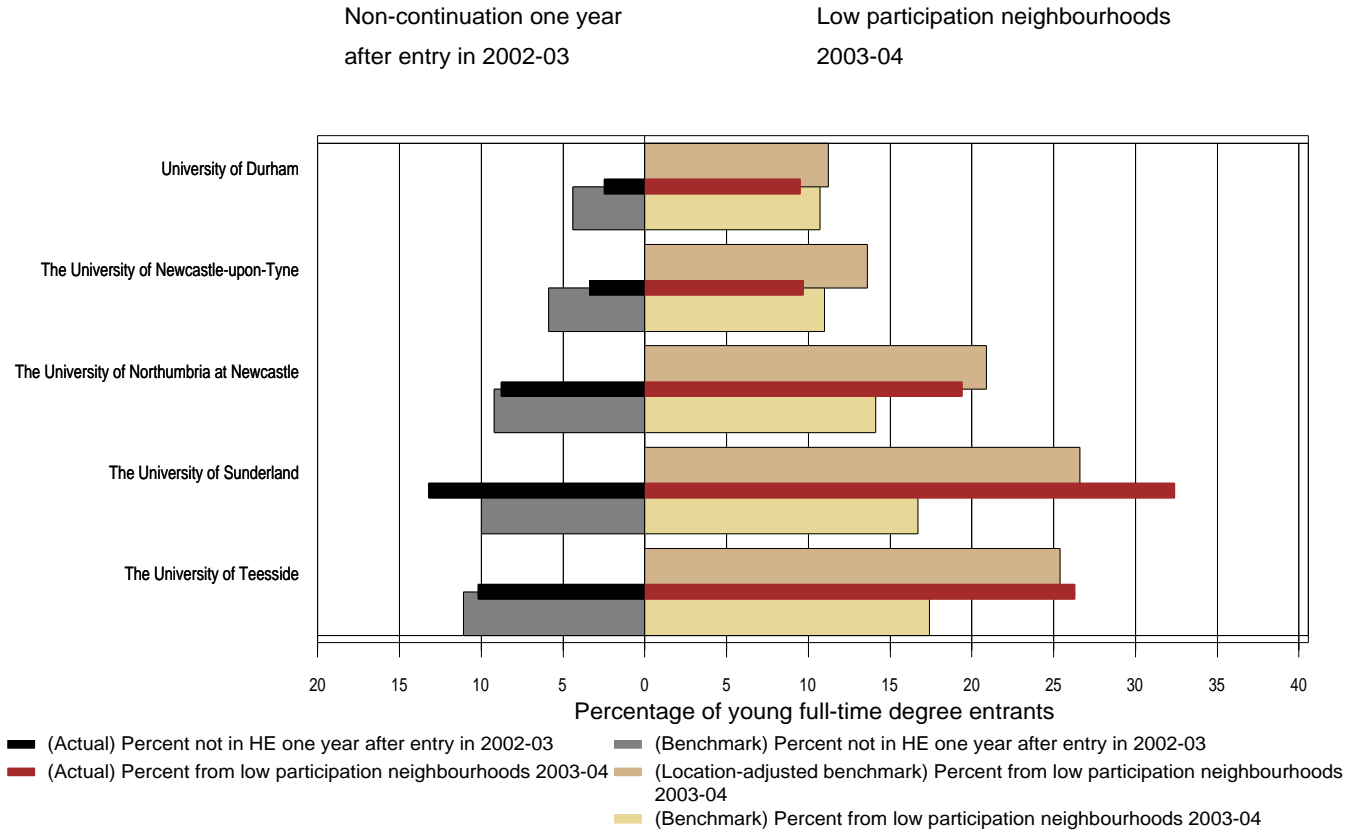
# Research Assessment Exercise performance

Research active academic staff by RAE grade

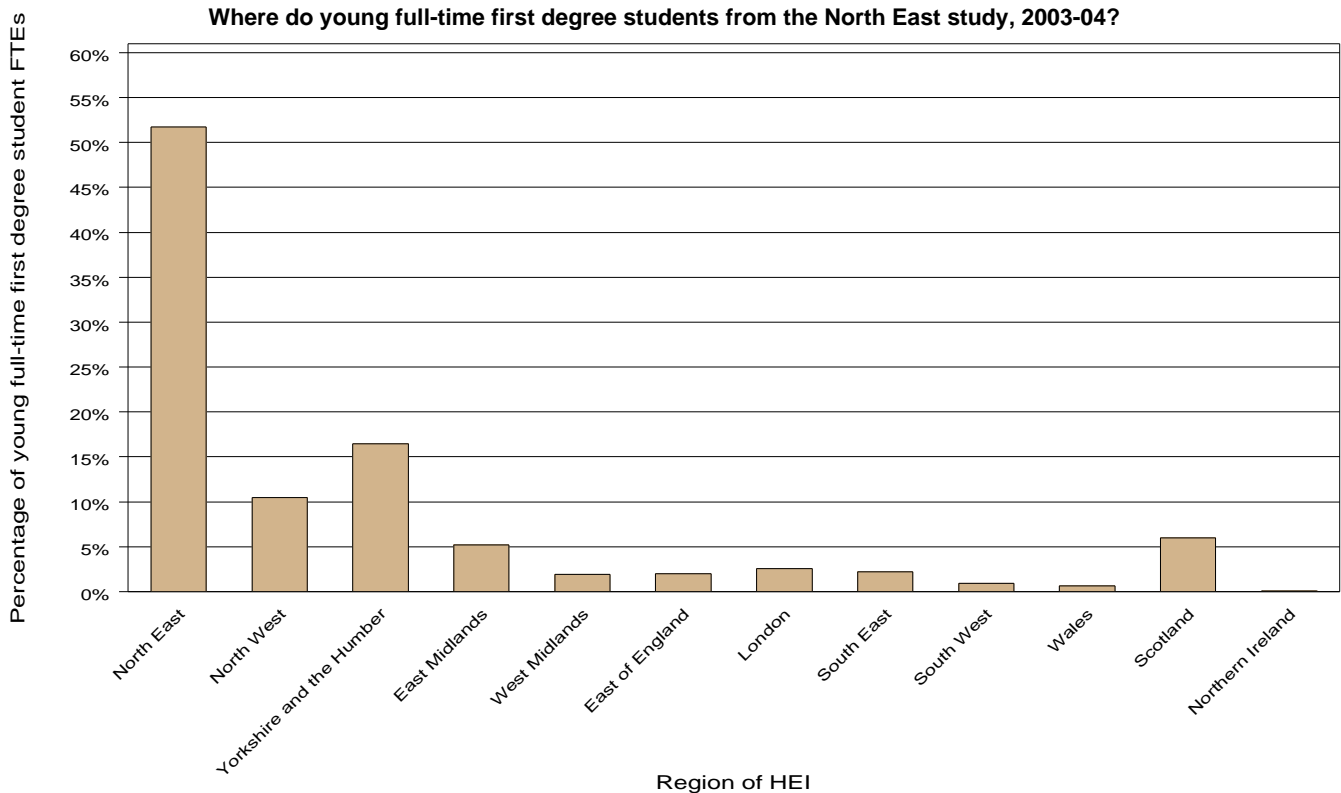


# Performance indicators for participation and non-continuation

## 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.

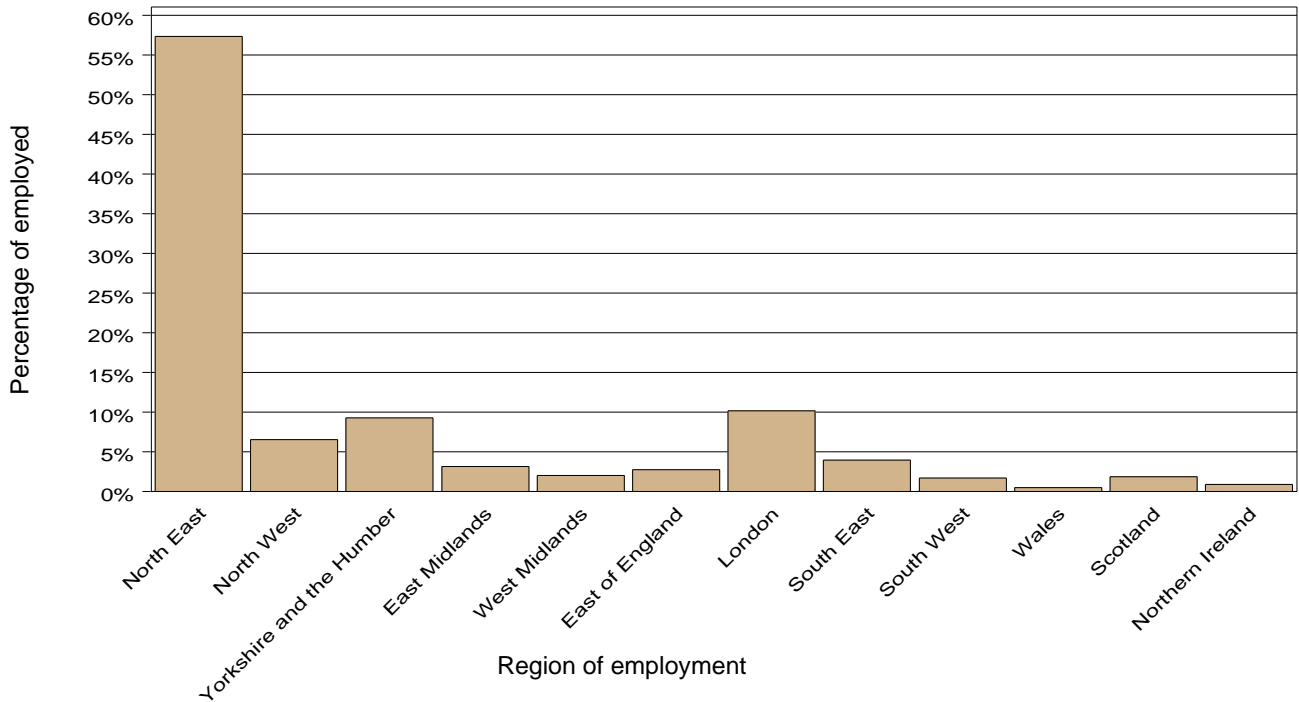


# Employment destinations of first degree graduates

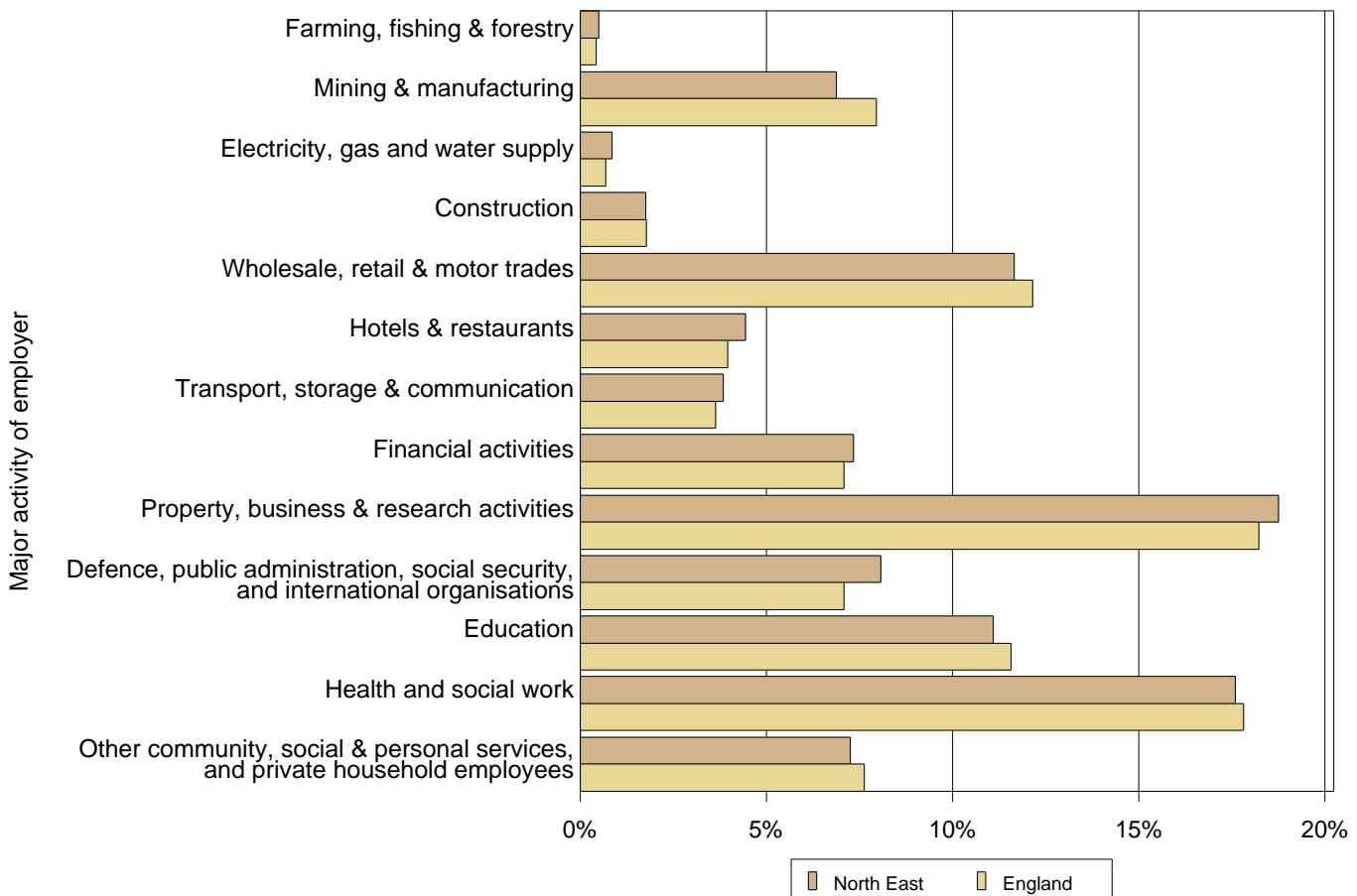
## First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2004:

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

Where do graduates from North East HEIs find employment?



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

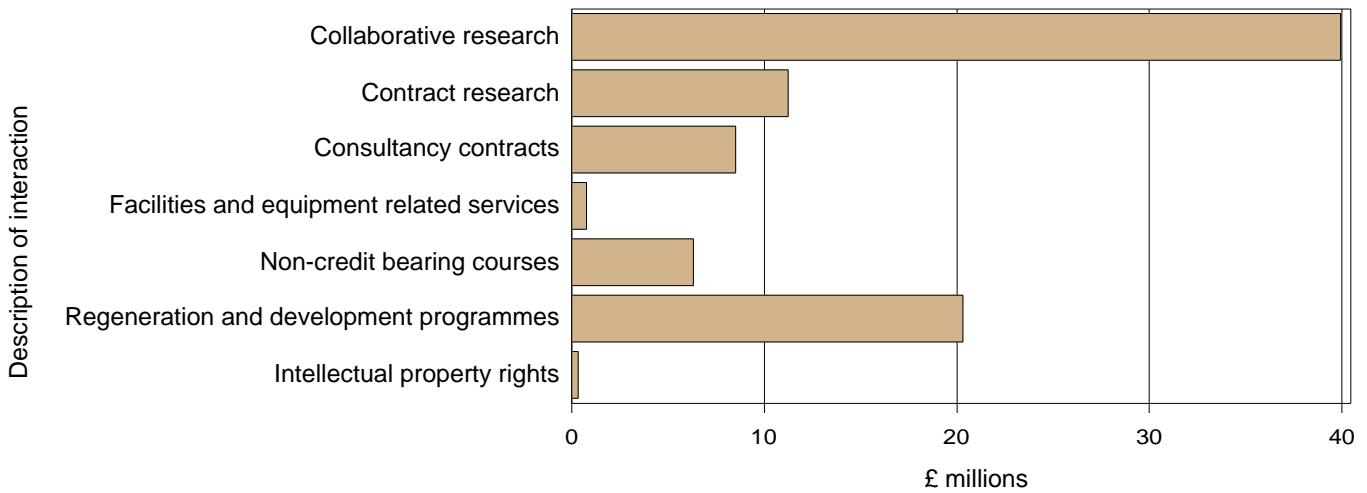


Percentage of employed first degree graduates returned in the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey

# Higher education-business and community interaction survey

2002-03

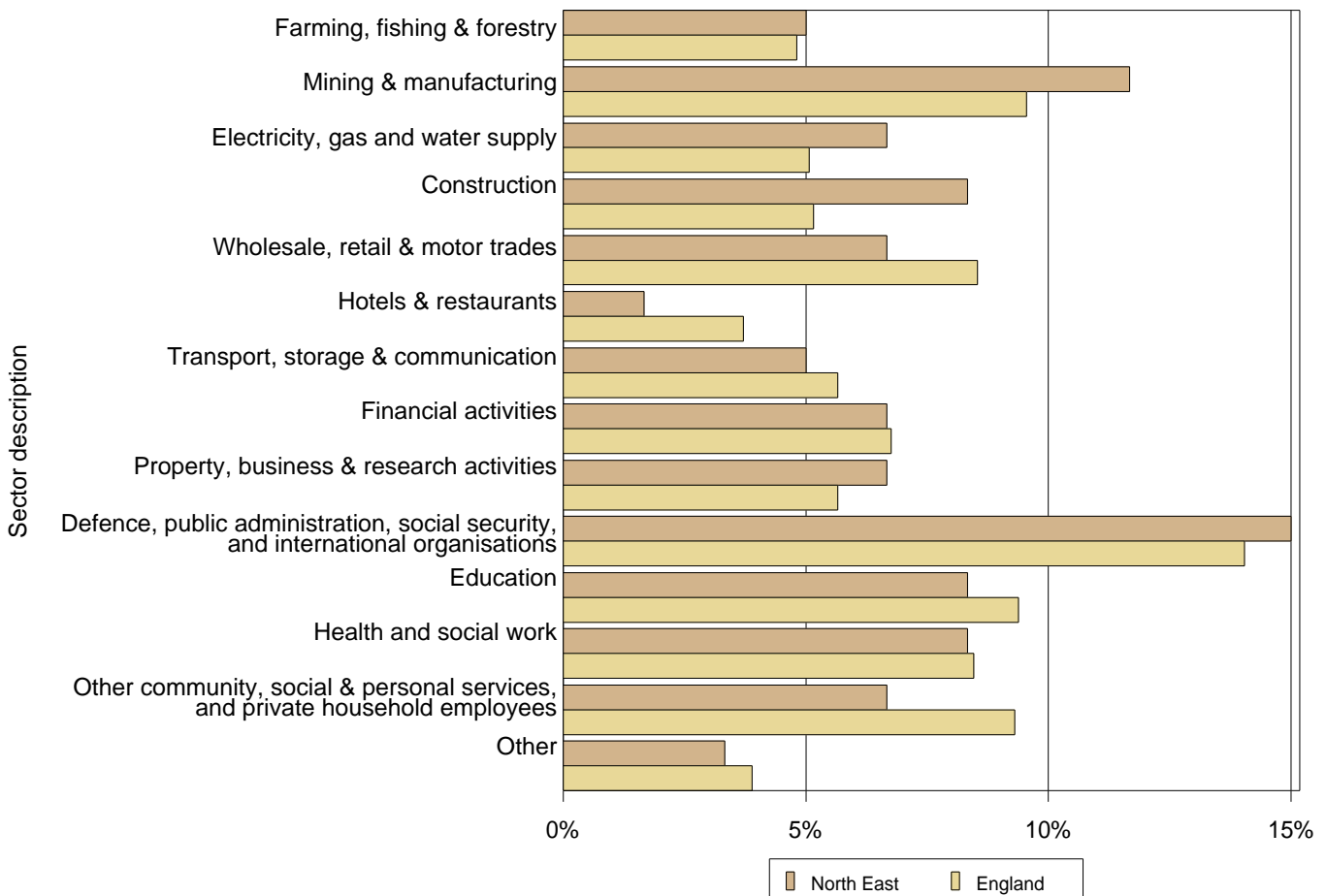
## Income from HE-business interactions



### Type and number of interactions

Contract research	340	Non-software licences granted	12
Consultancy contracts	1,949	Software licences granted	5
Facilities and equipment related services	401	Spin-offs still active and survived 3 years	23
New patents granted in year	5	Estimated turnover from active spin-offs	£6 million

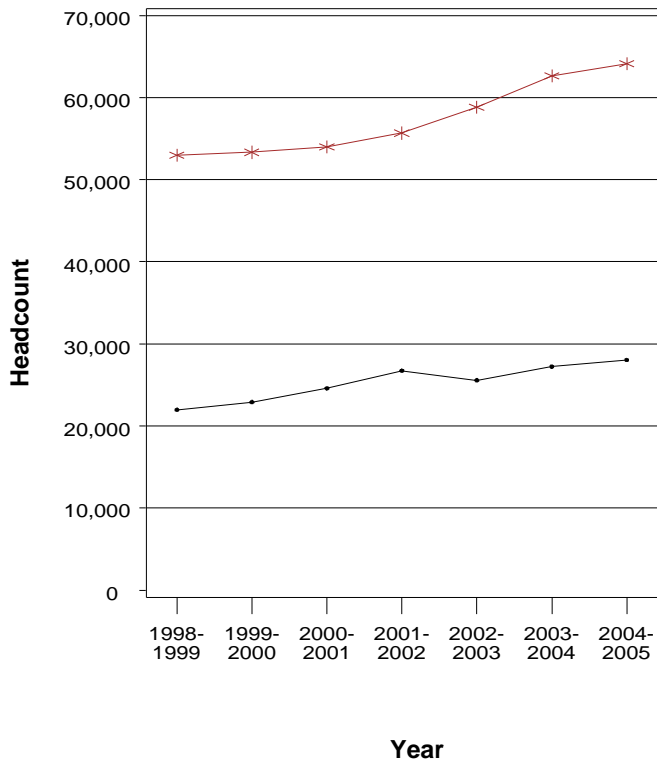
### Sectors North East HEIs set out to work with



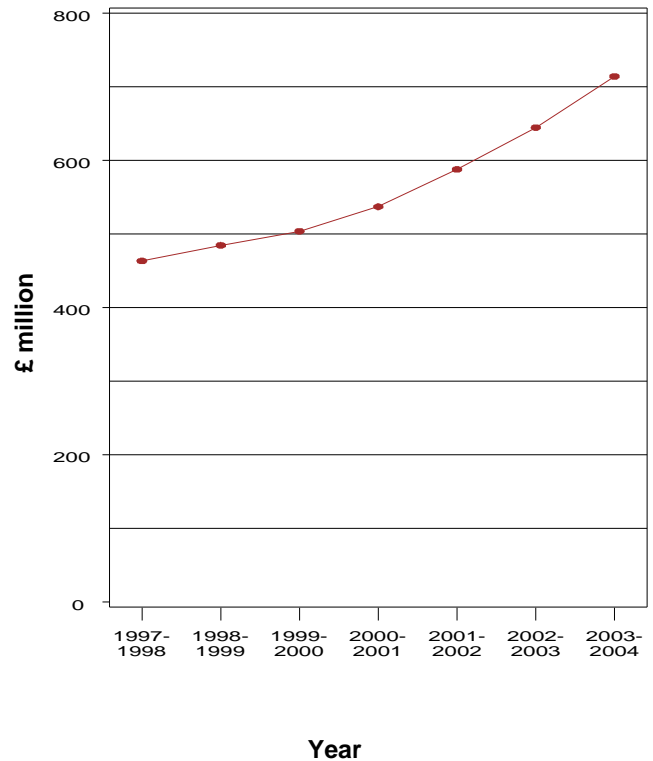
Percentage of the time sector chosen

# Trends in higher education

**Students at HEIs by mode  
(headcounts)**



**Total income to HEIs**



\* \* \* Full-time and sandwich  
● ● ● Part-time

## Population and economics

Total population (2002): 2,513,300

### By age group (%)

	0-15	16-44	45-59	60 and over
North East	19.4	39.1	19.7	21.8
England	19.8	40.4	19	20.7

### Population change (%) (1991-2001)

North East	-2.6
England	3.2

### Economic indicators

	Provisional GVA/head (2001)	Unemployment (%, autumn 2004)
North East	£11,009	6.3
England	£14,781	4.6

# North West

## Introduction

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

## Economic development

The economic output of the North West is almost £88 billion, which is 10.3 per cent of the total UK GVA. The region is very varied economically, with most of its wealth created in the heavily populated southern areas. The North West had rich natural resources and trade links, which led to a focus on industries such as textiles, shipping and engineering. But shifting global markets have contributed to the growth of new sectors such as biotechnology, chemicals, aerospace and ICT. Today, less than one-quarter of the region's workforce is employed in manufacturing.

Unemployment in the region is 4.5 per cent, compared to 4.6 per cent for England. There is considerable divergence in economic prosperity within the region: in 2001 GVA per head was £16,022 in the Halton and Warrington area and £8,611 in the Wirral.

The total income of higher education institutions in the region is around £1,491 million per year.

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

## Higher education provision

There are 14 higher education institutions in the North West: ten universities and four higher education colleges. An additional 43 further education colleges provide higher education courses. There are over 189,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) students in higher education in the region. The institutions range in size from the University of Manchester with over 32,000 student FTEs; to the Royal Northern College of Music (almost 600 student FTEs), which is the only independent music conservatoire outside London.

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

## Student profile

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

## HEFCE developments

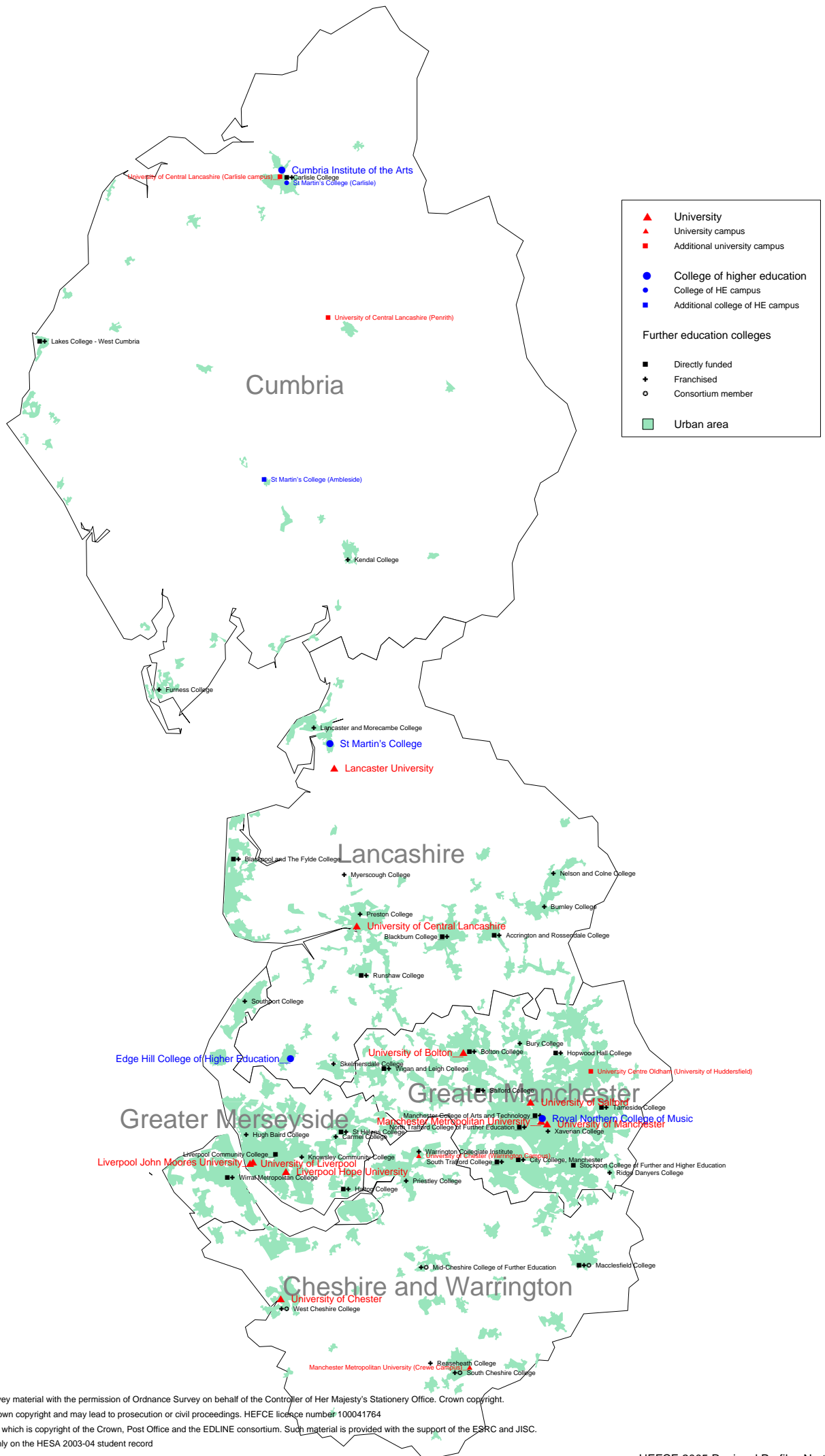
The North West has a variety of Lifelong Learning Networks under development that span the entire region. The Cheshire and Warrington bid is largely complete and includes at its core four higher education institutions and seven further education colleges. The network's mission is to encourage vocational progression in seven key skills shortage areas across the region. Cheshire and Warrington's bid has direct progressional links with the proposed Greater Merseyside network; a collaborative feature of lifelong learning that HEFCE is keen to promote. Other Lifelong Learning Networks under development include: Cumbria,



East Lancashire and the Greater Manchester Strategic Alliance (GMSA); the GMSA involves 25 institutions working together to extend opportunities and widen progression in the Greater Manchester area.

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

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



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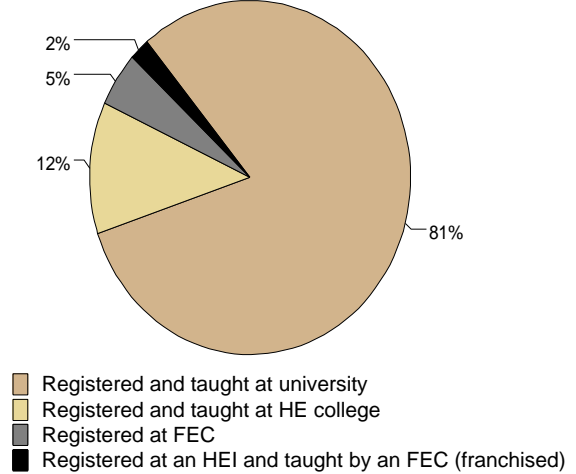
# HE students registered at North West institutions 2003-04 and 2004-05

## Student numbers

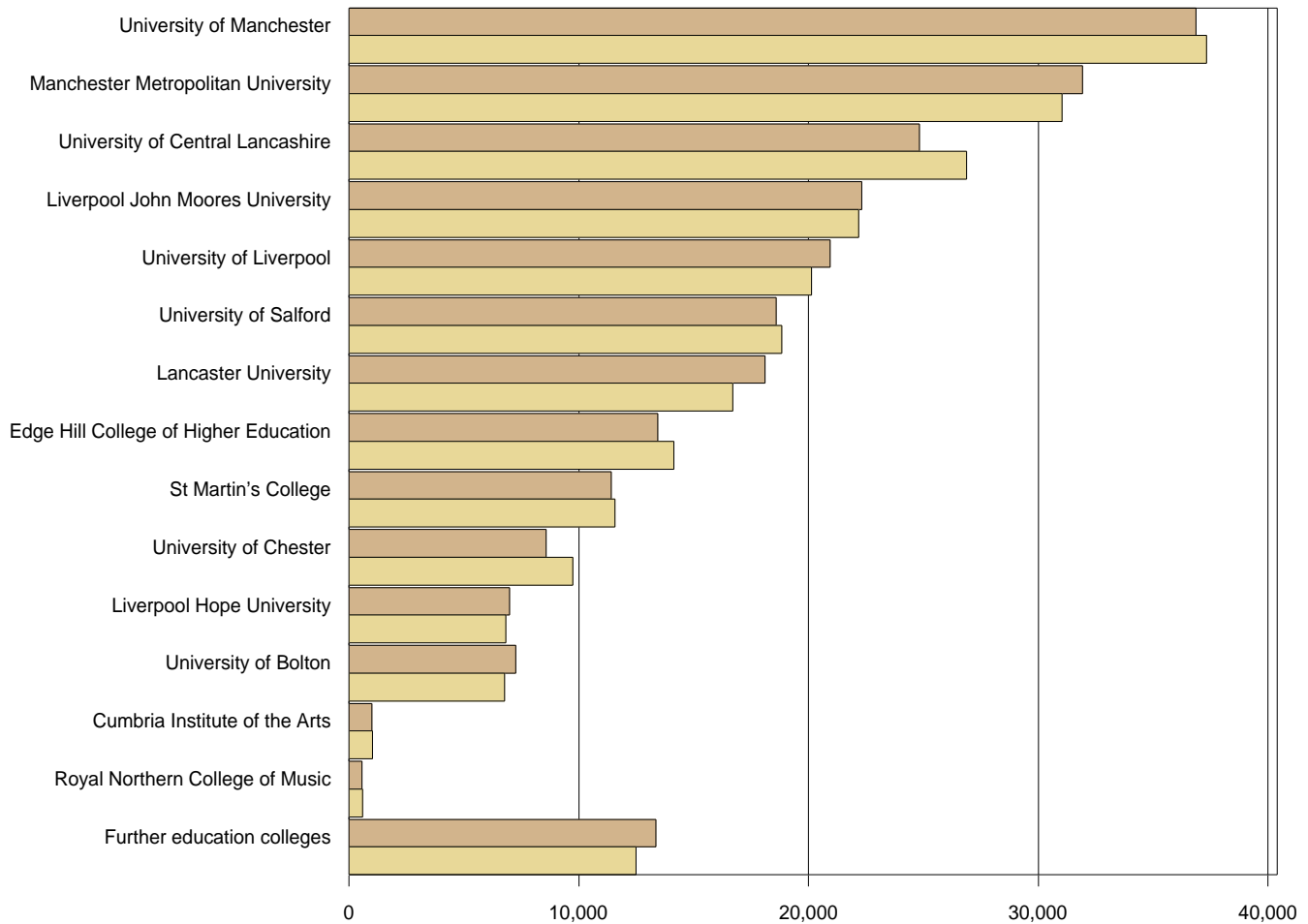
Headcounts :	2003-04	2004-05
In HE institutions:	222,779	223,738
In FE colleges:	13,355	12,485
<b>Total:</b>	<b>236,134</b>	<b>236,223</b>

FTEs :	2003-04	2004-05
In HE institutions:	179,222	180,557
In FE colleges:	9,695	9,330
<b>Total:</b>	<b>188,918</b>	<b>189,887</b>

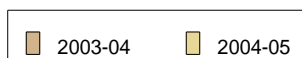
HE student headcounts  
by type of institution 2004-05



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



Student numbers (headcounts)



# Learning in the North West

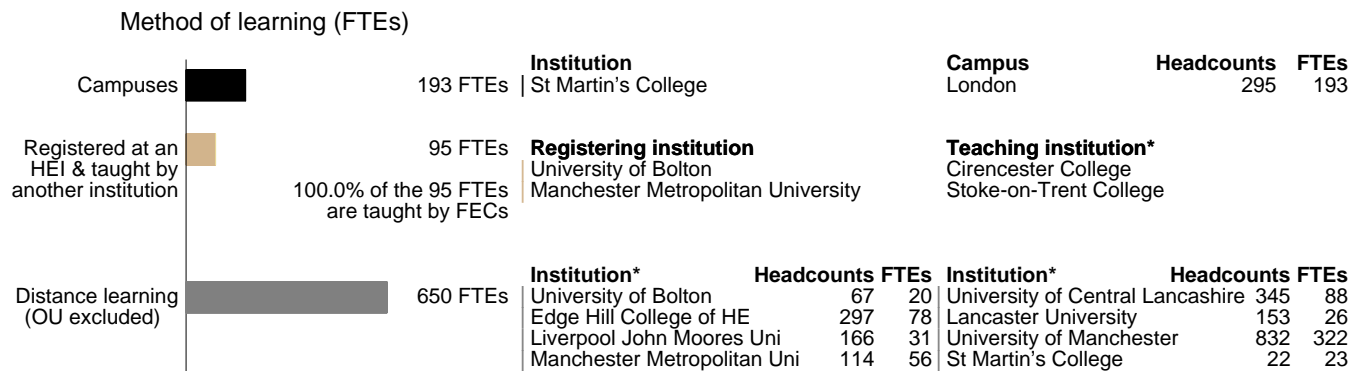
2003-04

## HE students registered and taught in the North West

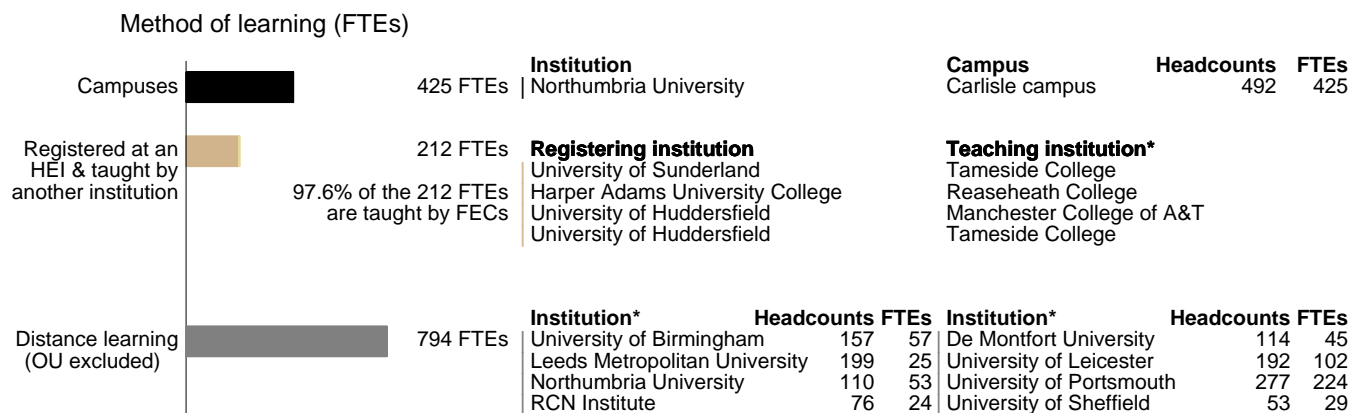
## Open University students domiciled in the North West

Type	Headcounts	FTEs	Headcounts	FTEs
HEI	224,928	170,699	13,759	5,177
Franchised	6,463	4,244		
FEC	248	135		

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



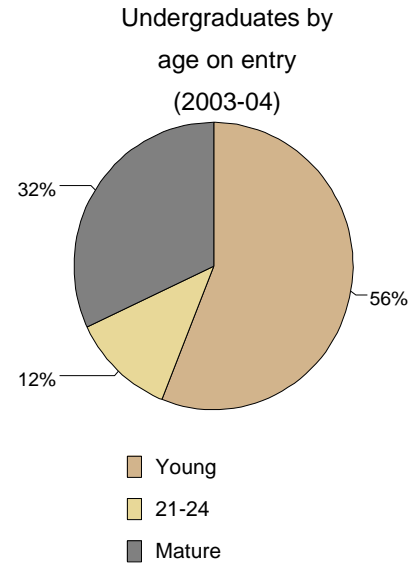
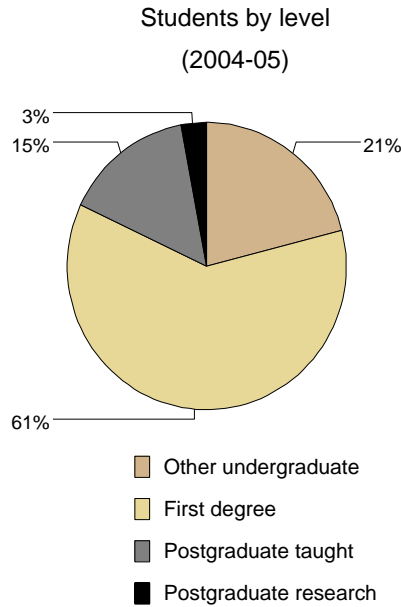
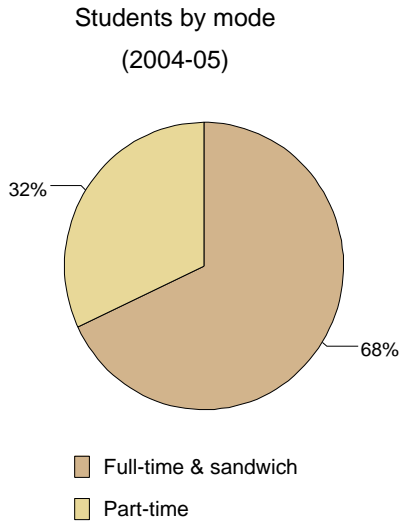
## Registered outside the North West but learning in the North West



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

# HE students registered at HEIs: characteristics

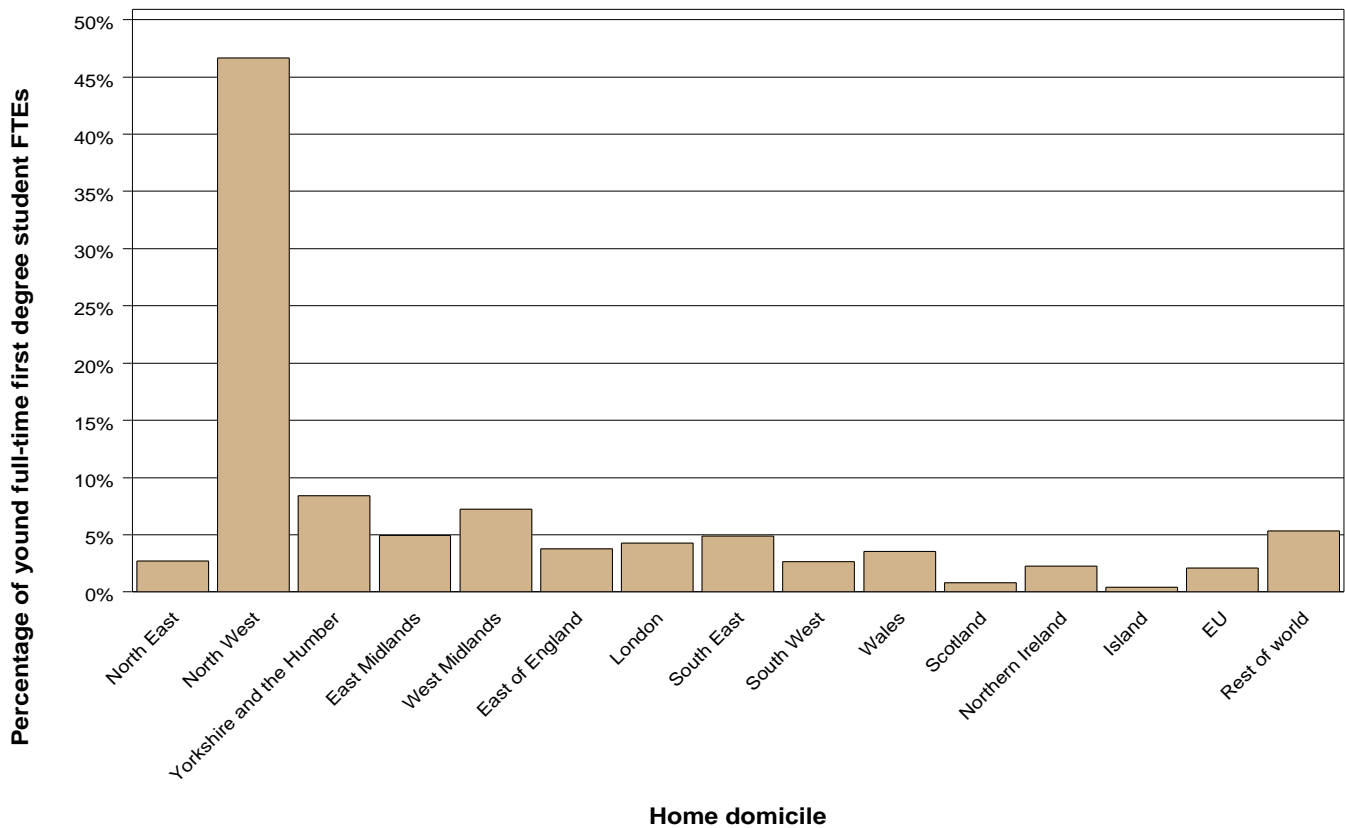
## Headcounts



## FTEs

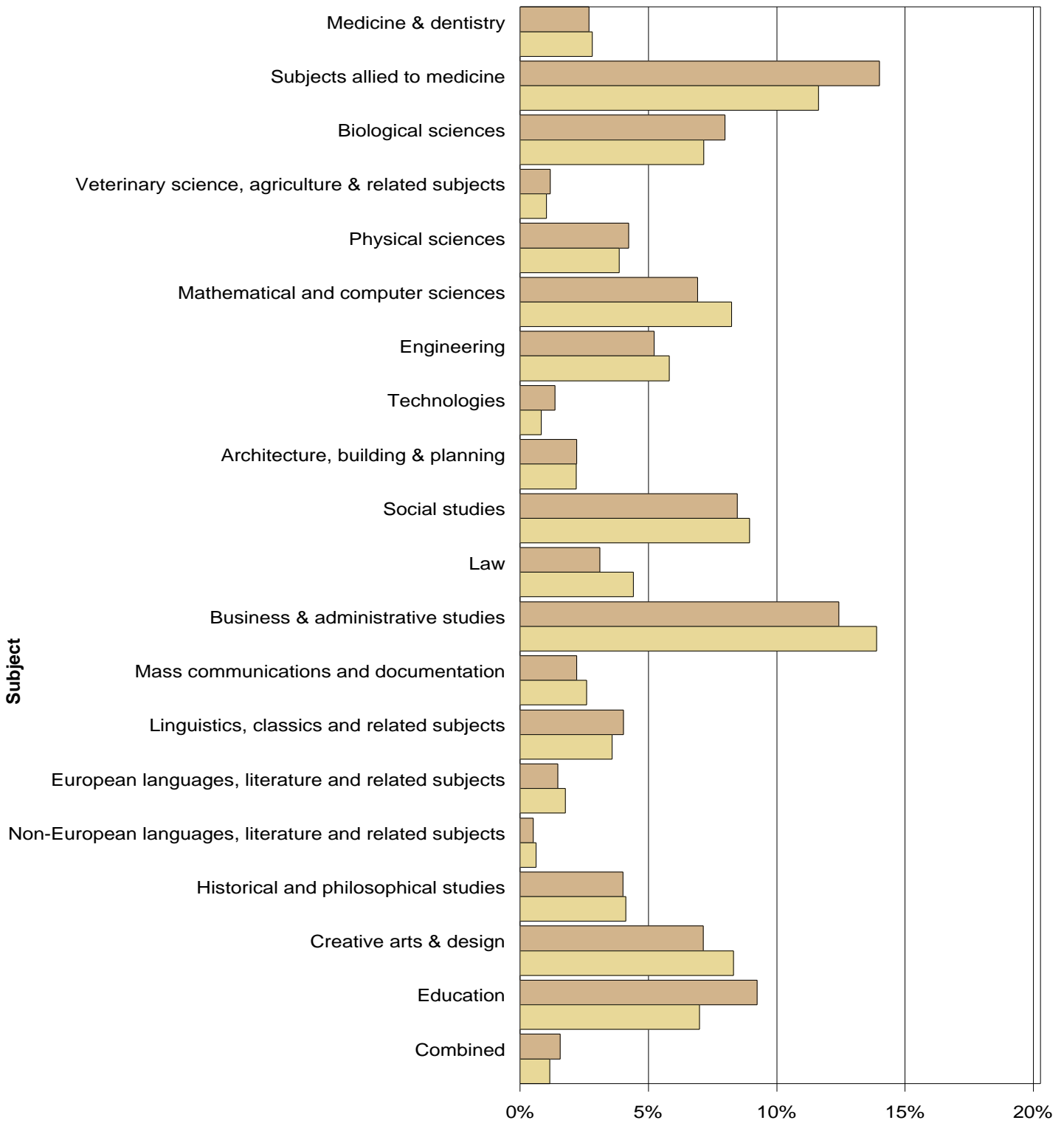
	2003-04	2004-05
Overseas (% of FTEs):	11.5%	Part-time (% of FTEs): 15.0%
Young (% of UG FTEs):	66.9%	PG (% of FTEs): 16.1%
Mature (% of UG FTEs):	21.0%	
Male (% of FTEs):	42.7%	

## Where do young full-time first degree students at North West HEIs in 2003-04 come from?



# HE students registered at HEIs: subject

2003-04 (Open University excluded)



Percentage of HE students (FTEs)

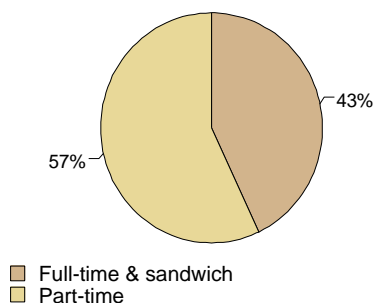


# HE students registered at FE colleges

2004-05 Headcounts: 12,485, of which an estimated 1,178 are funded through consortia.

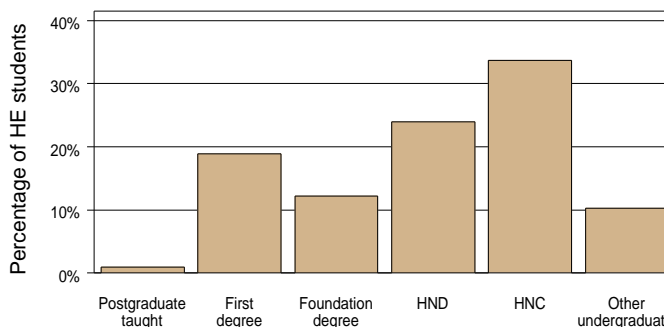
2004-05 FTEs: 9,330, of which an estimated 919 are funded through consortia.

Headcounts by mode



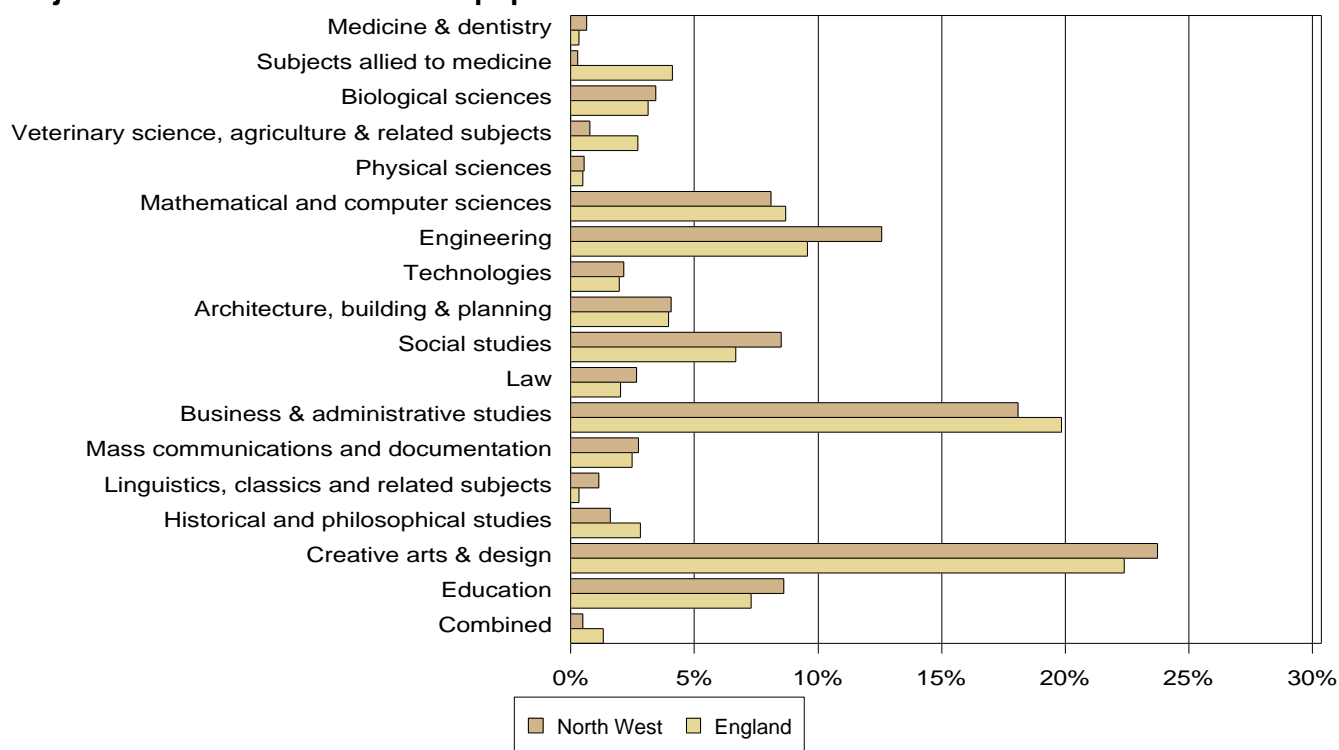
Source: HEIFES & HESES 2004-05

Headcounts by qualification aim



Source: HEIFES 2004-05 (directly funded); ILR 2003-04 (consortia)

## Subject breakdown of HE student population in FECs



Percentage of total FTE student population 2003-04

## Major FEC providers of HE

College	Directly funded 2004-05 FTEs	Franchised 2003-04 FTEs
Blackburn College	1,416	234
Blackpool and The Fylde College	1,548	55
Myerscough College	0	849
Oldham College	527	0
St Helens College	665	33
Stockport College of Further and Higher Education	818	0
Wigan and Leigh College	634	77

## HEFCE-recognised funding consortia 2004-05

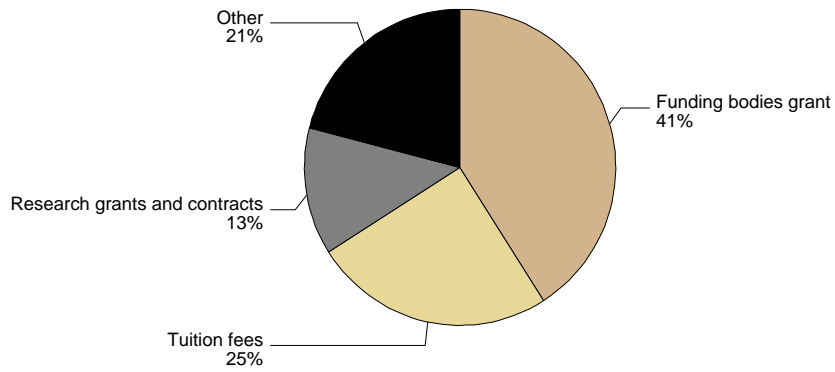
Lead institution	Consortia members	Headcounts	FTEs
Macclesfield College	Mid-Cheshire College of Further Education	222	173
	South Cheshire College	246	192
	West Cheshire College	121	94

Students registered at an HEI and taught by an FEC in the region (2003-04): Headcounts: 6,650 FTEs: 4,293

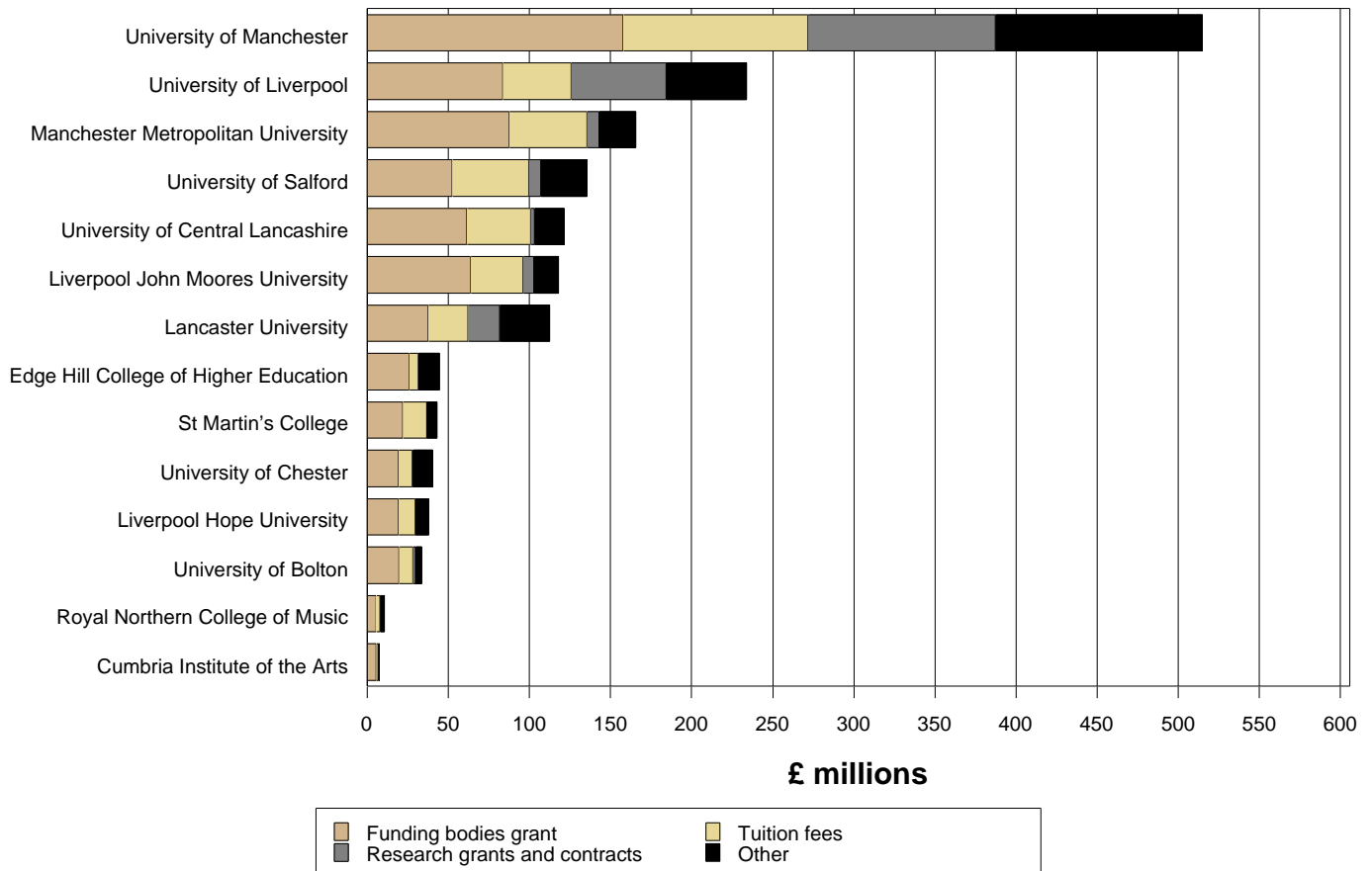
# Income to HE institutions 2003-04

Total income to all HEIs: £1,618 million

### Income to all HEIs by source



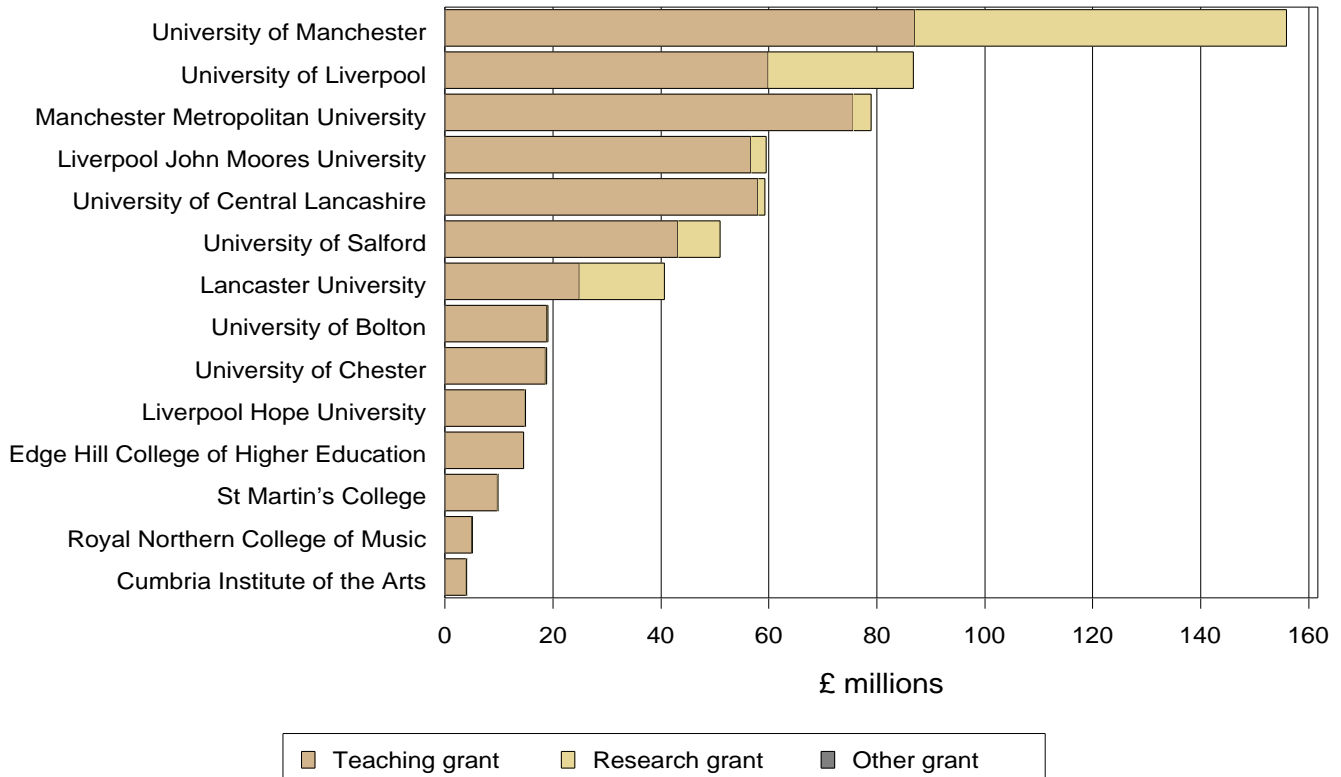
### Income to individual HEIs by source





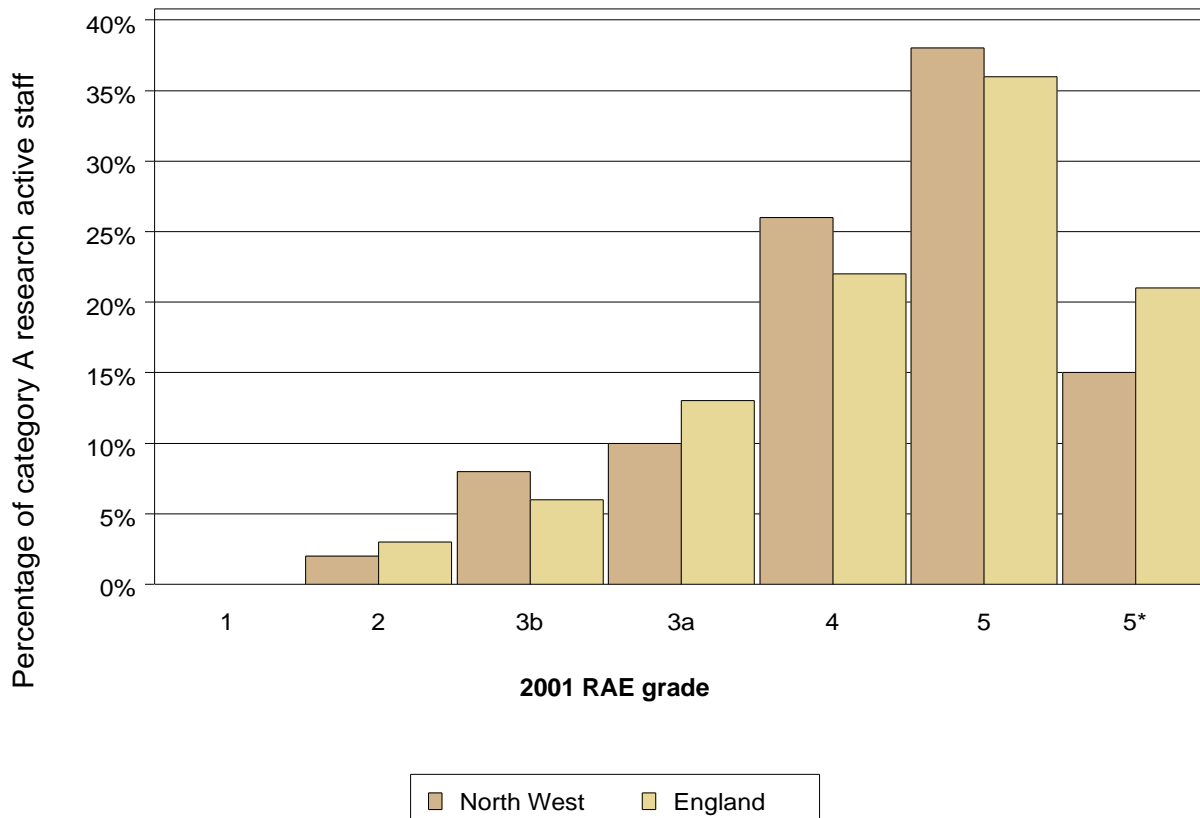
# HEFCE funding

2005-06



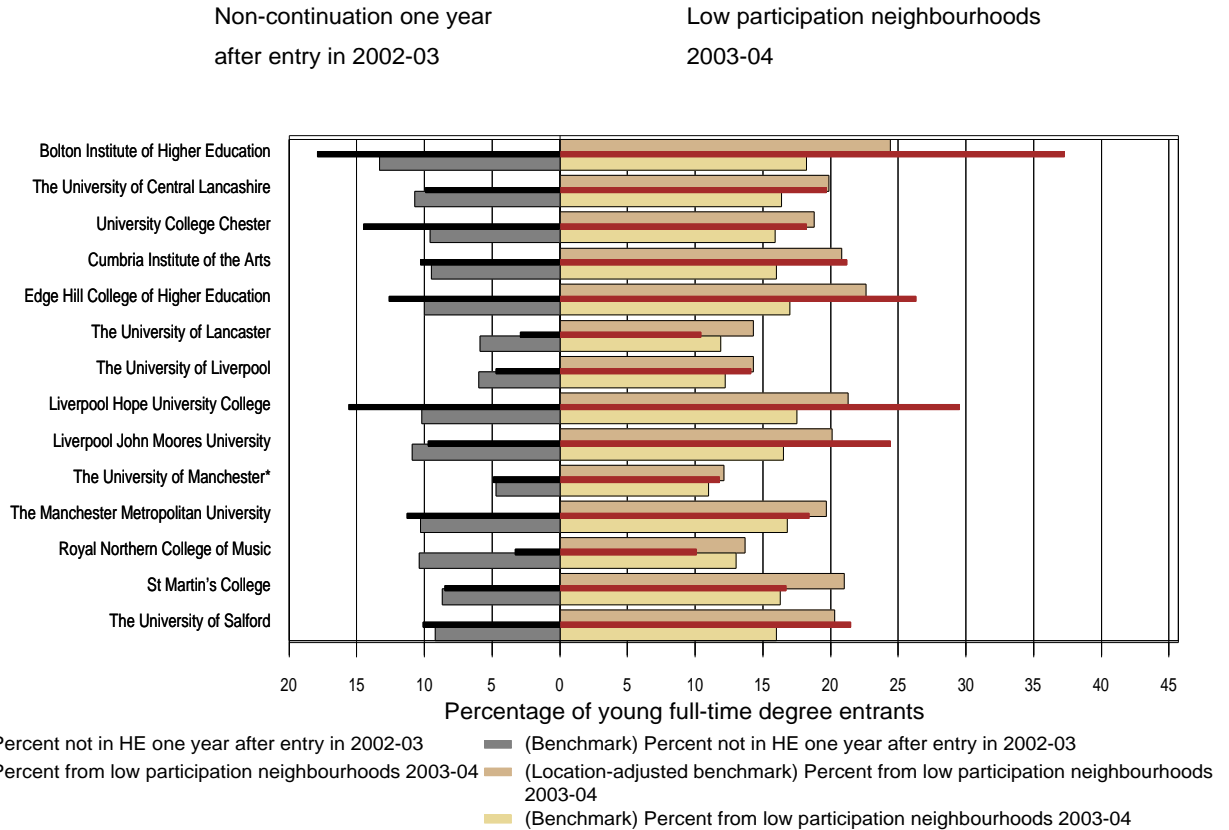
# Research Assessment Exercise performance

Research active academic staff by RAE grade

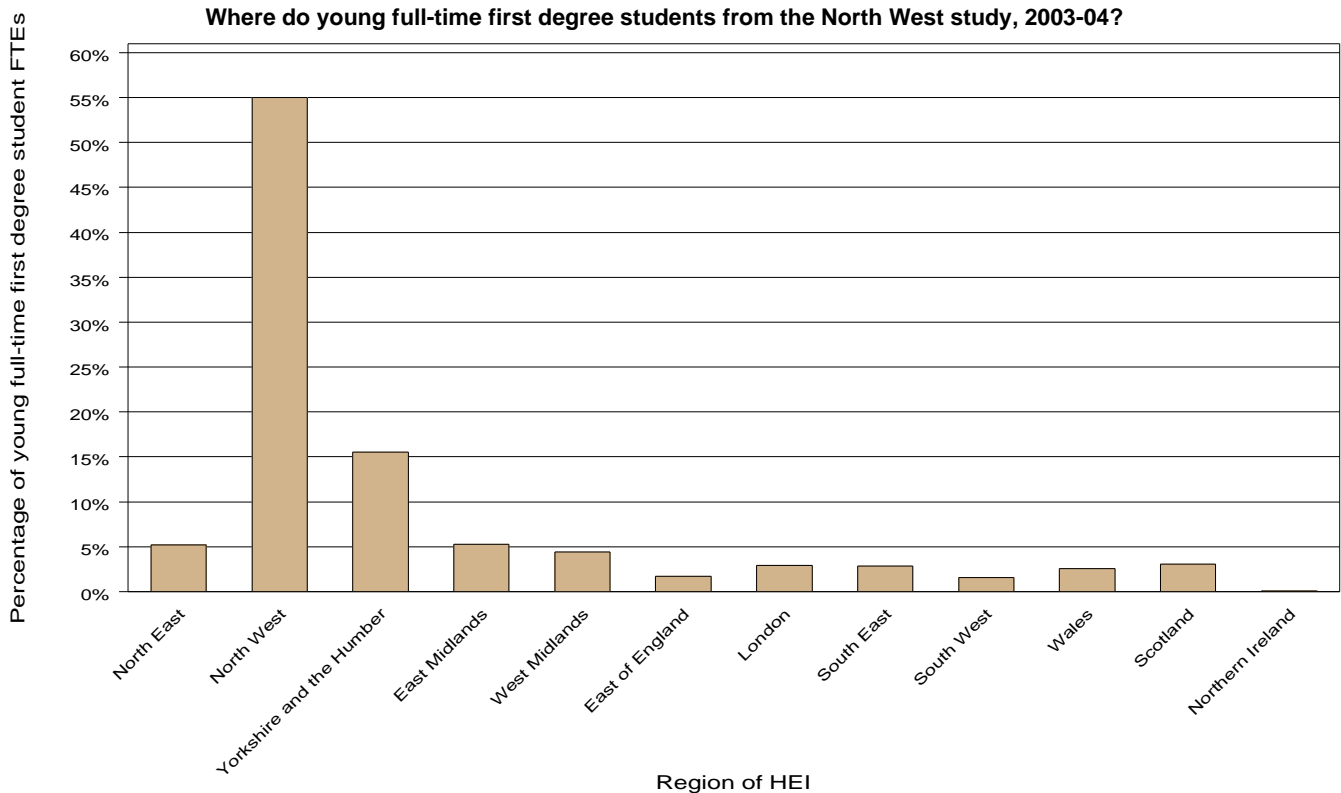


# Performance indicators for participation and non-continuation

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



These data are taken from 'Performance indicators in higher education in the UK' (HESA). Institution names used in that publication have been kept.  
 \* The University of Manchester Institute of Science & Technology and University of Manchester have merged to become The University of Manchester.

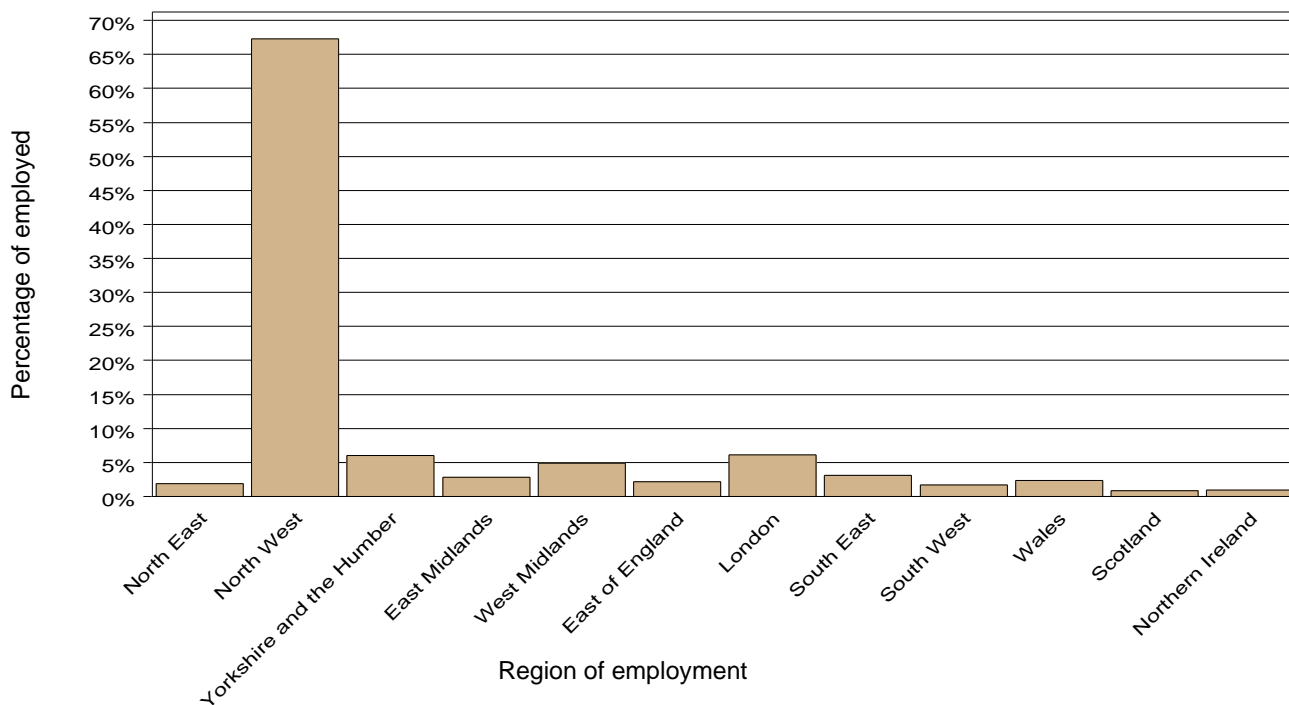


# Employment destinations of first degree graduates

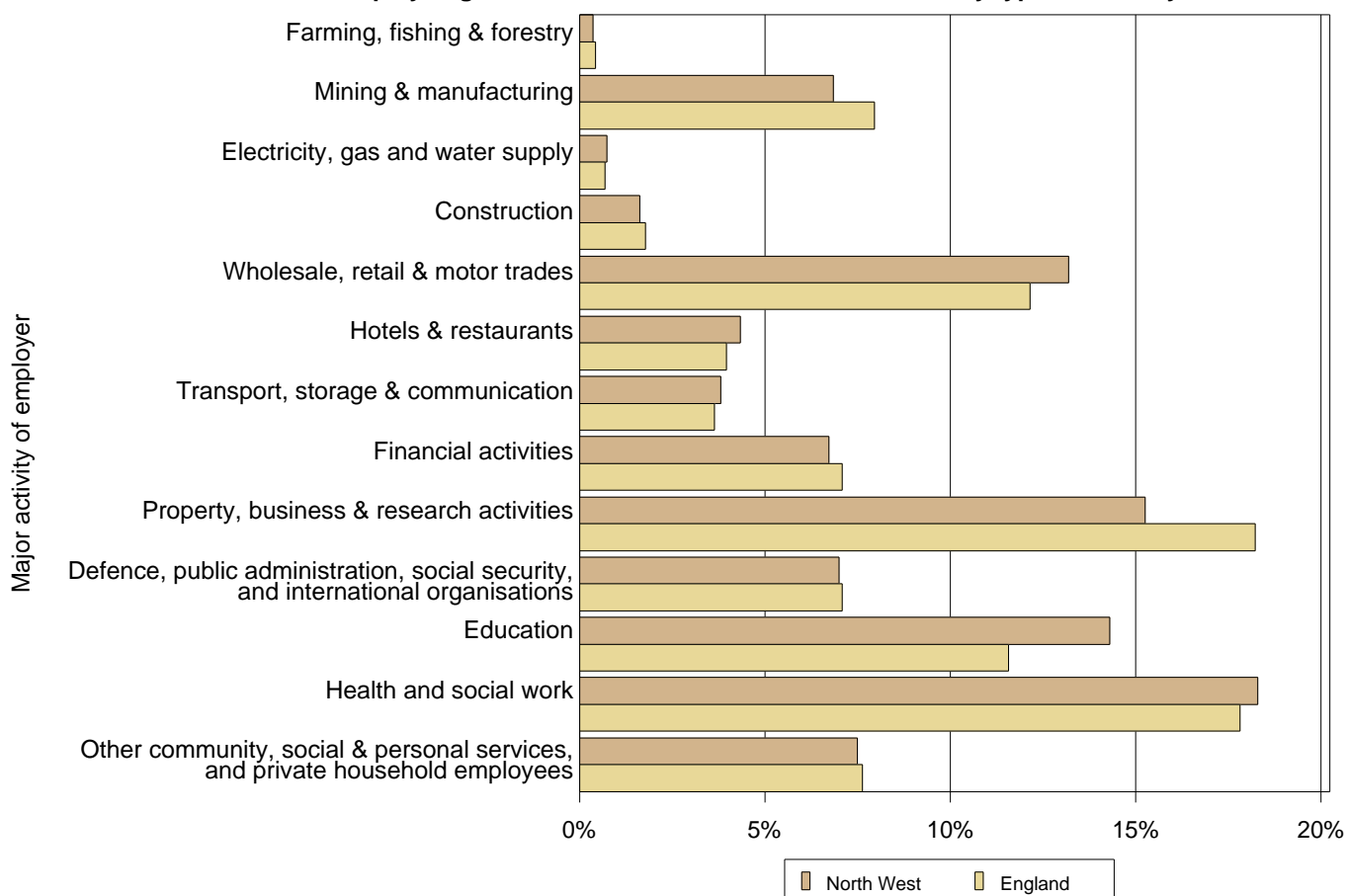
## First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2004:

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

Where do graduates from North West HEIs find employment?



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

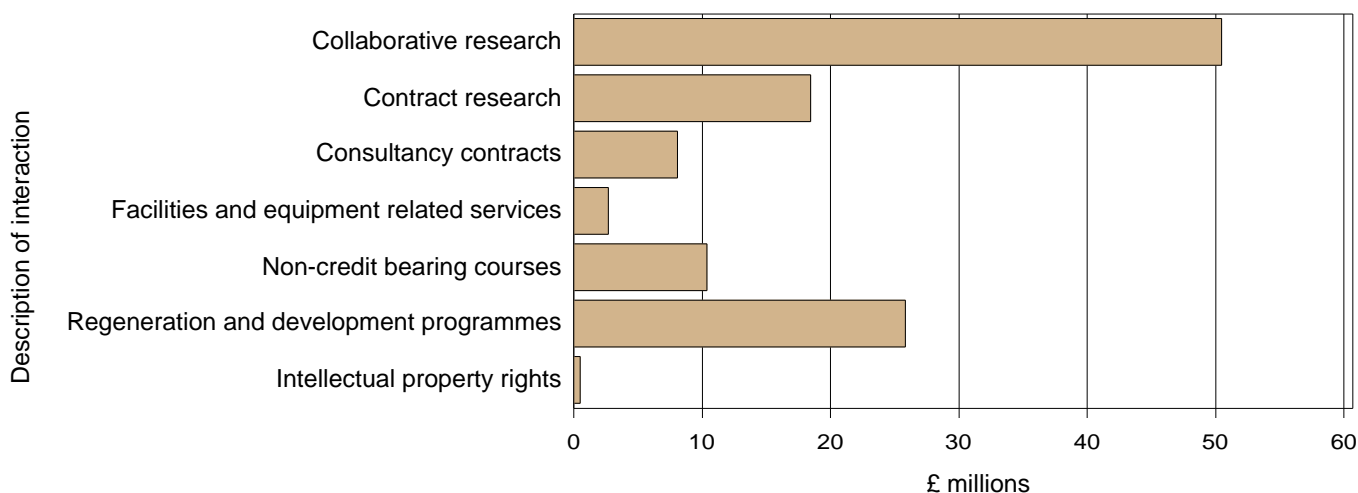


Percentage of employed first degree graduates returned in the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey

# Higher education-business and community interaction survey

2002-03

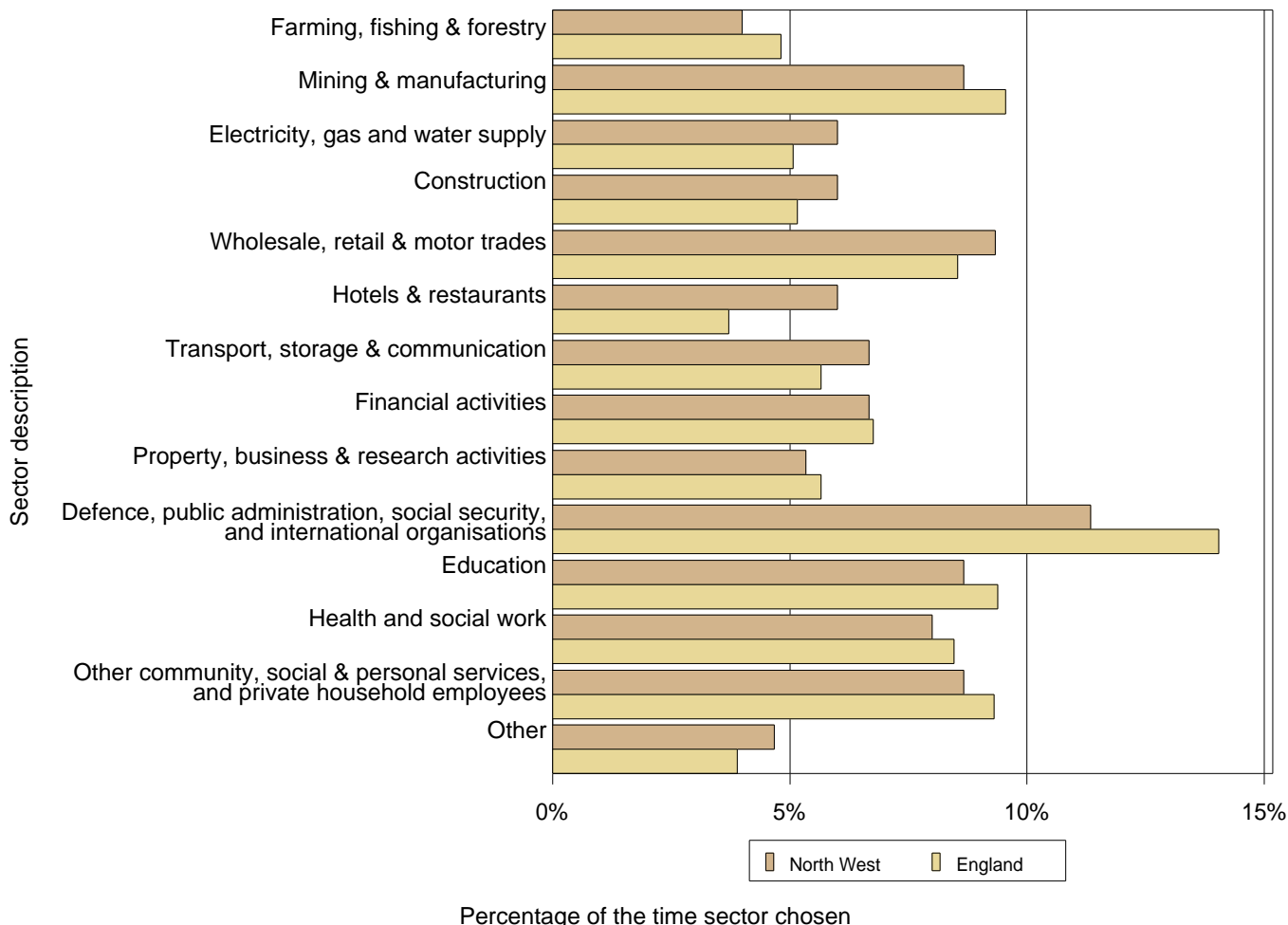
## Income from HE-business interactions



## Type and number of interactions

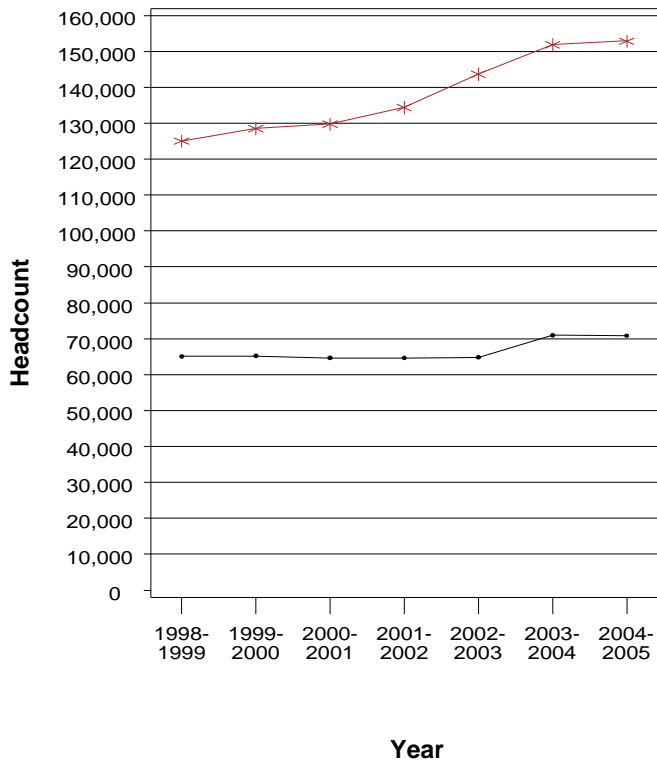
Contract research	594	Non-software licences granted	19
Consultancy contracts	2,865	Software licences granted	6
Facilities and equipment related services	1,067	Spin-offs still active and survived 3 years	57
New patents granted in year	93	Estimated turnover from active spin-offs	£34 million

## Sectors North West HEIs set out to work with

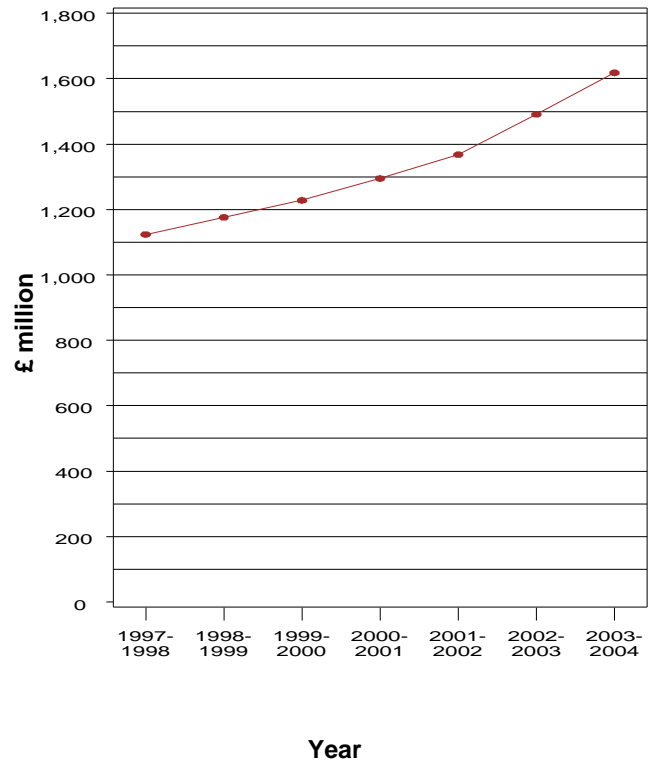


# Trends in higher education

**Students at HEIs by mode  
(headcounts)**



**Total income to HEIs**



\* \* \* Full-time and sandwich  
● ● ● Part-time

## Population and economics

Total population (2002): 6,771,000

### By age group (%)

	0-15	16-44	45-59	60 and over
North West	20.3	39.3	19.3	21.1
England	19.8	40.4	19	20.7

### Population change (%) (1991-2001)

North West	-1.1
England	3.2

### Economic indicators

	Provisional GVA/head (2001)	Unemployment (%, autumn 2004)
North West	£12,942	4.5
England	£14,781	4.6

# Yorkshire and the Humber

## Introduction

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

## Economic development

The economic output of Yorkshire and the Humber is just under £62 billion, 7.3 per cent of the total UK GVA. The sub-regions vary, with South Yorkshire producing less than three-quarters of the UK average GVA per head, compared to West Yorkshire's 94 per cent. Manufacturing industry accounted for 22 per cent of the region's GVA in 2000, compared with 19 per cent for the UK as a whole. In the past two decades the region has suffered from the decline of traditional industries with substantial job losses in coal mining, steel, engineering and textiles. This has been partly offset by growth in financial, legal and telephone-based services. However, manufacturing still accounts for almost 18 per cent of employment compared to 14 per cent in England as a whole.

Unemployment in the region is 4.7 per cent which is the same as the UK.

The total income of higher education institutions in the region is just under £1,241 million per year.

## Higher education provision

There are 12 higher education institutions in Yorkshire and the Humber: seven universities and four higher education colleges. The Northern School of Contemporary Dance had no higher education students in 2003-04 and so is only included in the finance sections of this publication. In addition 30 further education colleges teach higher education courses. The higher education student population is around 155,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) students. The institutions range in size from University of Leeds with over 28,000 student FTEs, to Leeds College of Music with just over 500 student FTEs.

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

## Student profile

Yorkshire and the Humber has the highest net flow of young full-time undergraduates into the region and a high proportion of student FTEs registered at further education colleges. It also has the lowest proportion of part-time students of all the regions.

## HEFCE developments

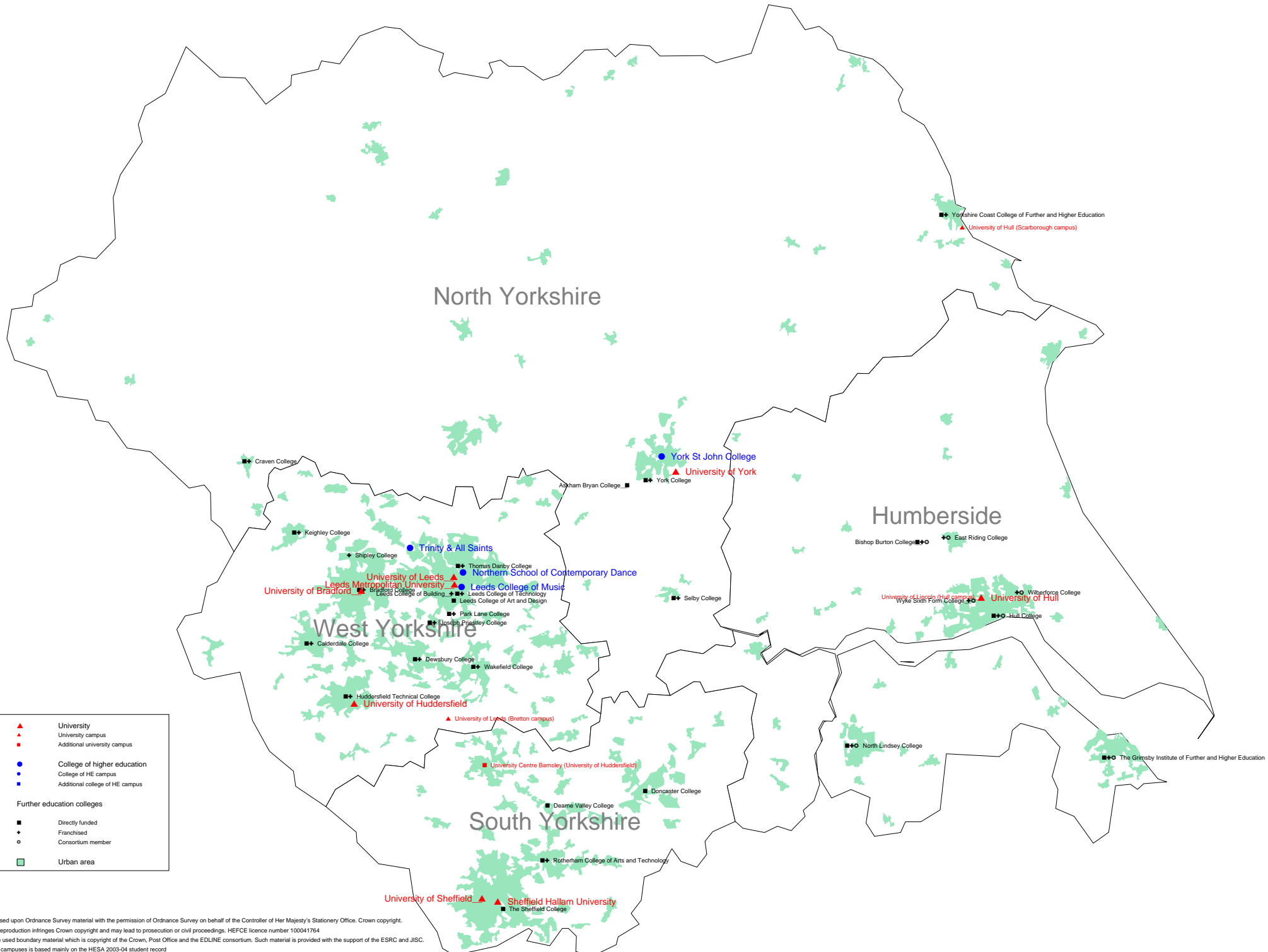
The Yorkshire and Humber region was successful in gaining funding for eight Centres for Excellence in Teaching and Learning and has a number of other HEFCE-funded projects. Two of these projects are based in York; the Higher York Lifelong Learning Network (involving the University of York, York St John College, Askham Bryan College and York College) and the expansion of the University of York (which will involve a new campus at Heslington East). The Higher York partnership has received a significant amount of funding to support staff and overheads in a 'gateway' centre which co-ordinates certain activities including:

- lifelong learning and progression across mutual curriculum areas – developing new courses and

credit transfer mechanisms

- advice and guidance for students and employers
- extra-curricular activities across the partners.

In addition, we have funded the University of Huddersfield through the SDF to develop centres of higher education in Oldham and Barnsley colleges. This is part of Huddersfield's 'Towns like Us' initiative, which aims to deliver programmes of the University of Huddersfield locally in towns, usually on the edges of large conurbations, which do not have a university but do have a low HE participation rate and a high potential for HE growth. Funds will be used to improve facilities and resources to cope with the expansion in HE student numbers that is also part of the bid, and to stimulate interest in HE in the local area.



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

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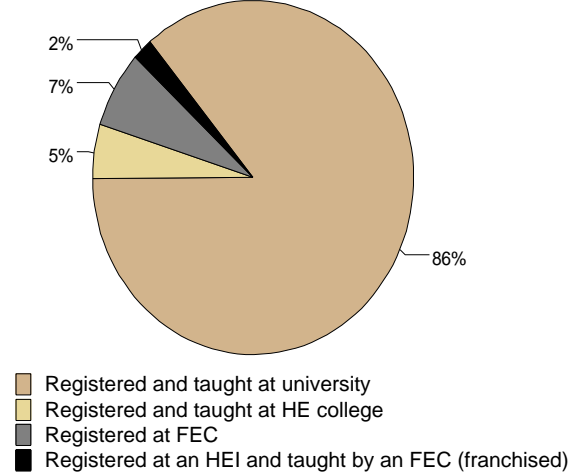
# HE students registered at Yorkshire and the Humber institutions 2003-04 and 2004-05

## Student numbers

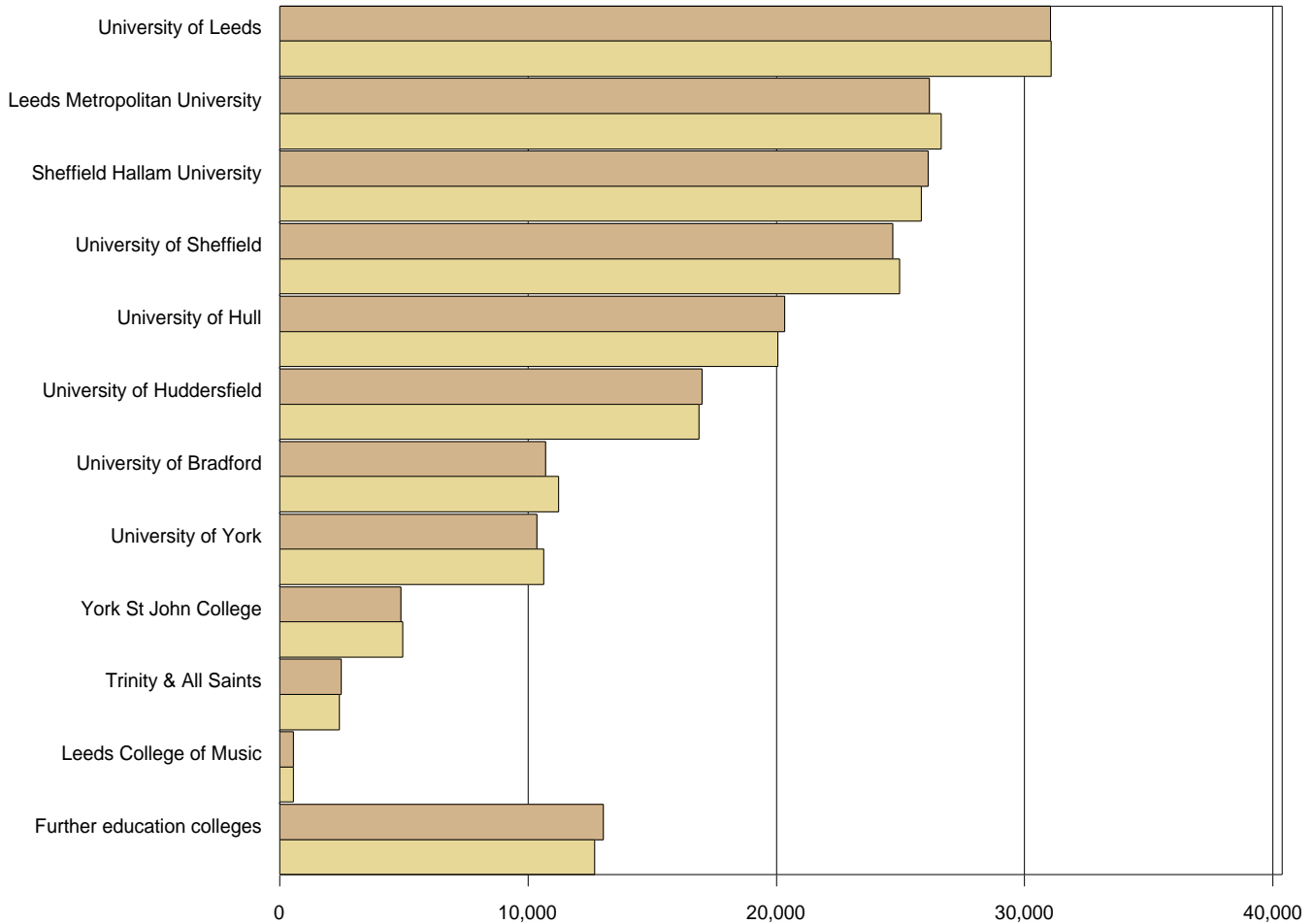
Headcounts :	2003-04	2004-05
In HE institutions:	174,316	175,229
In FE colleges:	13,027	12,683
<b>Total:</b>	<b>187,343</b>	<b>187,912</b>

FTEs :	2003-04	2004-05
In HE institutions:	141,166	144,902
In FE colleges:	10,256	10,353
<b>Total:</b>	<b>151,422</b>	<b>155,255</b>

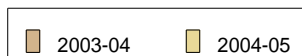
HE student headcounts  
by type of institution 2004-05



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



Student numbers (headcounts)



# Learning in Yorkshire and the Humber

## 2003-04

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

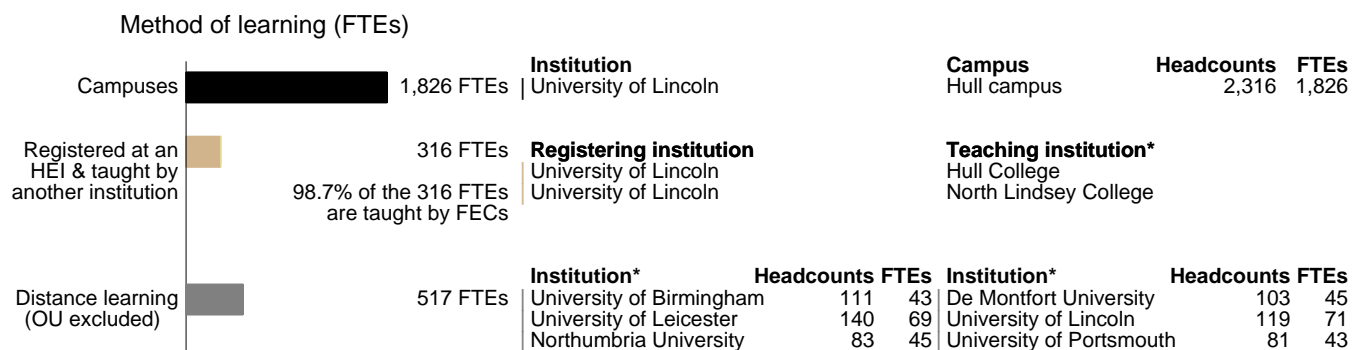
### Open University students domiciled in Yorkshire and the Humber

Type	Headcounts	FTEs	Headcounts	FTEs
HEI	179,996	139,353	10,073	3,818
Franchised	4,053	1,993		
FEC	15,000	13,332		

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



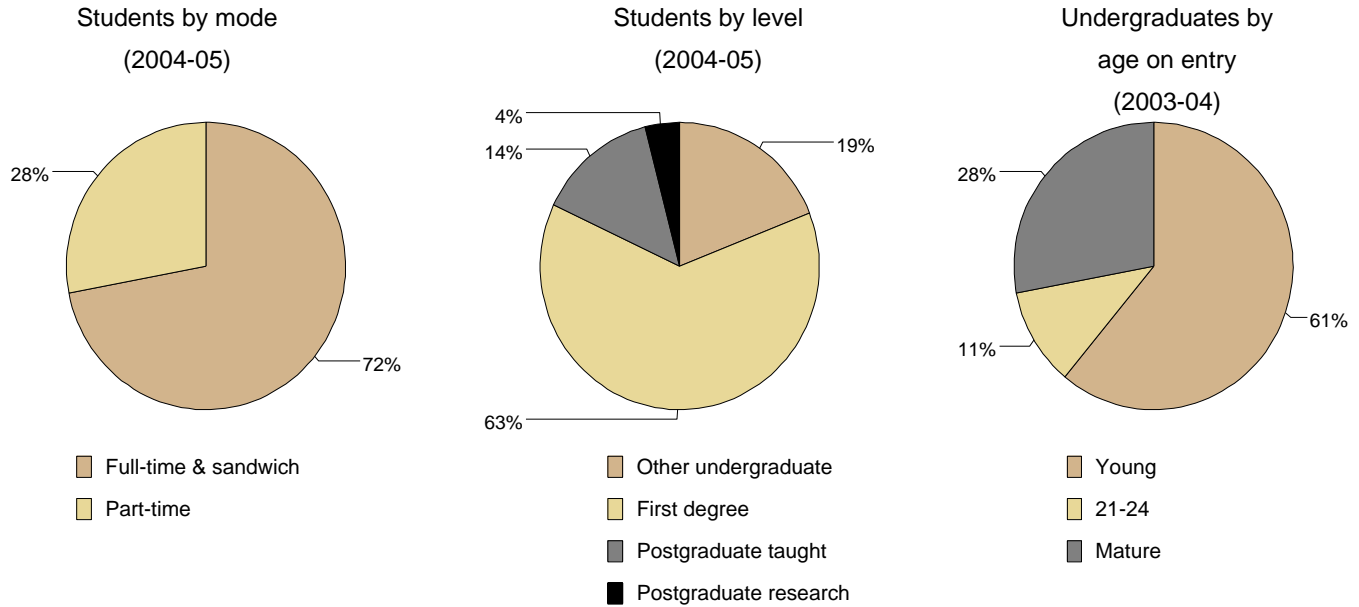
### Registered outside Yorkshire and the Humber but learning in Yorkshire and the Humber



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

# HE students registered at HEIs: characteristics

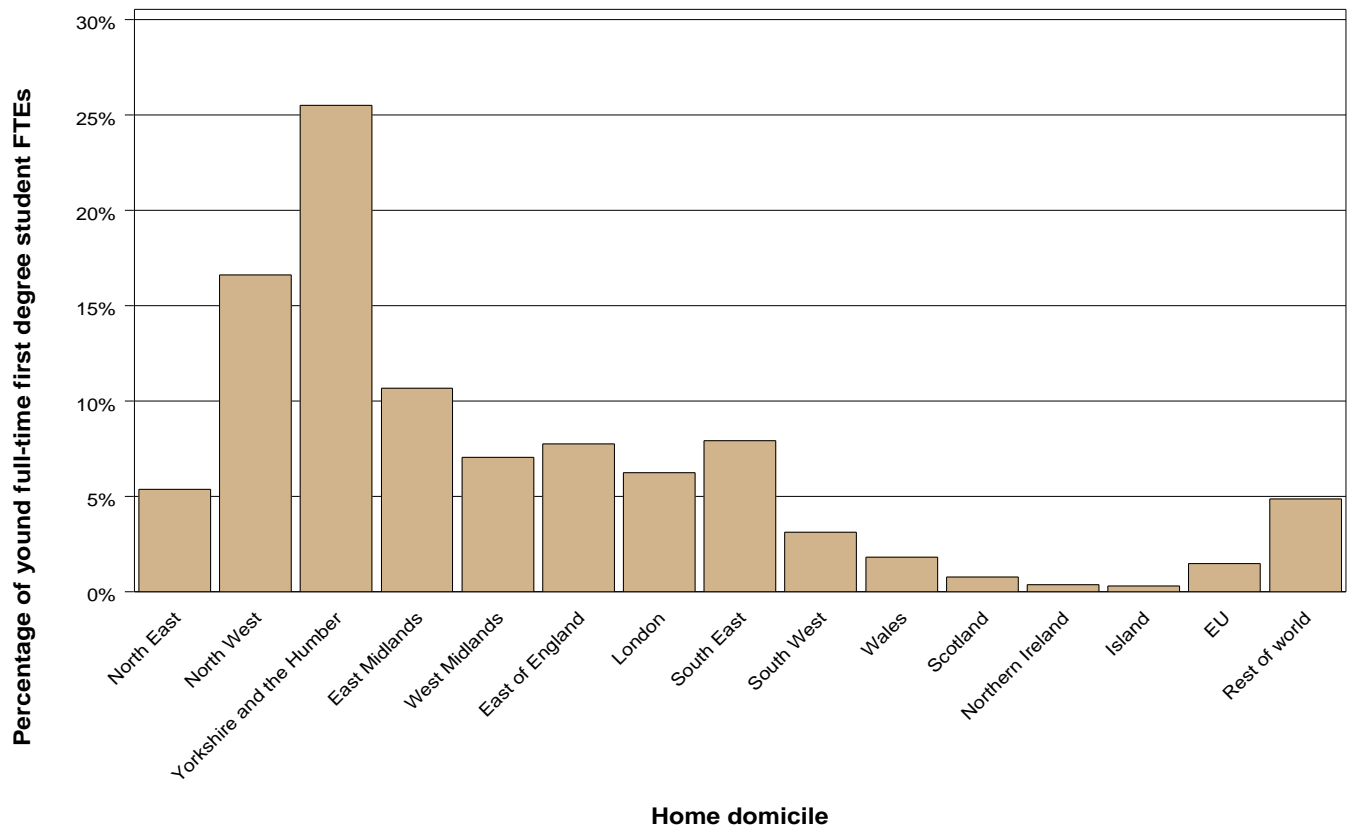
## Headcounts



## FTEs

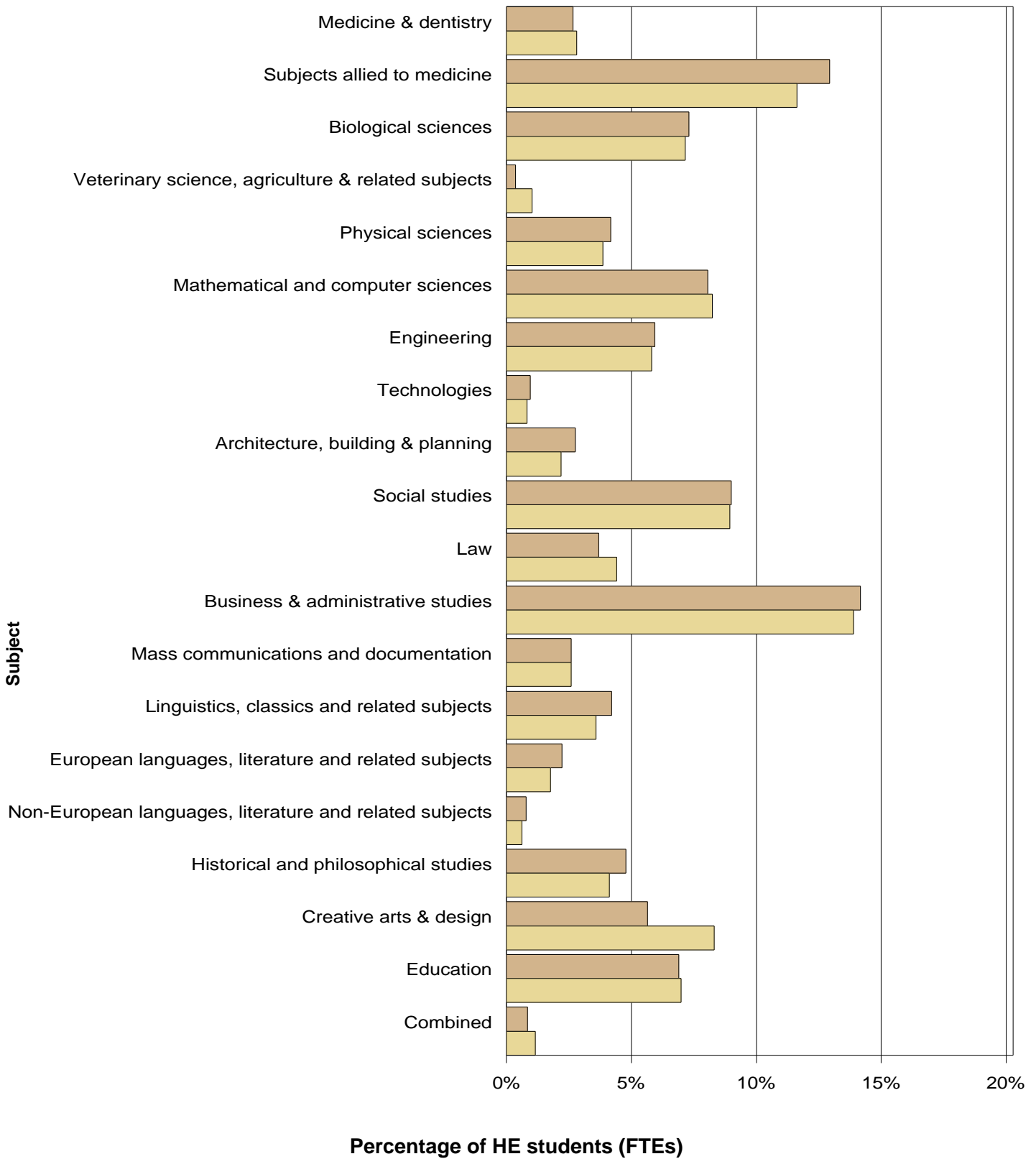
	2003-04	2004-05
Overseas (% of FTEs):	12.7%	Part-time (% of FTEs): 13.4%
Young (% of UG FTEs):	72.2%	PG (% of FTEs): 16.1%
Mature (% of UG FTEs):	17.0%	
Male (% of FTEs):	46.0%	

## Where do young full-time first degree students at Yorkshire and the Humber HEIs in 2003-04 come from?



# HE students registered at HEIs: subject

2003-04 (Open University excluded)



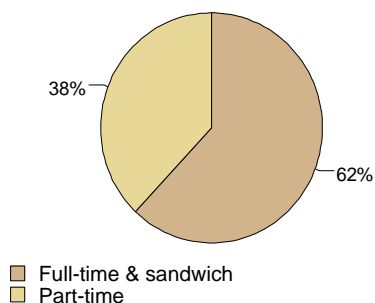
Yorkshire and the Humber
  England

# HE students registered at FE colleges

2004-05 Headcounts: 12,683, of which an estimated 266 are funded through consortia.

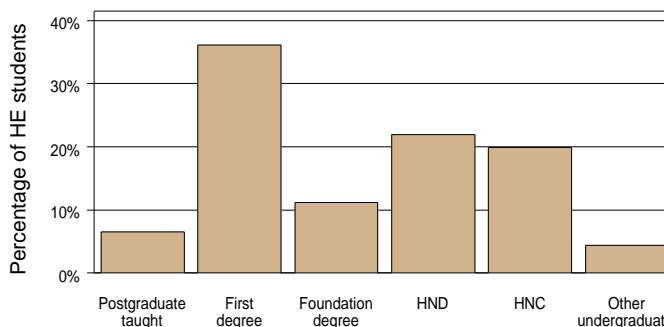
2004-05 FTEs: 10,353, of which an estimated 194 are funded through consortia.

Headcounts by mode



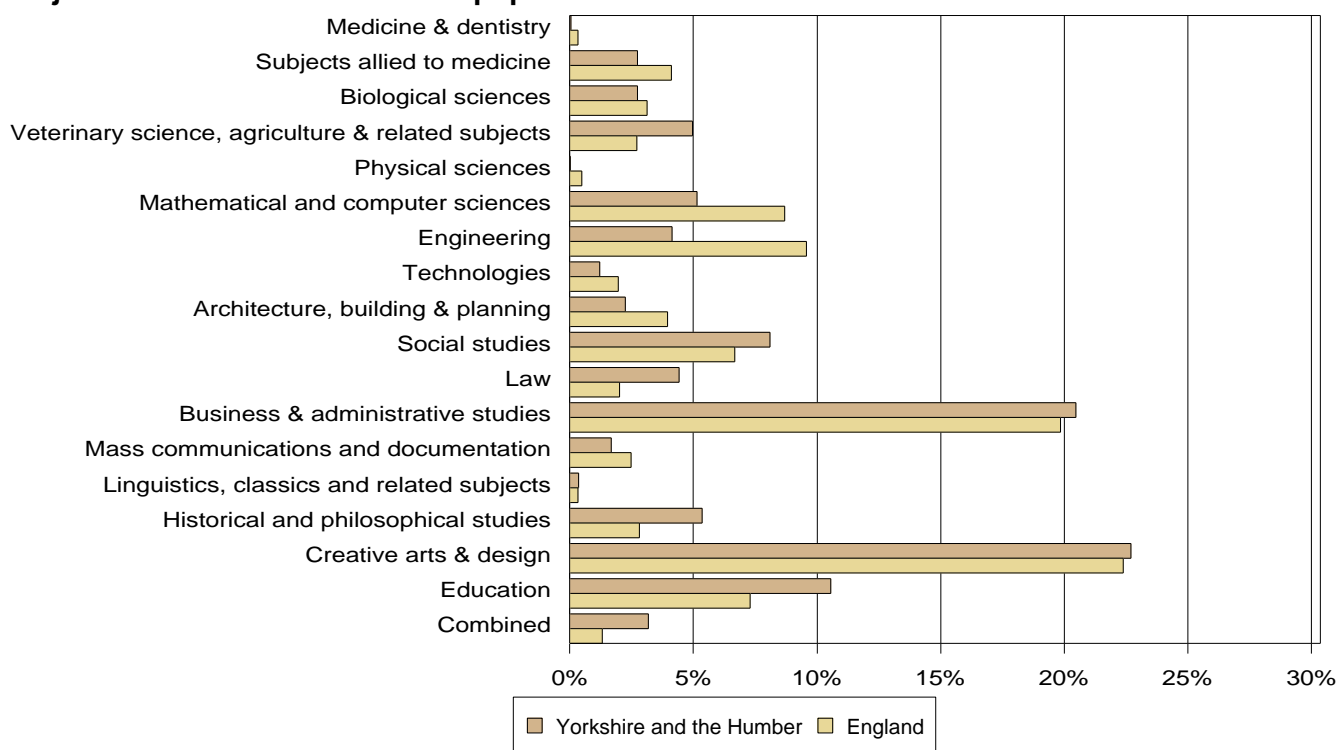
Source: HEIFES & HESES 2004-05

Headcounts by qualification aim



Source: HEIFES 2004-05 (directly funded); ILR 2003-04 (consortia)

## Subject breakdown of HE student population in FECs



Percentage of total FTE student population 2003-04

## Major FEC providers of HE

College	Directly funded 2004-05 FTEs*	Franchised 2003-04 FTEs
Leeds College of Music	546	0
Bishop Burton College	642	35
Bradford College	3,370	325
Doncaster College	967	0
The Grimsby Institute of Further and Higher Education	791	69
Hull College*	610	130
Leeds College of Art and Design	768	0
North Lindsey College	341	285

\*Excludes consortia member colleges' FTEs, see Annex A for further details

## HEFCE-recognised funding consortia 2004-05

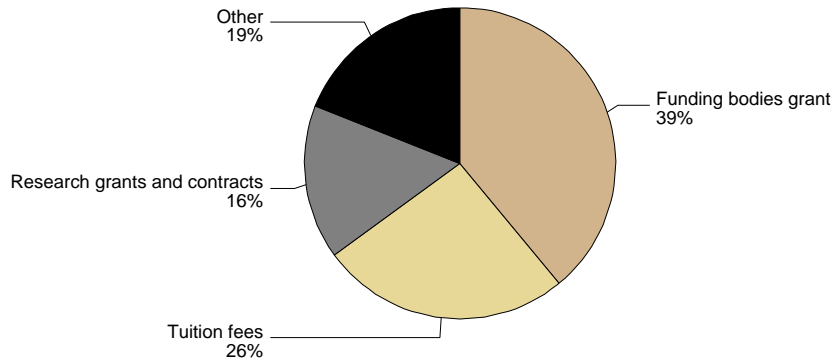
Lead institution	Consortia members	Headcounts	FTEs
Hull College	Bishop Burton College	7	5
	East Riding College	108	78
	The Grimsby Institute of Further and Higher Education	7	5
	North Lindsey College	7	5
	Wilberforce College	4	3

Students registered at an HEI and taught by an FEC in the region (2003-04): Headcounts: 4,072 FTEs: 2,118

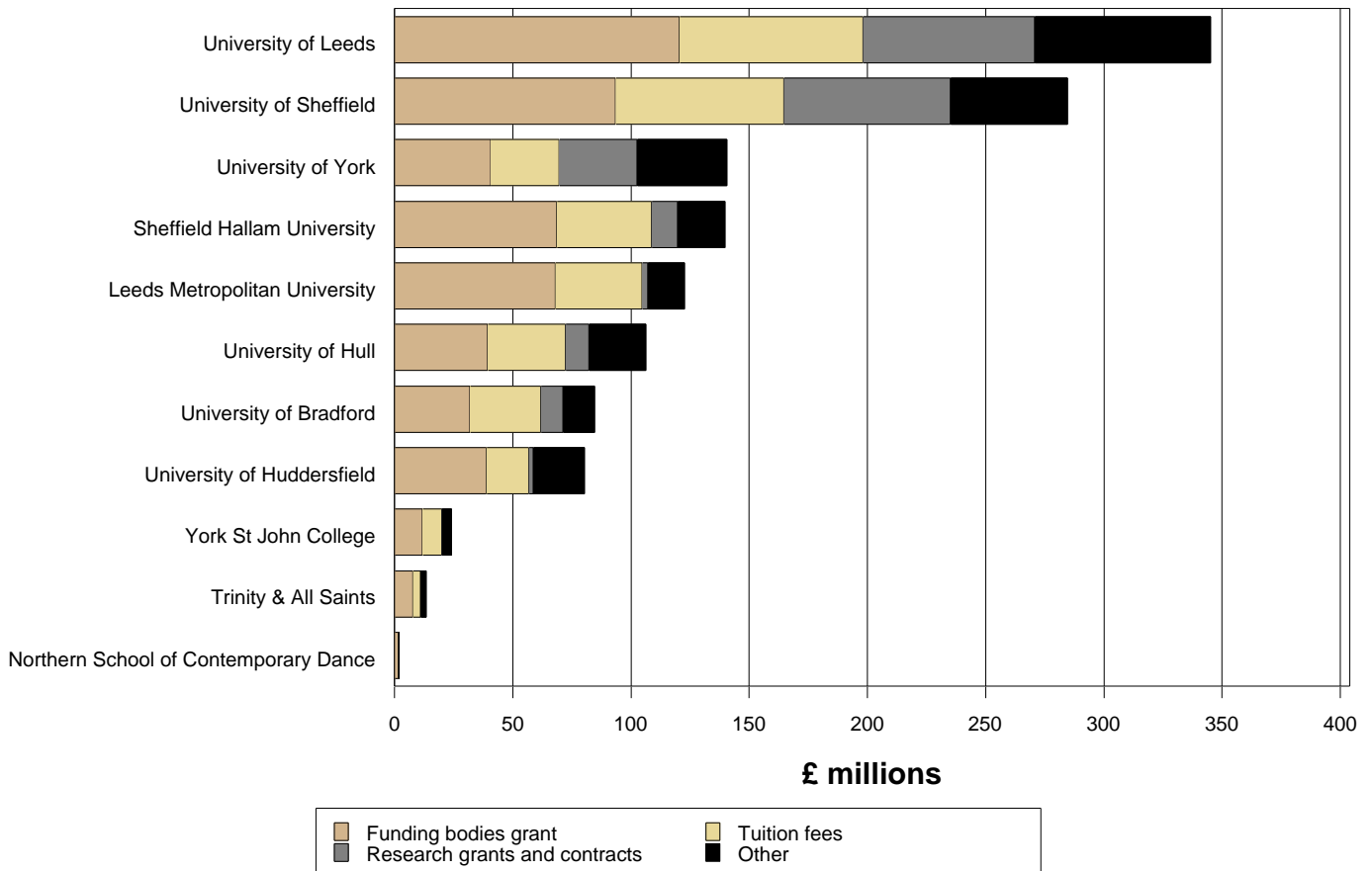
# Income to HE institutions 2003-04

Total income to all HEIs: £1,343 million

### Income to all HEIs by source

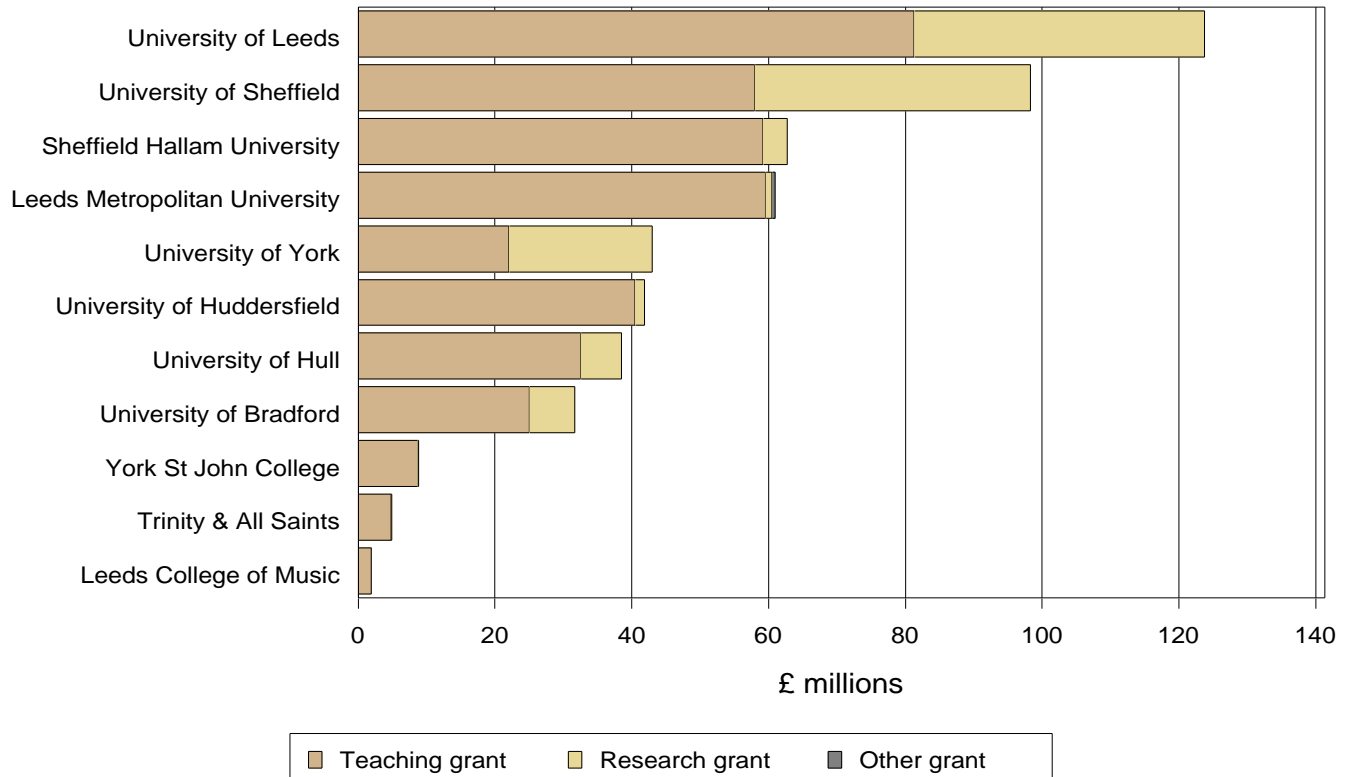


### Income to individual HEIs by source



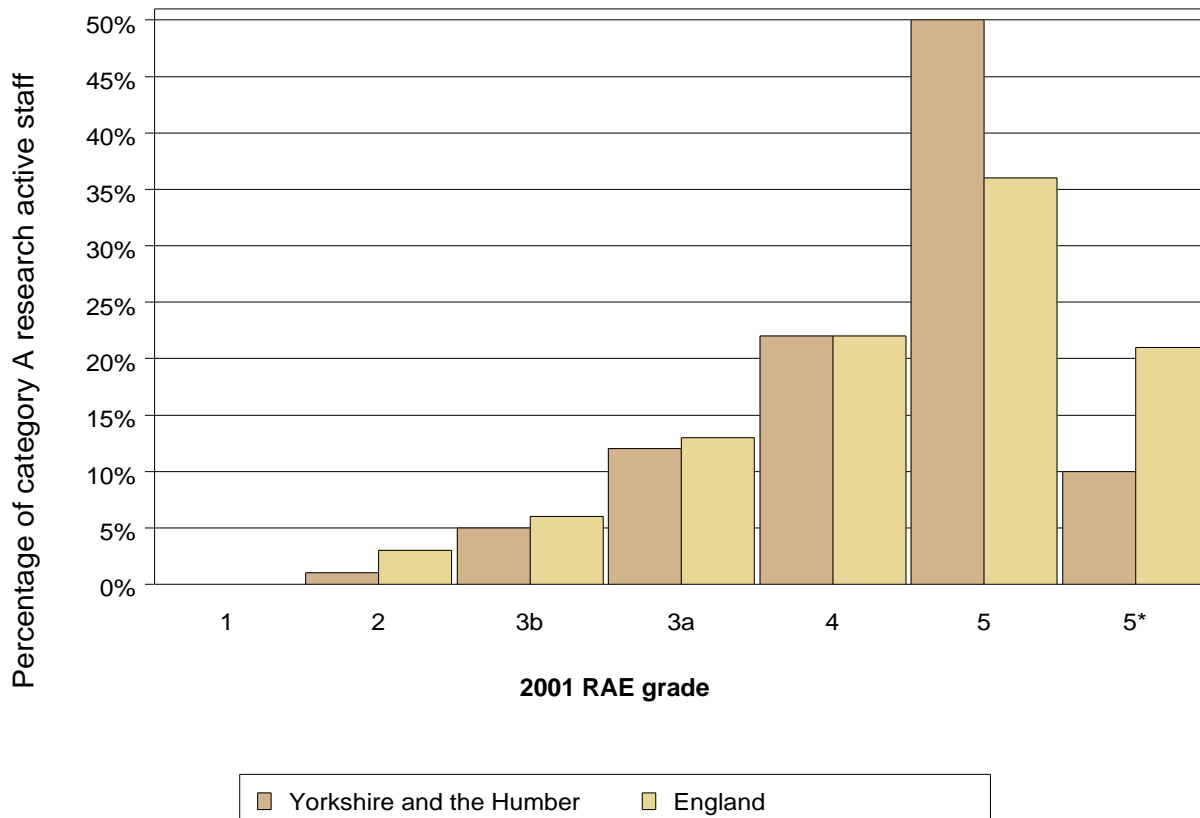
# HEFCE funding

2005-06



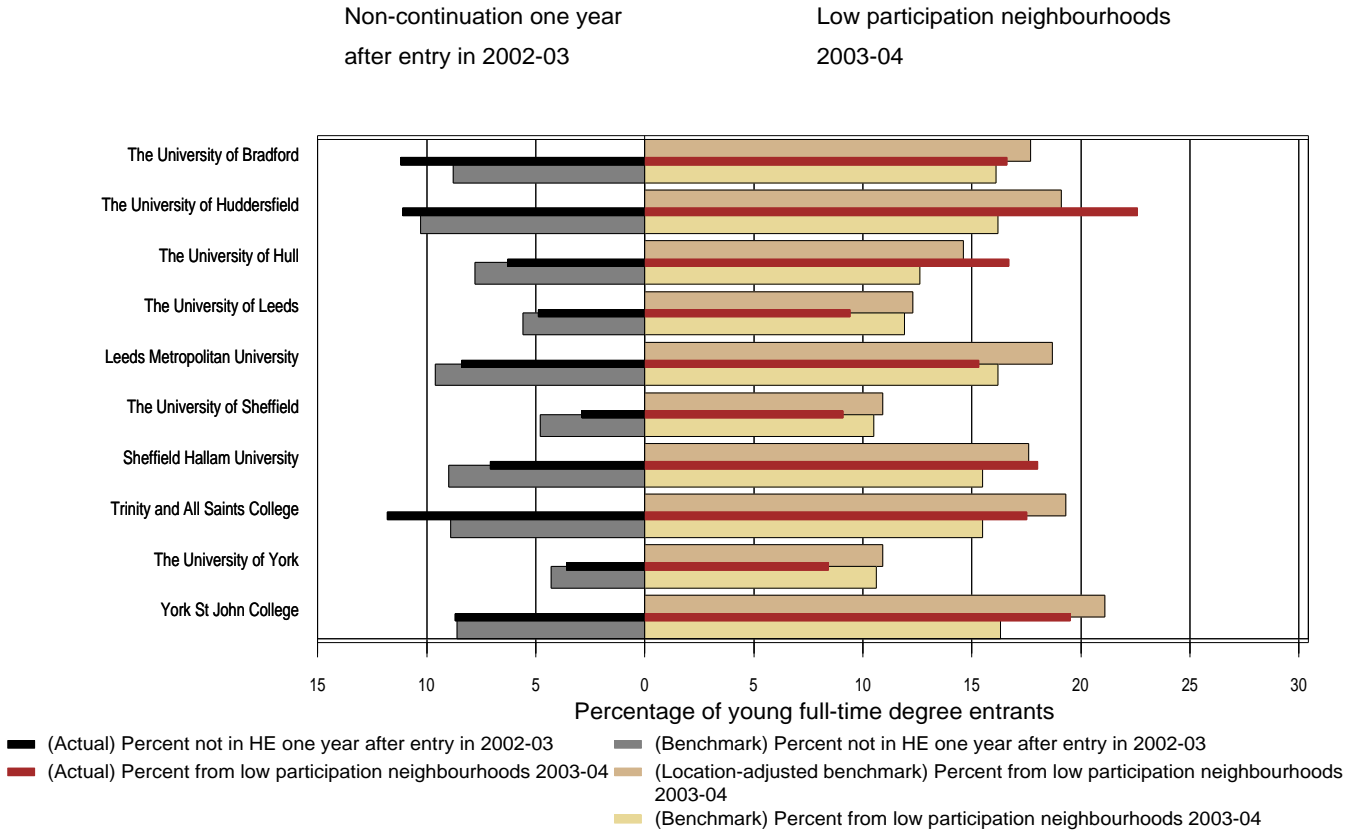
# Research Assessment Exercise performance

Research active academic staff by RAE grade

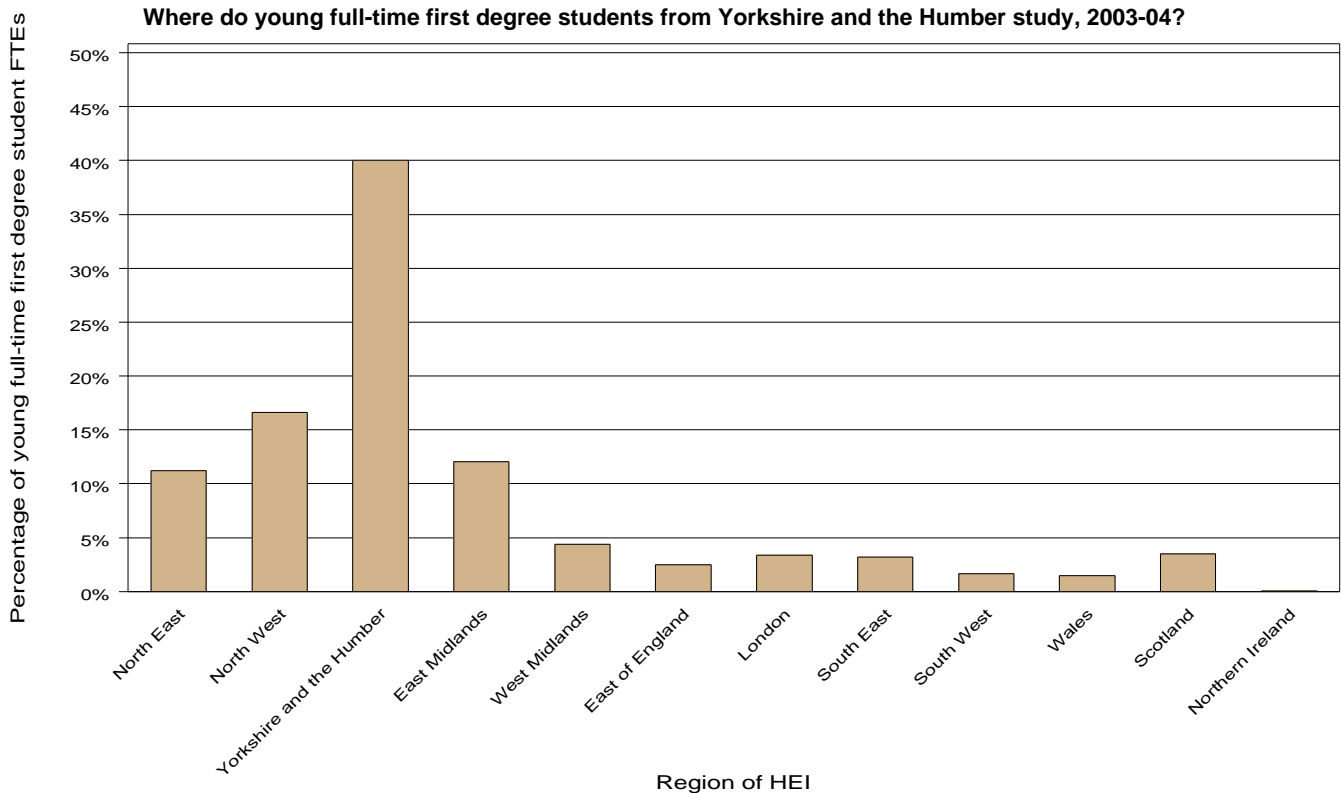


# Performance indicators for participation and non-continuation

## 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.



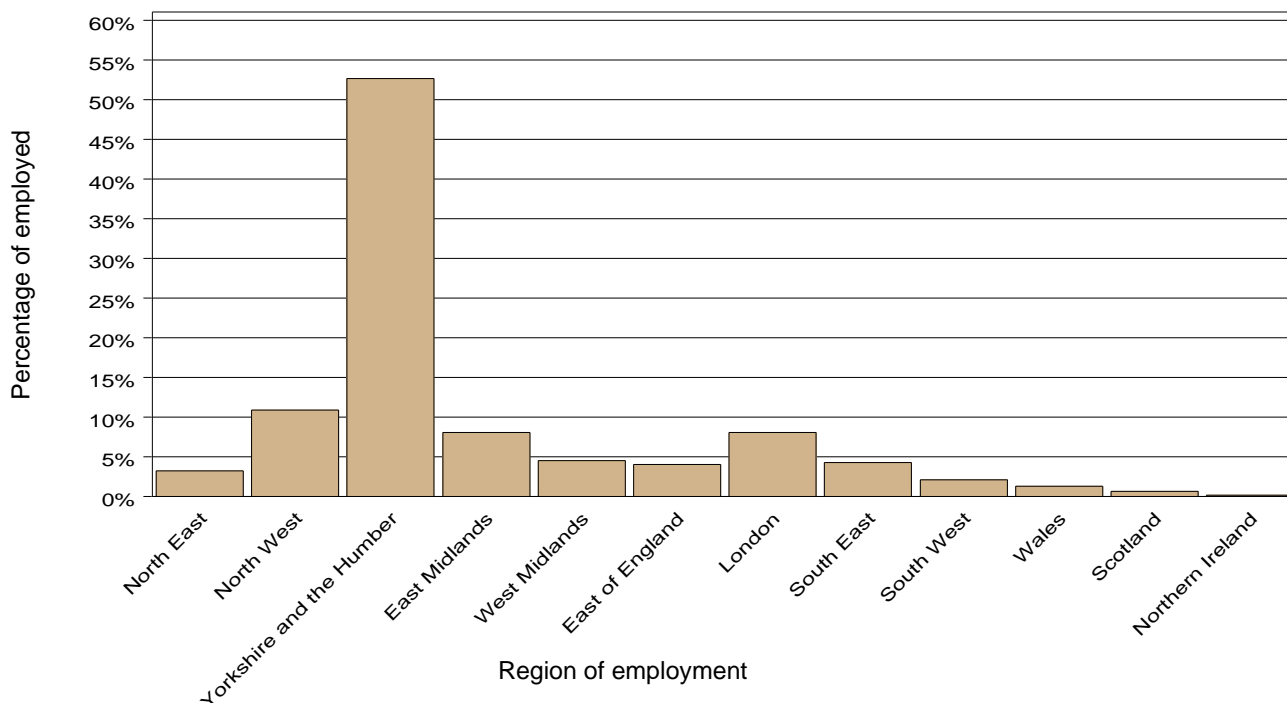


# Employment destinations of first degree graduates

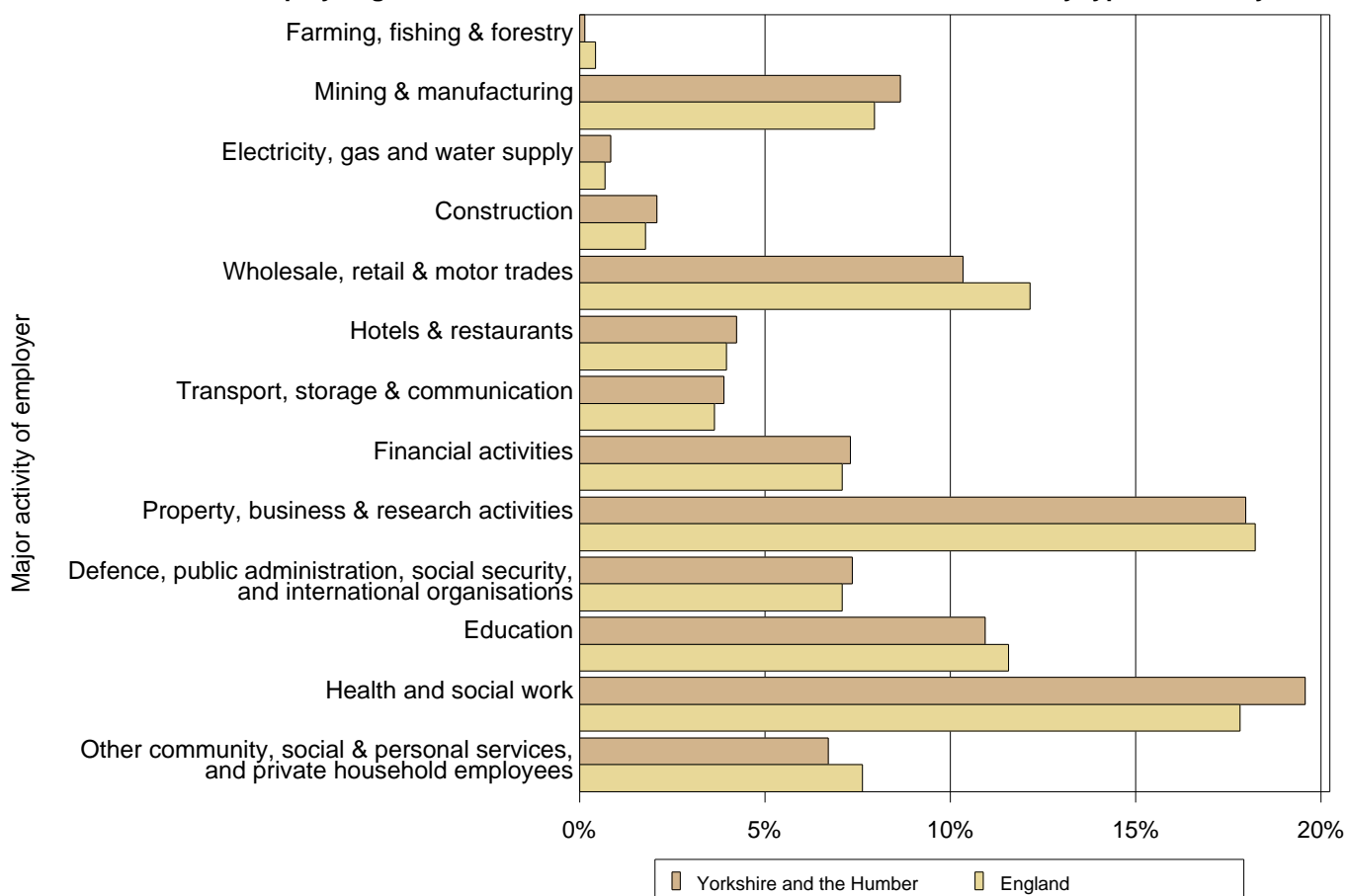
## First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2004:

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

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



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

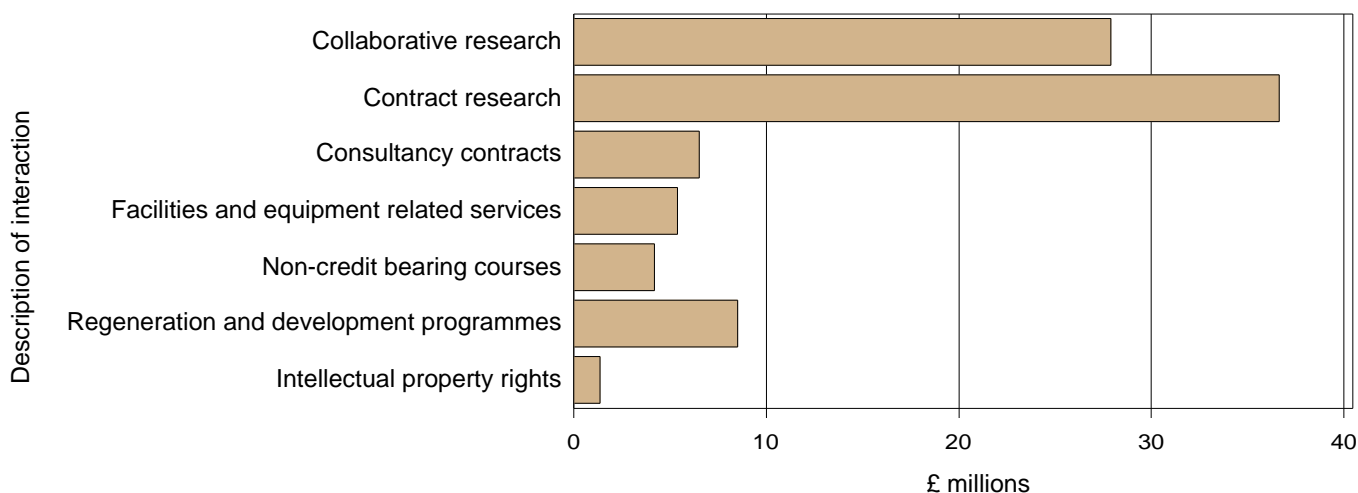


Percentage of employed first degree graduates returned in the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey

# Higher education-business and community interaction survey

2002-03

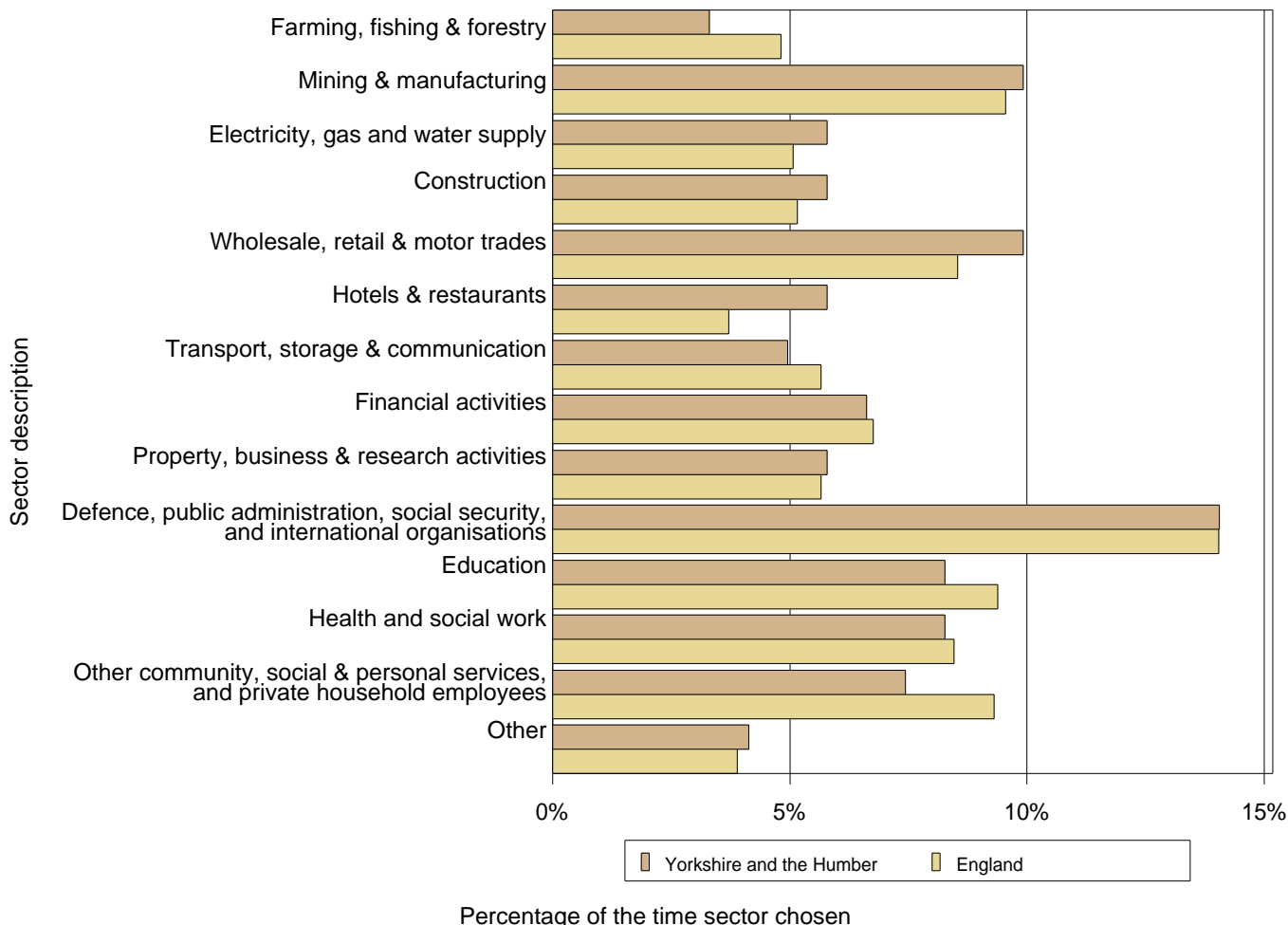
## Income from HE-business interactions



### Type and number of interactions

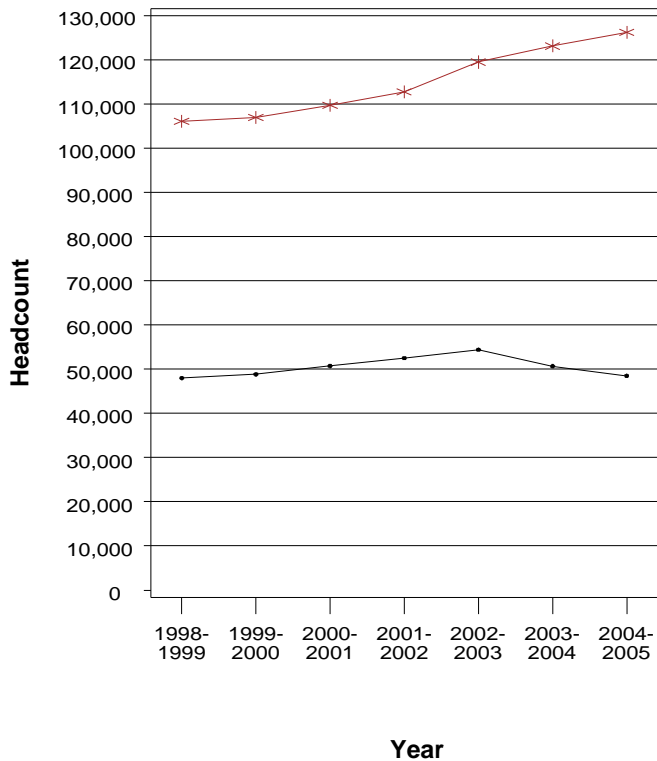
Contract research	1,180	Non-software licences granted	18
Consultancy contracts	921	Software licences granted	4
Facilities and equipment related services	649	Spin-offs still active and survived 3 years	71
New patents granted in year	17	Estimated turnover from active spin-offs	£13 million

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

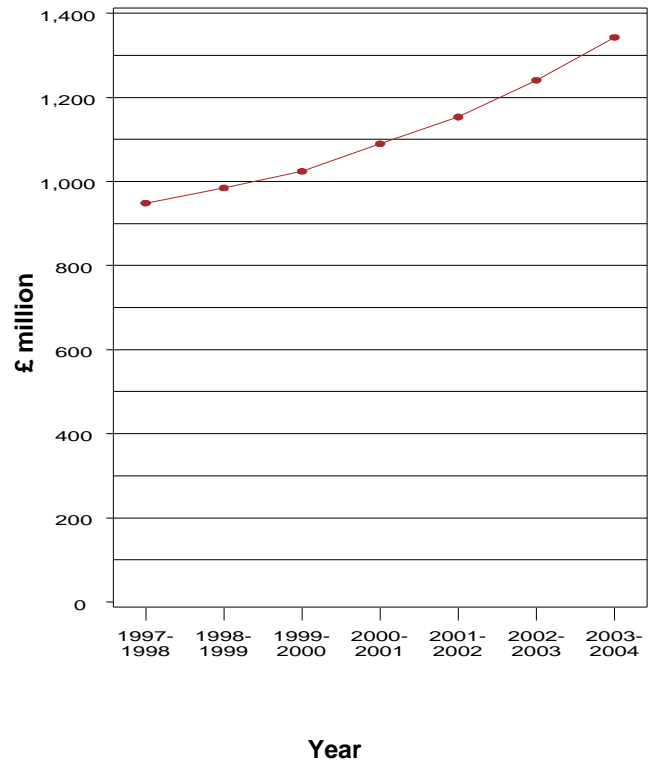


# Trends in higher education

**Students at HEIs by mode  
(headcounts)**



**Total income to HEIs**



\* \* \* Full-time and sandwich  
● ● ● Part-time

## Population and economics

Total population (2002): 4,982,500

### By age group (%)

	0-15	16-44	45-59	60 and over
Yorkshire and the Humber	20.2	39.5	19.2	21.1
England	19.8	40.4	19	20.7

### Population change (%)

(1991-2001) Yorkshire and the Humber	0.7
England	3.2

### Economic indicators

	Provisional GVA/head (2001)	Unemployment (% , autumn 2004)
Yorkshire and the Humber	£12,459	4.7
England	£14,781	4.6

# East Midlands

## Introduction

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

## Economic development

The economic output of the East Midlands is around £55 billion, 6.5 per cent of the total UK GVA.

There is a relatively high concentration of manufacturing industries – a reflection of the growth in new manufacturing, such as non-metallic mineral products, electronics, food and aerospace. Agriculture is significant, particularly in Lincolnshire. Unemployment, at 4.2 per cent, is lower than the English average.

The total income of higher education institutions in the region is around £984 million per year.

## Higher education provision

There are nine higher education institutions based in the East Midlands – eight universities and one higher education colleges. There are also 22 further education colleges with students taking higher education courses. In total, there are over 123,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) students studying on higher education courses. The institutions range in size from the University of Nottingham with over 25,000 student FTEs to Bishop Grosseteste College with just over 1,000 student FTEs.

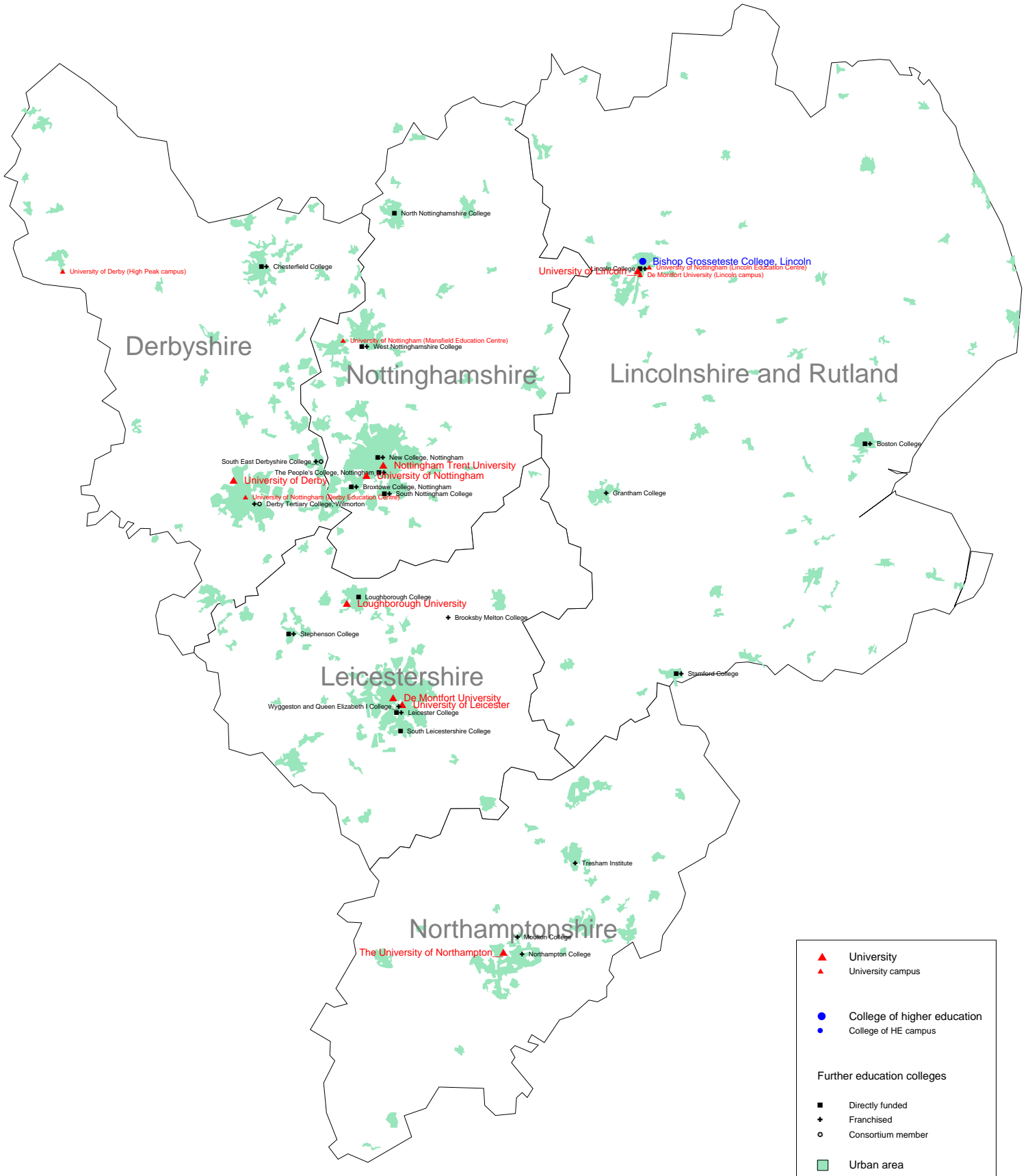
The greatest concentration of higher education is in Nottingham and Leicester, with two universities each. Four of the five counties include at least one university.

## Student profile

The East Midlands has the lowest proportion of part-time students of all regions in England, and the percentage of higher education students registered at further education colleges is relatively low. There is a net flow of young full-time undergraduates into the region – for every 100 students from the East Midlands there are roughly 139 students studying in the East Midlands. The region has a low proportion of economically active adults qualified to at least NVQ Level 4: 28 per cent, compared with 30.8 per cent for the UK as a whole.

## HEFCE developments

The East Midlands has a number of HEFCE-funded developments. These include eight Centres for Excellence in Teaching and Learning in various areas such as performance practice, genetics, education, and mathematics and statistics. There are also ongoing discussions with institutions about developing Lifelong Learning Networks in the region.



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Information on campuses is based mainly on the HESA 2003-04 student record

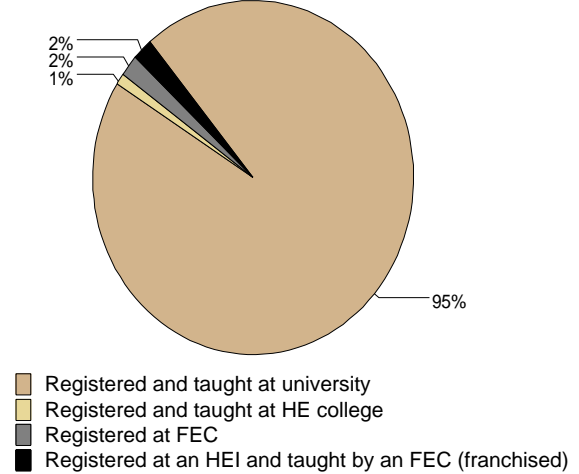
# HE students registered at East Midlands institutions 2003-04 and 2004-05

## Student numbers

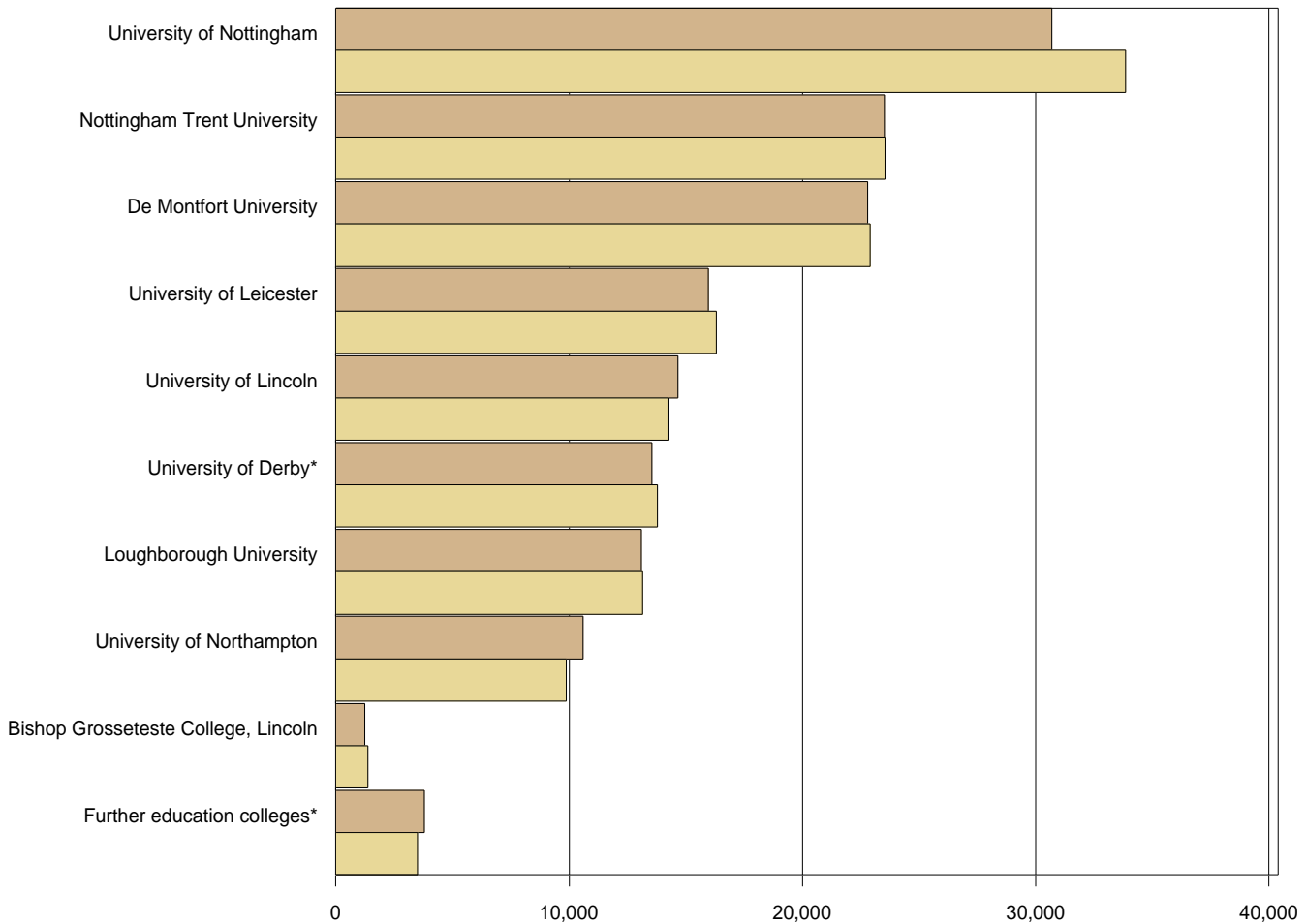
Headcounts *: 2003-04	2004-05
In HE institutions: 146,115	149,047
In FE colleges: 3,790	3,504
<b>Total: 149,905</b>	<b>152,551</b>

FTEs *: 2003-04	2004-05
In HE institutions: 119,549	120,988
In FE colleges: 2,930	2,669
<b>Total: 122,479</b>	<b>123,657</b>

HE student headcounts  
by type of institution 2004-05

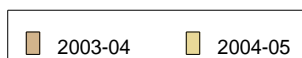


## Higher education student numbers by institution 2003-04 and 2004-05



\*Estimated numbers due to allocation between funding consortia members.

Student numbers (headcounts)



# Learning in the East Midlands

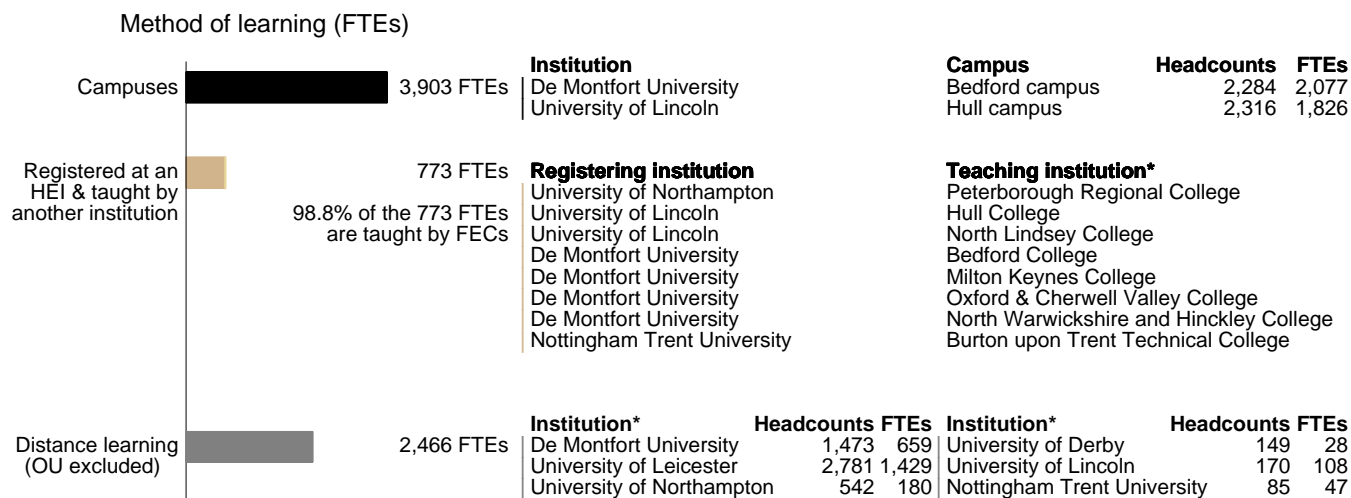
2003-04

## HE students registered and taught in the East Midlands

## Open University students domiciled in the East Midlands

Type	Headcounts	FTEs	Headcounts	FTEs
HEI	139,661	114,047	11,172	4,161
Franchised	2,462	1,887		
FEC	3,683	2,530		

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



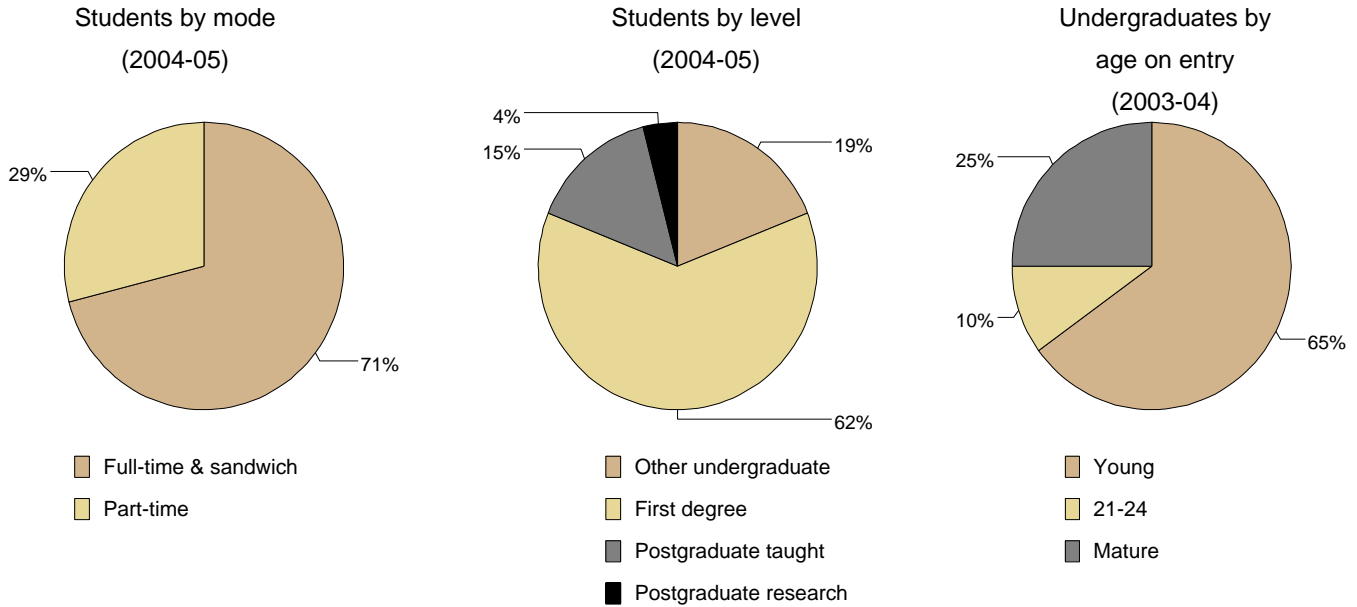
## Registered outside the East Midlands but learning in the East Midlands



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

# HE students registered at HEIs: characteristics

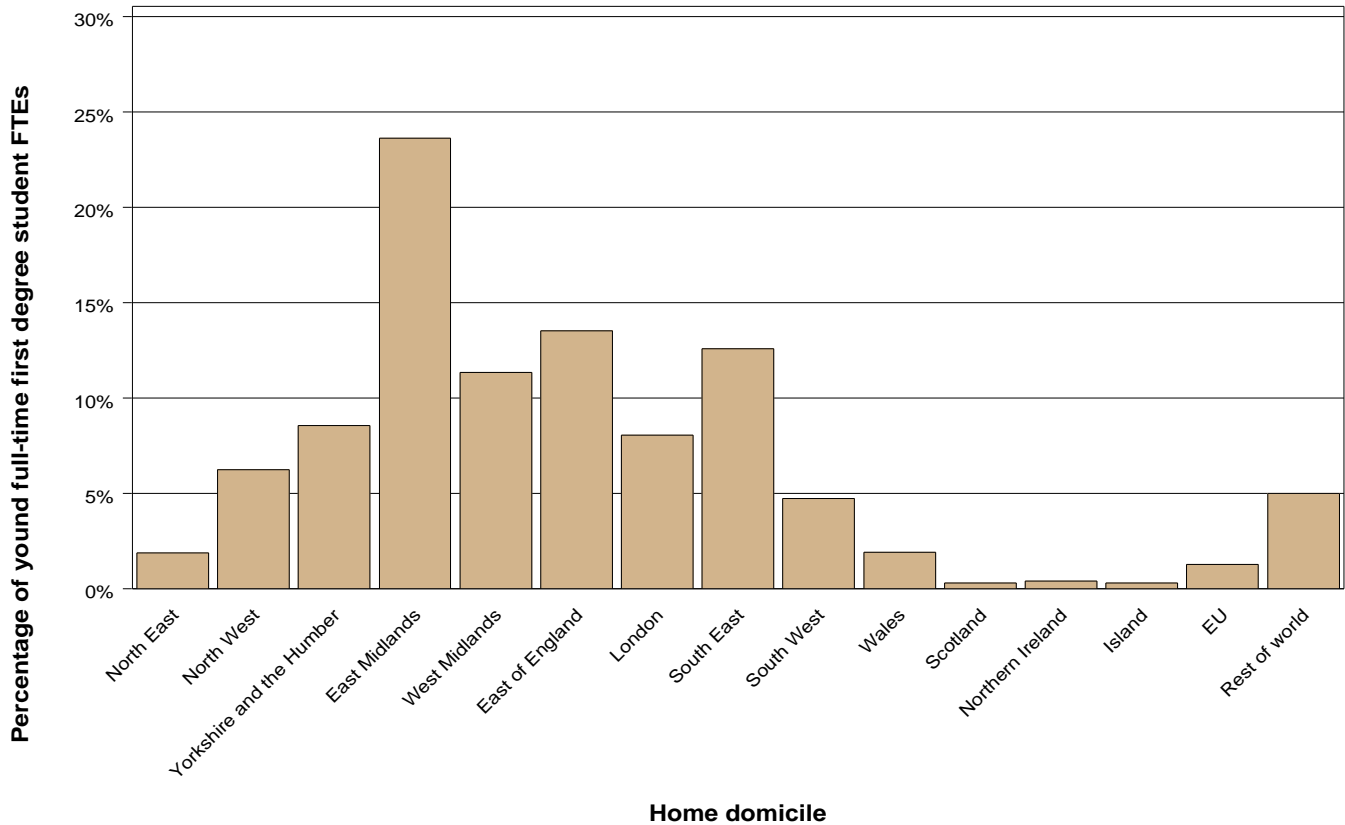
## Headcounts



## FTEs

	2003-04	2004-05
Overseas (% of FTEs):	11.3%	Part-time (% of FTEs): 13.5%
Young (% of UG FTEs):	73.1%	PG (% of FTEs): 16.4%
Mature (% of UG FTEs):	17.3%	
Male (% of FTEs):	46.1%	

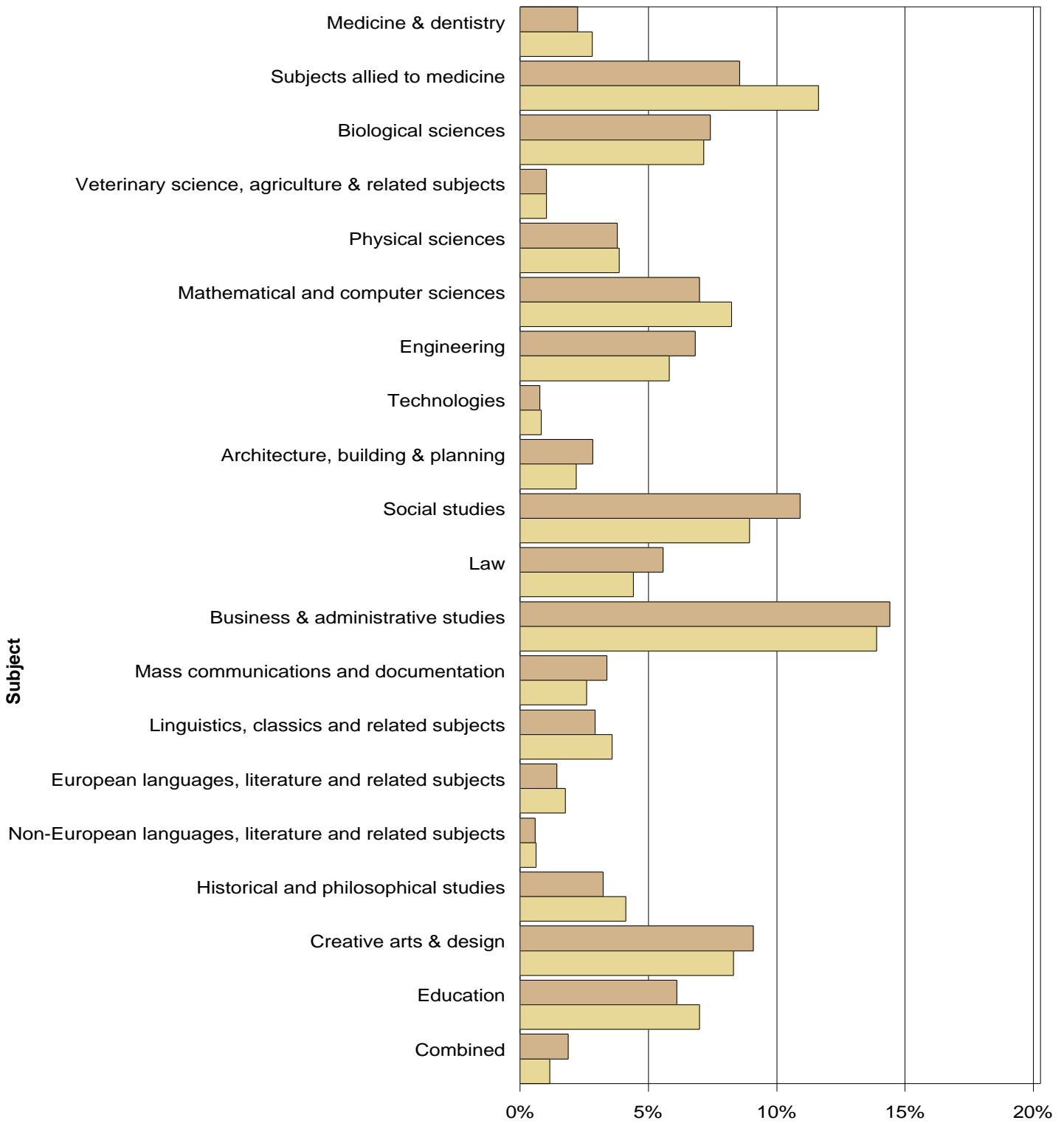
## Where do young full-time first degree students at East Midlands HEIs in 2003-04 come from?





# HE students registered at HEIs: subject

2003-04 (Open University excluded)



Percentage of HE students (FTEs)

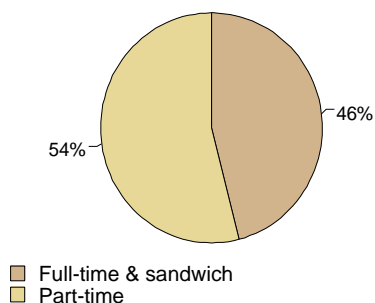


# HE students registered at FE colleges

2004-05 Headcounts: 3,504, of which an estimated 126 are funded through consortia.

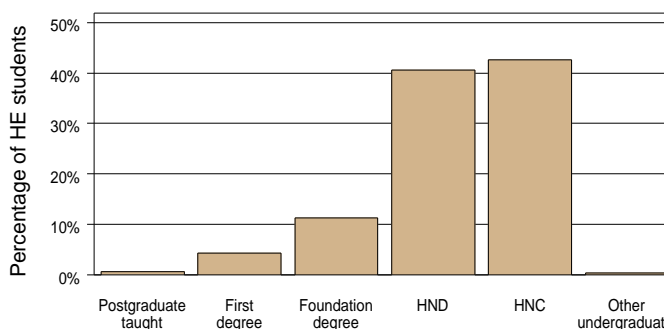
2004-05 FTEs: 2,669, of which an estimated 99 are funded through consortia.

Headcounts by mode



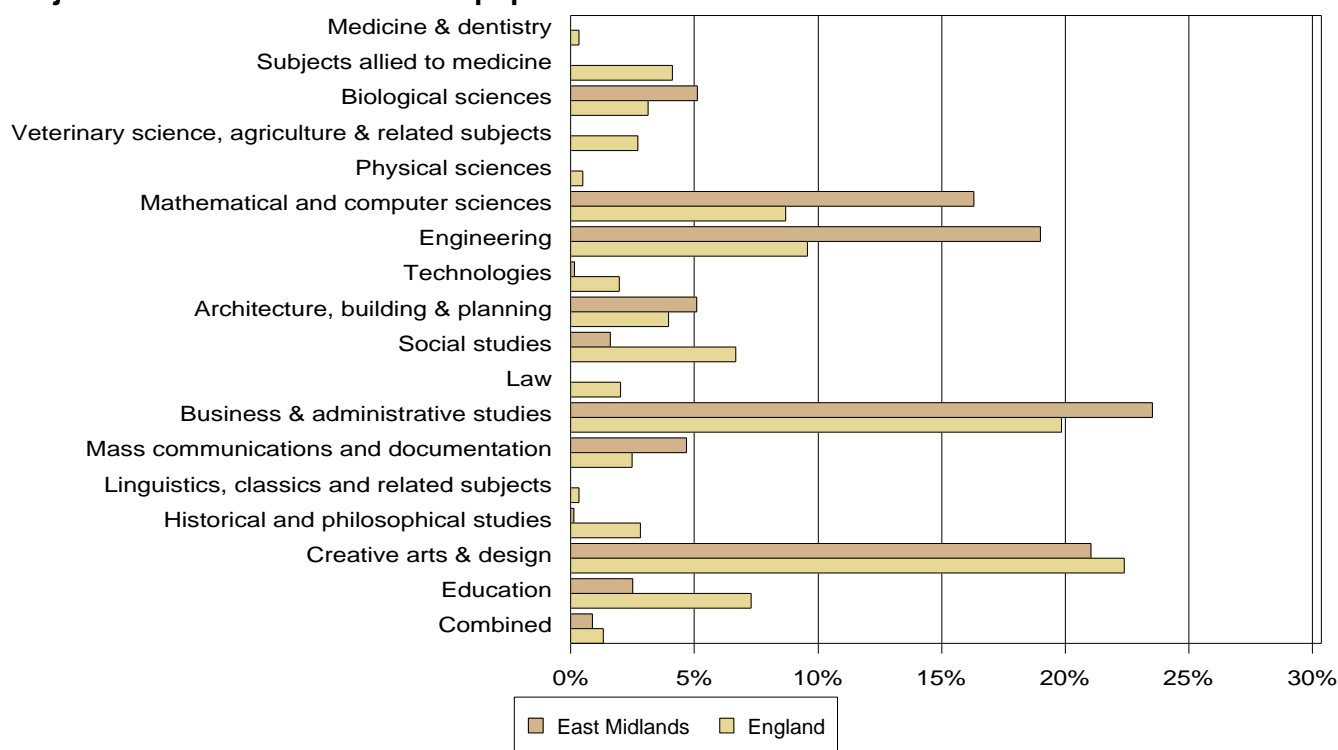
Source: HEIFES & HESES 2004-05

Headcounts by qualification aim



Source: HEIFES 2004-05 (directly funded); ILR 2003-04 (consortia)

## Subject breakdown of HE student population in FECs



Percentage of total FTE student population 2003-04

## Major FEC providers of HE

College	Directly funded 2004-05 FTEs	Franchised 2003-04 FTEs
New College, Nottingham	590	47
The People's College, Nottingham	280	230

## HEFCE-recognised funding consortia 2004-05

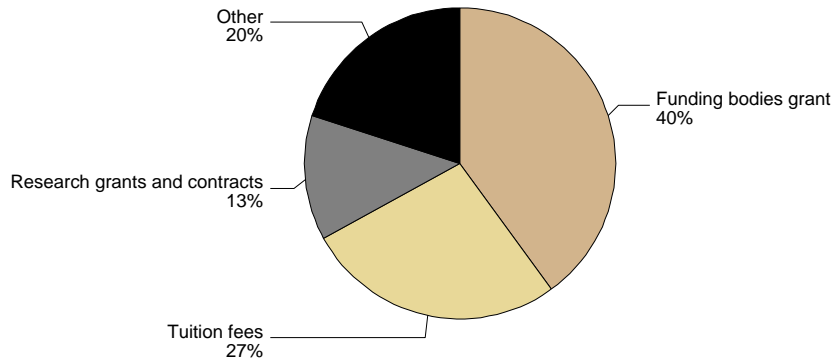
Lead institution	Consortia members	Headcounts	FTEs
University of Derby	Derby Tertiary College, Wilmorton	94	74
	South East Derbyshire College	32	25

Students registered at an HEI and taught by an FEC in the region (2003-04): Headcounts: 2,547 FTEs: 1,919

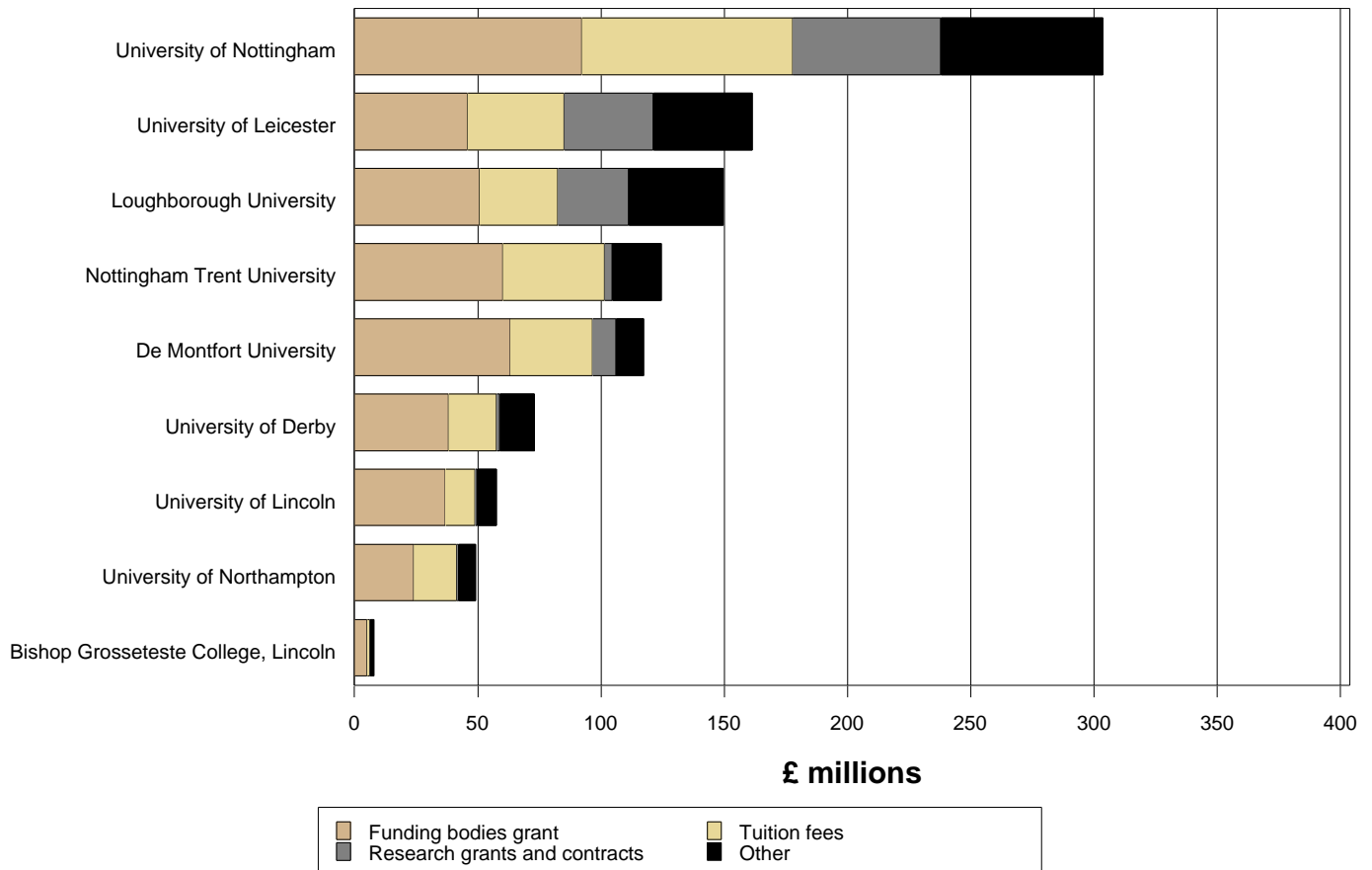
# Income to HE institutions 2003-04

Total income to all HEIs: £1,043 million

### Income to all HEIs by source

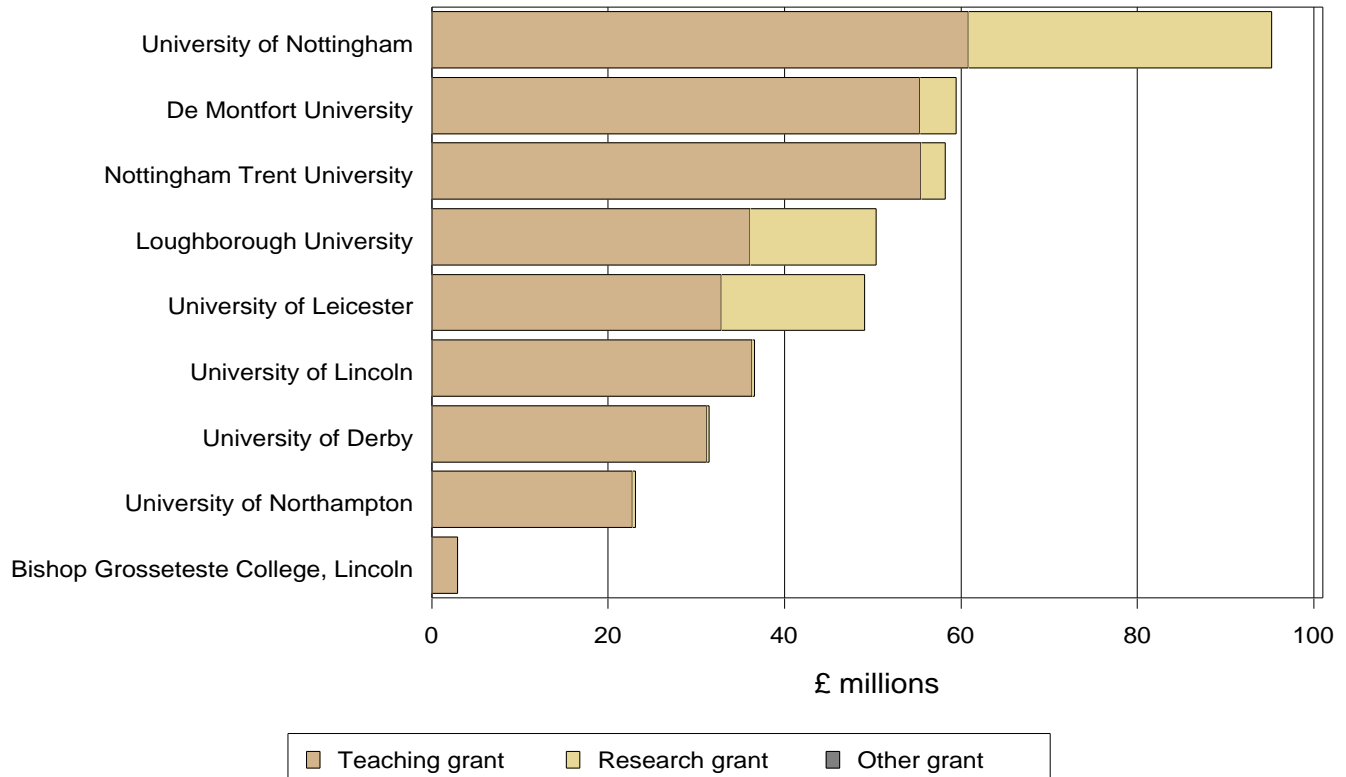


### Income to individual HEIs by source



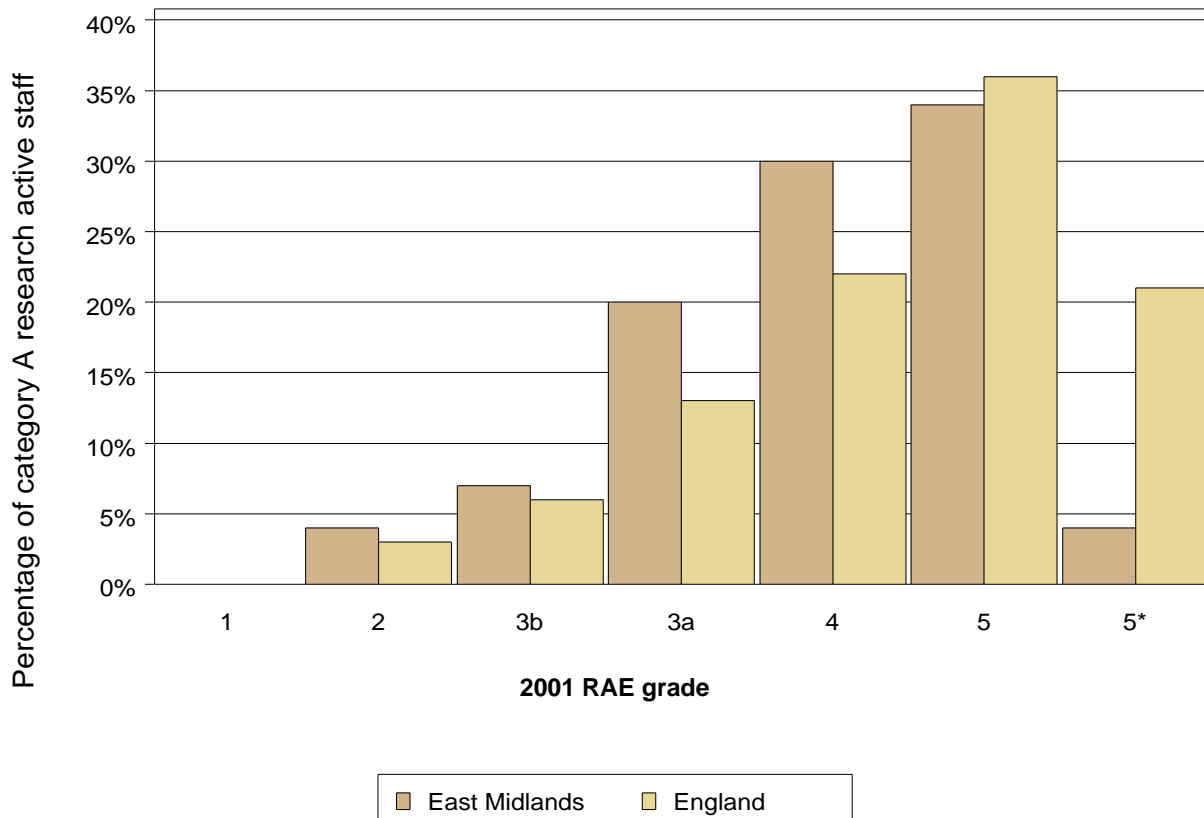
# HEFCE funding

2005-06



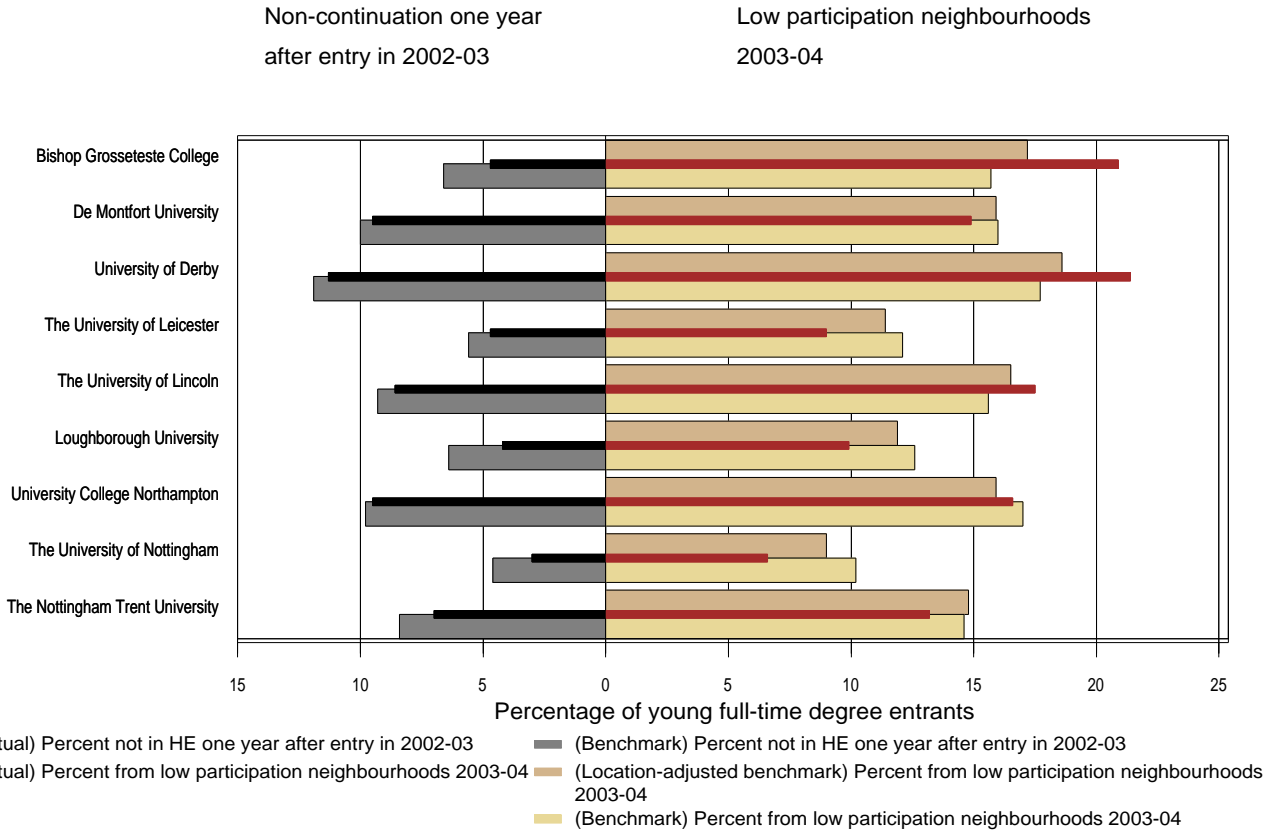
# Research Assessment Exercise performance

Research active academic staff by RAE grade

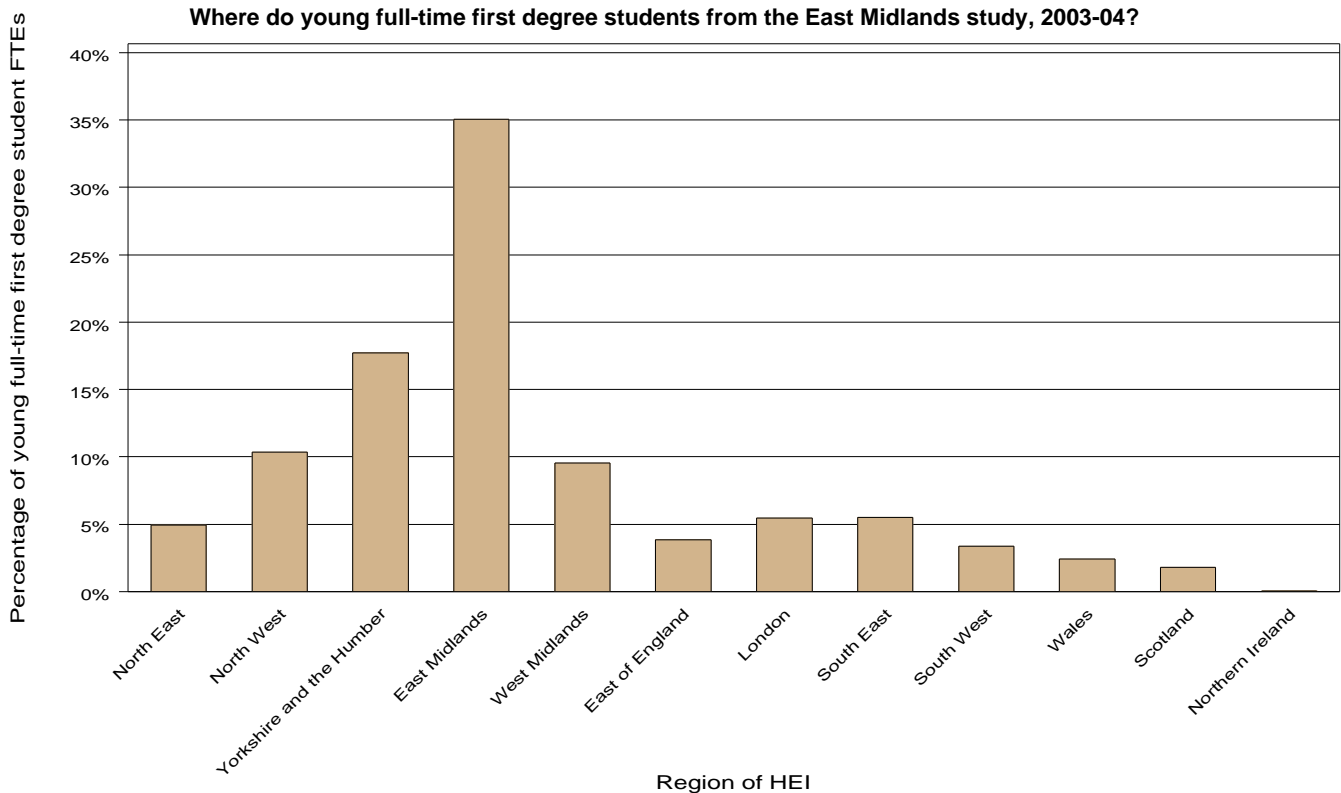


# Performance indicators for participation and non-continuation

## 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.

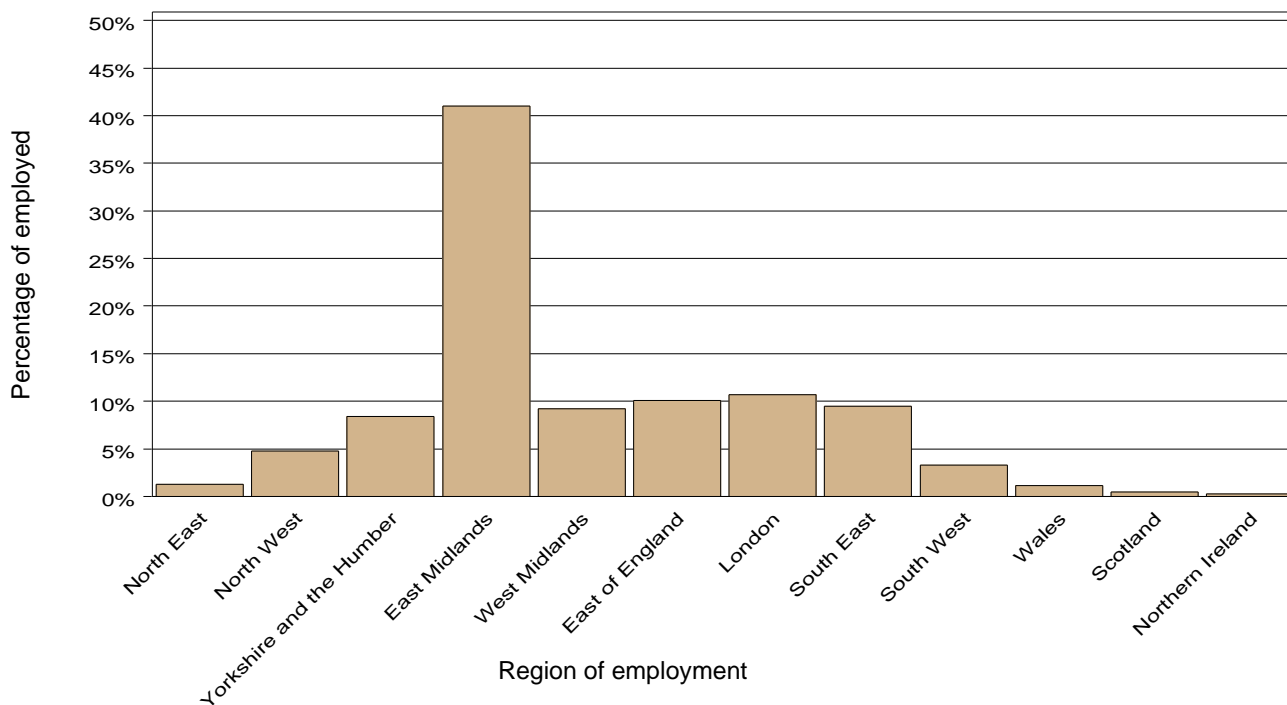


# Employment destinations of first degree graduates

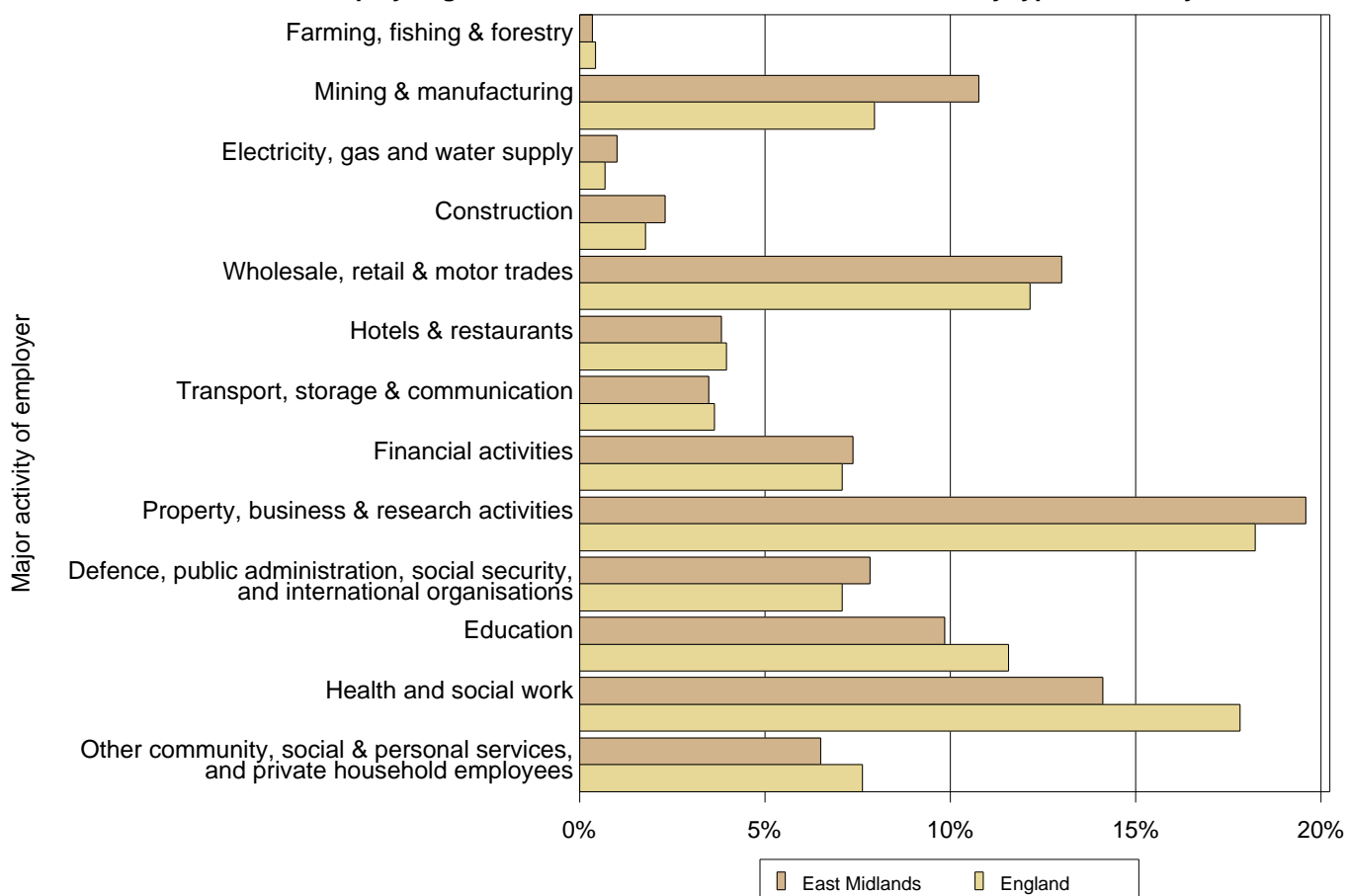
## First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2004:

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

Where do graduates from East Midlands HEIs find employment?



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

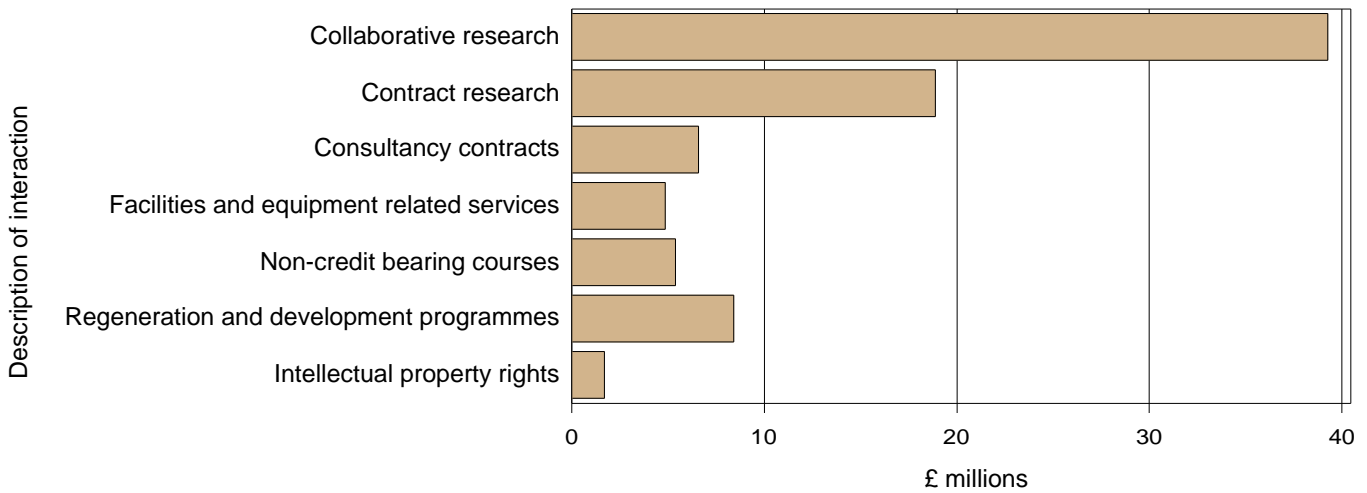


Percentage of employed first degree graduates returned in the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey

# Higher education-business and community interaction survey

2002-03

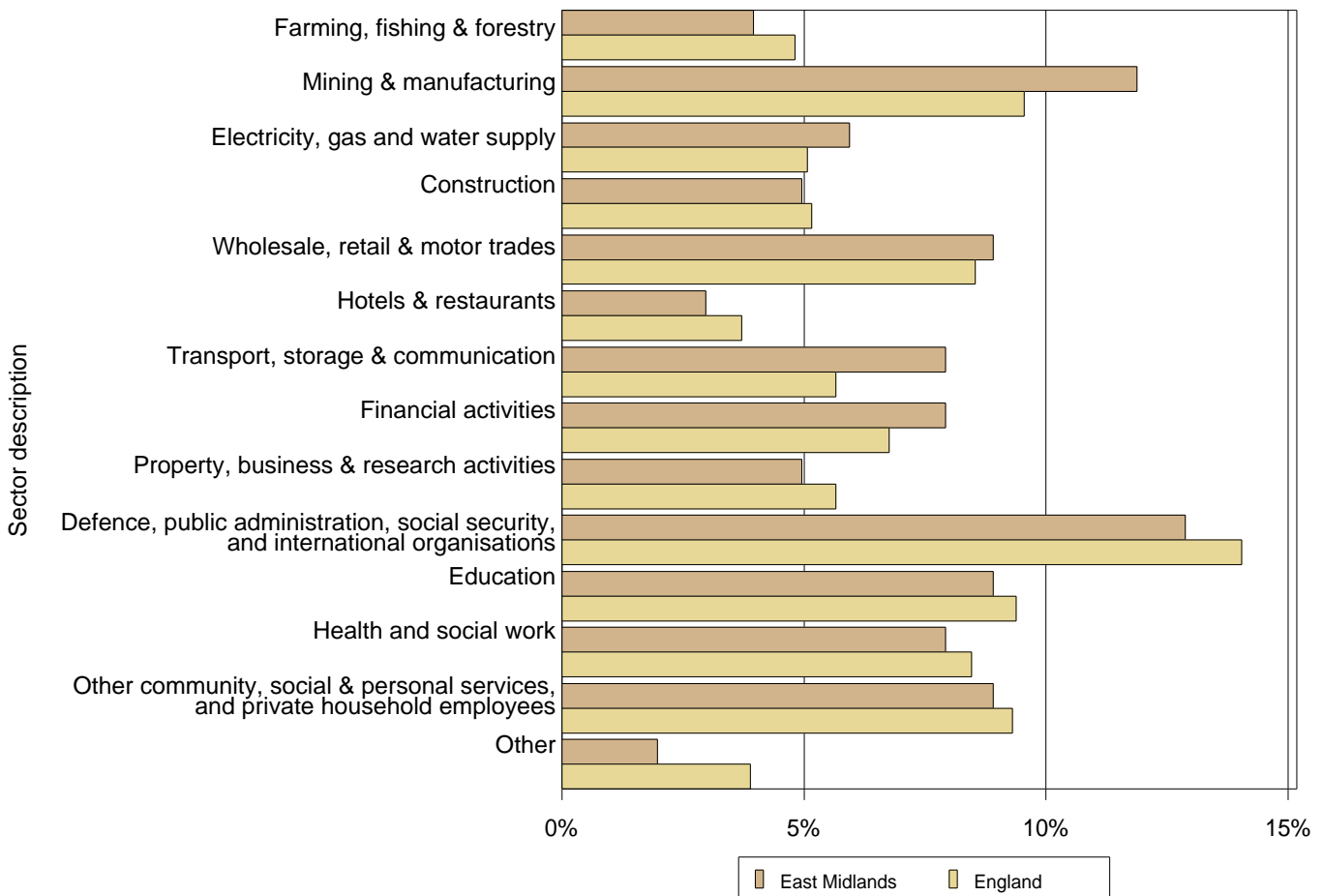
## Income from HE-business interactions



### Type and number of interactions

Contract research	1,956	Non-software licences granted	36
Consultancy contracts	797	Software licences granted	10
Facilities and equipment related services	1,054	Spin-offs still active and survived 3 years	35
New patents granted in year	39	Estimated turnover from active spin-offs	£45 million

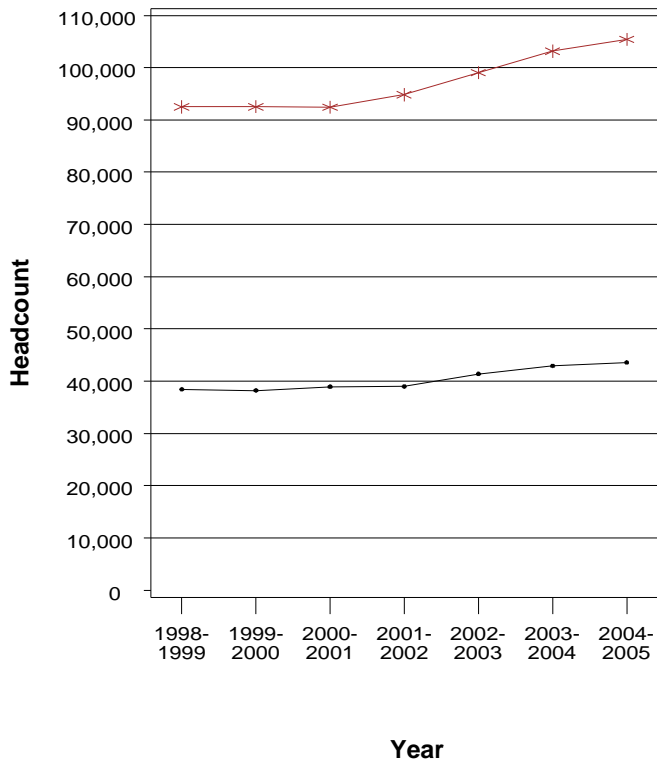
### Sectors East Midlands HEIs set out to work with



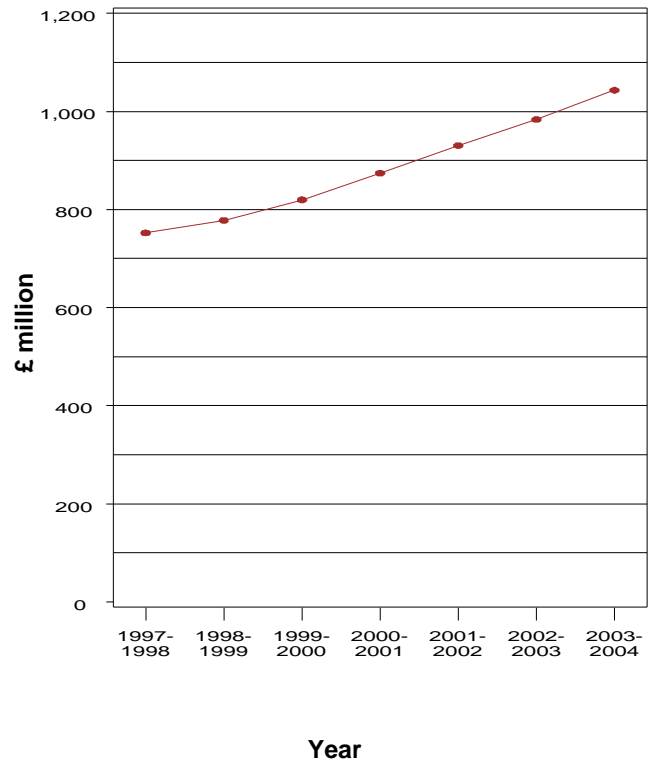
Percentage of the time sector chosen

# Trends in higher education

**Students at HEIs by mode  
(headcounts)**



**Total income to HEIs**



\* \* \* Full-time and sandwich  
● ● ● Part-time

## Population and economics

Total population (2002): 4,215,500

### By age group (%)

	0-15	16-44	45-59	60 and over
East Midlands	19.8	39.3	19.8	21.1
England	19.8	40.4	19	20.7

### Population change (%) (1991-2001)

East Midlands	4.3
England	3.2

### Economic indicators

	Provisional GVA/head (2001)	Unemployment (%, autumn 2004)
East Midlands	£13,243	4.2
England	£14,781	4.6



# West Midlands

## Introduction

The West Midlands region has an area of just under 13,000 km<sup>2</sup>. Around 5.3 million people live in the region, giving a population density of 408 people per km<sup>2</sup>. The main population centre is based around Birmingham which lies at the centre of the West Midlands metropolitan county. The latter covers an area of 902 km<sup>2</sup> and has a population of over 2.5 million.

Birmingham has just under 1 million inhabitants, making it the second largest city in the UK. Other significant urban areas are Coventry, Stoke-on-Trent, Wolverhampton, Stafford and Worcester.

## Economic development

The economic output of the West Midlands region is just under £69 billion, 8.1 per cent of the total UK GVA. Manufacturing industry accounted for 25 per cent of the West Midlands' GVA in 2000, compared with 19 per cent for the UK as a whole. However, the manufacturing industry is declining in favour of financial and business services, and the wholesale and retail sectors. Unemployment in the region is above the UK average at 4.9 per cent.

The total income of higher education institutions in the region is over £1,075 million per year.

## Higher education provision

There are 12 higher education institutions in the West Midlands: nine universities and three higher education colleges. There are an additional 35 further education colleges with students taking higher education courses. Nine of these FE colleges in Staffordshire and Shropshire have joined Staffordshire University to form a consortium known as SURF.

The higher education student population is over 131,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) students. The institutions range in size from the University of Birmingham (over 24,000 student FTEs) to Harper Adams University College (with under 1,400 student FTEs).

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

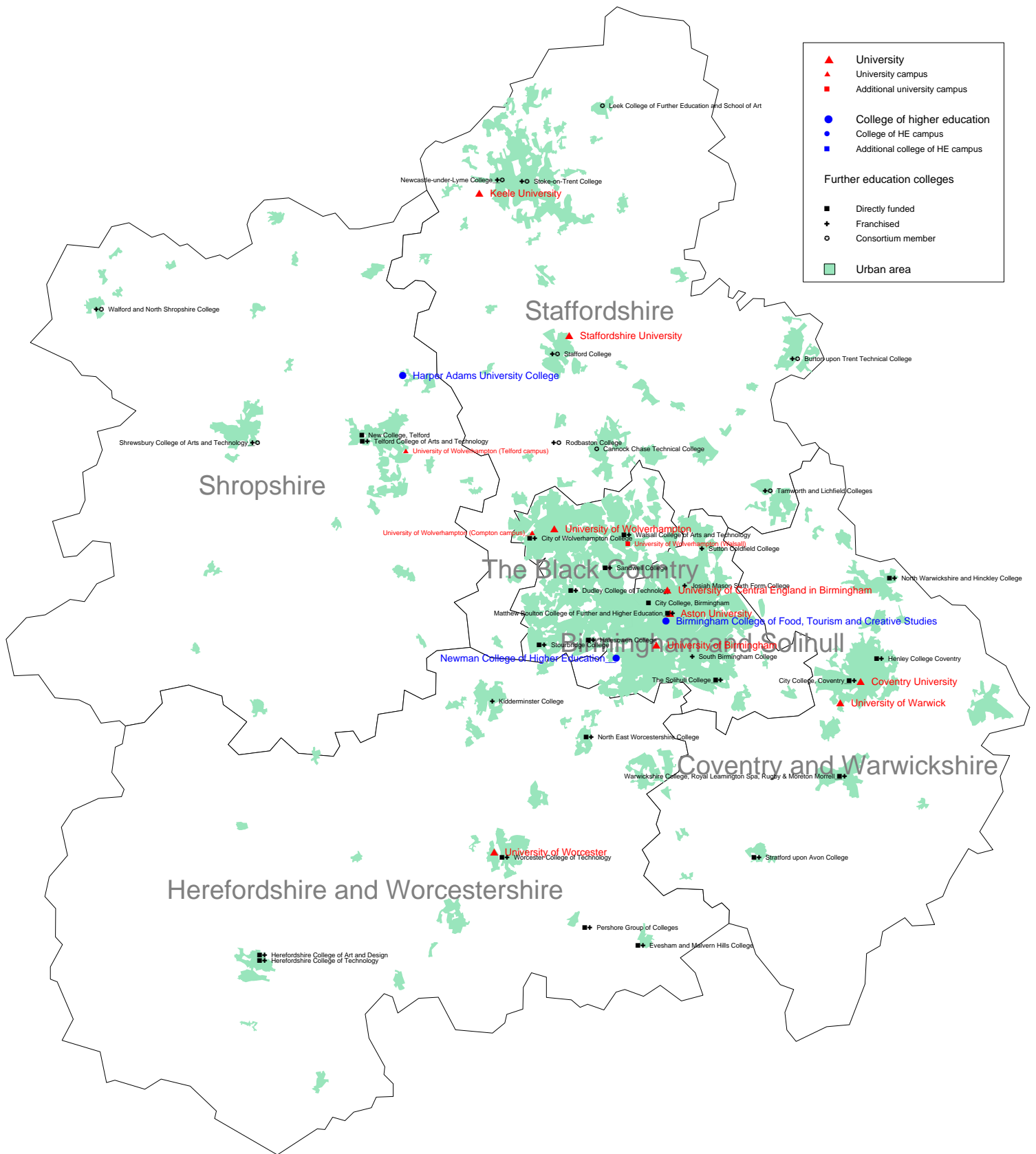
## Student profile

A high proportion of students in the West Midlands study part-time. In 2003-04 the inflow of young full-time undergraduates was less than the flow out of the region. The percentage of young full-time first degree entrants from low participation neighbourhoods is relatively high in this region.

## HEFCE developments

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

An award from the SDF is supporting the innovative library development on the new Castle Street campus of University of Worcester. This joint project will see the main county, university, Worcester College of Technology and Chamber of Commerce library facilities 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.



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Information on campuses is based mainly on the HESA 2003-04 student record

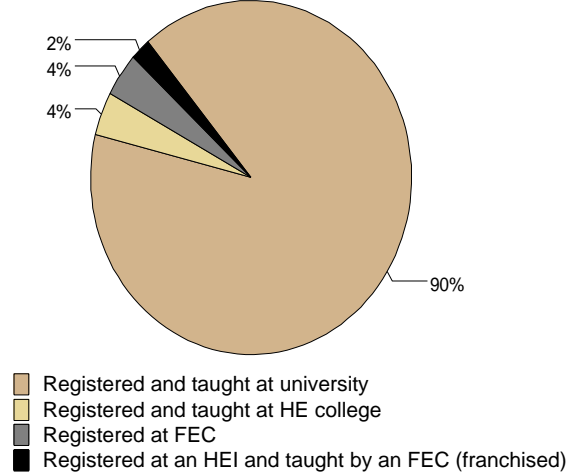
# HE students registered at West Midlands institutions 2003-04 and 2004-05

## Student numbers

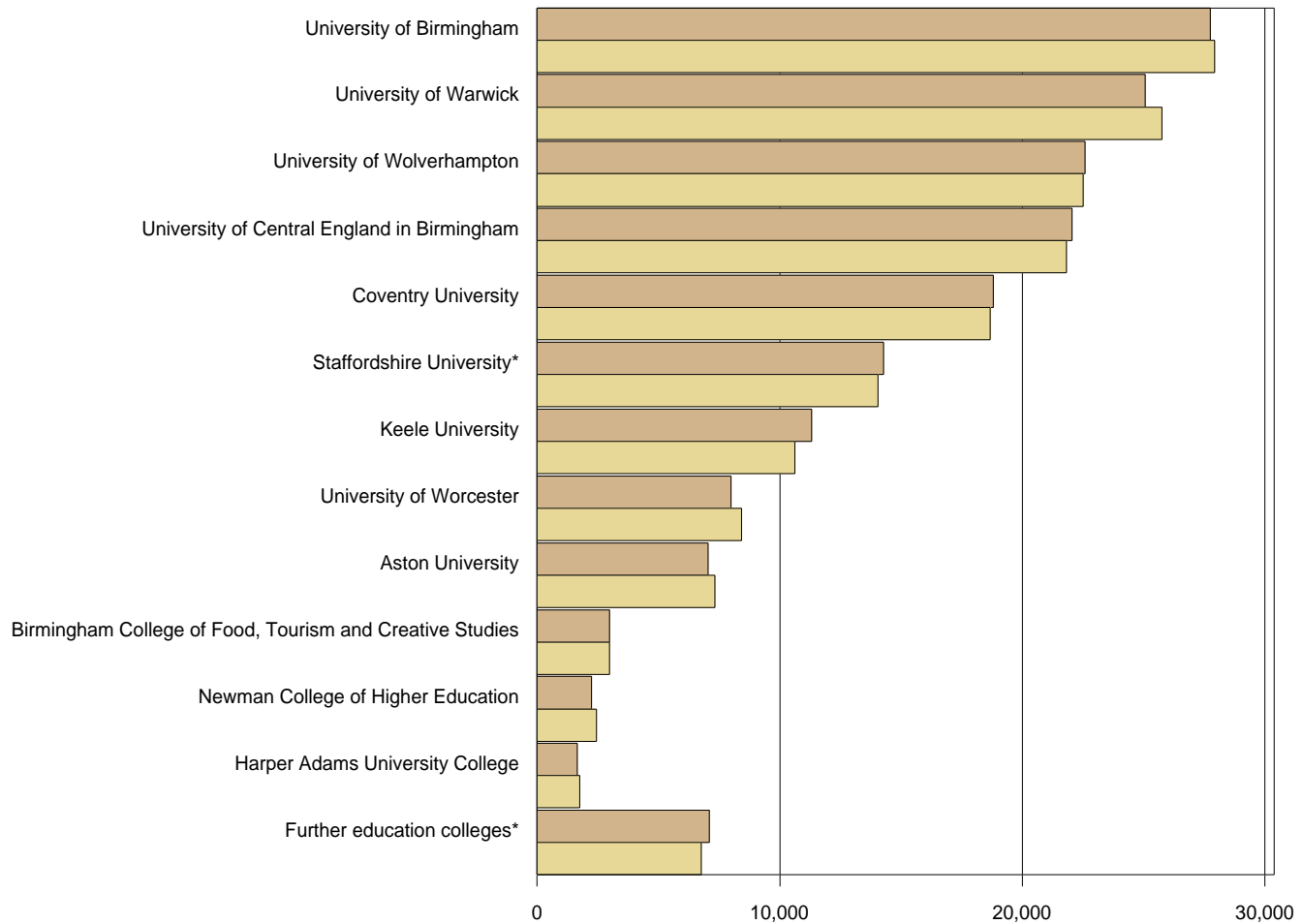
Headcounts *: 2003-04	2004-05
In HE institutions: 163,792	164,281
In FE colleges: 7,098	6,775
<b>Total: 170,890</b>	<b>171,056</b>

FTEs *: 2003-04	2004-05
In HE institutions: 124,438	125,883
In FE colleges: 5,394	5,171
<b>Total: 129,831</b>	<b>131,054</b>

HE student headcounts  
by type of institution 2004-05

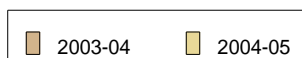


## Higher education student numbers by institution 2003-04 and 2004-05



\*Estimated numbers due to allocation between funding consortia members.

### Student numbers (headcounts)



# Learning in the West Midlands

## 2003-04

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

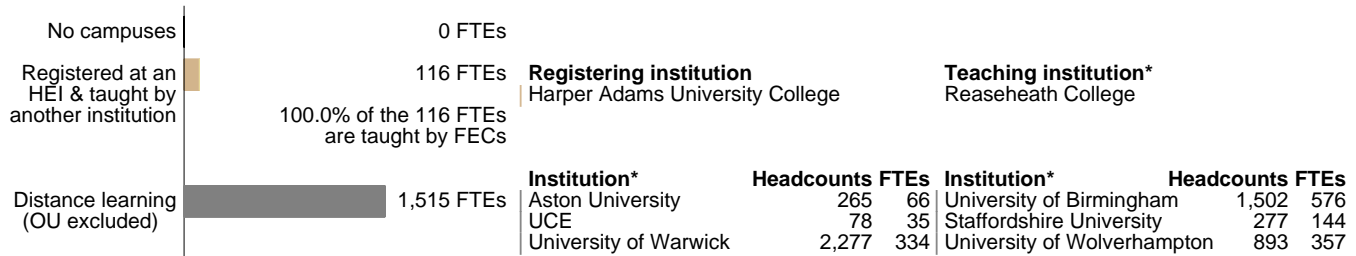
Type	Headcounts	FTEs
HEI	166,786	119,394
Franchised	3,588	2,288
FEC	6,729	4,951

### Open University students domiciled in the West Midlands

Headcounts	FTEs
11,503	4,415

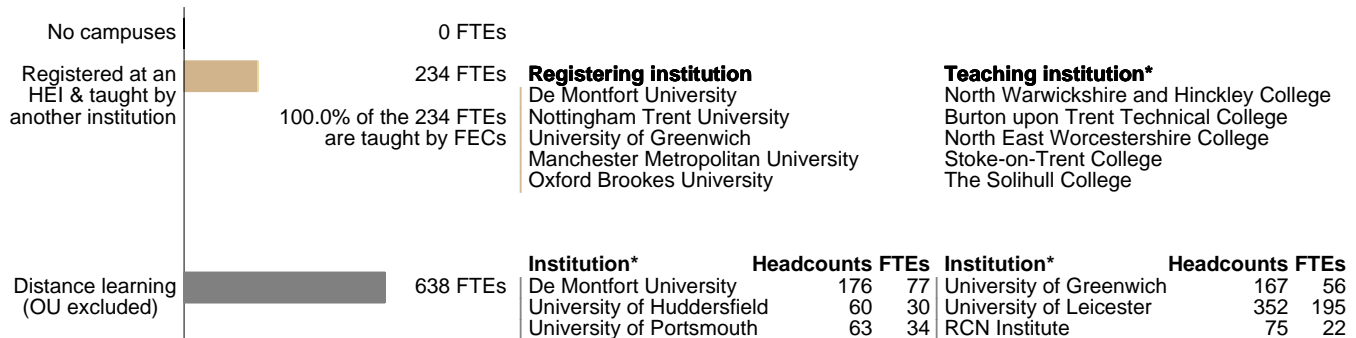
### Registered in the West Midlands but learning outside the West Midlands

#### Method of learning (FTEs)



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

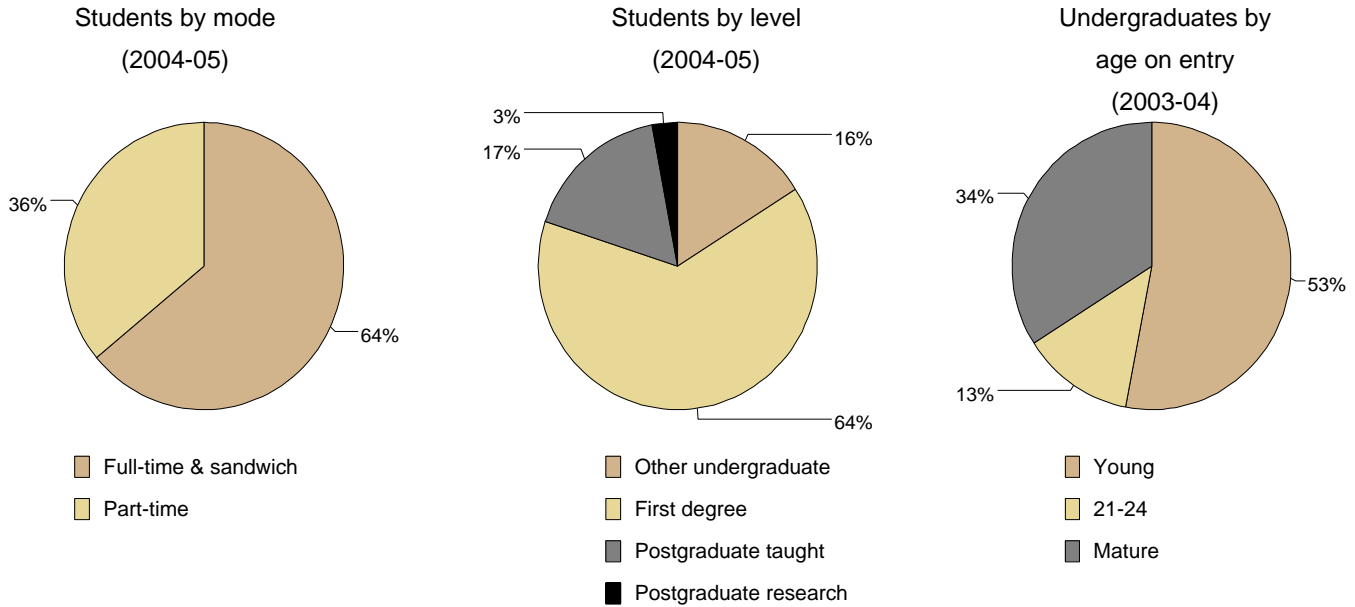
#### Method of learning (FTEs)



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

# HE students registered at HEIs: characteristics

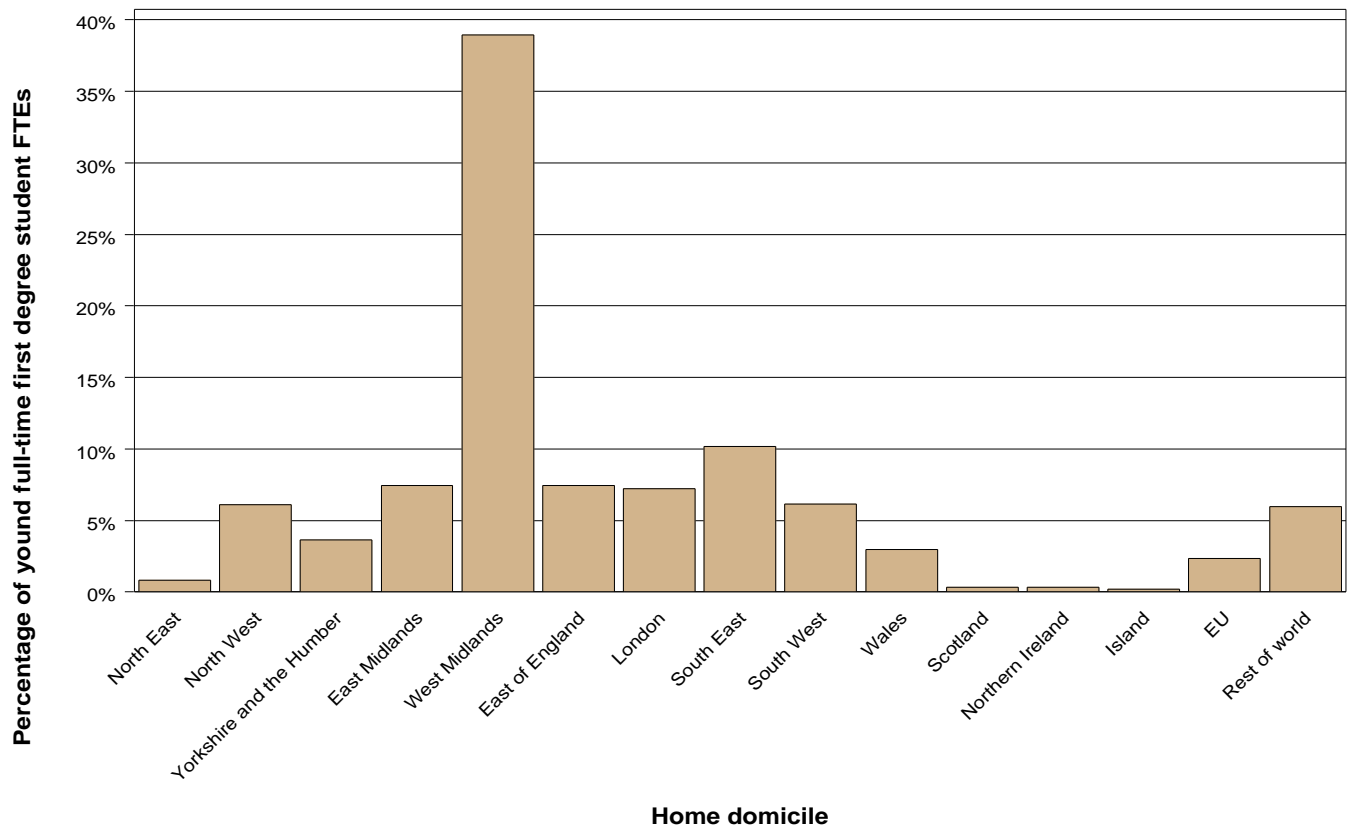
## Headcounts



## FTEs

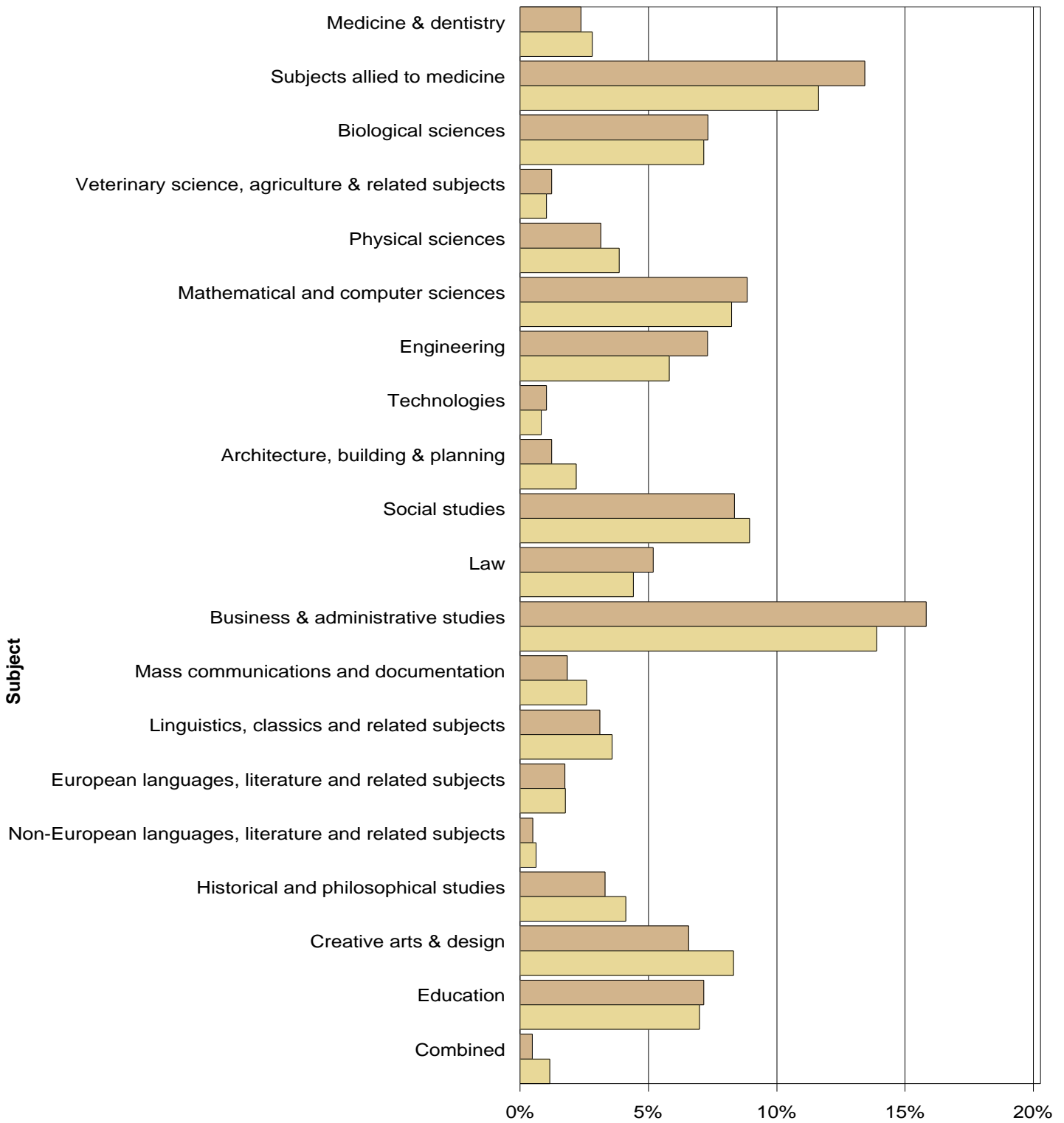
	2003-04	2004-05
Overseas (% of FTEs):	14.8%	Part-time (% of FTEs): 16.5%
Young (% of UG FTEs):	66.0%	PG (% of FTEs): 17.5%
Mature (% of UG FTEs):	21.2%	
Male (% of FTEs):	44.7%	

## Where do young full-time first degree students at West Midlands HEIs in 2003-04 come from?



# HE students registered at HEIs: subject

2003-04 (Open University excluded)



Percentage of HE students (FTEs)

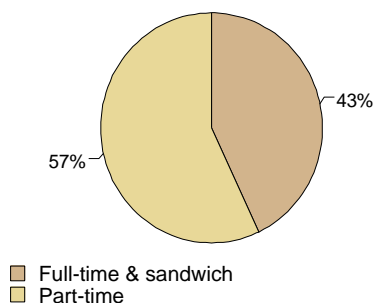


# HE students registered at FE colleges

2004-05 Headcounts: 6,775, of which an estimated 1,786 are funded through consortia.

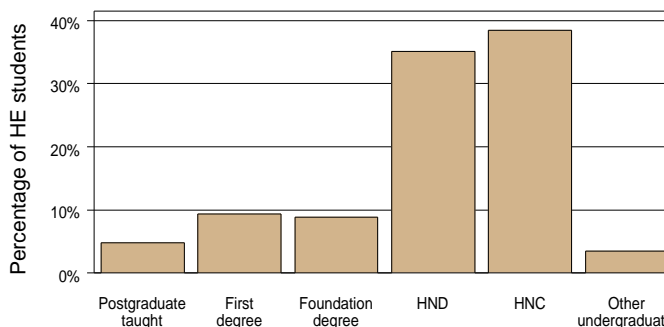
2004-05 FTEs: 5,171, of which an estimated 1,413 are funded through consortia.

Headcounts by mode



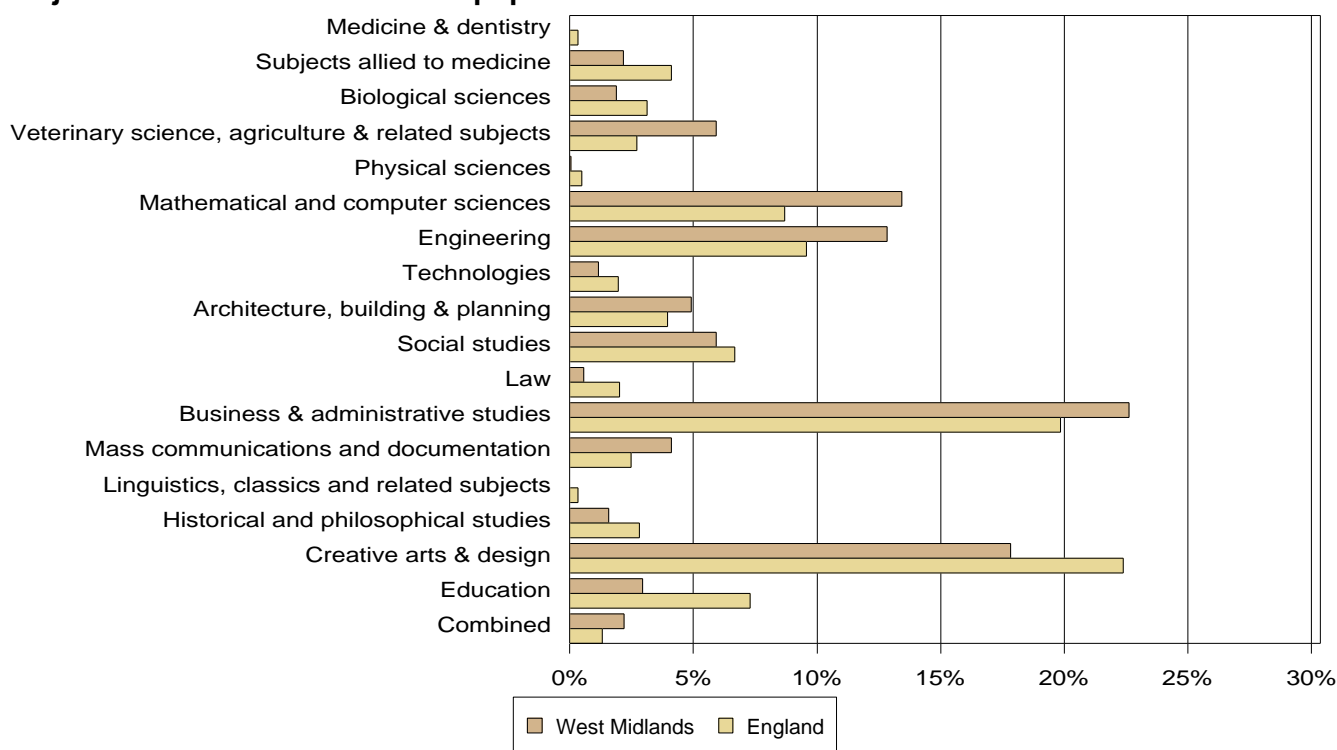
Source: HEIFES & HESES 2004-05

Headcounts by qualification aim



Source: HEIFES 2004-05 (directly funded); ILR 2003-04 (consortia)

## Subject breakdown of HE student population in FECs



Percentage of total FTE student population 2003-04

## Major FEC providers of HE

College	Directly funded 2004-05 FTEs	Franchised 2003-04 FTEs
Warwickshire College, Royal Leamington Spa, Rugby & Moreton Morrell	663	42
Worcester College of Technology	404	240

## HEFCE-recognised funding consortia 2004-05

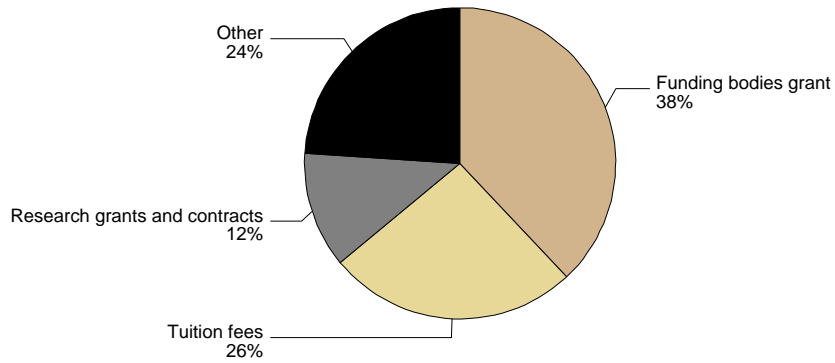
Lead institution	Consortia members	Headcounts	FTEs
Staffordshire University	Burton upon Trent Technical College	395	312
	Leek College of Further Education and School of Art	36	28
	Newcastle-under-Lyme College	287	227
	Rodbaston College	17	13
	Shrewsbury College of Arts and Technology	238	188
	Stafford College	190	150
	Stoke-on-Trent College	379	300
	Tamworth and Lichfield Colleges	182	144
	Walford and North Shropshire College	62	49

Students registered at an HEI and taught by an FEC in the region (2003-04): Headcounts: 3,980 FTEs: 2,485

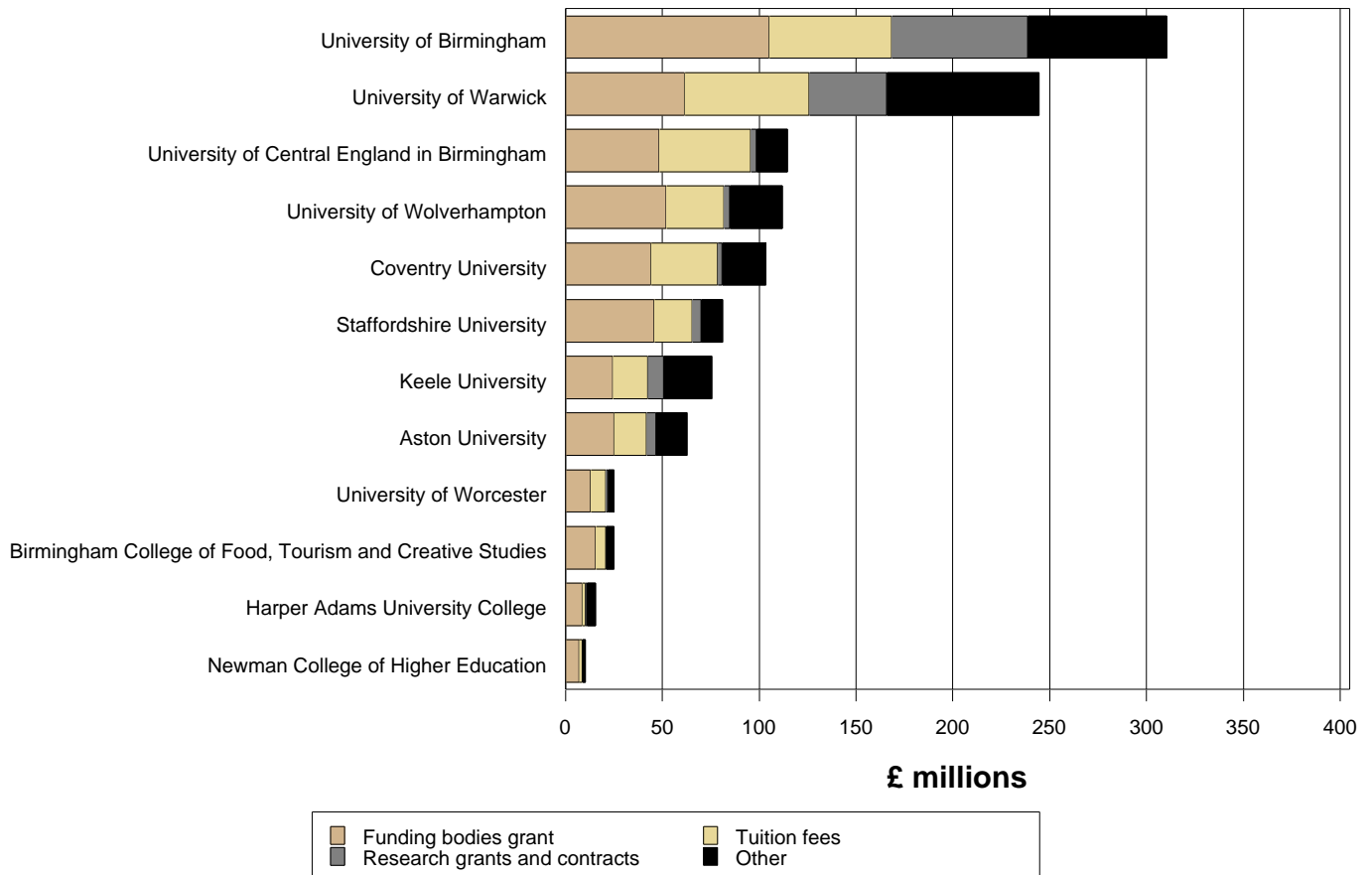
# Income to HE institutions 2003-04

Total income to all HEIs: £1,180 million

## Income to all HEIs by source



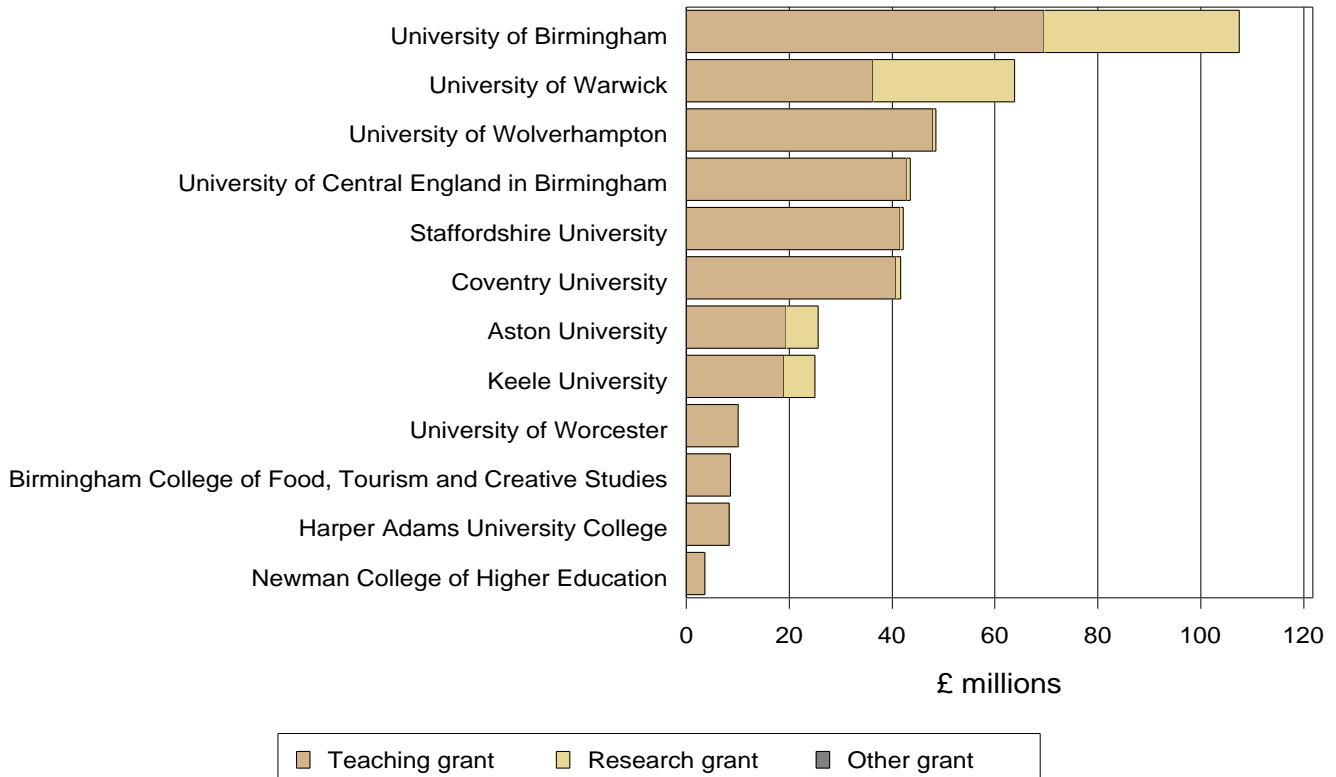
## Income to individual HEIs by source





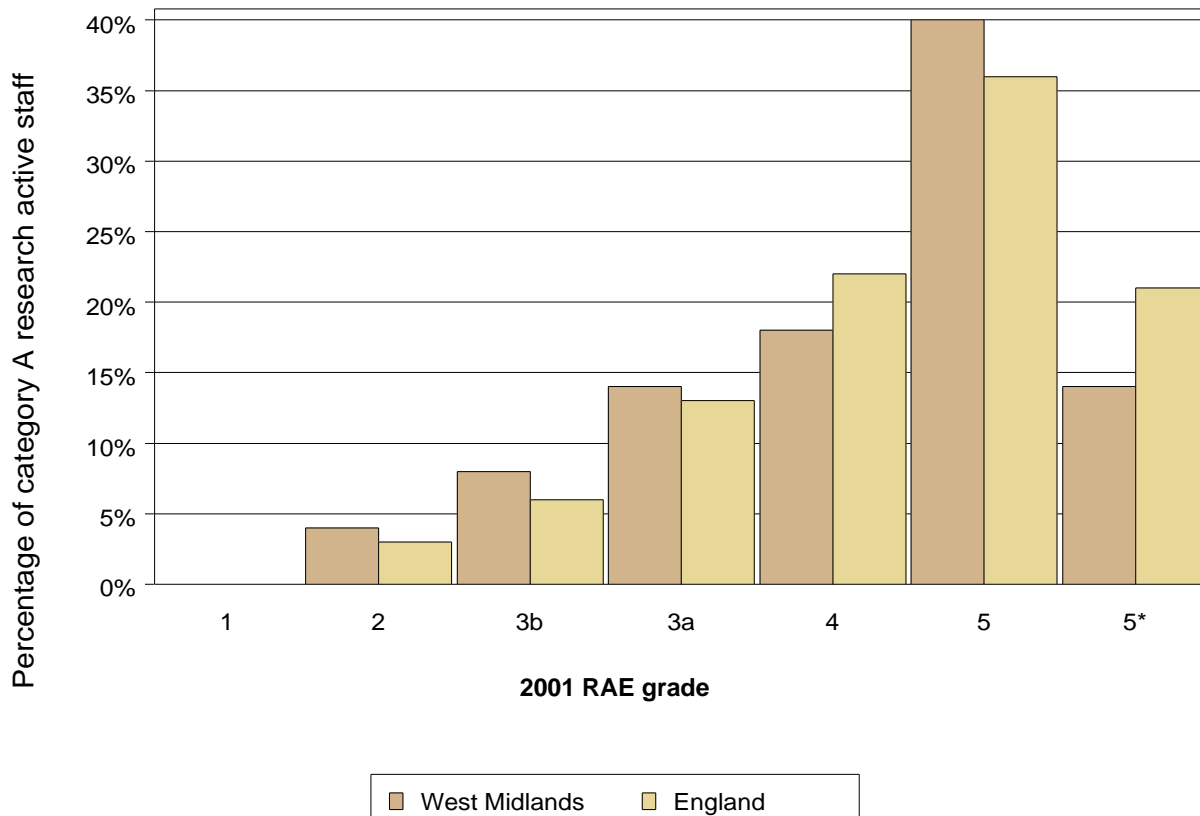
# HEFCE funding

2005-06



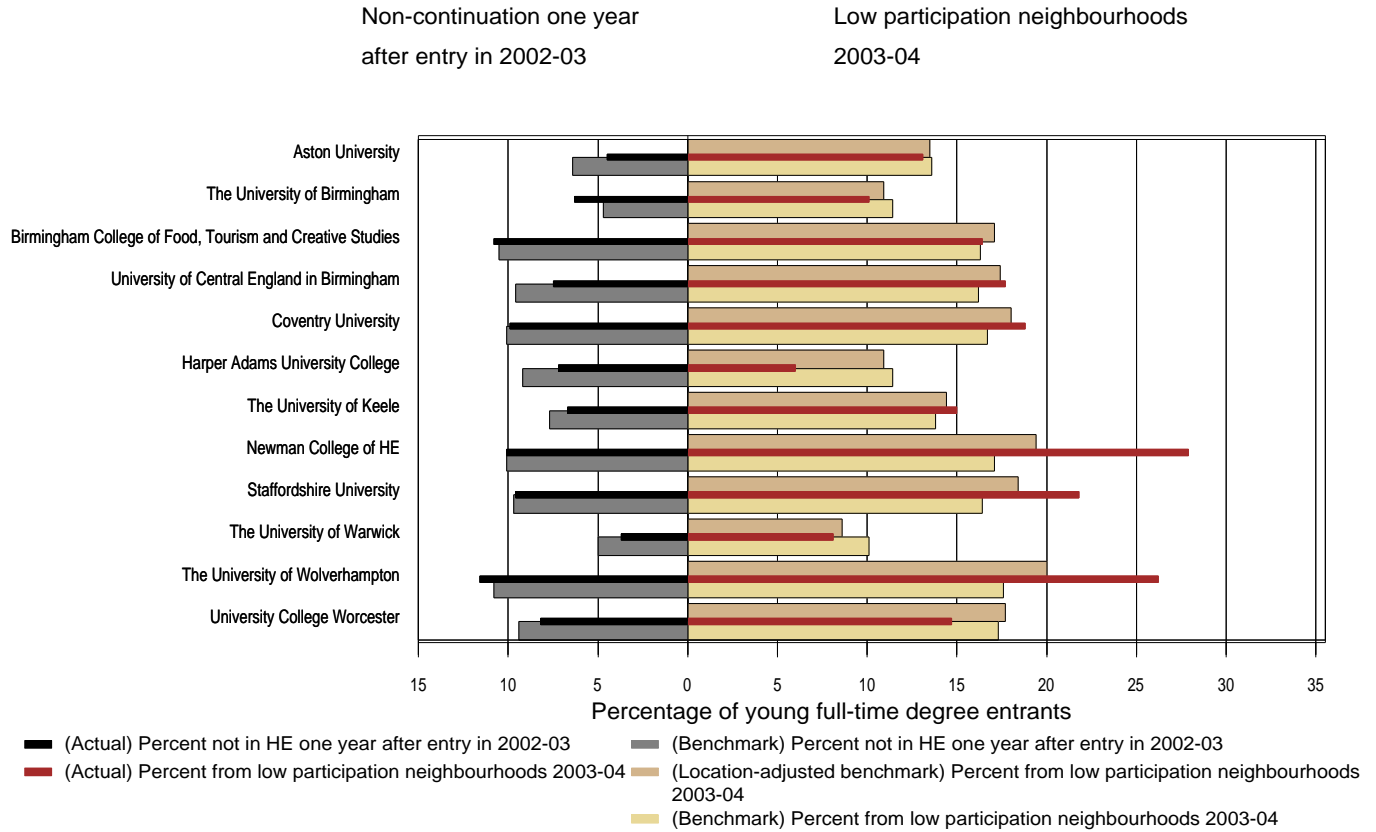
# Research Assessment Exercise performance

Research active academic staff by RAE grade

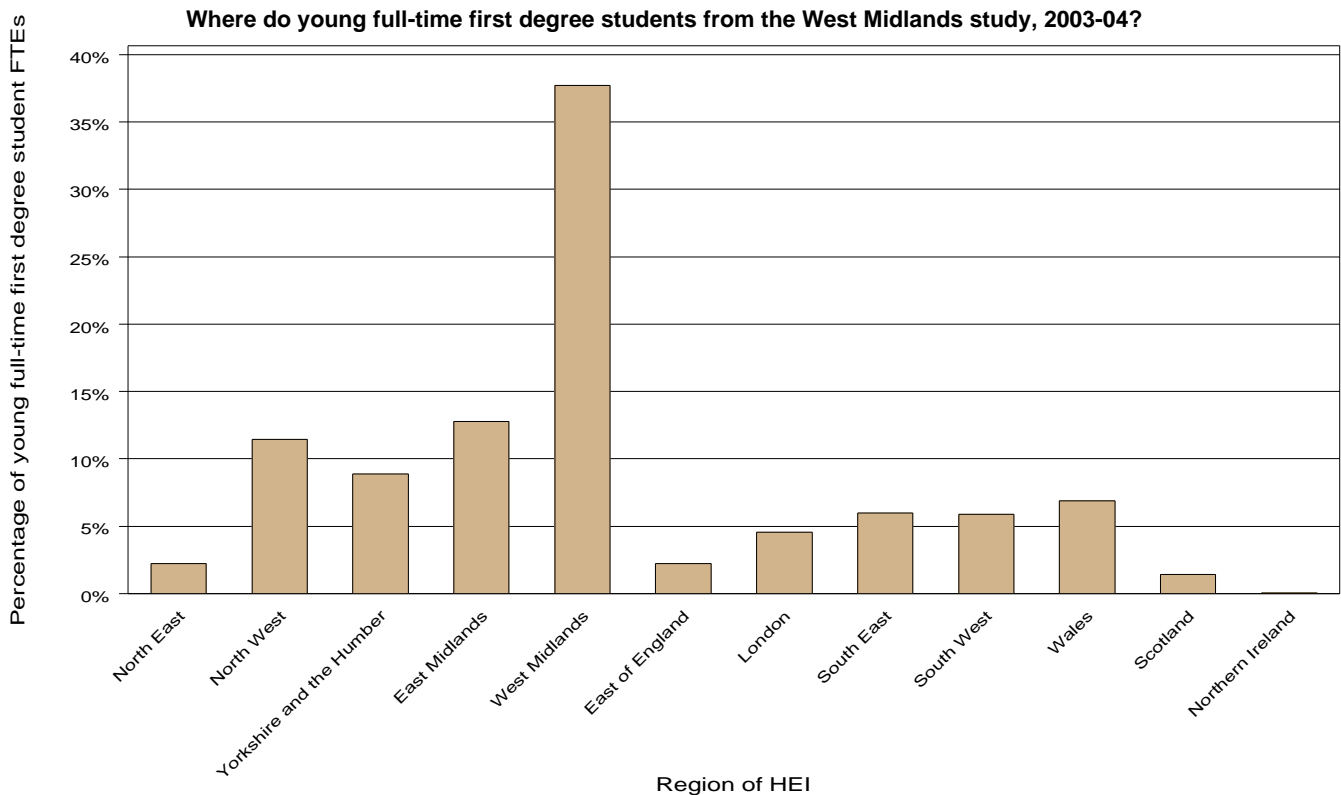


# Performance indicators for participation and non-continuation

## 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.

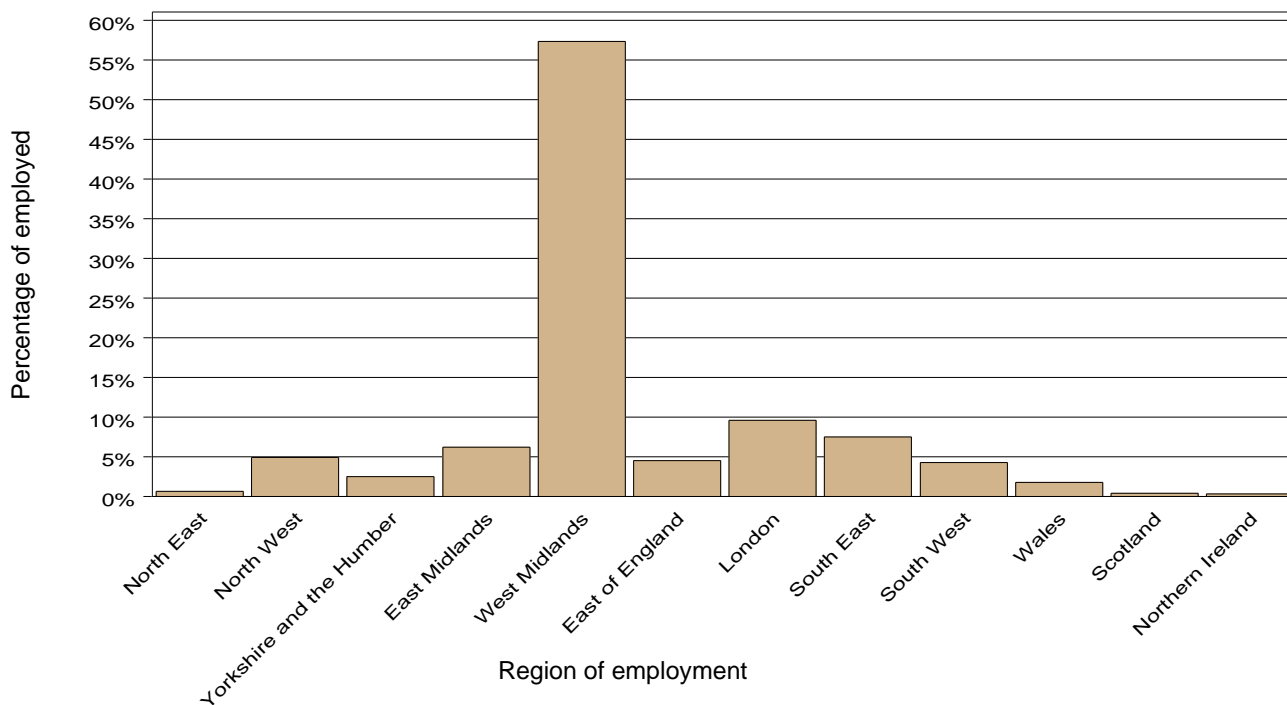


# Employment destinations of first degree graduates

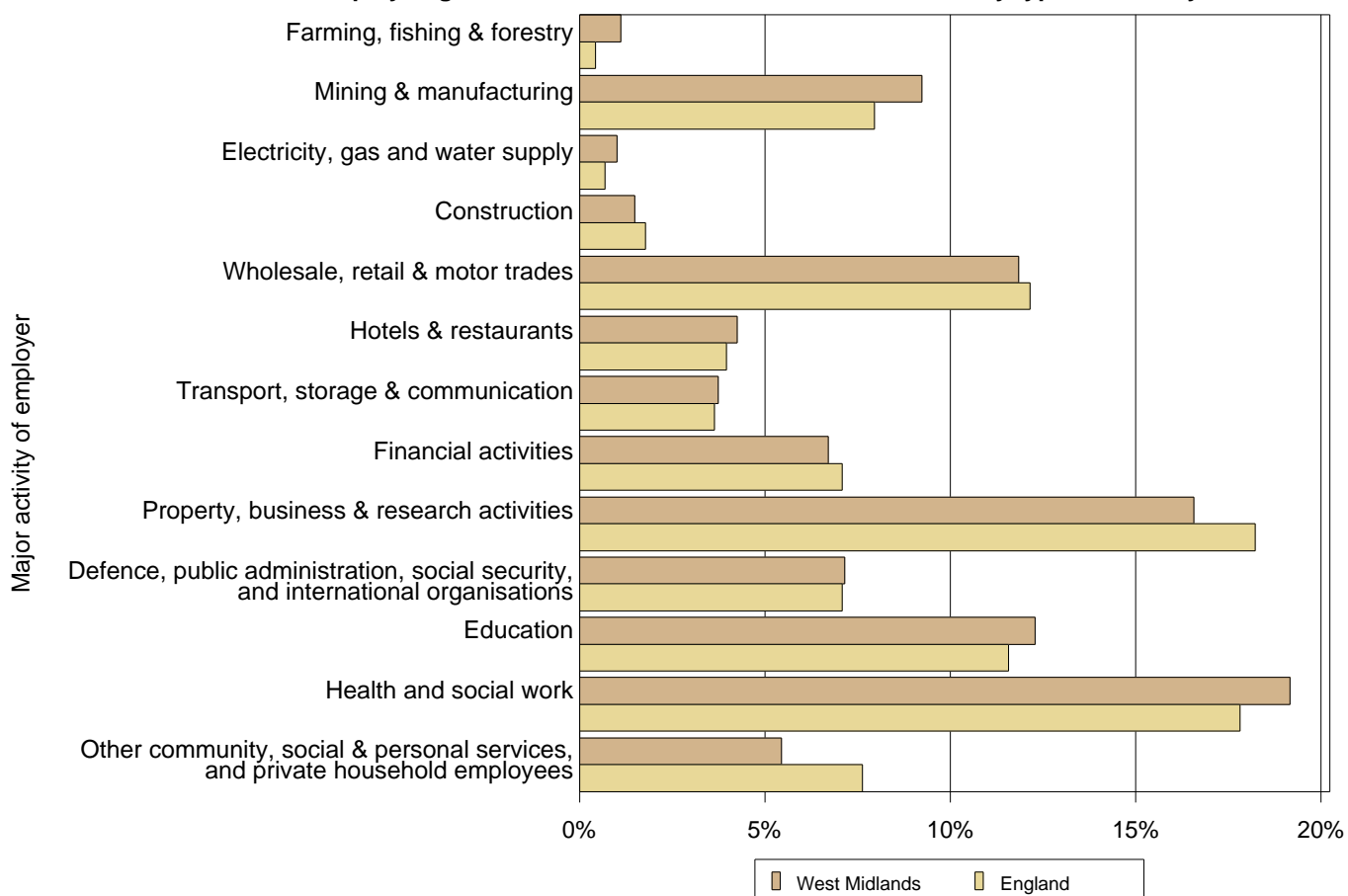
## First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2004:

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

Where do graduates from West Midlands HEIs find employment?



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

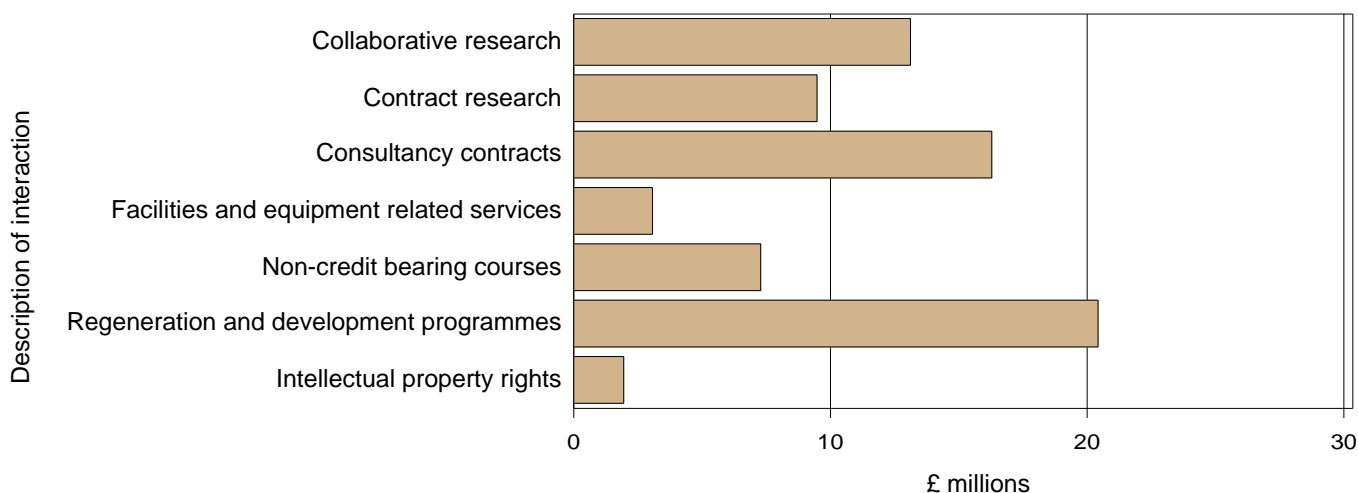


Percentage of employed first degree graduates returned in the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey

# Higher education-business and community interaction survey

2002-03

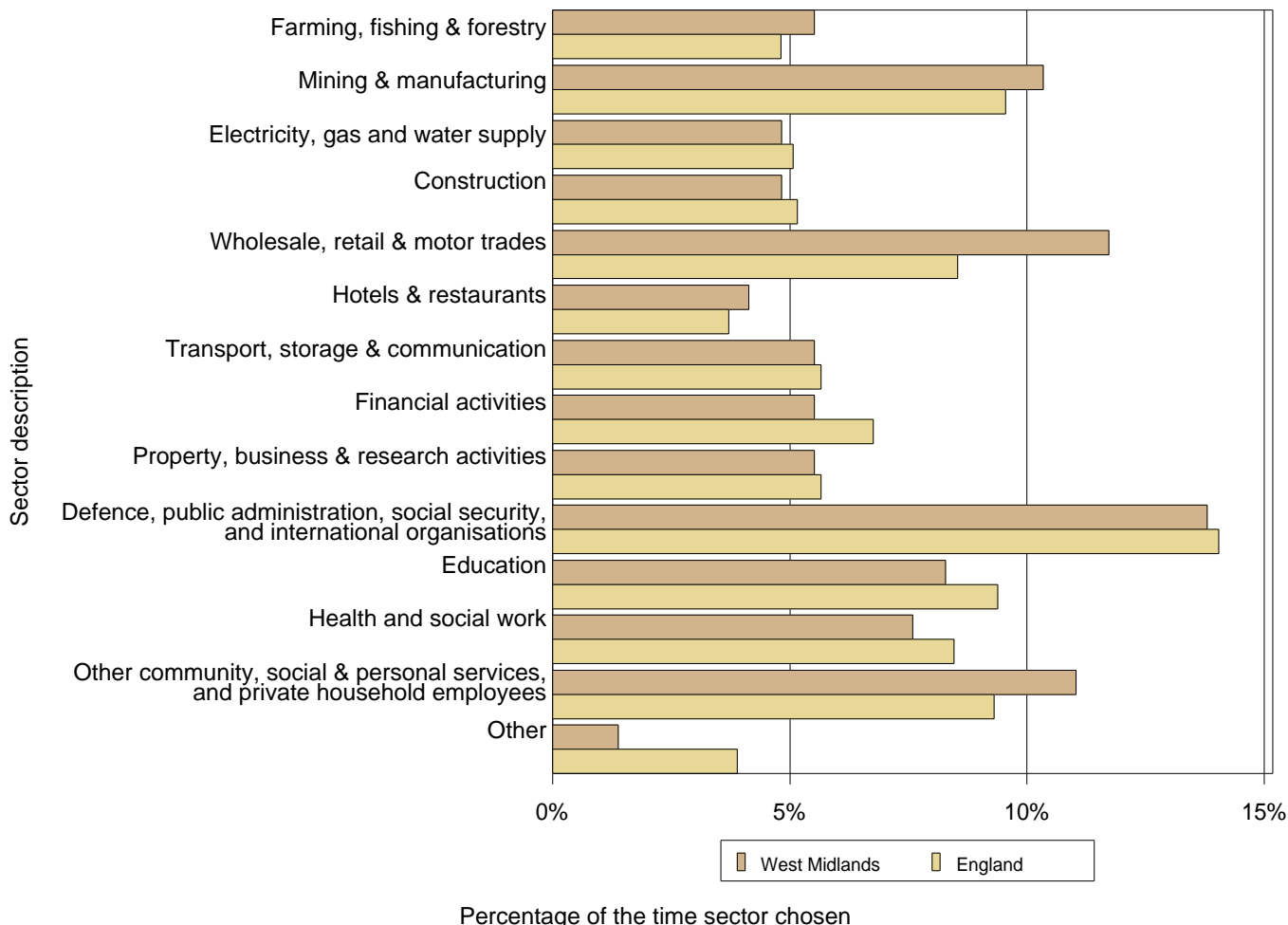
## Income from HE-business interactions



## Type and number of interactions

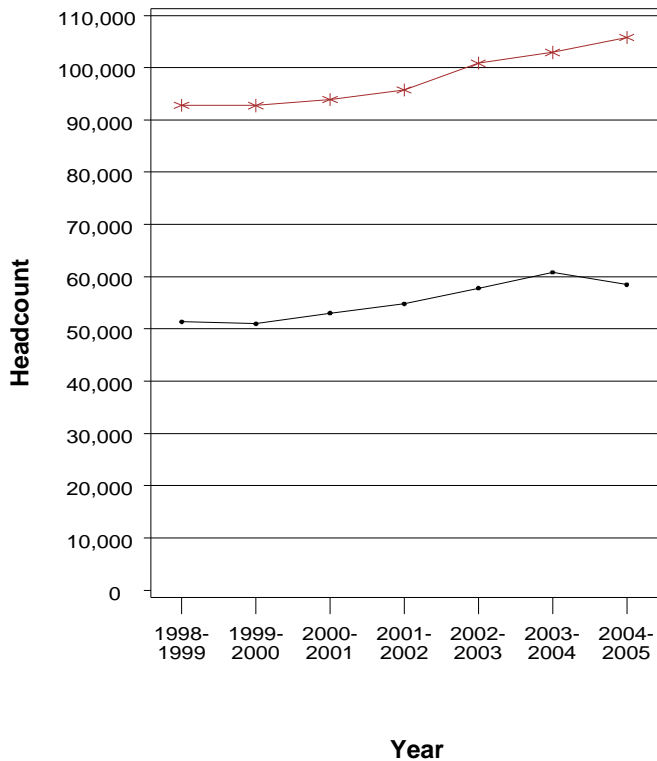
Contract research	735	Non-software licences granted	51
Consultancy contracts	2,366	Software licences granted	14
Facilities and equipment related services	1,426	Spin-offs still active and survived 3 years	21
New patents granted in year	15	Estimated turnover from active spin-offs	£8 million

## Sectors West Midlands HEIs set out to work with

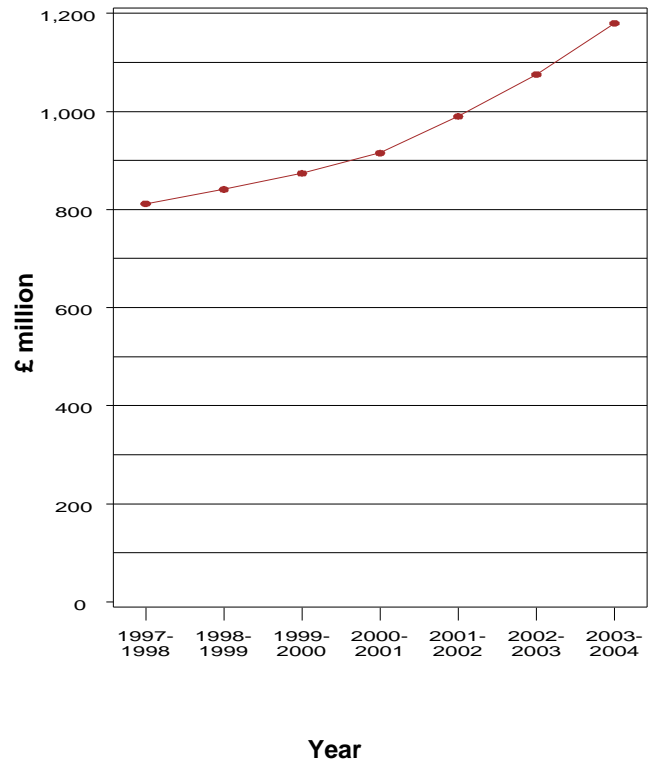


# Trends in higher education

**Students at HEIs by mode  
(headcounts)**



**Total income to HEIs**



\* \* \* Full-time and sandwich  
● ● ● Part-time

## Population and economics

Total population (2002): 5,304,100

### By age group (%)

	0-15	16-44	45-59	60 and over
West Midlands	20.5	39.3	19.2	21.1
England	19.8	40.4	19	20.7

### Population change (%) (1991-2001)

West Midlands	1
England	3.2

### Economic indicators

	Provisional GVA/head (2001)	Unemployment (%, autumn 2004)
West Midlands	£13,031	4.9
England	£14,781	4.6

# East of England

## Introduction

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

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

## Economic development

The economic output of the East of England is around £86 billion, which is 10.1 per cent of the total UK GVA. Unemployment at 3.6 per cent is lower than the English average of 4.6 per cent. However, there are areas of significant deprivation along parts of the coast and particularly the Thames Gateway area in Essex. Important industries include telecommunications, electronics, pharmaceuticals, agriculture and food processing. The Cambridge area has the highest concentration of biotechnology firms outside the United States.

The total income of higher education institutions in the region is around £1,068 million per year.

## Higher education provision

There are nine higher education institutions in the region: seven universities and two higher education colleges. These numbers exclude Homerton College, which is not funded by HEFCE. In addition there are 28 further education colleges (FECs) teaching higher education courses. The higher education student population is over 91,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) students, of whom over 3,000 are registered at FECs. The institutions range in size from the University of Cambridge (over 19,000 student FTEs) to Norwich School of Art and Design (nearly 800 student FTEs).

All of the counties in the region contain a university with the exception of Suffolk, which does not currently contain any higher education institutions or campuses. The south of the region, just north of the M25, has the highest concentration of universities and colleges.

Note that although Homerton College's income is shown, HEFCE does not fund it and so does not include Homerton in its survey of student numbers.

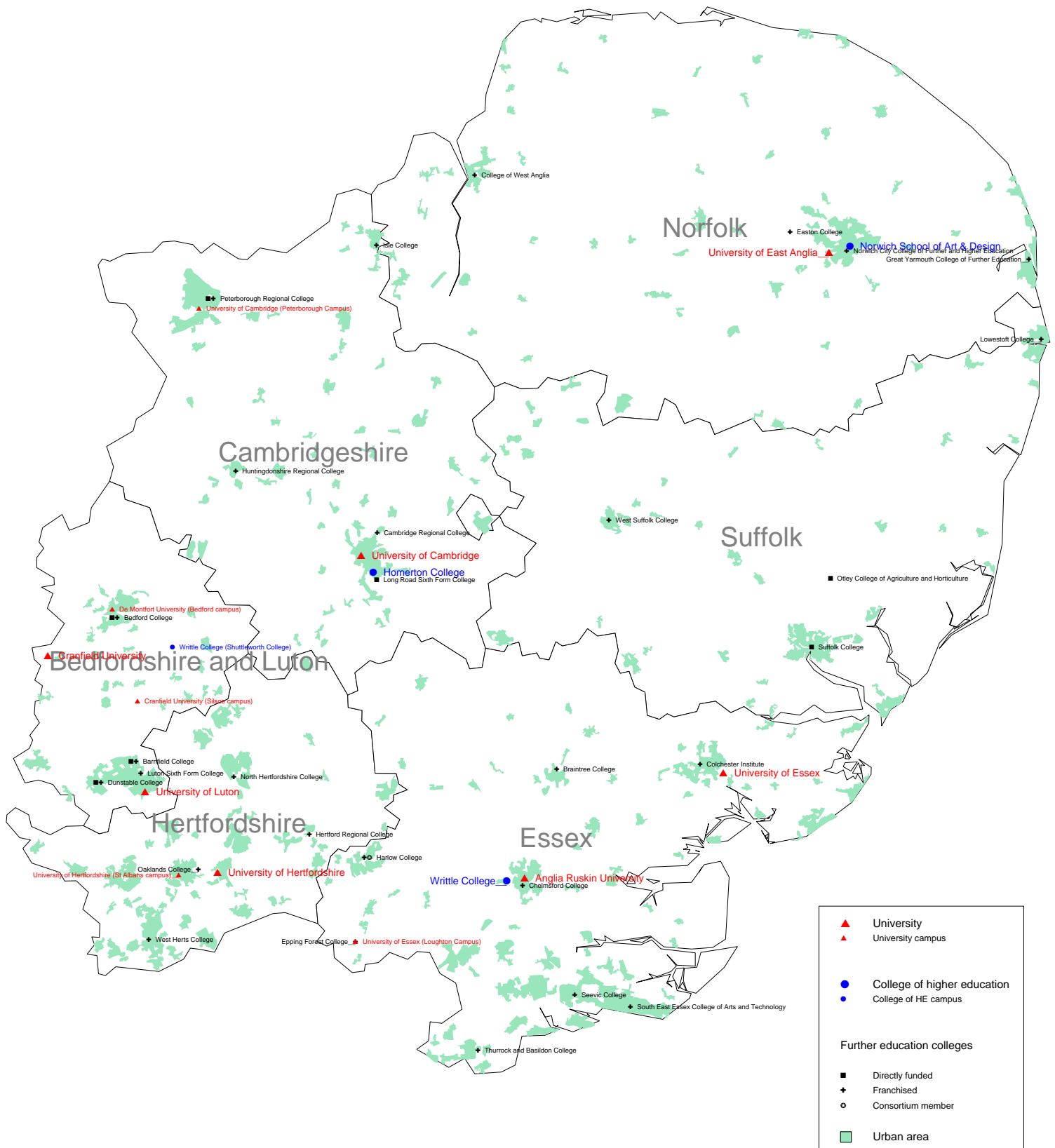
## Student profile

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

## HEFCE developments

The East of England has a number of significant projects that have been HEFCE-funded. The largest of these is the University Campus Suffolk, which received Strategic Development Funds to establish a thriving university campus and newly built FEC on the Ipswich Waterfront. It will also provide innovative learning centres across Suffolk offering courses, advice, opportunities and progression routes to further study at university level. The project is a joint venture building on the reputation of the three founding education partners; University of East Anglia, University of Essex and Suffolk College. Other contributing stakeholders include the Learning and Skills Council, the East of England Development Agency, Ipswich Borough Council and Suffolk County Council.

In addition, we have funded the University of Essex through the SDF to establish an HE facility in an integrated FE/HE campus in Southend, further developing the university's presence in the area and fulfilling its regional plans to offer flexible HE opportunities in an area with low skills participation. The region was also successful in gaining two region-wide Centres for Excellence in Teaching and Learning; one at the University of Hertfordshire where e-learning opportunities are blended with campus-based learning, and one at the University of Luton in personal development planning.



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Information on campuses is based mainly on the HESA 2003-04 student record



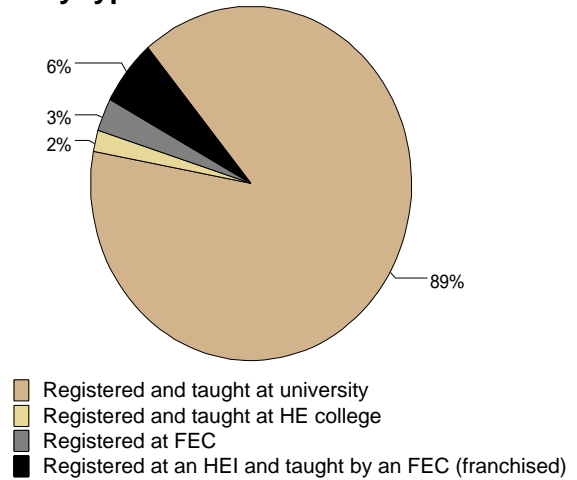
# HE students registered at East of England institutions 2003-04 and 2004-05

## Student numbers

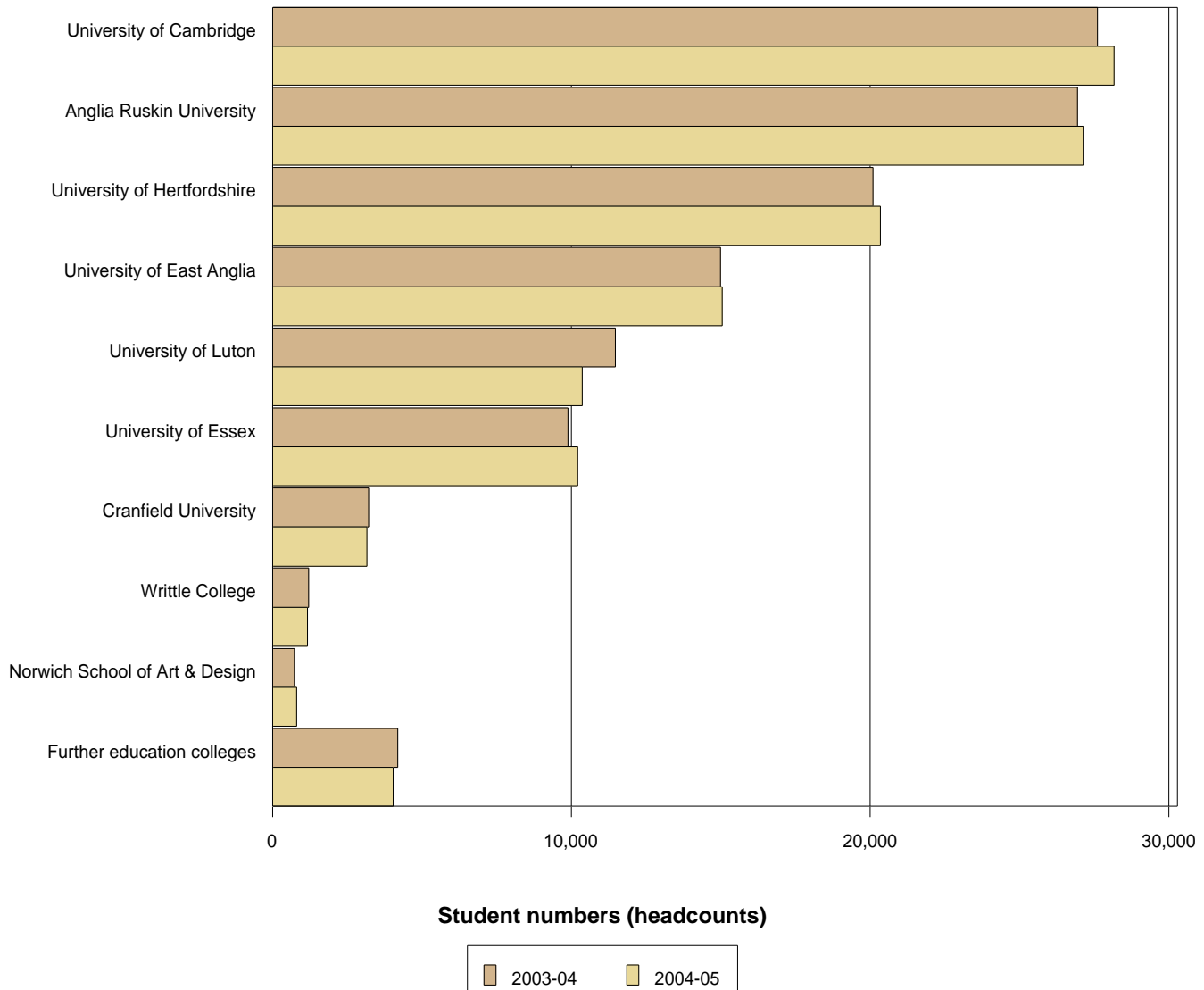
Headcounts :	2003-04	2004-05
In HE institutions:	116,140	116,392
In FE colleges:	4,192	4,039
<b>Total:</b>	<b>120,332</b>	<b>120,431</b>

FTEs :	2003-04	2004-05
In HE institutions:	87,549	88,174
In FE colleges:	3,202	3,160
<b>Total:</b>	<b>90,751</b>	<b>91,334</b>

HE student headcounts  
by type of institution 2004-05



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



# Learning in the East of England

2003-04

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

## Open University students domiciled in the East of England

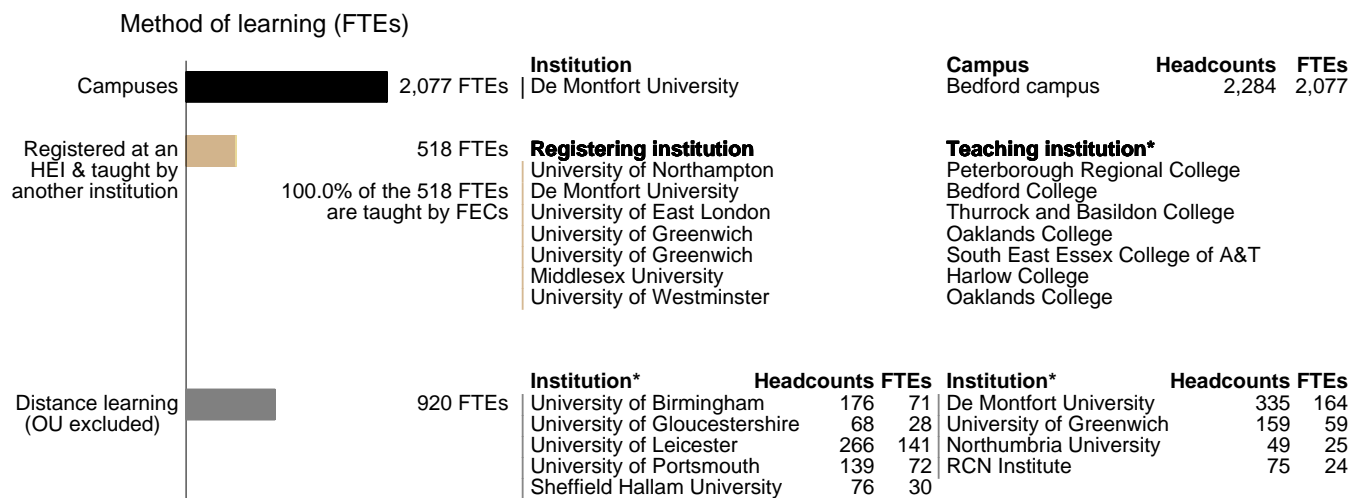
Type	Headcounts	FTEs
HEI	108,174	77,004
Franchised	7,646	5,991
FEC	6,191	4,481

Headcounts	FTEs
17,584	6,533

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



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

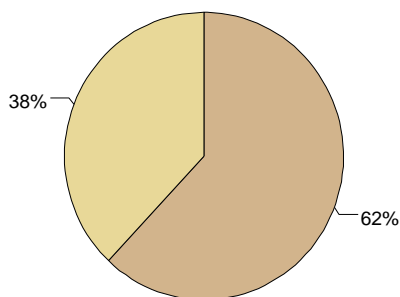


\* Institutions with fewer than 20 FTEs have been excluded.

# HE students registered at HEIs: characteristics

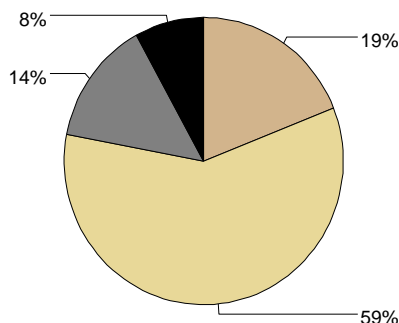
## Headcounts

Students by mode  
(2004-05)



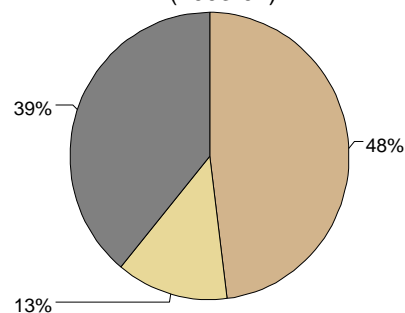
■ Full-time & sandwich  
■ Part-time

Students by level  
(2004-05)



■ Other undergraduate  
■ First degree  
■ Postgraduate taught  
■ Postgraduate research

Undergraduates by age on entry  
(2003-04)



■ Young  
■ 21-24  
■ Mature

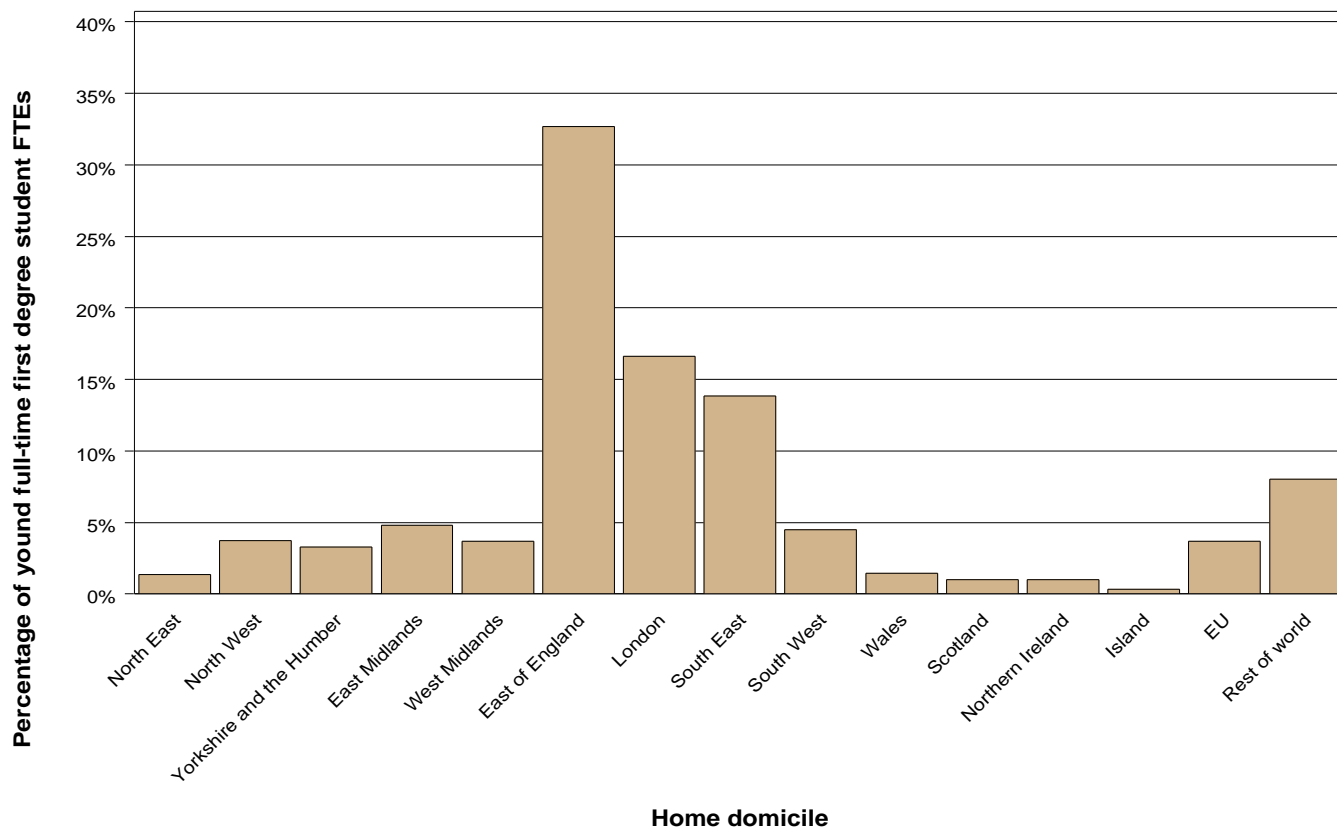
## FTEs

2003-04

2004-05

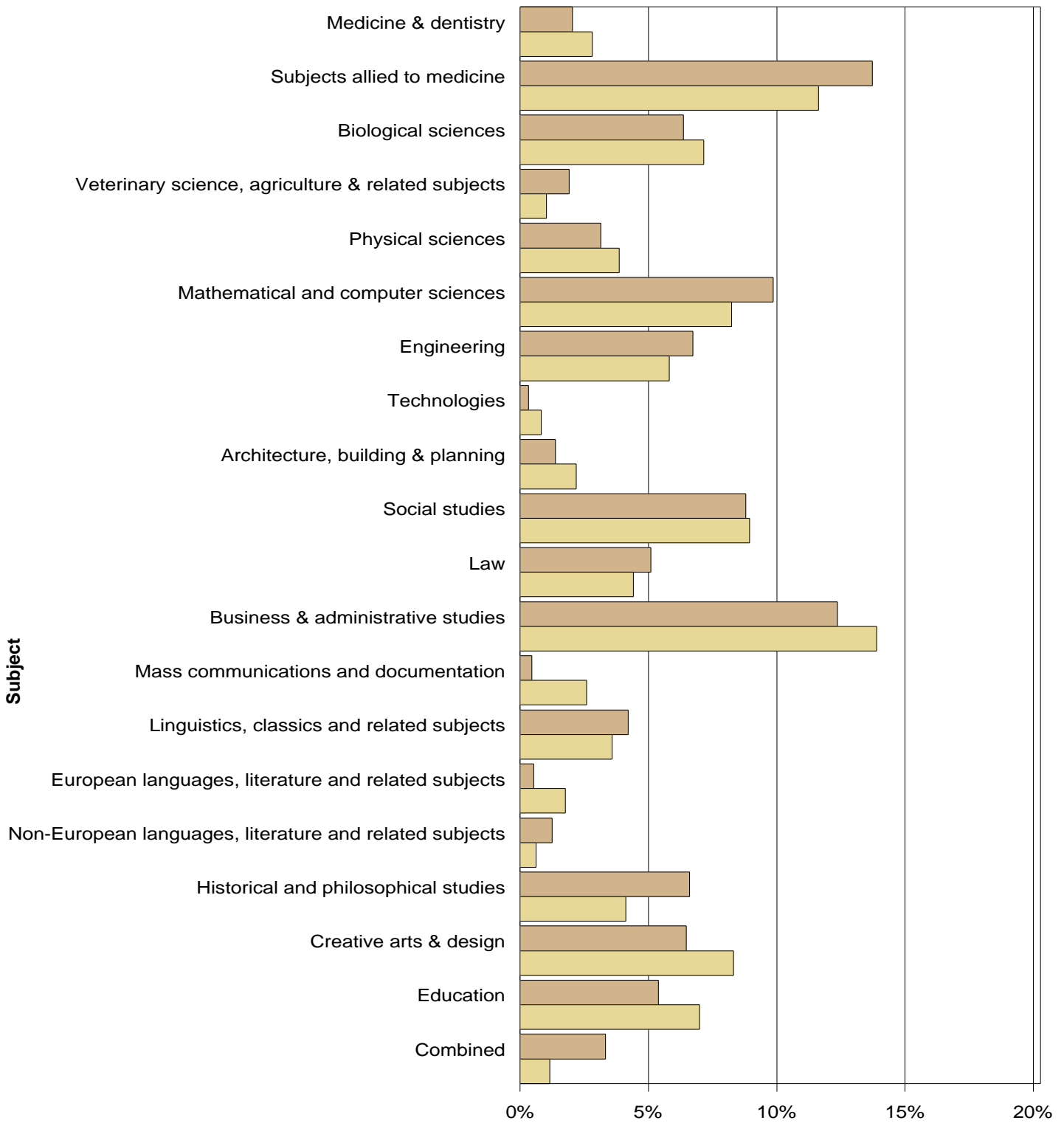
Overseas (% of FTEs):	19.8%	Part-time (% of FTEs):	17.2%
Young (% of UG FTEs):	61.7%	PG (% of FTEs):	21.0%
Mature (% of UG FTEs):	24.6%		
Male (% of FTEs):	45.6%		

## Where do young full-time first degree students at East of England HEIs in 2003-04 come from?



# HE students registered at HEIs: subject

2003-04 (Open University excluded)



Percentage of HE students (FTEs)

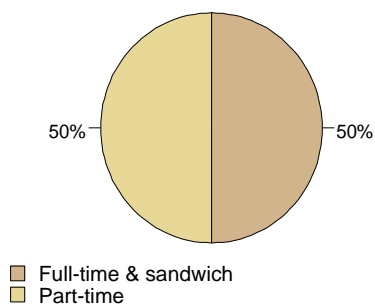


# HE students registered at FE colleges

2004-05 Headcounts: 4,039

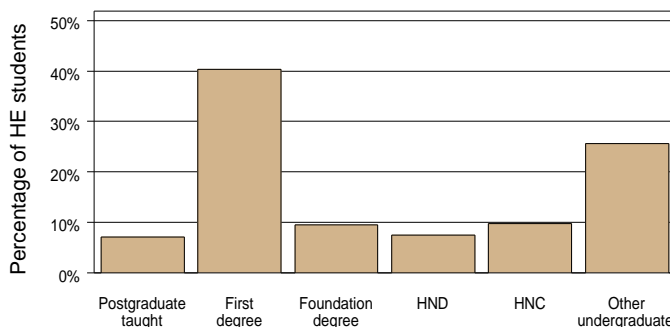
2004-05 FTEs: 3,160

Headcounts by mode



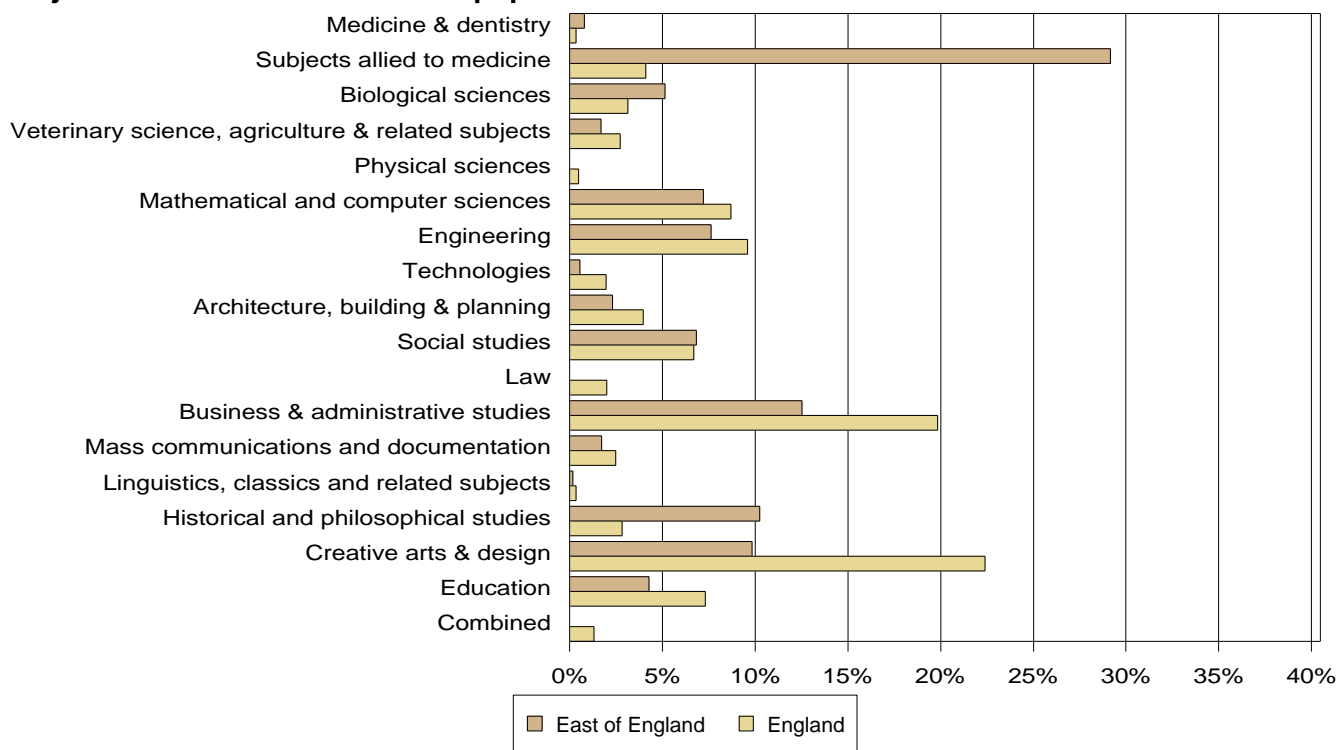
Source: HEIFES & HESES 2004-05

Headcounts by qualification aim



Source: HEIFES 2004-05 (directly funded); ILR 2003-04 (consortia)

## Subject breakdown of HE student population in FECs



Percentage of total FTE student population 2003-04

## Major FEC providers of HE

College	Directly funded 2004-05 FTEs	Franchised 2003-04 FTEs
Colchester Institute	0	728
Norwich City College of Further and Higher Education	0	1,211
South East Essex College of Arts and Technology	0	661
Suffolk College	2,457	0
West Herts College	0	659

## HEFCE-recognised funding consortia 2004-05

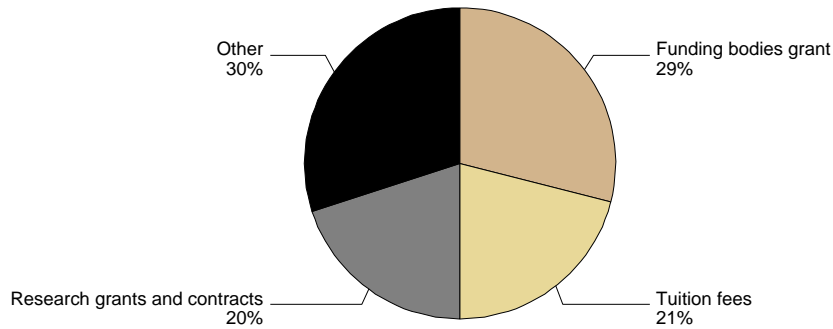
There are no consortia members in this region

Students registered at an HEI and taught by an FEC in the region (2003-04): Headcounts: 8,296 FTEs: 6,281

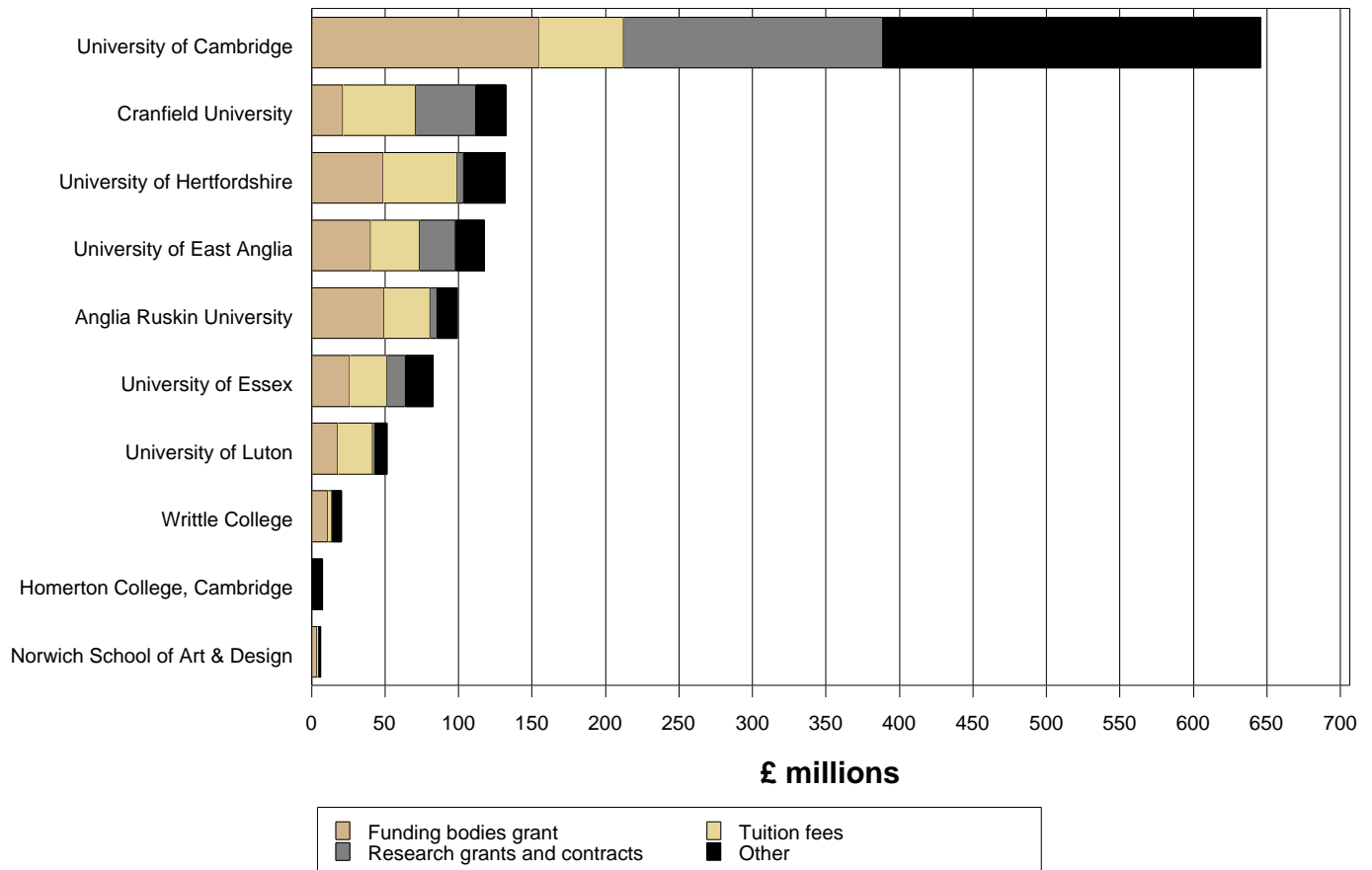
# Income to HE institutions 2003-04

Total income to all HEIs: £1,294 million

## Income to all HEIs by source

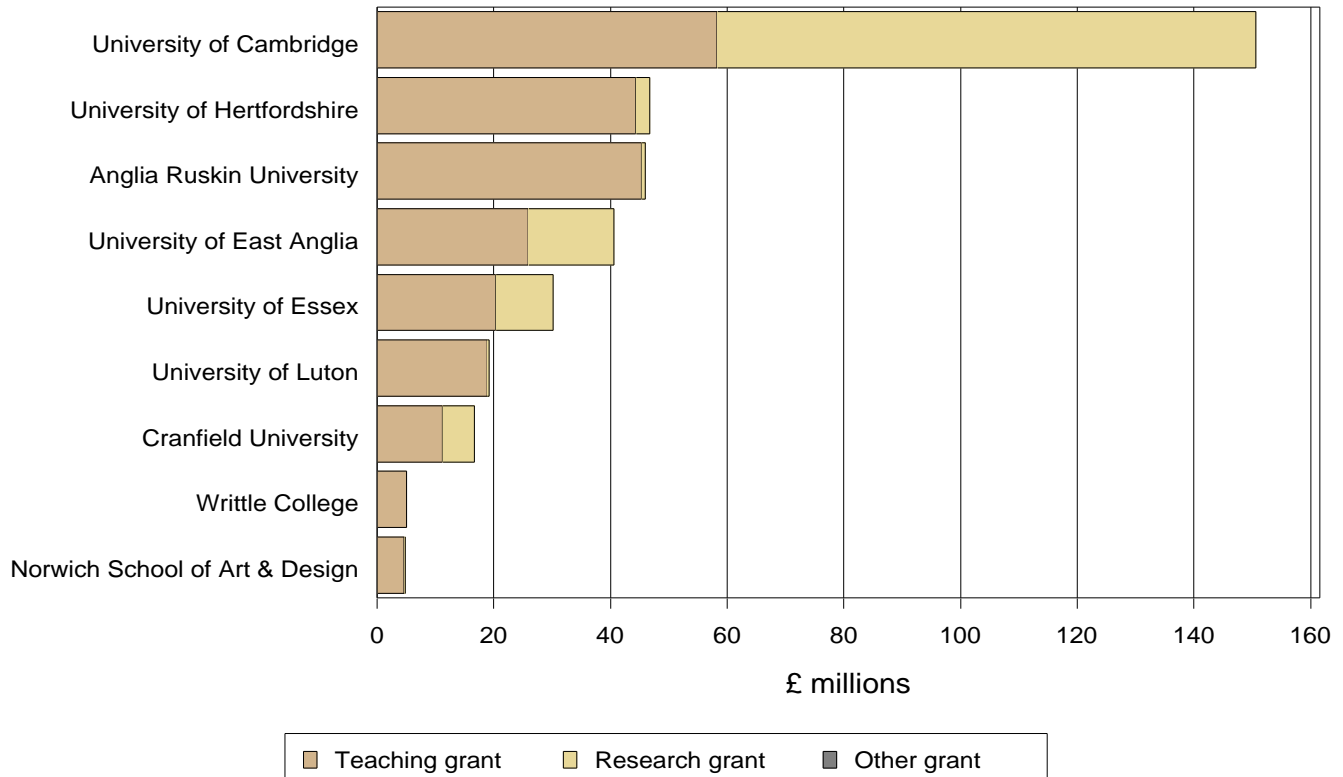


## Income to individual HEIs by source



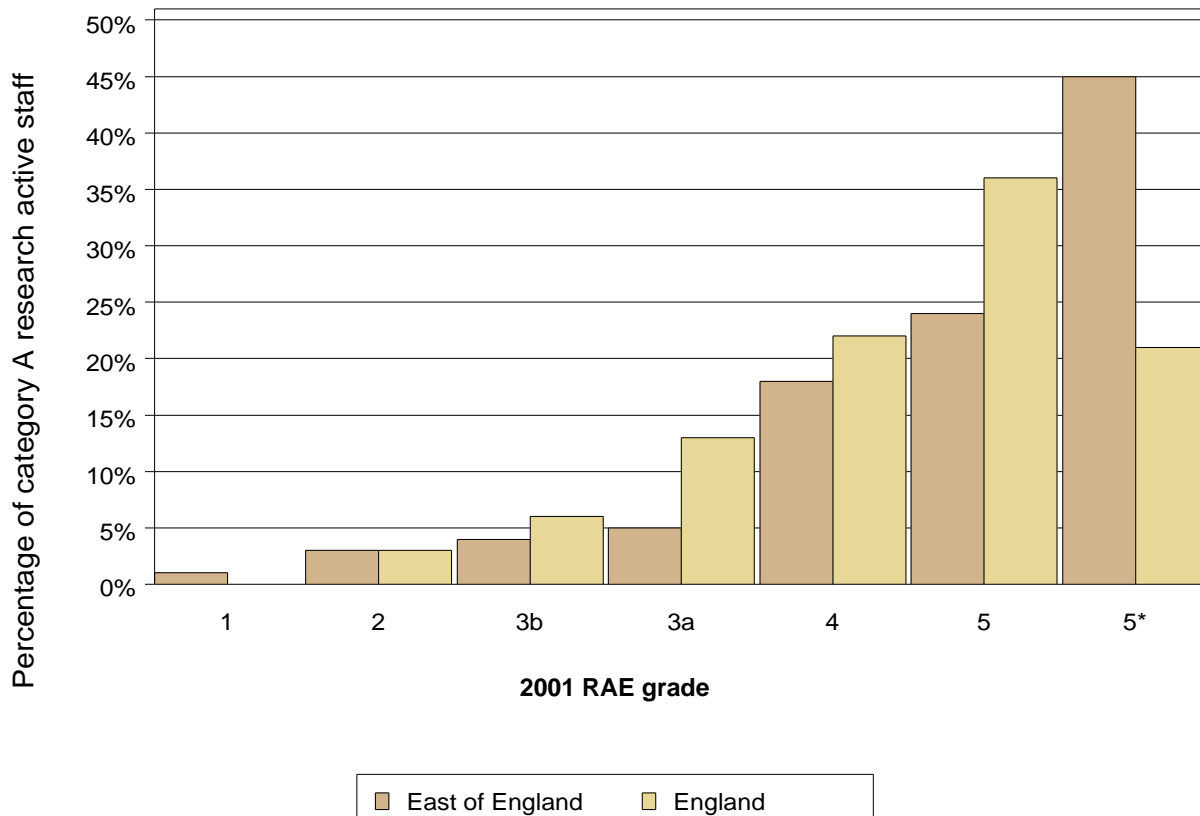
# HEFCE funding

2005-06



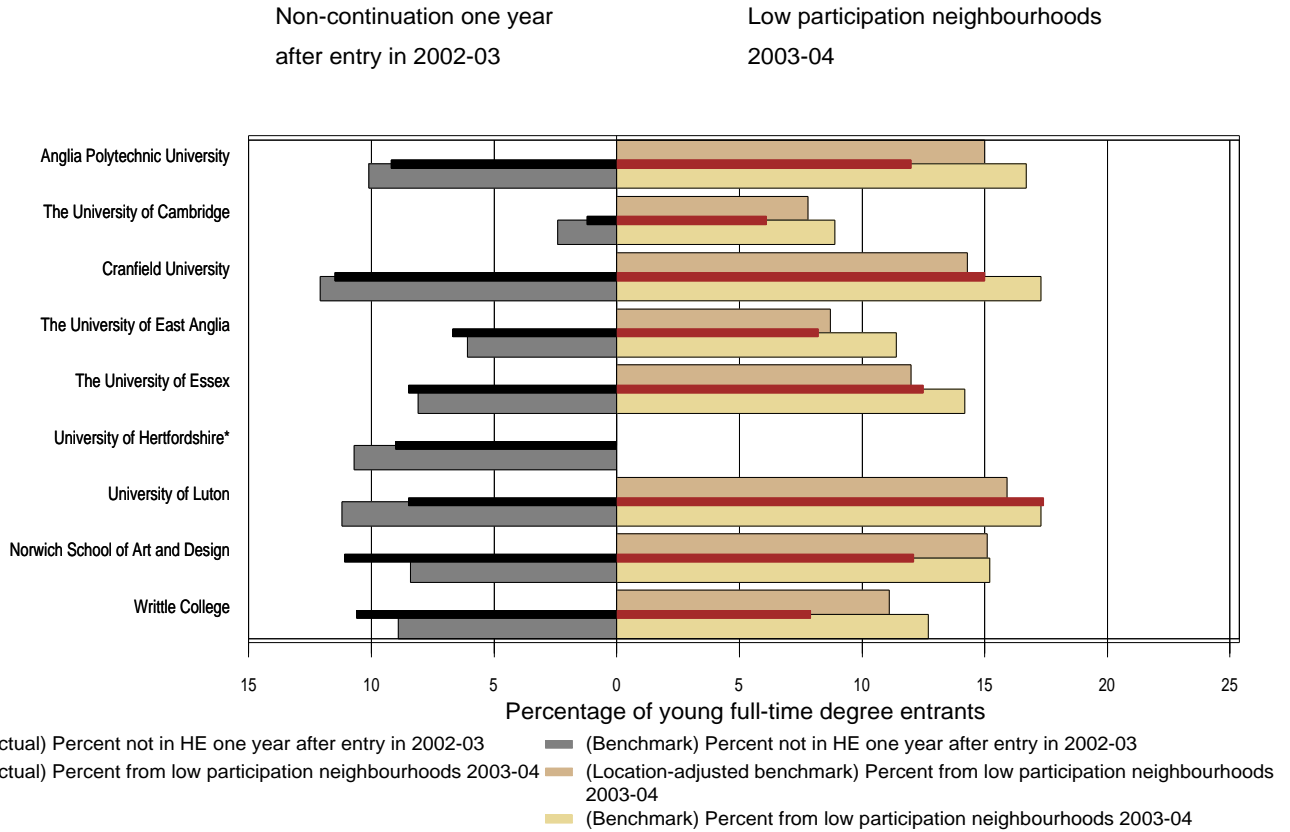
# Research Assessment Exercise performance

Research active academic staff by RAE grade

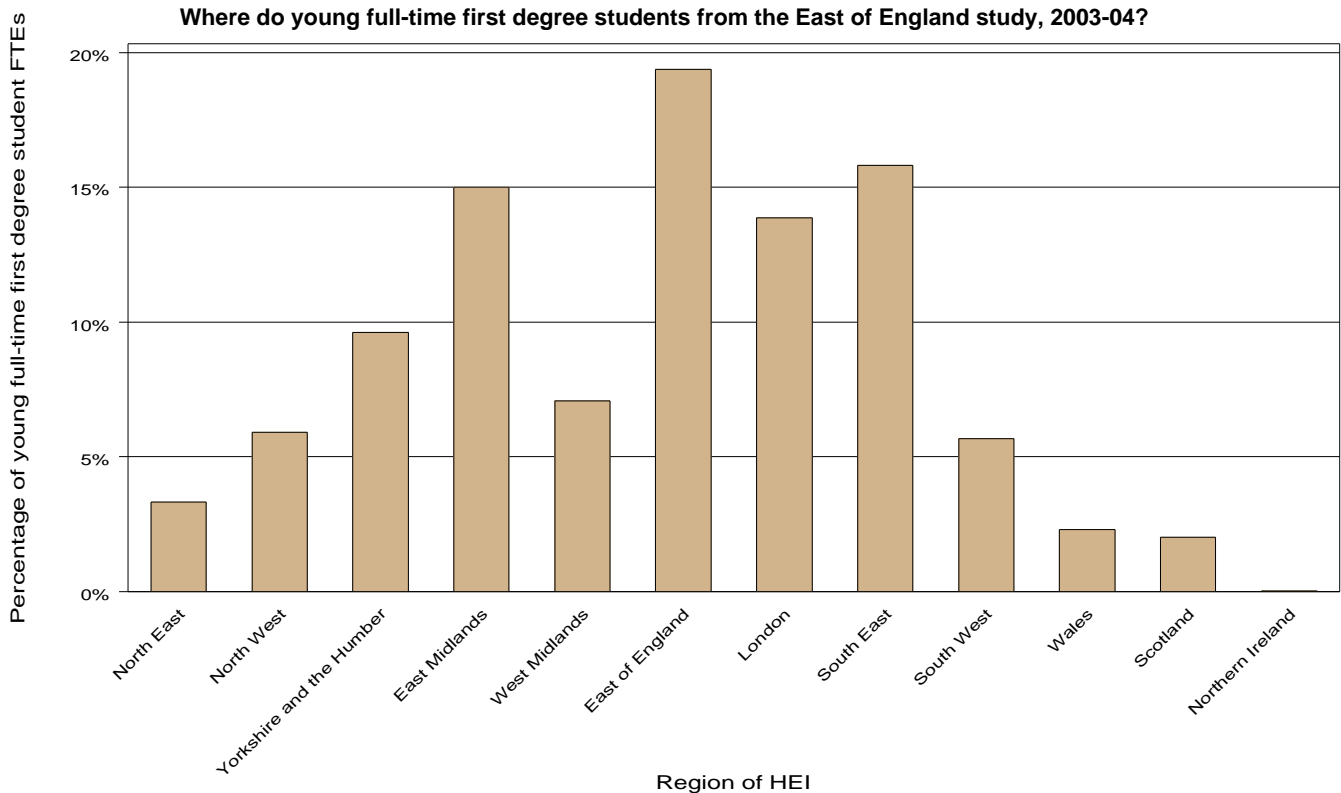


# Performance indicators for participation and non-continuation

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



These data are taken from 'Performance indicators in higher education in the UK' (HESA). Institution names used in that publication have been kept.  
 \* The low participation neighbourhood indicators for the University of Hertfordshire have been omitted this year, as the postcode data is not an accurate reflection of the true situation.



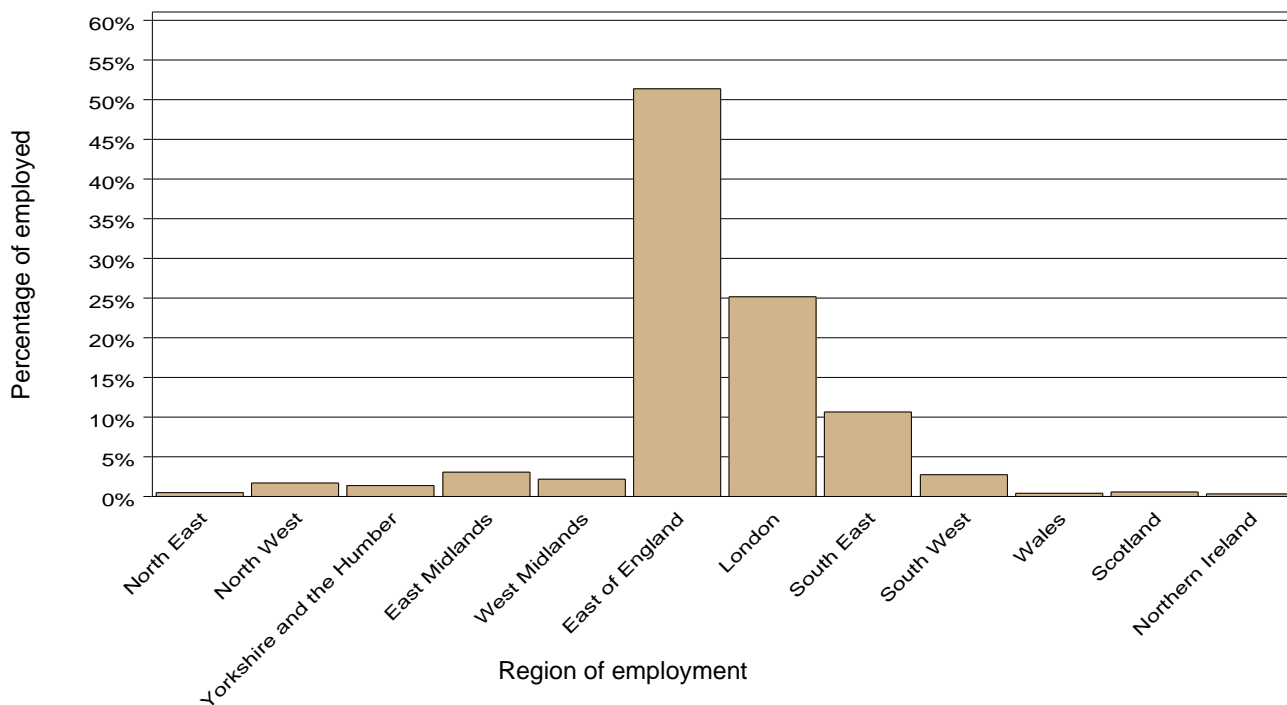


# Employment destinations of first degree graduates

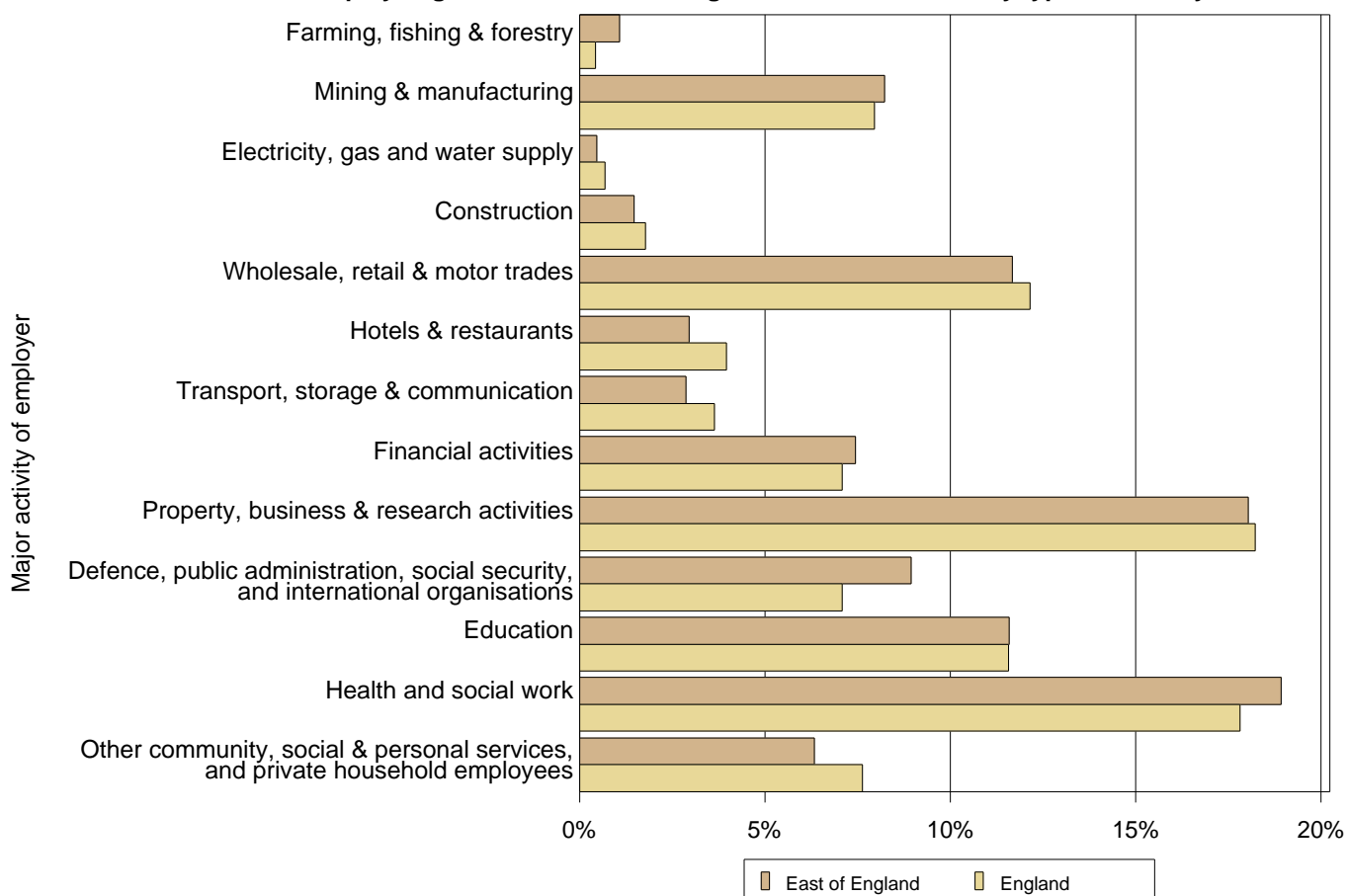
## First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2004:

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

Where do graduates from East of England HEIs find employment?



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

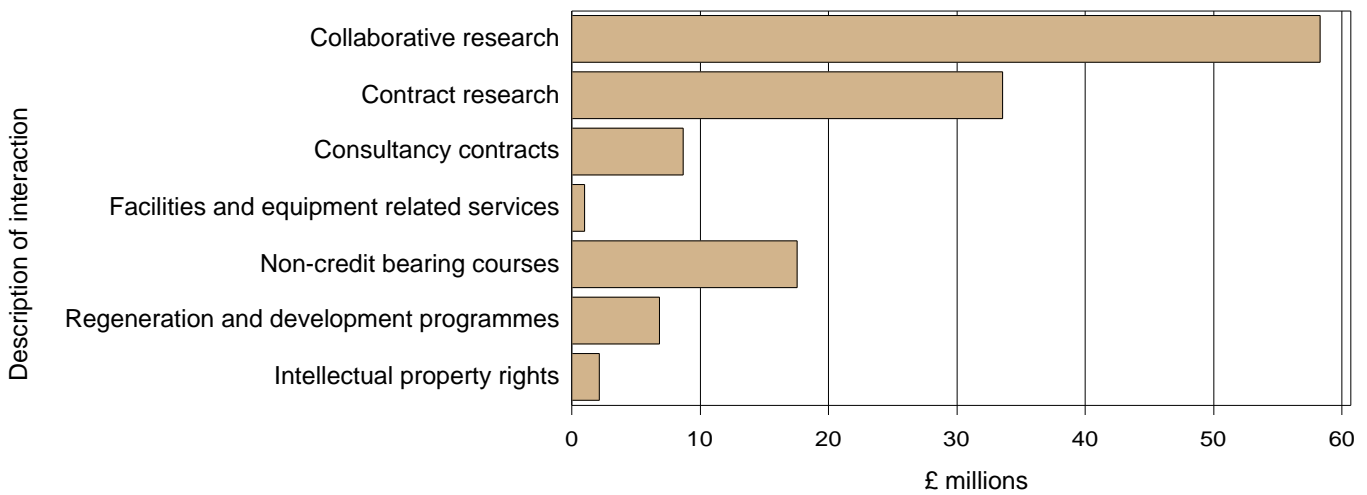


Percentage of employed first degree graduates returned in the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey

# Higher education-business and community interaction survey

2002-03

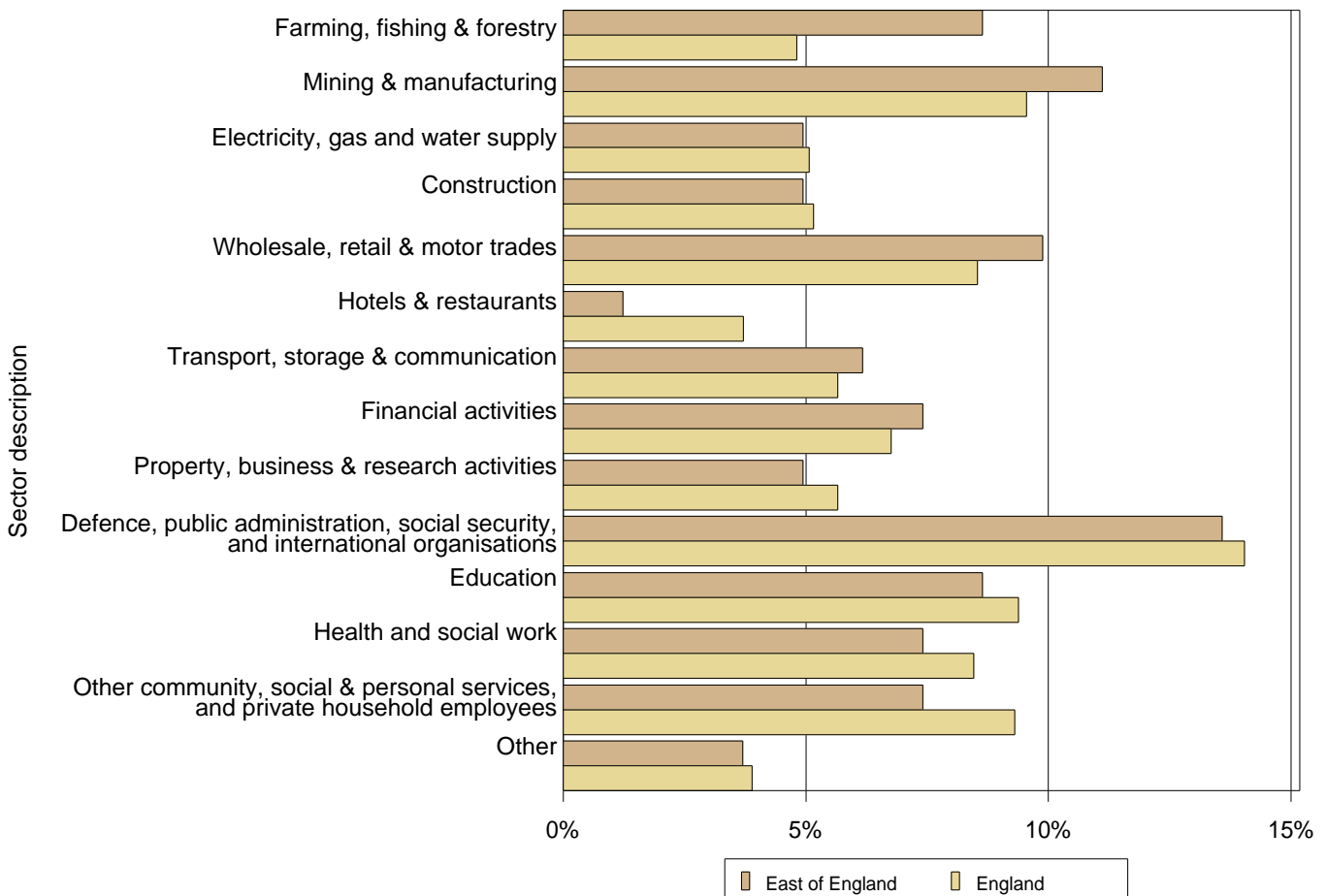
## Income from HE-business interactions



### Type and number of interactions

Contract research	873	Non-software licences granted	33
Consultancy contracts	1,209	Software licences granted	78
Facilities and equipment related services	50	Spin-offs still active and survived 3 years	42
New patents granted in year	14	Estimated turnover from active spin-offs	£9 million

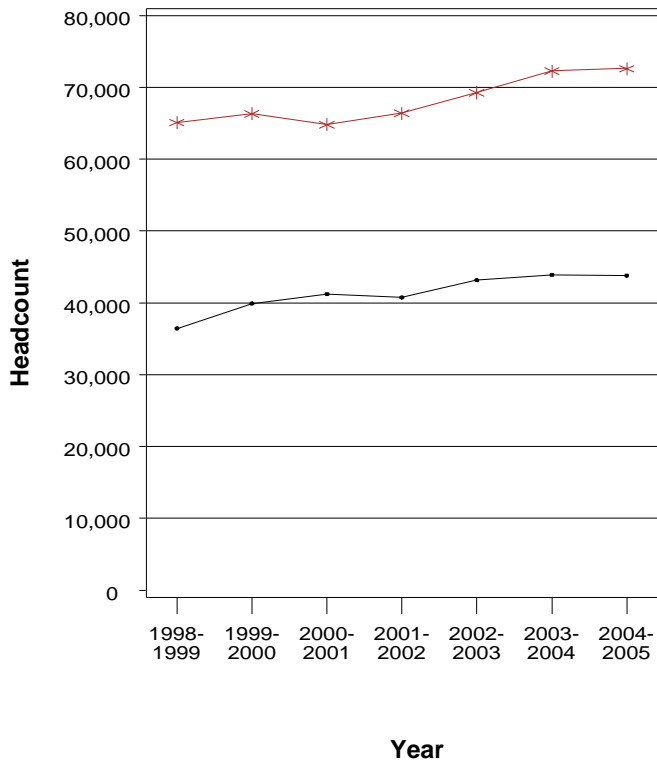
### Sectors East of England HEIs set out to work with



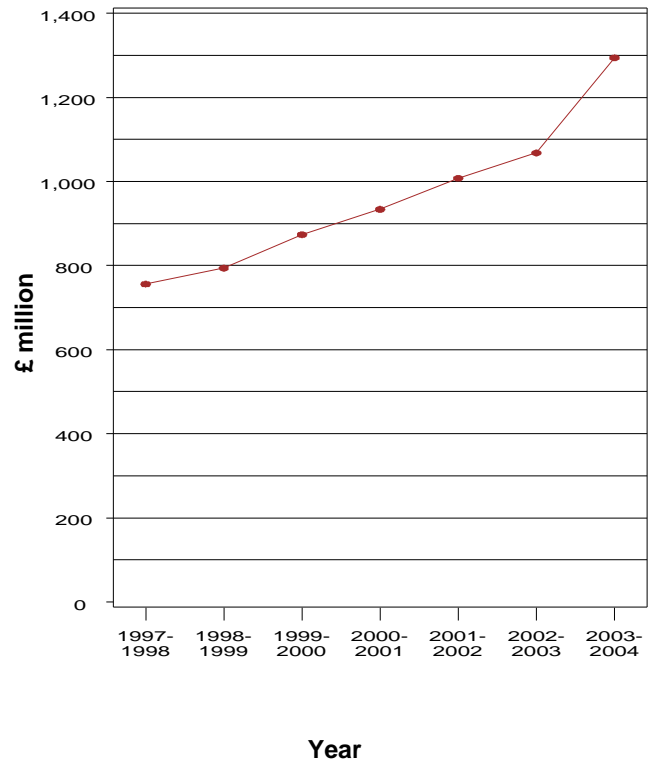
Percentage of the time sector chosen

# Trends in higher education

**Students at HEIs by mode  
(headcounts)**



**Total income to HEIs**



\* \* \* Full-time and sandwich  
● ● ● Part-time

## Population and economics

Total population (2002): 5,420,400

### By age group (%)

	0-15	16-44	45-59	60 and over
East of England	19.9	38.7	19.8	21.6
England	19.8	40.4	19	20.7

### Population change (%)

(1991-2001)	East of England	England
	5.5	3.2

### Economic indicators

	Provisional GVA/head (2001)	Unemployment (% , autumn 2004)
East of England	£15,881	3.6
England	£14,781	4.6

# London

## Introduction

London is the largest city in the European Union, with an area of around 1,600 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of around 7.4 million. After decades of decline, the population is increasing again. London has the highest population density of any English region – nearly 4,700 people per km<sup>2</sup>. It is divided into 33 boroughs including the City of London.

## Economic development

The region's economic output is over £140 billion, which is 16.5 per cent of the total UK GVA. GVA per head in London is £19,206, much higher than the average for England as a whole, which is £14,781.

Financial and business services are the most significant sectors in London's economy. Almost 41 per cent of the region's 384,900 business sites in March 2002 were in financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities, the highest in England; this compares with an English average of 28.5 per cent.

Manufacturing and related industries, by comparison, were the lowest at 6 per cent compared to an English average of 8.1 per cent.

Unemployment rates in London, at 7 per cent, are higher than those of the UK as a whole (4.7 per cent). The difference between the wealthiest and the poorest areas in London is greater than in any other region in the UK. Fourteen London boroughs are among the most deprived local authority districts in England.

The percentage of economically active adults qualified to at least NVQ Level 4 is higher than that of any other region at 38.6 per cent; the UK average is 30.4 per cent.

The total income of higher education institutions in London is just under £3,300 million annually.

## Higher education provision

By far the largest concentration of higher education in the UK is in London. There are 40 higher education institutions funded by HEFCE: 13 universities, 10 higher education colleges, 17 directly funded colleges and schools of the University of London.

The University of London is a federal university containing colleges, schools and institutes. HEFCE funds 18 of these colleges directly (one of which is in the South East region). The university accounts for almost 34 per cent of higher education, measured in terms of student full-time equivalents (FTEs), in the capital.

There are, in addition, 33 further education colleges (FECs) of which 21 offer higher education courses that are funded directly by HEFCE, one FEC that is part of funding consortia, and 11 teach students franchised from higher education institutions. London's higher education student population is over 281,000 FTE students. This accounts for almost 20 per cent of the HE student population of England.

The higher education institutions range in size from London Metropolitan University (over 22,000 student FTEs) to the Institute for Cancer Research (just over 140 student FTEs).

Higher education institutions in London attract almost 29 per cent of HEFCE's research funding.

## Student profile

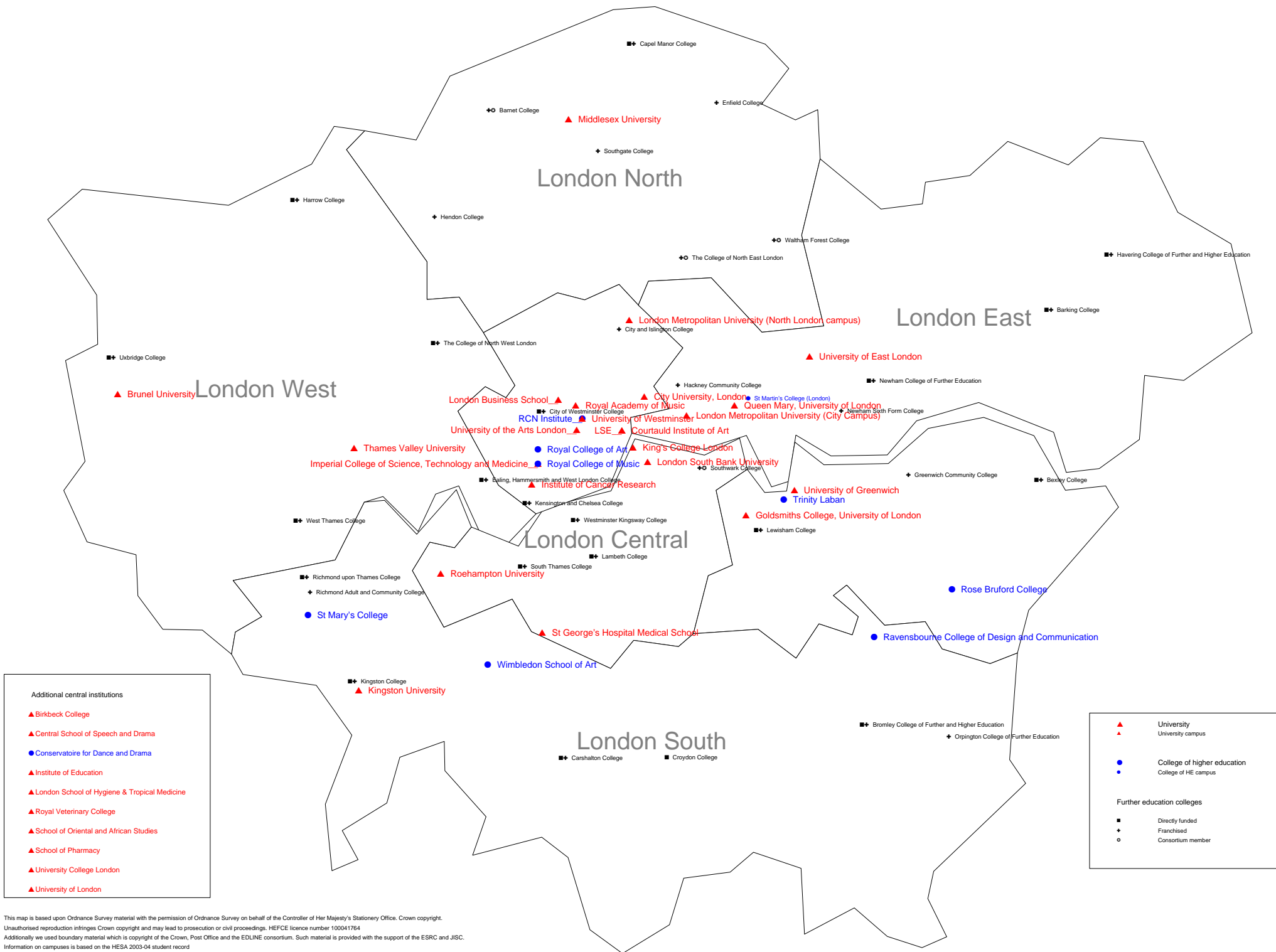
Nearly half of the ethnic minority population of England lives in London; this is reflected in the high proportion of students from ethnic minorities studying in some of the capital's higher education institutions. London has the highest proportion of mature students and, along with the North East and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

## **HEFCE developments**

London HE is characterised by diversity. Recently, this has been demonstrated by funding awards for Centres for Excellence in Teaching and Learning across a range of 11 institutions, including the University of Arts, the School of Oriental and African Studies, the Institute of Education and Middlesex University.

In addition, four Lifelong Learning Networks are in development: two within London through Birkbeck College, University of London and through a major partnership centred in the Thames Gateway, and two national networks, through the University of the Arts and the Royal Veterinary College. All these partnerships are receiving feasibility funding from HEFCE. Further networks focusing in the south-east and south-west of London are also in discussion.

The recent announcement of London as the host for the 2012 Olympic Games will have a major impact on London's higher and further education institutions, from providing the skilled workforce needed for construction projects, to being involved in planning for accommodation during the games.



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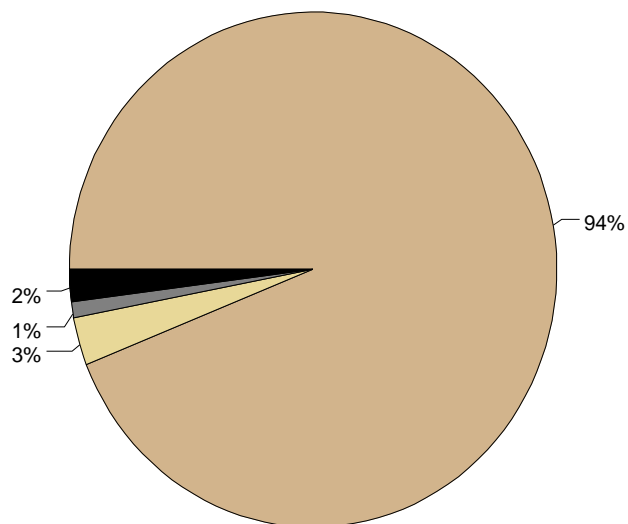
# HE students registered at London institutions 2003-04 and 2004-05

## Student numbers

Headcounts *: 2003-04	2004-05
In HE institutions: 343,207	355,811
In FE colleges: 5,710	4,318
<b>Total: 348,917</b>	<b>360,129</b>

FTE *: 2003-04	2004-05
In HE institutions: 269,726	278,096
In FE colleges: 4,368	3,368
<b>Total: 274,095</b>	<b>281,464</b>

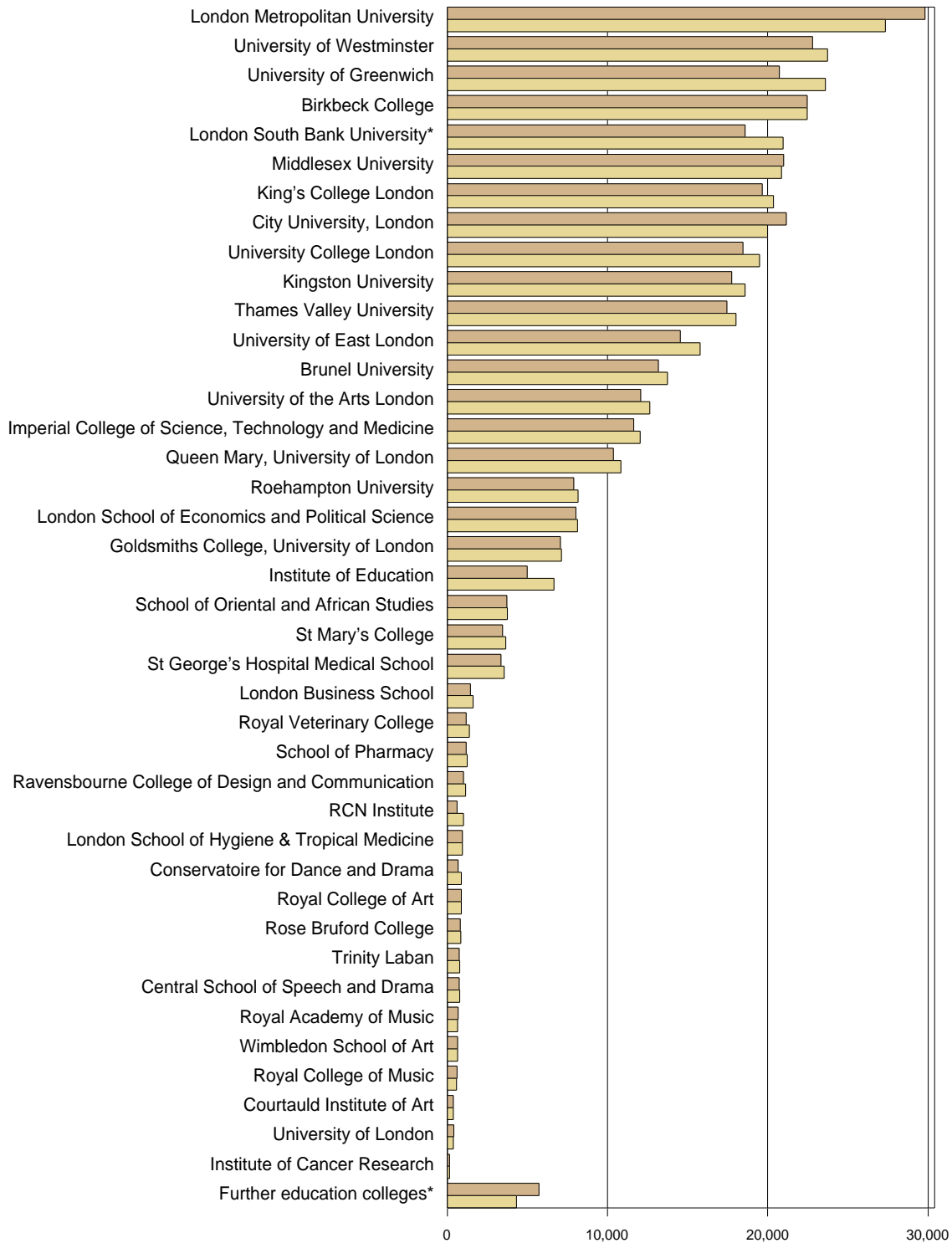
HE student headcounts  
By type of institution 2004-05



- Registered and taught at university
- Registered and taught at HE college
- Registered at FEC
- Registered at an HEI and taught by an FEC (franchised)

\*Estimated numbers due to allocation between funding consortia members.

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



**Student numbers (headcounts)**



\*Estimated numbers due to allocation between funding consortia members.



# Learning in London

## 2003-04

### HE students registered and taught in London

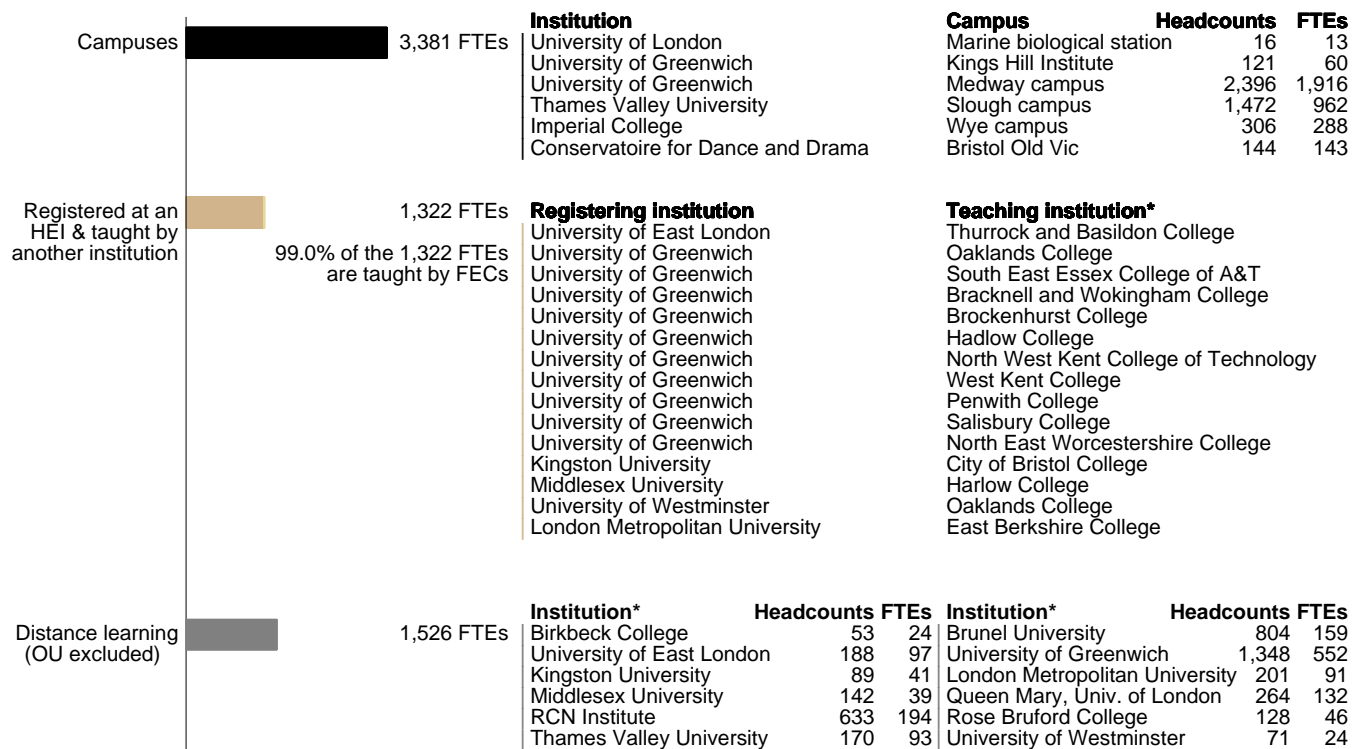
Type	Headcounts	FTEs
HEI	338,821	251,251
Franchised	4,701	2,787
FEC	6,716	4,802

### Open University students domiciled in London

Headcounts	FTEs
19,843	7,828

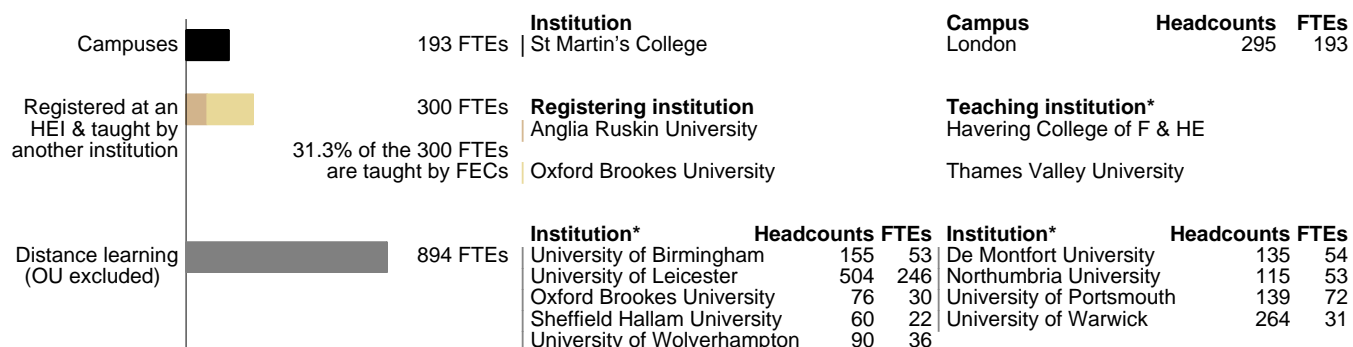
### Registered in London but learning outside London

Method of learning (FTEs)



### Registered outside London but learning in London

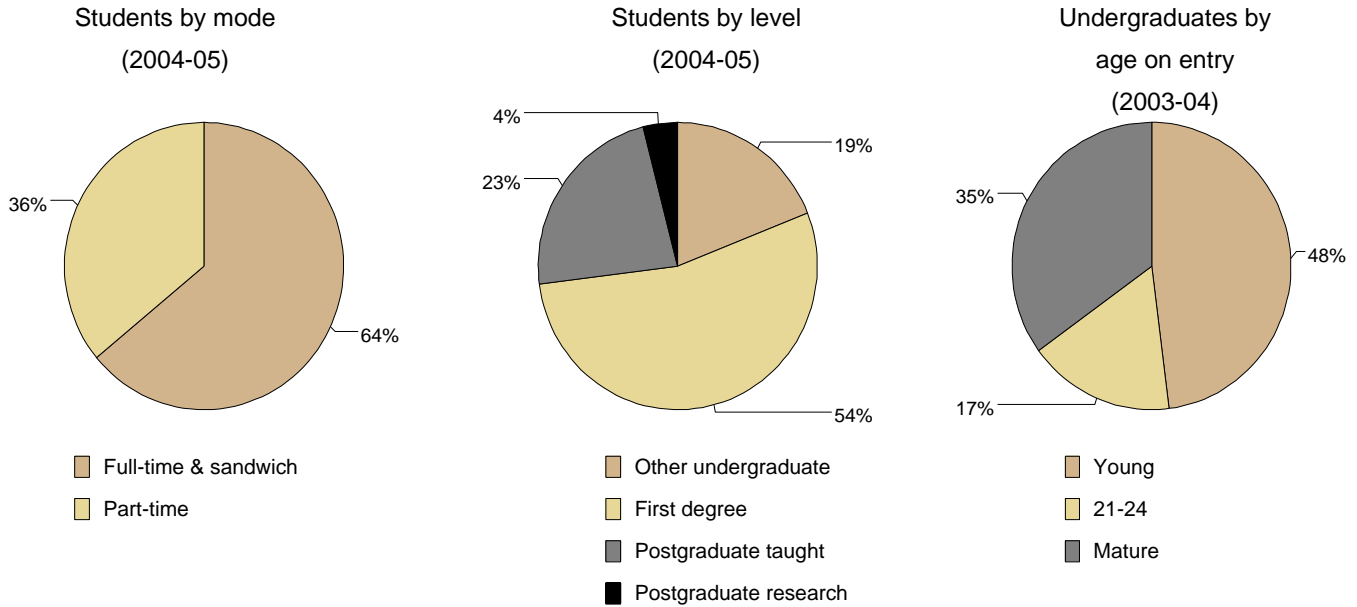
Method of learning (FTEs)



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

# HE students registered at HEIs: characteristics

## Headcounts



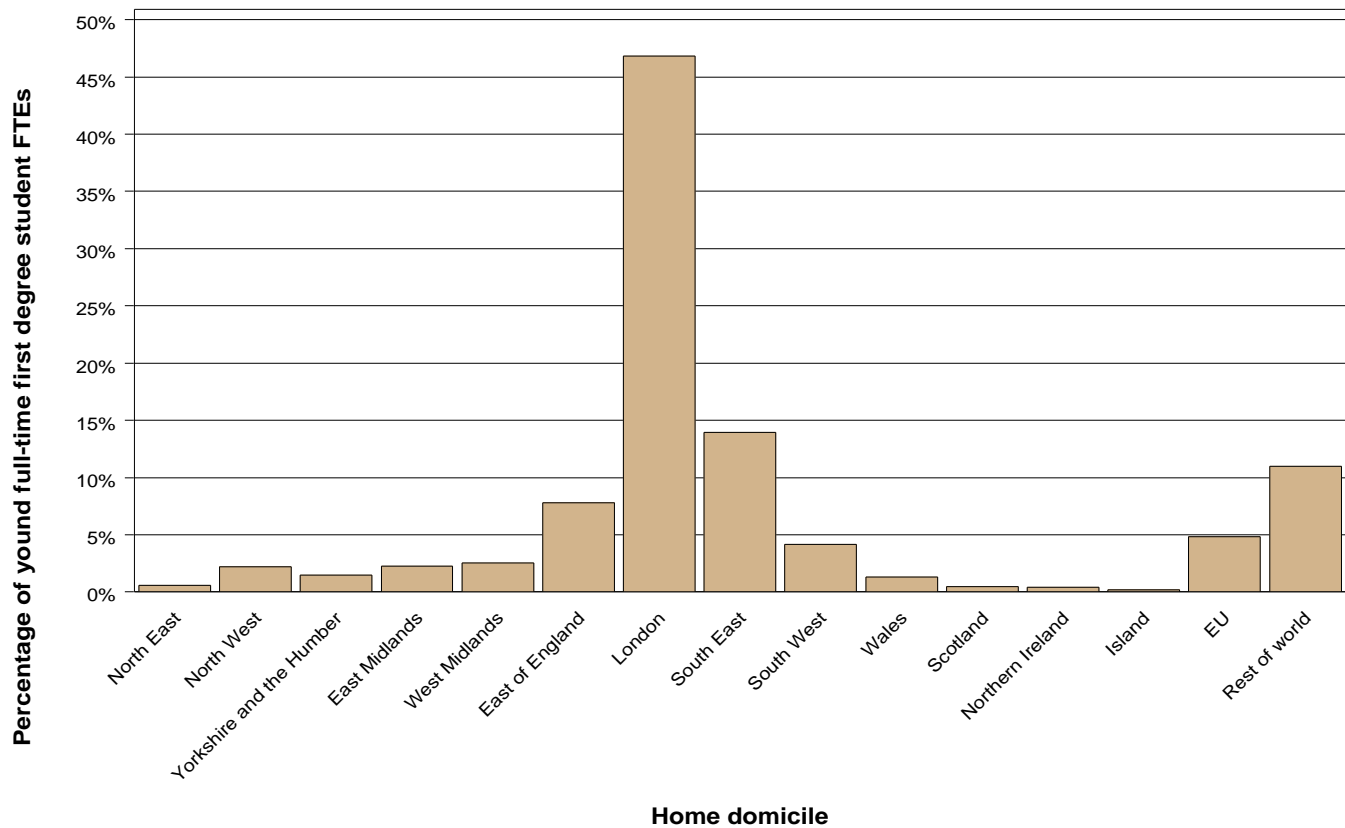
## FTEs

2003-04

2004-05

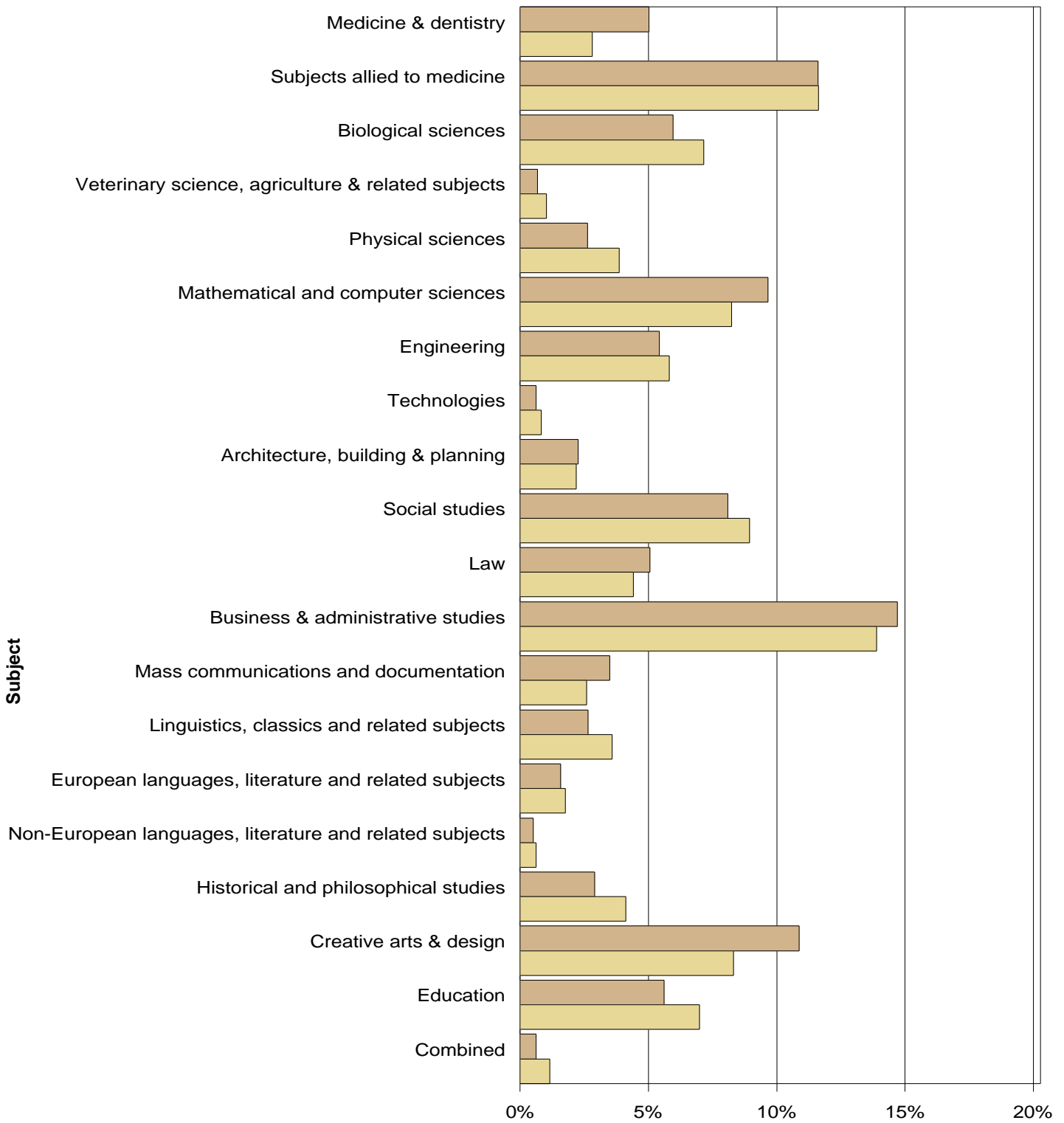
Overseas (% of FTEs):	22.1%	Part-time (% of FTEs):	17.7%
Young (% of UG FTEs):	57.7%	PG (% of FTEs):	24.4%
Mature (% of UG FTEs):	25.0%		
Male (% of FTEs):	44.2%		

## Where do young full-time first degree students at London HEIs in 2003-04 come from?



# HE students registered at HEIs: subject

2003-04 (Open University excluded)



Percentage of HE students (FTEs)

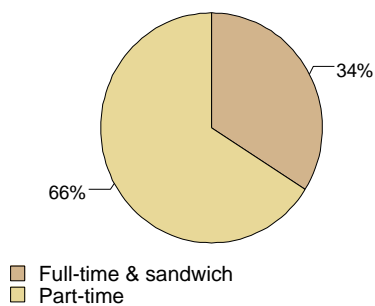


# HE students registered at FE colleges

2004-05 Headcounts: 4,318, of which an estimated 41 are funded through consortia.

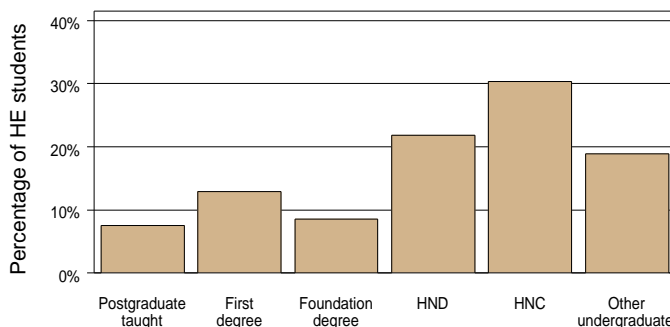
2004-05 FTEs: 3,368, of which an estimated 29 are funded through consortia.

Headcounts by mode



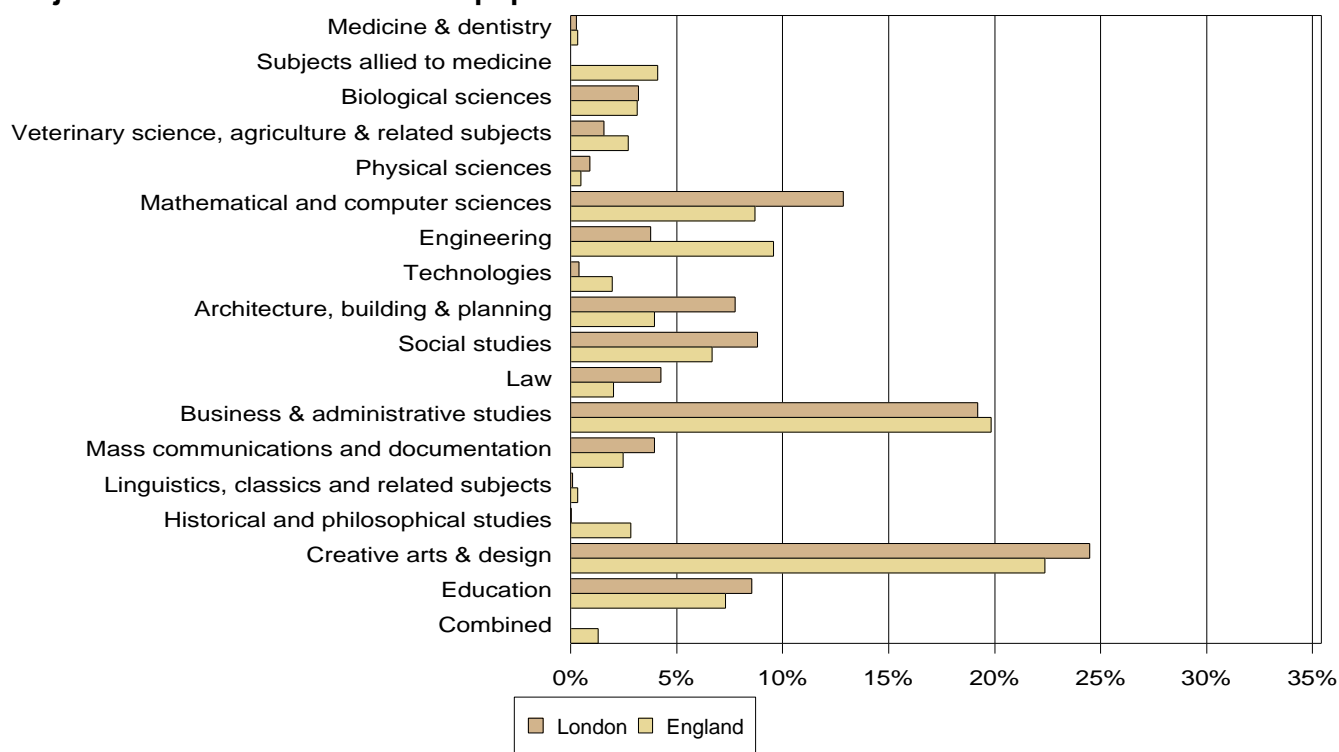
Source: HEIFES & HESES 2004-05

Headcounts by qualification aim



Source: HEIFES 2004-05 (directly funded); ILR 2003-04 (consortia)

## Subject breakdown of HE student population in FECs



Percentage of total FTE student population 2003-04

## Major FEC providers of HE

College	Directly funded 2004-05 FTEs	Franchised 2003-04 FTEs
Croydon College	871	0
Havering College of Further and Higher Education	767	85
Kingston College	106	505

## HEFCE-recognised funding consortia 2004-05

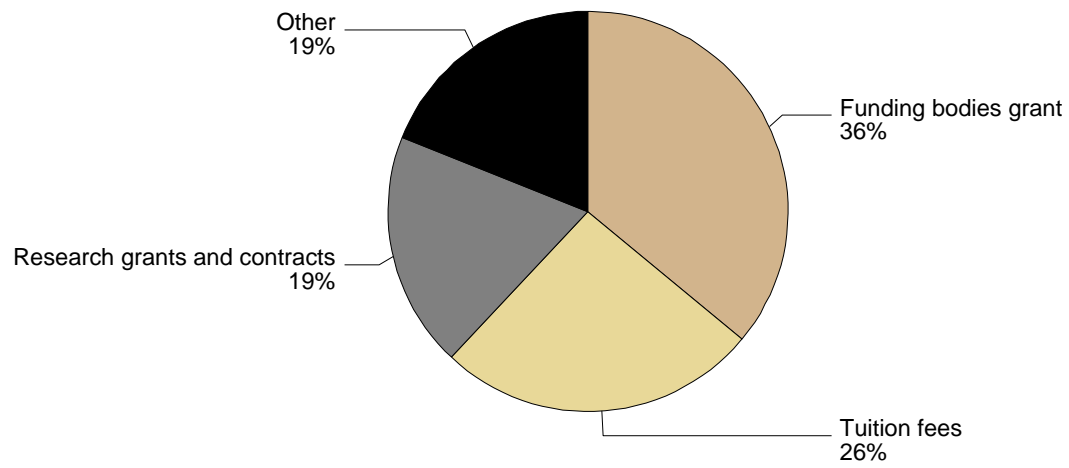
Lead institution	Consortia members	Headcounts	FTEs
London South Bank University	Southwark College	41	29

Students registered at an HEI and taught by an FEC in the region (2003-04): Headcounts: 4,000 FTEs: 2,475

# Income to HE institutions 2003-04

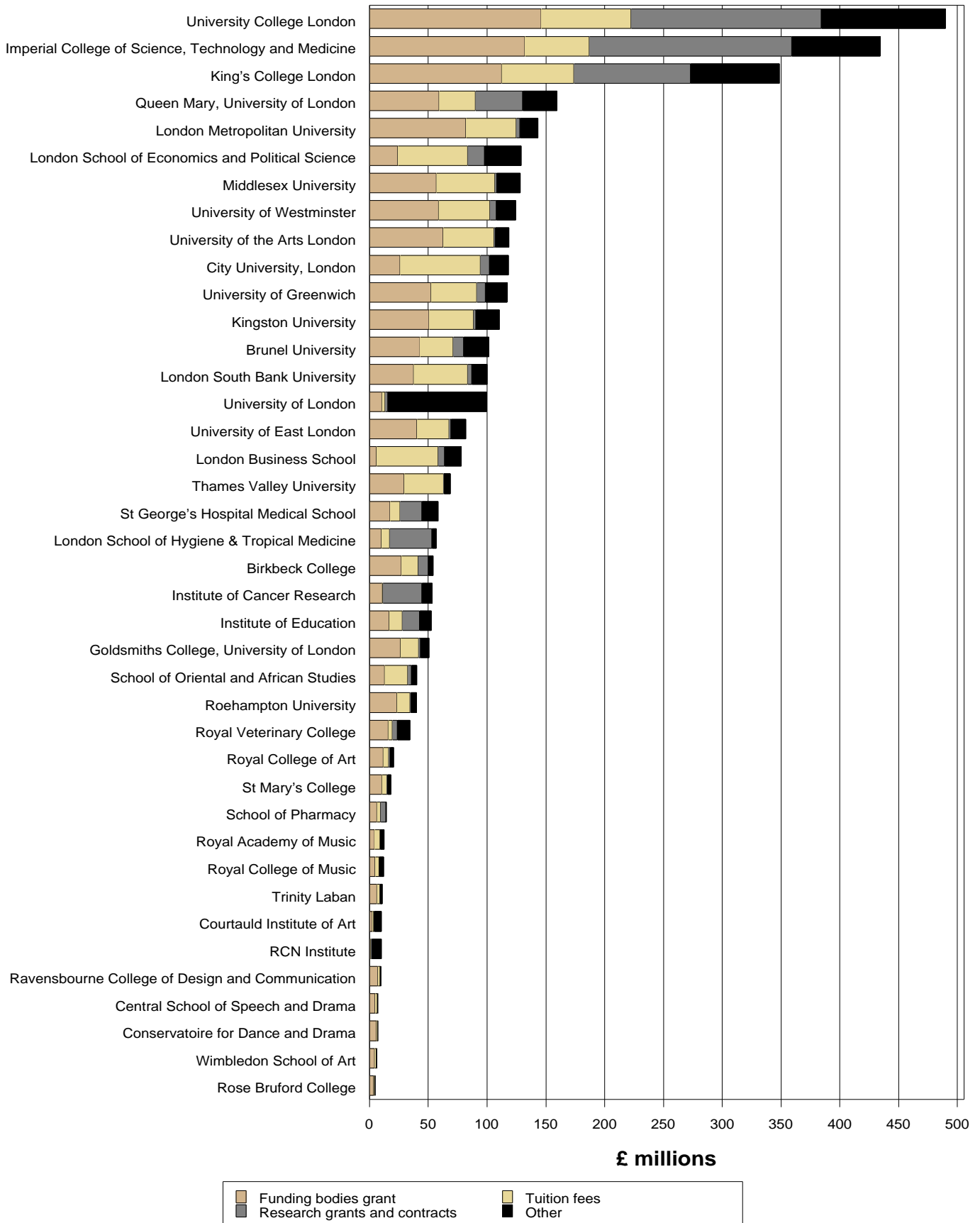
Total income to all HEIs: £3,535 million

Income to all HEIs by source



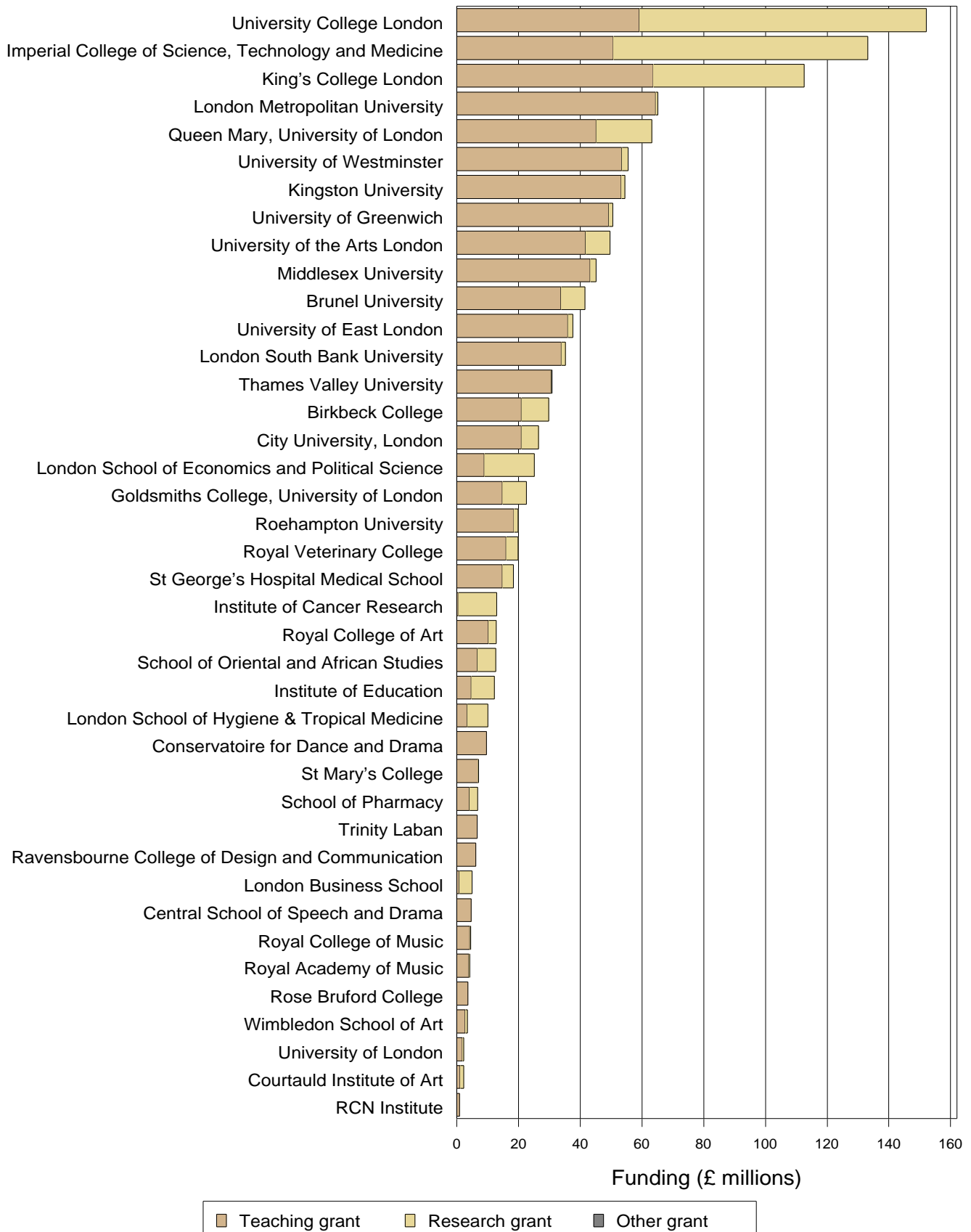
# Income to HE institutions 2003-04

## Income to individual HEIs by source



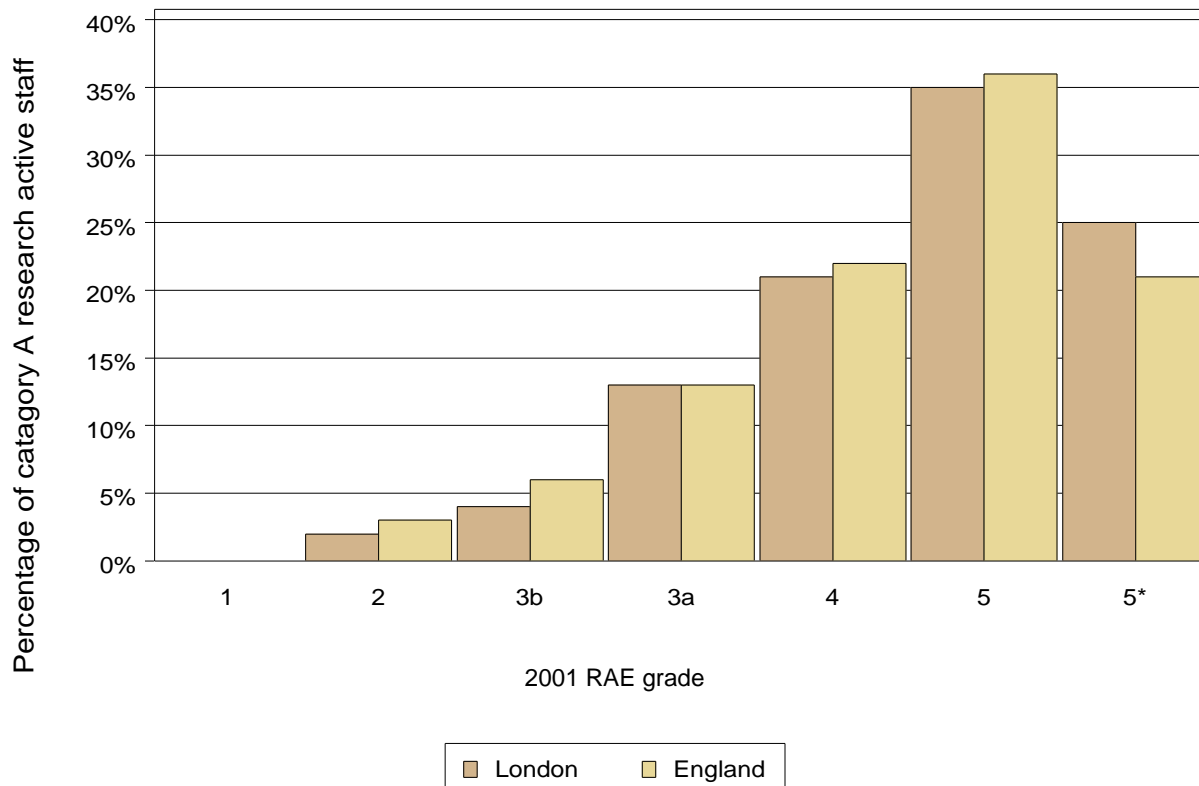
# HEFCE funding

## HEFCE funding 2005-06



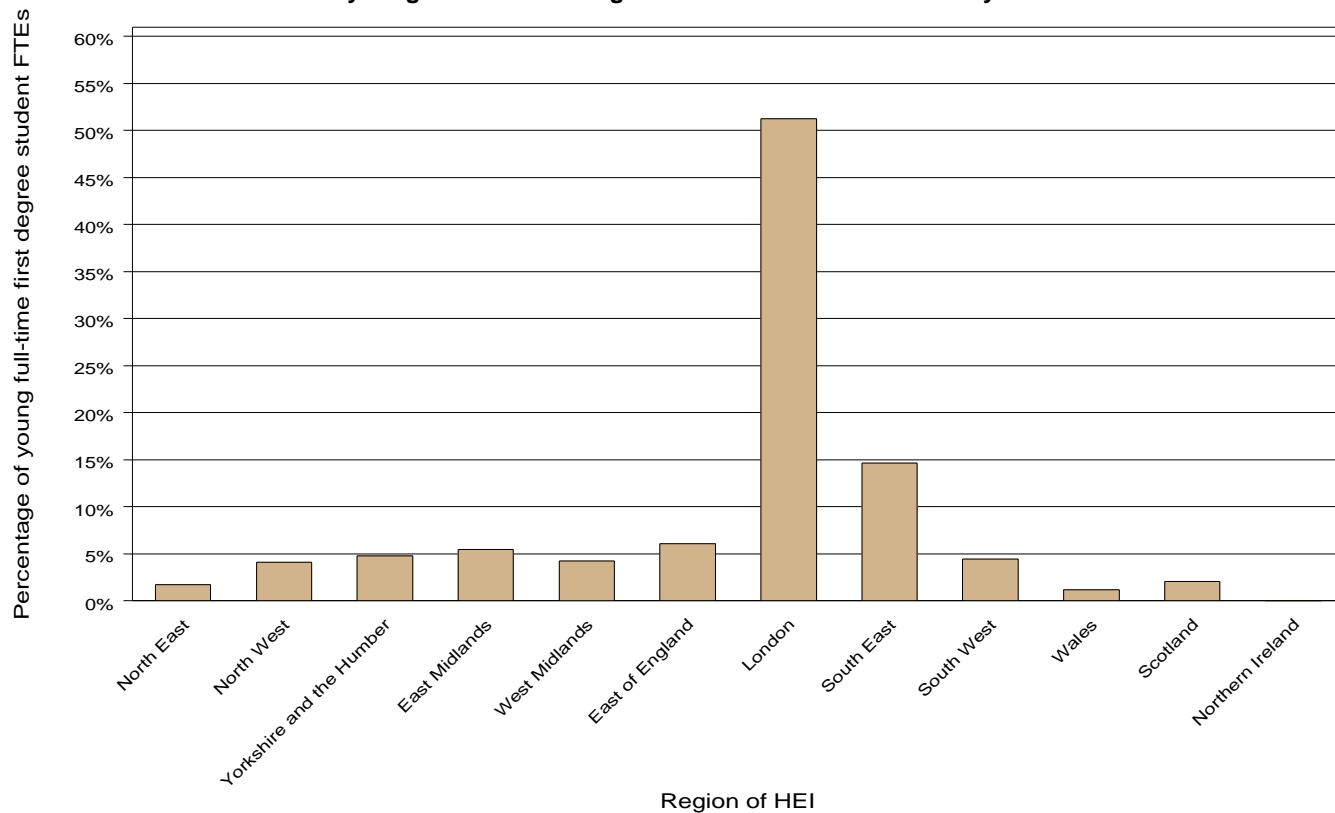
# Research Assessment Exercise performance

Research active academic staff by RAE grade



# Participation in HE

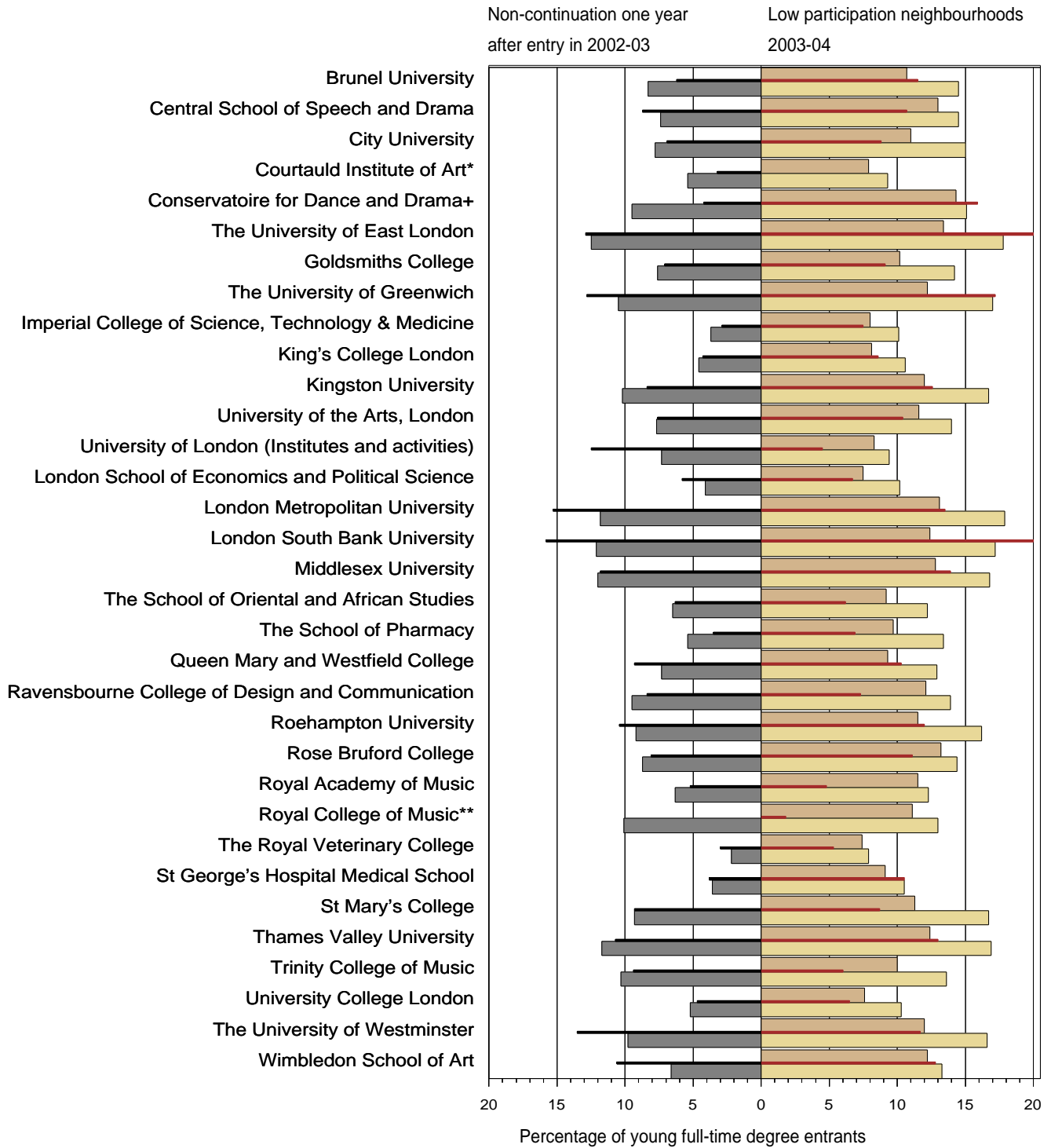
Where do young full-time first degree students from London study 2003-04?





# Performance indicators for participation and non-continuation

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

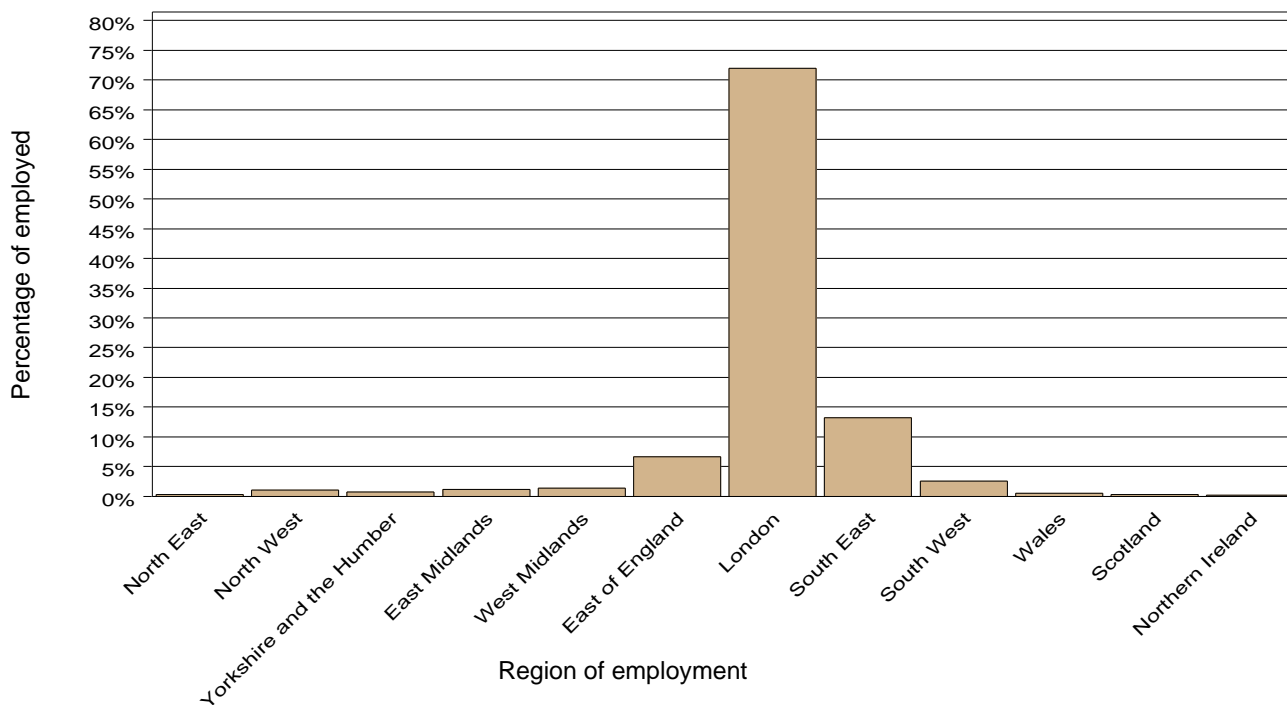
+ The Northern School of Contemporary Dance has become a full affiliate member of the Conservatoire for Dance and Drama and is now not shown separately.

# Employment destinations of first degree graduates

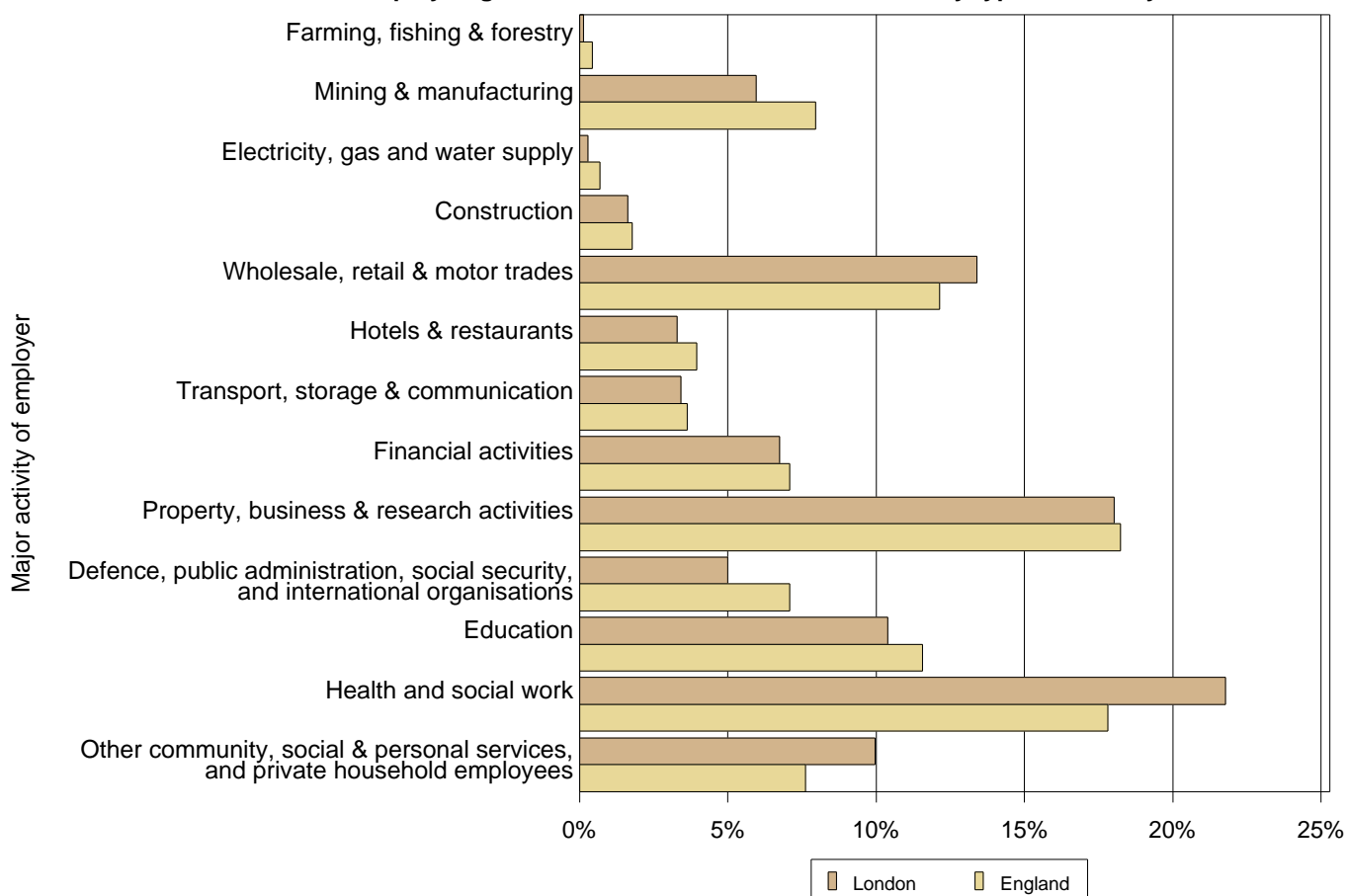
## First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2004:

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

Where do graduates from London HEIs find employment?



Employed graduates of London HEIs: destination by type of industry

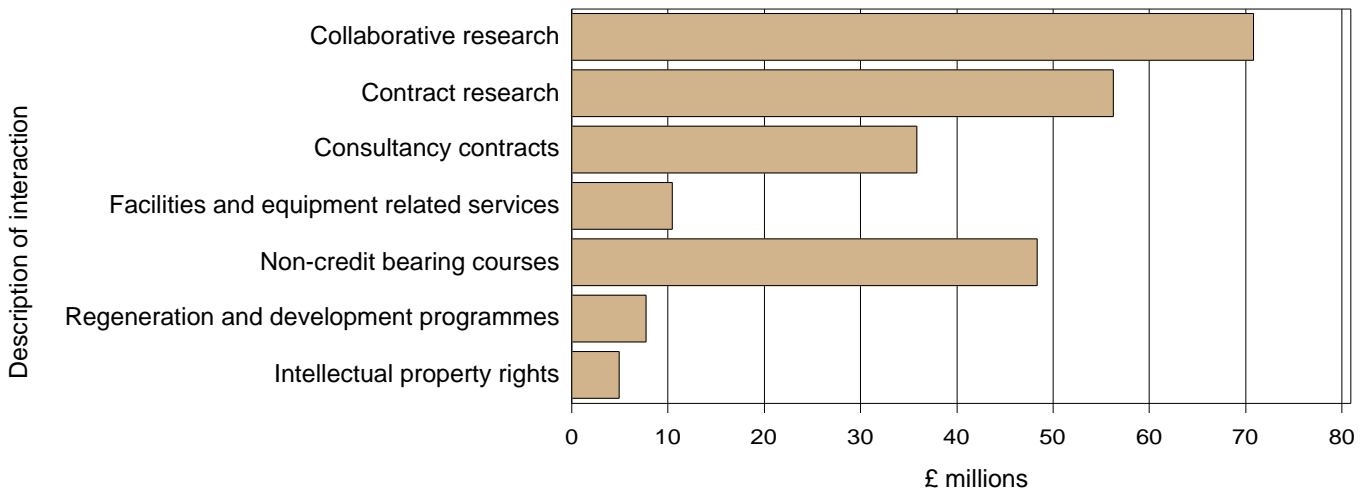


Percentage of employed first degree graduates returned in the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey

# Higher education-business and community interaction survey

2002-03

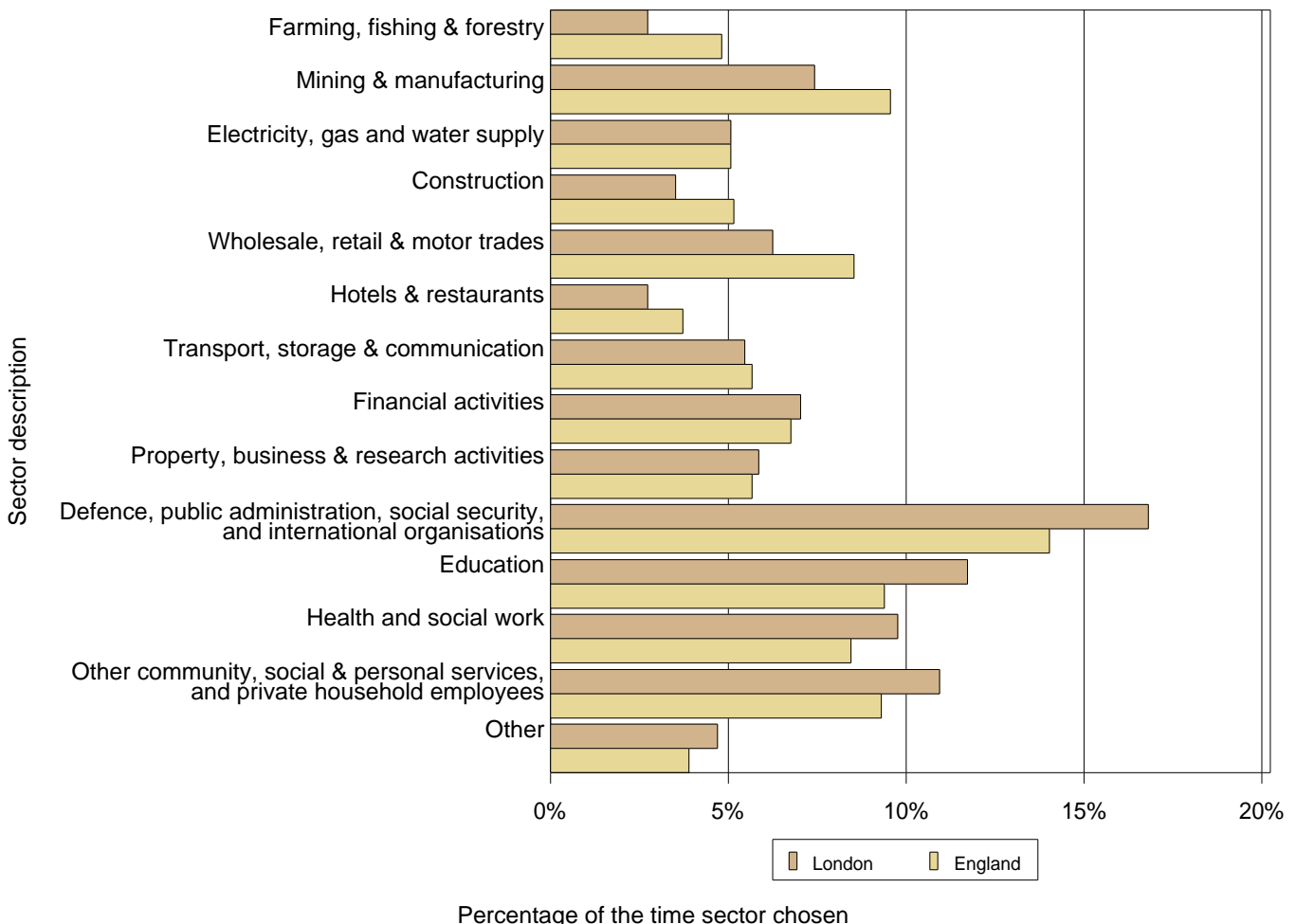
## Income from HE-business interactions



## Type and number of interactions

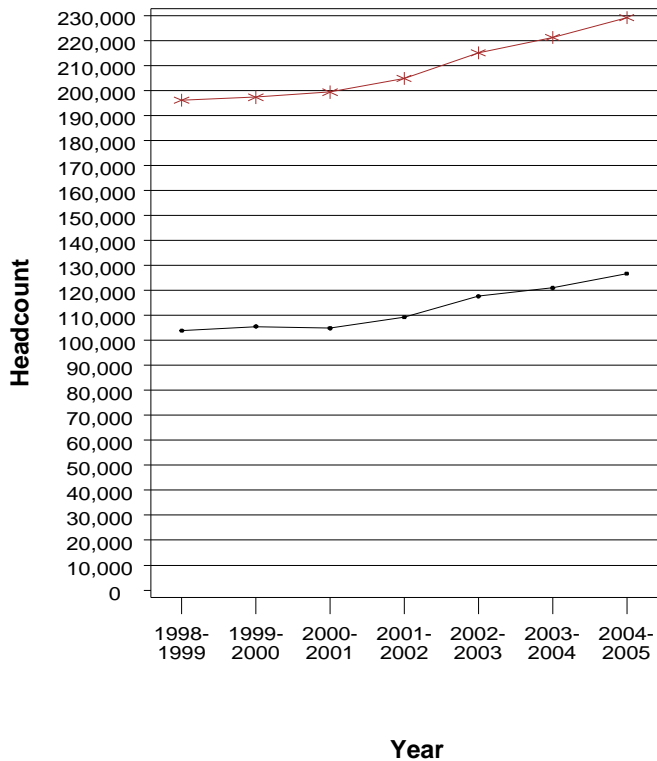
Contract research	1,479	Non-software licences granted	89
Consultancy contracts	3,026	Software licences granted	54
Facilities and equipment related services	1,808	Spin-offs still active and survived 3 years	89
New patents granted in year	41	Estimated turnover from active spin-offs	£103 million

## Sectors London HEIs set out to work with

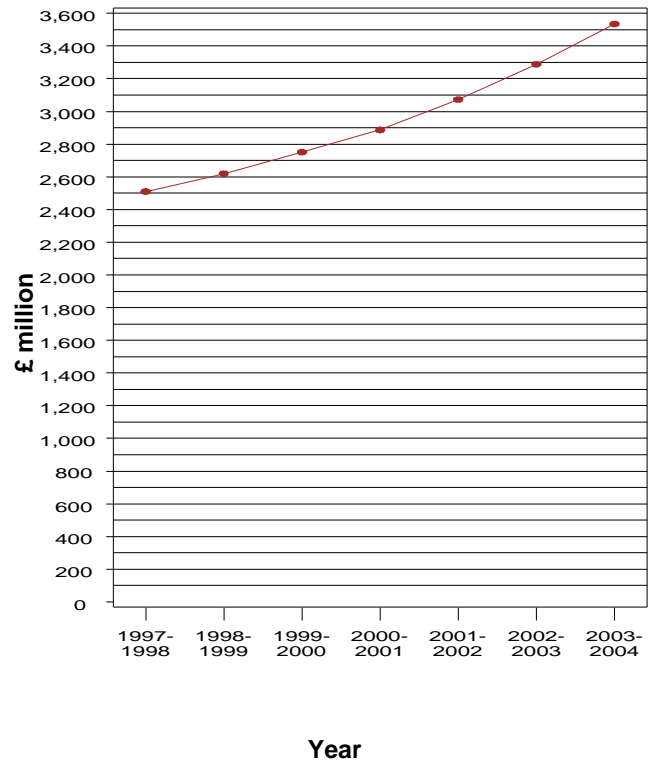


# Trends in higher education

**Students at HEIs by mode  
(headcounts)**



**Total income to HEIs**



\* \* \* Full-time and sandwich  
● ● ● Part-time

## Population and economics

Total population (2002): 7,355,400

### By age group (%)

	0-15	16-44	45-59	60 and over
London	19.6	48.6	16	15.8
England	19.8	40.4	19	20.7

### Population change (%) (1991-2001)

London	7
England	3.2

### Economic indicators

	Provisional GVA/head (2001)	Unemployment (%, autumn 2004)
London	£19,206	7
England	£14,781	4.6

# South East

## Introduction

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

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

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

## Economic development

The total economic output of the South East is just below £139 billion. This is 16.3 per cent of the total UK GVA. Overall it is a prosperous region, with a GVA per head of £17,313, second only to the London region. Unemployment in the region is one of the lowest in the UK at 3.6 per cent, compared with the UK average of 4.7 per cent, and there is a high proportion of economically active adults qualified to at least NVQ Level 4 – 33.2 per cent compared with 30.4 per cent for England as a whole. However, some parts of the region are less prosperous. In particular, there is quite severe deprivation in some coastal areas.

The total income of the region's higher education institutions is over £1,900 million per year. This does not include the Open University's income of over £319 million.

## Higher education provision

There are 16 higher education institutions with their main campus in the South East: 14 universities, one 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 generally 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 offer higher education courses.

There are over 179,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) higher education students in the region. The largest higher education institution in the region is the University of Oxford with over 19,000 student FTEs, and the smallest is the University of Winchester with just over 4,200 student FTEs.

Higher education provision is fairly evenly distributed within the region. The largest concentrations are in Oxford and the Southampton/Portsmouth area; both have at least two higher education institutions and a number of further education colleges offering higher education courses.

## Student profile

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

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

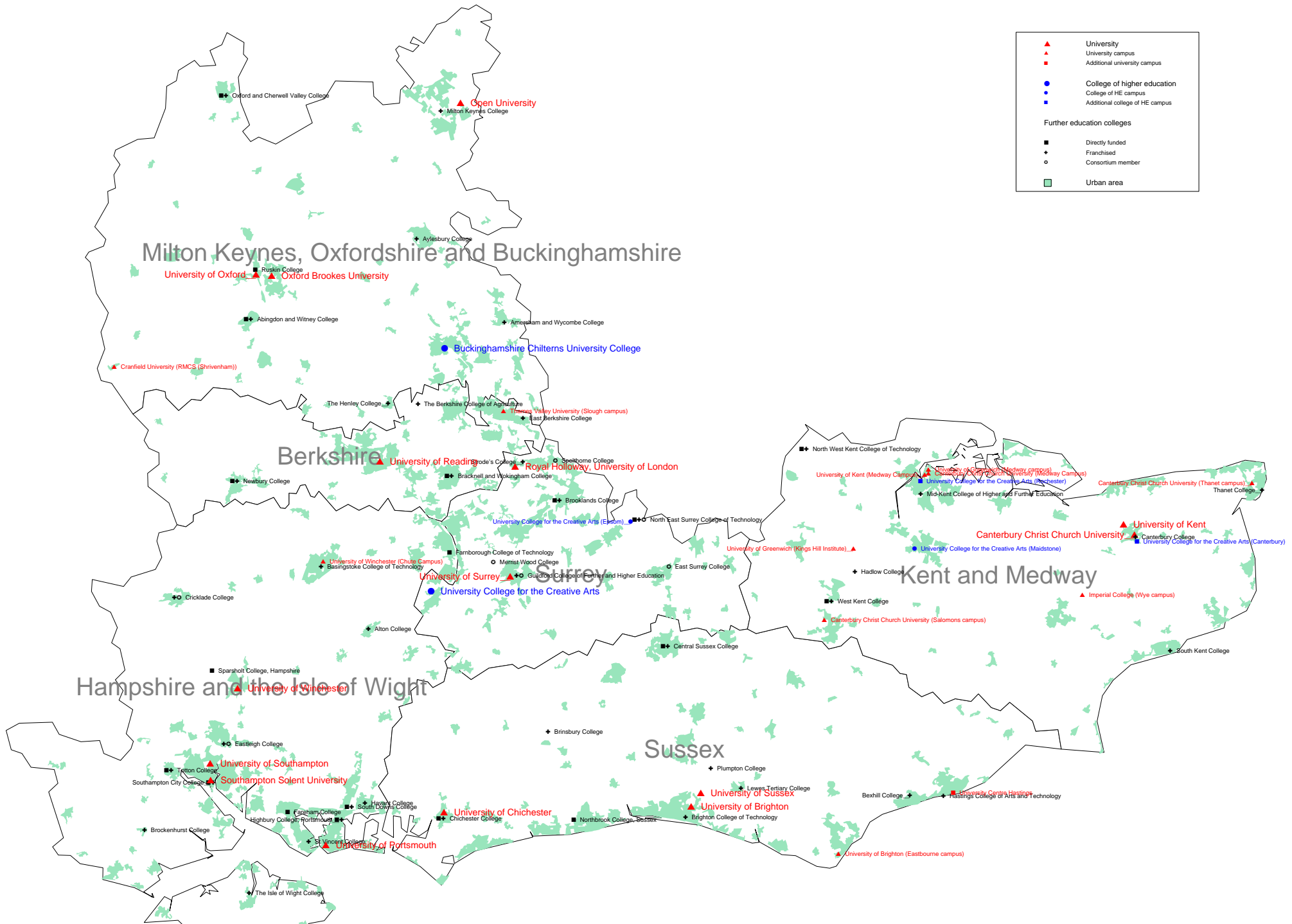
## HEFCE developments

HEFCE has promoted and supported several developments over the past year, some of which have been funded through the SDF. The South East has two funded Lifelong Learning Networks (LLNs). The Sussex

LLN was one of the first to gain funding in December 2004, and involves 17 partners, including all HEIs and FECs in the county. It builds on an existing progression accord. The Hampshire and Isle of Wight LLN is designed in two stages: funding has now been approved for the first stage, which focuses upon developing progression and credit in three discipline areas. Further possible LLN developments are under discussion elsewhere in the region.

SDF funding was awarded to support the merger of the Kent Institute of Art and Design and the Surrey Institute of Art and Design University College to form a new University College for the Creative Arts. This new institution spans the South East region with campuses in Canterbury, Epsom, Farnham, Maidstone and Rochester, and builds on existing institutional strength in art, design, media and communication.

Among other achievements in the year, the region gained nine Centres for Excellence in Teaching and Learning 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

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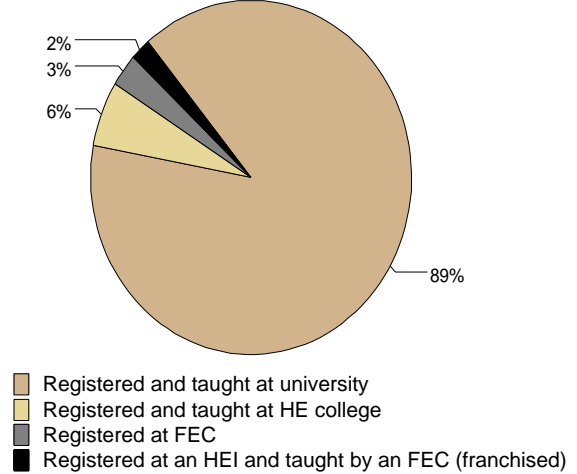
# HE students registered at South East institutions 2003-04 and 2004-05

## Student numbers

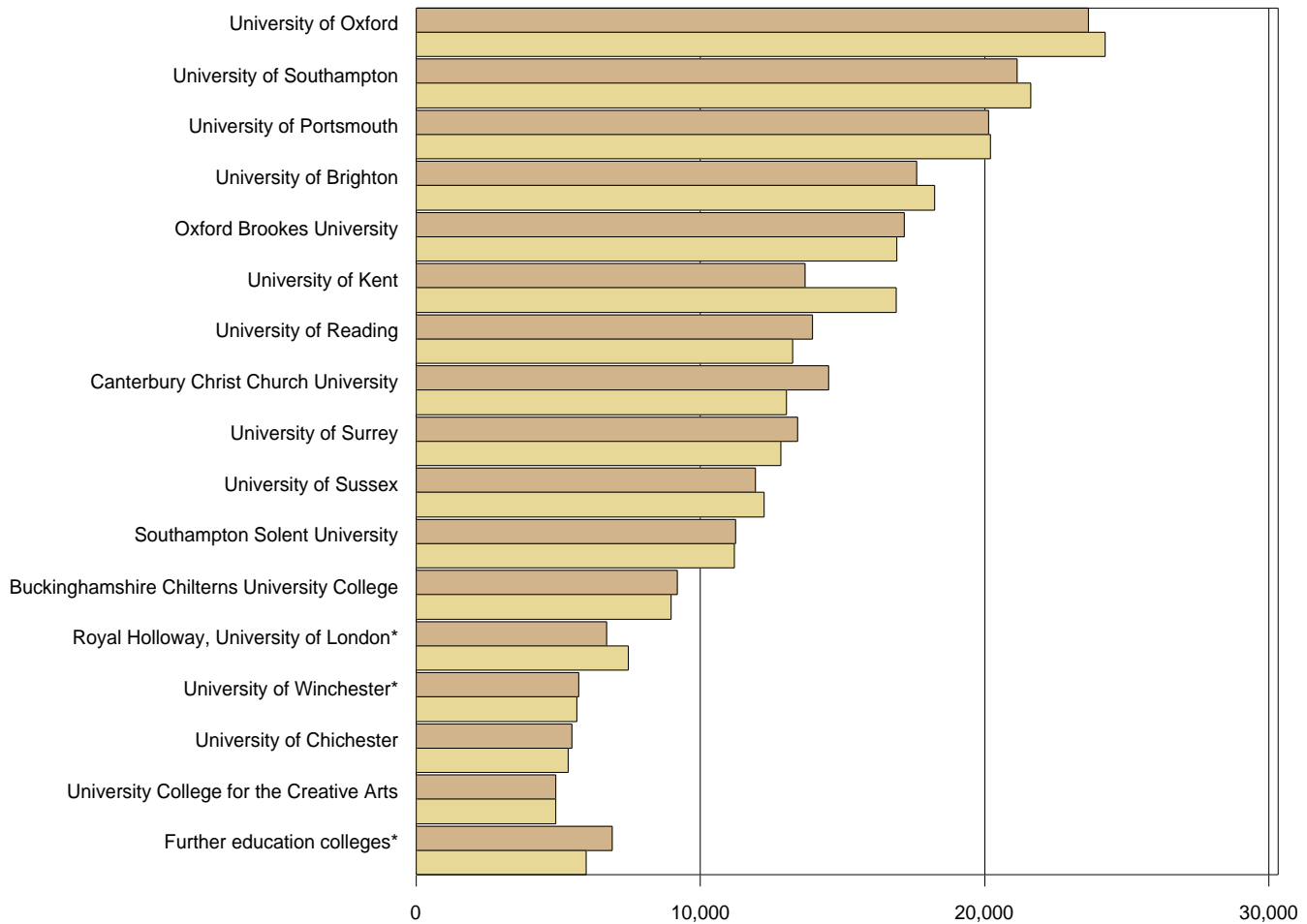
Headcounts *: 2003-04	2004-05
In HE institutions: 210,378	212,992
In FE colleges: 6,907	5,983
<b>Total: 217,285</b>	<b>218,975</b>

FTEs *: 2003-04	2004-05
In HE institutions: 171,949	174,736
In FE colleges: 5,318	4,722
<b>Total: 177,268</b>	<b>179,457</b>

HE student headcounts  
by type of institution 2004-05

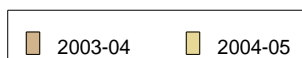


## Higher education student numbers by institution 2003-04 and 2004-05



\*Estimated numbers due to allocation between funding consortia members.

Student numbers (headcounts)

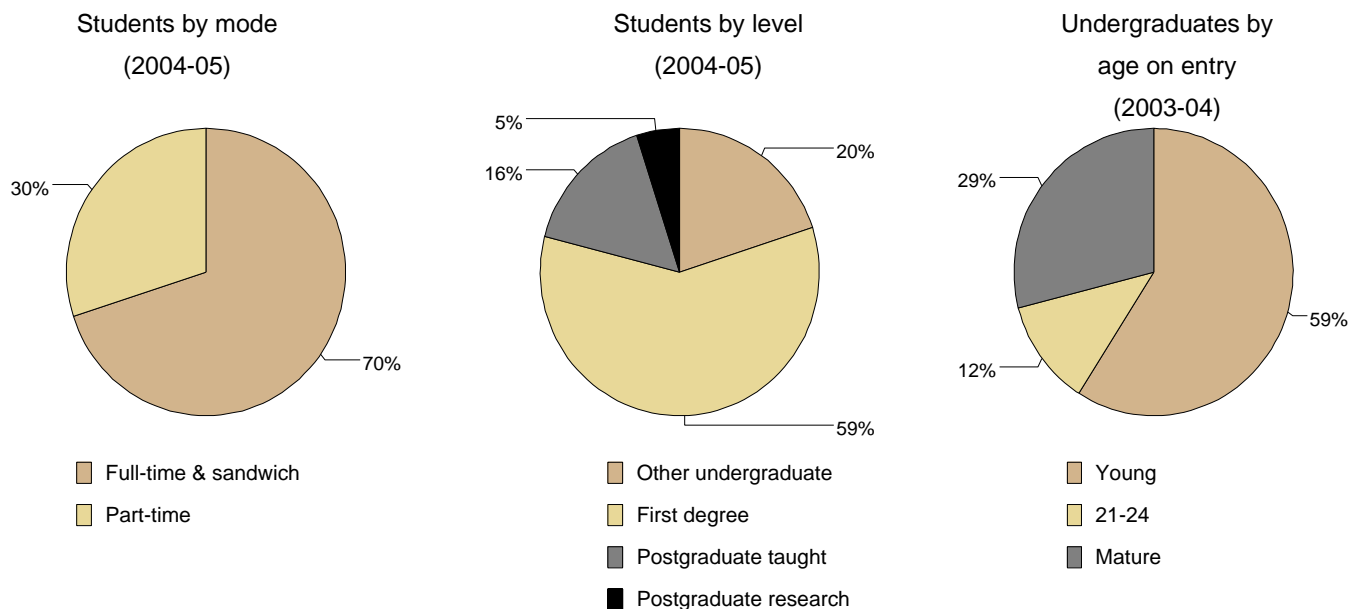






# HE students registered at HEIs: characteristics

## Headcounts



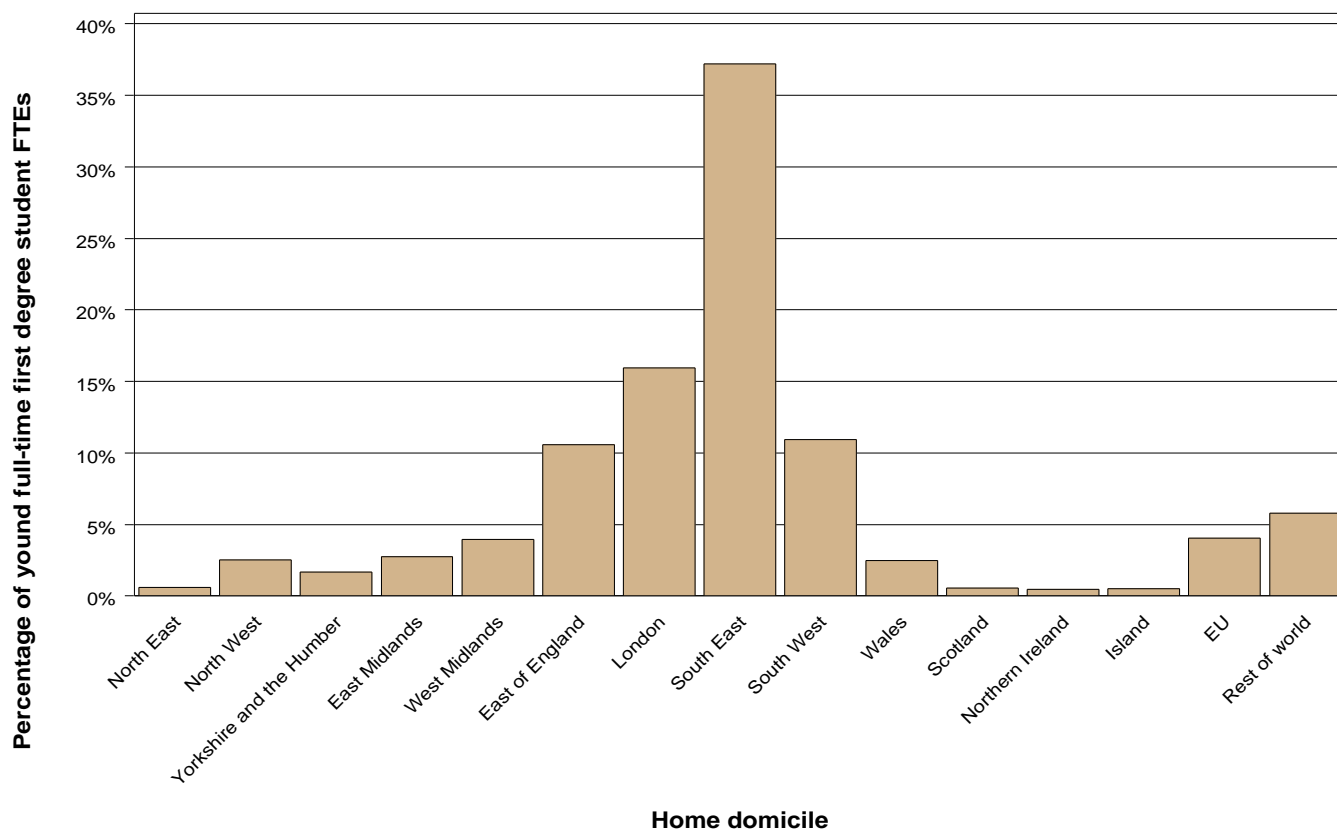
## FTEs

2003-04

2004-05

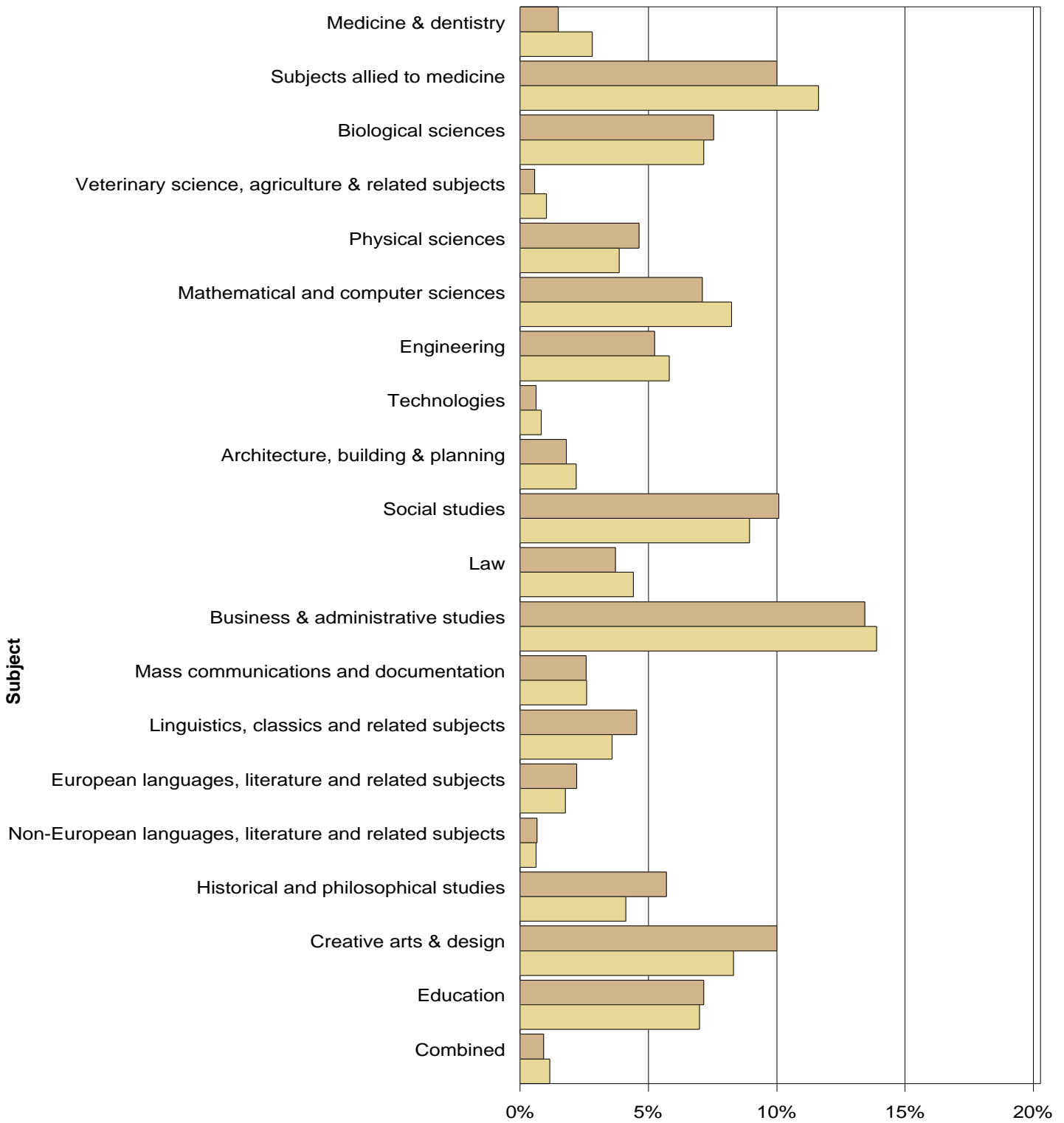
Overseas (% of FTEs):	16.9%	Part-time (% of FTEs):	14.6%
Young (% of UG FTEs):	69.1%	PG (% of FTEs):	19.1%
Mature (% of UG FTEs):	19.1%		
Male (% of FTEs):	44.4%		

## Where do young full-time first degree students at South East HEIs in 2003-04 come from?



# HE students registered at HEIs: subject

2003-04 (Open University excluded)



Percentage of HE students (FTEs)

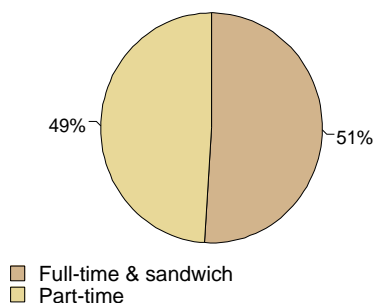


# HE students registered at FE colleges

2004-05 Headcounts: 5,983, of which an estimated 1,382 are funded through consortia.

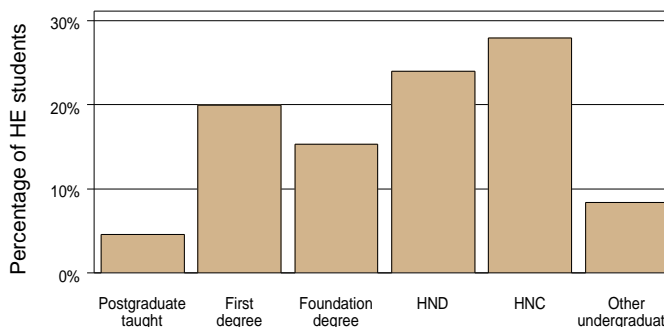
2004-05 FTEs: 4,722, of which an estimated 1,061 are funded through consortia.

Headcounts by mode



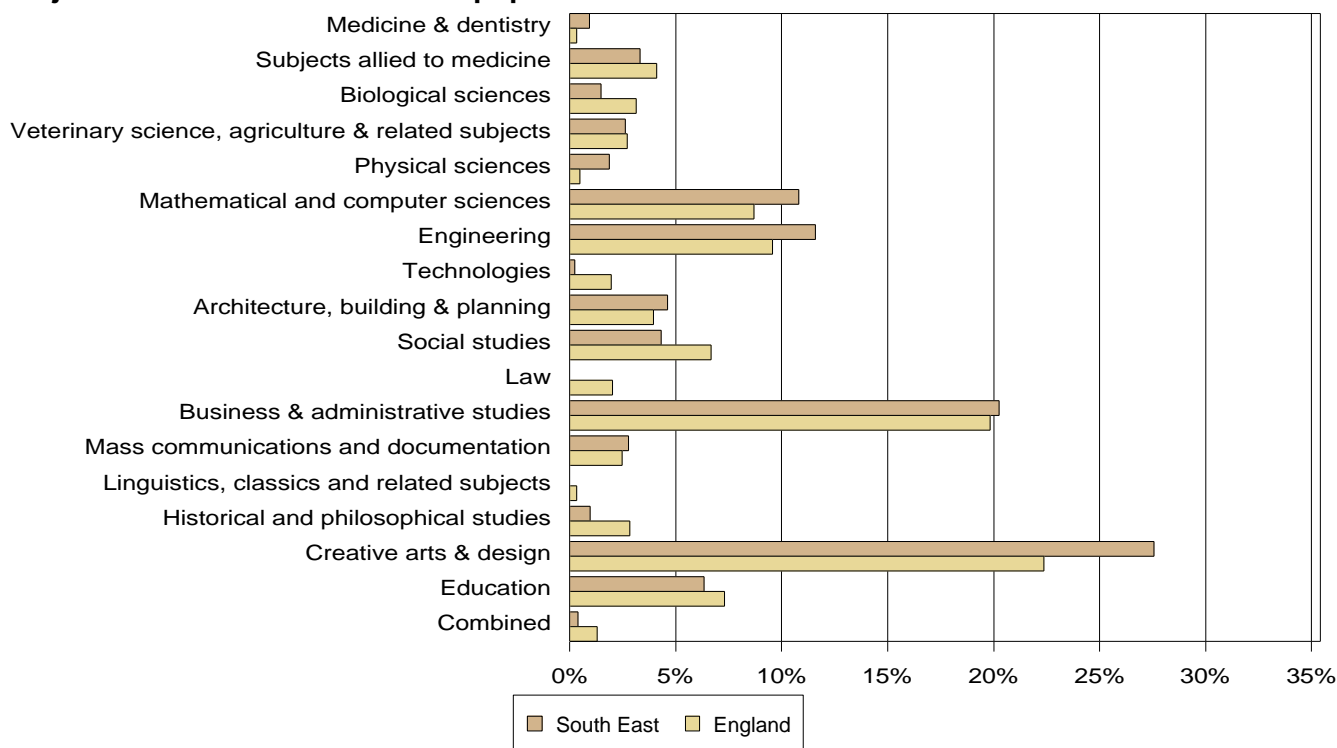
Source: HEIFES & HESES 2004-05

Headcounts by qualification aim



Source: HEIFES 2004-05 (directly funded); ILR 2003-04 (consortia)

## Subject breakdown of HE student population in FECs



Percentage of total FTE student population 2003-04

## Major FEC providers of HE

College	Directly funded 2004-05 FTEs*	Franchised 2003-04 FTEs
Farnborough College of Technology	838	0
North East Surrey College of Technology*	616	16
Northbrook College, Sussex	949	0

\*Excludes consortia member colleges' FTEs, see Annex A for further details

## HEFCE-recognised funding consortia 2004-05

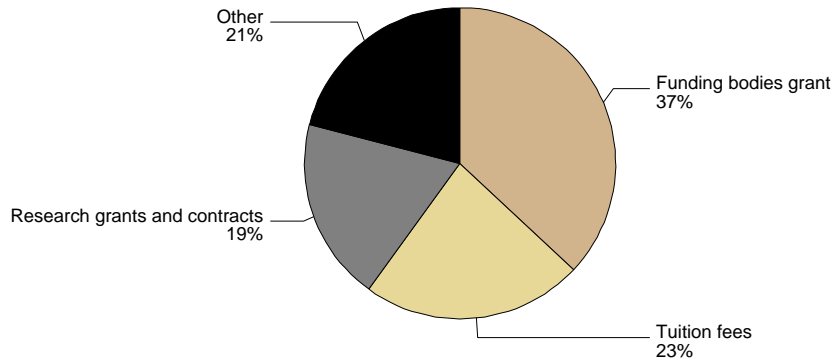
Lead institution	Consortia members	Headcounts	FTEs
Royal Holloway, University of London	Spelthorne College	12	11
	Basingstoke College of Technology	180	137
	Eastleigh College	110	84
North East Surrey College of Technology	East Surrey College	58	45
	Guildford College of Further and Higher Education	482	370

Students registered at an HEI and taught by an FEC in the region (2003-04): Headcounts: 6,538 FTEs: 4,419

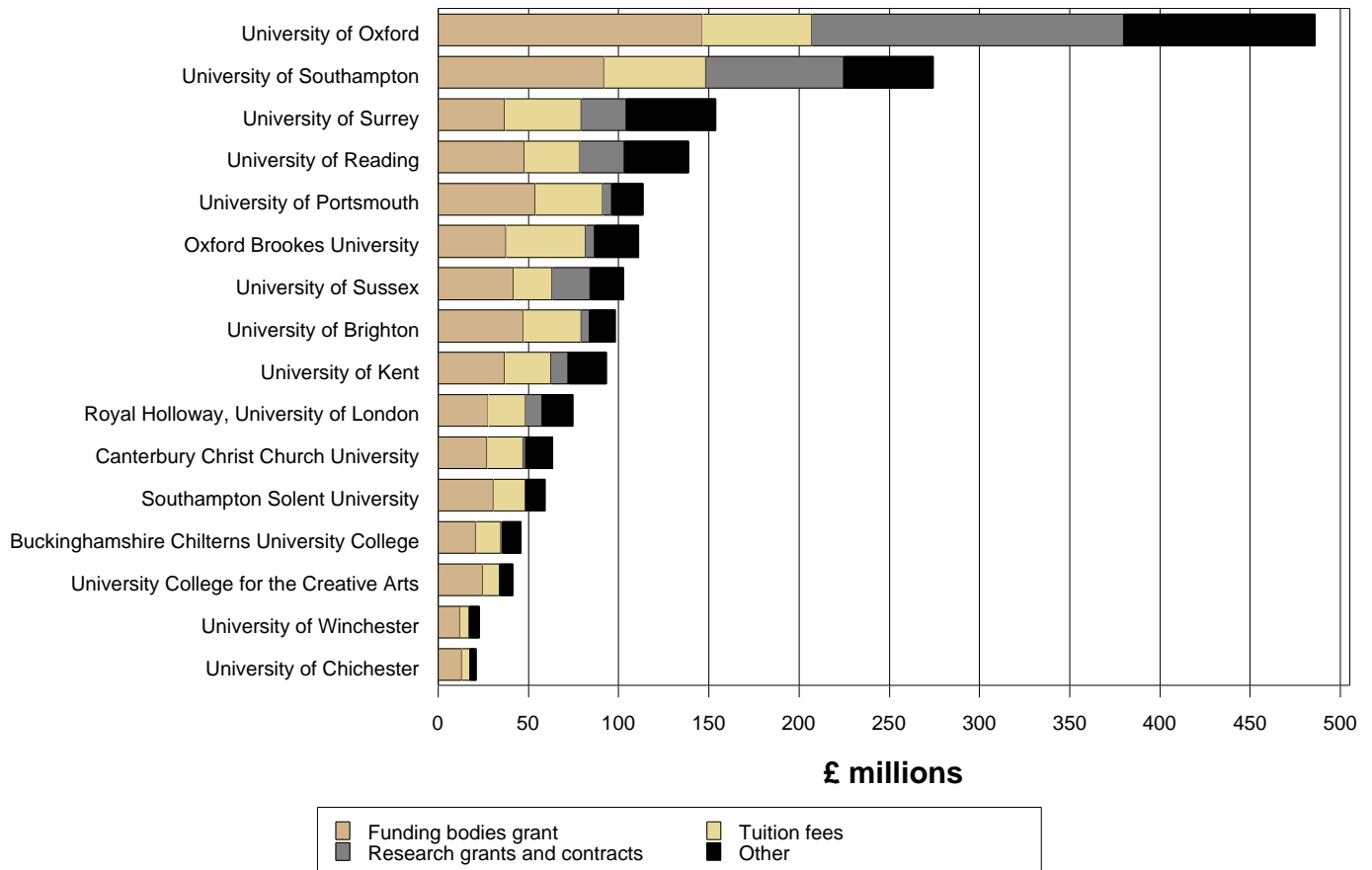
# Income to HE institutions 2003-04

Total income to all HEIs: £1,900 million

## Income to all HEIs by source

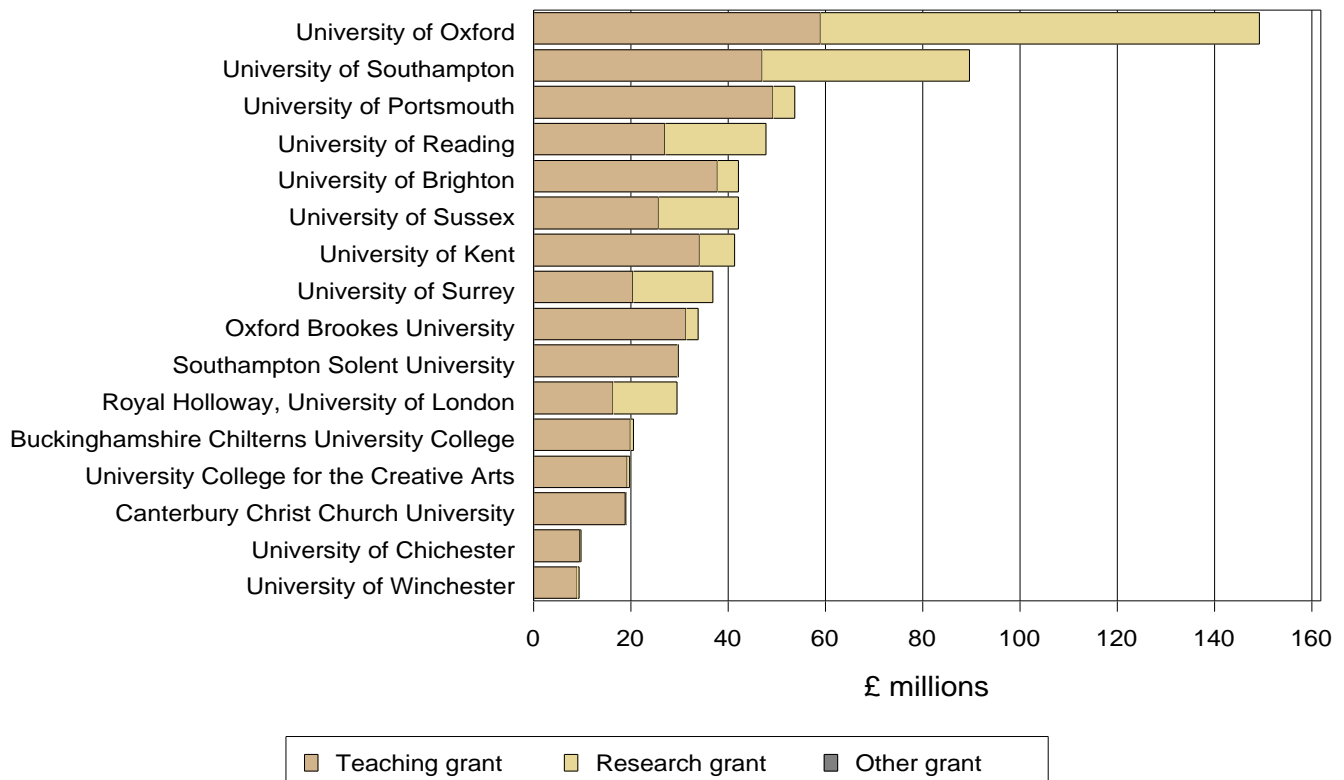


## Income to individual HEIs by source



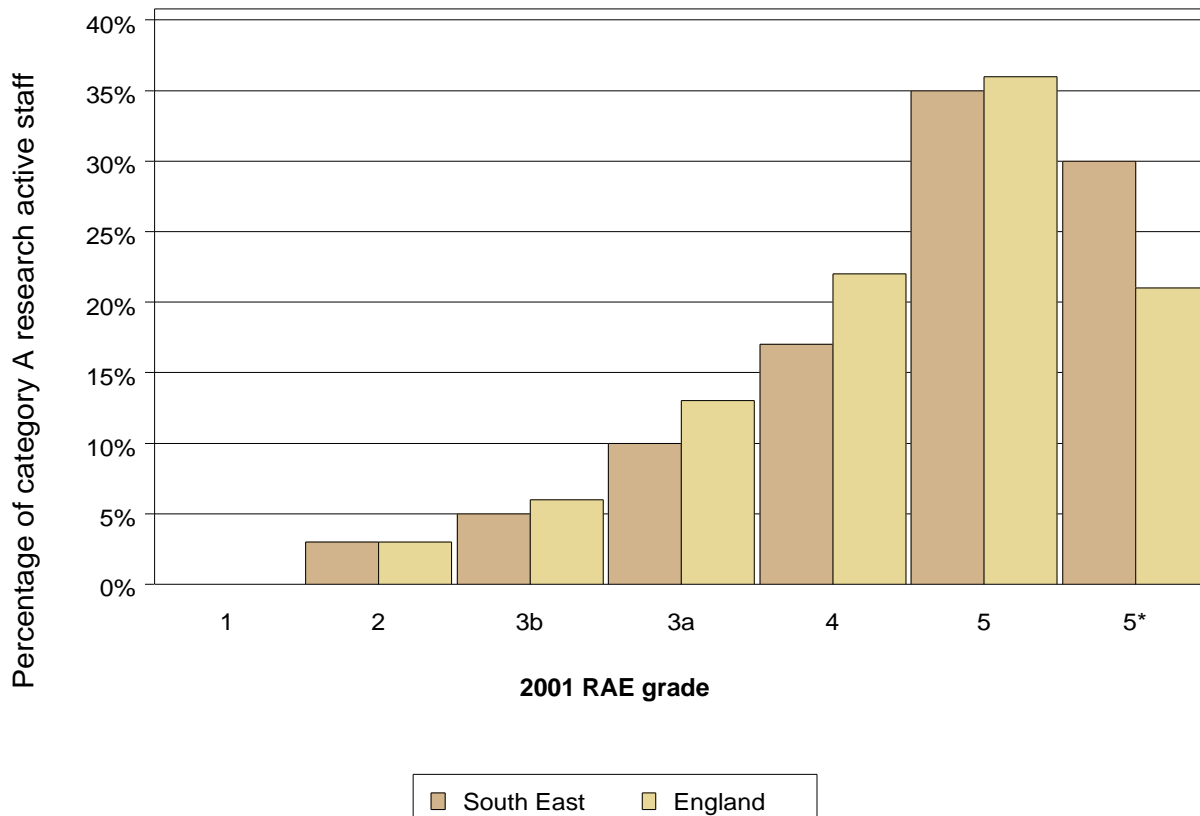
# HEFCE funding

2005-06



# Research Assessment Exercise performance

Research active academic staff by RAE grade

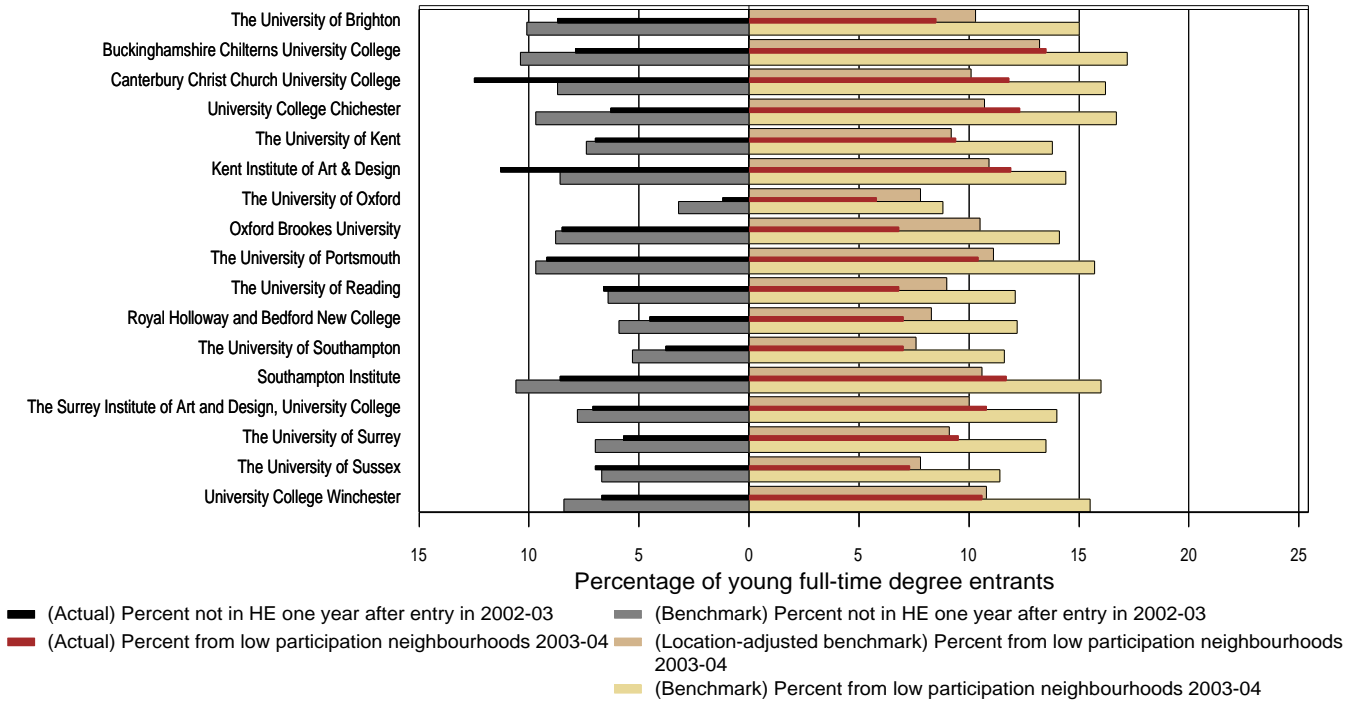


# Performance indicators for participation and non-continuation

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

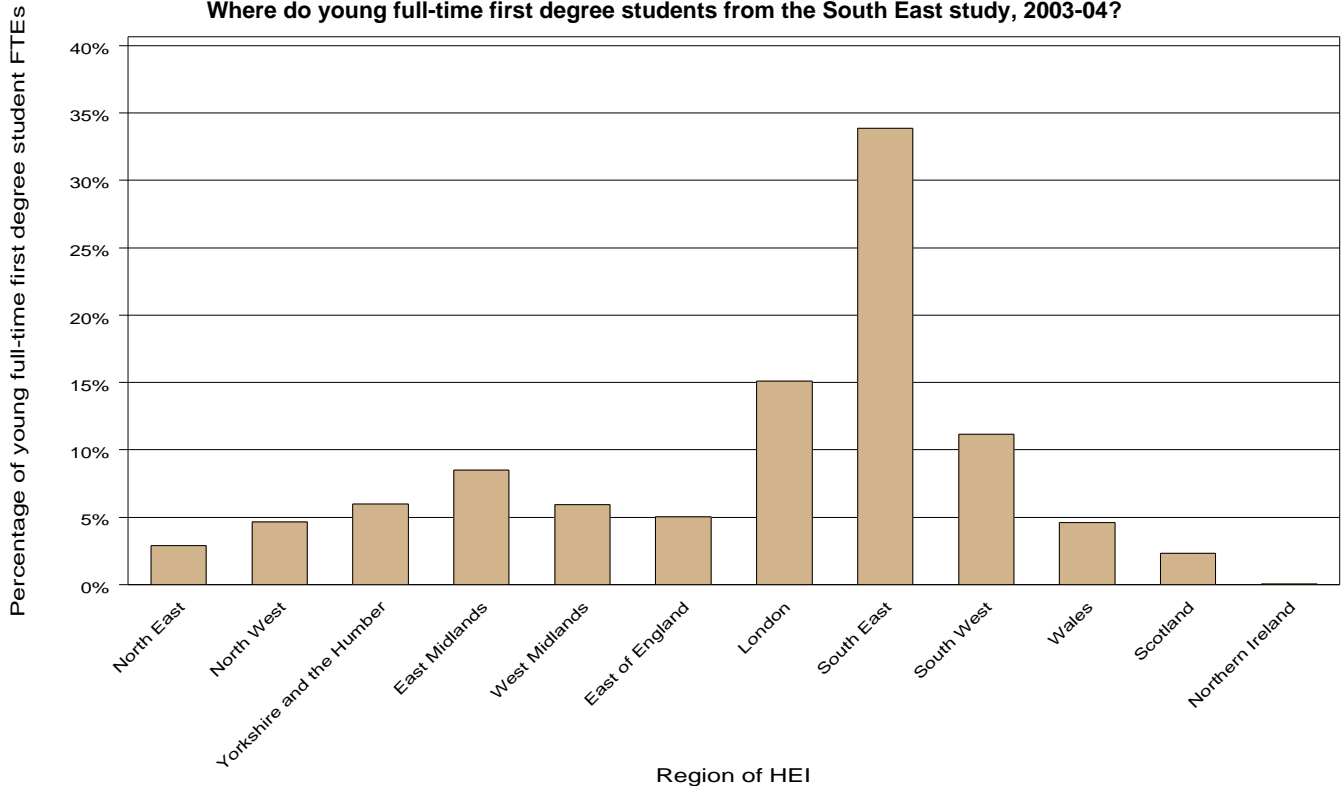
Non-continuation one year  
after entry in 2002-03

Low participation neighbourhoods  
2003-04



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

## Where do young full-time first degree students from the South East study, 2003-04?

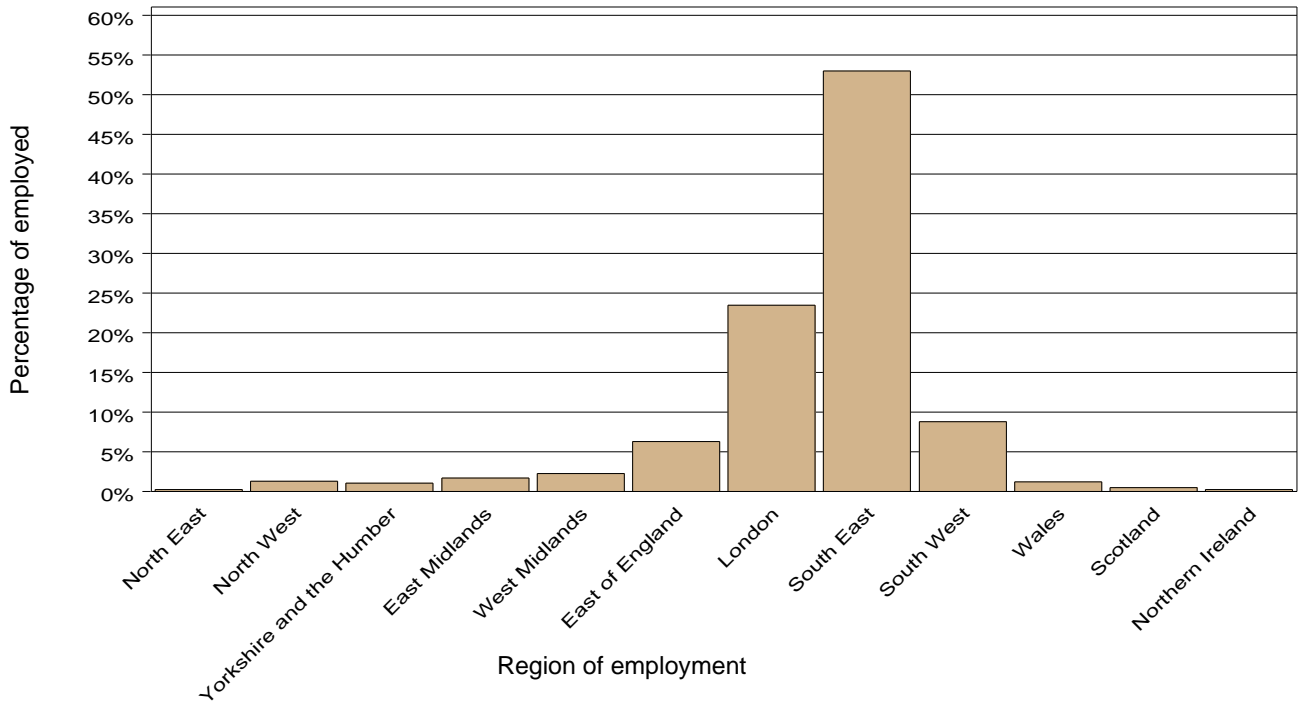


# Employment destinations of first degree graduates

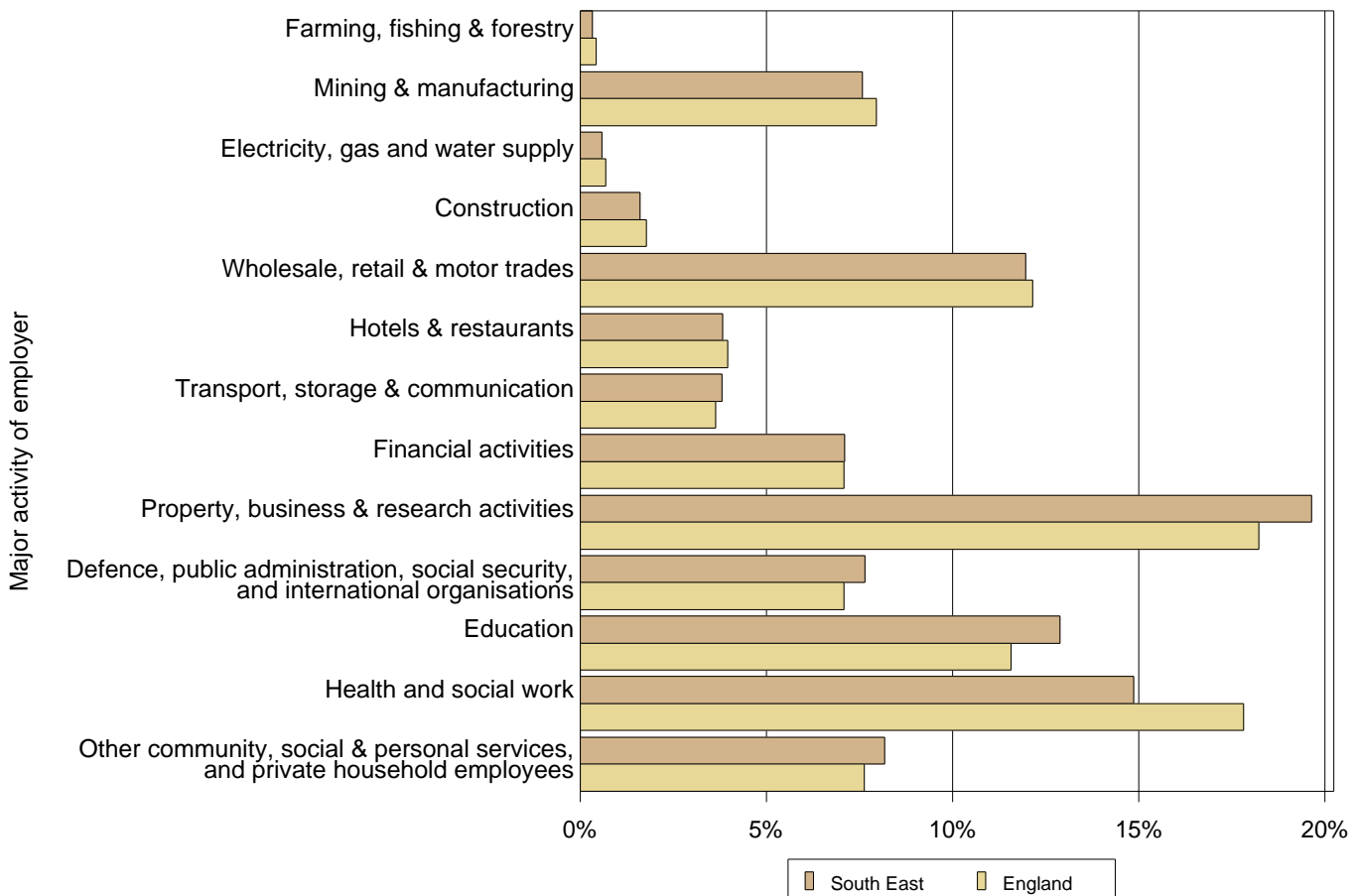
## First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2004:

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

Where do graduates from South East HEIs find employment?



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



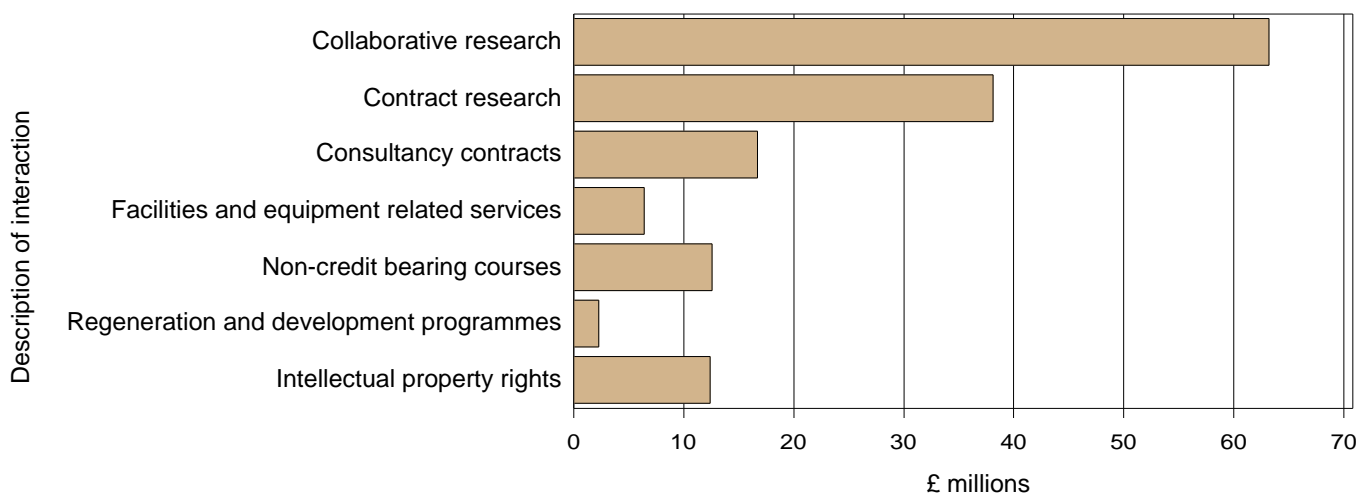
Percentage of employed first degree graduates returned in the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey



# Higher education-business and community interaction survey

2002-03

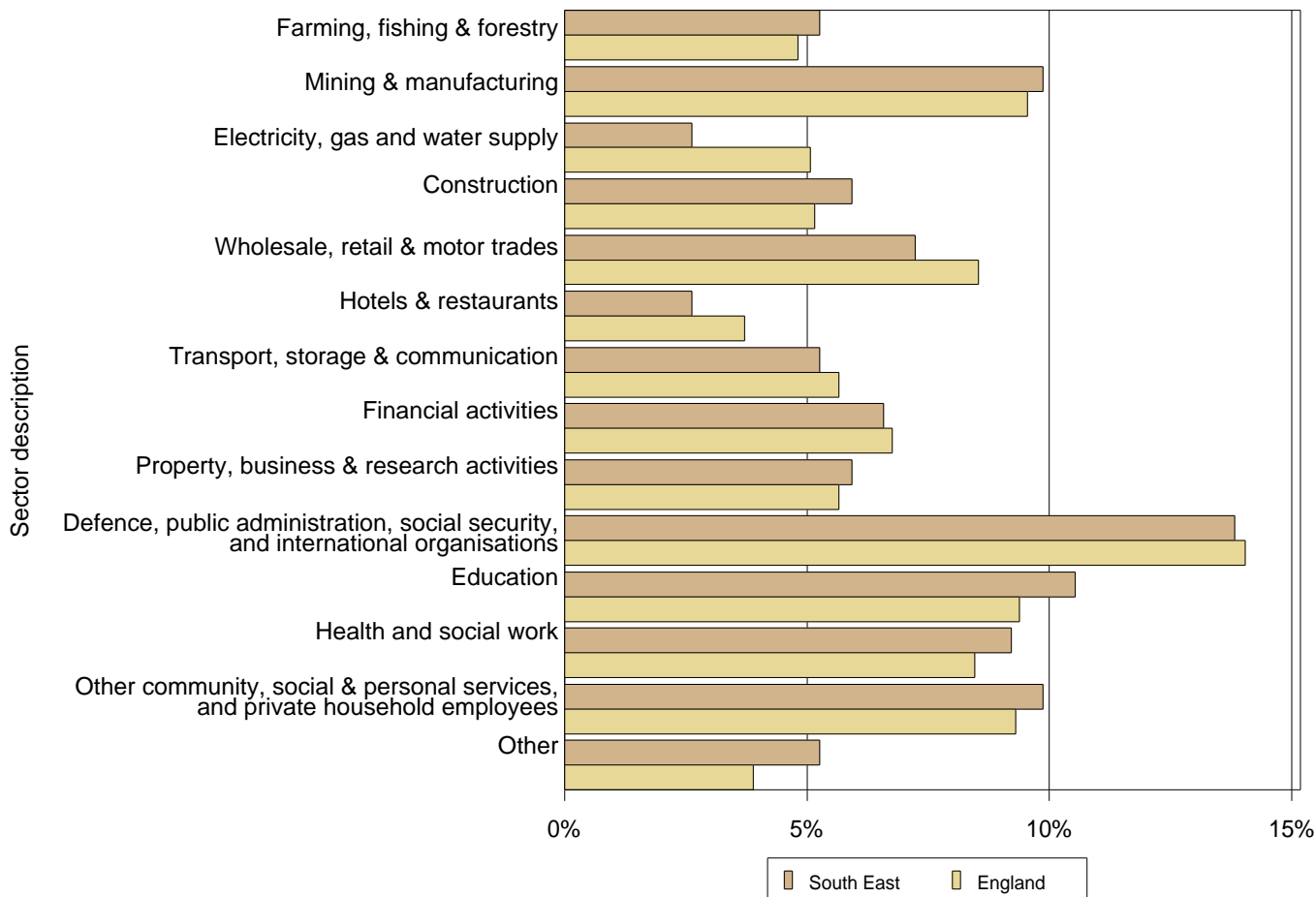
## Income from HE-business interactions



## Type and number of interactions

Contract research	2,834	Non-software licences granted	86
Consultancy contracts	1,189	Software licences granted	12
Facilities and equipment related services	994	Spin-offs still active and survived 3 years	59
New patents granted in year	57	Estimated turnover from active spin-offs	£25 million

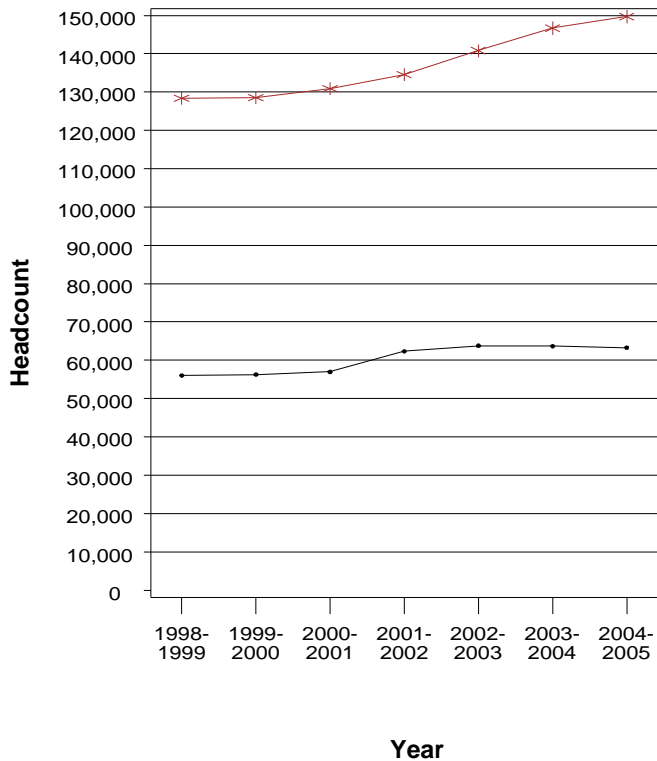
## Sectors South East HEIs set out to work with



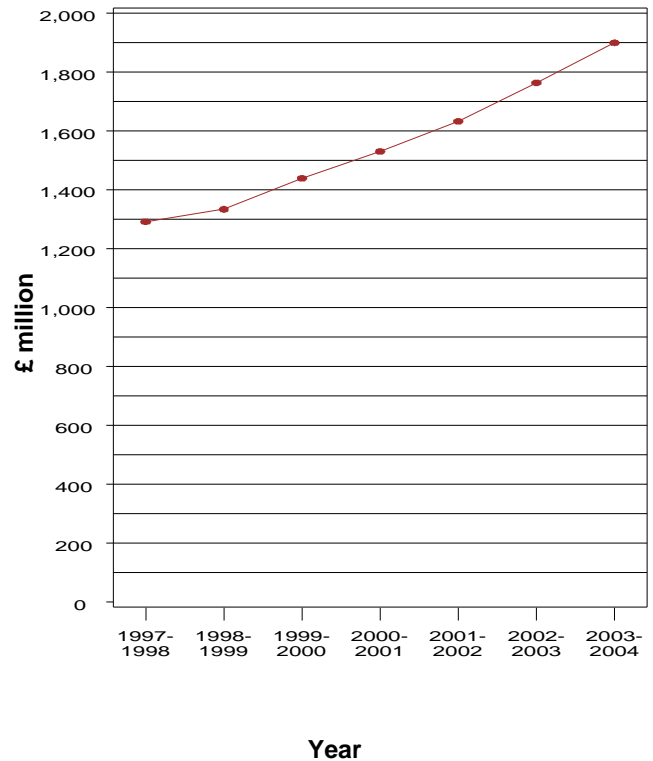
Percentage of the time sector chosen

# Trends in higher education

**Students at HEIs by mode  
(headcounts)**



**Total income to HEIs**



\* \* \* Full-time and sandwich  
● ● ● Part-time

## Population and economics

Total population (2002): 8,037,100

### By age group (%)

	0-15	16-44	45-59	60 and over
South East	19.7	39.3	19.7	21.3
England	19.8	40.4	19	20.7

### Population change (%) (1991-2001)

South East	5.1
England	3.2

### Economic indicators

	Provisional GVA/head (2001)	Unemployment (%, autumn 2004)
South East	£17,313	3.6
England	£14,781	4.6

# South West

## Introduction

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

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

## Economic development

The economic output of the South West is just over £63 billion, 7.5 per cent of the total UK GVA. The economy of the region is very varied: Cornwall's GVA per head is approximately 57 per cent of the UK average, while Swindon's is 53 per cent above the average. The most economically successful parts of the region are the north and east, where high-tech, financial and industrial companies are based. South Gloucestershire is an important centre for the aerospace industry. The south-western peninsula and the rural areas have suffered from a decline in traditional industries, such as fishing and tin mining.

The region has an unemployment rate of 3.2 per cent. However, parts of Cornwall have very high unemployment rates, and in particular high youth unemployment.

The total income of higher education institutions in the South West is over £944 million per year.

## Higher education provision

There are 13 higher education institutions in the South West: eight universities and five higher education colleges. In addition there are 34 further education colleges teaching higher education students. There are over 116,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) higher education students in the South West. The higher education institutions range in size from the University of the West of England, Bristol (over 22,000 student FTEs) to Dartington College of Arts (just over 500 student FTEs).

The largest concentration of higher education is in the Bristol and Bath area, with four universities, one higher education college campus and a number of further education colleges teaching higher education courses.

## Student profile

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











## HEFCE developments

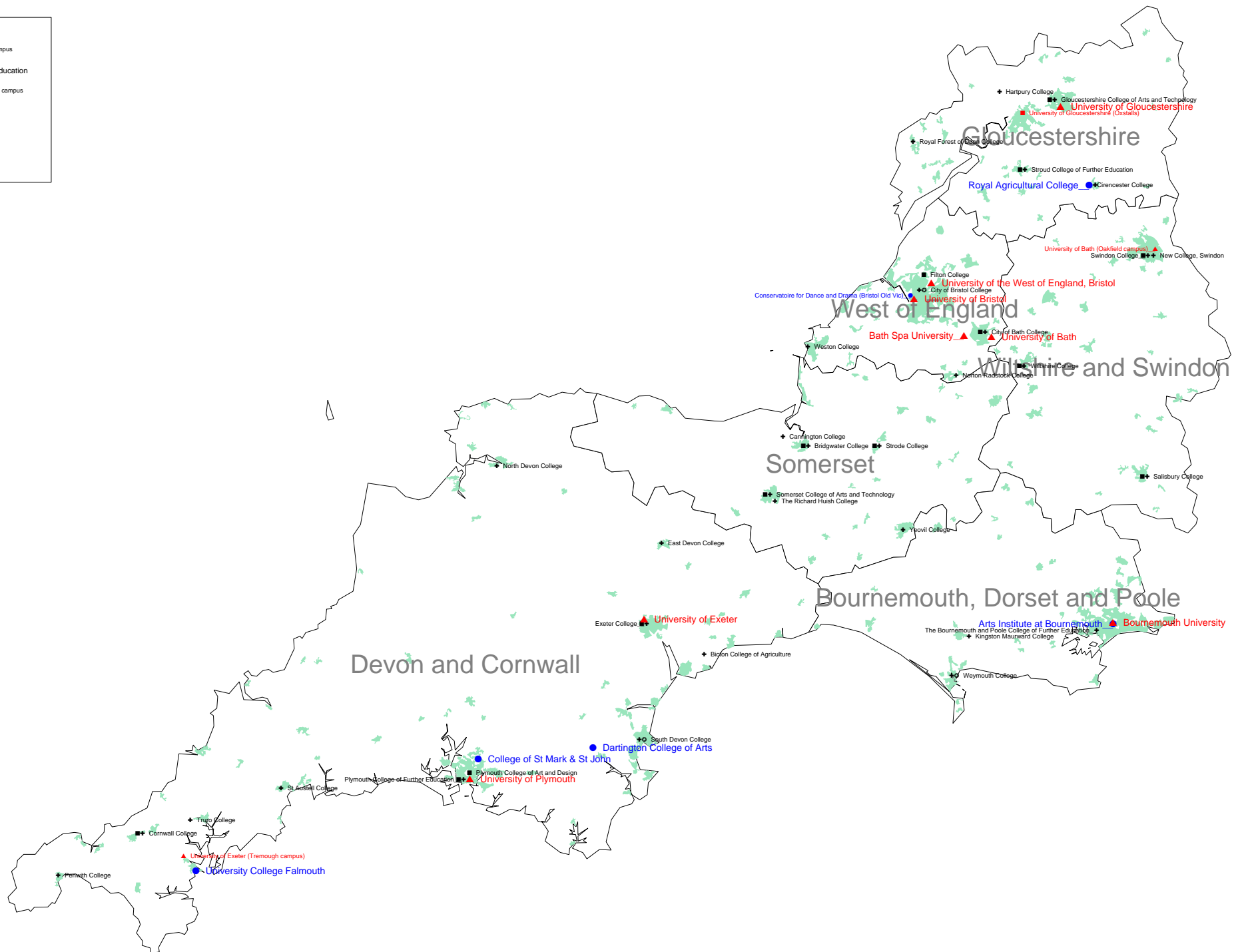
The South West was successful in gaining funding for eight Centres for Excellence in Teaching and Learning and has a number of other HEFCE-funded developments. These include two proposed Lifelong Learning Networks, covering the north and south of the region respectively. These networks will focus on engaging employers in the workforce. They aim to improve the advice available to potential students and employers, and to clarify the pathways for vocational learners who wish to progress through FE to HE.

Through the Strategic Development Fund, we have co-funded Phase I of the Combined Universities in Cornwall (CUC). The CUC Partnership is structured around a 'hub and rim' model and 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.

Funding to support Phase 2 has recently been agreed and will help to develop this infrastructure further, through an academic plan which will link academic development to economic regeneration and continue to expand student numbers, thus encouraging greater economic competitiveness and participation in HE.

	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



This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright.  
 Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. HEFCE licence number 100041764  
 Additionally 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 2003-04 student record

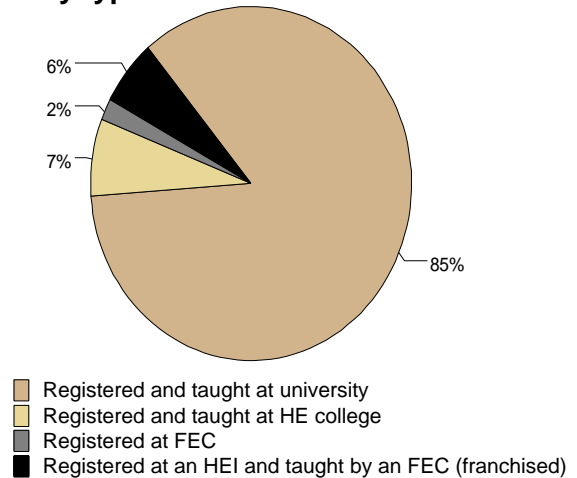
# HE students registered at South West institutions 2003-04 and 2004-05

## Student numbers

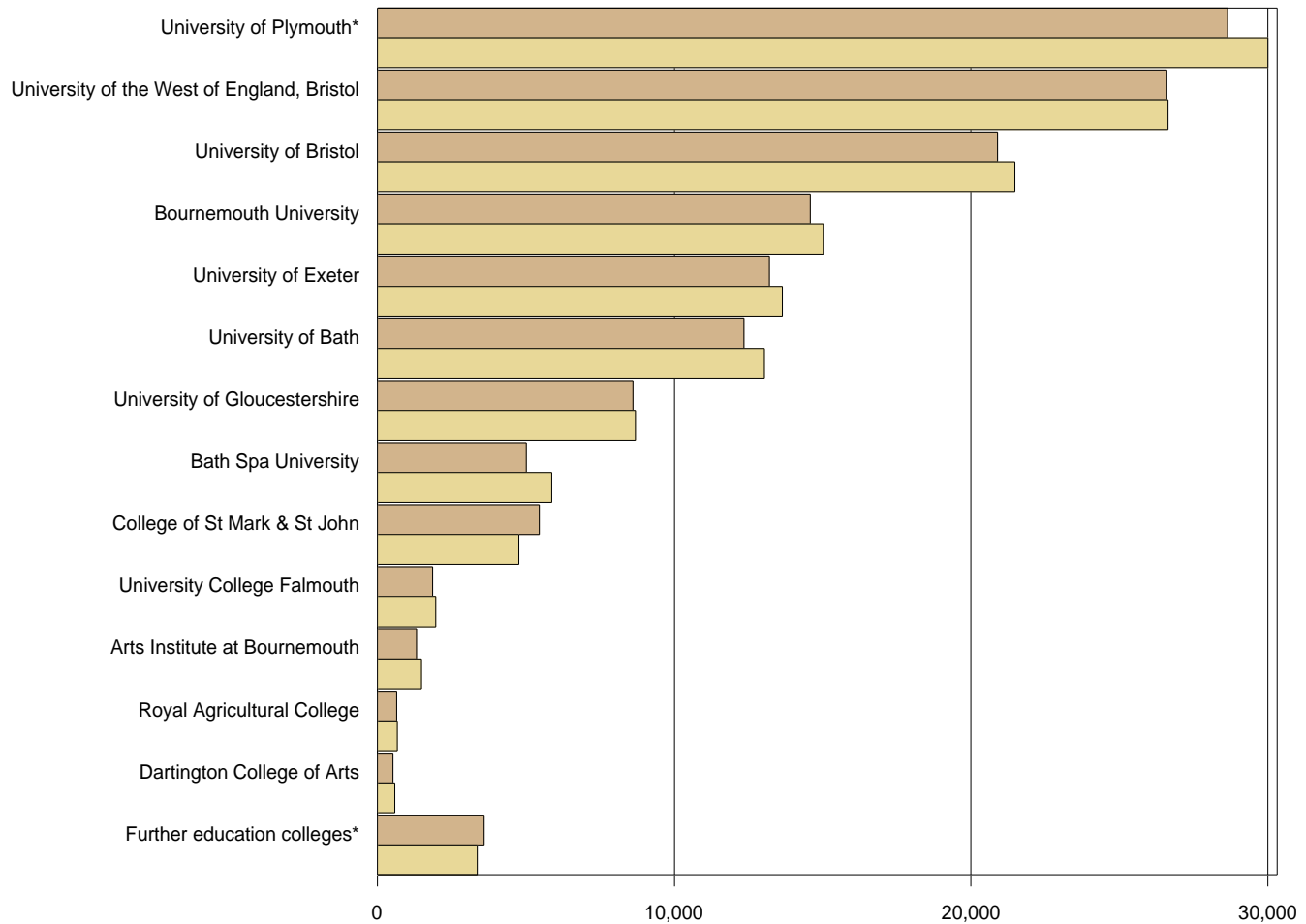
Headcounts *: 2003-04	2004-05
In HE institutions: 139,702	143,835
In FE colleges: 3,602	3,362
<b>Total: 143,304</b>	<b>147,197</b>

FTEs *: 2003-04	2004-05
In HE institutions: 111,354	114,266
In FE colleges: 2,714	2,506
<b>Total: 114,068</b>	<b>116,772</b>

HE student headcounts  
by type of institution 2004-05

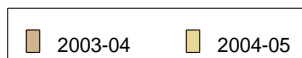


## Higher education student numbers by institution 2003-04 and 2004-05



\*Estimated numbers due to allocation between funding consortia members.

Student numbers (headcounts)



# Learning in the South West

## 2003-04

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

Type	Headcounts	FTEs
HEI	134,246	102,194
Franchised	8,701	7,262
FEC	3,514	2,505

### Open University students domiciled in the South West

Headcounts	FTEs
15,599	5,879

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

#### Method of learning (FTEs)

No campuses	0 FTEs
Registered at an HEI & taught by another institution	3 FTEs 100.0% of the 3 FTEs are taught by FECs
Distance learning (OU excluded)	494 FTEs

Institution*	Headcounts	FTEs	Institution*	Headcounts	FTEs
University of Bath	513	115	University of Gloucestershire	456	160
College of St Mark & St John	186	58	University of West of England	281	156

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

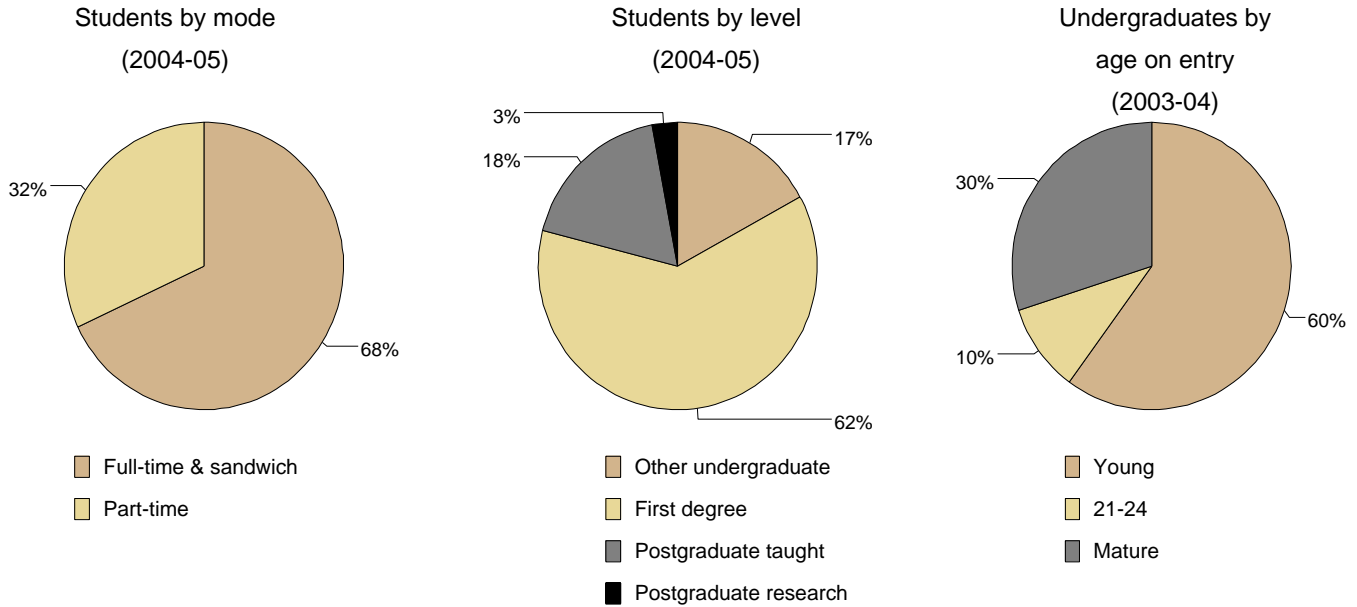
#### Method of learning (FTEs)

Campuses	143 FTEs	<b>Institution</b> Conservatoire for Dance and Drama	<b>Campus</b> Bristol Old Vic	<b>Headcounts</b> 144	<b>FTEs</b> 143
Registered at an HEI & taught by another institution	184 FTEs 98.6% of the 184 FTEs are taught by FECs	<b>Registering institution</b> University of Greenwich University of Greenwich Kingston University University of Bolton	<b>Teaching institution*</b> Penwith College Salisbury College City of Bristol College Cirencester College		
Distance learning (OU excluded)	973 FTEs	<b>Institution*</b> University of Birmingham University of Greenwich University of Northampton University of Portsmouth University of Winchester	<b>Institution*</b> De Montfort University University of Leicester Northumbria University RCN Institute	<b>Headcounts</b> 102 178 48 225 529	<b>FTEs</b> 46 93 21 144 285

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

# HE students registered at HEIs: characteristics

## Headcounts



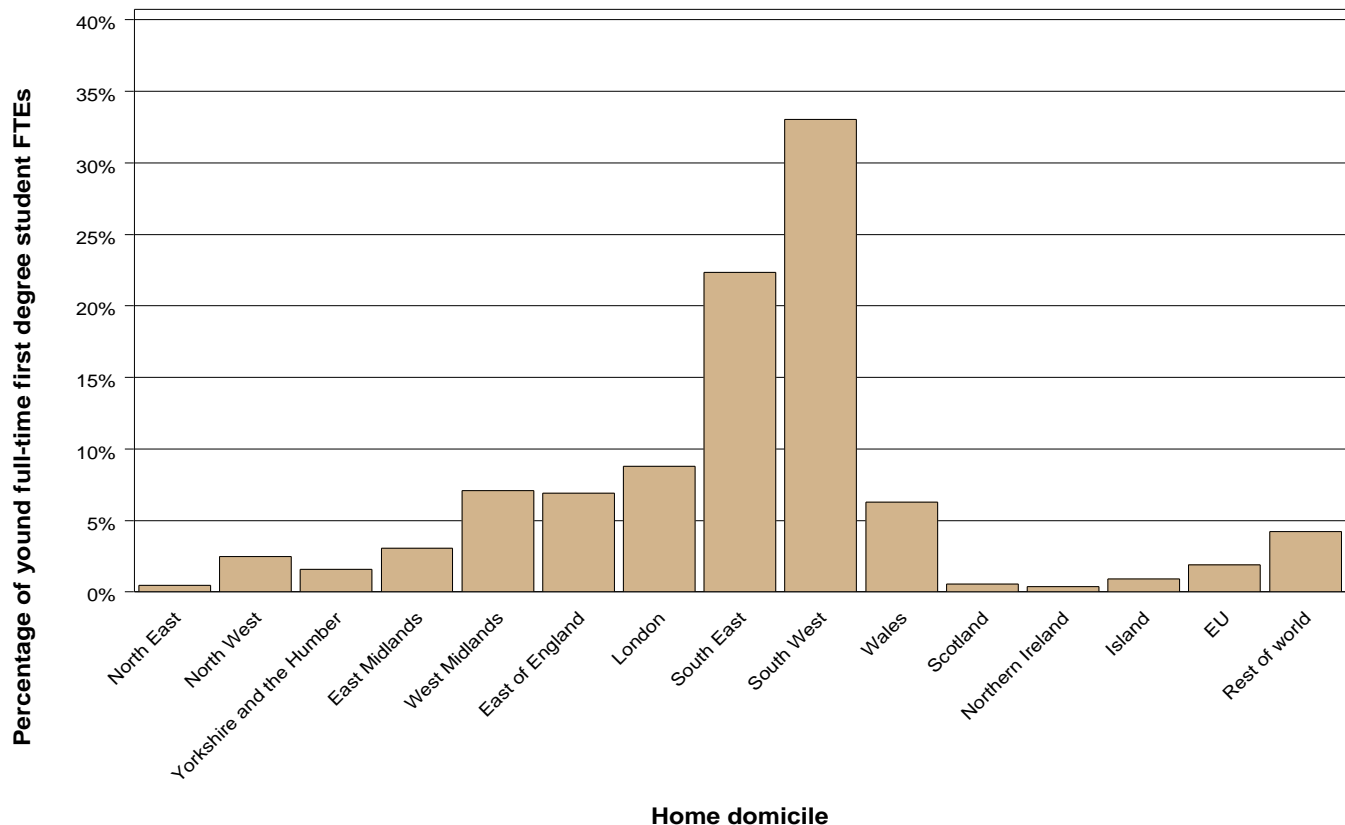
## FTEs

2003-04

2004-05

Overseas (% of FTEs):	10.2%	Part-time (% of FTEs):	15.0%
Young (% of UG FTEs):	71.7%	PG (% of FTEs):	17.8%
Mature (% of UG FTEs):	18.1%		
Male (% of FTEs):	45.1%		

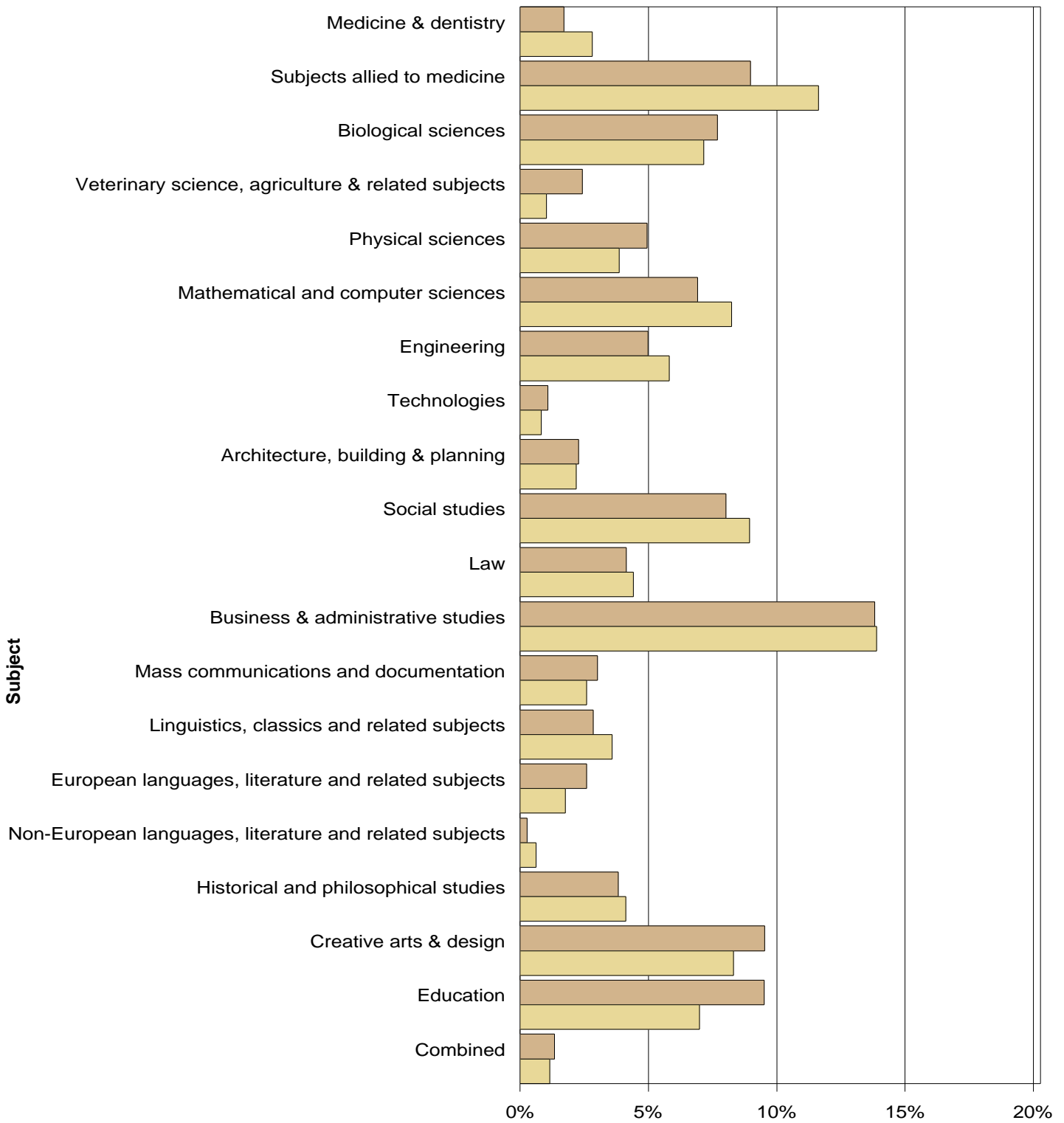
## Where do young full-time first degree students at South West HEIs in 2003-04 come from?





# HE students registered at HEIs: subject

2003-04 (Open University excluded)



Percentage of HE students (FTEs)

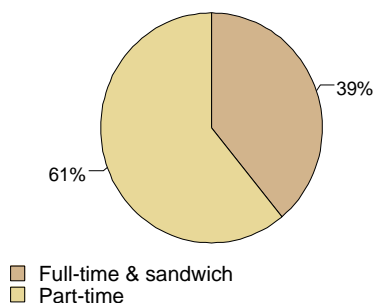


# HE students registered at FE colleges

2004-05 Headcounts: 3,362, of which an estimated 529 are funded through consortia.

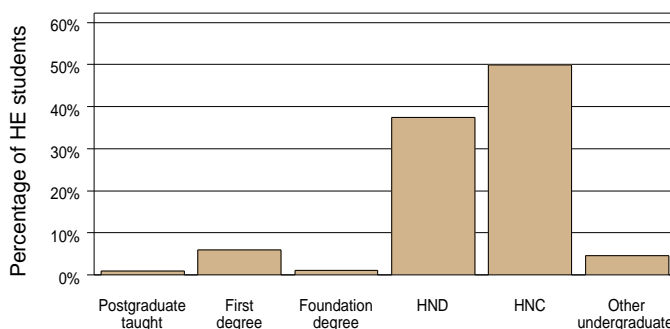
2004-05 FTEs: 2,506, of which an estimated 382 are funded through consortia.

Headcounts by mode



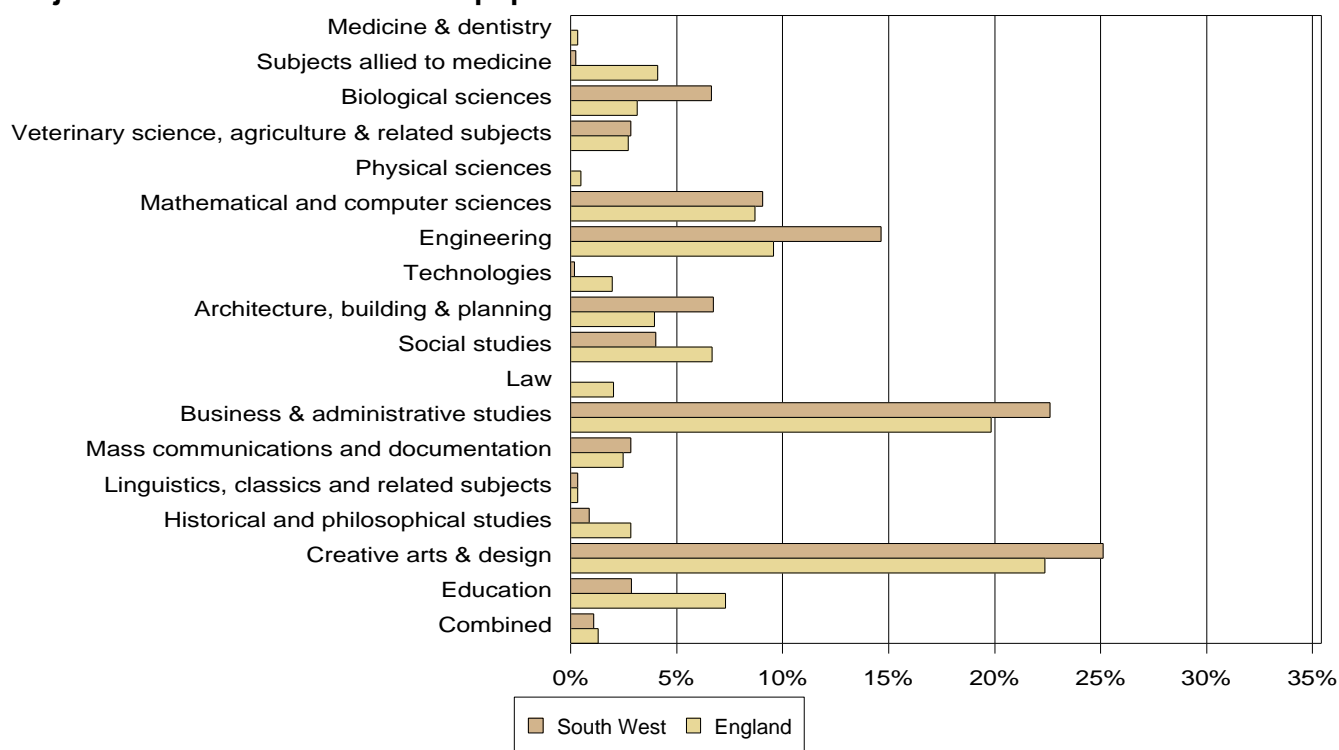
Source: HEIFES & HESES 2004-05

Headcounts by qualification aim



Source: HEIFES 2004-05 (directly funded); ILR 2003-04 (consortia)

## Subject breakdown of HE student population in FECs



Percentage of total FTE student population 2003-04

## Major FEC providers of HE

College	Directly funded 2004-05 FTEs	Franchised 2003-04 FTEs
The Bournemouth and Poole College of Further Education	0	522
City of Bristol College	0	317
Cornwall College	100	954
Hartpury College	0	1,000
Somerset College of Arts and Technology	75	796
Truro College	0	583

## HEFCE-recognised funding consortia 2004-05

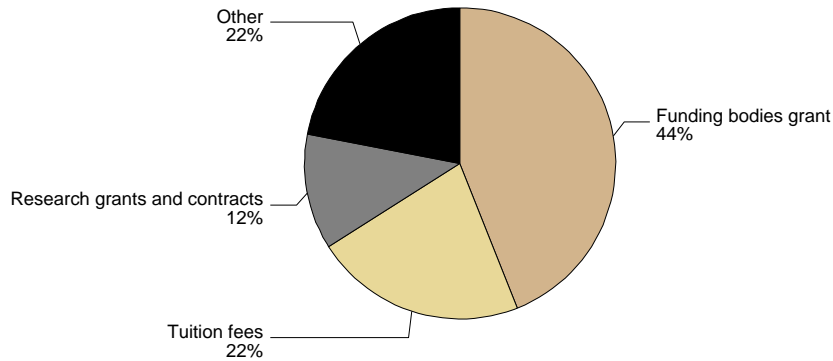
Lead institution	Consortia members	Headcounts	FTEs
University of Plymouth	City of Bristol College	445	323
	North Devon College	12	9
	Plymouth College of Further Education	10	6
	South Devon College	23	17
	Weymouth College	39	28

Students registered at an HEI and taught by an FEC in the region (2003-04): Headcounts: 8,863 FTEs: 7,406

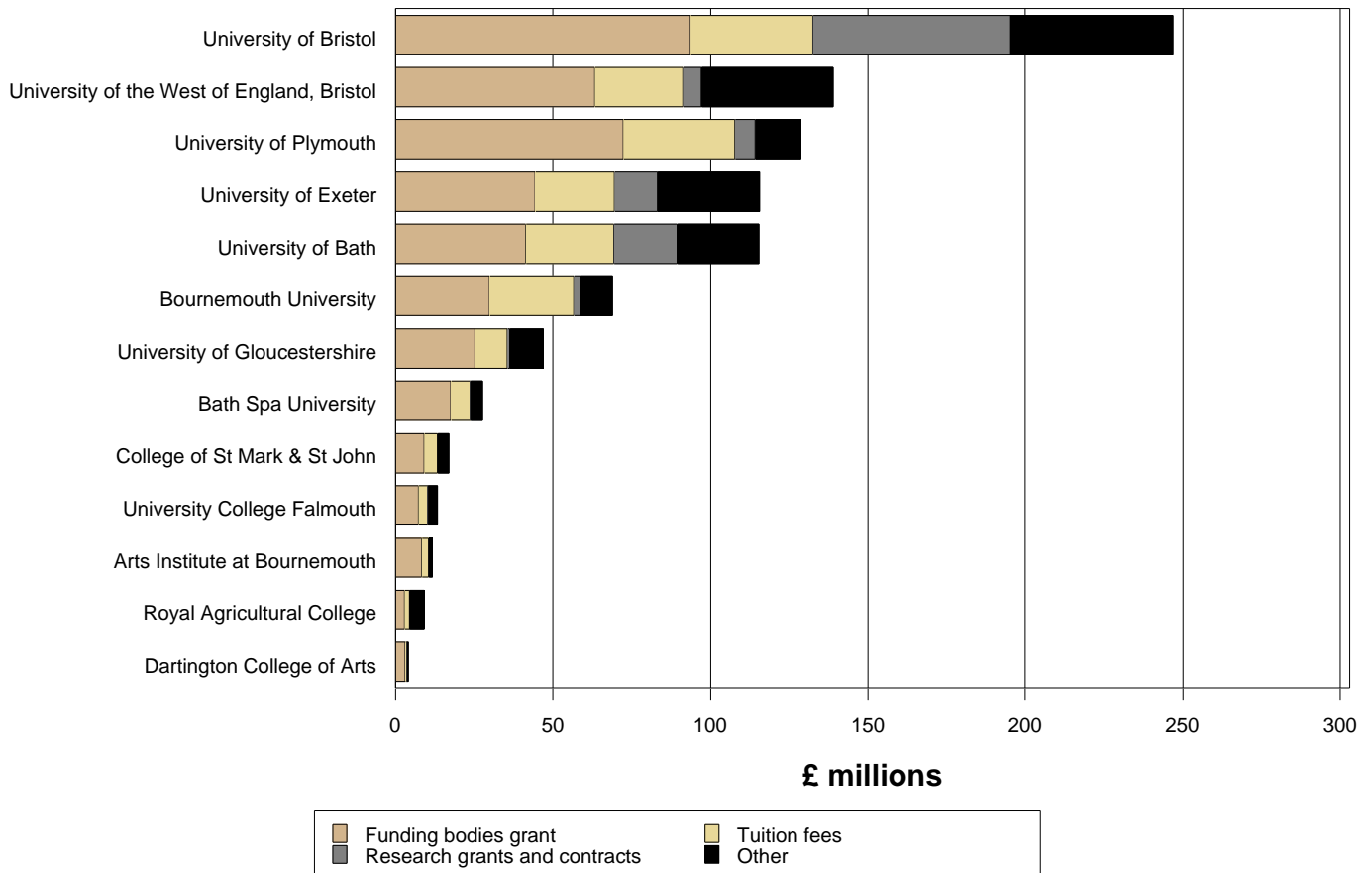
# Income to HE institutions 2003-04

Total income to all HEIs: £944 million

## Income to all HEIs by source

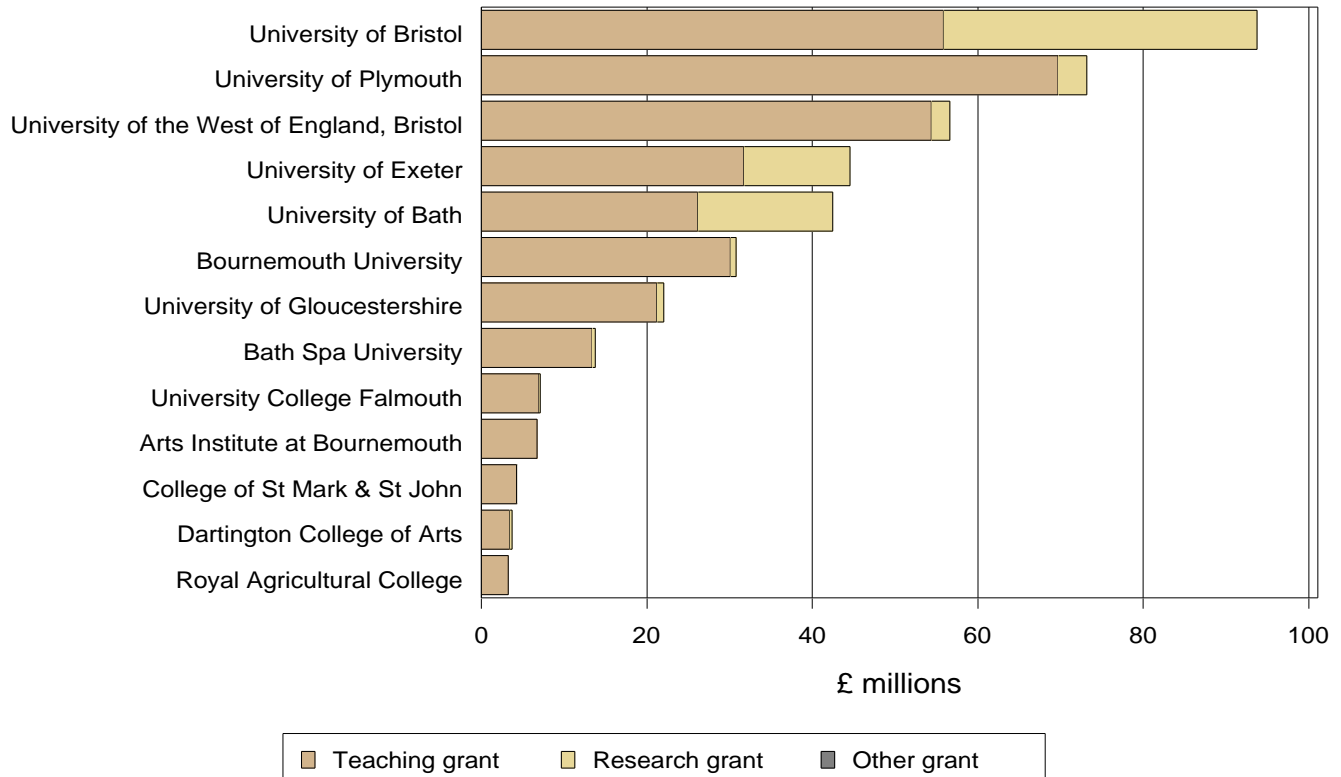


## Income to individual HEIs by source



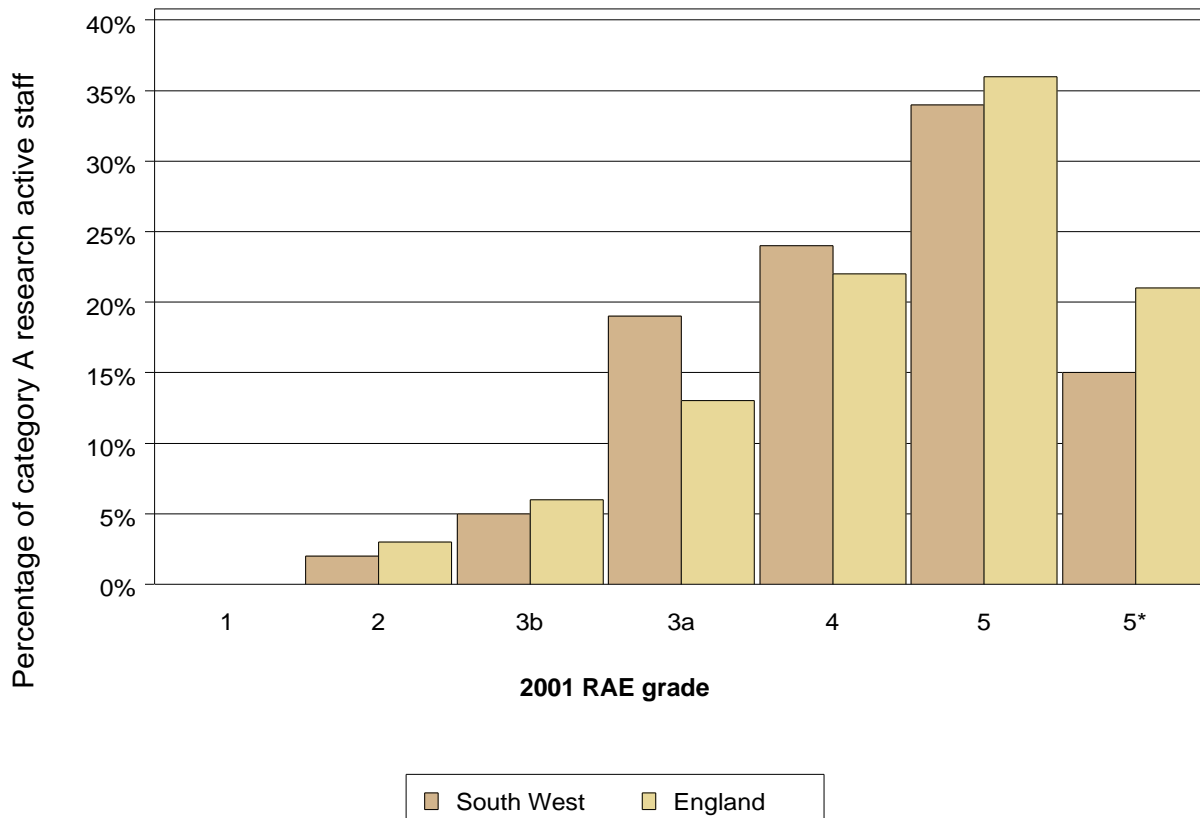
# HEFCE funding

2005-06



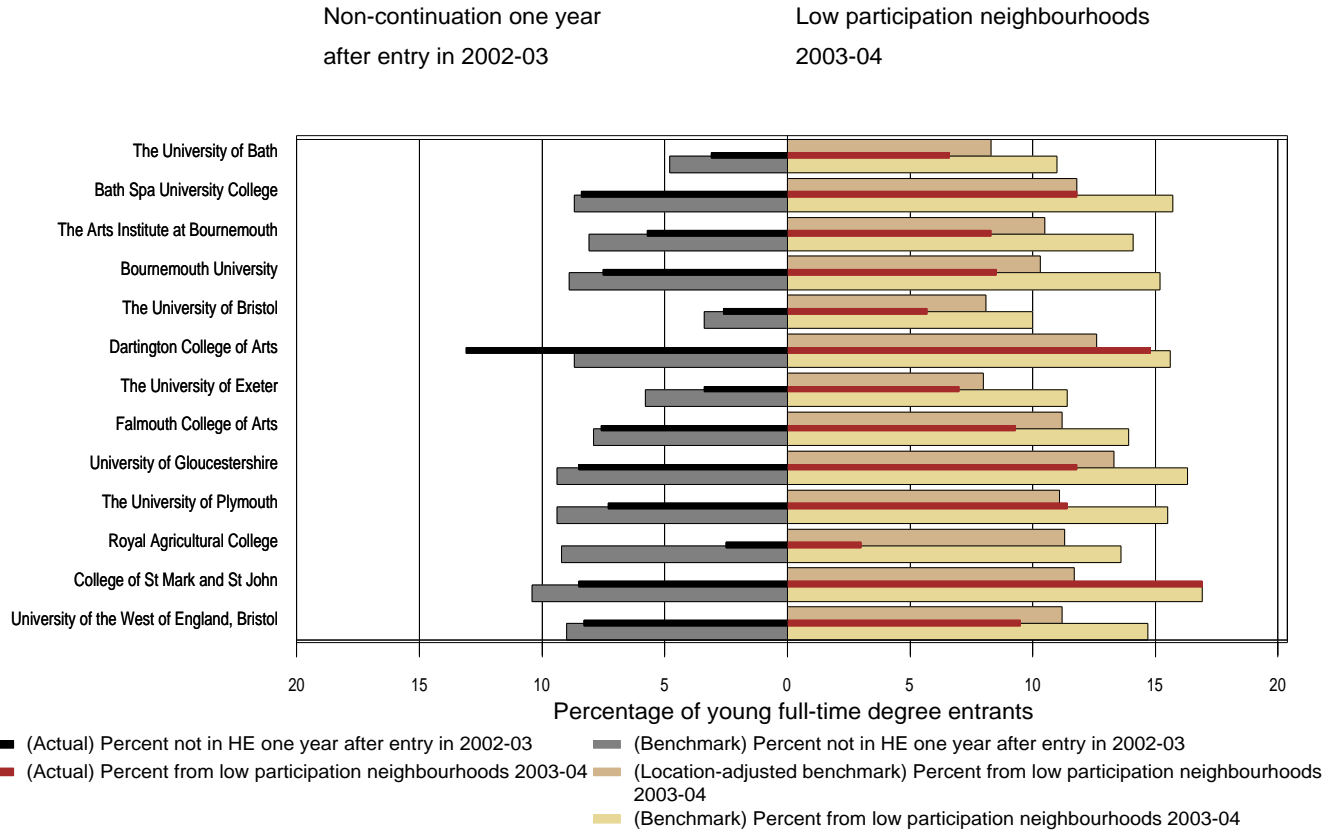
# Research Assessment Exercise performance

Research active academic staff by RAE grade

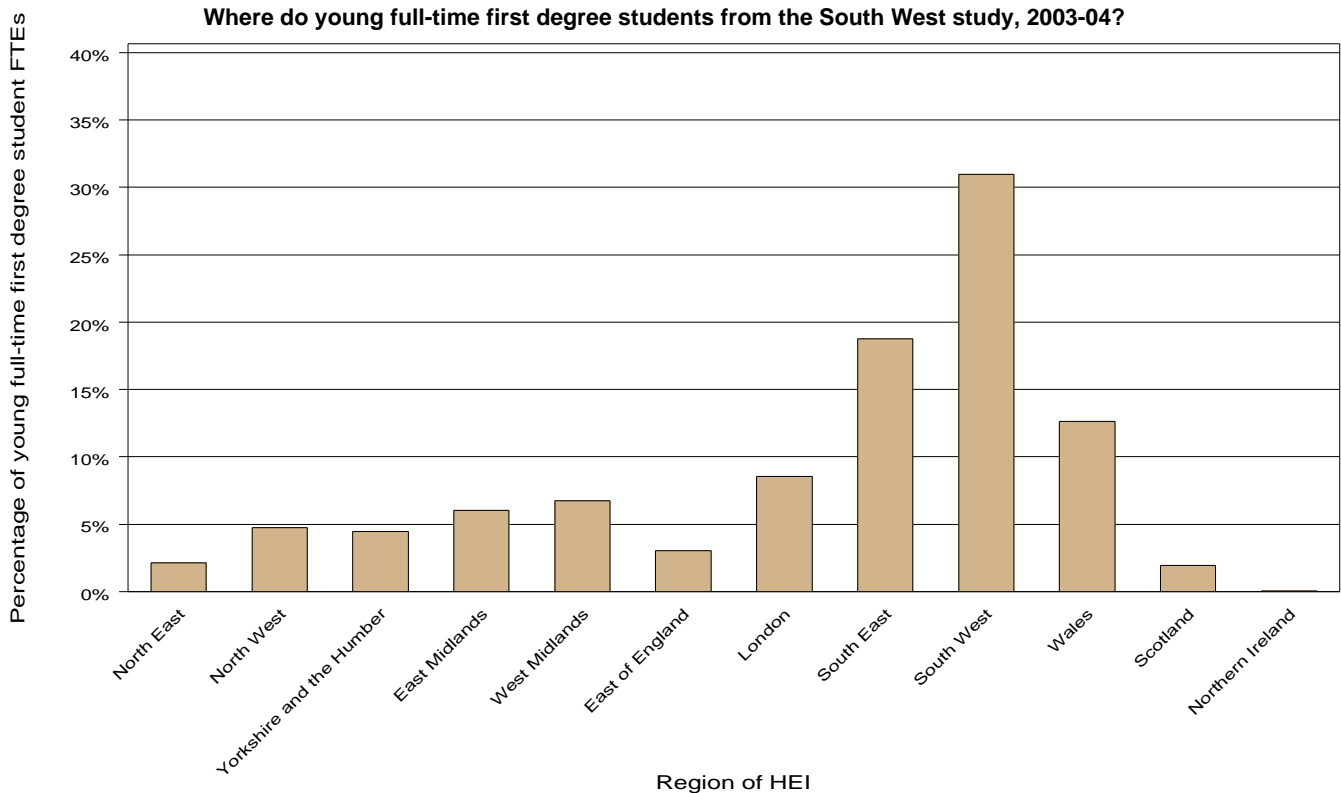


# Performance indicators for participation and non-continuation

## 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.

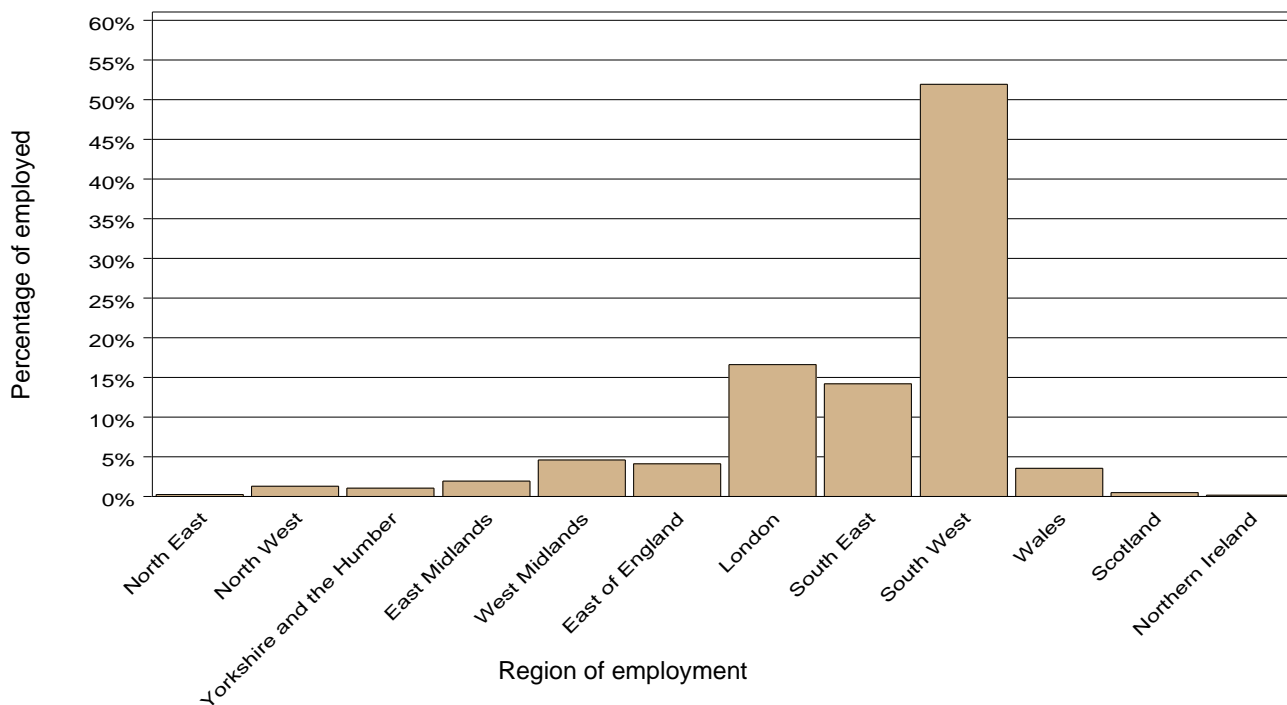


# Employment destinations of first degree graduates

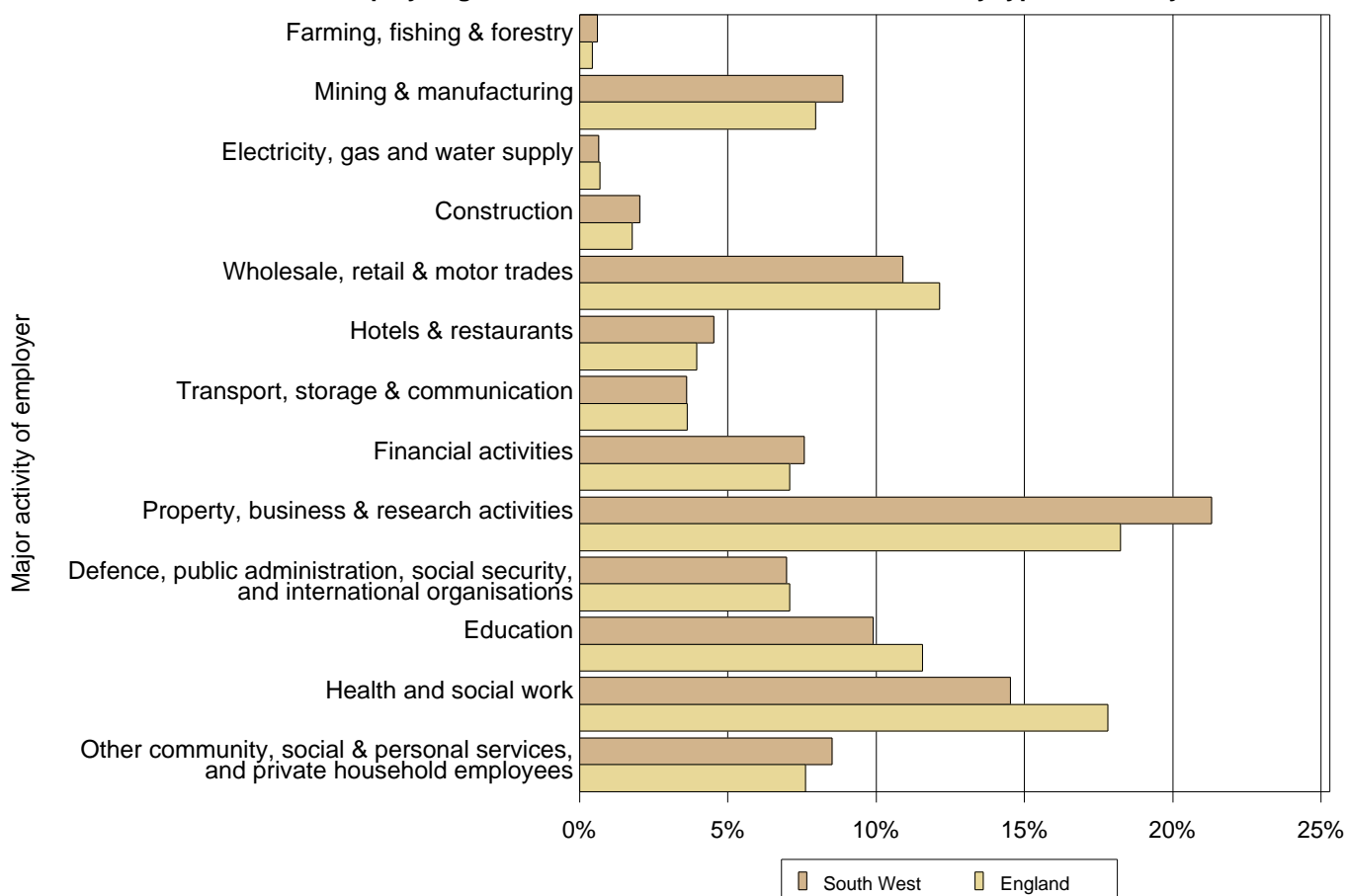
## First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2004:

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

Where do graduates from South West HEIs find employment?



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

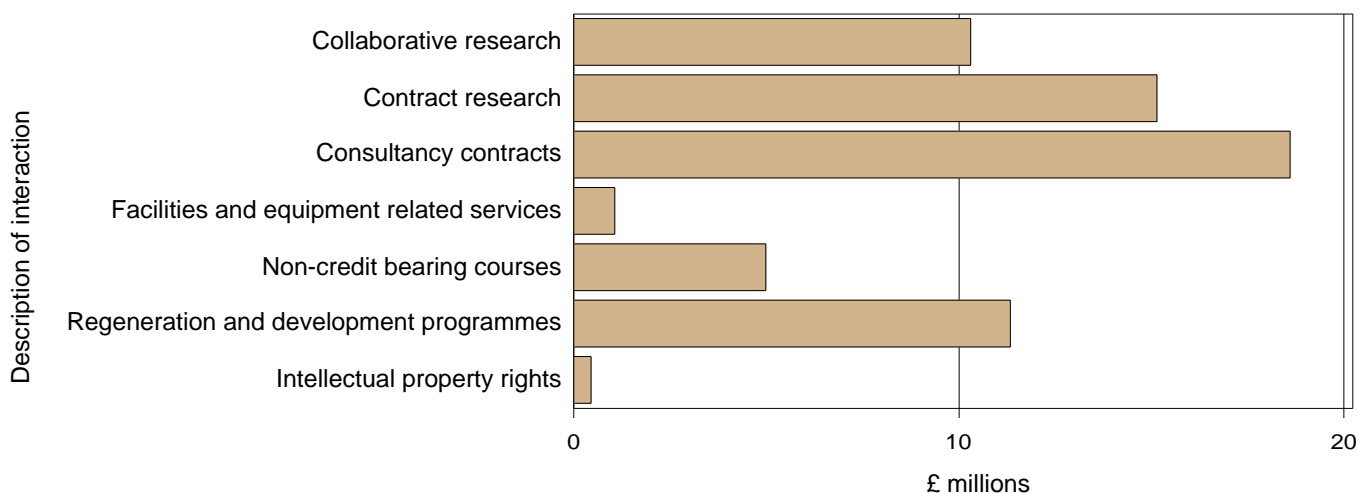


Percentage of employed first degree graduates returned in the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey

# Higher education-business and community interaction survey

2002-03

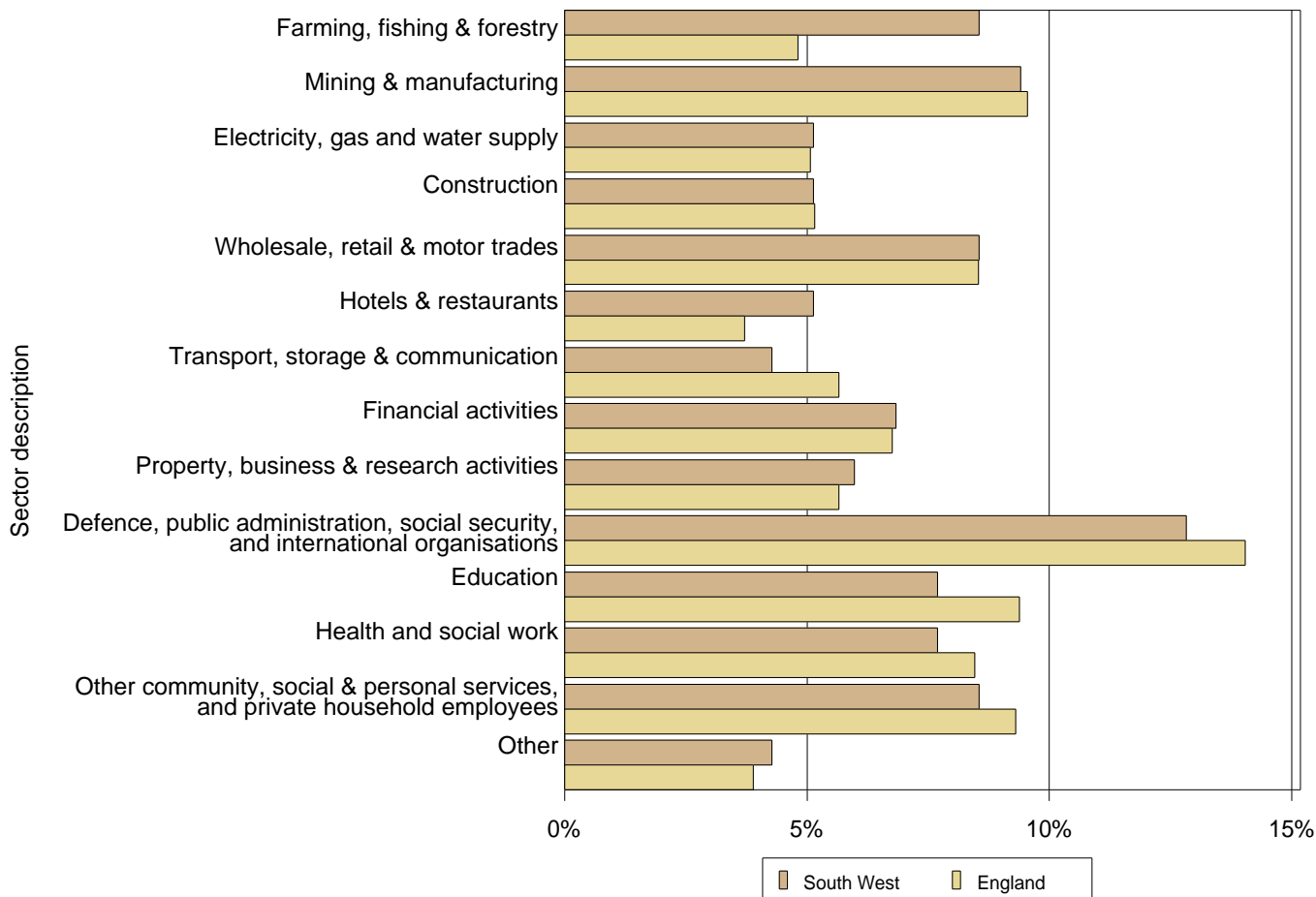
## Income from HE-business interactions



## Type and number of interactions

Contract research	809	Non-software licences granted	77
Consultancy contracts	1,117	Software licences granted	5
Facilities and equipment related services	200	Spin-offs still active and survived 3 years	26
New patents granted in year	14	Estimated turnover from active spin-offs	£9 million

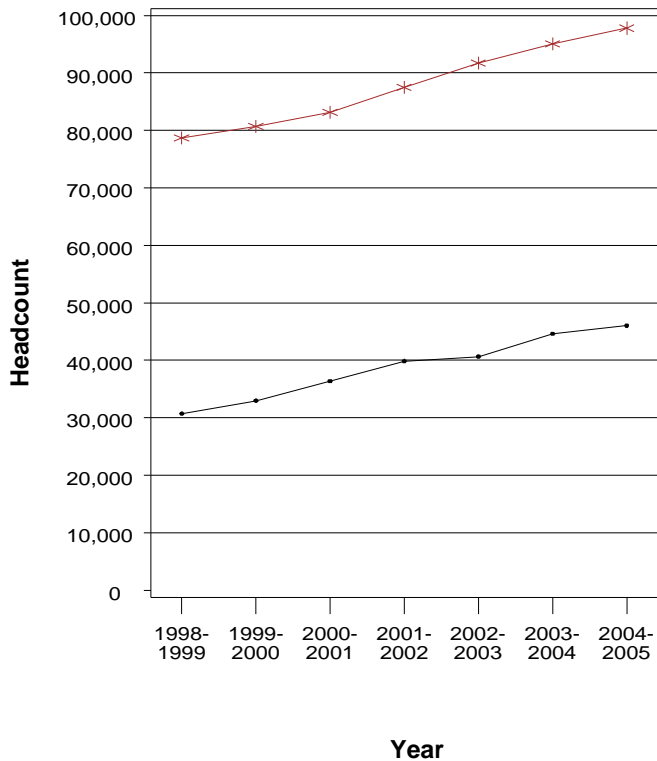
## Sectors South West HEIs set out to work with



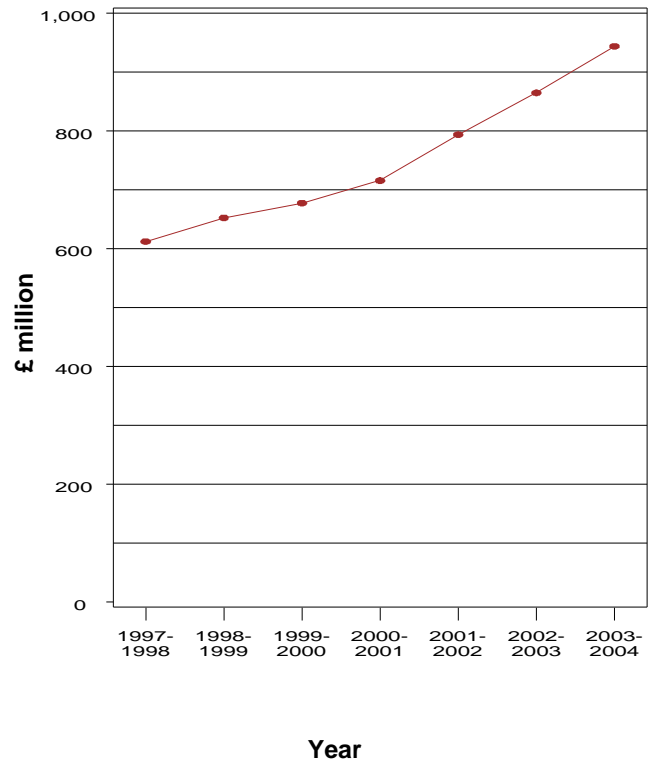
Percentage of the time sector chosen

# Trends in higher education

**Students at HEIs by mode  
(headcounts)**



**Total income to HEIs**



\* \* \* Full-time and sandwich  
● ● ● Part-time

## Population and economics

Total population (2002): 4,959,600

### By age group (%)

	0-15	16-44	45-59	60 and over
South West	18.8	36.9	20.1	24.1
England	19.8	40.4	19	20.7

### Population change (%) (1991-2001)

South West	5.3
England	3.2

### Economic indicators

	Provisional GVA/head (2001)	Unemployment (%, autumn 2004)
South West	£12,873	3.2
England	£14,781	4.6



# Annex A

## Data sources and definitions

### Maps

1. All Higher education institutions (HEIs) that returned data to HESA for 2003-04 are included. Homerton College and the Northern School of Contemporary Dance are shown as they both returned a finance record, but note that neither of these institutions have students funded by HEFCE.
2. Campuses of HEIs are shown as a small circle or triangle if they were identified on the 2003-04 HESA student record, are not in the same conurbation as the main site and are a substantial distance from it. 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 2004-05
  - part of a HEFCE-recognised funding consortium in 2003-04
  - identified as a teaching institution on the 2003-04 HESA 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 2003-04 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>7</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 in this publication are the names current on 25 October 2005 unless otherwise stated.

### Students

6. Four main sources of student data were used:
  - the Higher Education Students Early Statistics survey 2004-05 (HESES04), collected in December 2004
  - the Higher Education in Further Education: Students Survey 2004-05 (HEIFES04), collected in November 2004
  - the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) 2003-04 student record, as at 31 July 2004
  - the Learning and Skills Council's Individualised Learner Record (LSC's ILR) 2003-04, as at 31 July 2004.

### HESES and HEIFES

7. All students returnable to HESES or HEIFES are included, regardless of funding status or nationality. Students who are at further education colleges (FECs) that receive funding directly from HEFCE are included in the HEIFES return. Students registered at an FEC but funded through a HEFCE recognised funding consortium are included in the early statistics return of the lead institution; in the HESES return if the lead is an HEI and in the HEIFES return if the lead is an FEC. In this publication we have deducted them from the lead institution and added them to the member college numbers.

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<sup>7</sup> Located at Oldham College and Barnsley College.

8. Students who are registered at an HEI and taught by another institution, by a franchised arrangement, are recorded in their registering institution's early statistics return. We have included them with their registering institution rather than their teaching institution.
9. Information on the numbers of consortium or franchised students returned is recorded for home and EC fundable students only; we made no adjustment for this when reallocating consortia numbers. We have used the number of years of programme of study countable between 1 August 2004 and 31 July 2005, and have not deducted the number of years of programme of study which students fail to complete.
10. Where possible 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, and is the basis of HEFCE funding. In HESES, 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.

### **HESA student data**

11. 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.
12. On HESA data, students are recorded by their registering institution.

### **LSC's ILR student data**

13. We created a population of HE students on the LSC's ILR student data that was comparable to the HESA populations referred to above. This is a change from previous years where we used the HEIFES re-creation from the ILR to define the population of students registered at FECs.

## **Higher education students registered at regional institutions**

### **Student numbers**

14. Student numbers were derived from HESES and HEIFES 2003 and 2004. The numbers are summed over all funding categories, and are based on column 1 plus column 2 of the HESES and HEIFES tables.
15. The headcounts of students registered at HEIs are taken from HESES 2003 and 2004, and the headcounts of students registered at FECs are from HEIFES 2003 and 2004. Students who are part of a funding consortium and registered at an FEC are excluded from the HEI total and included in the FEC total.
16. The overall proportion of FTE to headcount for each institution was calculated using the ratio of column 4a (student load) to column 4 of the HESES and HEIFES tables. This proportion was then applied to the headcount total to give an estimate of total FTEs for each institution. The FTEs were estimated in the same way for students who are part of a consortium using the proportions from the lead institutions. Although data on student load are collected for part-time students only, column 4a is filled in for full-time and sandwich students as described in paragraph 10.

### **HE student headcounts by type of institution: pie chart**

17. HESES04 and HEIFES04 were the source for this chart. Numbers of students registered at an HEI and taught by an FEC were taken from column 6 of the HESES and HEIFES tables. Consortia-funded students were included with the institution at which they are registered rather than the lead institution that reports them to HESES or HEIFES. No attempt was made to adjust for the fact that these numbers are reported for home and EC fundable students only.

## **Higher education student numbers at institutions**

18. These are a breakdown by institution of 'student numbers'. Headcounts were used, as these involve less estimation. Students who are part of a funding consortium and registered at an FEC are excluded from the lead institution and included in the FEC total; such numbers are estimates because they are only reported for home and EC fundable students. Details of consortia membership are based on a survey carried out in March 2005.

## **Learning in the region**

19. All the data on this page, except the total figures for FECs in the first section, are drawn from the 2003-04 HESA student record.

20. 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.

21. 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**

22. HEI numbers do not include students registered at an HEI and taught by an FEC, which are in a separate 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.

23. FEC numbers were derived from the ILR 2003-04. 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.

## **Open University students domiciled in the region**

24. These were derived from HESA 2003-04. 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.

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

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

26. 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.

27. 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.

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

29. 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 2002-03' (October) (HEFCE 2004/36).

30. 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**

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

32. 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**

### **Students by mode**

33. These were derived from HESES04. The fifth bar chart in the 'Background to higher education' section, and this pie chart show the split in headcounts. The percentage of part-timers, in terms of FTEs, is given below the pie chart. Those students registered at FECs in consortia led by an HEI were excluded.

### **Students by level**

34. Most of these data were derived from HESES04. However, in order to subtract those students who were part of an HEI-led HEFCE-recognised funding consortium, we used data supplied by the lead institutions. As these data did not include level of study we apportioned the level of study of these consortia students according to data from the LSC's ILR 2003-04.

### **Undergraduates by age on entry**

35. The sixth bar chart in the 'Background to higher education' section, and this pie chart were derived from the HESA 2004-05 student record. There are three categories: 'young' students aged 20 or under on entry to higher education; a middle category of those aged 21-24 on entry; and 'mature' students aged 25 and over on entry. Only undergraduate students were used, to avoid distorting the comparison through regional differences in the proportion of postgraduate students.

### **Table of characteristics based on FTEs**

36. Overseas students are non-UK European Union students and non-EU students. All other categories are defined above.

### **Graphs showing movements and home region of young full-time undergraduate students**

37. The chart on the 'HE students registered at HEIs: characteristics' page is one of several charts, in the background section and the chapters on each region, which draw on an analysis of the home region of young full-time undergraduates. For young students, the 'home' region is their home prior to entry to higher

education – normally their parents' or guardians' home. The HESA 2004-05 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 undergraduates as this is the most mobile group of students, and the group for whom we have the best data on domicile. Students whose home region was unknown were excluded; these were under 2 per cent of the total.

- a. **Percentage of young full-time undergraduate 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 undergraduate students at HEIs into and out of regions: percentage of total students from region** (in the 'Background to higher education' section). For each region, the difference between the number of young students entering the region to study from elsewhere in the UK, and those leaving the region to study elsewhere in the UK, was expressed as a percentage of the total number of young students from that region. In the plot, a positive value indicates that the region takes in more young students than it exports. England as a whole is a net exporter of young students to the rest of the UK.
- c. **Where do young students in Region X come from?** (on the 'HE students registered at HEIs: characteristics' page). The home region data are used as above, but taking into account overseas students as well as UK students. 'Island' means the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.
- d. **Where do young students from Region X study?** (on the 'Performance indicators for participation and non-continuation' page). This gives the breakdown by region of institution for young students whose home is in the given region.

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

38. These are derived from the HESA 2003-04 record, using HESA standard subject groupings. These have changed slightly from those used in previous editions, and are now harmonised with the subject groups used by other organisations such as the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS). 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 registered at FE colleges**

39. The students included in this section are those that are registered with FECs. Students at FECs directly funded by HEFCE and students funded through a consortium are included, while students registered at an HEI and taught by an FEC (franchised students) are excluded.

### **HE student headcounts in FECs by mode**

40. These figures are derived mainly from HEIFES04, but data on students at FECs in consortia led by an HEI have been included here.

### **HE student headcounts in FECs – qualification aim**

41. These are derived mainly from HEIFES04. However, we added those students who were part of an HEI-led HEFCE-recognised funding consortium that had been subtracted from the lead HEIs on the 'HE students registered at HEI: characteristics' page – see paragraph 34.

### **HE students at FECs: subjects**

42. These are derived, in the same way as in paragraph 38, from the LSC's ILR 2003-04 and its qualifications aim database, using a mapping from the three Superclass (or the Learn Direct) codes to HESA's joint academic coding system. We have used only those records that HEFCE would define as HE students on recognised HE courses.

### **Major FE providers of HE**

43. These are FECs that are estimated to teach more than 500 FTE HE students. 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 2003-04 HESA student data sets. We have included such franchised students only where they make up a significant proportion of the college's provision. For reasons given in paragraph 46 there may be other colleges with large numbers of franchised HE students for whom we have no data. HEFCE-recognised funding consortia students registered at the FEC are also included in its total.

44. The directly funded numbers are derived from HEIFES04 but where the FEC is a lead in a HEFCE-recognised funding consortium the students registered at member FECs have been deducted. The consortia numbers are from the March 2005 consortia survey. They differ from the directly funded and franchised numbers in that they refer to home and EC fundable, students while the other two refer to all students irrespective of their funding status or domicile.

### **Students registered at an HEI and taught by another institution**

45. This information is derived from HESA data for 2003-04. Institutions were asked to confirm whether the details of their franchised students were correct. The FTE measure for franchising takes account of the proportion of the time the student is taught by the teaching institution.

46. Most, but not all, franchise arrangements are with FECs. There are however a large number of franchised students for whom the teaching institution is not specified. For this reason the numbers given as registered with an HEI and taught by an FEC are likely to be under-reported. More detailed tables of the previous year's franchised students are provided on our web-site in 'Students registered at one institution but taught by another 2002-03' (October) (HEFCE 2004/36)

### **Income to HE institutions 2003-04**

47. All data on HEI income and expenditure were extracted from the HESA 2003-04 finance record.

- a. **Total income to HEIs: by region.** This was derived from Table 1 of the HESA finance record. The 'Other' category includes 'Endowment and investment income'.
- b. **Research grants and contracts: by region of institution and source.** This was derived from Table 6 of HESA 2003-04 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 2003-04 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.

## HEFCE funding by region (2005-06) and by institution

48. The source for funding from HEFCE to higher education institutions was taken from HEFCE's 2005-06 grant tables, as published in HEFCE 2005/43 'Recurrent grants for 2005-06: final allocations'. The data are taken from Table 1. Other grants are made up of 'Moderation of teaching and research' where only two higher education institutions were eligible to receive it. Special funding has not been included in the chart.

## Research Assessment Exercise performance

49. 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.

## Performance indicators for participation and non-continuation

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

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

## Employment destinations of first degree graduates

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

## First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2004

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

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

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

53. 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.

54. 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.

55. **Percentage of full-time first degree students in employment in 4 flow categories:** (in the 'Background to higher education' section). Those in the 'work' and 'work and study' groups are considered to be in employment. The flow categories were first coined by Dr Anthony Hoare of Bristol University. They take into account both the movement from home to study and from location of study to employment. They are based on the region of employment as recorded in the DLHE.

The four categories are defined as follows:

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



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

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

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

57. 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 2002-03**

58. The data are from a survey collected and published by HEFCE (HEFCE 2005/07). The page in each of the regional sections shows the income to HEIs in the region from HE-BCI and the type and number of interactions. Together these charts show the volume and the size of the interactions. There is also a chart showing the industrial sectors with which the region's HEIs interact.

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

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

- Collaborative research involving both public funding and funding from business

- Contract research with businesses and community organisations

- Regeneration and development programmes

- Other knowledge transfer:

  - Consultancy contracts

  - Facilities and equipment related services

  - Non-credit bearing courses

  - Intellectual property rights.

### **Population and economics**

60. The sources for all data were the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI). Sources used in the regional chapters are given below.

#### **Population**

61. Population statistics are 2002 estimates, taken from Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 14.1 of the ONS publication 'Regional Trends 38' published by the Office for National Statistics and found at the following web address <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=836&More=N>. All these tables are based on the 2001 census and take account of births, deaths and net migration between census day and mid-year.

#### **Economic indicators**

62. Figures on gross value added (GVA) per head, are 2001 provisional estimates from Table 12.1 of 'Regional Trends 38'. Under the European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA95) the difference between GVA and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is that GDP includes taxes (less subsidies) on products (mainly Value

Added Tax) while GVA does not. GVA is the same as GDP at basic prices, the term used in Table 21.1 of previous editions of Regional Trends. Regional statistics are compiled on a residence basis: income from commuters is included in the region where they live, rather than where they work. This will have a significant effect on the estimates of GVA for London, the South-East and the East of England region, but not elsewhere.

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

### **Unemployment and qualification level**

64. The unemployment rates quoted are for autumn 2004, taken from Table 7 of the 'Regional competitiveness indicators' document, which can be found on the DTI web-site ([www.dti.gov.uk/sd/rci](http://www.dti.gov.uk/sd/rci)). The International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of unemployment is used. The ILO unemployment rate is calculated as the number of unemployed (as defined by the ILO) as a proportion of the resident economically active population of the area concerned.

65. Table 9(c) of the DTI regional competitiveness indicators was used to find the percentage of economically active adults qualified to at least NVQ Level 4.

# Annex B

## HEFCE regional consultants

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## List of abbreviations

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