

December 2004/48
Guide

This is the sixth 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 2004

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Introduction

1. This is the sixth 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) do not operate in isolation from the communities in which they are located. On the contrary, they 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. We published in March 2001 a policy statement for consultation on our approach to regional issues in higher education¹. This invited views on whether we are correctly articulating the regional dimension for HE, and whether there were more or different actions that we could usefully take. Respondents generally welcomed the policy statement and a number of useful suggestions for further action were made².
4. It was felt that the HEFCE had correctly interpreted the regional agenda and was reflecting this appropriately in its programmes and policies. There was widespread agreement that HEFCE should leave it to the discretion of each institution and region to determine their own priorities. Respondents also suggested a need to bring other partners more fully into evolving collaborations. Over the past three years, this need has been reflected in our engagement with regional bodies, and in our continued support to the regional consortia of HEIs.
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 in turn 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 2004 we published the third of our surveys of interactions between HE and business³, which again reflects the growing importance of the contribution HEIs make 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.

¹ 'Higher education and the regions: HEFCE policy statement' (HEFCE 01/18). All HEFCE publications are available on our web-site www.hefce.ac.uk or in hard copy.

² 'Responses to consultation on the HEFCE policy statement: higher education and the regions', available on the web with HEFCE 01/18.

³ 'Higher education-business interaction survey' (HEFCE 2004/07).

7. In January 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 HE⁴. They are being 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.

8. This work continues as part of a commitment to increasing the numbers of young people accessing higher education, which in turn helps to address the needs of the employment market for 'high value-added' skills in a competitive global economy. But numbers of students are only part of the story: there must be equal commitment to enabling access to education across all social groups, and in keeping with geographical demand across the English regions. As part of this, we continue to support the growth of HE provision in areas where access to HE might be difficult.

9. Aimhigher is perhaps the most tangible current example of collaboration at the regional level. There are many others. We consult with regional partners on the allocation of additional student numbers and the assessment of bids for 'third stream' funding, such as the Higher Education Innovation Fund⁵, the Higher Education Active Community Fund and New Technology Institutes⁶. These initiatives strengthen the contribution which HEIs and further education colleges make to economic development through promotion of a learning society and a knowledge-based economy.

10. Work with sector skills groupings is increasing to understand the regional skills shortages and encourage HEI's to offer foundation degrees which meet the vocational needs of employers. HEFCE contributes to the Regional Skills Partnerships through the active involvement of HEFCE regional consultants.

11. In the current environment we are seeing the levels of engagement with regional partners continuing 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 (FE) 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.

⁴ 'Aimhigher: guidance notes for integration' (HEFCE 2004/08).

⁵ 'Higher Education Innovation Fund round 2: invitation to apply for funds' (HEFCE 2003/58).

⁶ 'New Technology Institutes: invitation to bid for funds' (HEFCE 01/47).

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 131 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 2002-03, around 300 further education colleges in England offered higher education courses. Of these, 155 will receive funding directly from HEFCE for their 2004-05 HE activity and 38 will receive HEFCE funding through funding consortia. Many colleges teach students registered at HEIs with whom they have a collaborative arrangement; 256 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 student. 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' (October) (HEFCE 2004/36) available on the HEFCE web-site under Publications.

Funding consortia

13. Funding consortia generally comprise a cluster of FECs and an HEI. There is a lead institution through which HEFCE funding flows. Ten consortia, comprising around 40 institutions, will be funded in 2004-05.

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 1,320,000 FTE HE students in England in the academic year 2003-04: 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 2002-03 was £12.7 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 17 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 2003-04, is given in 'Funding higher education in England: how HEFCE allocates its funds' (HEFCE 2004/23). Since HEFCE 2003/29 was published, we have consulted institutions on changes to our funding methods for teaching and research. Summaries of decisions following those consultations were announced in two electronic publications, EP 09/2003 'Funding of teaching and research in 2004-05' and EP 03/2004 available on our web-site (www.hefce.ac.uk). We have published a report on the outcomes of the consultation launched in HEFCE 2003/42, 'Developing the funding method for teaching from 2004-05'.

24. 'Recurrent grants for 2004-05' (HEFCE 2004/12) states that: The total distribution to institutions in 2004-05 is £5,993 million, allocated as follows:

- £3,826 million for teaching
- £1,081 million for research
- £584 million for earmarked capital funding
- £486 million in special funding
- £4 million for provision for flexibility and moderation funding
- £12 million for transfers to other funding bodies.

25. Only a small proportion of special funding and earmarked capital grants were allocated in spring 2004; these are not included in the graphs.

Research assessment

26. 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.

27. 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

28. 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.

29. The Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) published the sixth annual set of performance indicators for higher education in October 2004, previously published by HEFCE in association with the other UK higher education funding bodies. This document illustrates the performance of institutions and regions in respect of two of the indicators – those relating to participation and non-continuation.

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

31. In early 2005 we will publish a detailed report on participation in HE. Accompanying that report will be a set of maps on our web-site showing the participation of young people in full-time higher education for local areas down to the level of census ward.

Dates

32. Data and charts have been produced from the most recent reliable data available in spring 2004. Information on student numbers, and their mode and level of study is for 2003-04. 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 2002-03 academic year, as is the 'Learning in the region' page. All details on HEFCE funding relate to allocations for 2004-05. Data on first destinations relate to students graduating in 2003. Population statistics are from 2002. Regional gross value added (GVA) figures are for 2001 and unemployment rates quoted are for the autumn of 2003.

Data sources

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

Further reading

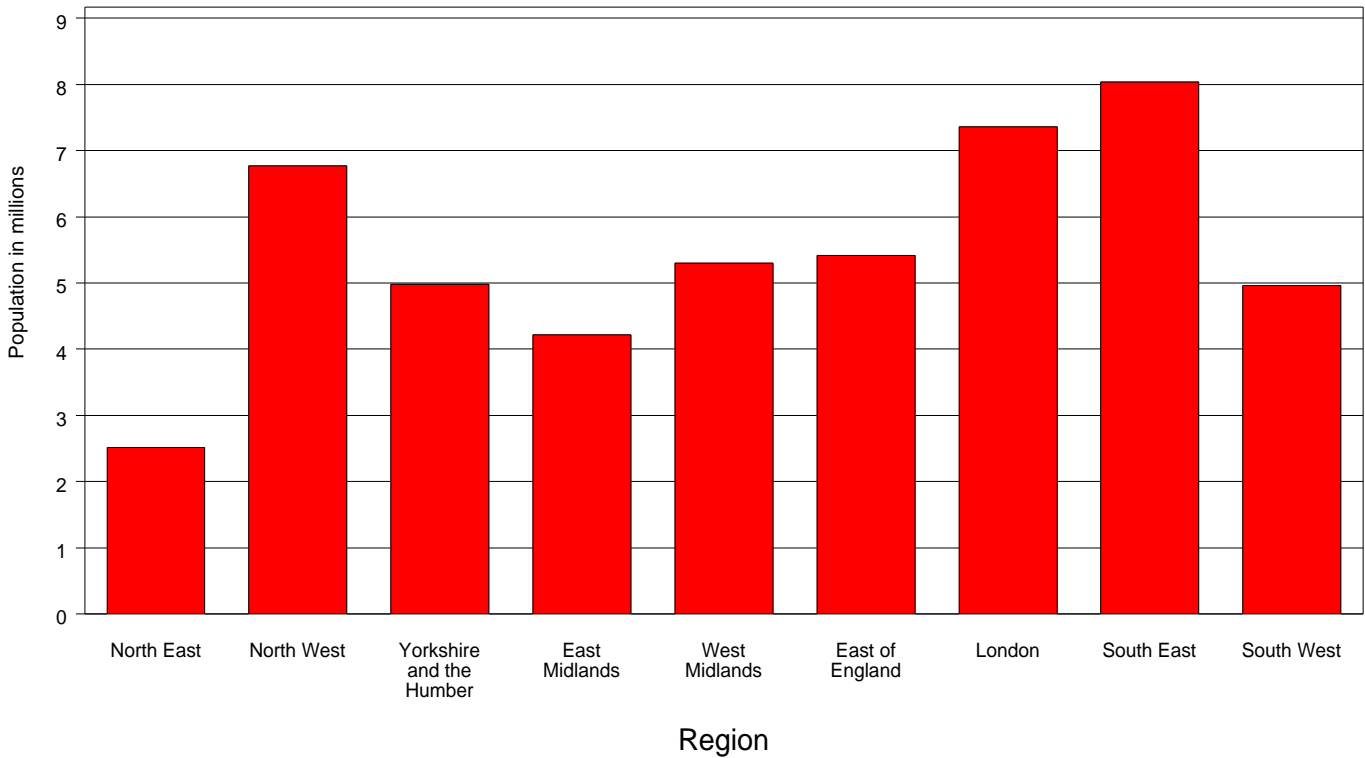
35. The following publications provide additional information about higher education and the role of HEFCE:
- 'Recurrent grants for 2004-05: final allocations' (HEFCE 2004/38)
 - 'Annual review 2003-04: Turning opportunities into success'
 - 'Funding higher education in England: how HEFCE allocates its funds' (HEFCE 2004/23)
 - 'Recurrent grants for 2004-05' (HEFCE 2004/12)
 - 'Higher education in the United Kingdom' (HEFCE revised January 2004)
 - 'Evaluating the regional contribution of an HEI: a benchmarking approach' (HEFCE 02/23).

Publications are available from:

HEFCE Publications
Northavon House
Coldharbour Lane
BRISTOL
BS16 1QD
tel 0117 931 7035
fax 0117 931 7463
e-mail publications@hefce.ac.uk

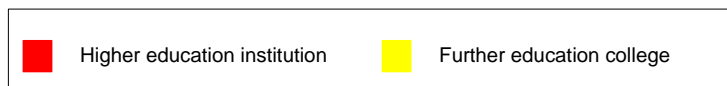
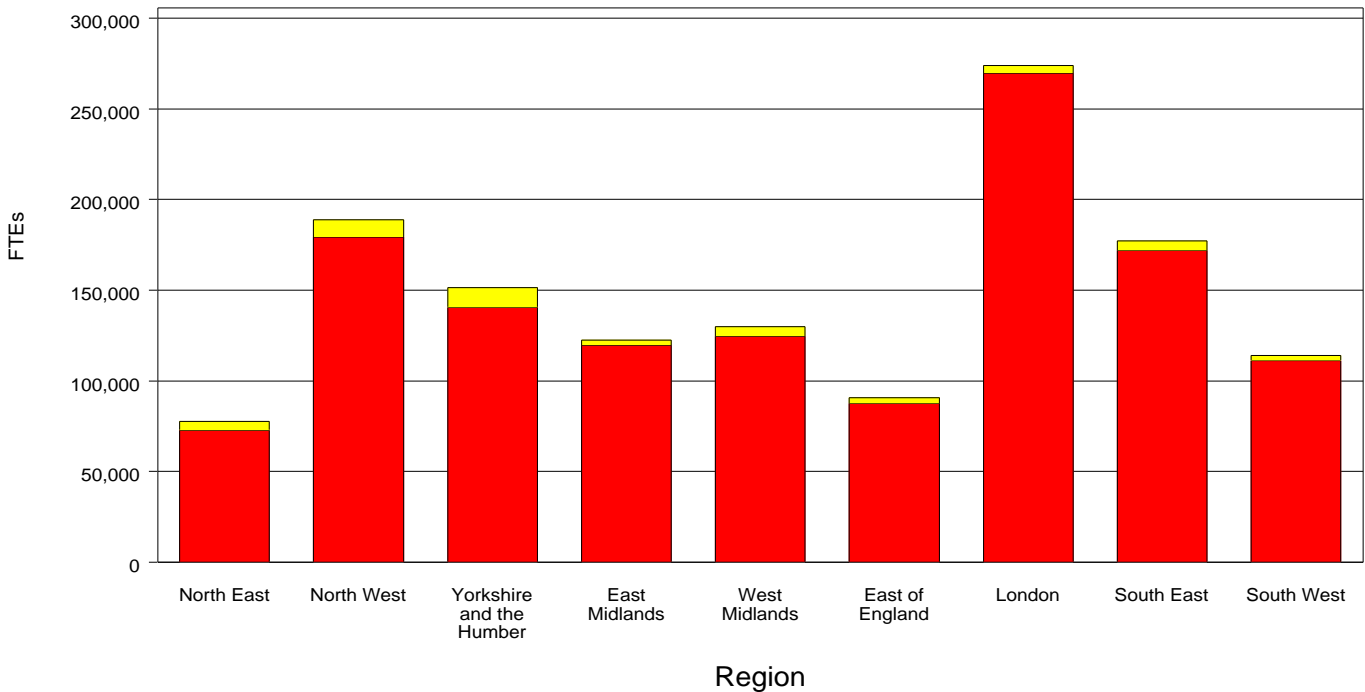
HEFCE publications and information about all our activities are available on our web-site (www.hefce.ac.uk).

Population by region (2002)



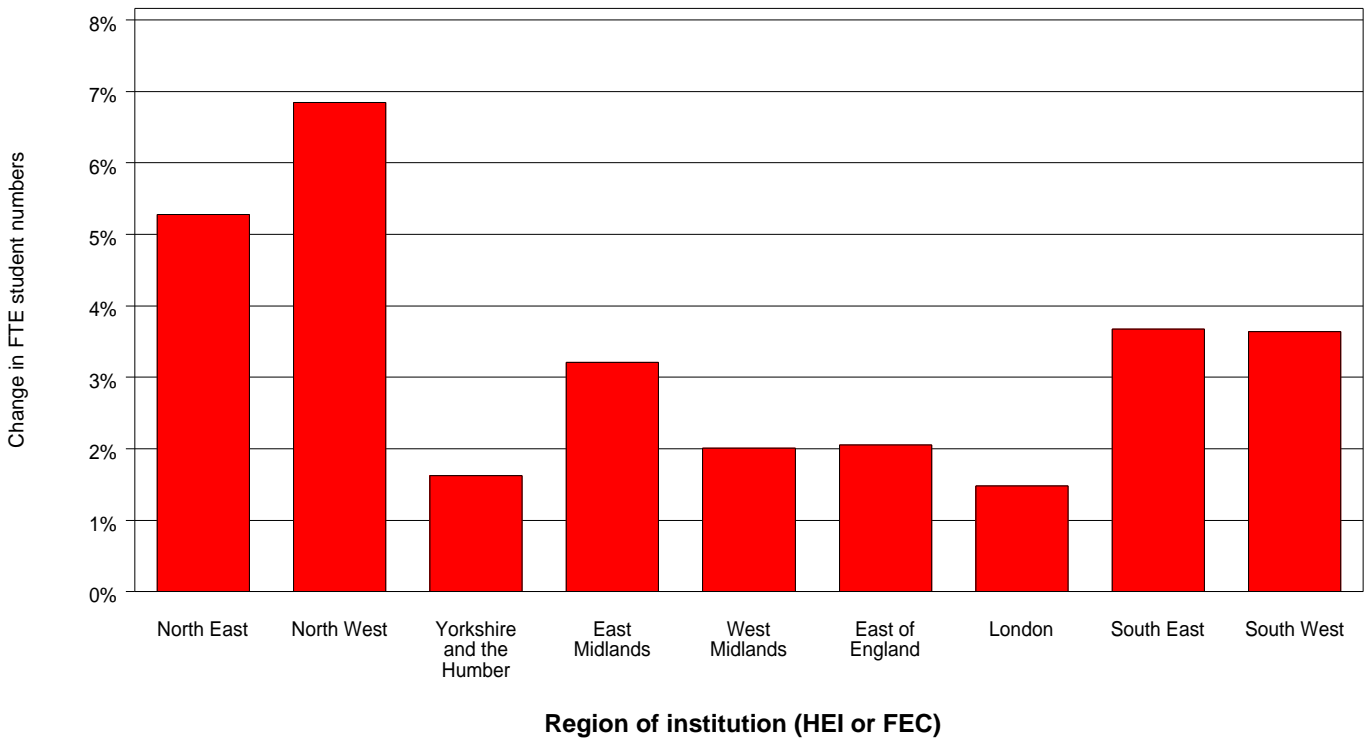
Population estimates include provisional results from the Manchester matching exercise, Table 3.1 of 'Regional Trends 38' Office of National Statistics.

Full-time equivalent HE student numbers* (2003-04)

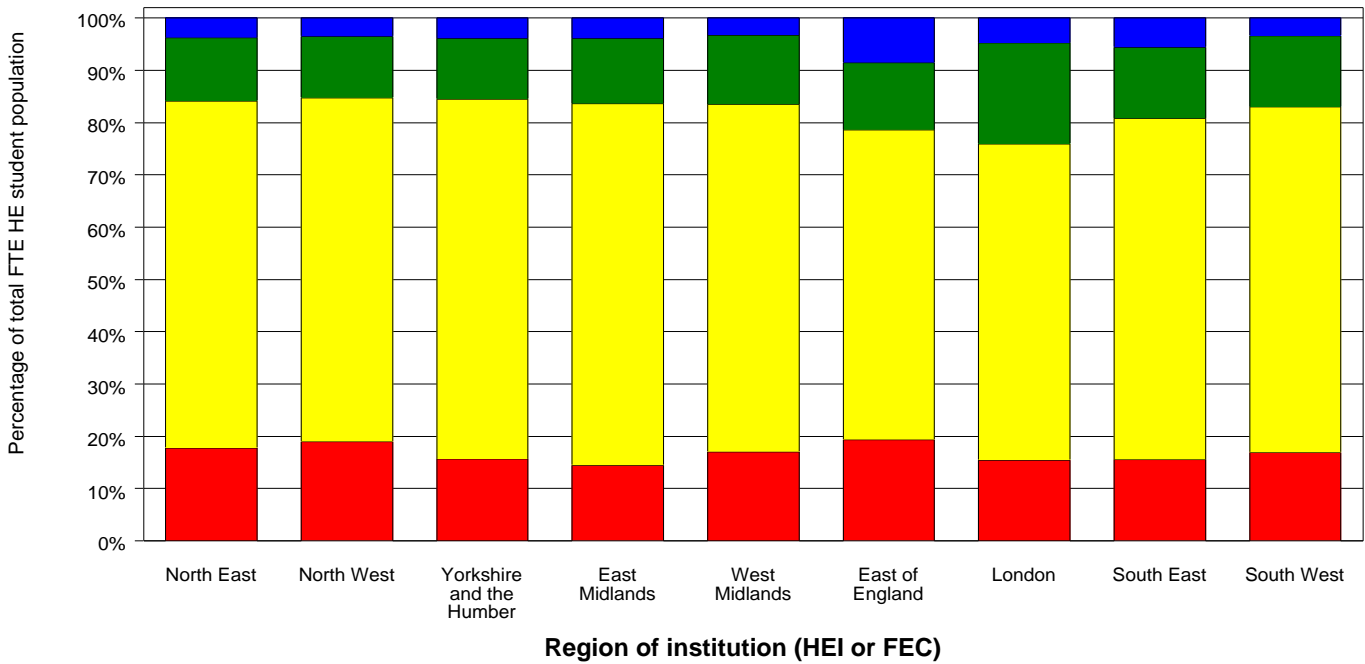


* Open University students excluded

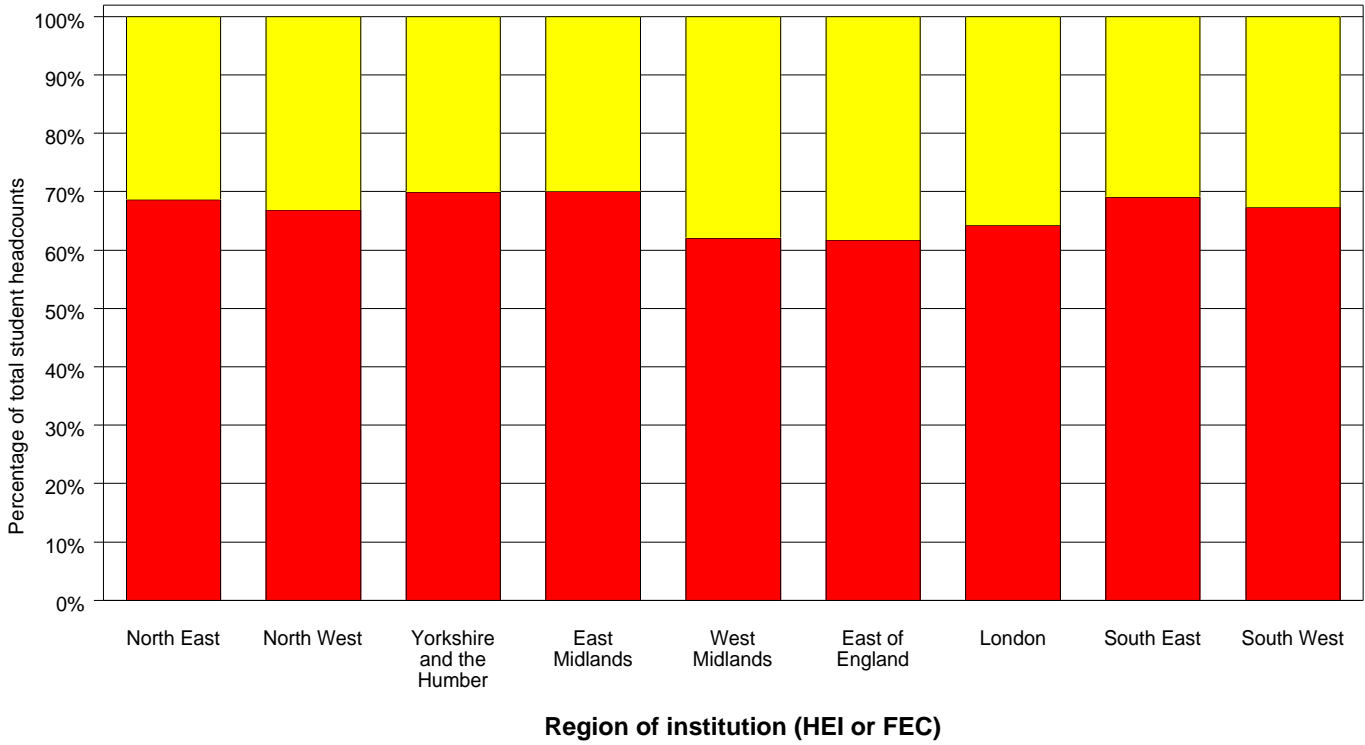
Percentage change in FTE HE student numbers for each region (2002-03 to 2003-04)



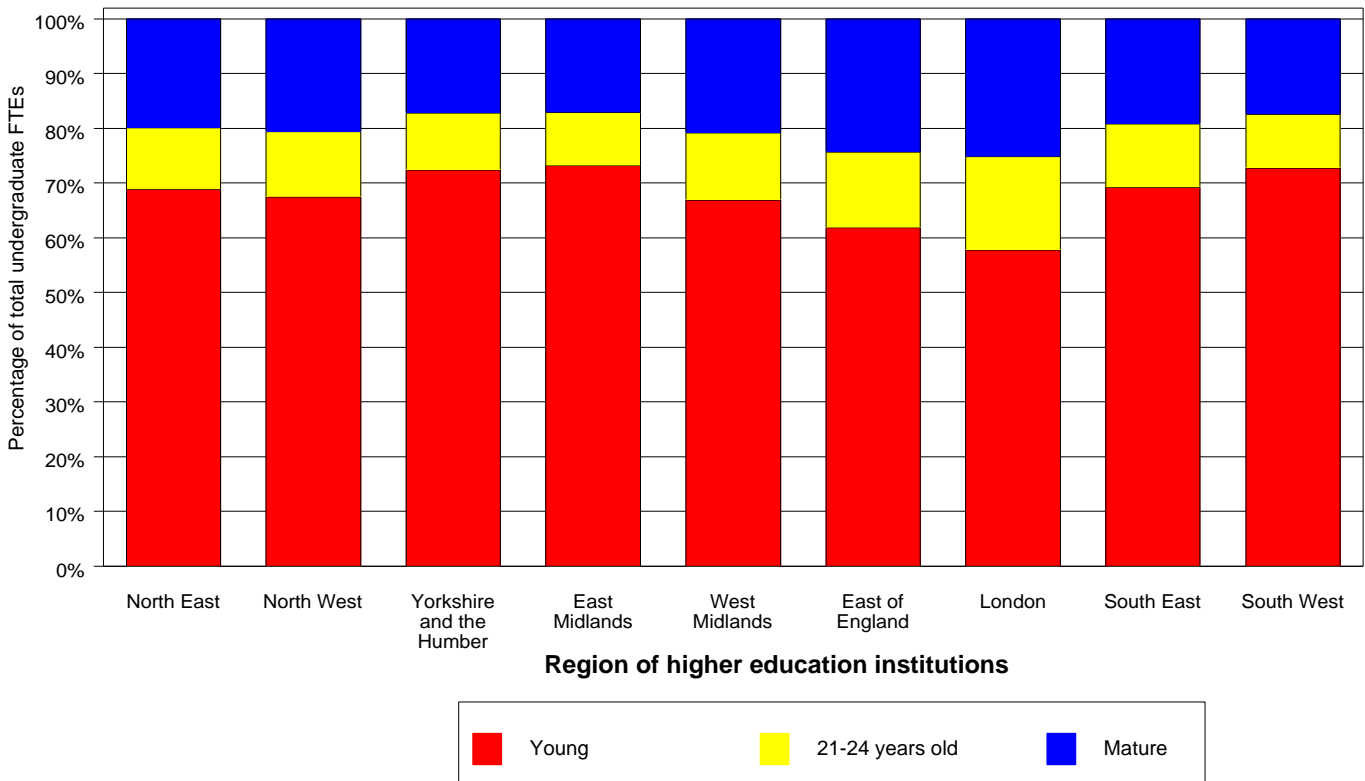
Students by level of study and region of institution (2003-04)



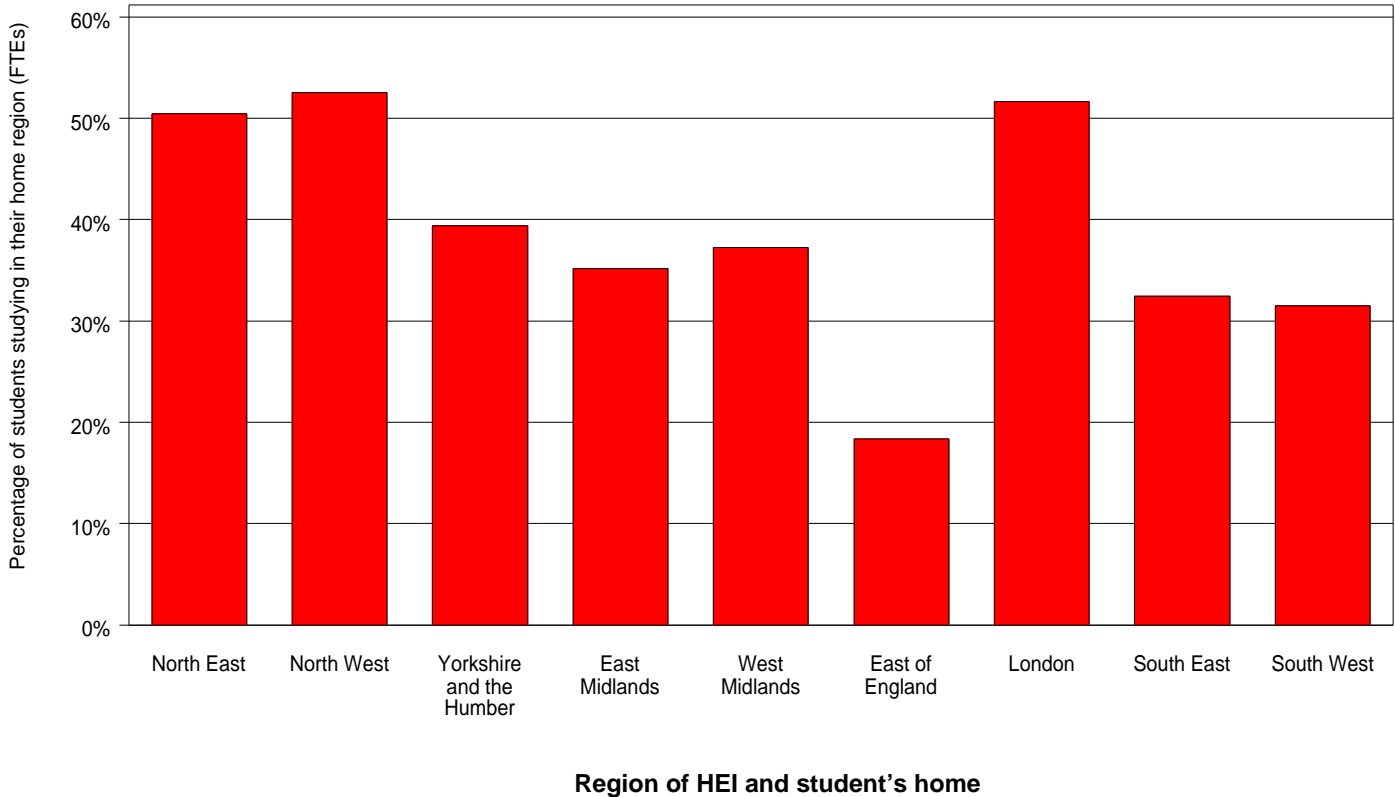
HE students by mode of study and region of institution (2003-04)



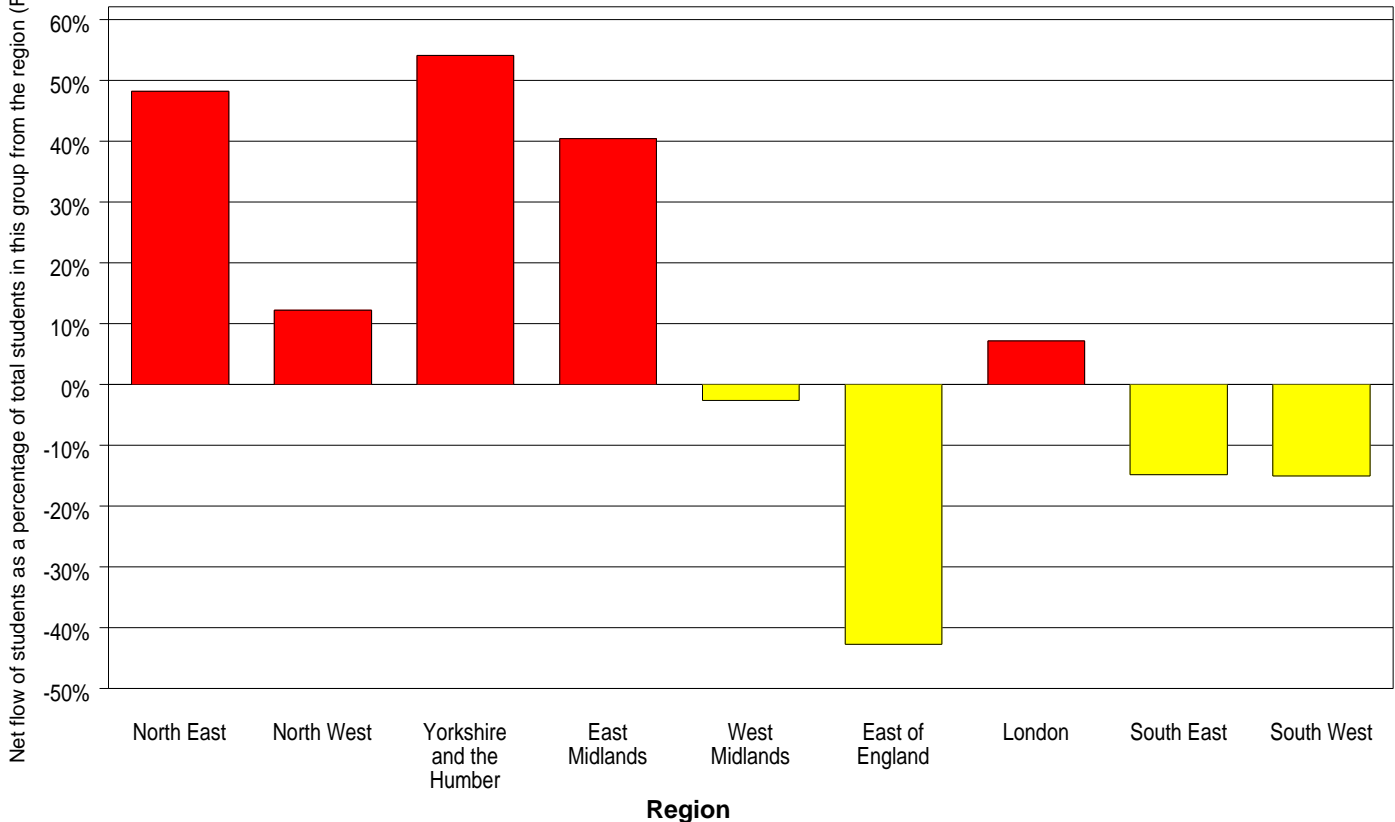
Undergraduate students: by age on entry (2002-03)



Percentage of young full-time undergraduates studying at HEIs in their home region (2002-03)

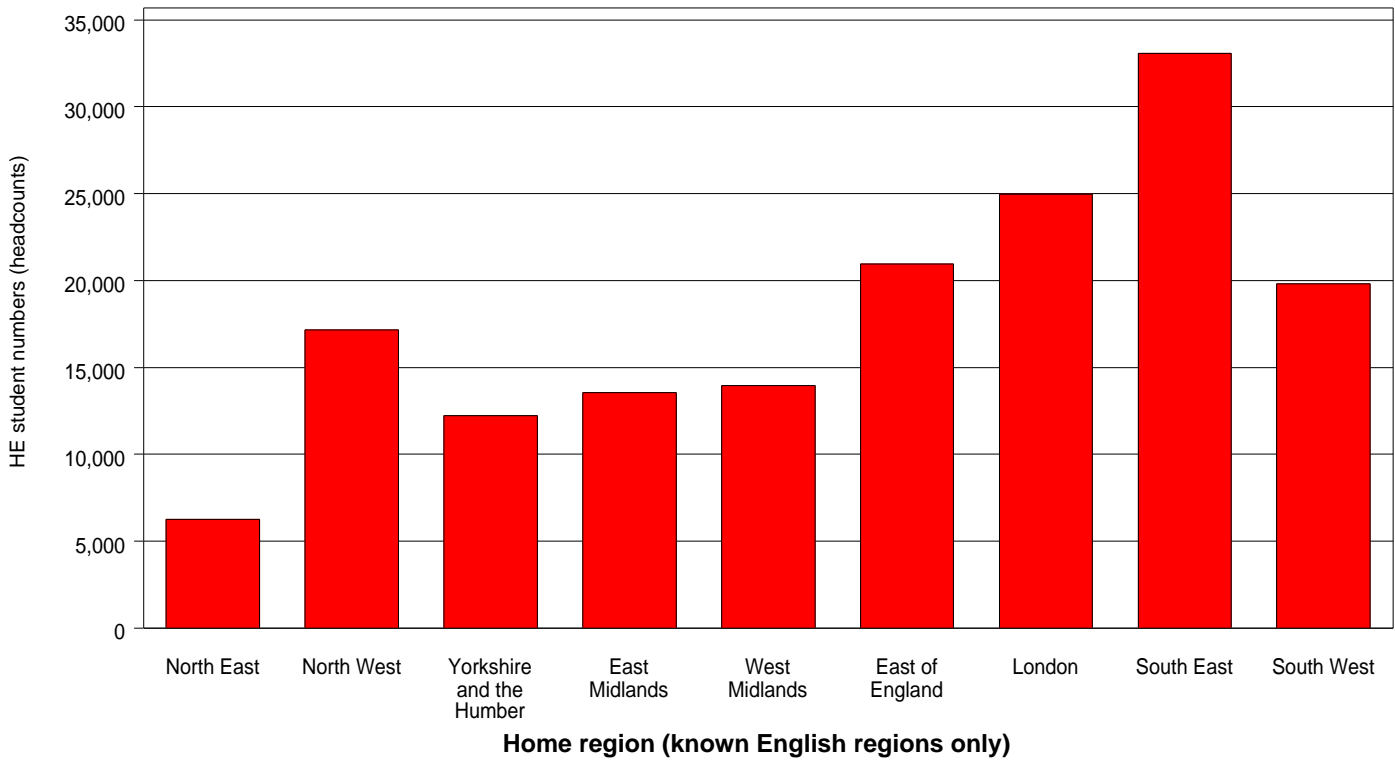


Flow of young full-time undergraduates into and out of regions: percentage of total students in this group from the region (2002-03)

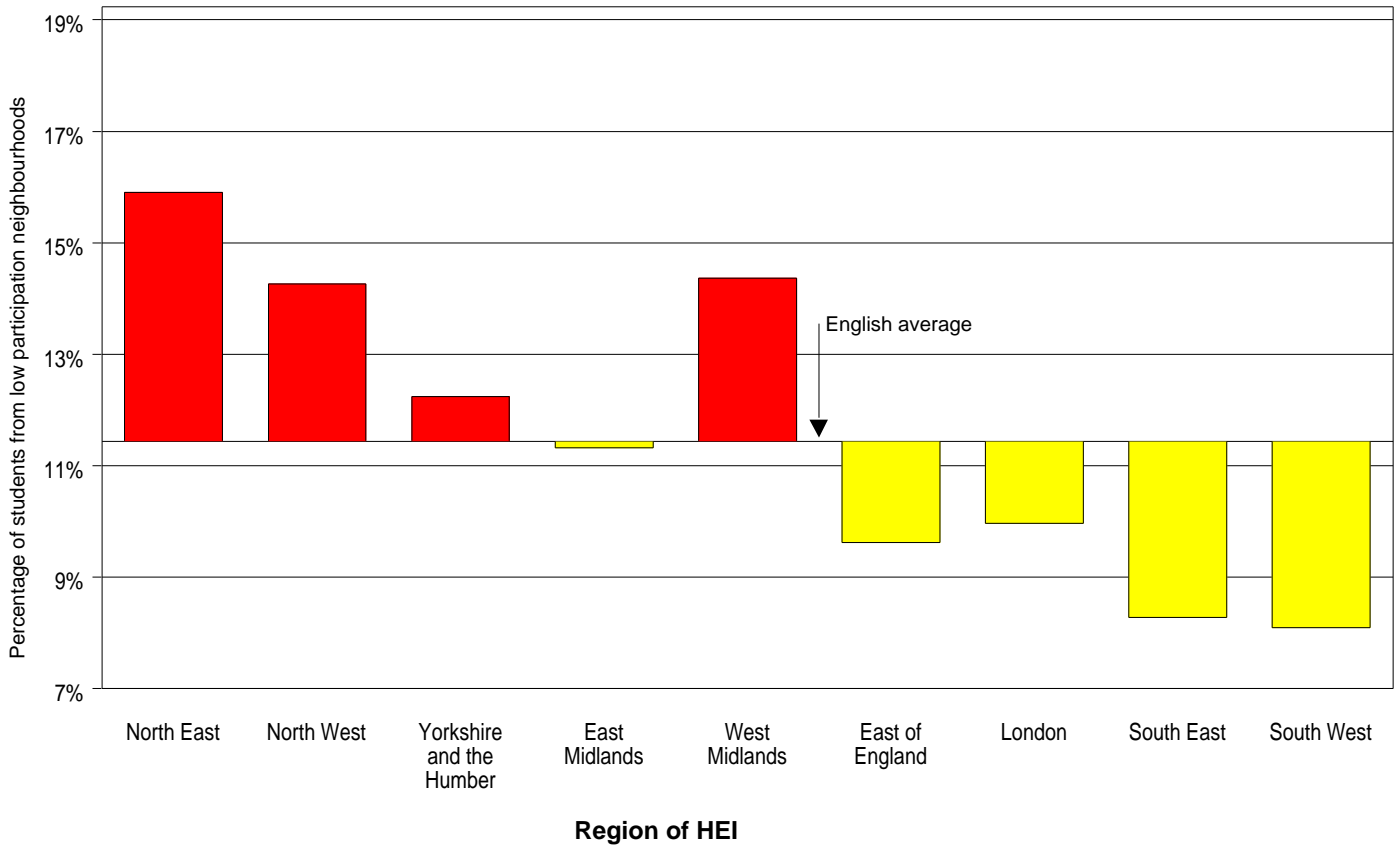


This graph plots the difference between the number of young students entering the region to study at an HEI from elsewhere in the UK, and those leaving the region to study at an HEI elsewhere in the UK. For example, the graph shows that the North East takes in more young students than it exports to other regions. For every 100 students from the North East at UK HEIs, there are roughly 148 students from the UK studying in the North East; a net gain of 48.

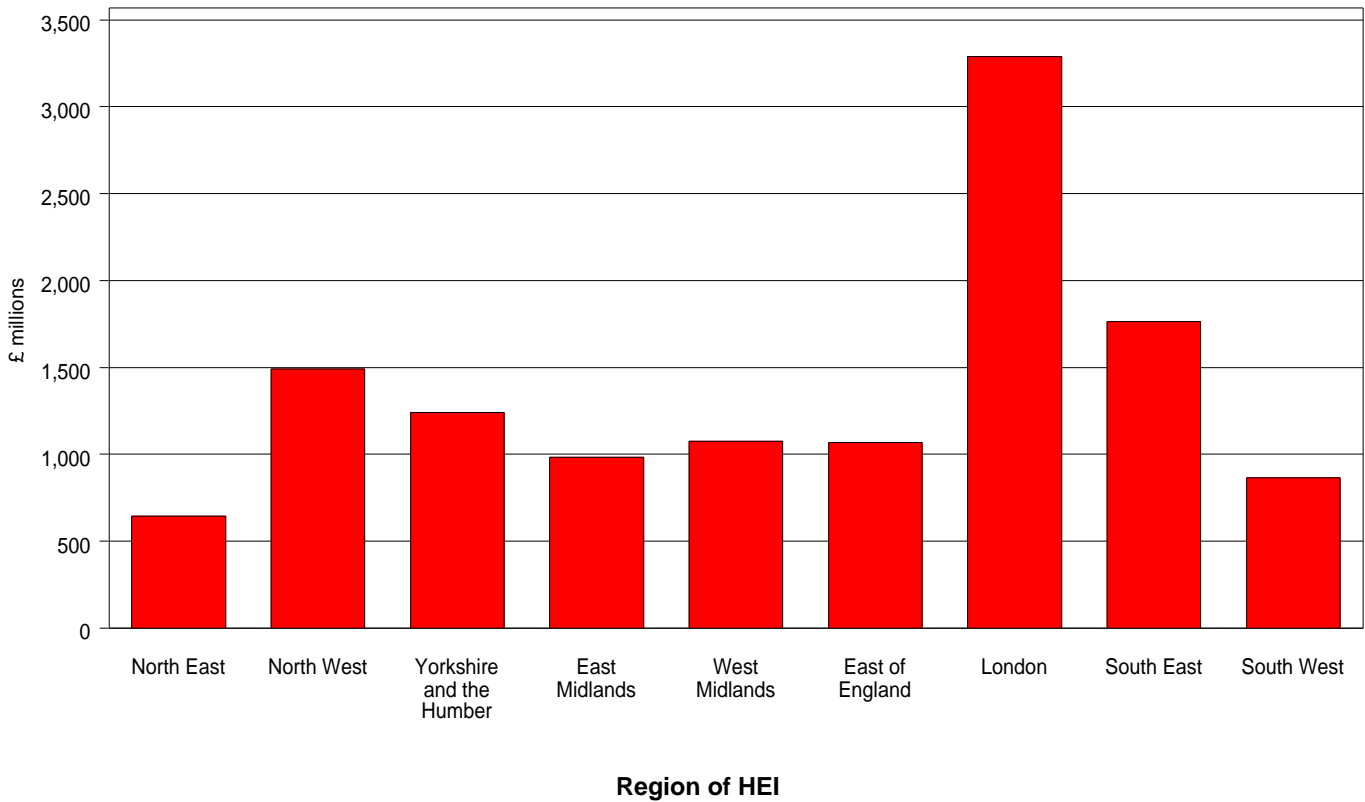
Home region of Open University students (2002-03)



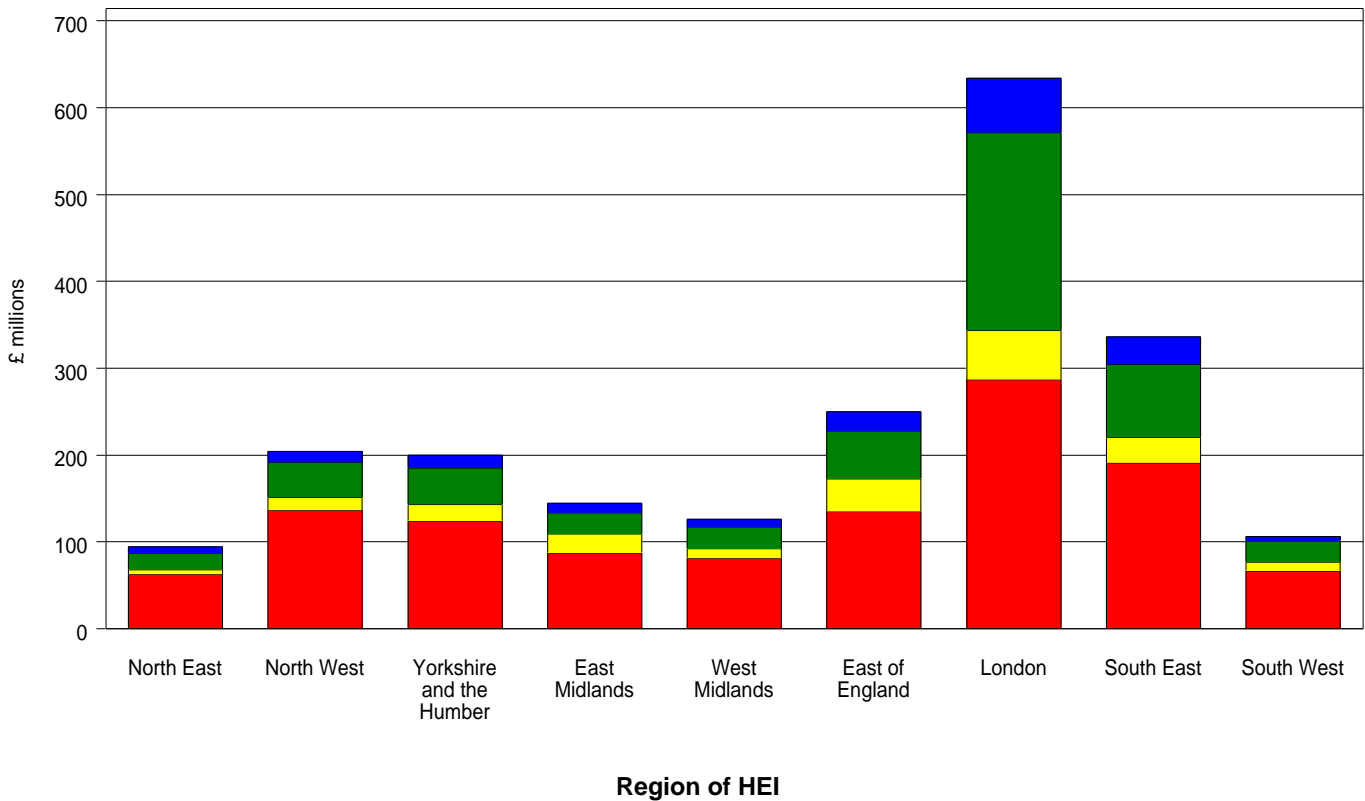
Percentage of young full-time first degree entrants from low participation neighbourhoods (2002-03)



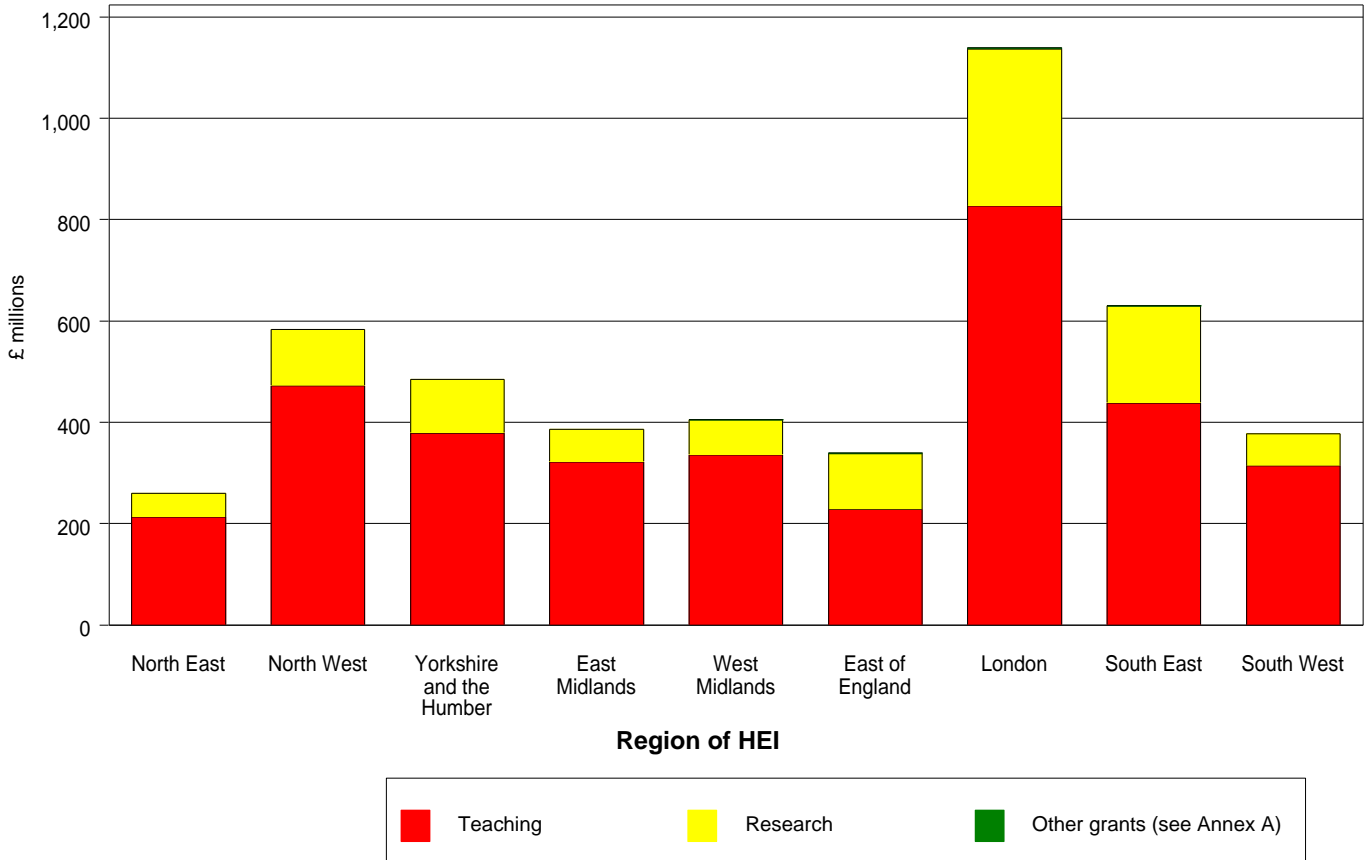
Total income to HEIs by region (2002-03)



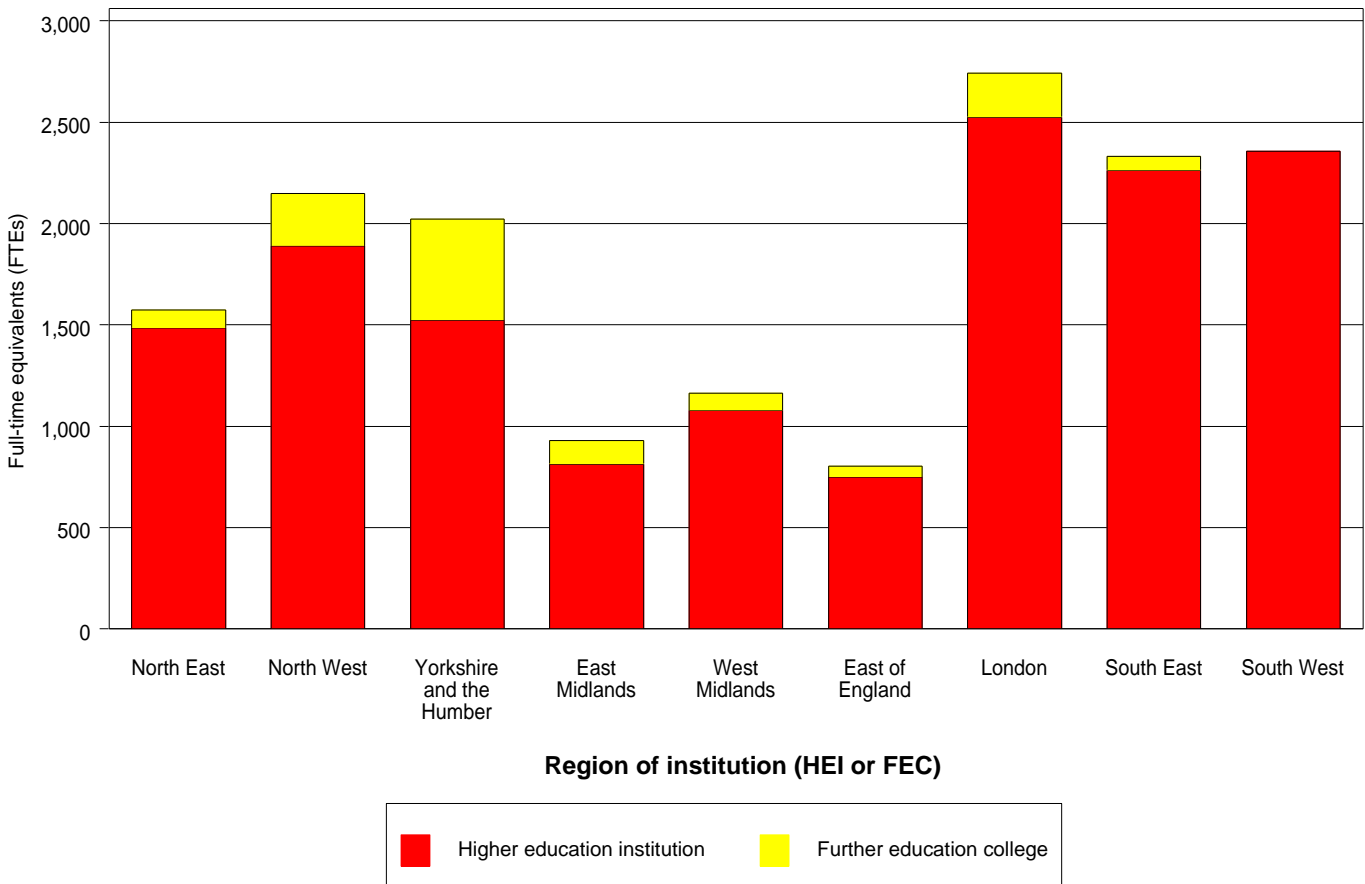
Research grants and contracts, by source and region of HEI (2002-03)



HEFCE funding of HEIs by region (2004-05)

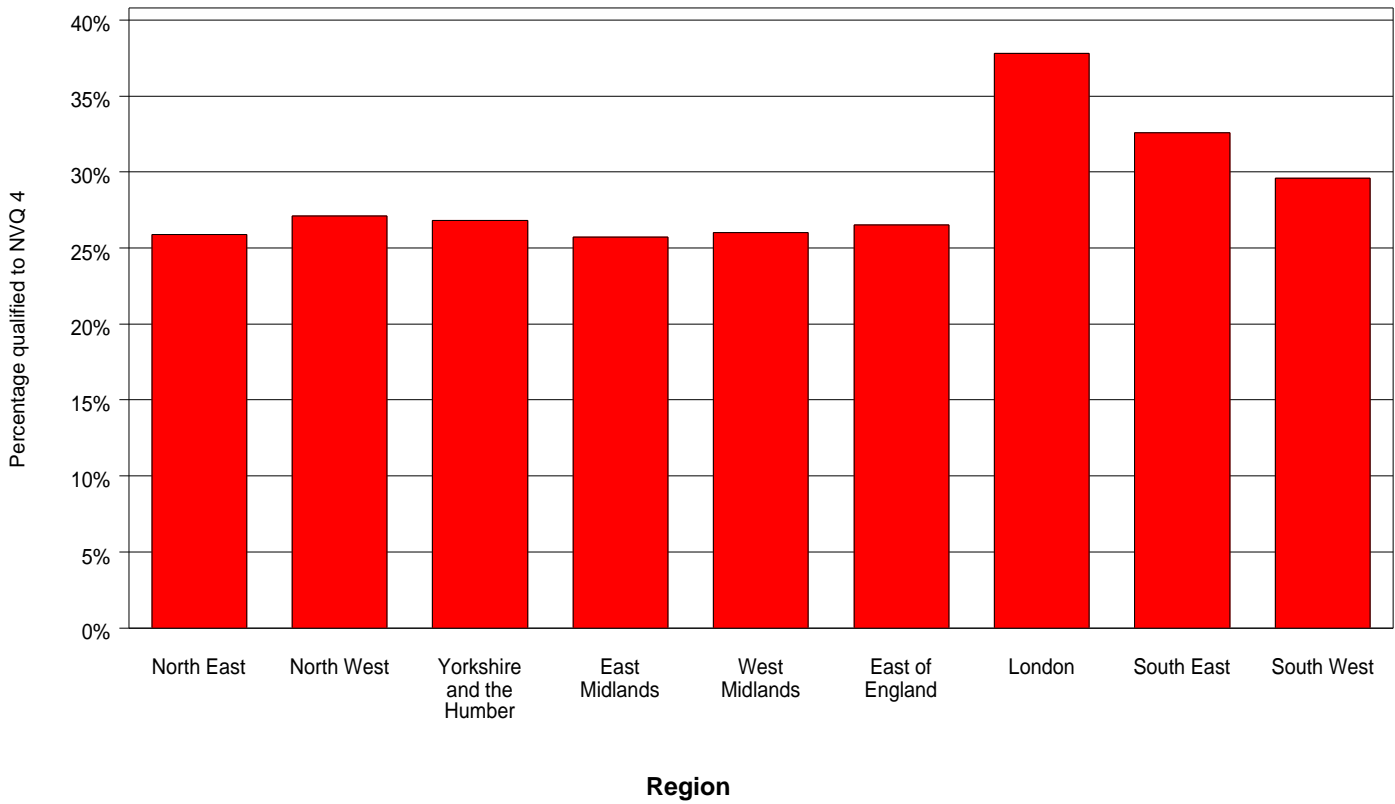


Additional student FTEs awarded for 2004-05* to institutions in each region

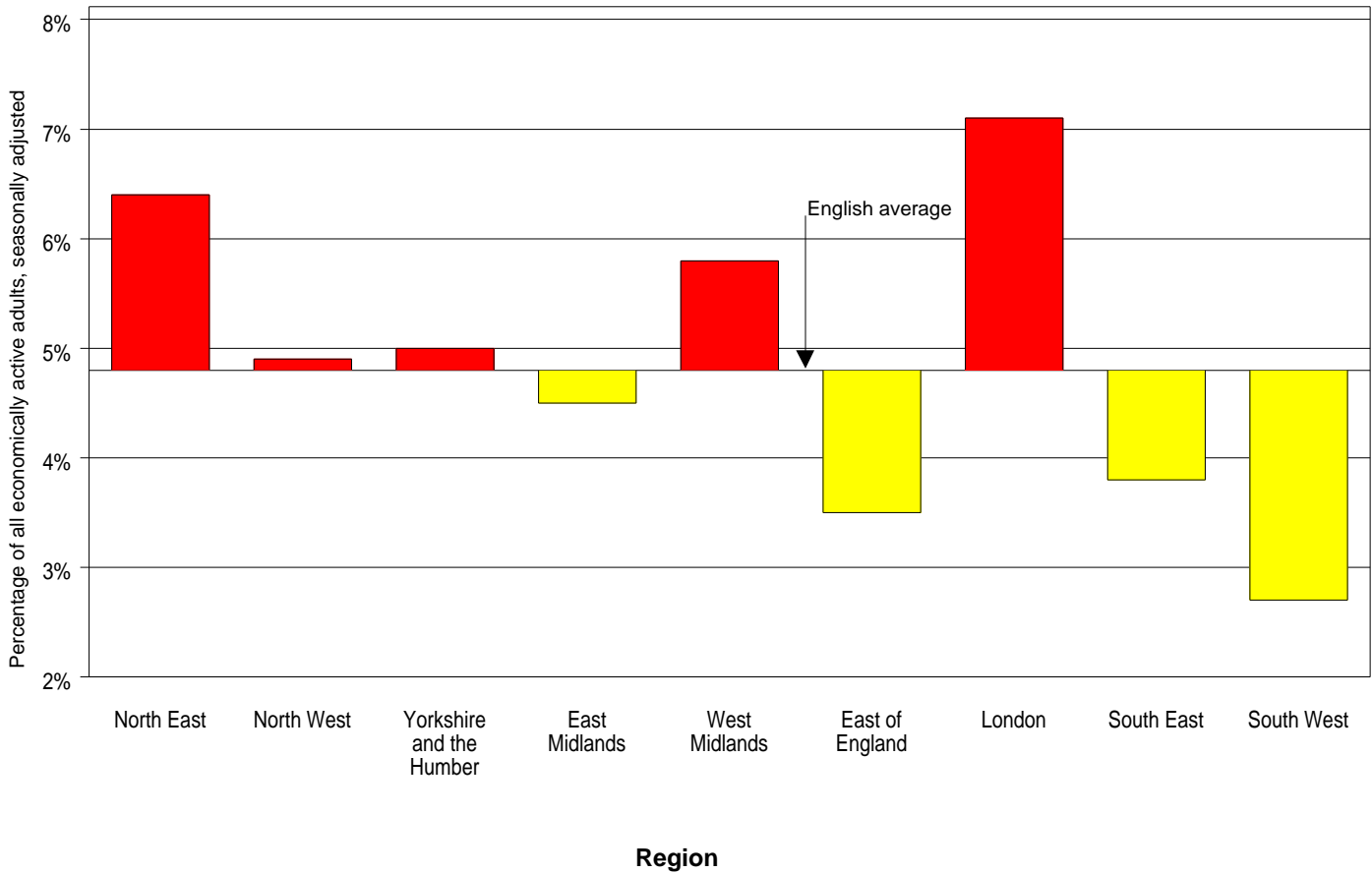


* The bids awarded in any given year may be phased in over several years. This chart includes bids awarded in previous years that result in additional student numbers for 2004-05.

Percentage of economically active adults qualified to at least NVQ level 4 (autumn 2003)



International Labour Organization (ILO) unemployment rate (autumn 2003)



North East

Introduction

The North East region covers an area of approximately 8,600 km² 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 km², 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 6.4 per cent, with some communities facing much higher local unemployment. Only 25.9 per cent of the labour force is qualified to NVQ level 4 or equivalent, compared with an English average of 29.5 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

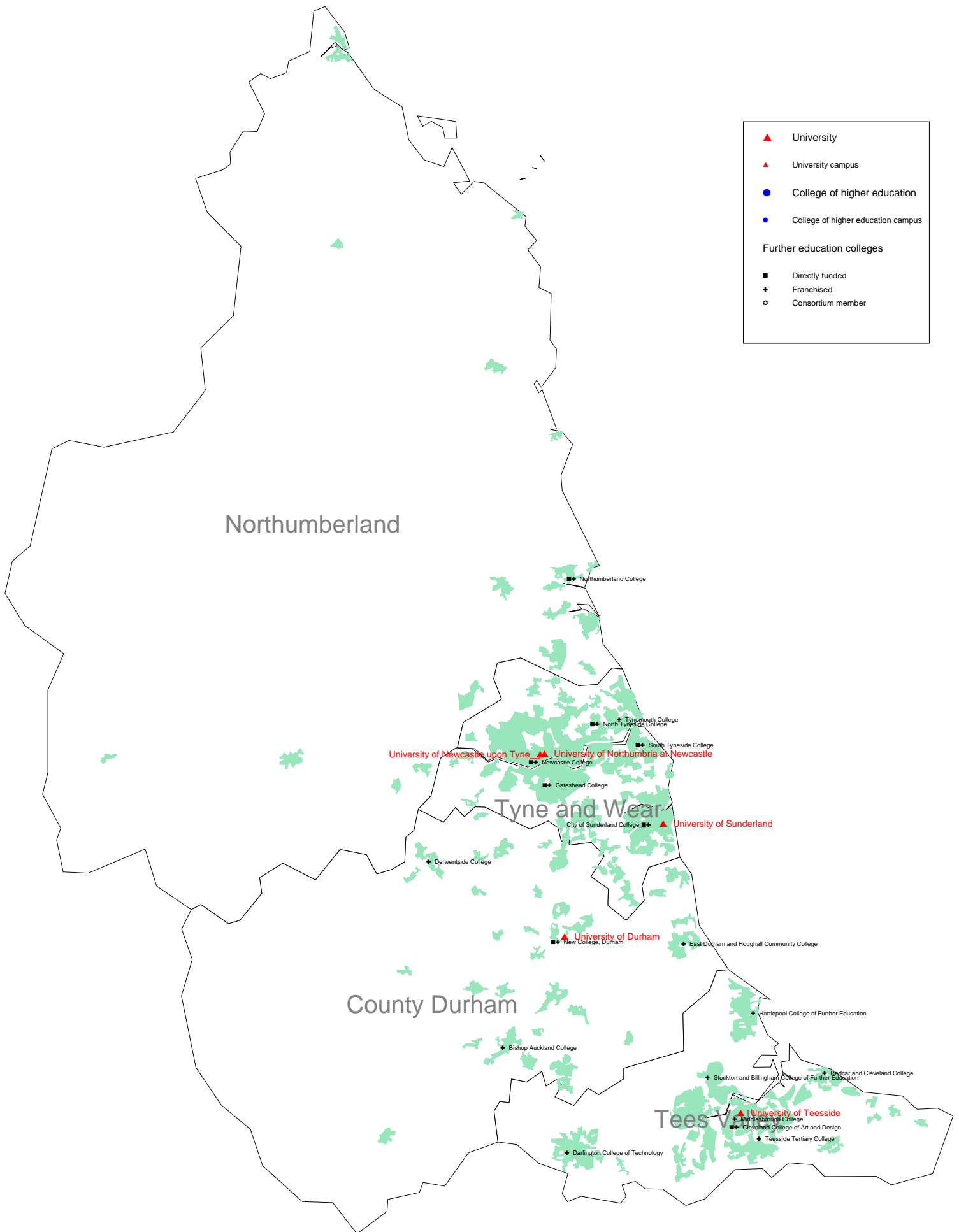
Higher education provision

There are five universities in the region and no higher education colleges. In addition, there are 18 further education colleges offering a range of HE courses. These institutions attract almost 96,000 full-time and part-time students, which equates to over 77,000 full-time equivalents (FTEs). The institutions range in size from the University of Northumbria at Newcastle with almost 19,000 student FTEs, to the University of Sunderland with almost 12,000 student FTEs.

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

Student profile

The North East has the highest 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 and the North West have a high proportion of young full-time first degree entrants from low participation neighbourhoods, and had high proportionate student growth between 2002-03 and 2003-04.



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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.

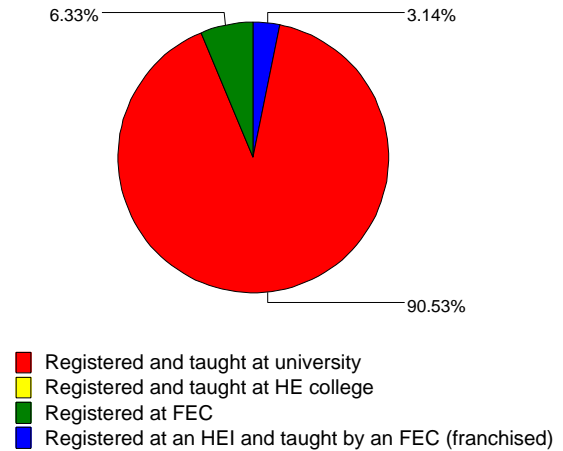
HE students registered at North East institutions 2002-03 and 2003-04

Student numbers

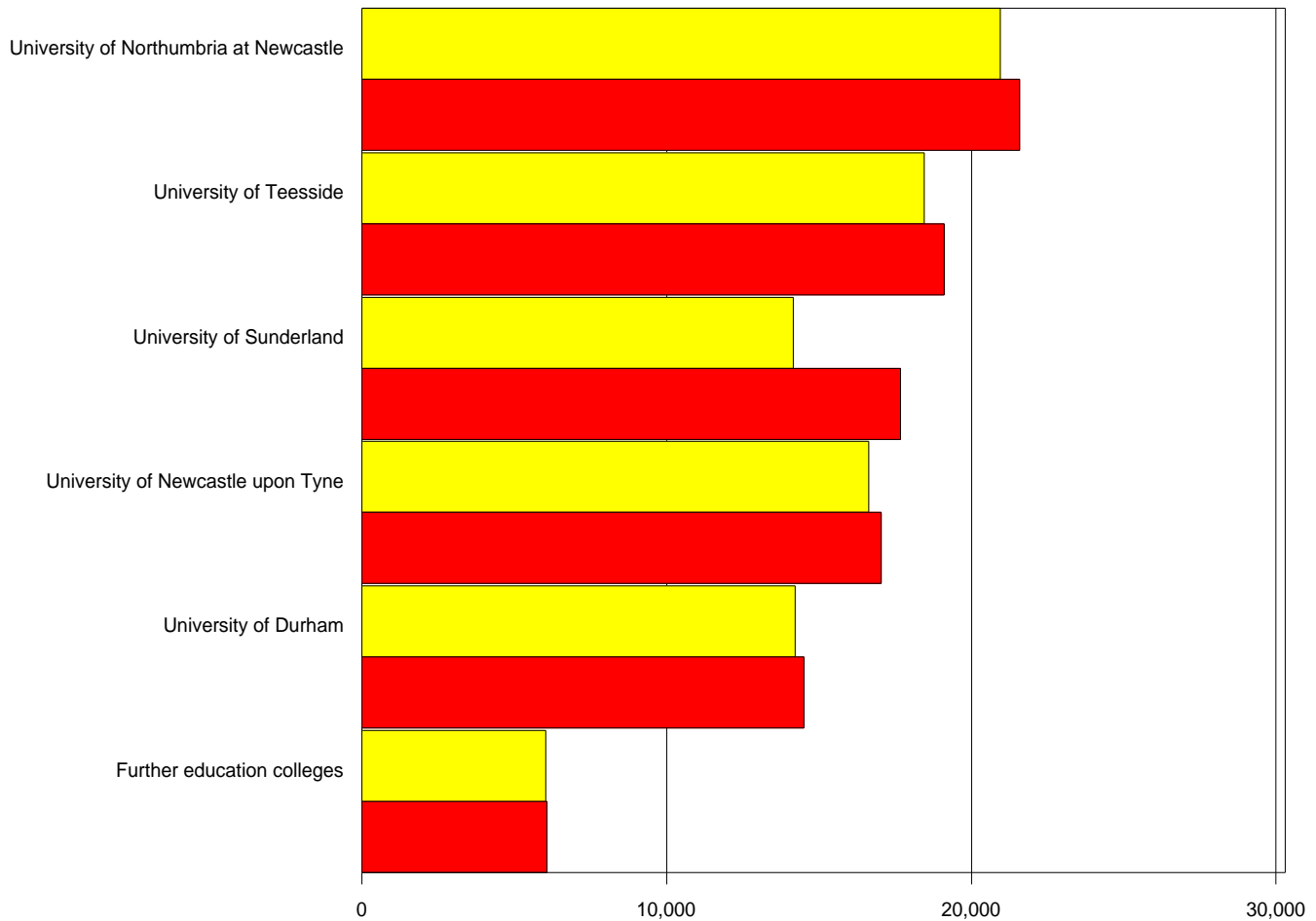
Headcounts :	2002-03	2003-04
In HE institutions:	84,411	89,898
In FE colleges:	6,034	6,070
Total:	90,445	95,968

FTEs :	2002-03	2003-04
In HE institutions:	68,864	72,781
In FE colleges:	4,753	4,724
Total:	73,617	77,505

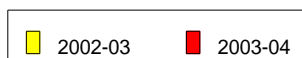
HE student headcounts by type of institution 2003-04



Higher education student numbers by institution 2002-03 and 2003-04



Student numbers (headcounts)



Learning in the North East

2002-03

HE students registered and taught in the North East

Type	Headcounts	FTEs
HEI	90,057	67,849
Franchised	2,366	1,630
FEC	2,629	2,627

Open University students domiciled in the North East

	Headcounts	FTEs
	4,512	1,891

Registered in the North East but learning outside the North East

Method of learning (FTEs)

Method of learning	FTEs	Institution name	Campus	Headcounts	FTEs
Campuses	286 FTEs	Northumbria University	Carlisle campus	374	286
Registered at an HEI & taught by another institution	123 FTEs	Registering institution: University of Sunderland	Teaching Institution*: Tameside College		
	98.5% of the 123 FTEs are taught by FECs				
Distance learning (OU excluded)	665 FTEs	Institution name* University of Durham University of Sunderland		Headcounts 342 155	FTEs 93 93
			Institution name* Northumbria University University of Teesside	Headcounts 720 162	FTEs 364 116

Registered outside the North East but learning in the North East

Method of learning (FTEs)

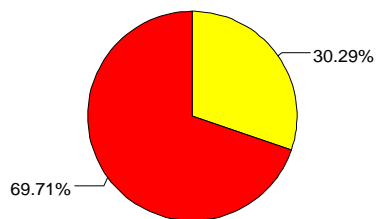
Method of learning	FTEs	Registering institution	Teaching Institution*
No campuses	0 FTEs		
Registered at an HEI & taught by another institution	148 FTEs	Registering institution: University of Huddersfield	Teaching Institution*: Redcar and Cleveland College, South Tyneside College, Stockton and Billingham College of FE
	100.0% of the 148 FTEs are taught by FECs	University of Huddersfield	
Distance learning (OU excluded)	342 FTEs	Institution name* University of Huddersfield University of Portsmouth	Institution name* University of Leicester
		Headcounts 146 48	Headcounts 130
		FTEs 53 24	FTEs 95

* Institutions with fewer than 20 FTEs have been excluded.

HE students registered at HEIs: characteristics

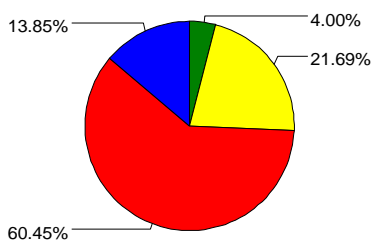
Headcounts

Students by mode
(2003-04)



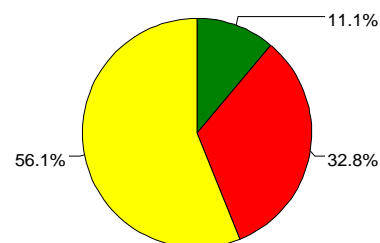
■ Full-time & sandwich
■ Part-time

Students by level
(2003-04)



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

Undergraduates by age on entry
(2002-03)



■ Young
■ 21-24
■ Mature

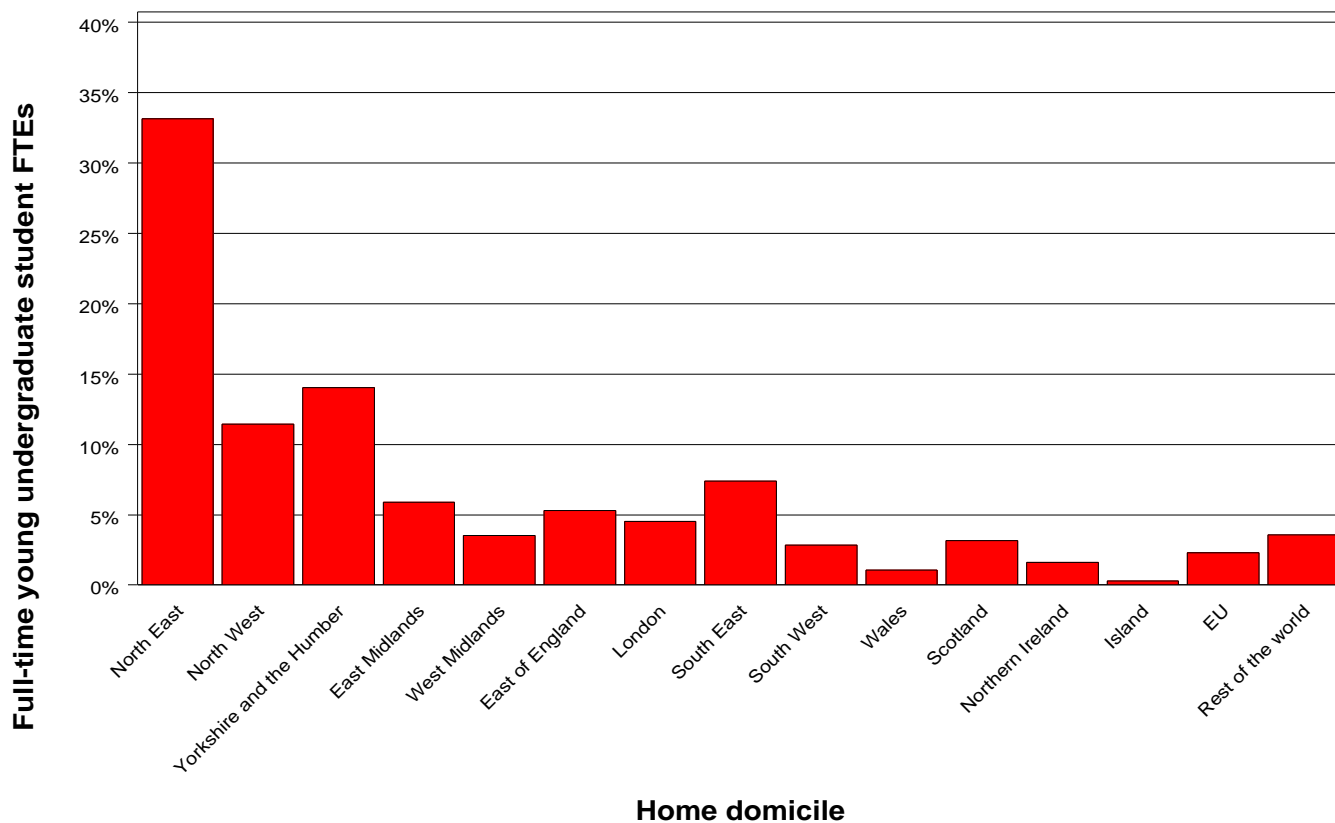
FTEs

2002-03

2003-04

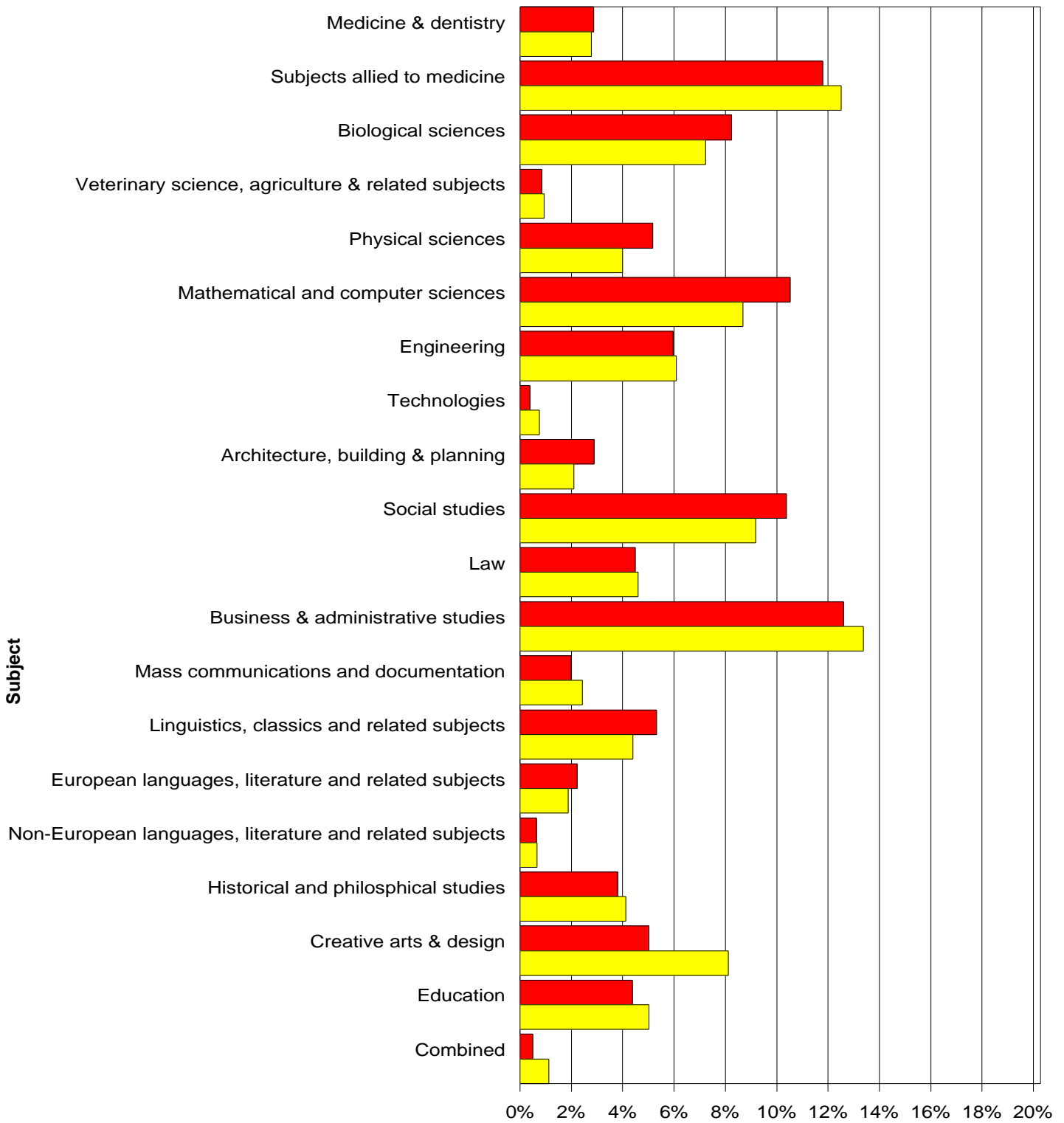
Overseas (% of FTEs):	12.4%	Part-time (% of FTEs):	14.2%
Young (% of UG FTEs):	68.8%	PG (% of FTEs):	16.8%
Mature (% of UG FTEs):	19.9%		
Male (% of FTEs):	47.0%		

Where do young students at North East HEIs in 2002-03 come from?

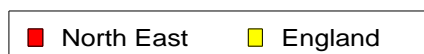


HE students registered at HEIs: subject

2002-03 (Open University excluded)



Percentage of HE students (FTEs)

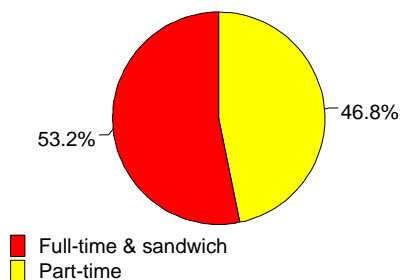


HE students registered at FE colleges

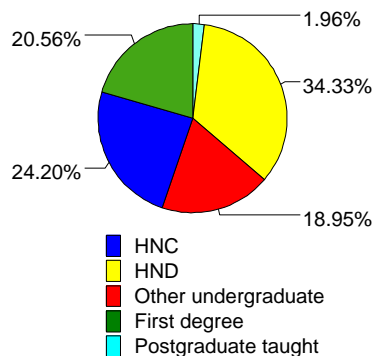
2003-04 Headcounts: 6,070

2003-04 FTEs: 4,724

Headcounts by mode



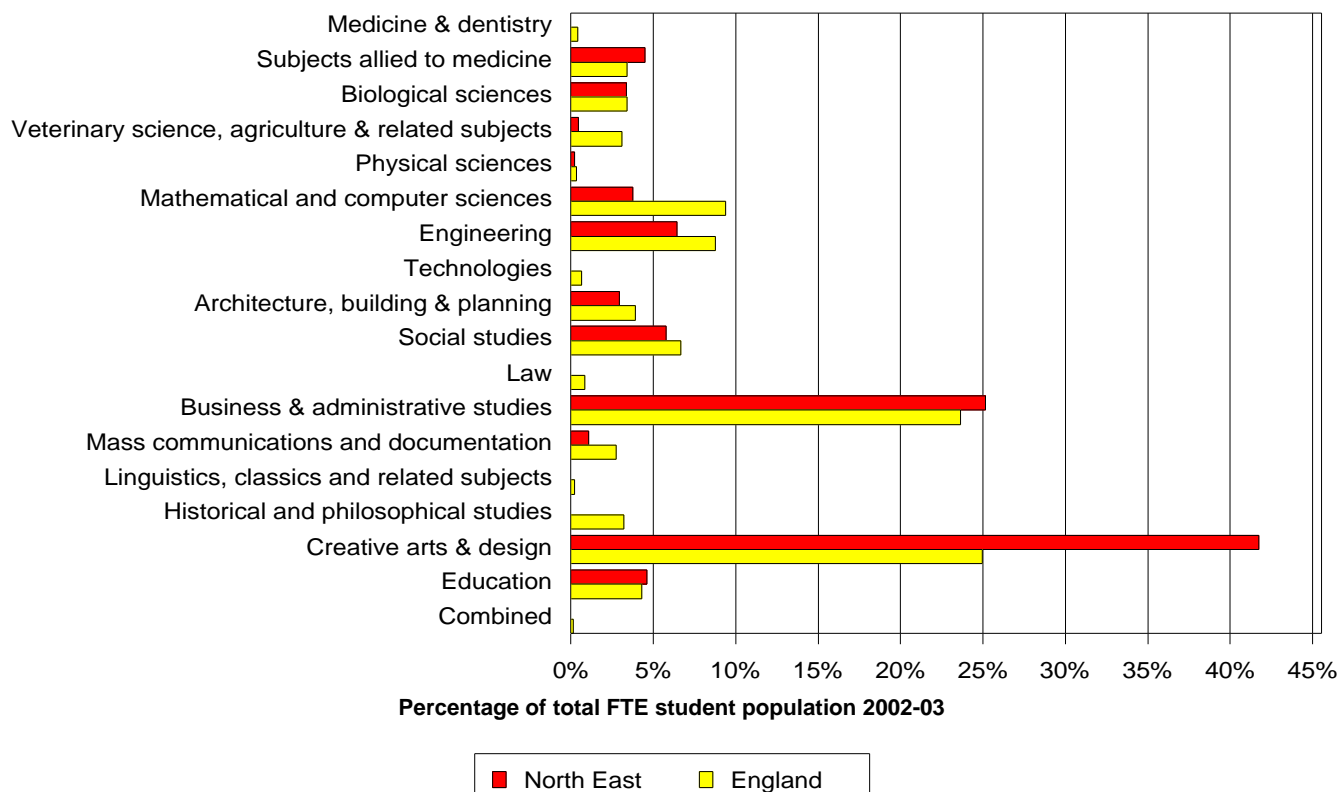
Headcounts by qualification aim



Source: HEIFES & HESES 2003-04

Source: HEIFES 2003-04 (directly funded); ILR 2002-03 (consortia)

Subject breakdown of HE student population in FECs



Major FEC providers of HE (over 500 FTEs)

College name	Directly funded 2003-04 FTEs	Consortium member 2003-04 FTEs	Registered at an HEI and taught by an FEC 2002-03 FTEs
New College, Durham	1,049	0	68
Newcastle College	1,748	0	86
South Tyneside College	704	0	60

Students registered at an HEI and taught by an FEC in the region (2002-03):

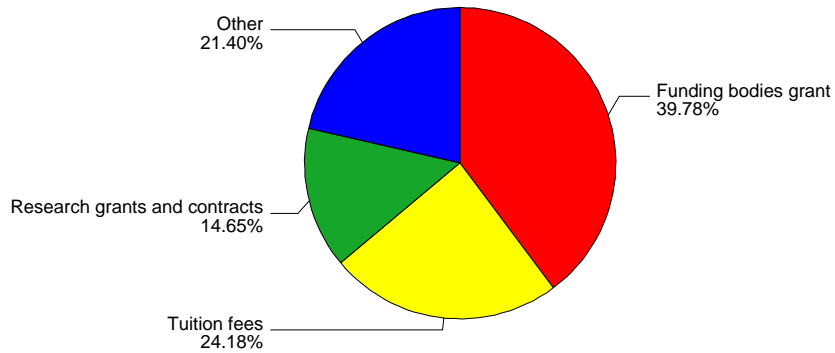
Headcounts: 2,674

FTEs: 1,772

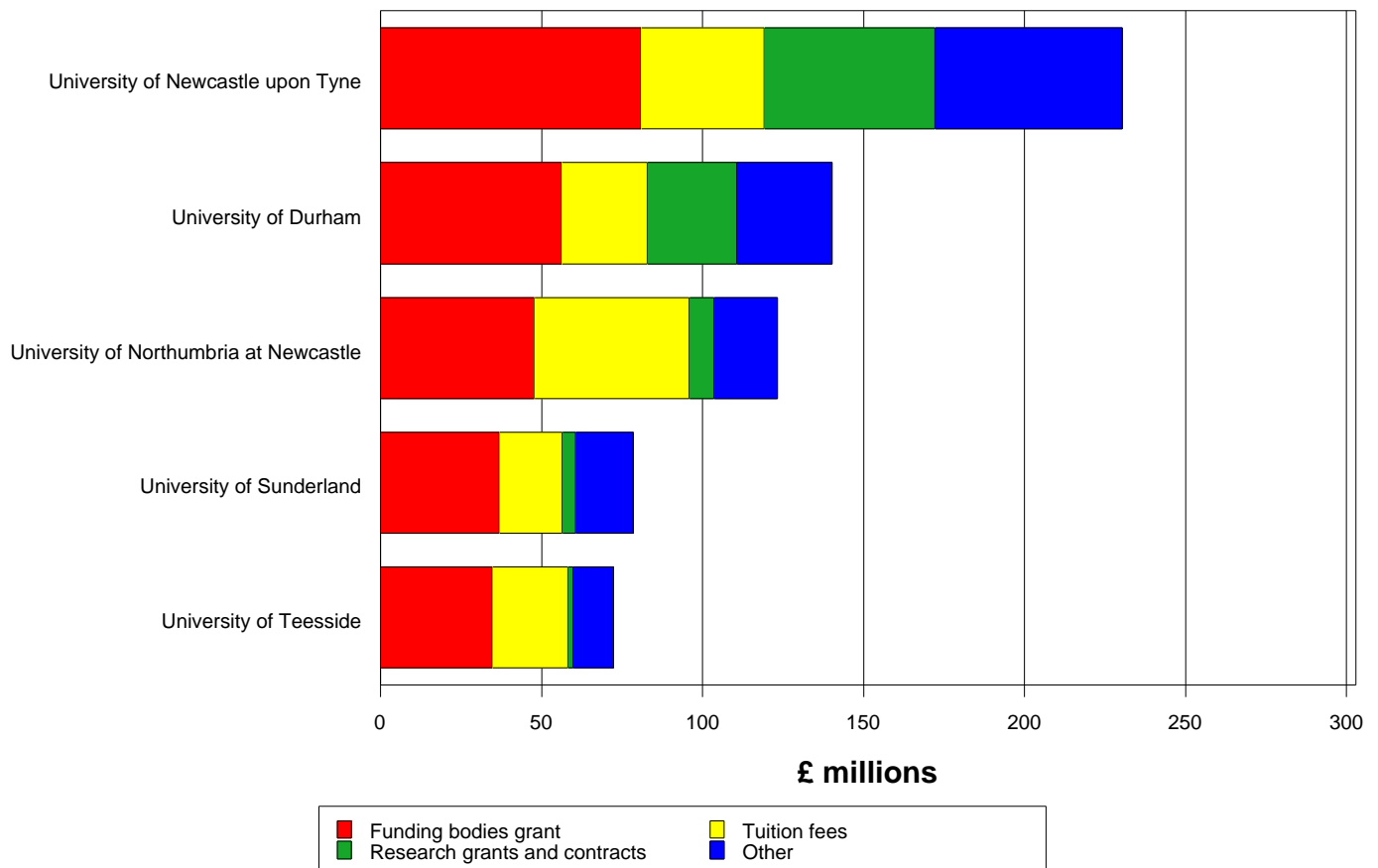
Income to HE institutions 2002-03

Total income to all HEIs: £645 million

Income to all HEIs by source

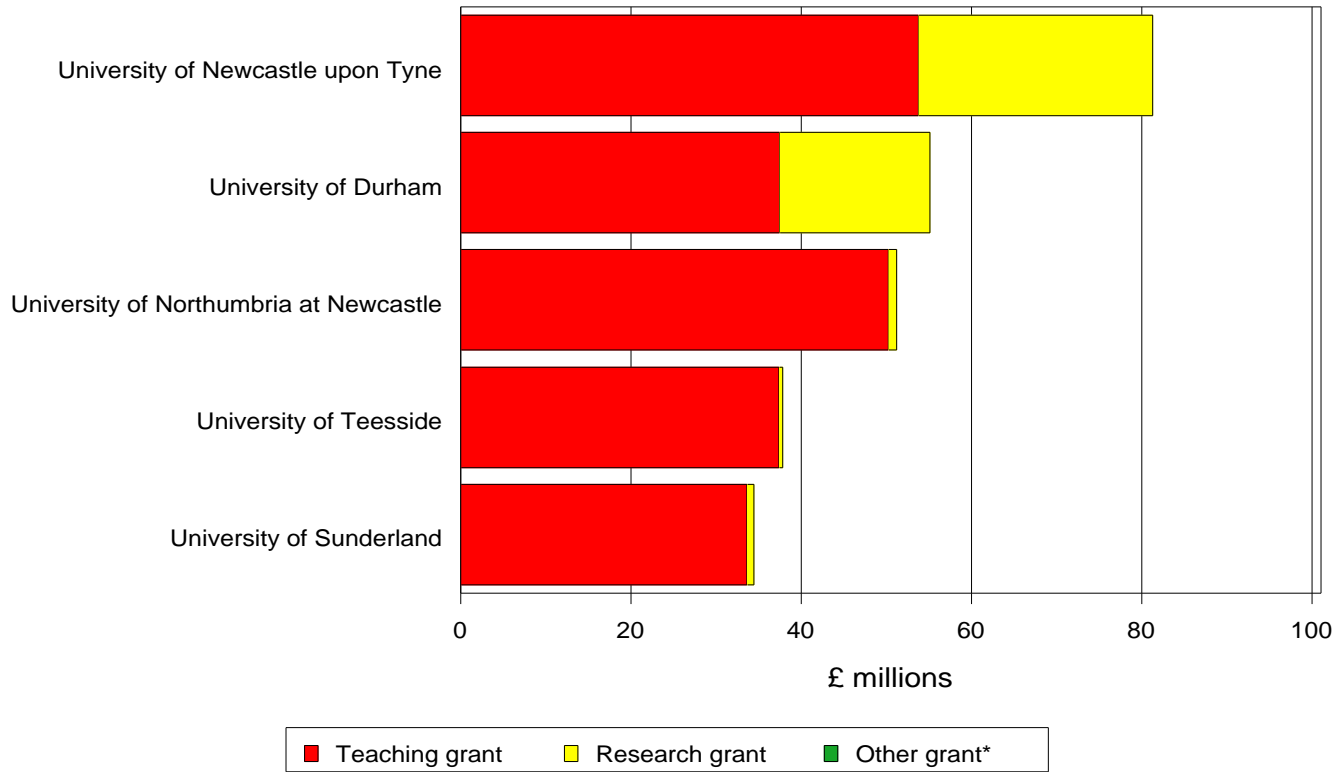


Income to individual HEIs by source



HEFCE funding

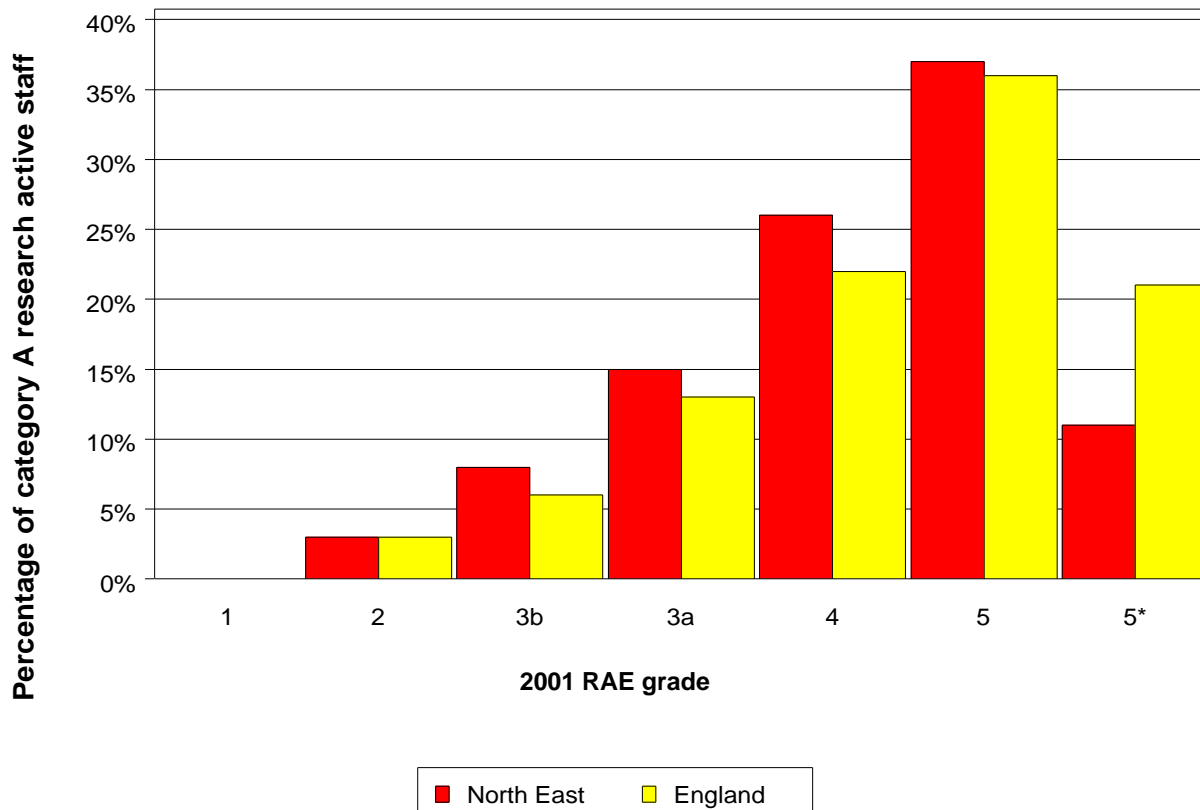
2004-05



* Rewarding and developing staff has rolled into the mainstream teaching grant for 2004-05.

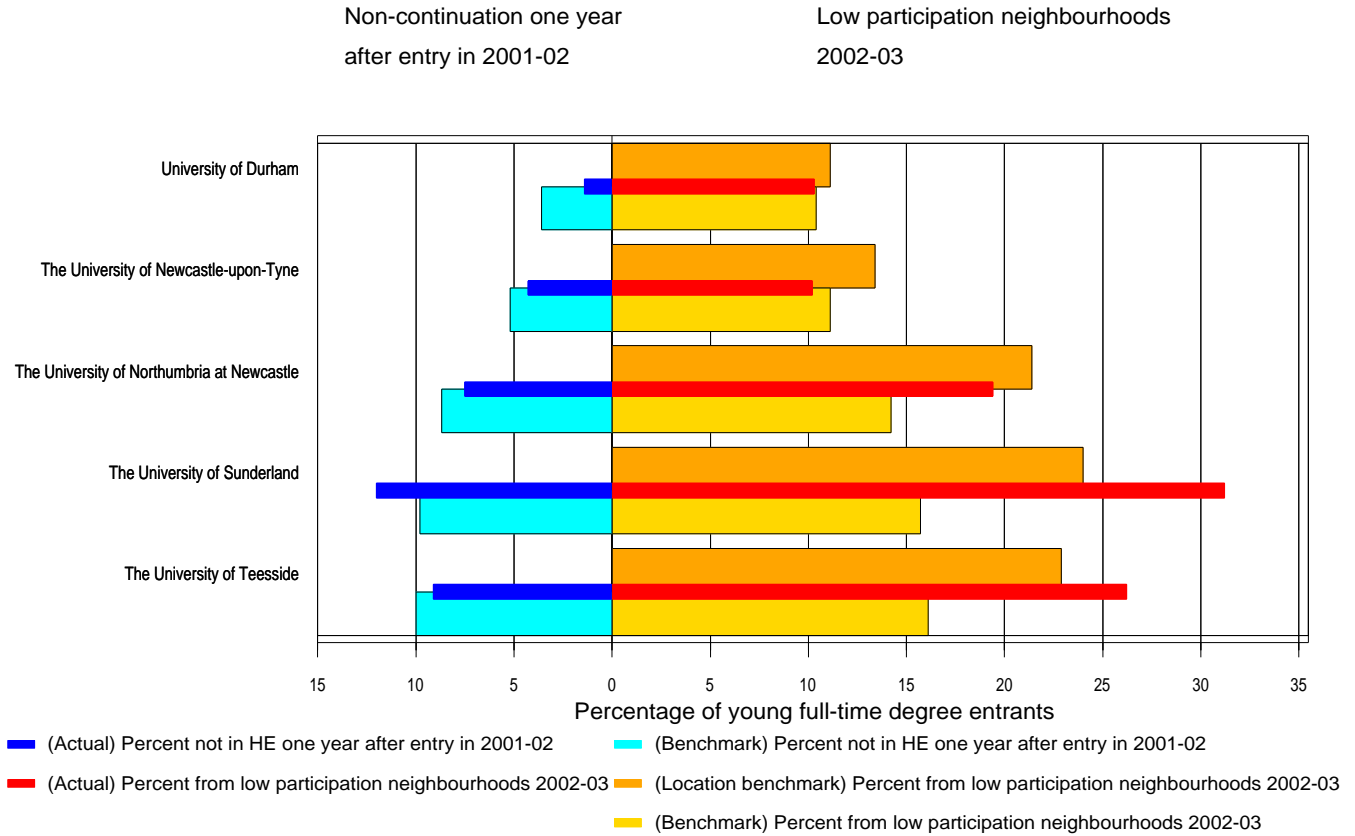
Research Assessment Exercise performance

Research-active academic staff by RAE grade



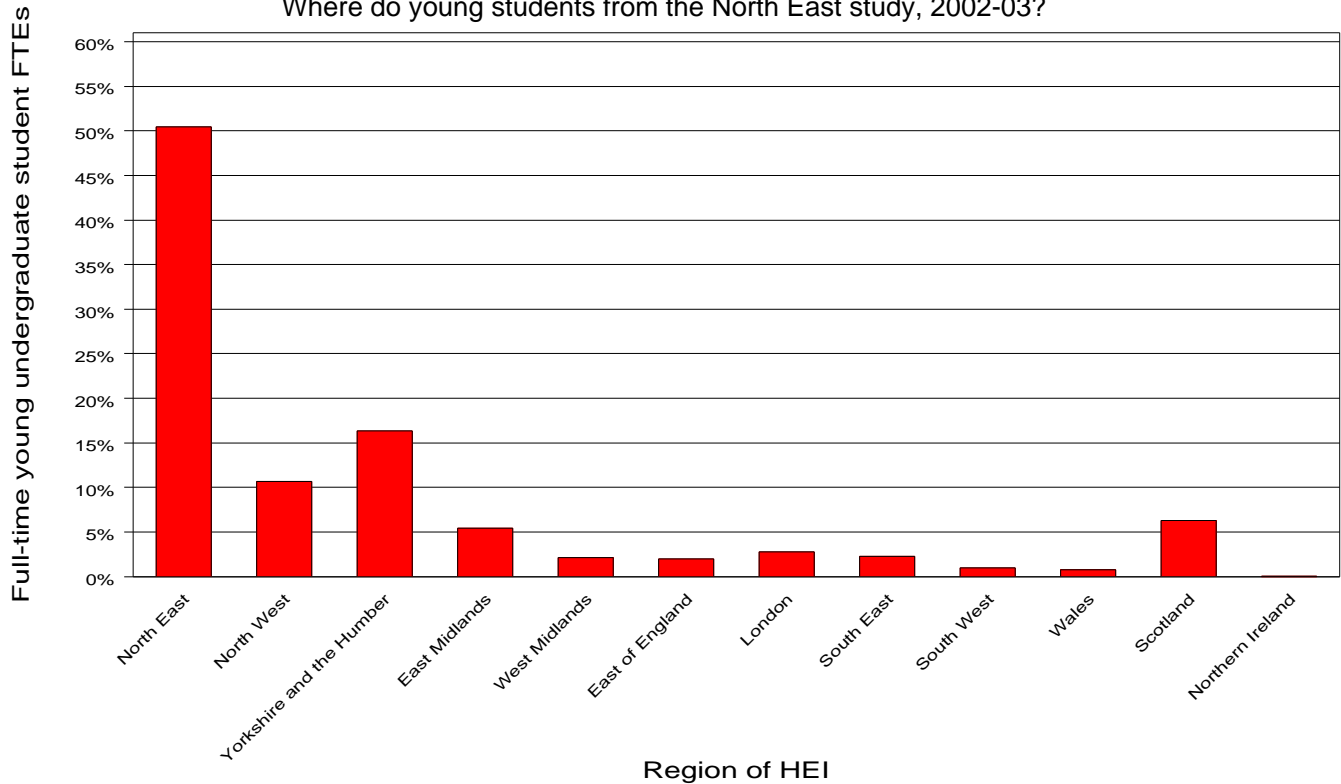
Performance indicators for participation and non-continuation

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.

Where do young students from the North East study, 2002-03?

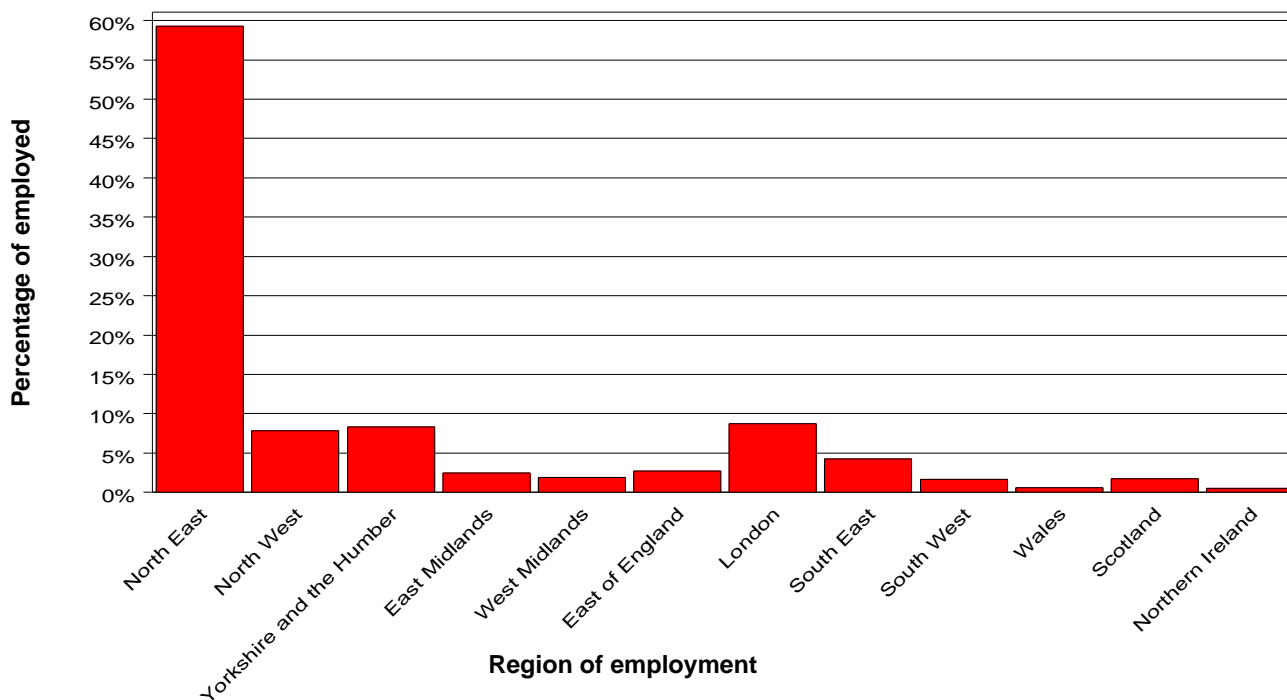


Employment destinations of first degree graduates

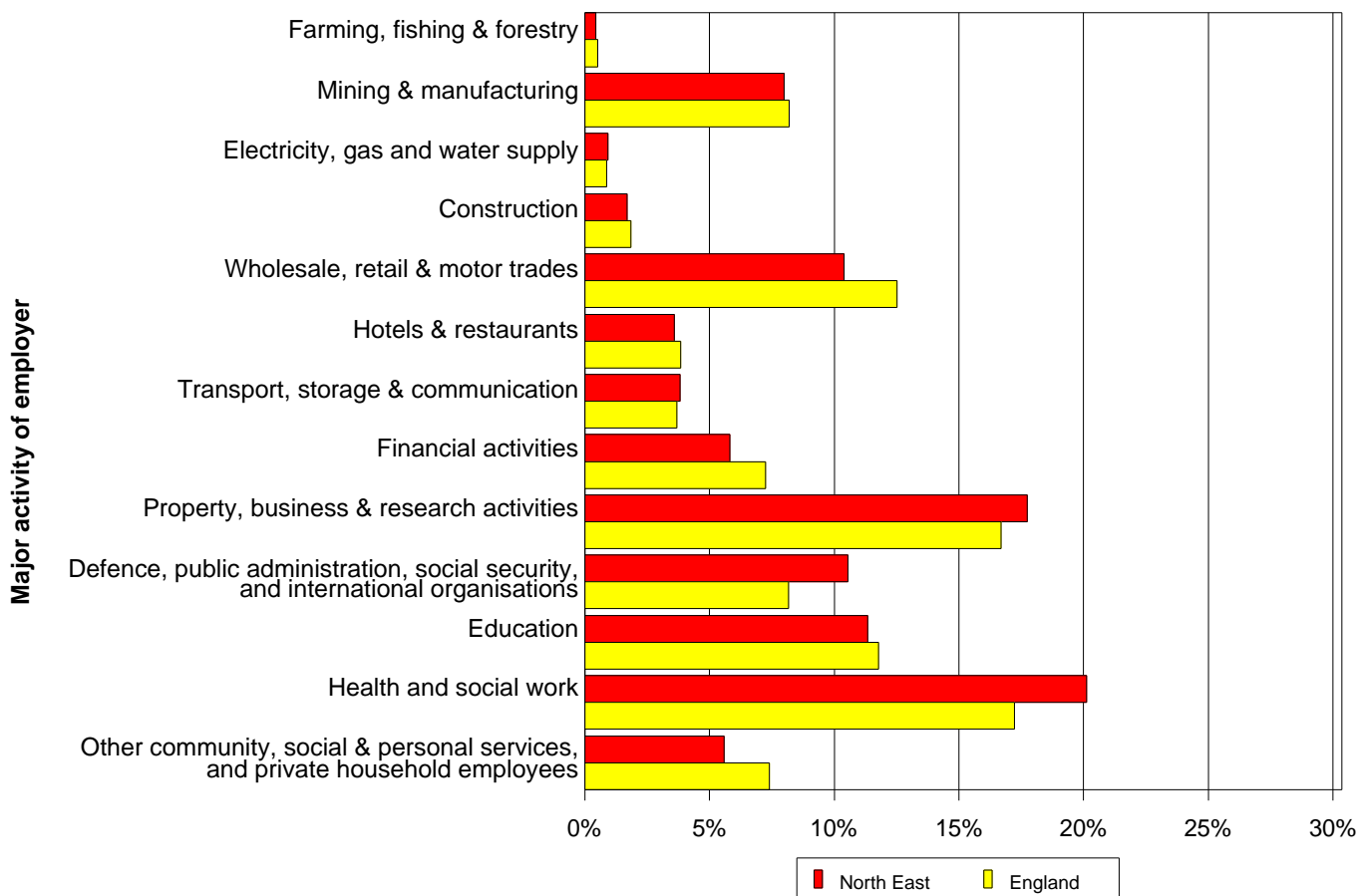
First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2003:

Work: 61% Further study: 17% Work and study 11% Unemployed: 5% Other: 5%

Where do graduates from North East HEIs find employment?



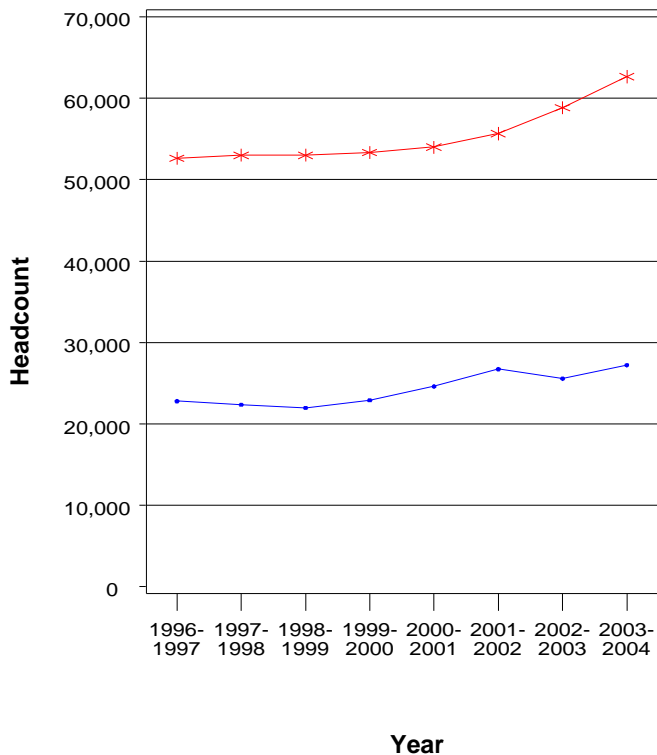
Employed graduates of North East HEIs: destination by type of industry



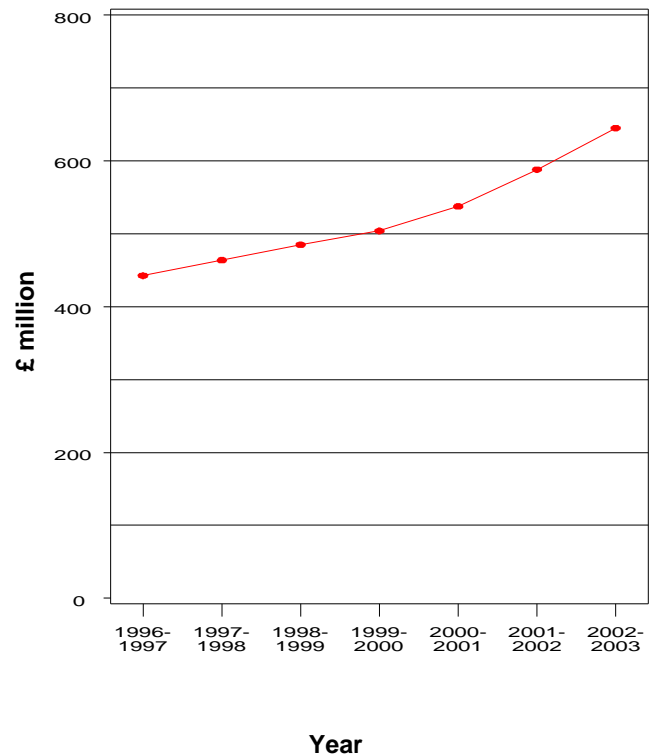
Percentage of employed first degree graduates returned in the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey

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 2003)
North East	£11,009	6.4
England	£14,781	4.8

North West

Introduction

The North West has an area of around 14,000 km² 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 km², 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 4.9 per cent, compared to 4.8 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

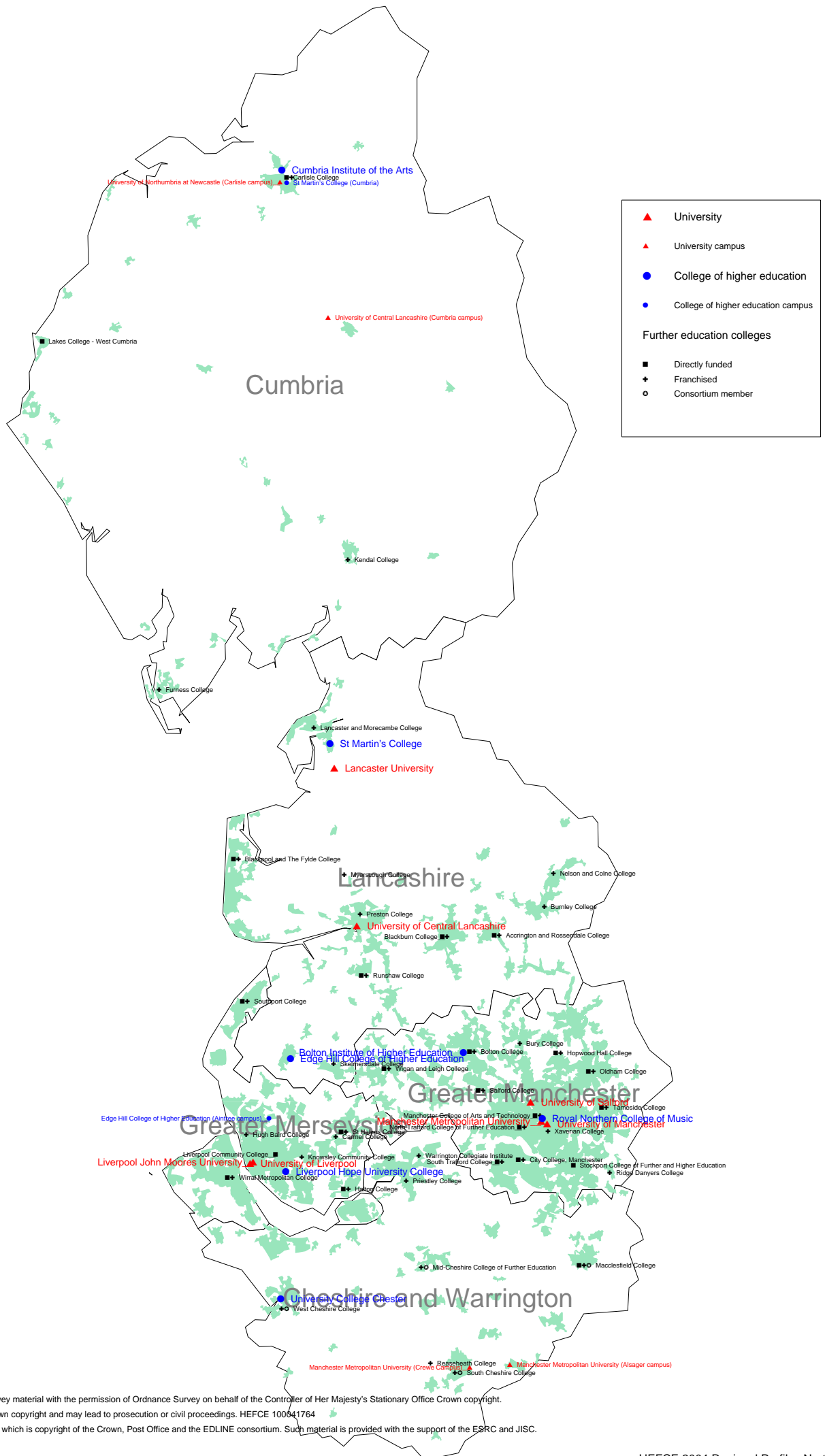
Higher education provision

There are 14 higher education institutions in the North West: seven universities and seven higher education colleges. An additional 42 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 31,000 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 six universities and four 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 had the highest percentage growth in FTE HE student numbers between 2002-03 and 2003-04. Together with the North East, it has a high proportion of young full-time first degree entrants from low participation neighbourhoods.



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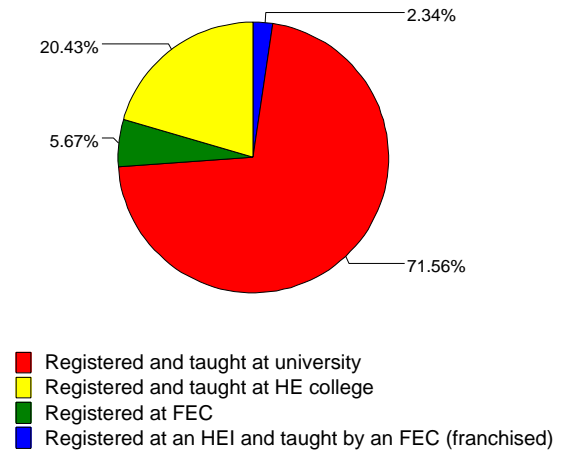
HE students registered at North West institutions 2002-03 and 2003-04

Student numbers

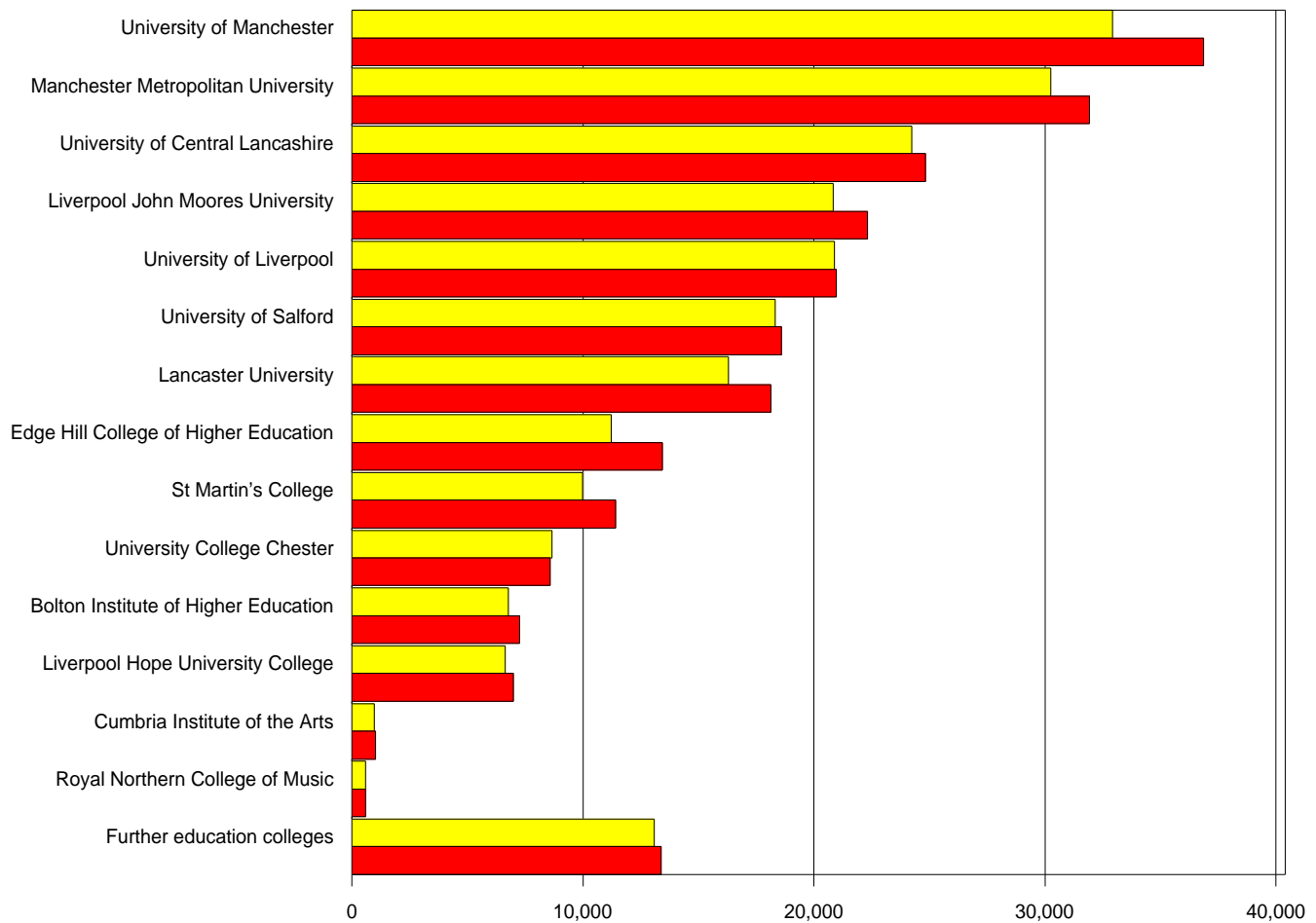
Headcounts :	2002-03	2003-04
In HE institutions:	208,474	222,779
In FE colleges:	13,080	13,388
Total:	221,554	236,167

FTEs :	2002-03	2003-04
In HE institutions:	167,382	179,222
In FE colleges:	9,443	9,708
Total:	176,824	188,931

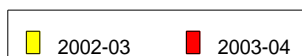
HE student headcounts
by type of institution 2003-04



Higher education student numbers by institution 2002-03 and 2003-04



Student numbers (headcounts)



Learning in the North West

2002-03

HE students registered and taught in the North West

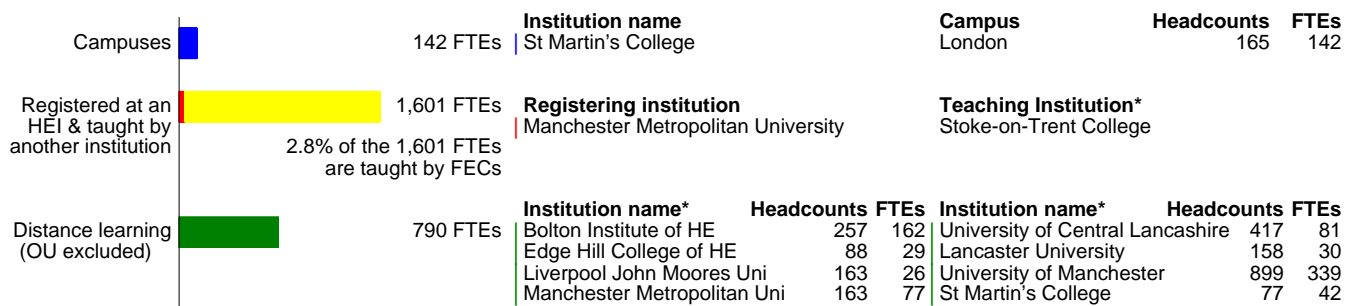
Type	Headcounts	FTEs
HEI	212,388	163,308
Franchised	4,357	2,596
FEC	1,670	1,651

Open University students domiciled in the North West

Headcounts	FTEs
13,467	5,658

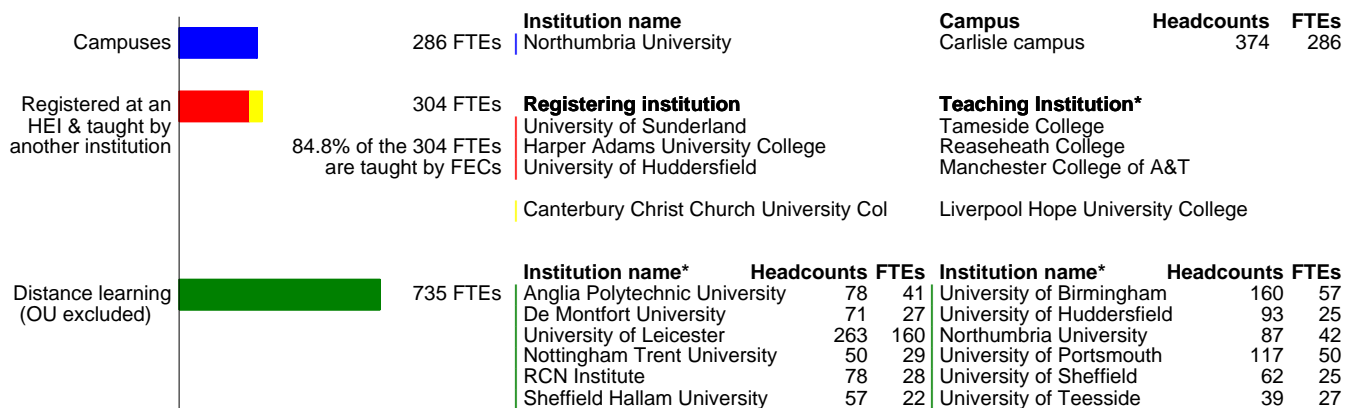
Registered in the North West but learning outside the North West

Method of learning (FTEs)



Registered outside the North West but learning in the North West

Method of learning (FTEs)

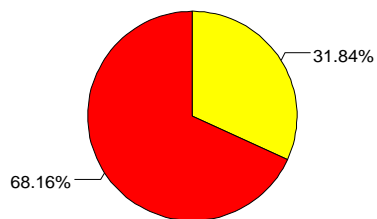


* Institutions with fewer than 20 FTEs have been excluded.

HE students registered at HEIs: characteristics

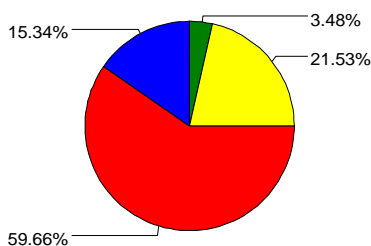
Headcounts

Students by mode
(2003-04)



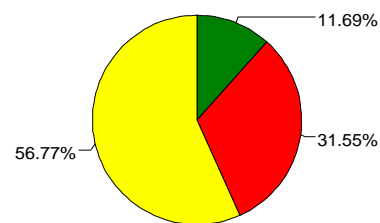
■ Full-time & sandwich
■ Part-time

Students by level
(2003-04)



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

Undergraduates by age on entry
(2002-03)



■ Young
■ 21-24
■ Mature

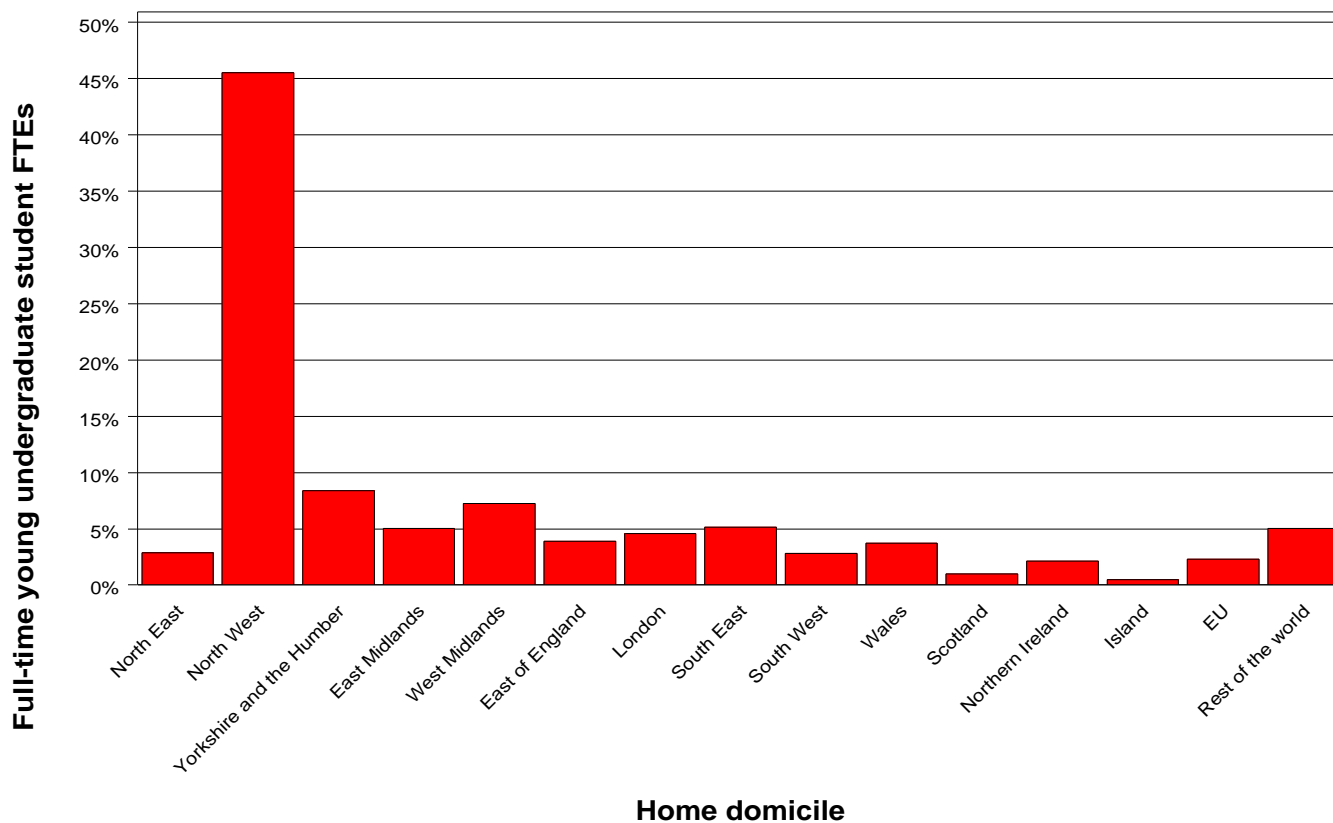
FTEs

2002-03

2003-04

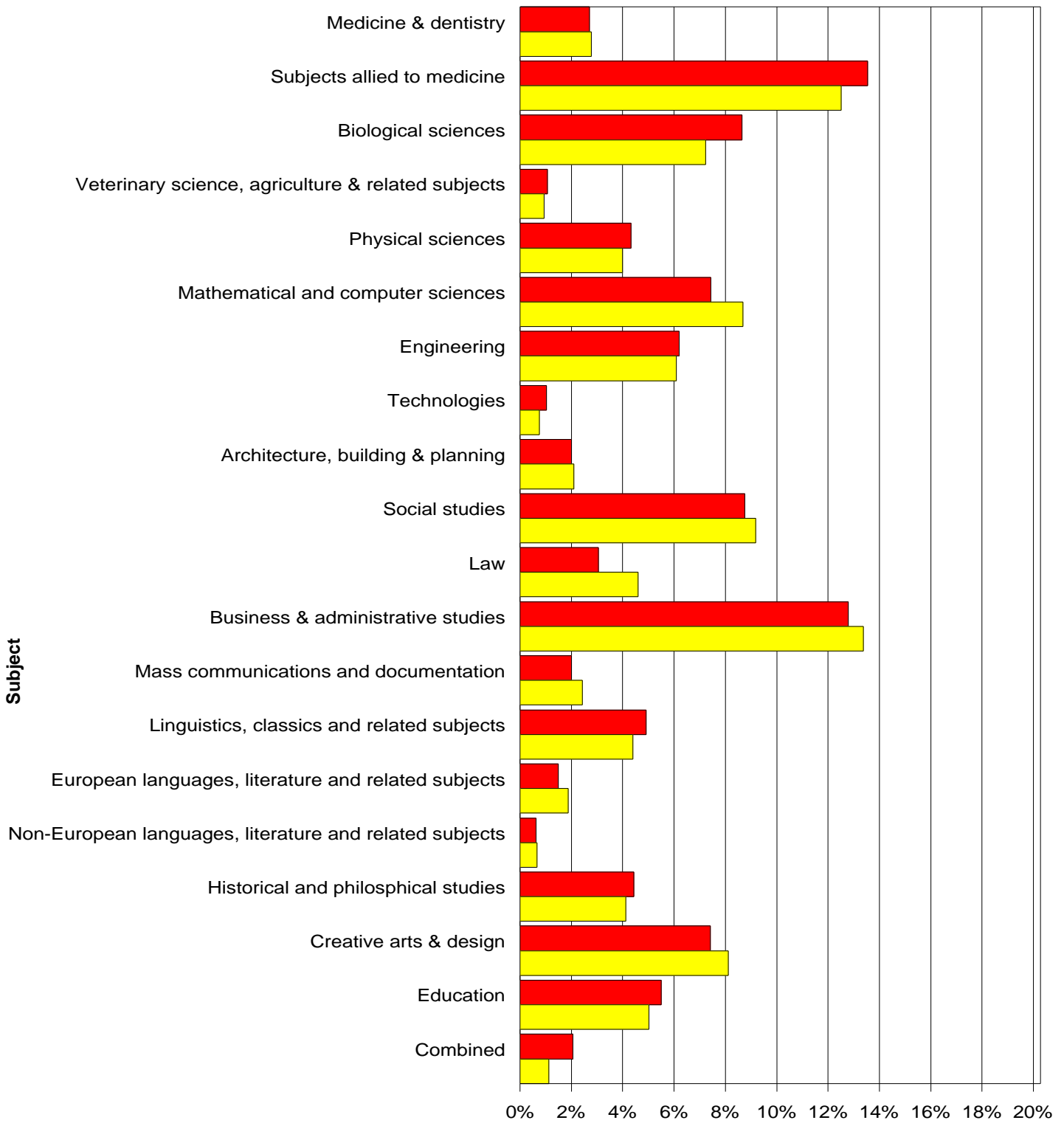
Overseas (% of FTEs):	11.4%	Part-time (% of FTEs):	15.2%
Young (% of UG FTEs):	67.5%	PG (% of FTEs):	16.0%
Mature (% of UG FTEs):	20.6%		
Male (% of FTEs):	43.5%		

Where do young students at North West HEIs in 2002-03 come from?



HE students registered at HEIs: subject

2002-03 (Open University excluded)



Percentage of HE students (FTEs)

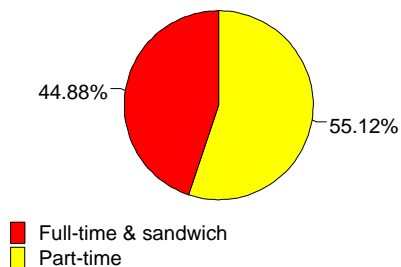


HE students registered at FE colleges

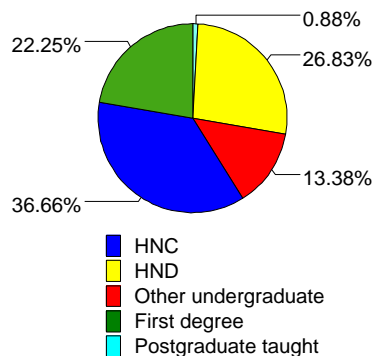
2003-04 Headcounts: 13,388

2003-04 FTEs: 9,708

Headcounts by mode



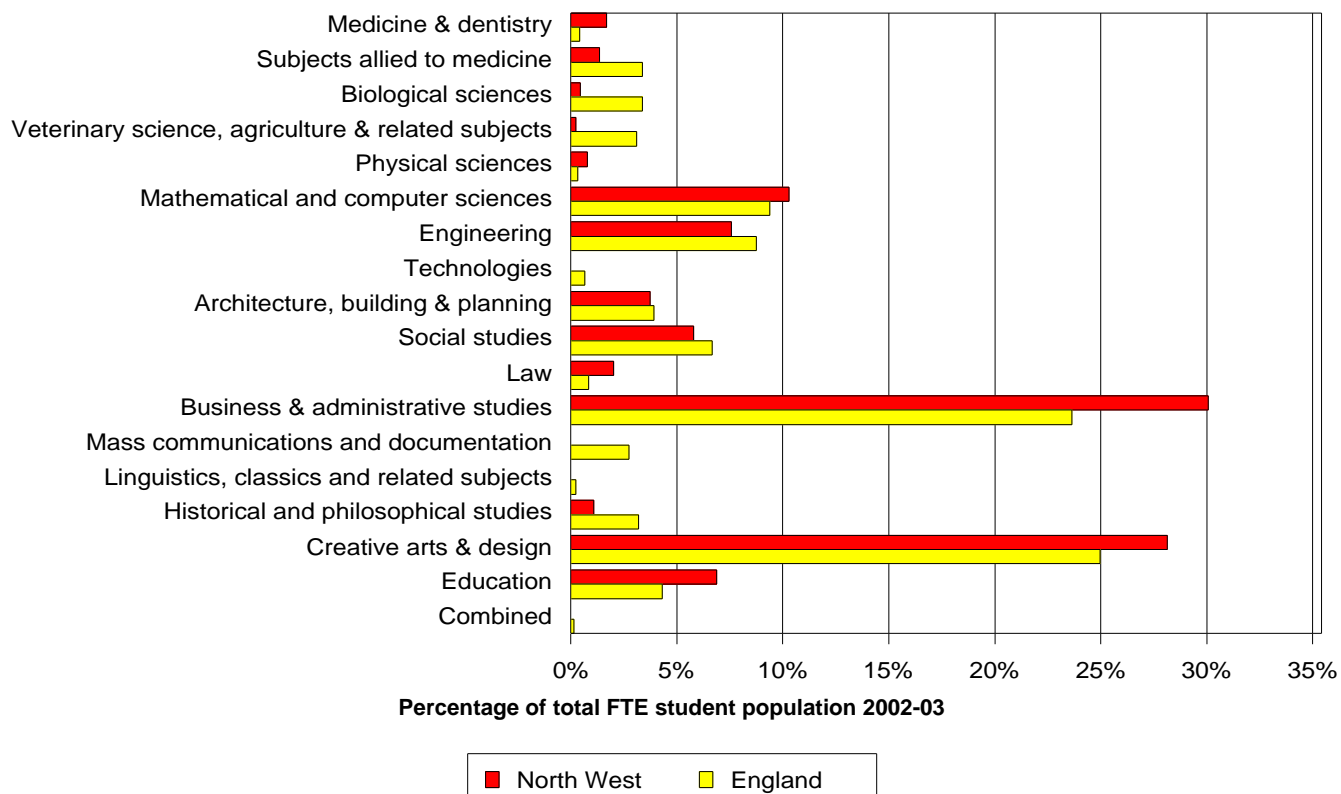
Headcounts by qualification aim



Source: HEIFES & HESES 2003-04

Source: HEIFES 2003-04 (directly funded); ILR 2002-03 (consortia)

Subject breakdown of HE student population in FECs



Major FEC providers of HE (over 500 FTEs)

College name	Directly funded 2003-04 FTEs	Consortium member 2003-04 FTEs	Registered at an HEI and taught by an FEC 2002-03 FTEs
Blackburn College	1,204	0	128
Blackpool and The Fylde College	1,858	0	28
City College, Manchester	467	0	63
Macclesfield College	548	0	23
Oldham College	517	0	1
St Helens College	718	0	29
Stockport College of FHE	785	0	0
Wigan and Leigh College	532	0	85

Students registered at an HEI and taught by an FEC in the region (2002-03):

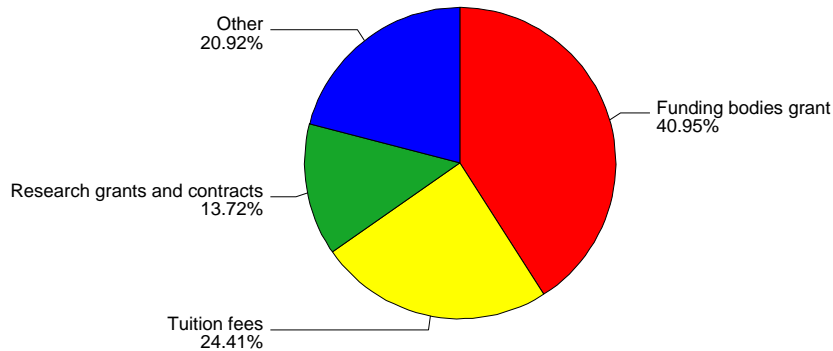
Headcounts: 4,532

FTEs: 2,718

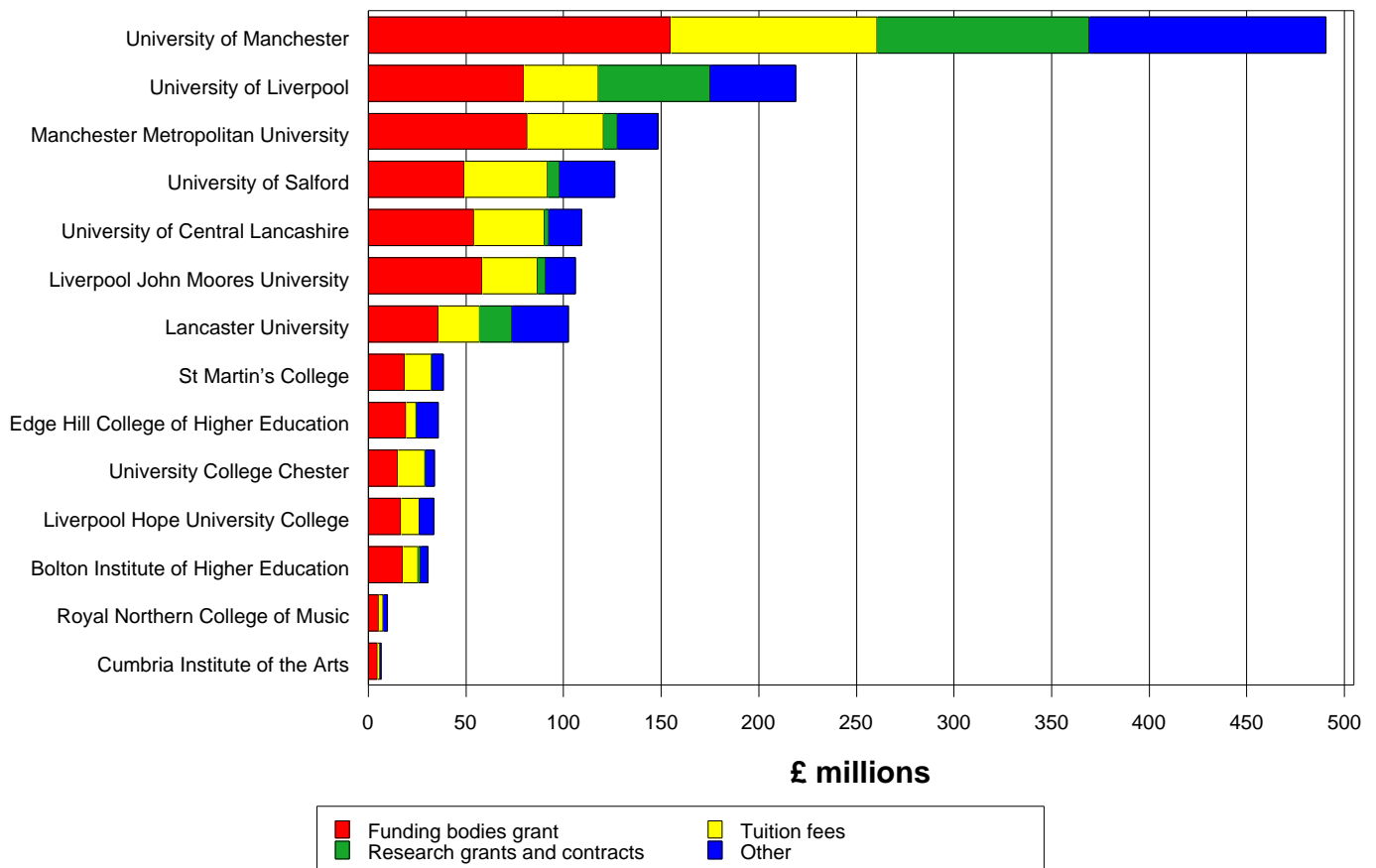
Income to HE institutions 2002-03

Total income to all HEIs: £1,491 million

Income to all HEIs by source

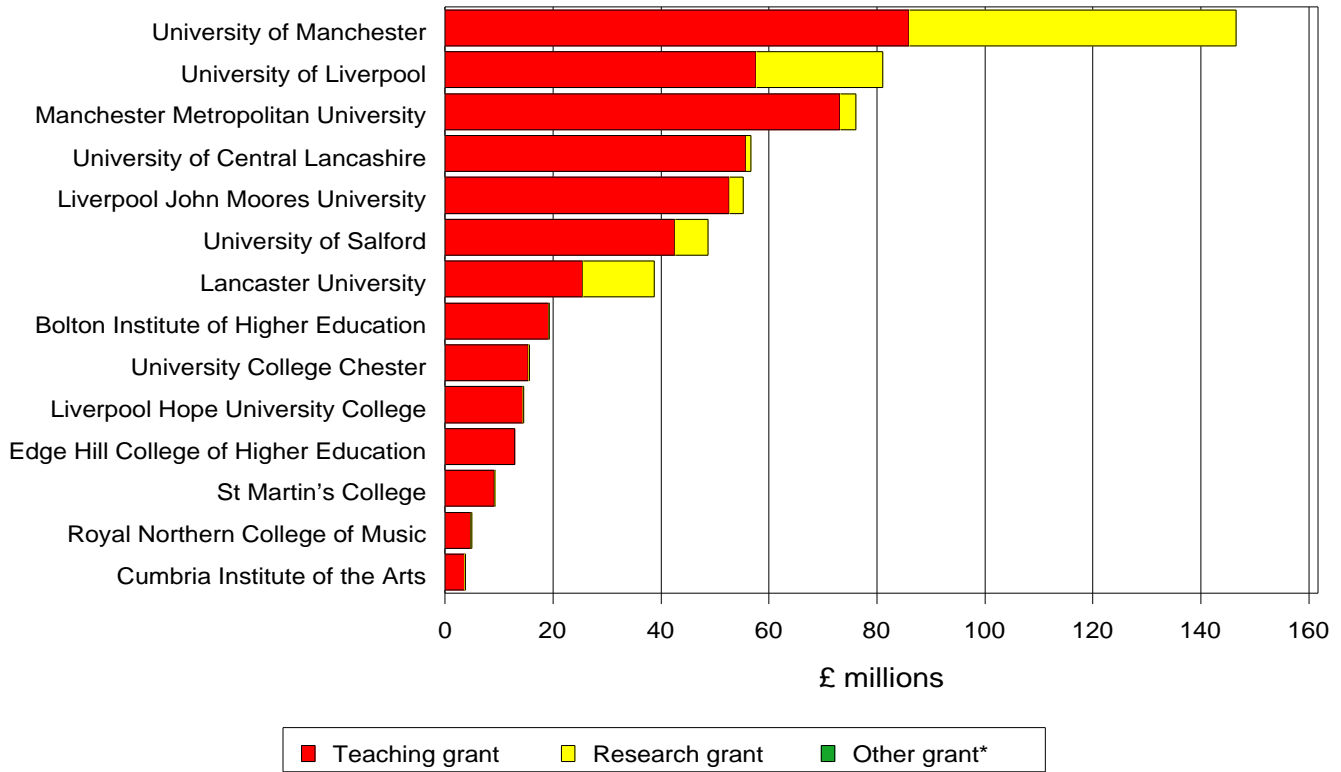


Income to individual HEIs by source



HEFCE funding

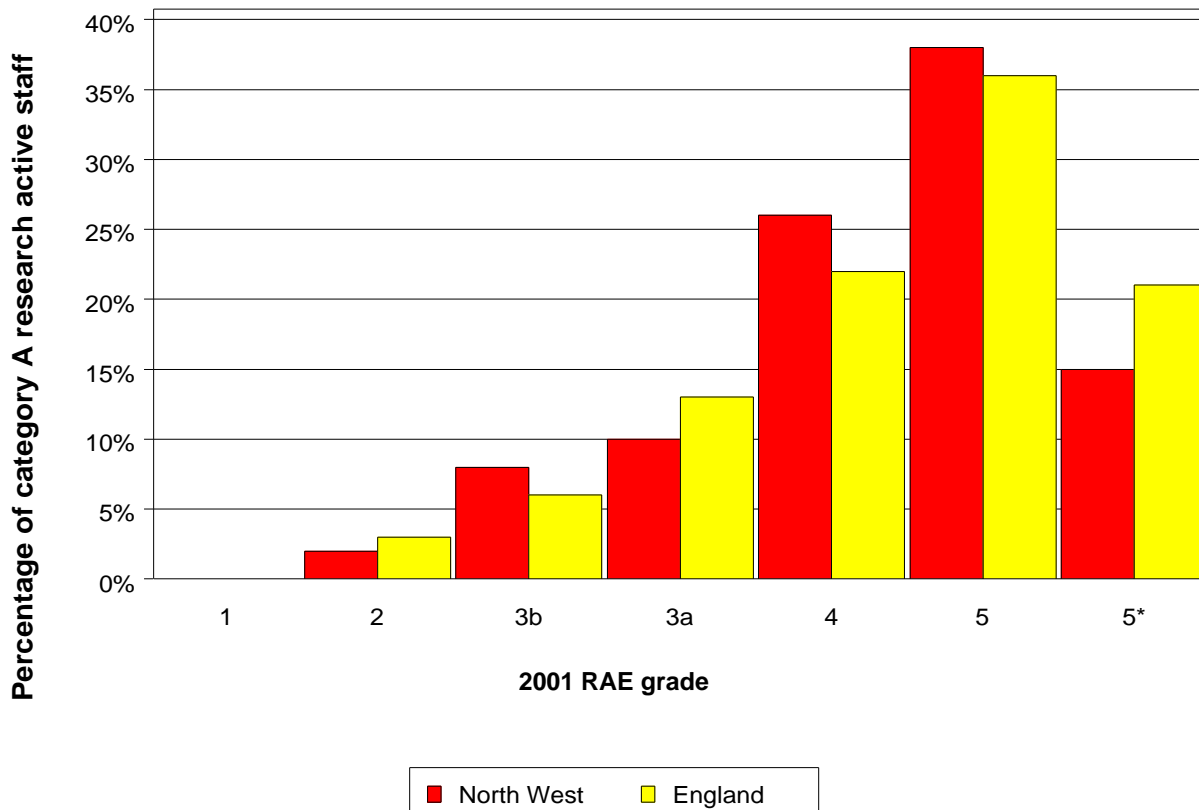
2004-05



* Rewarding and developing staff has rolled into the mainstream teaching grant for 2004-05.

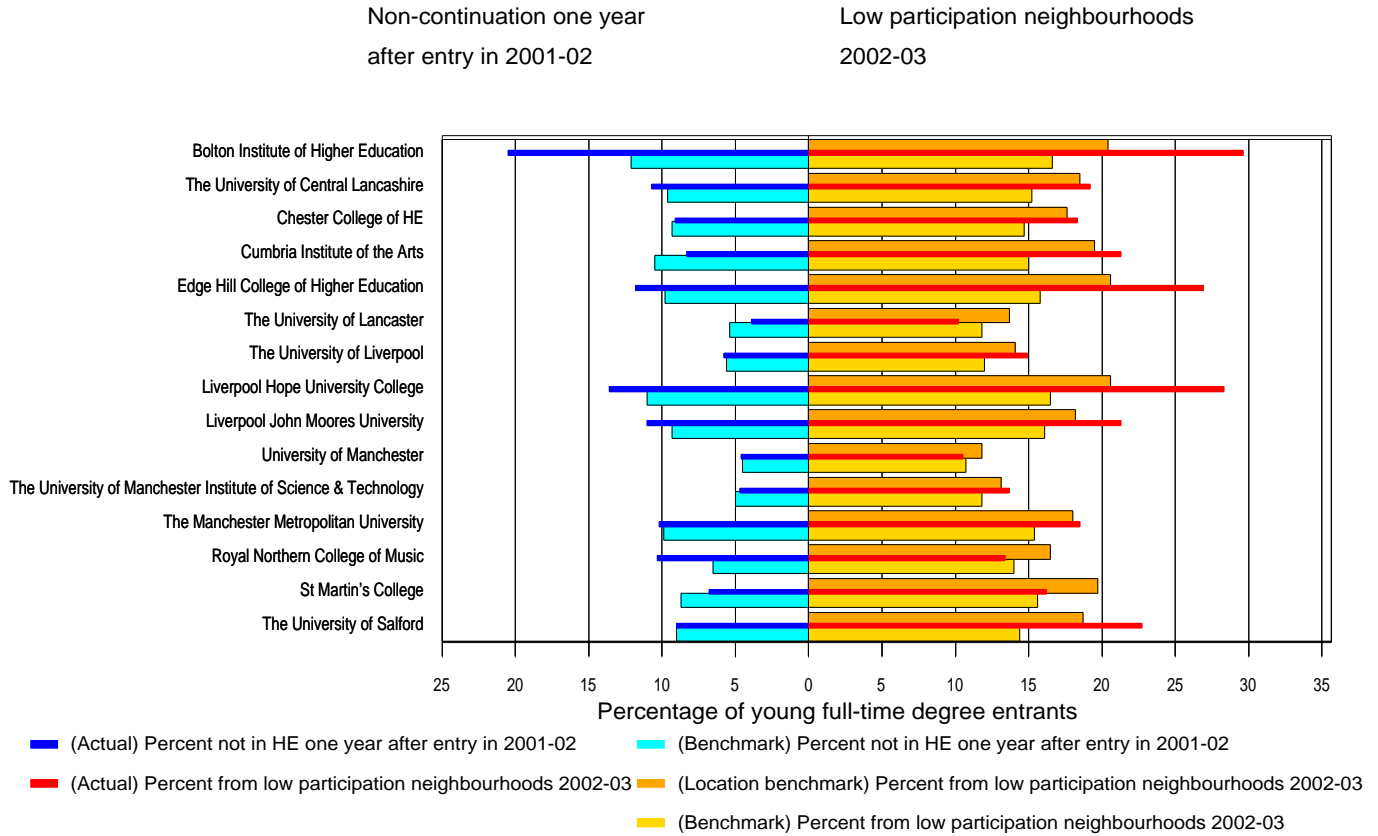
Research Assessment Exercise performance

Research-active academic staff by RAE grade

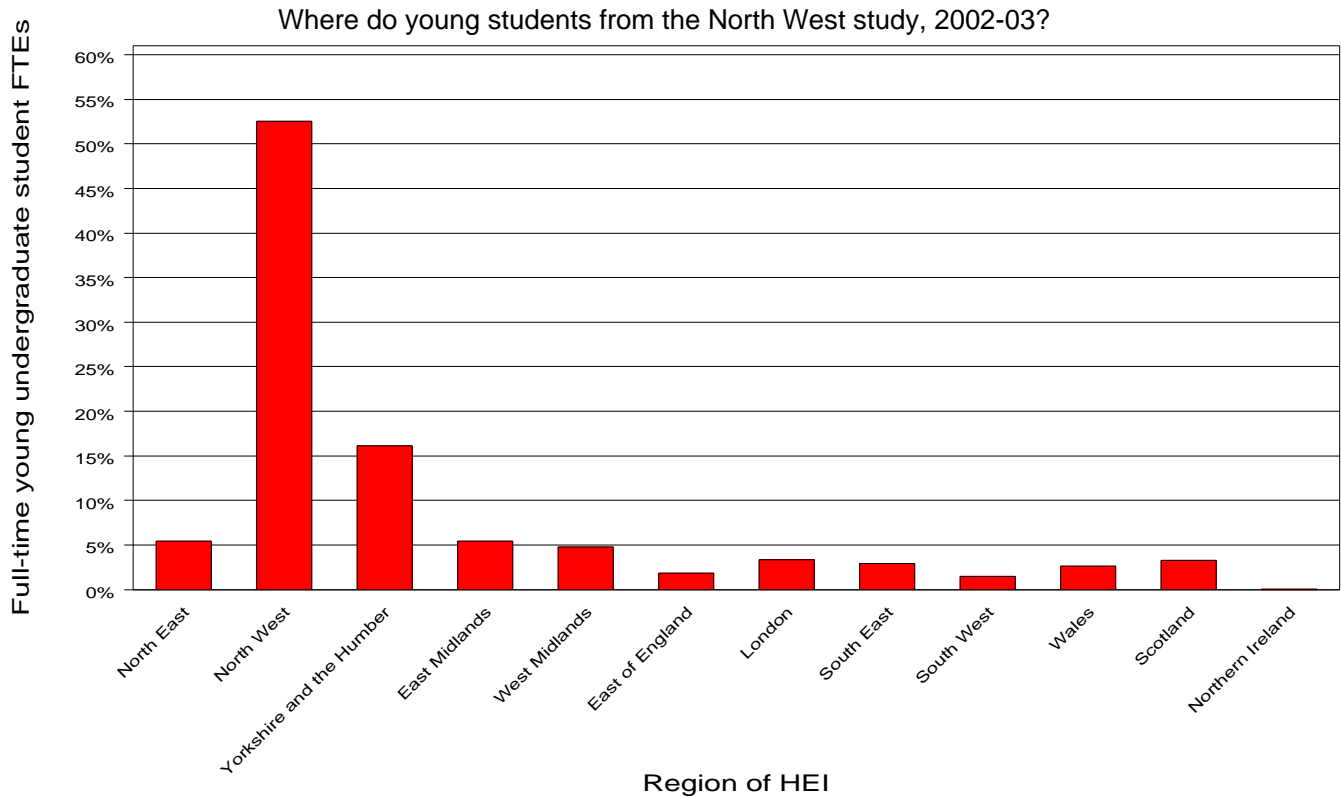


Performance indicators for participation and non-continuation

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.

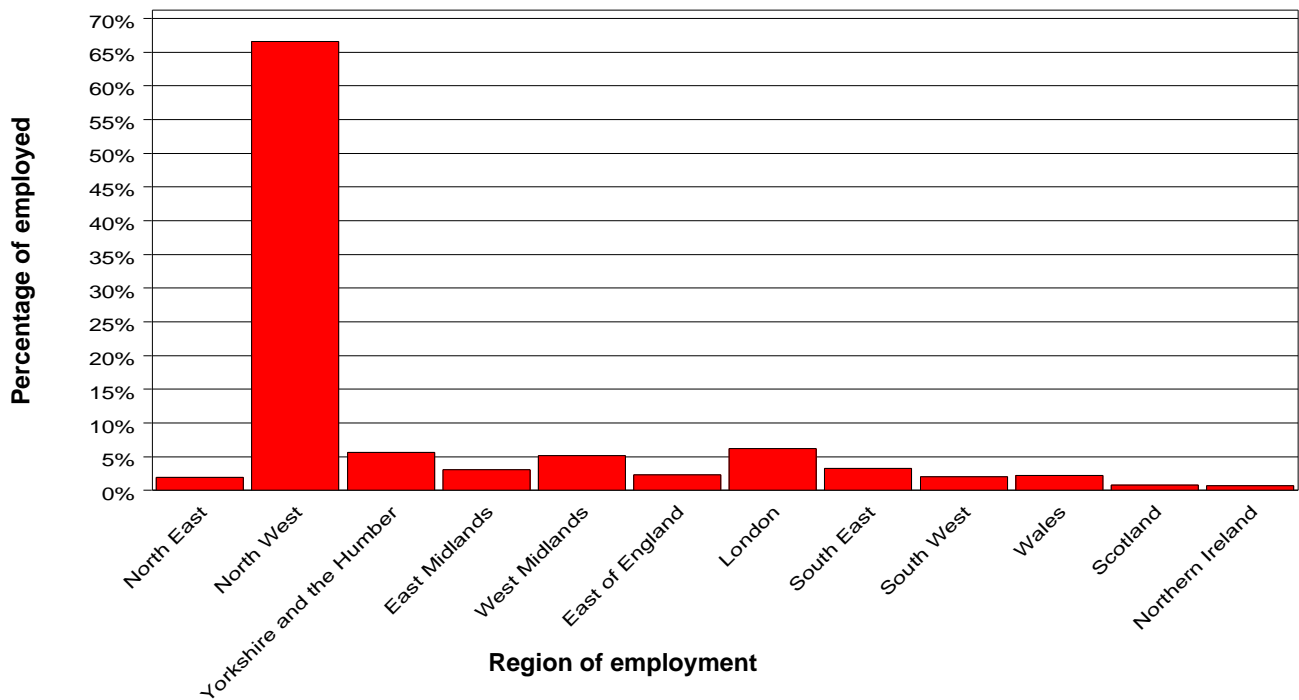


Employment destinations of first degree graduates

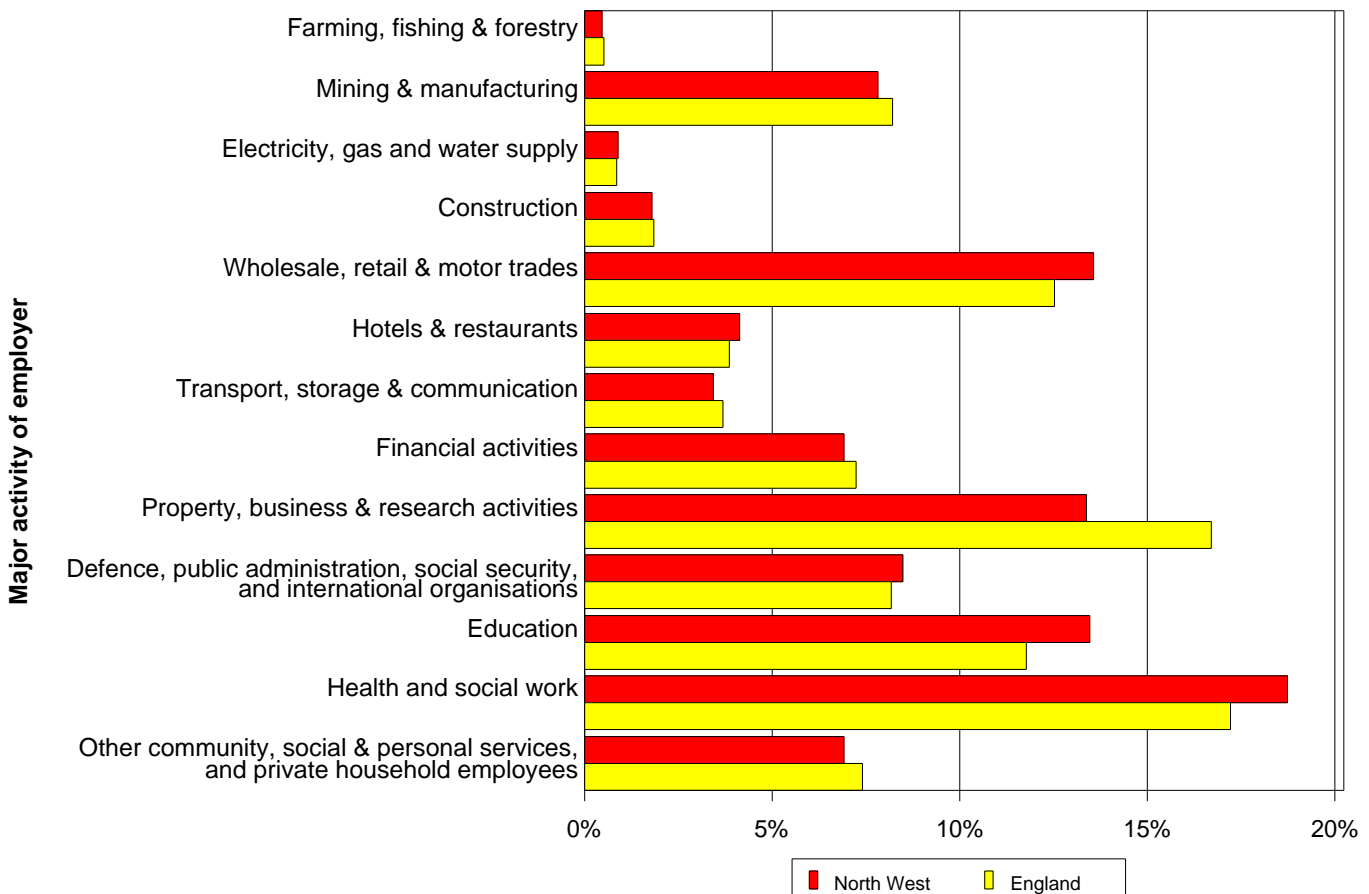
First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2003:

Work: 65% Further study: 14% Work and study 8% Unemployed: 7% Other: 5%

Where do graduates from North West HEIs find employment?



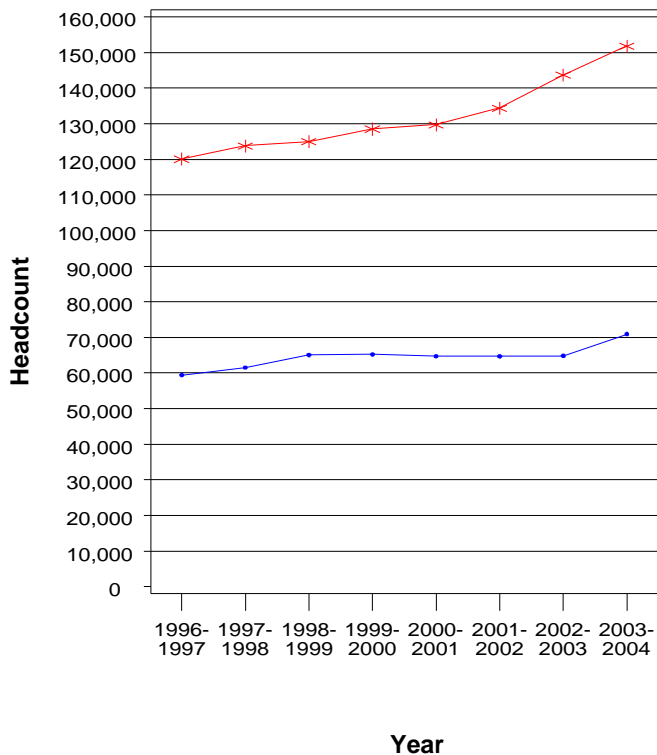
Employed graduates of North West HEIs: destination by type of industry



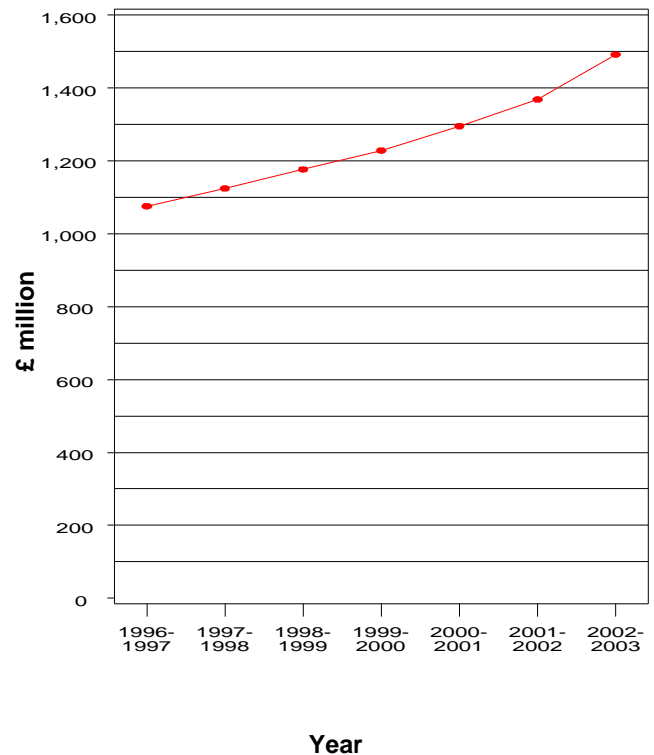
Percentage of employed first degree graduates returned in the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey

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 2003)
North West	£12,942	4.9
England	£14,781	4.8

Yorkshire and the Humber

Introduction

Yorkshire and the Humber cover an area of over 15,400 km². 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 km². 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 5 per cent compared with an average of 4.9 per cent for the UK.

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

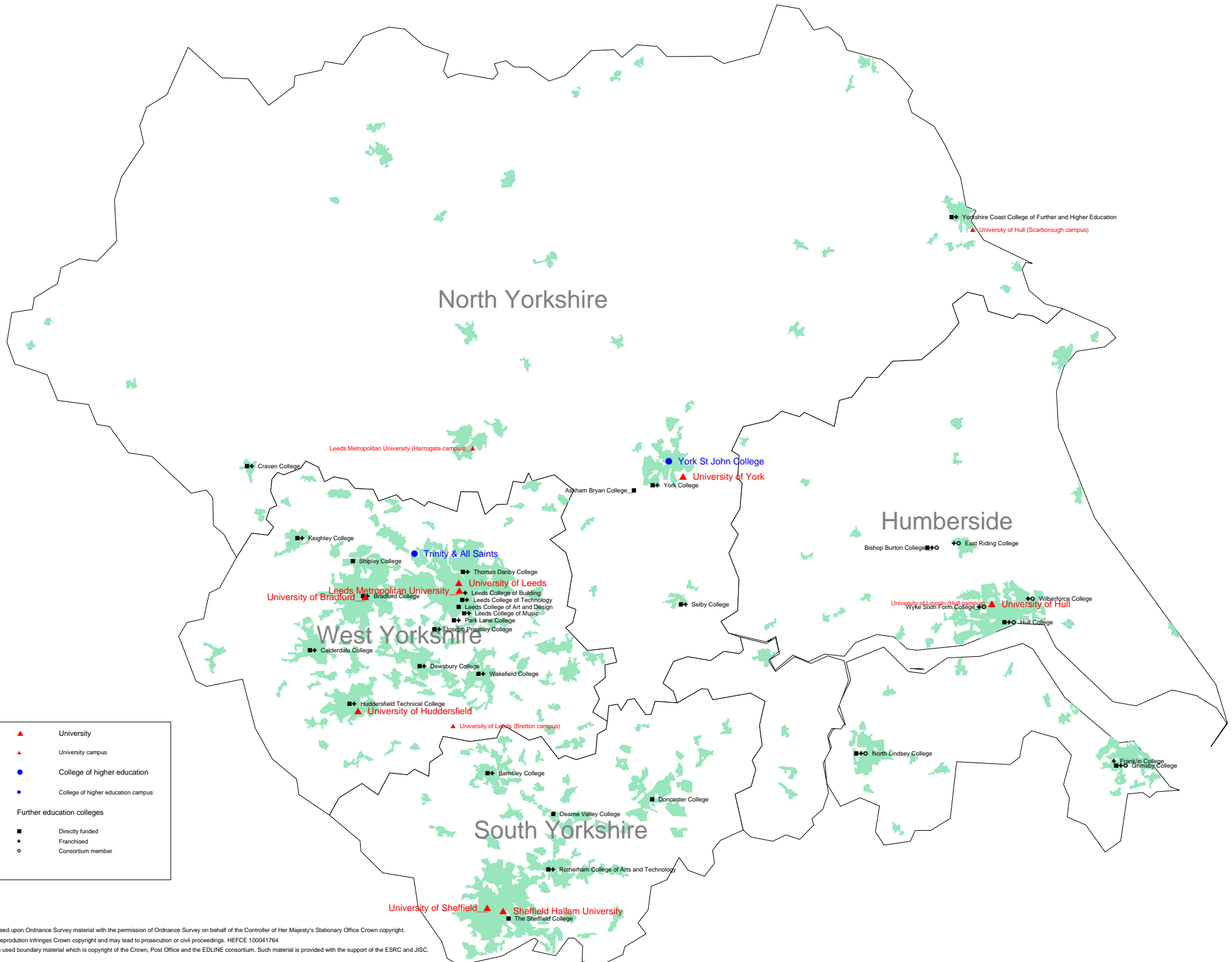
Higher education provision

There are 11 higher education institutions in Yorkshire and the Humber, 10 of which are shown on the map: eight universities and two 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 33 further education colleges teach higher education courses. The higher education student population is around 151,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) students. The institutions range in size from University of Leeds with over 27,000 student FTEs, to Trinity and All Saints with just over 2,000 student FTEs.

The largest concentration of higher education is in Leeds, with two universities, a higher education college and seven further education colleges teaching HE courses. Yorkshire Universities (YU) was one of the earliest HE consortia to be established in the UK.

Student profile

Yorkshire and the Humber have a high proportion of student FTEs registered at further education colleges. There is a high net flow of young full-time undergraduates into the region – for every 100 students from Yorkshire and the Humber there are 154 students studying in the region.



▲	University
▲	University campus
●	College of higher education
●	College of higher education campus
Further education colleges	
■	Directly funded
+	Franchised
○	Consortium member

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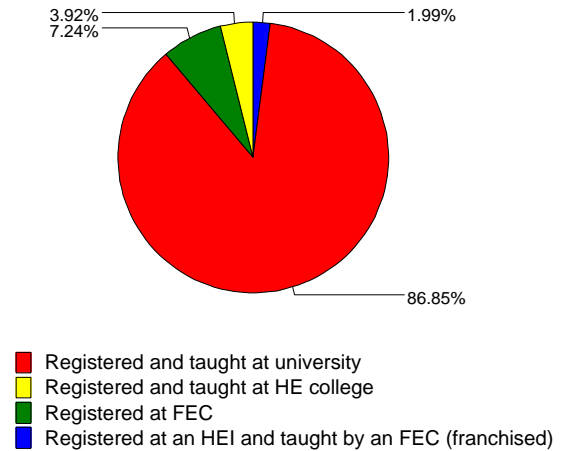
HE students registered at Yorkshire and the Humber institutions 2002-03 and 2003-04

Student numbers

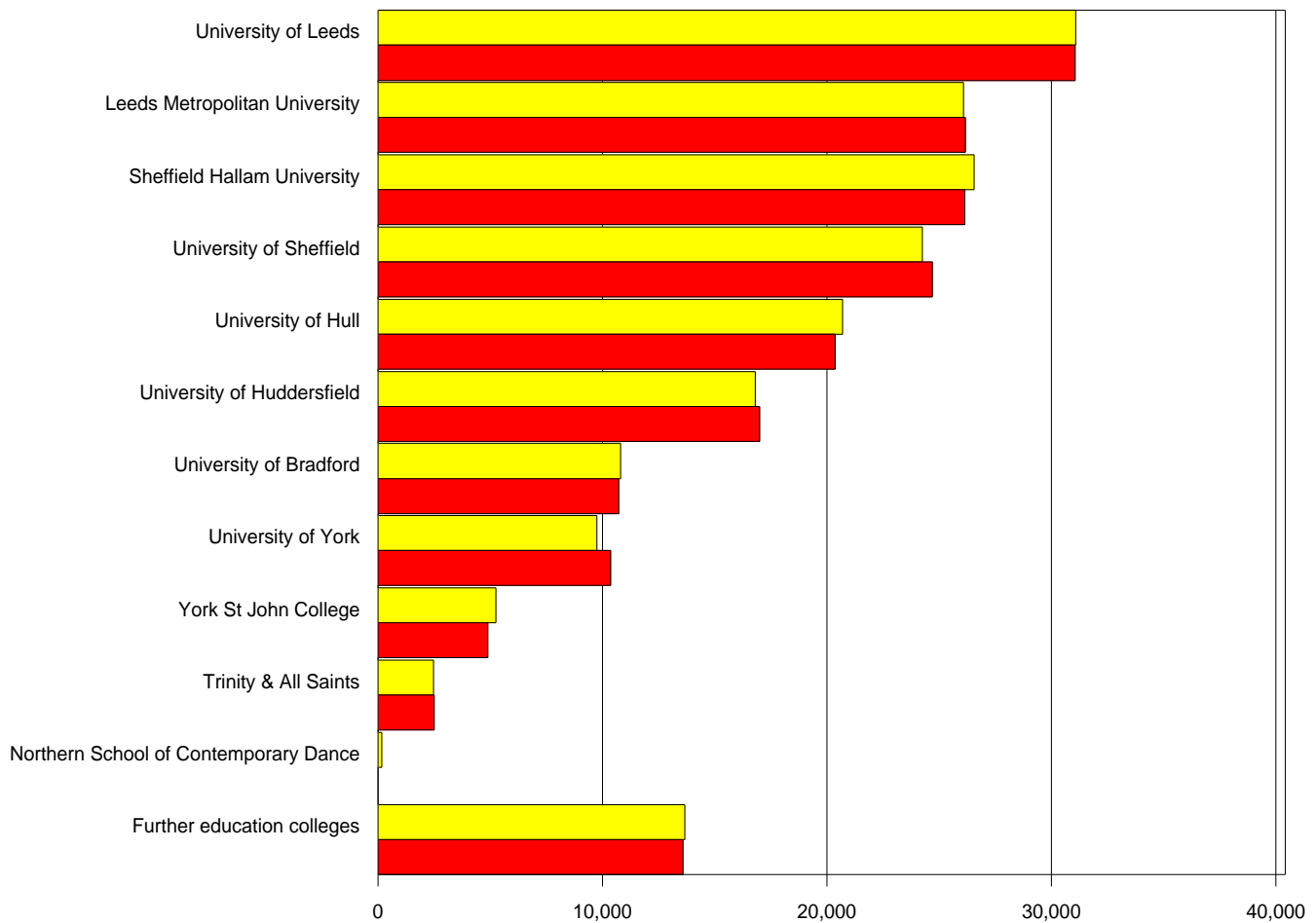
Headcounts :	2002-03	2003-04
In HE institutions:	173,832	173,773
In FE colleges:	13,667	13,570
Total:	187,499	187,343

FTEs :	2002-03	2003-04
In HE institutions:	137,860	140,626
In FE colleges:	11,139	10,795
Total:	148,999	151,422

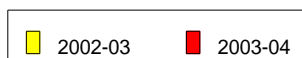
HE student headcounts
by type of institution 2003-04



Higher education student numbers by institution 2002-03 and 2003-04



Student numbers (headcounts)



Learning in Yorkshire and the Humber 2002-03

HE students registered and taught in Yorkshire and the Humber

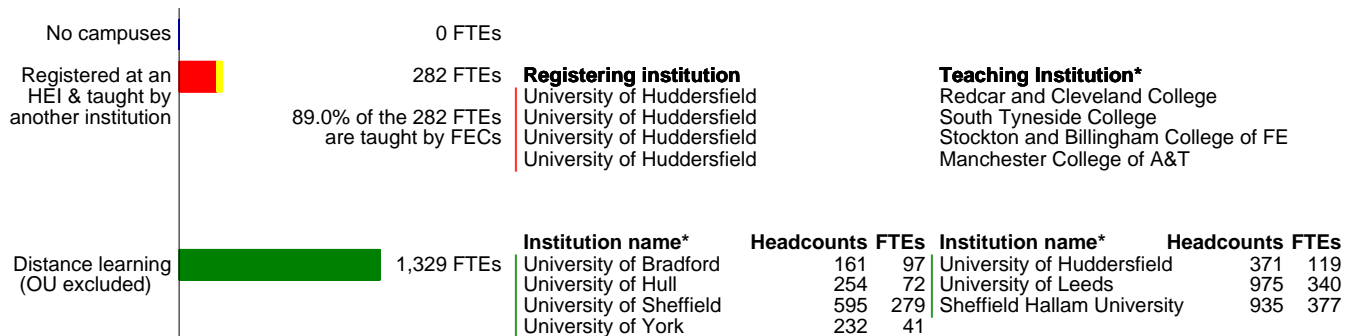
Type	Headcounts	FTEs
HEI	179,030	137,561
Franchised	3,082	1,611
FEC	5,941	6,976

Open University students domiciled in Yorkshire and the Humber

Headcounts	FTEs
9,691	4,109

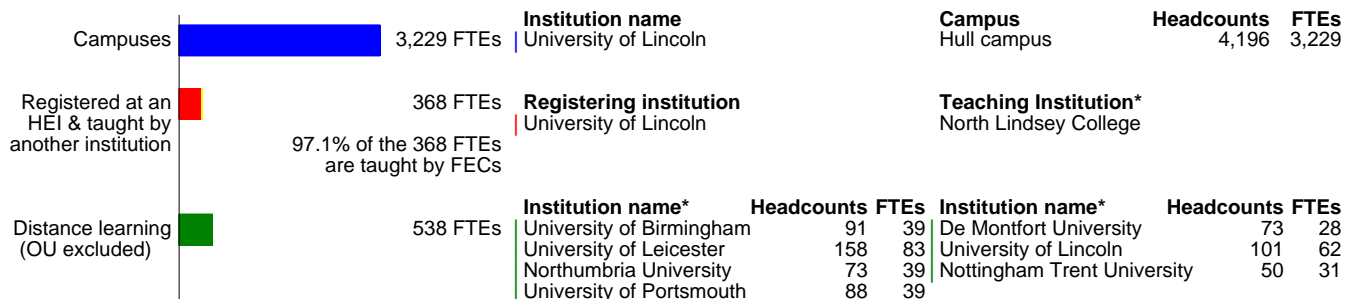
Registered in Yorkshire and the Humber but learning outside Yorkshire and the Humber

Method of learning (FTEs)



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

Method of learning (FTEs)

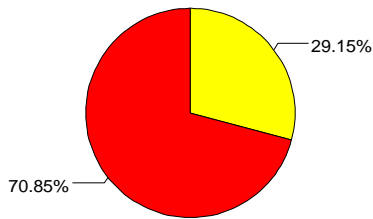


* Institutions with fewer than 20 FTEs have been excluded.

HE students registered at HEIs: characteristics

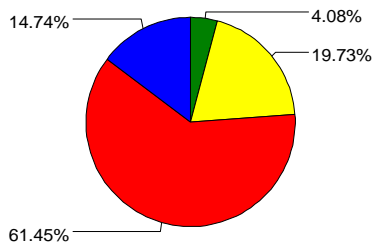
Headcounts

Students by mode
(2003-04)



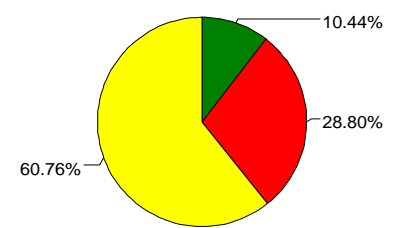
■ Full-time & sandwich
■ Part-time

Students by level
(2003-04)



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

Undergraduates by age on entry
(2002-03)



■ Young
■ 21-24
■ Mature

FTEs

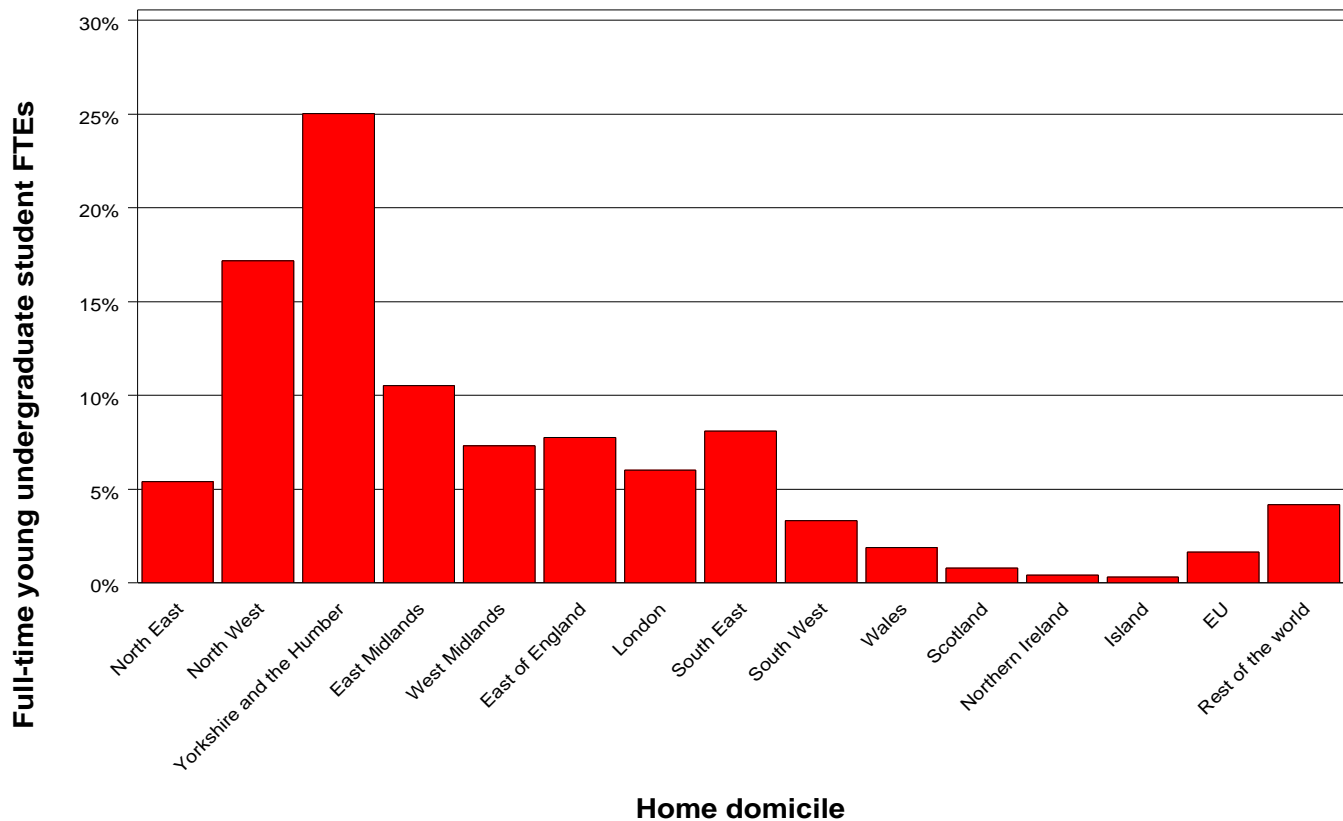
2002-03

2003-04

Overseas (% of FTEs): 11.7%
 Young (% of UG FTEs): 72.4%
 Mature (% of UG FTEs): 17.2%
 Male (% of FTEs): 46.4%

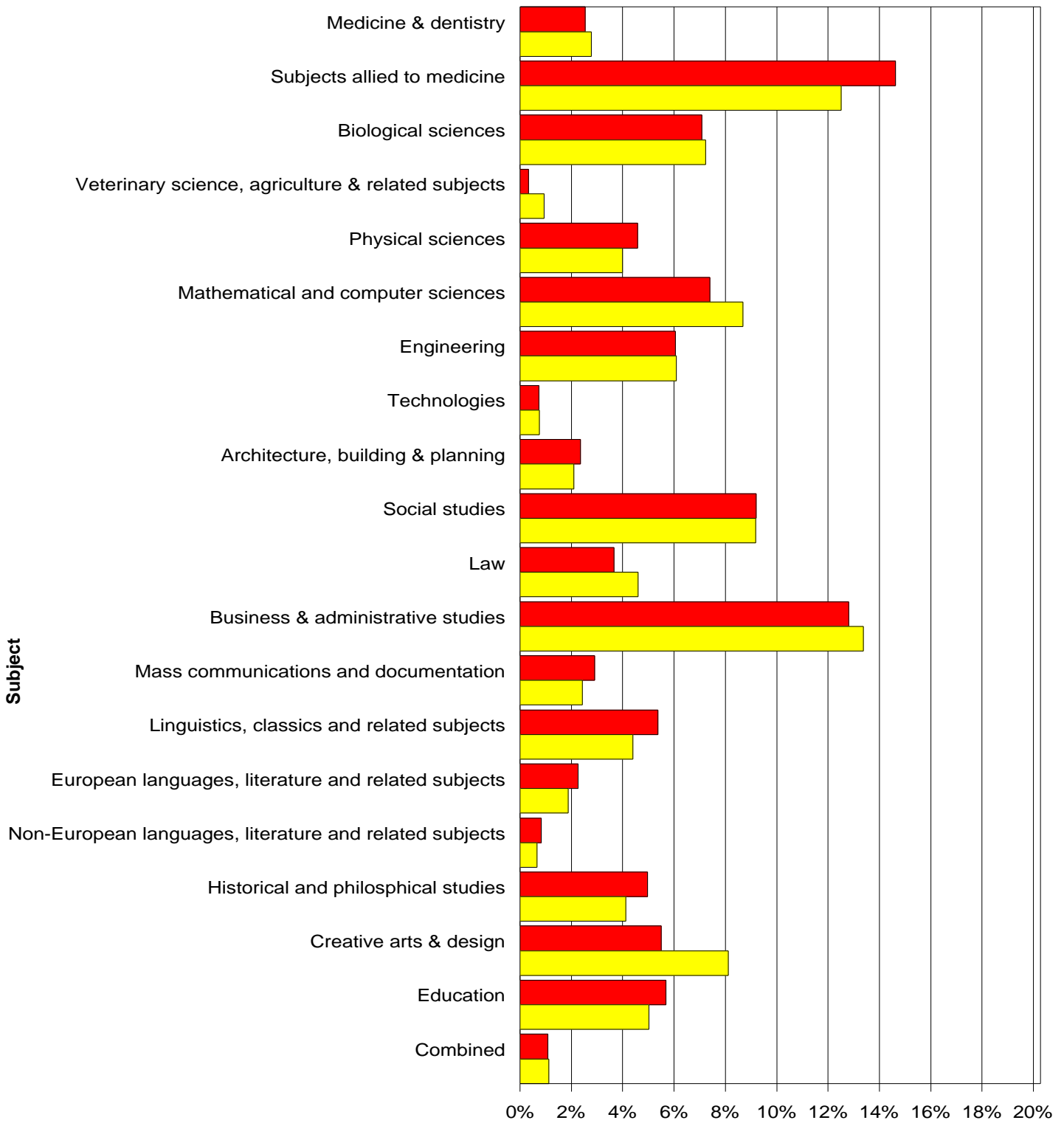
Part-time (% of FTEs): 13.4%
 PG (% of FTEs): 16.4%

Where do young students at Yorkshire and the Humber HEIs in 2002-03 come from?



HE students registered at HEIs: subject

2002-03 (Open University excluded)



Percentage of HE students (FTEs)

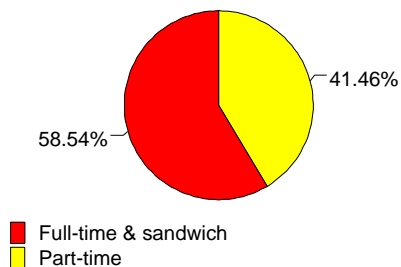


HE students registered at FE colleges

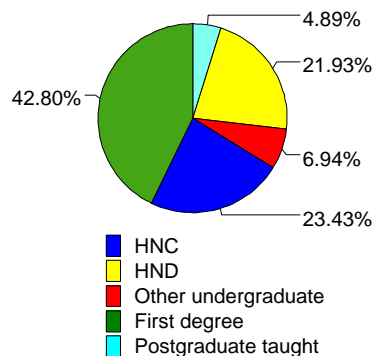
2003-04 Headcounts: 13,570, of which an estimated 207 are funded through consortia.

2003-04 FTEs: 10,795, of which an estimated 147 are funded through consortia.

Headcounts by mode



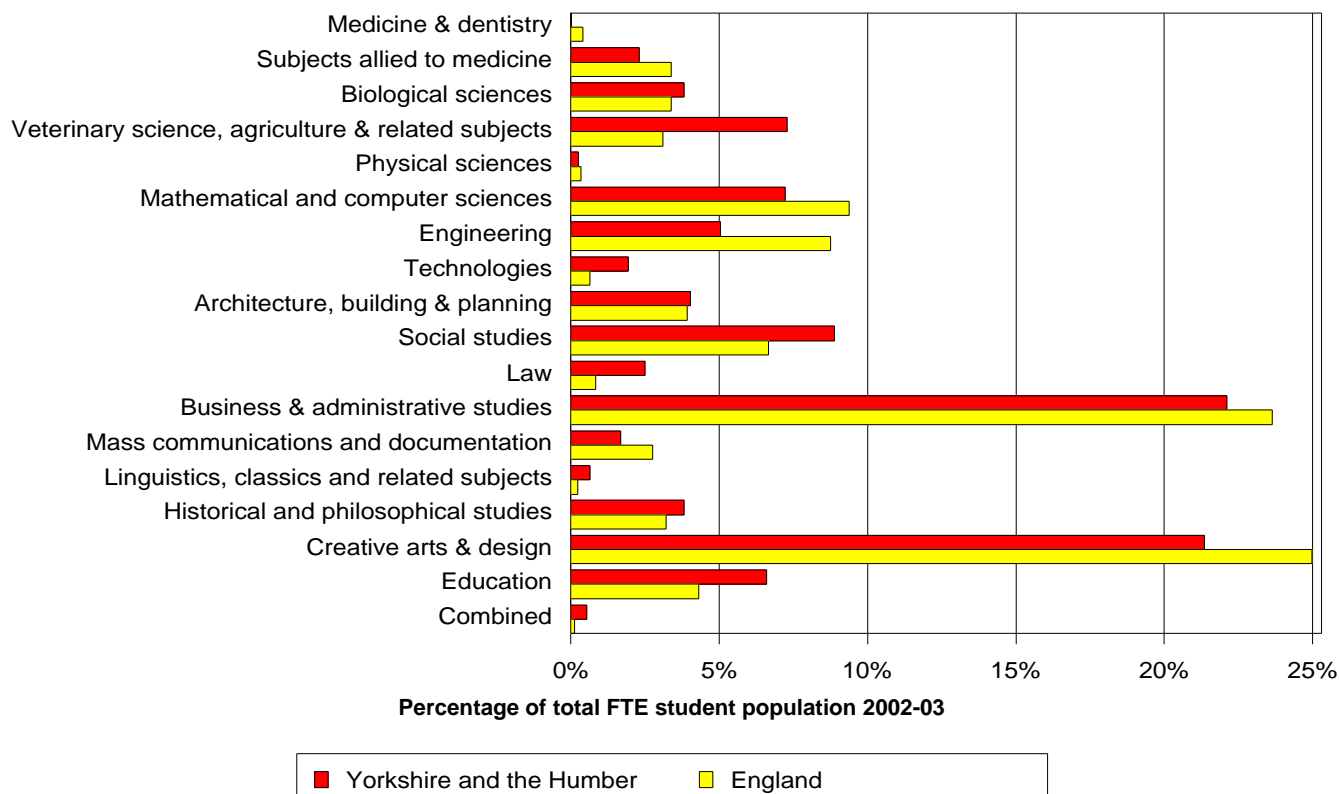
Headcounts by qualification aim



Source: HEIFES & HESES 2003-04

Source: HEIFES 2003-04 (directly funded); ILR 2002-03 (consortia)

Subject breakdown of HE student population in FECs



Major FEC providers of HE (over 500 FTEs)

College name	Directly funded 2003-04 FTEs	Consortium member 2003-04 FTEs	Registered at an HEI and taught by an FEC 2002-03 FTEs
Barnsley College	563	0	19
Bishop Burton College	708	14	27
Bradford College	3,356	0	214
Doncaster College	963	0	0
Grimsby College	706	41	68
Hull College	726	0	152
Leeds College of Art and Design	681	0	0
Leeds College of Music	539	0	208

Students registered at an HEI and taught by an FEC in the region (2002-03):

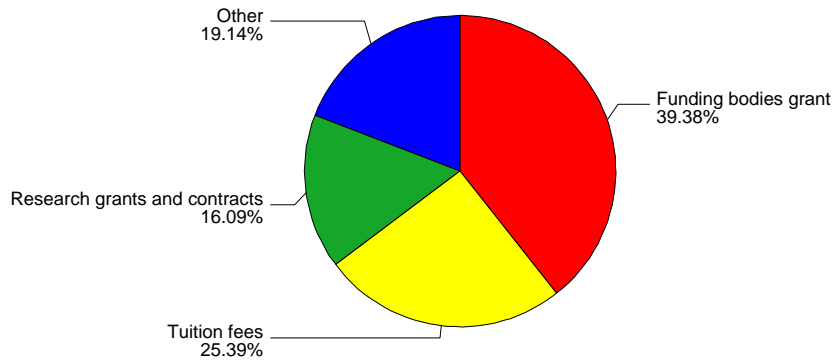
Headcounts: 3,406

FTEs: 1,926

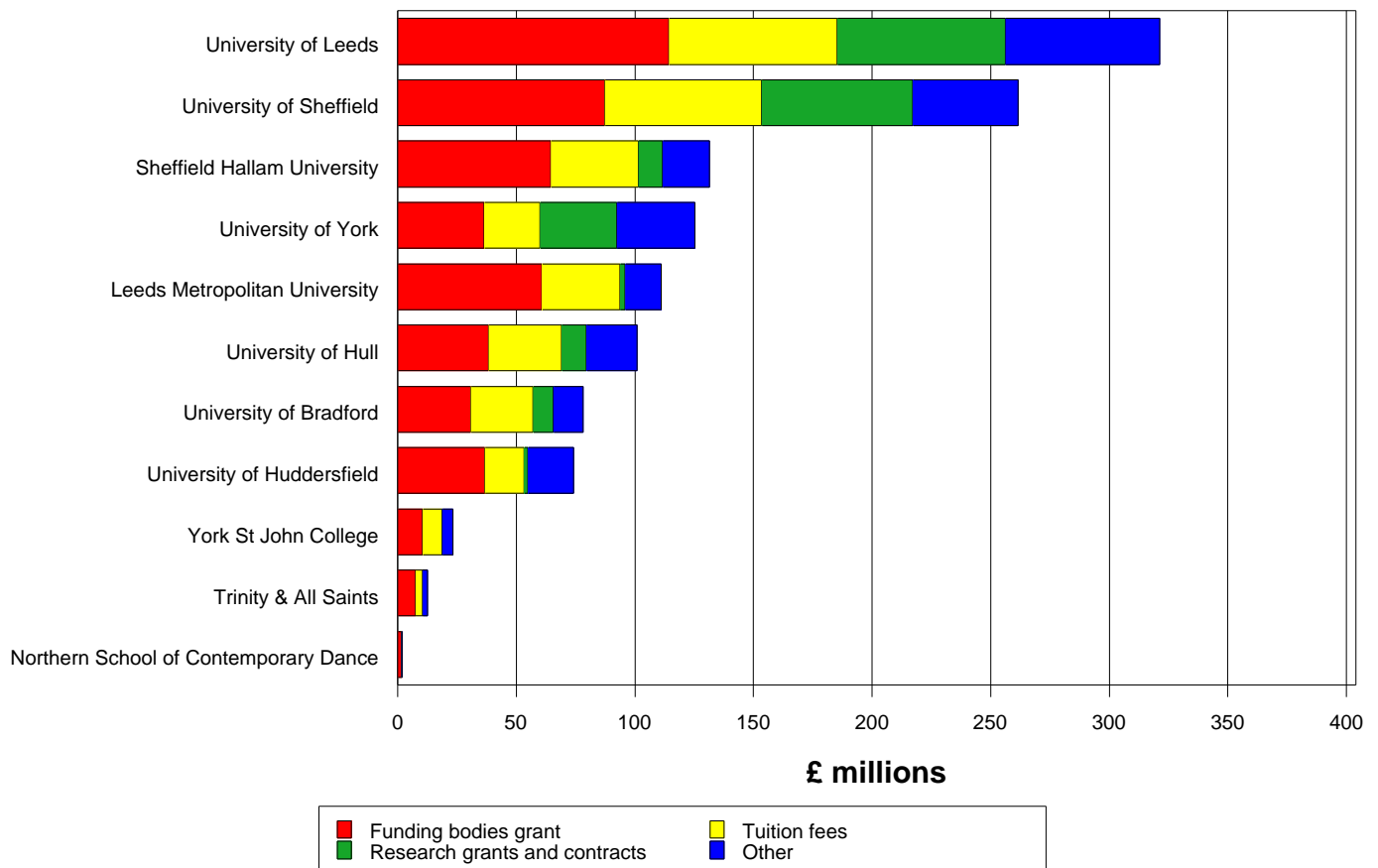
Income to HE institutions 2002-03

Total income to all HEIs: £1,241 million

Income to all HEIs by source

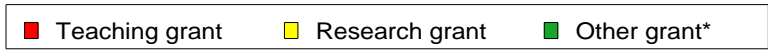
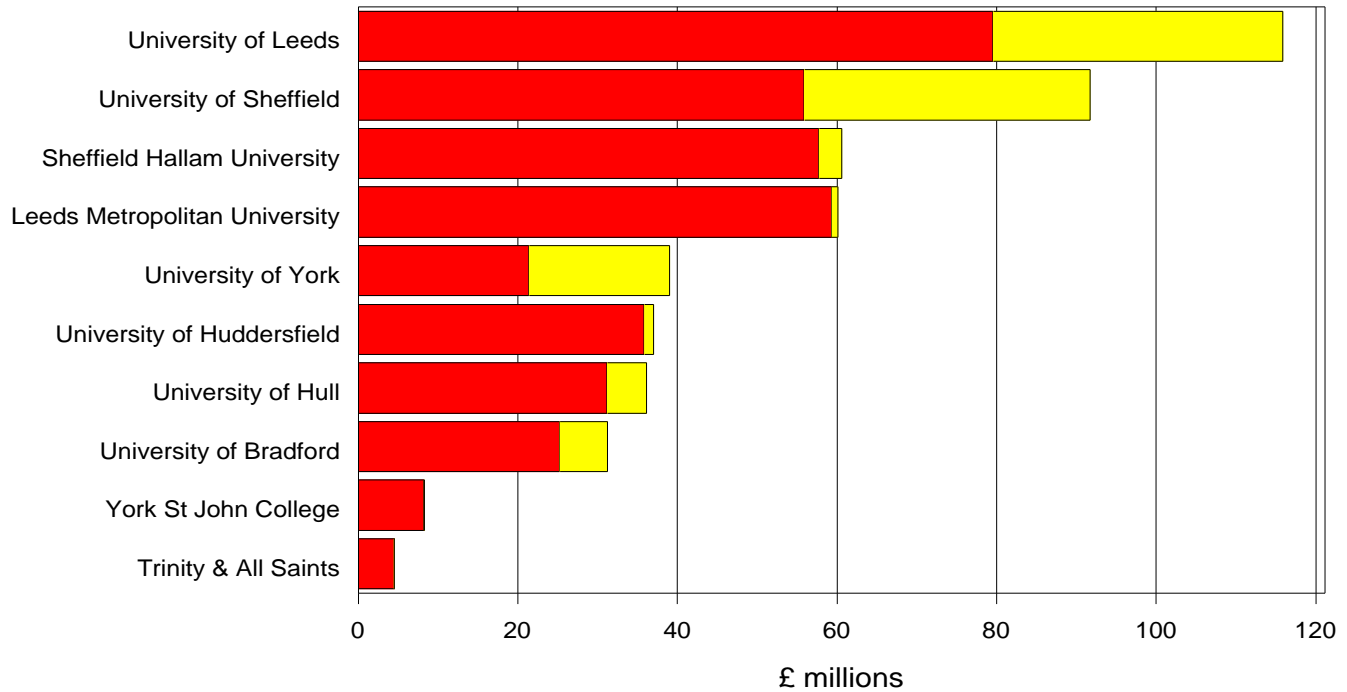


Income to individual HEIs by source



HEFCE funding

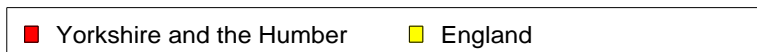
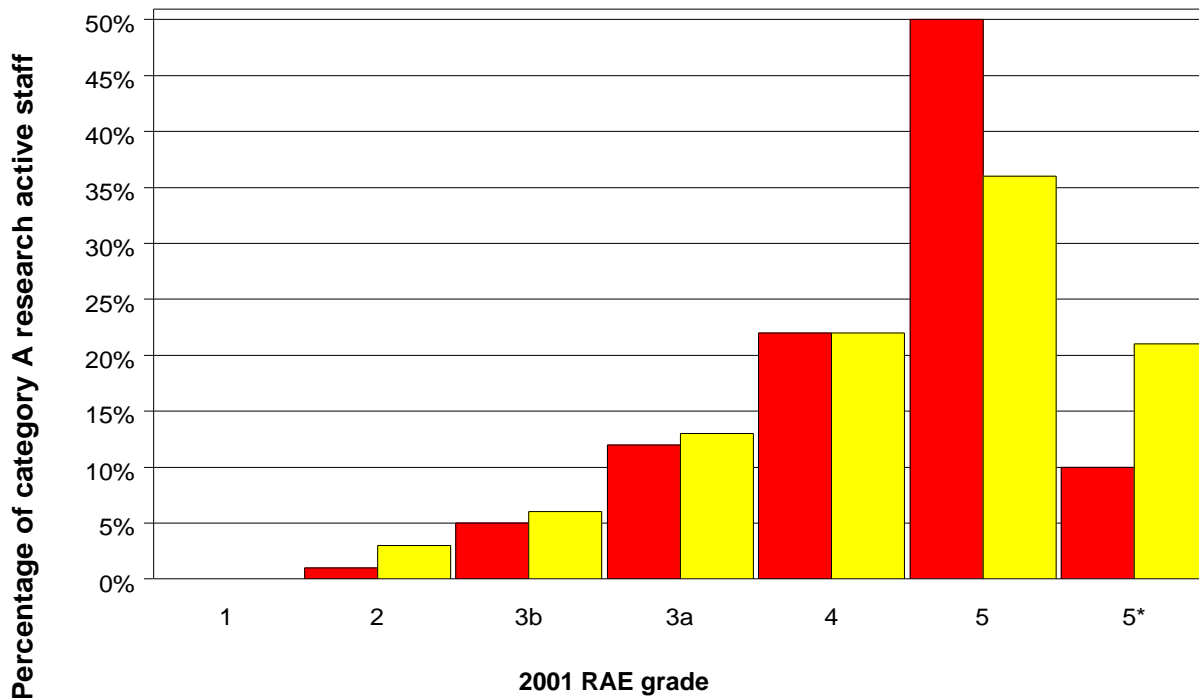
2004-05



* Rewarding and developing staff has rolled into the mainstream teaching grant for 2004-05.

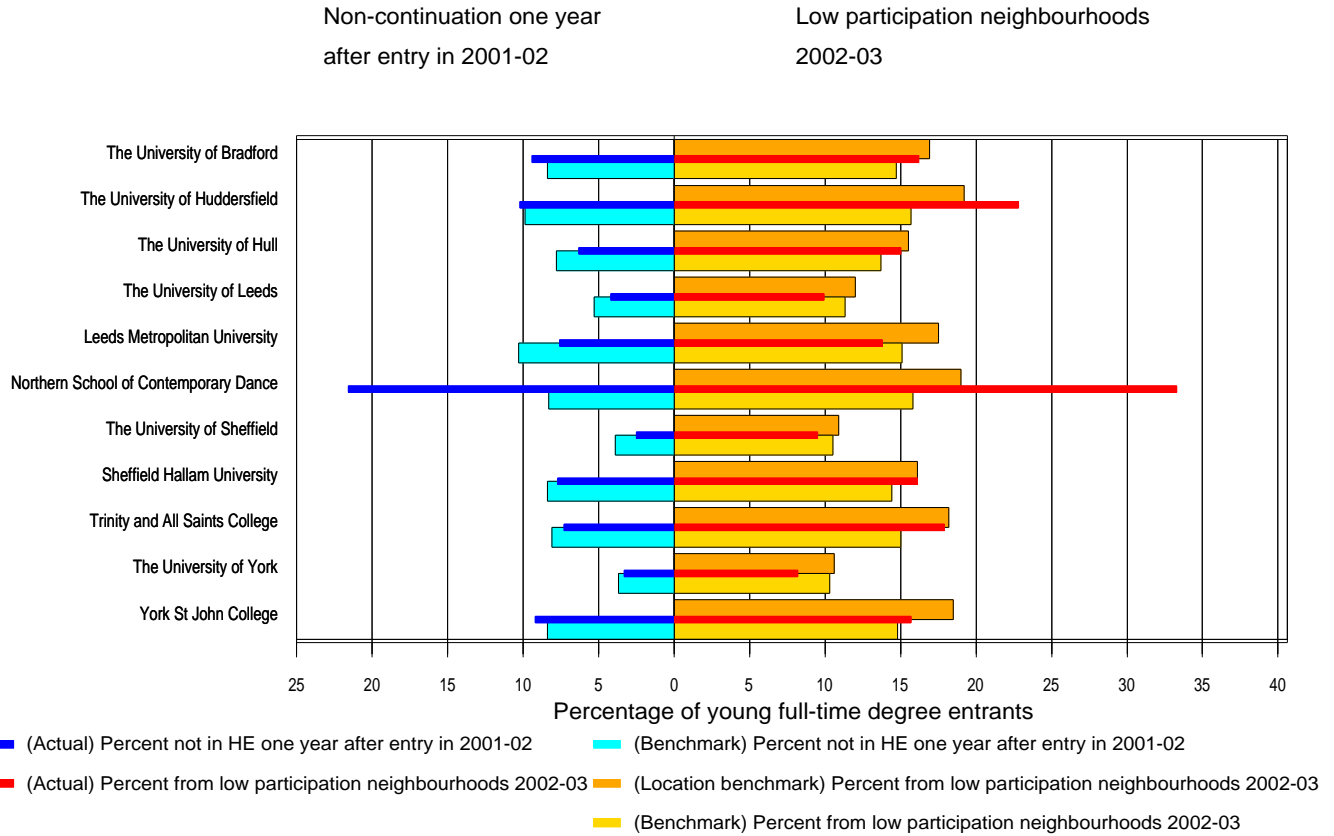
Research Assessment Exercise performance

Research-active academic staff by RAE grade



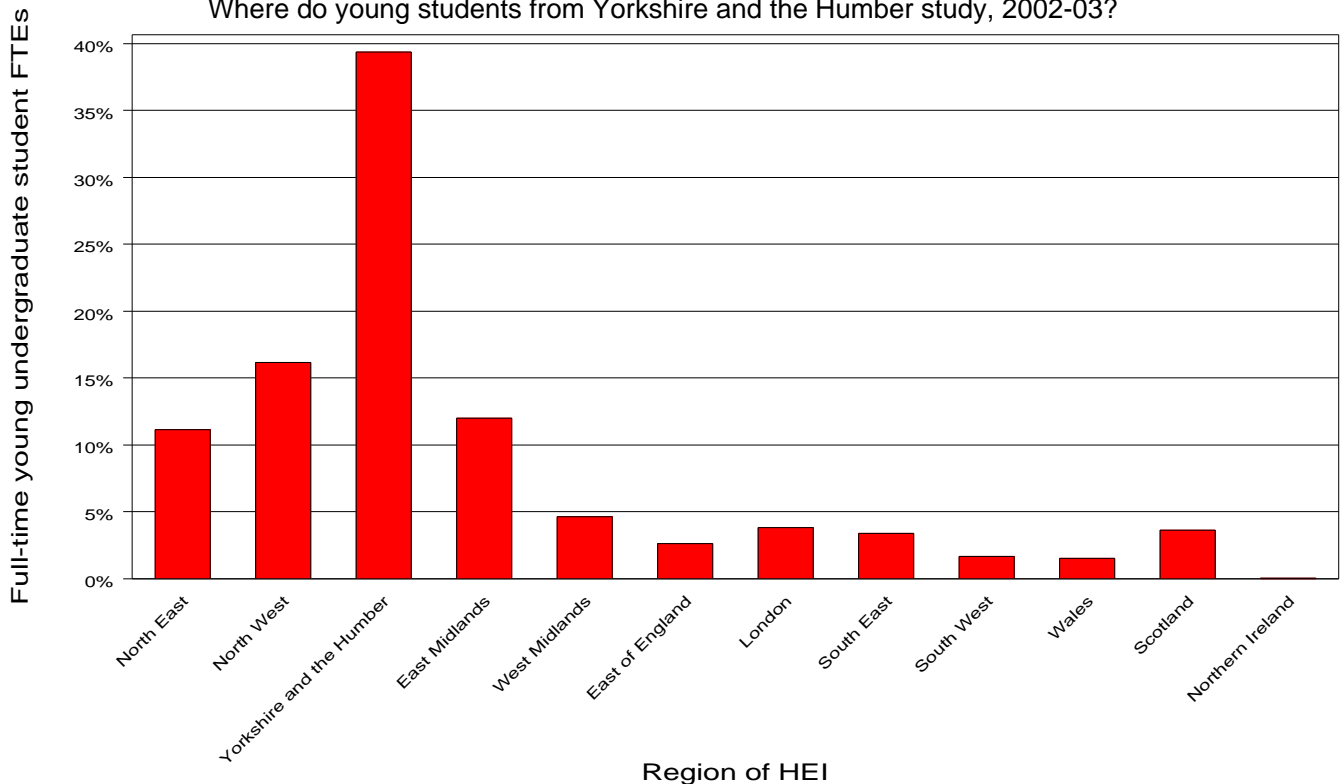
Performance indicators for participation and non-continuation

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.

Where do young students from Yorkshire and the Humber study, 2002-03?

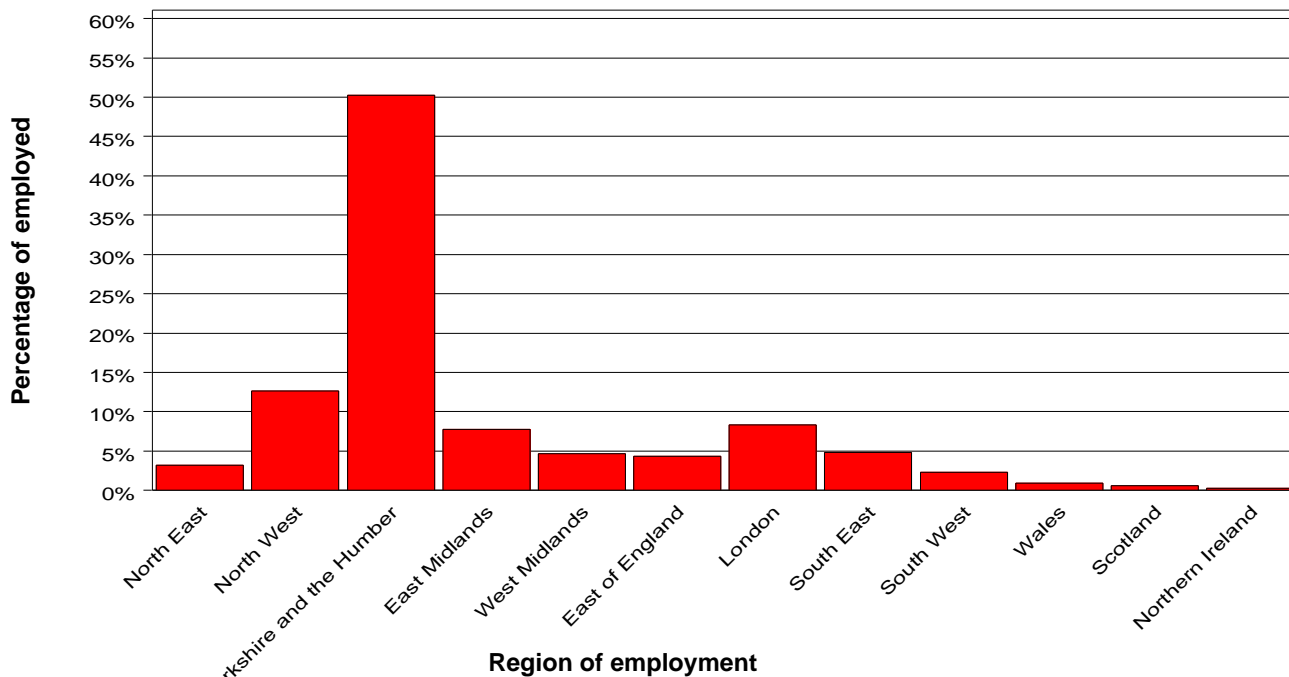


Employment destinations of first degree graduates

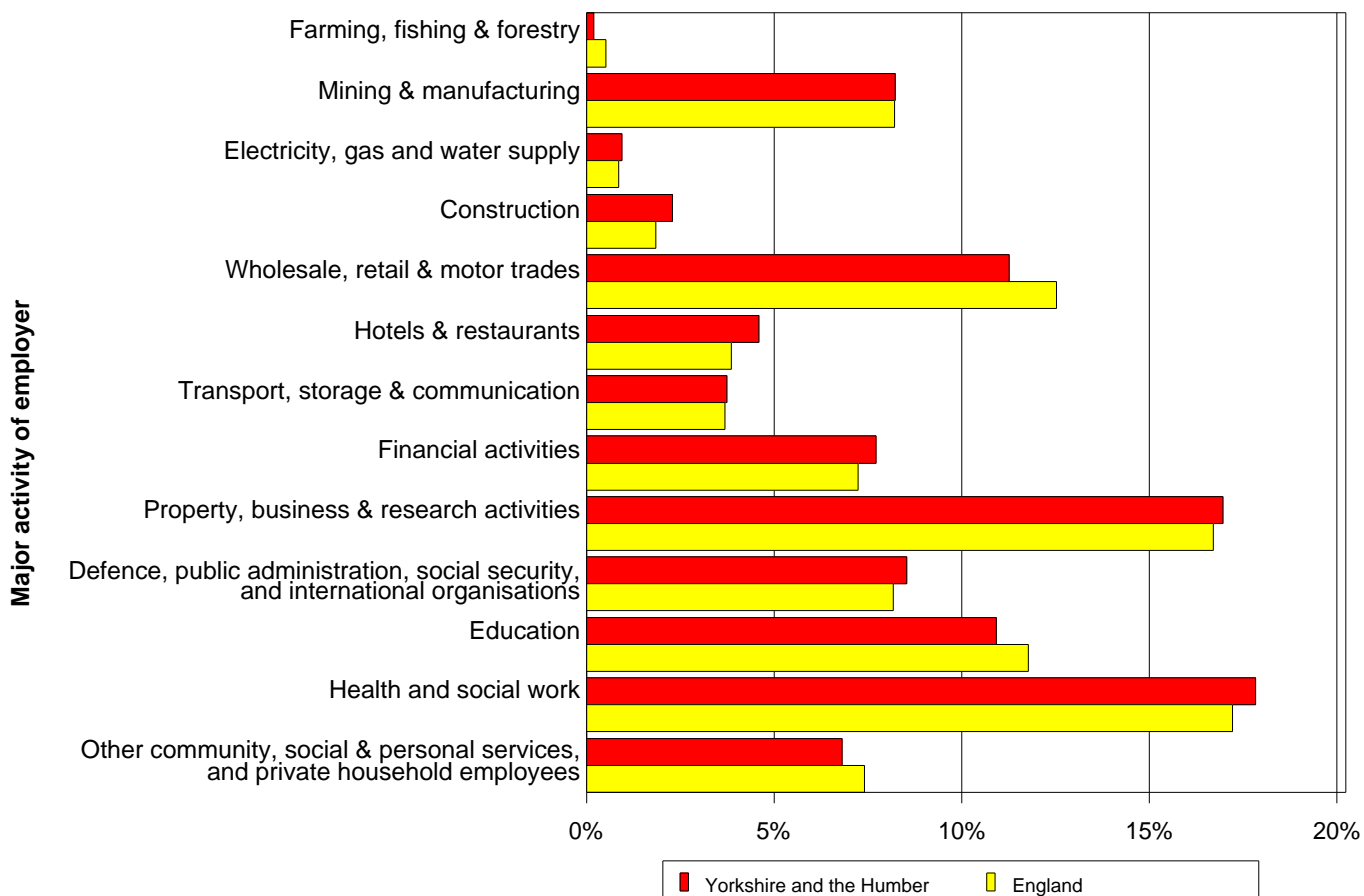
First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2003:

Work: 65% Further study: 15% Work and study 7% Unemployed: 6% Other: 7%

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



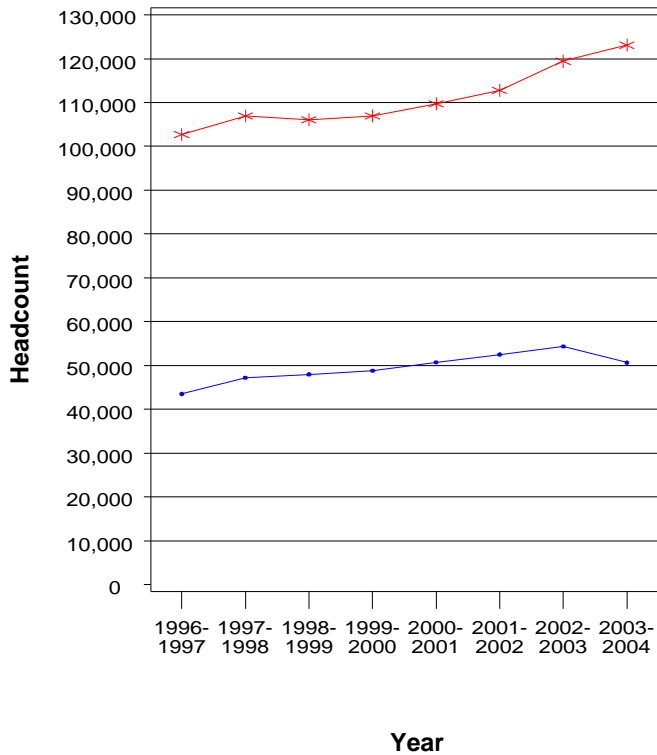
Employed graduates of Yorkshire and the Humber HEIs: destination by type of industry



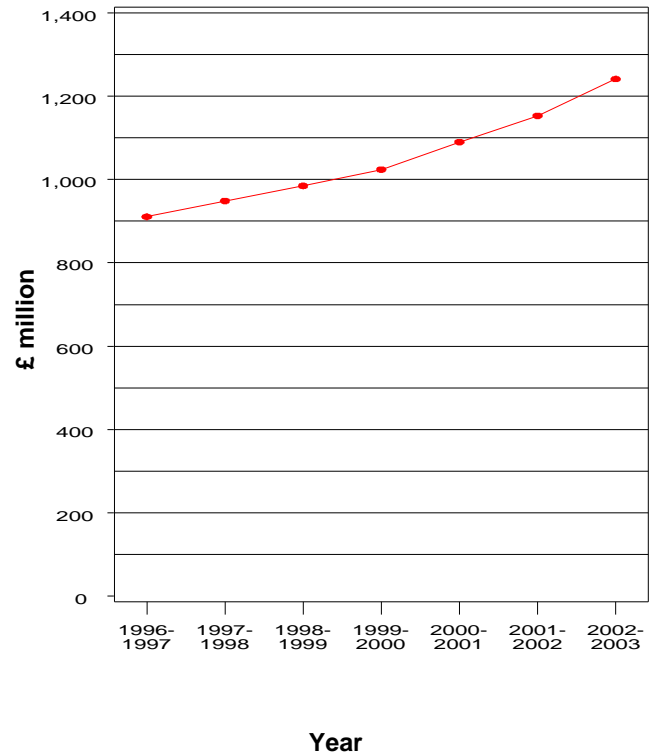
Percentage of employed first degree graduates returned in the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey

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 2003)
Yorkshire and the Humber	£12,459	5
England	£14,781	4.8

East Midlands

Introduction

The East Midlands has an area of over 15,600 km² and a population of around 4.2 million. It has the second lowest population density of any English region at 270 people per km². 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 4.5 per cent, is lower than the national average.

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

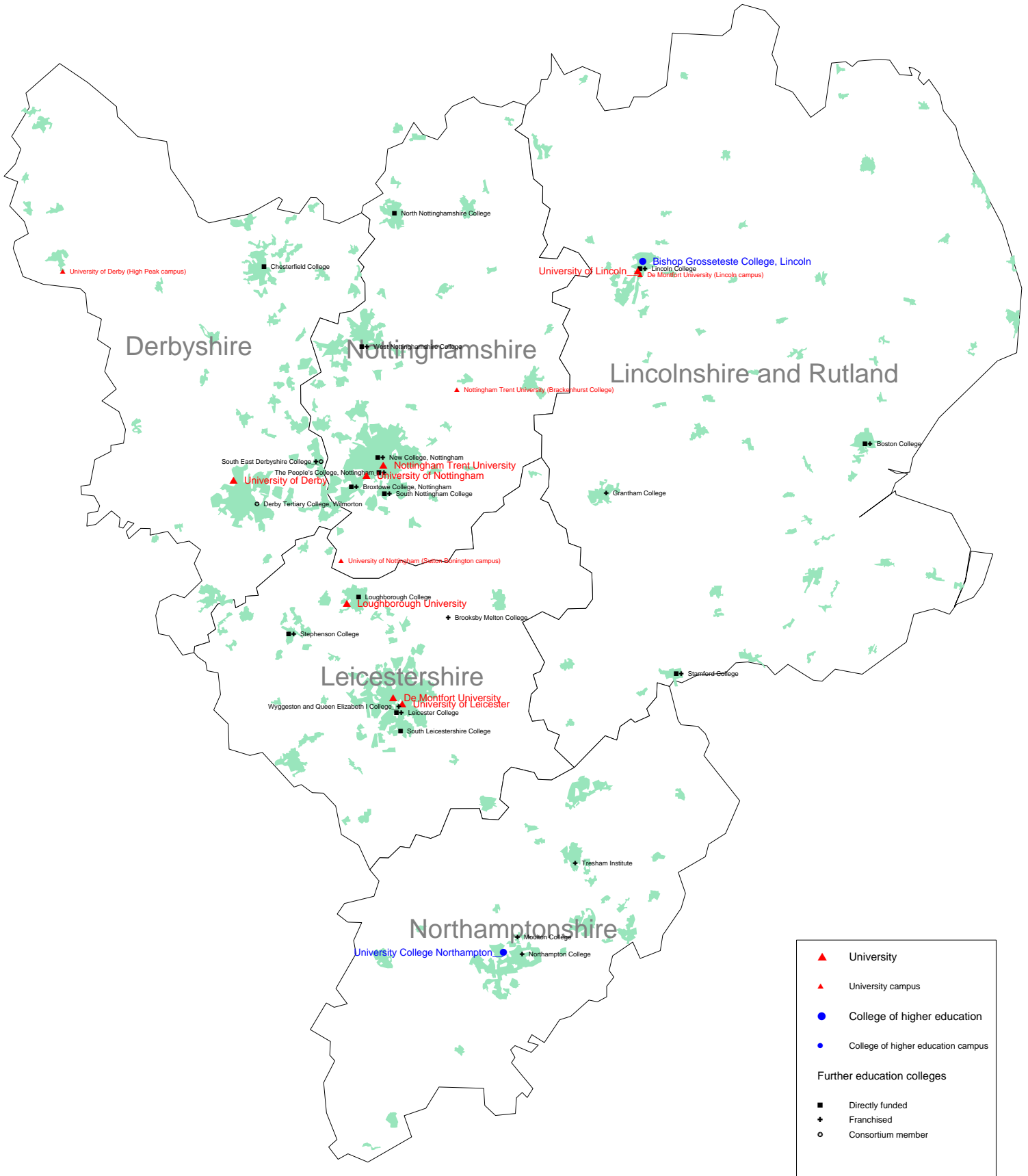
Higher education provision

There are nine higher education institutions based in the East Midlands – seven universities and two higher education colleges. There are also 22 further education colleges with students taking higher education courses. In total, there are over 122,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) students studying on higher education courses. The institutions range in size from the University of Nottingham with over 24,000 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 131 students studying in the East Midlands. The region has a low proportion of economically active adults qualified to at least NVQ Level 4, 25.7 percent, compared with 30 percent for the UK as a whole.



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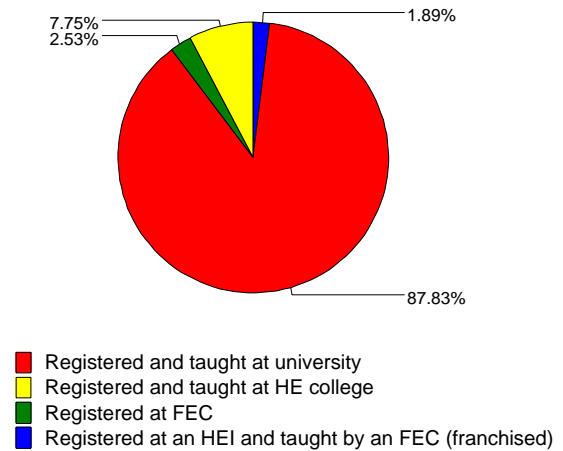
HE students registered at East Midlands institutions 2002-03 and 2003-04

Student numbers

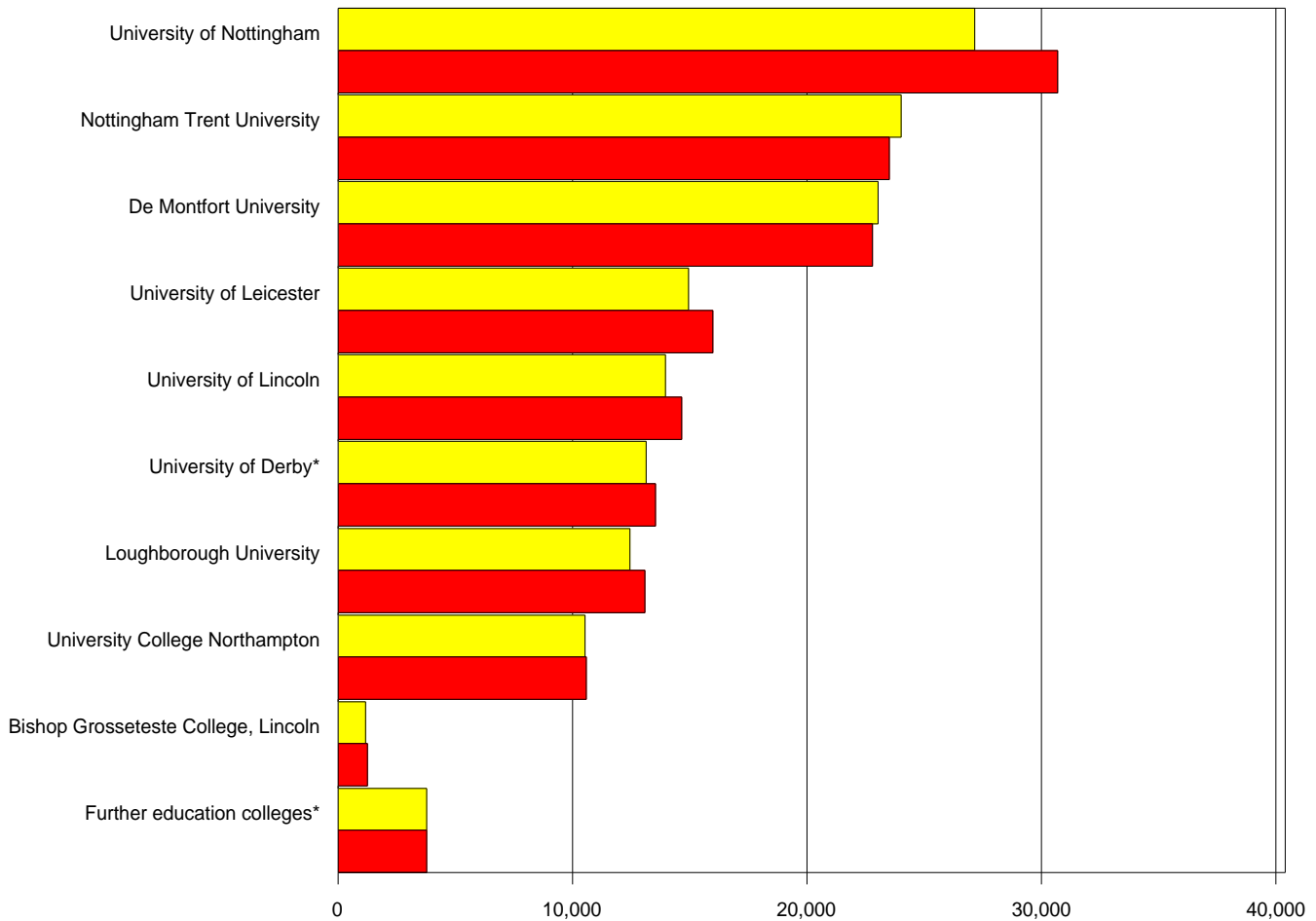
Headcounts *: 2002-03	2003-04
In HE institutions: 140,444	146,115
In FE colleges: 3,785	3,790
Total: 144,229	149,905

FTEs *: 2002-03	2003-04
In HE institutions: 115,772	119,549
In FE colleges: 2,904	2,930
Total: 118,676	122,479

HE student headcounts
by type of institution 2003-04

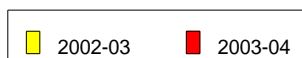


Higher education student numbers by institution 2002-03 and 2003-04



*Estimated numbers due to allocation between funding consortia members.

Student numbers (headcounts)



Learning in the East Midlands

2002-03

HE students registered and taught in the East Midlands

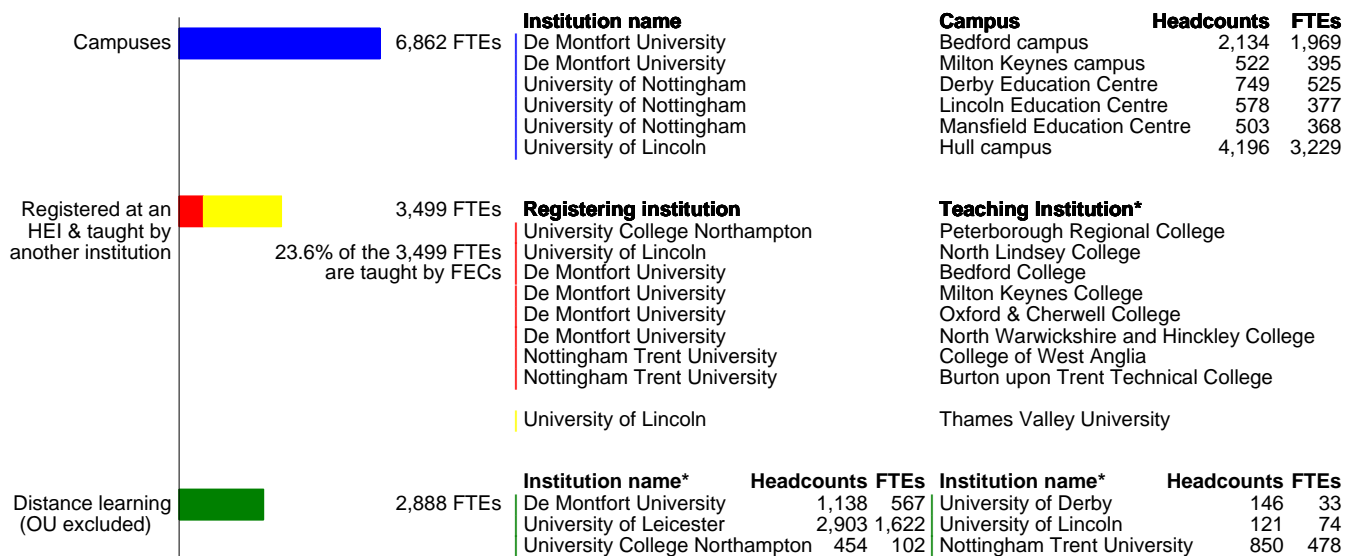
Type	Headcounts	FTEs
HEI	126,783	104,370
Franchised	2,379	1,859
FEC	1,272	1,259

Open University students domiciled in the East Midlands

Headcounts	FTEs
10,877	4,592

Registered in the East Midlands but learning outside the East Midlands

Method of learning (FTEs)



Registered outside the East Midlands but learning in the East Midlands

Method of learning (FTEs)

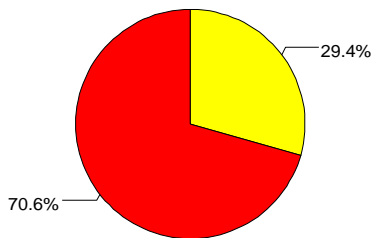


* Institutions with fewer than 20 FTEs have been excluded.

HE students registered at HEIs: characteristics

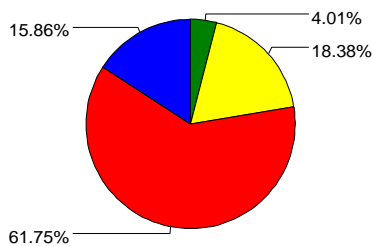
Headcounts

Students by mode
(2003-04)



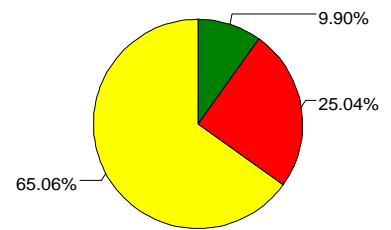
■ Full-time & sandwich
■ Part-time

Students by level
(2003-04)



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

Undergraduates by age on entry
(2002-03)



■ Young
■ 21-24
■ Mature

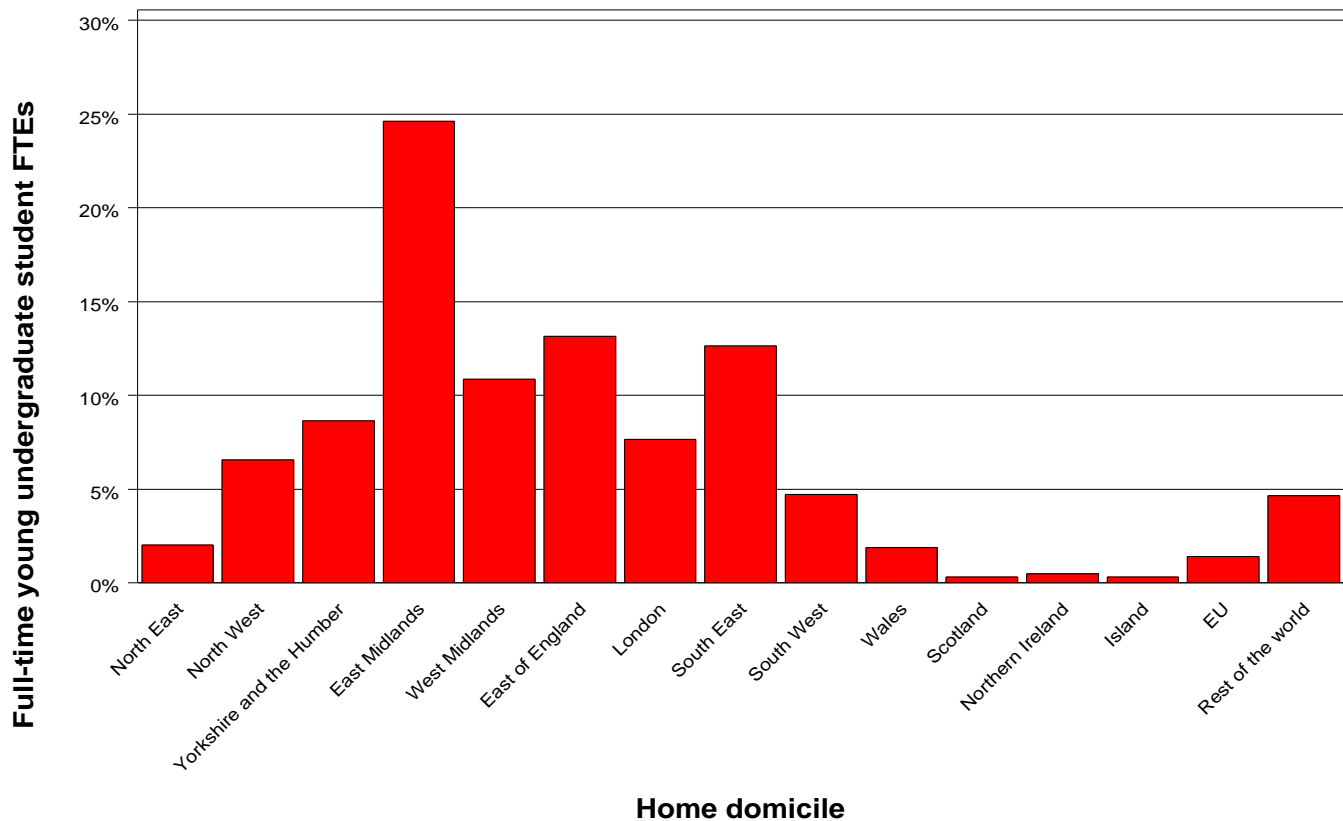
FTEs

2002-03

2003-04

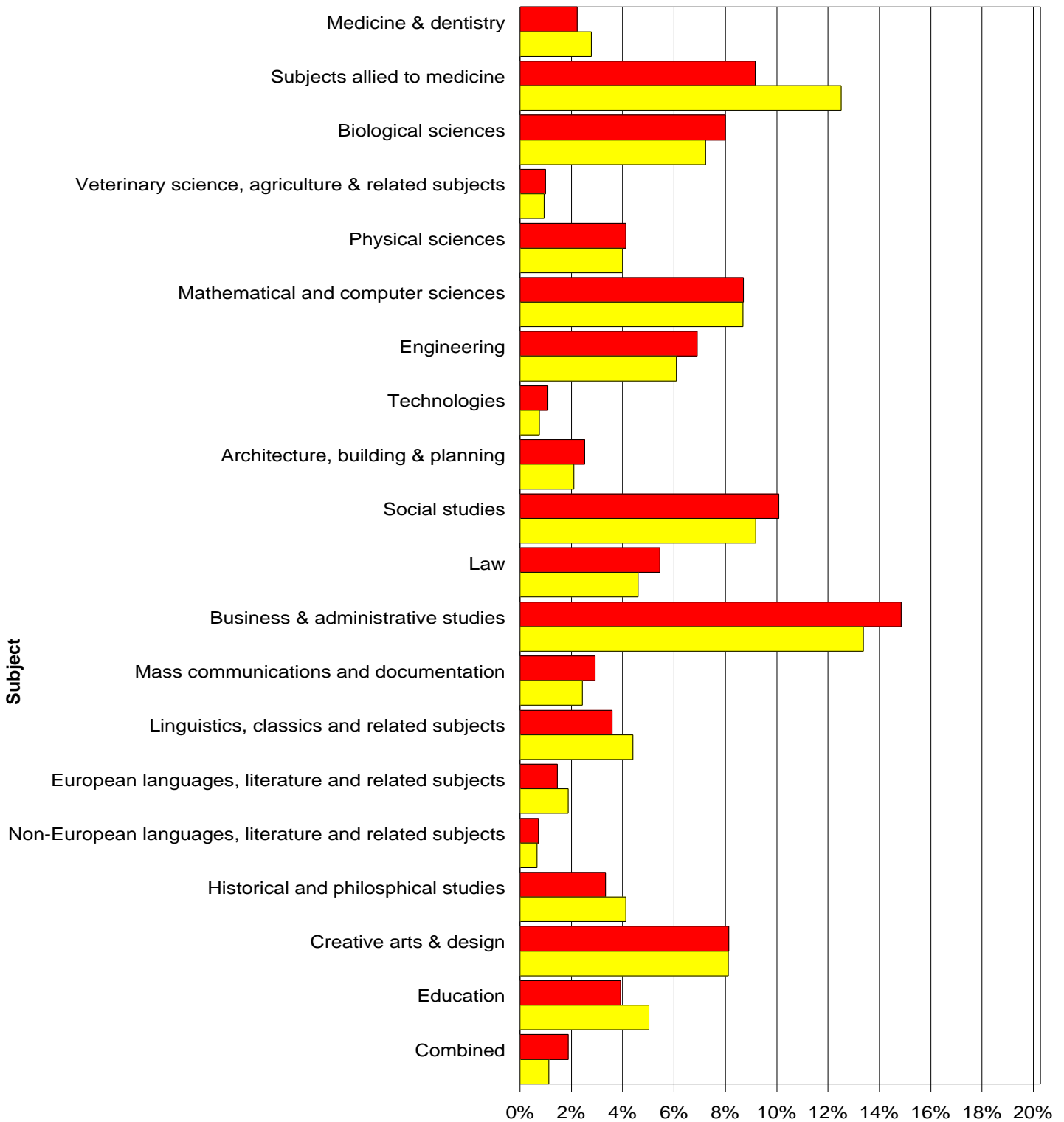
Overseas (% of FTEs):	11.9%	Part-time (% of FTEs):	14.6%
Young (% of UG FTEs):	73.2%	PG (% of FTEs):	16.8%
Mature (% of UG FTEs):	17.0%		
Male (% of FTEs):	46.9%		

Where do young students at East Midlands HEIs in 2002-03 come from?



HE students registered at HEIs: subject

2002-03 (Open University excluded)



Percentage of HE students (FTEs)

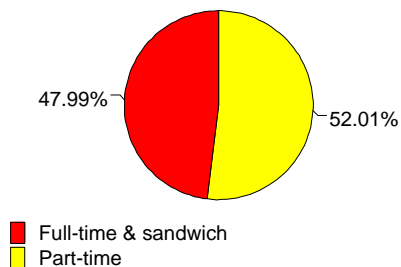


HE students registered at FE colleges

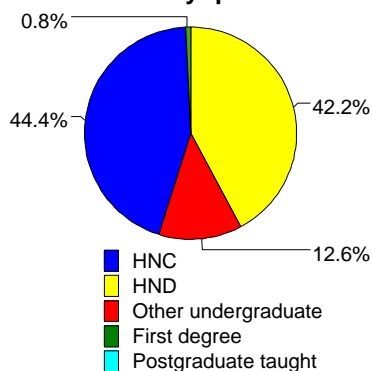
2003-04 Headcounts: 3,790, of which an estimated 237 are funded through consortia.

2003-04 FTEs: 2,930, of which an estimated 199 are funded through consortia.

Headcounts by mode



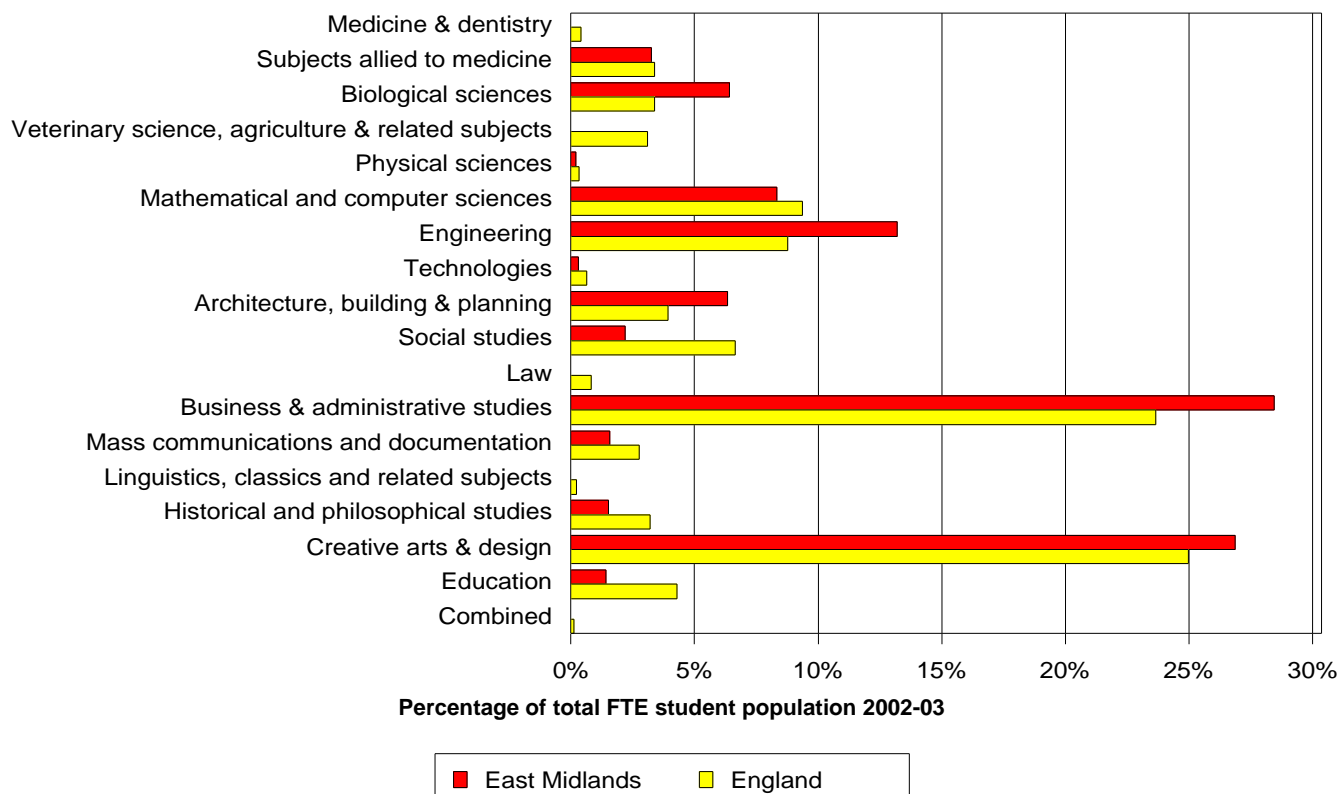
Headcounts by qualification aim



Source: HEIFES & HESES 2003-04

Source: HEIFES 2003-04 (directly funded); ILR 2002-03 (consortia)

Subject breakdown of HE student population in FECs



Major FEC providers of HE (over 500 FTEs)

College name	Directly funded 2003-04 FTEs	Consortium member 2003-04 FTEs	Registered at an HEI and taught by an FEC 2002-03 FTEs
Lincoln College	416	0	204
New College, Nottingham	624	0	53

Students registered at an HEI and taught by an FEC in the region (2002-03):

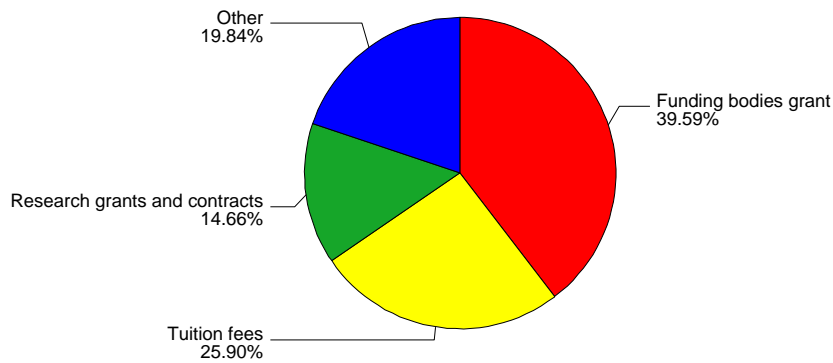
Headcounts: 2,460

FTEs: 1,912

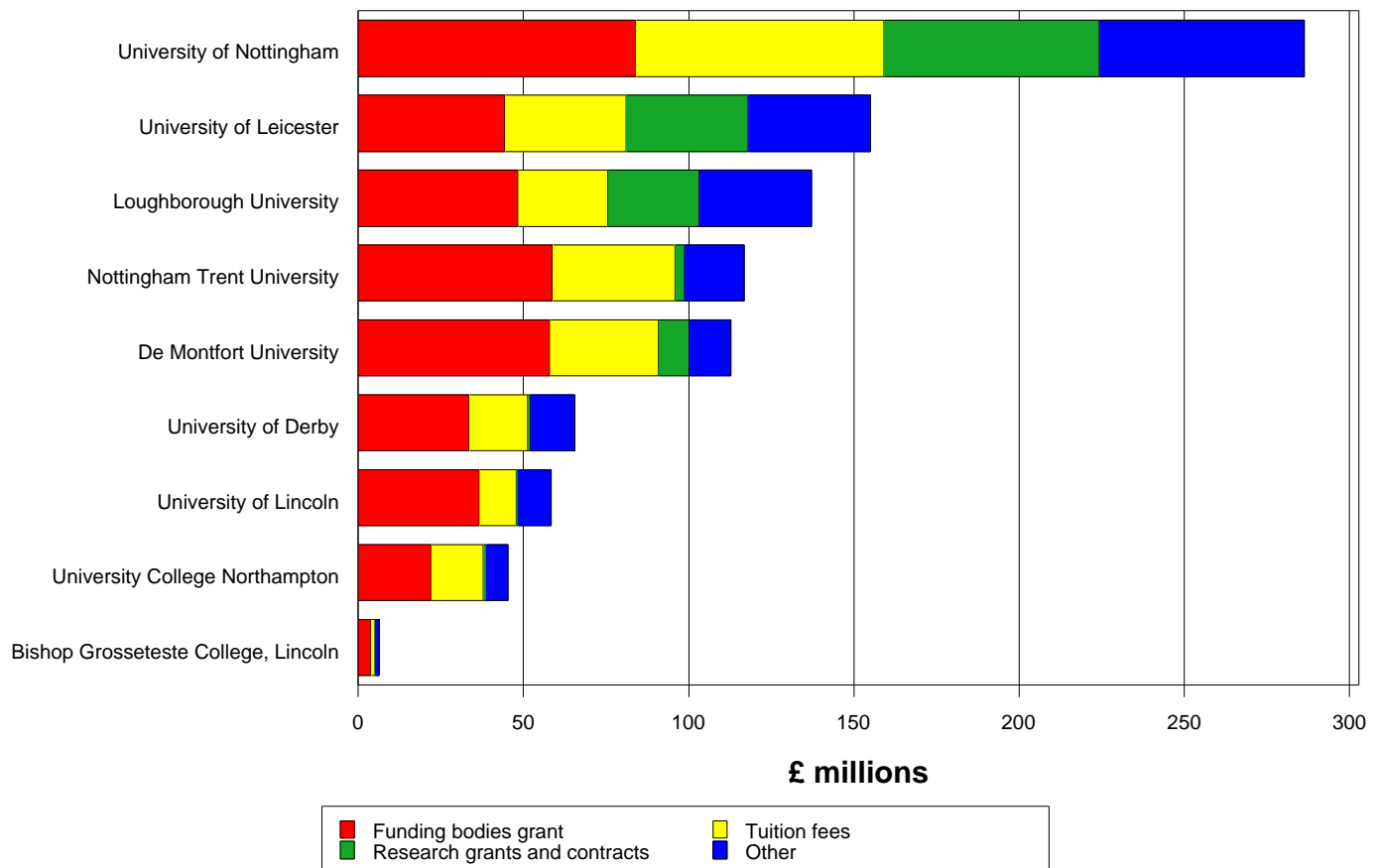
Income to HE institutions 2002-03

Total income to all HEIs: £984 million

Income to all HEIs by source

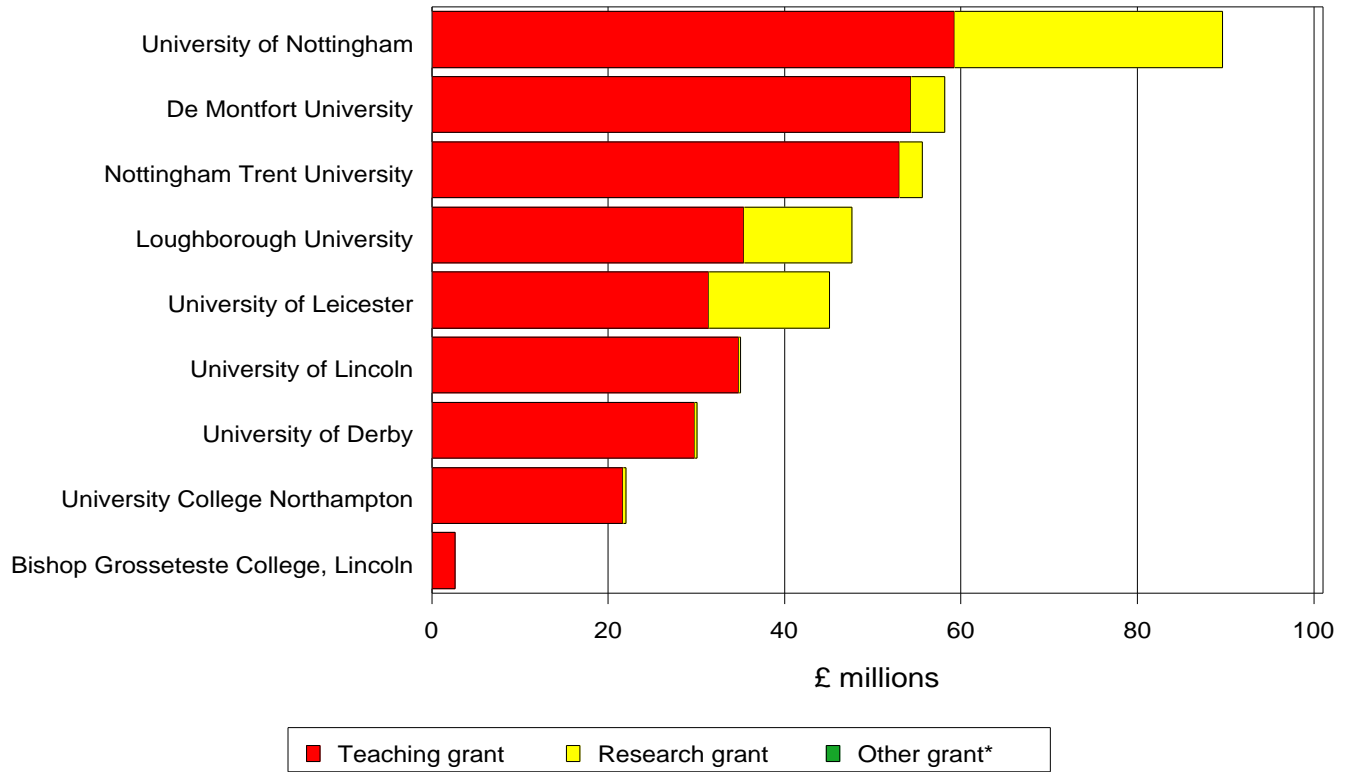


Income to individual HEIs by source



HEFCE funding

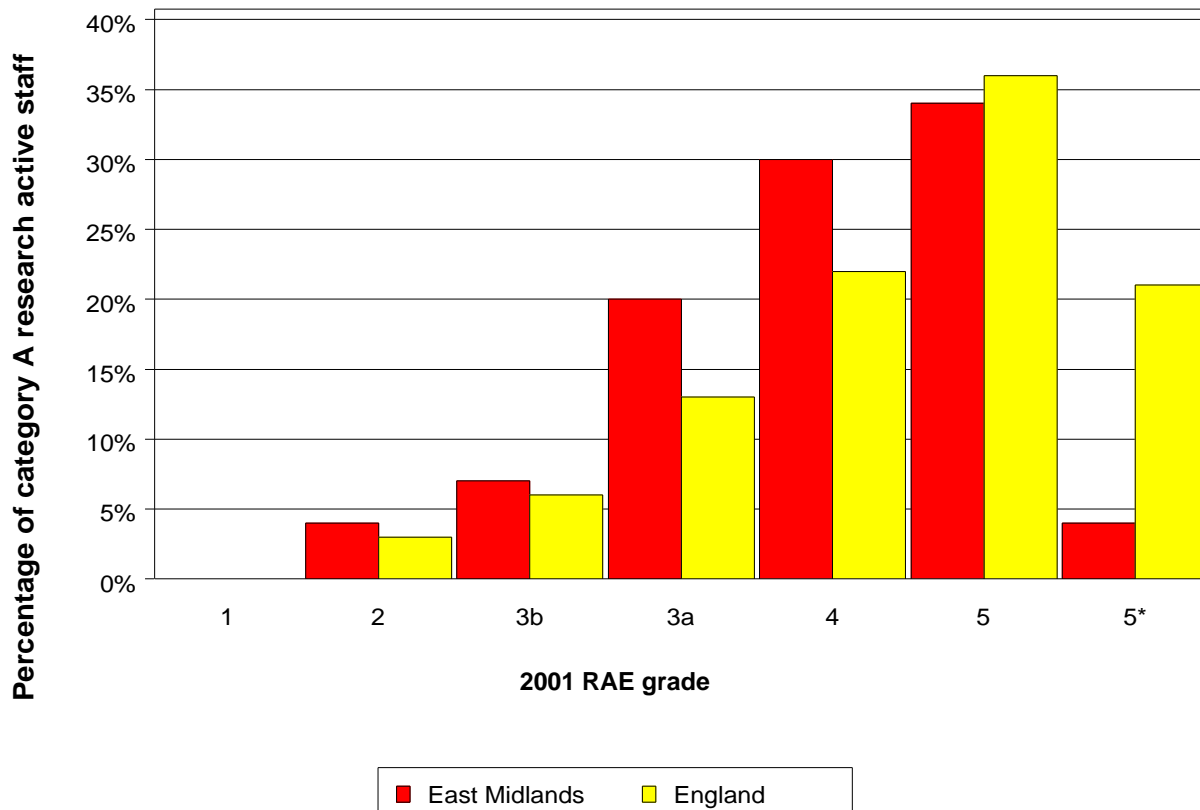
2004-05



* Rewarding and developing staff has rolled into the mainstream teaching grant for 2004-05.

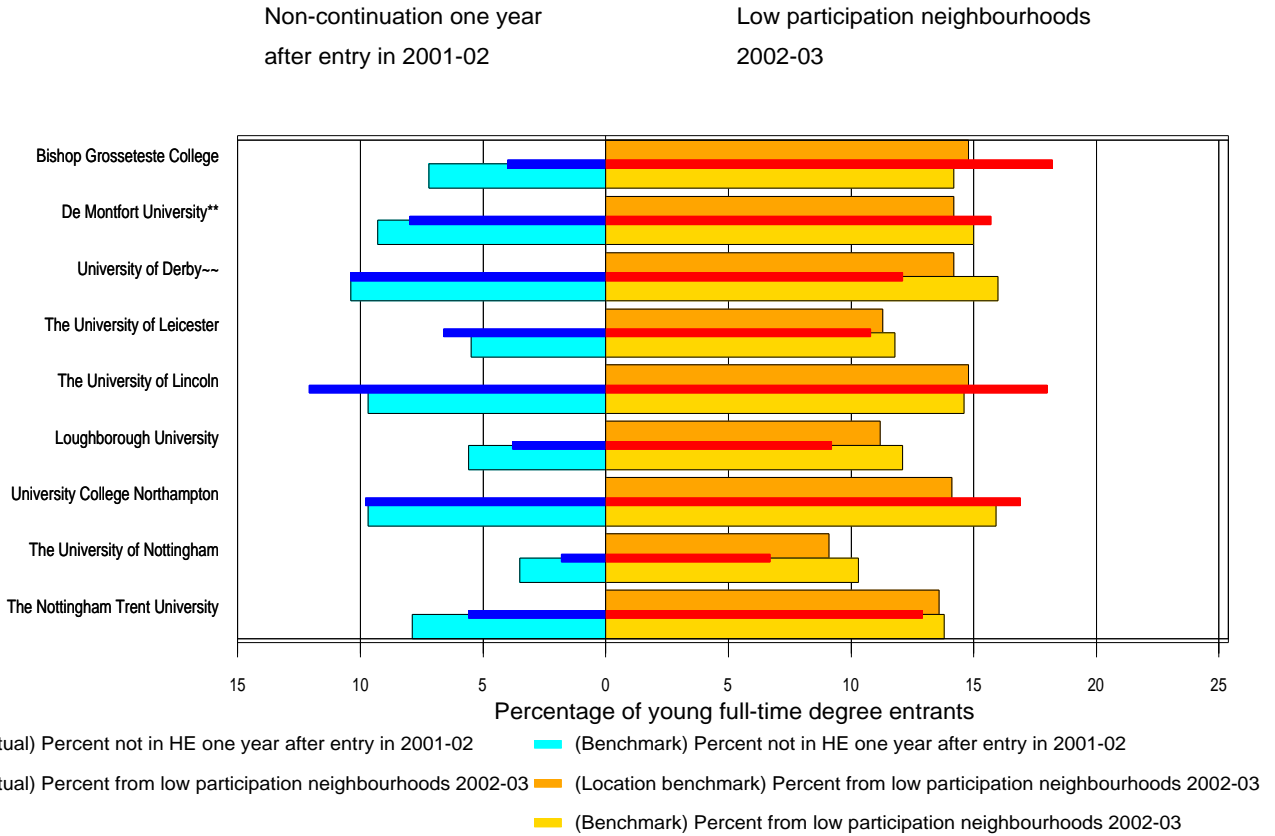
Research Assessment Exercise performance

Research-active academic staff by RAE grade



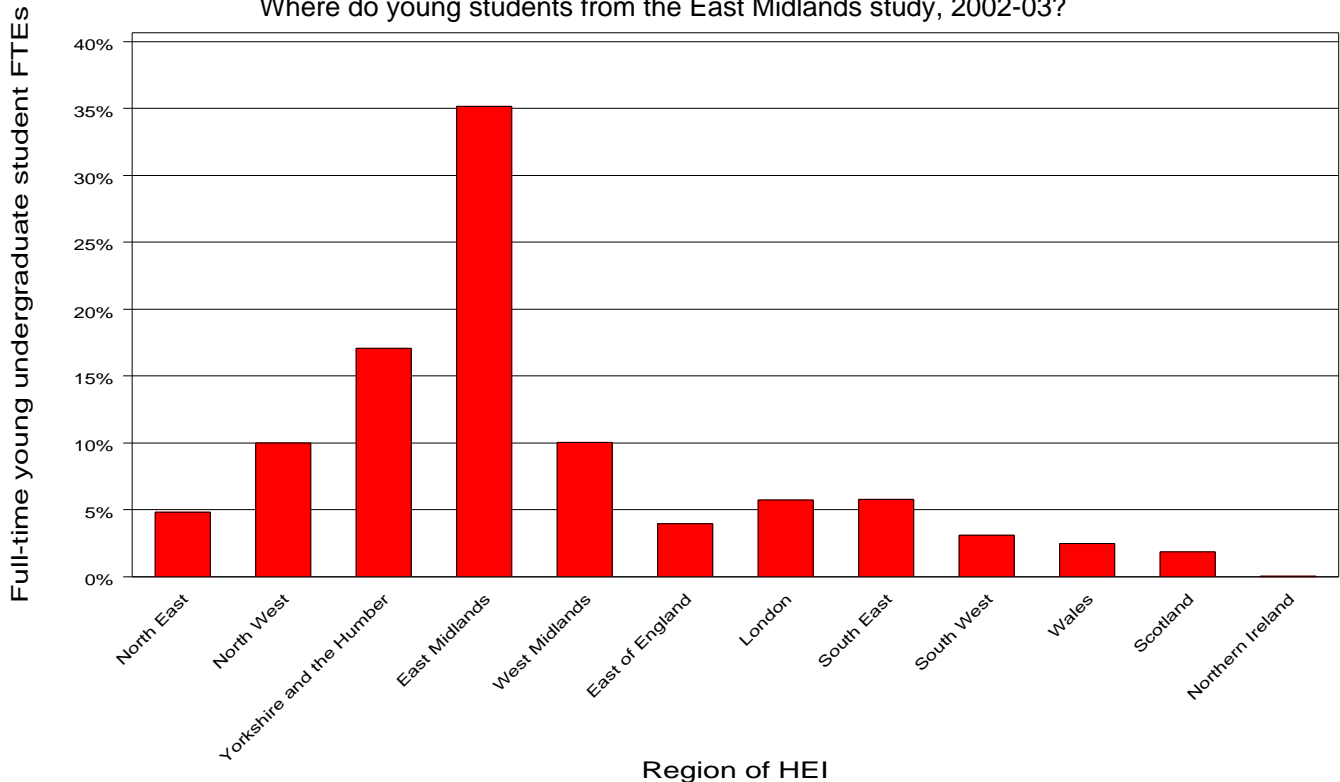
Performance indicators for participation and non-continuation

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.
 ** The transfer of students to the University of Lincoln has affected some of the figures for non-continuation following year of entry in 2001-02
 -- Figures for low participation neighbourhoods in 2002-03 have been adversely affected because of postcode data quality problems

Where do young students from the East Midlands study, 2002-03?

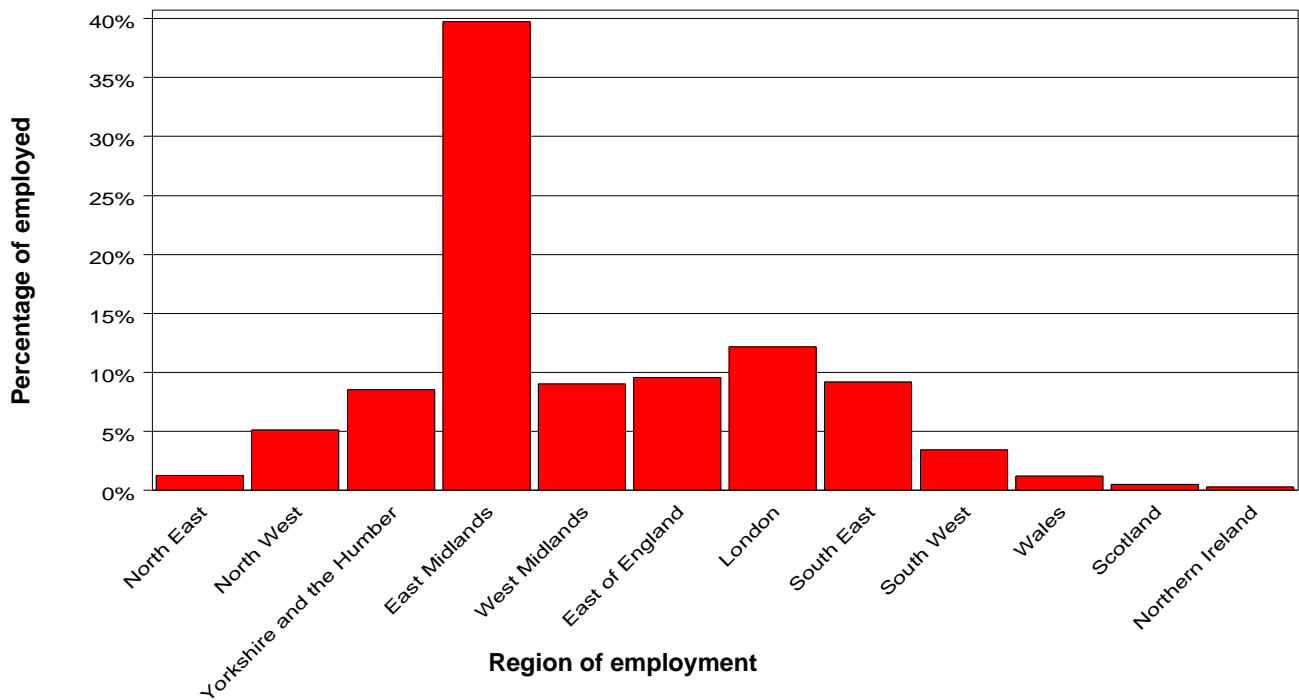


Employment destinations of first degree graduates

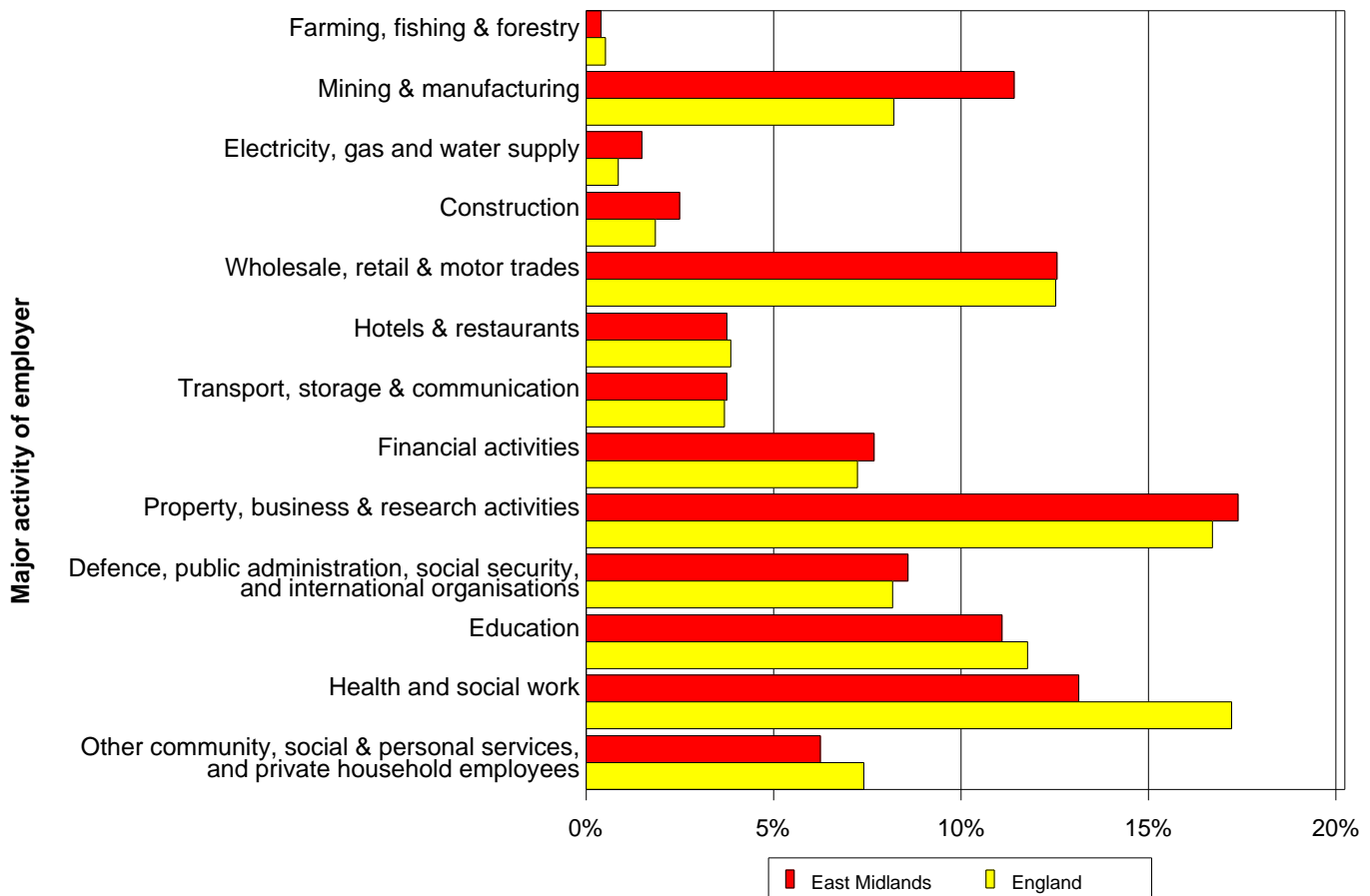
First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2003:

Work: 65% Further study: 13% Work and study 8% Unemployed: 7% Other: 6%

Where do graduates from East Midlands HEIs find employment?



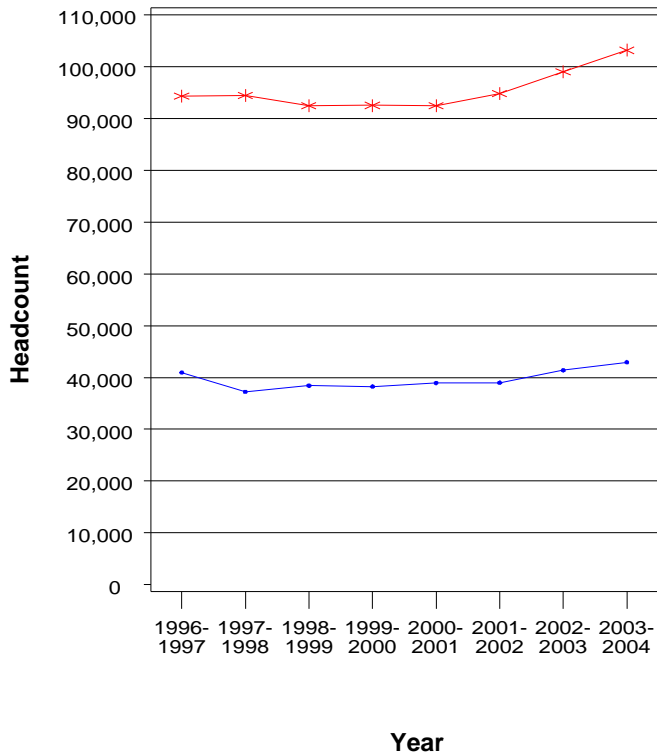
Employed graduates of East Midlands HEIs: destination by type of industry



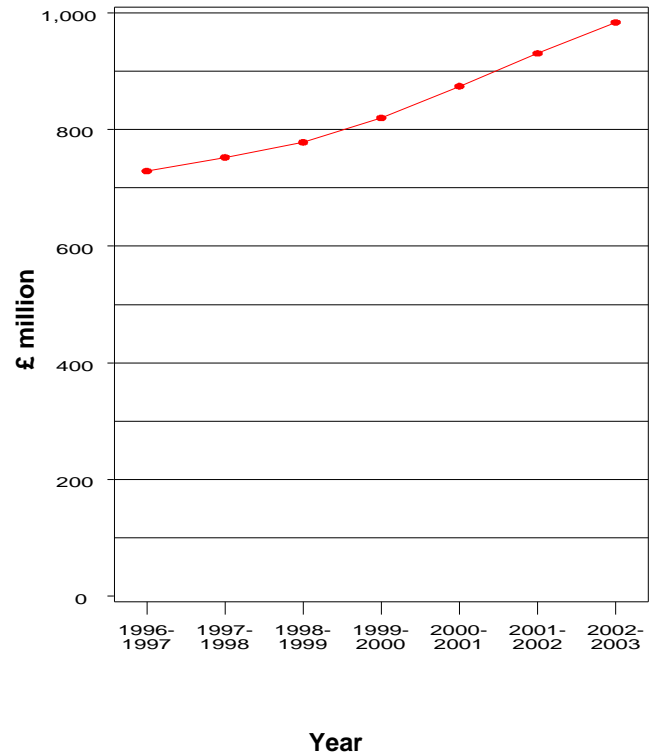
Percentage of employed first degree graduates returned in the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey

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 2003)
East Midlands	£13,243	4.5
England	£14,781	4.8

West Midlands

Introduction

The West Midlands region has an area of just under 13,000 km². Around 5.3 million people live in the region, giving a population density of 408 people per km². 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 km² 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 national average at 5.8 per cent.

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

Higher education provision

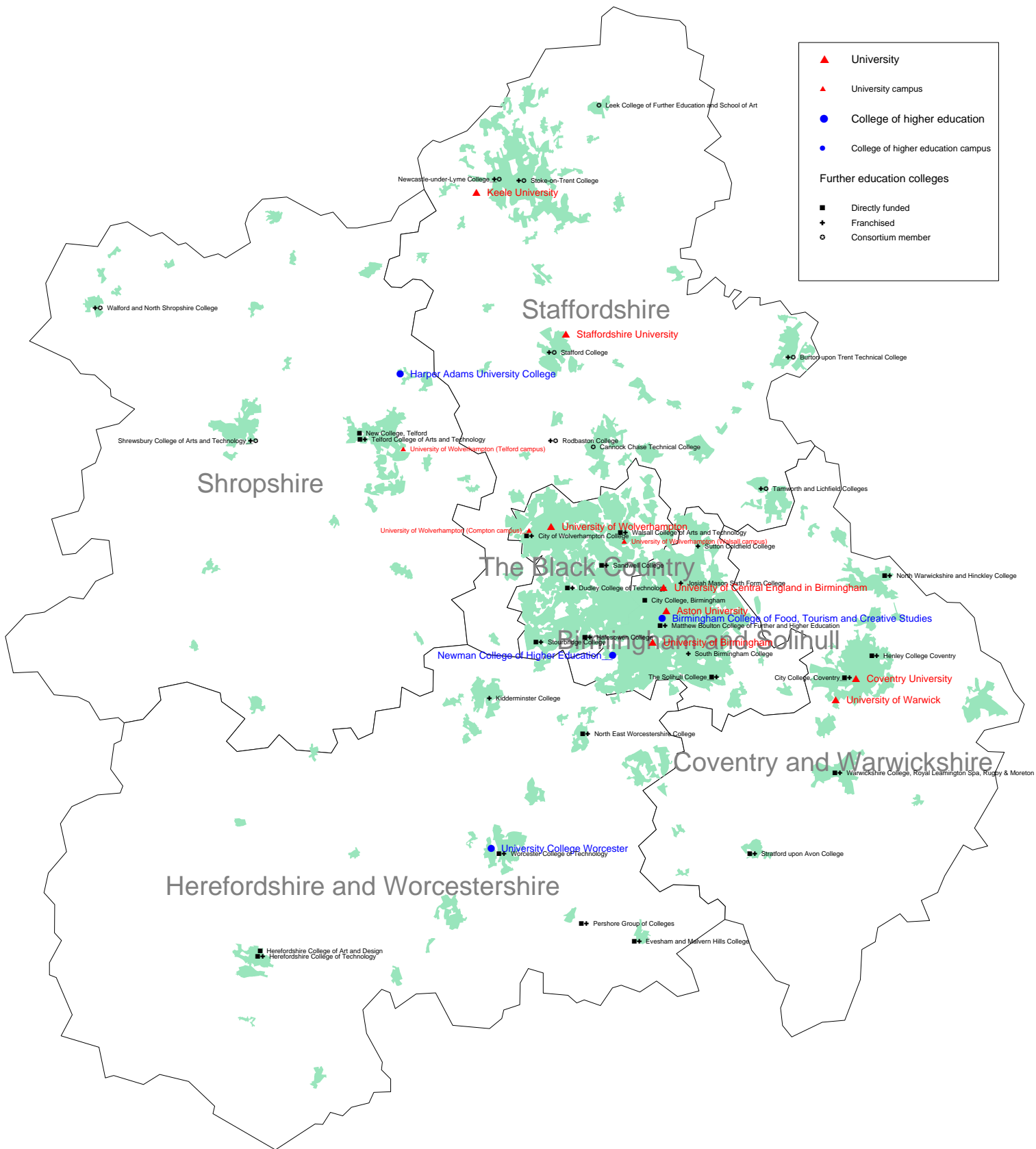
There are 12 higher education institutions in the West Midlands: eight universities and four higher education colleges. There are an additional 37 further education colleges with students taking higher education courses. All nine Staffordshire FECs offering HE courses have joined a funding consortium of 10 institutions led by Staffordshire University.

The higher education student population is almost 130,000 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 1,500 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 seven further education colleges providing HE courses.

Student profile

A high proportion of students in the West Midlands study part-time. In 2002-03 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.



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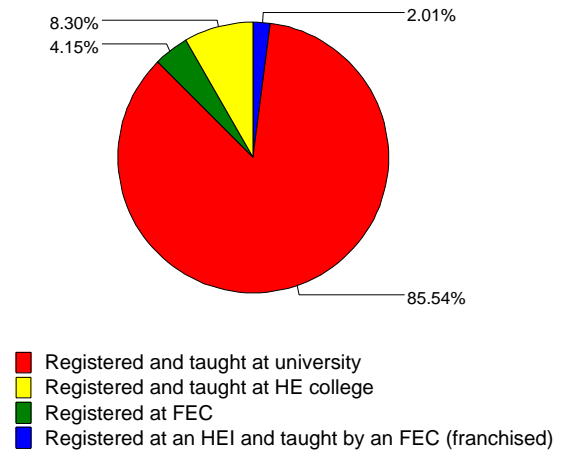
HE students registered at West Midlands institutions 2002-03 and 2003-04

Student numbers

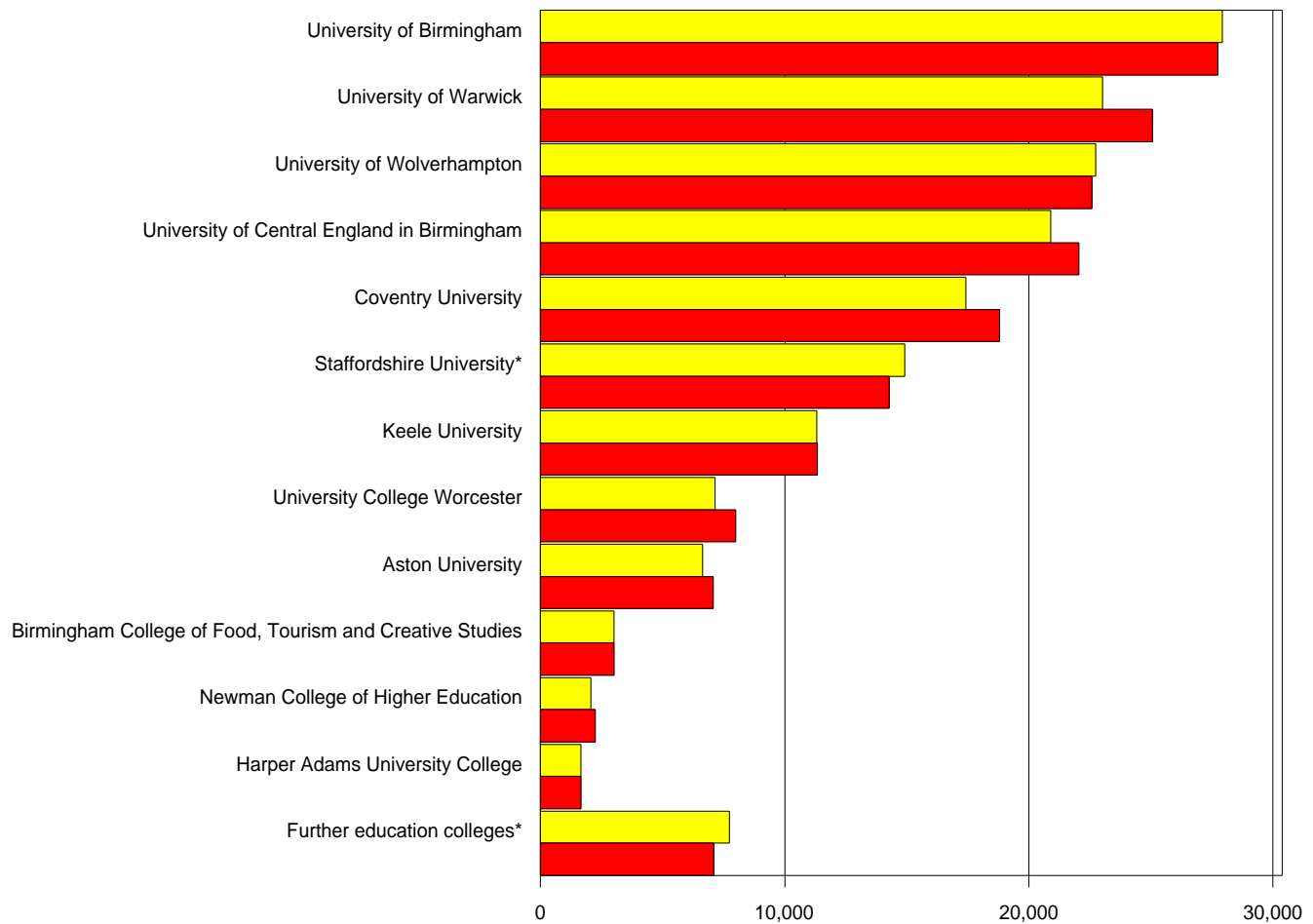
Headcounts *:	2002-03	2003-04
In HE institutions:	158,676	163,792
In FE colleges:	7,735	7,098
Total:	166,411	170,890

FTEs *:	2002-03	2003-04
In HE institutions:	121,496	124,438
In FE colleges:	5,781	5,394
Total:	127,276	129,831

HE student headcounts
by type of institution 2003-04

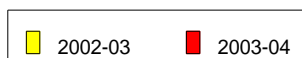


Higher education student numbers by institution 2002-03 and 2003-04



*Estimated numbers due to allocation between funding consortia members.

Student numbers (headcounts)



Learning in the West Midlands

2002-03

HE students registered and taught in the West Midlands

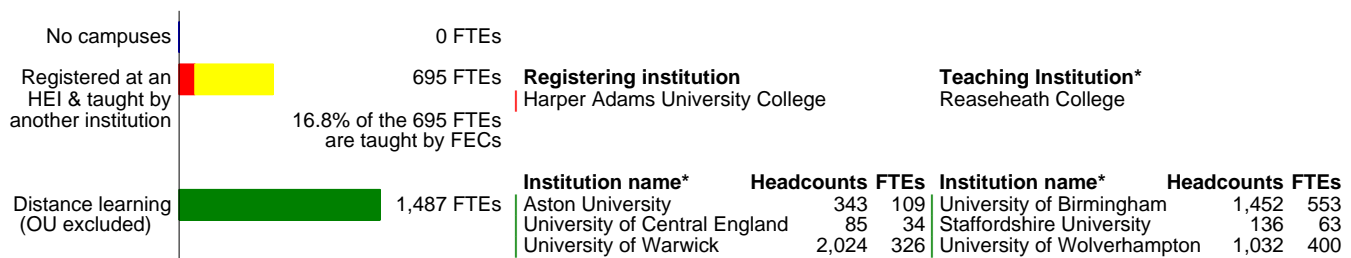
Type	Headcounts	FTEs
HEI	163,678	117,993
Franchised	3,210	2,081
FEC	2,195	1,967

Open University students domiciled in the West Midlands

	Headcounts	FTEs
	11,294	4,807

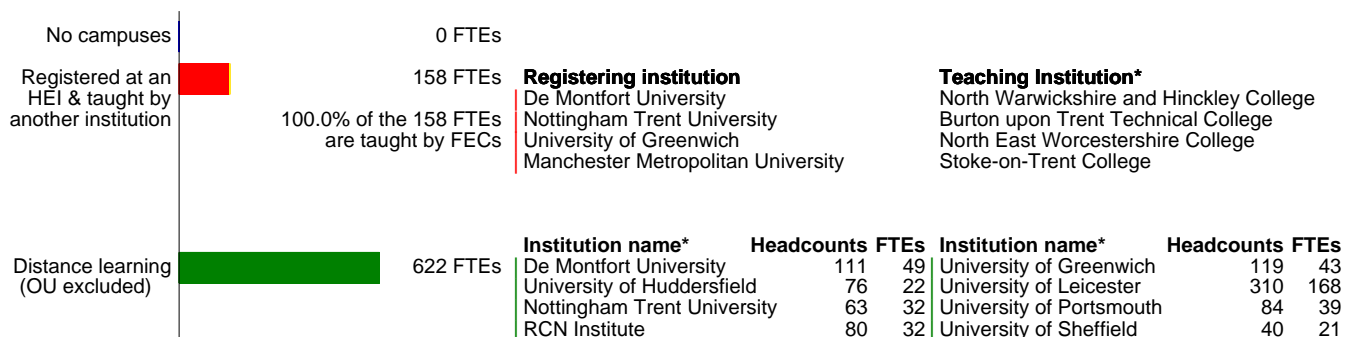
Registered in the West Midlands but learning outside the West Midlands

Method of learning (FTEs)



Registered outside the West Midlands but learning in the West Midlands

Method of learning (FTEs)

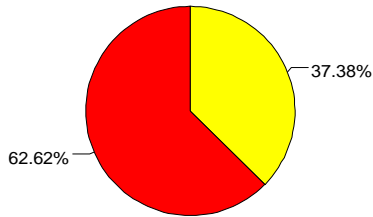


* Institutions with fewer than 20 FTEs have been excluded.

HE students registered at HEIs: characteristics

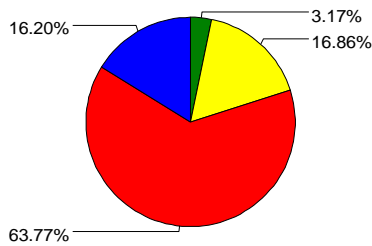
Headcounts

Students by mode
(2003-04)



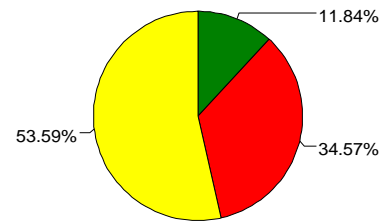
■ Full-time & sandwich
■ Part-time

Students by level
(2003-04)



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

Undergraduates by age on entry
(2002-03)



■ Young
■ 21-24
■ Mature

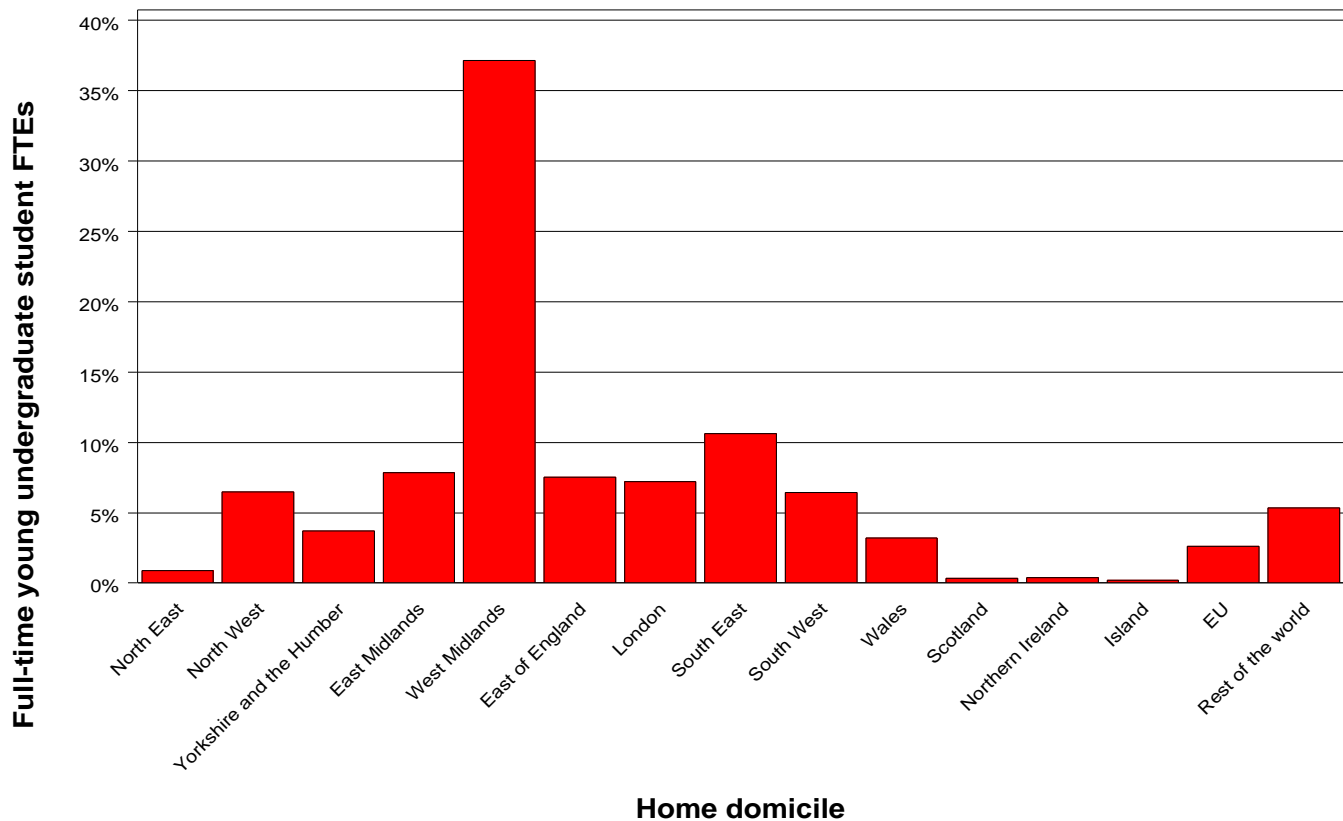
FTEs

2002-03

2003-04

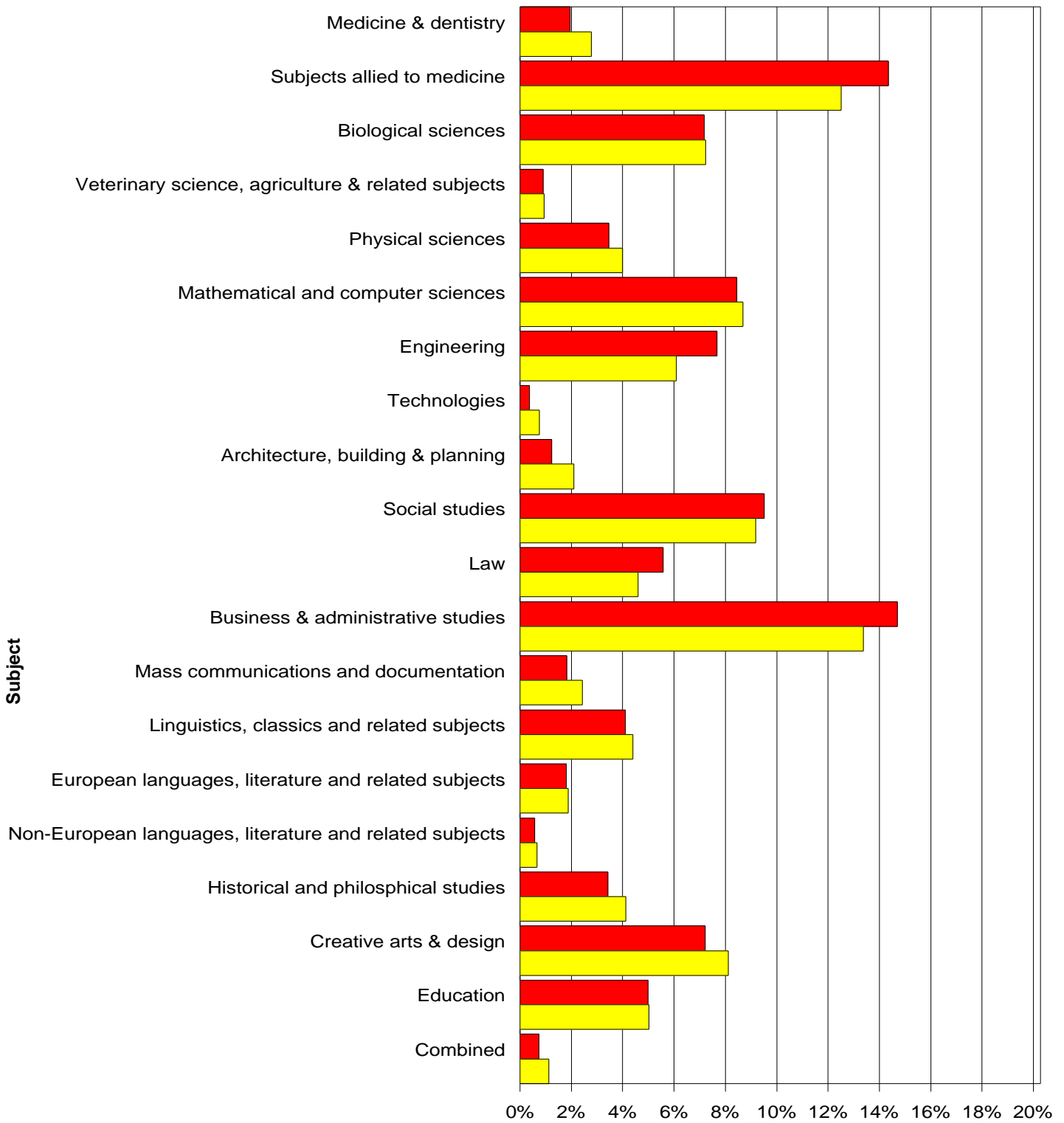
Overseas (% of FTEs):	14.1%	Part-time (% of FTEs):	17.7%
Young (% of UG FTEs):	66.9%	PG (% of FTEs):	17.1%
Mature (% of UG FTEs):	20.8%		
Male (% of FTEs):	45.2%		

Where do young students at West Midlands HEIs in 2002-03 come from?



HE students registered at HEIs: subject

2002-03 (Open University excluded)



Percentage of HE students (FTEs)

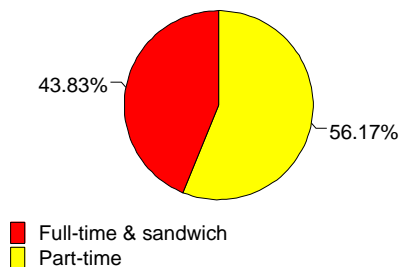


HE students registered at FE colleges

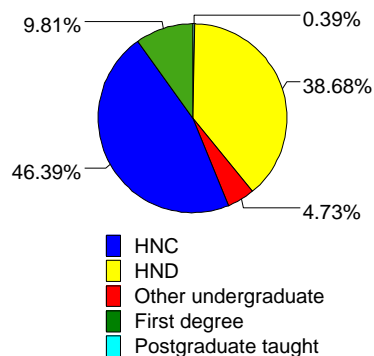
2003-04 Headcounts: 7,098, of which an estimated 1,666 are funded through consortia.

2003-04 FTEs: 5,394, of which an estimated 1,342 are funded through consortia.

Headcounts by mode



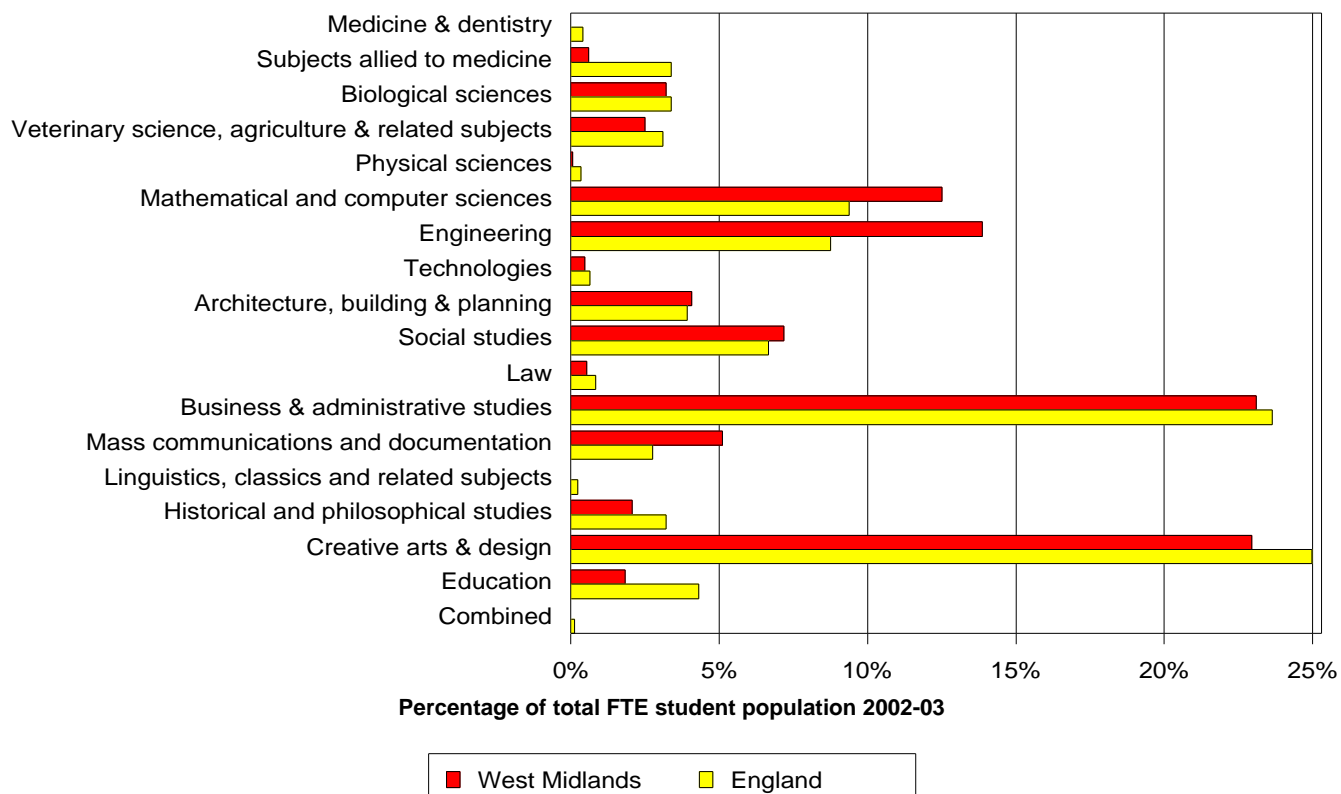
Headcounts by qualification aim



Source: HEIFES & HESES 2003-04

Source: HEIFES 2003-04 (directly funded); ILR 2002-03 (consortia)

Subject breakdown of HE student population in FECs



Major FEC providers of HE (over 500 FTEs)

College name	Directly funded 2003-04 FTEs	Consortium member 2003-04 FTEs	Registered at an HEI and taught by an FEC 2002-03 FTEs
The Solihull College	511	0	43
Warwickshire College, Royal Leamington	643	0	60
Worcester College of Technology	477	0	203

Students registered at an HEI and taught by an FEC in the region (2002-03):

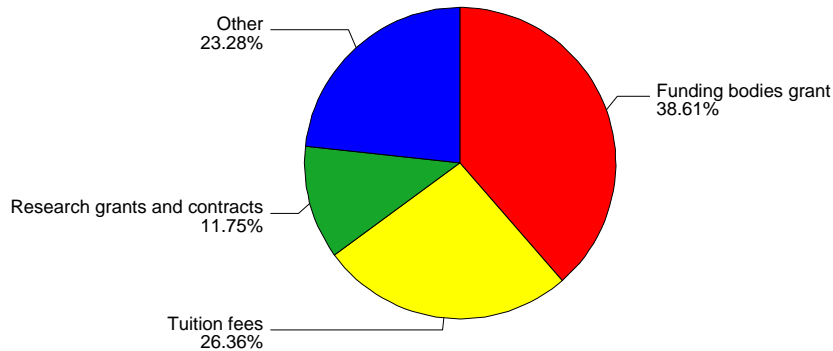
Headcounts: 3,543

FTEs: 2,236

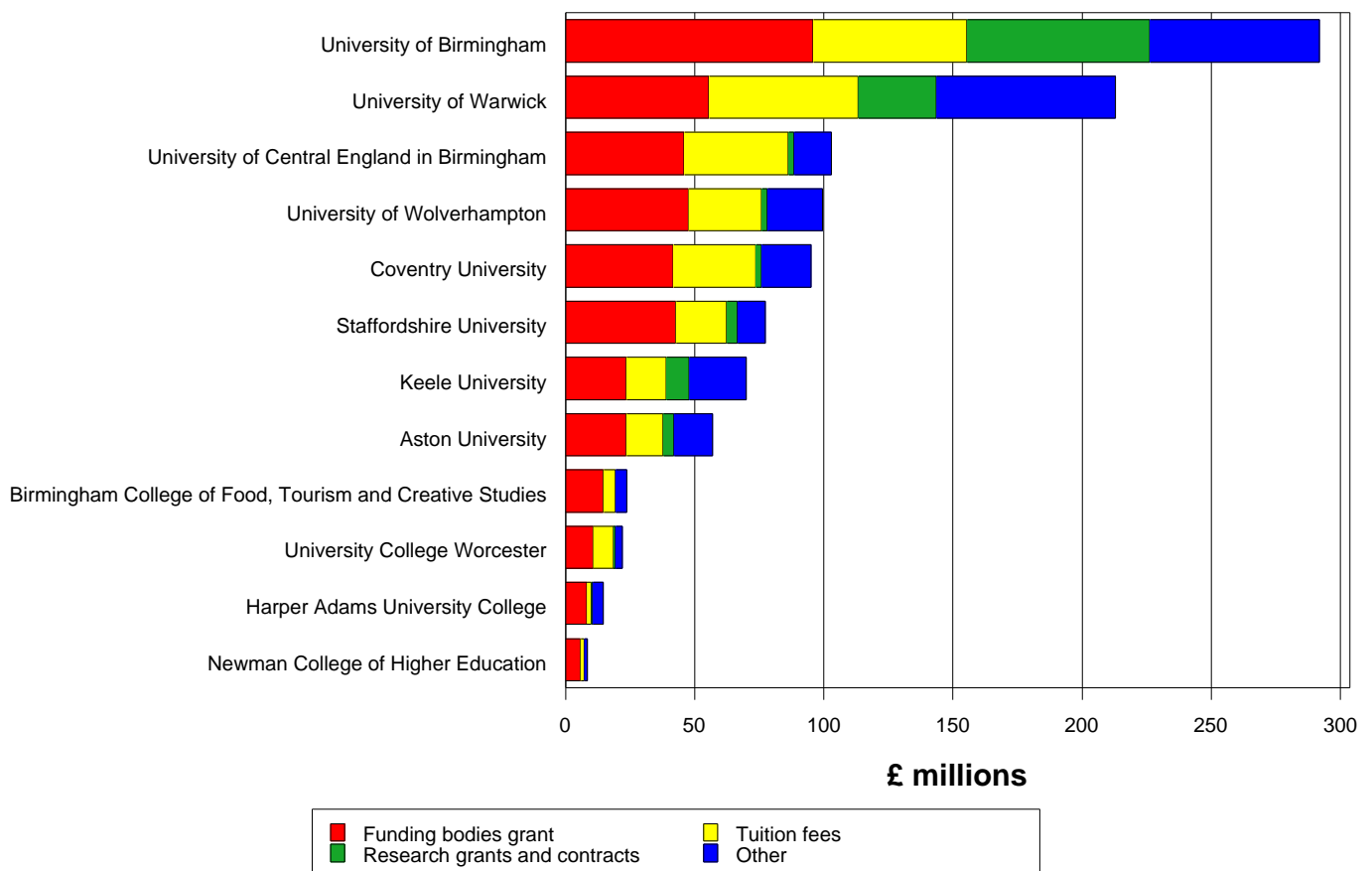
Income to HE institutions 2002-03

Total income to all HEIs: £1,075 million

Income to all HEIs by source

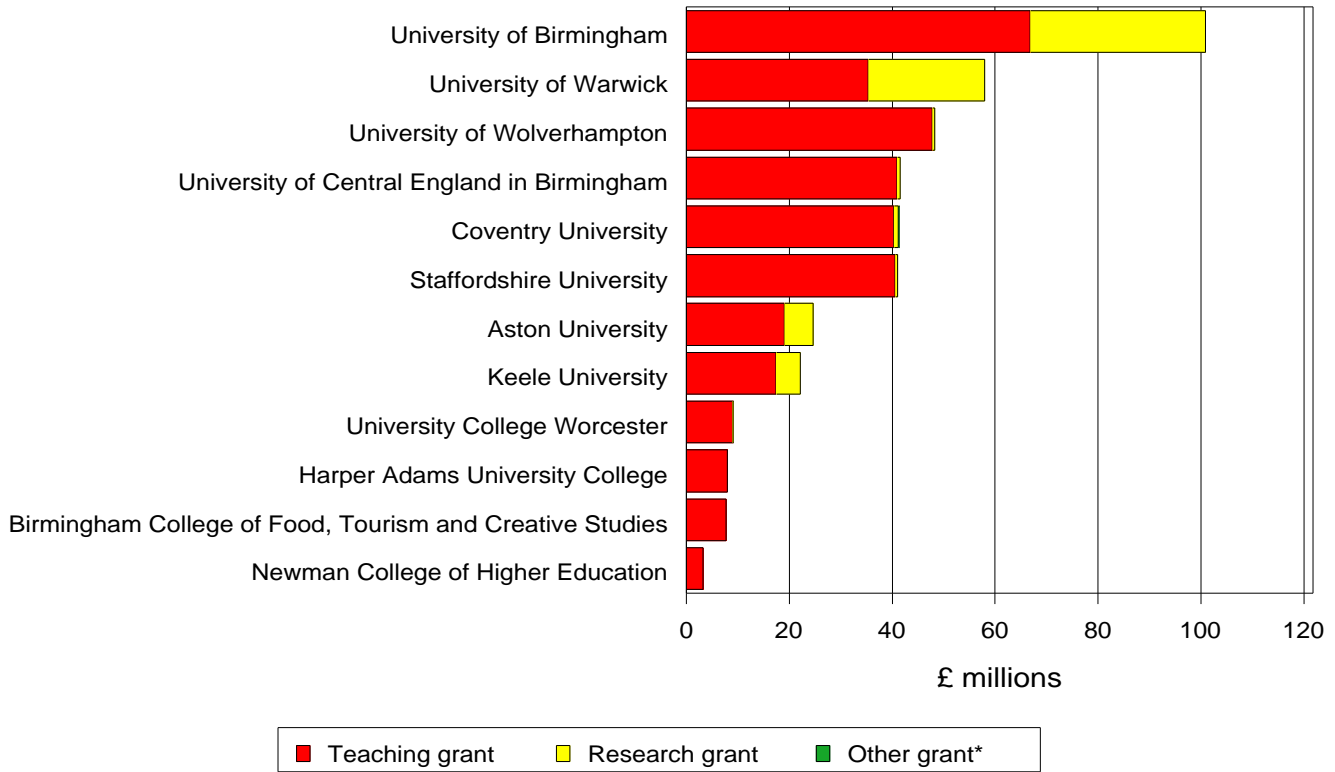


Income to individual HEIs by source



HEFCE funding

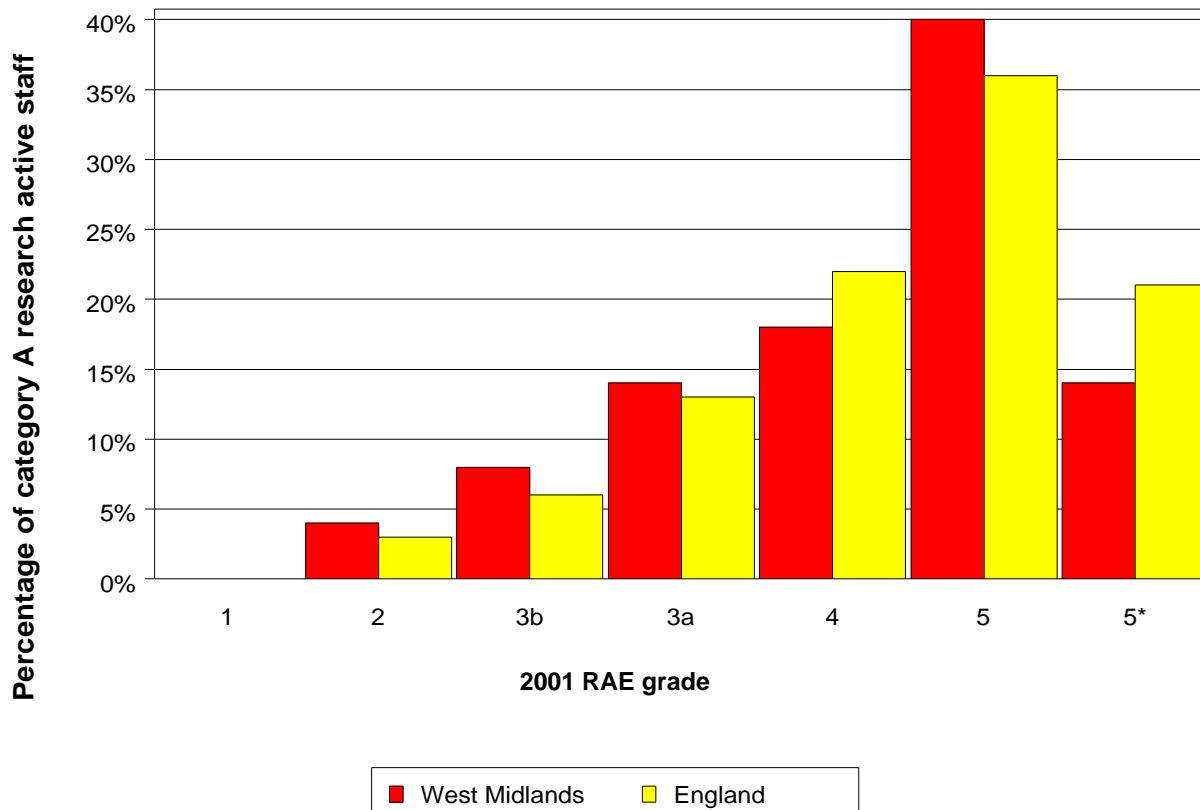
2004-05



* Rewarding and developing staff has rolled into the mainstream teaching grant for 2004-05.

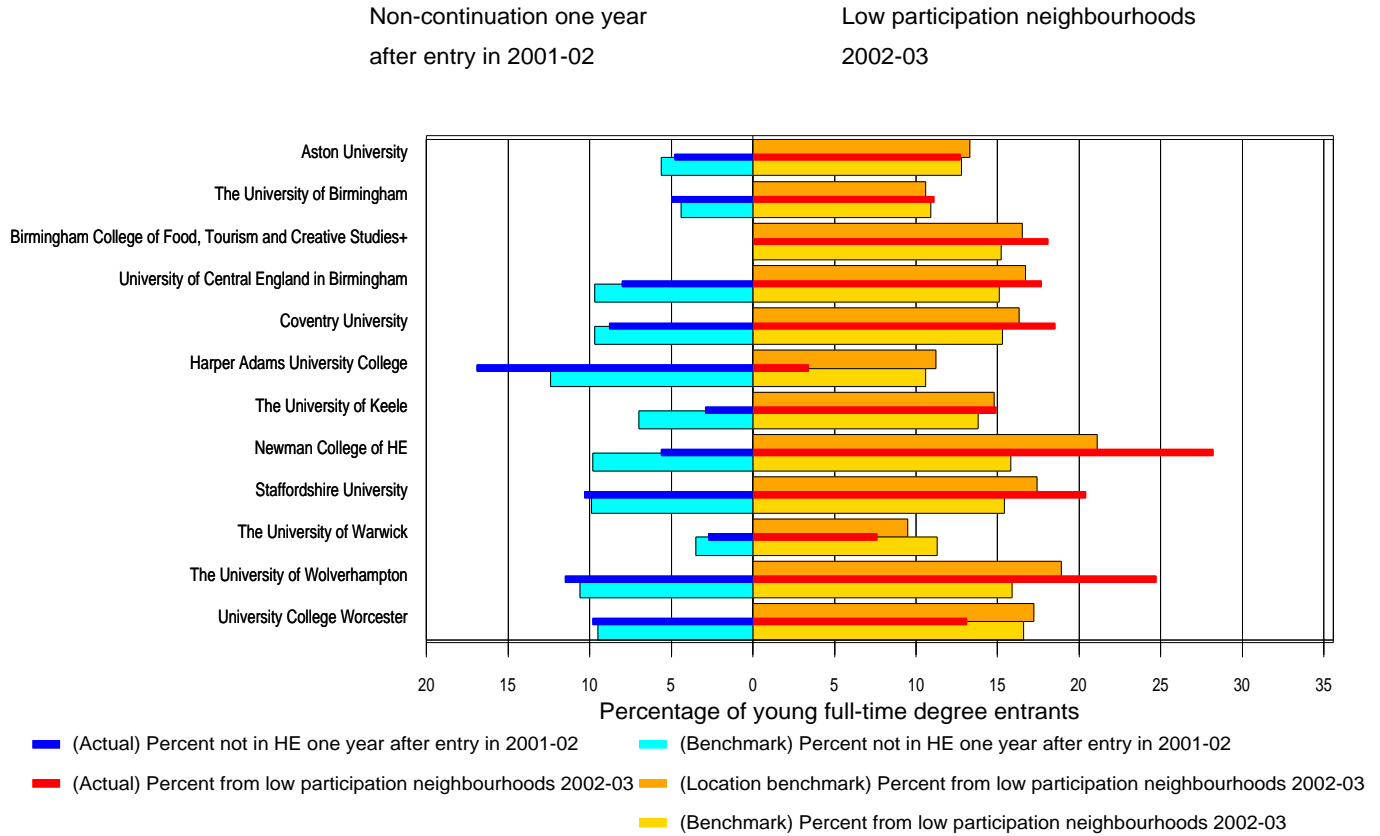
Research Assessment Exercise performance

Research-active academic staff by RAE grade

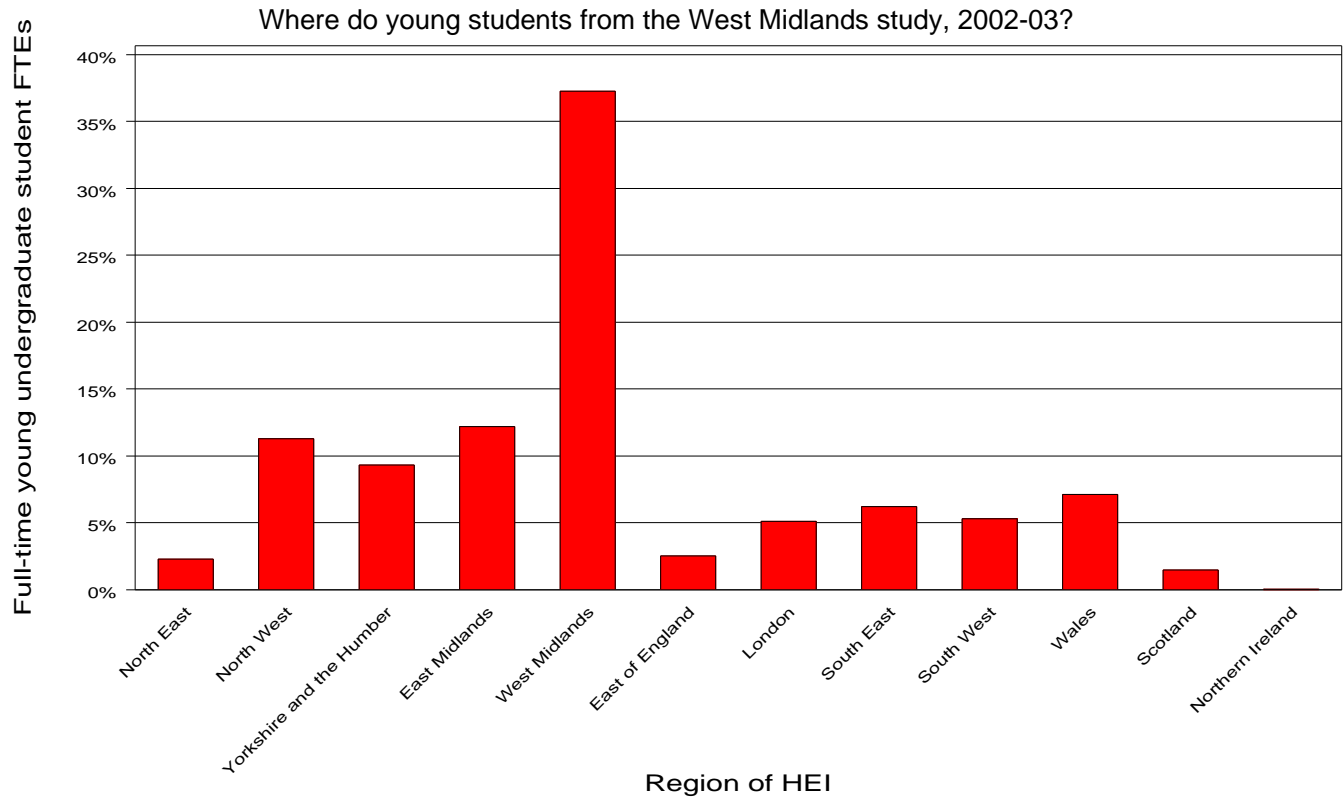


Performance indicators for participation and non-continuation

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. + Institution was new to the sector in 2002. Therefore, non-continuation following year of entry performance indicator was not produced.

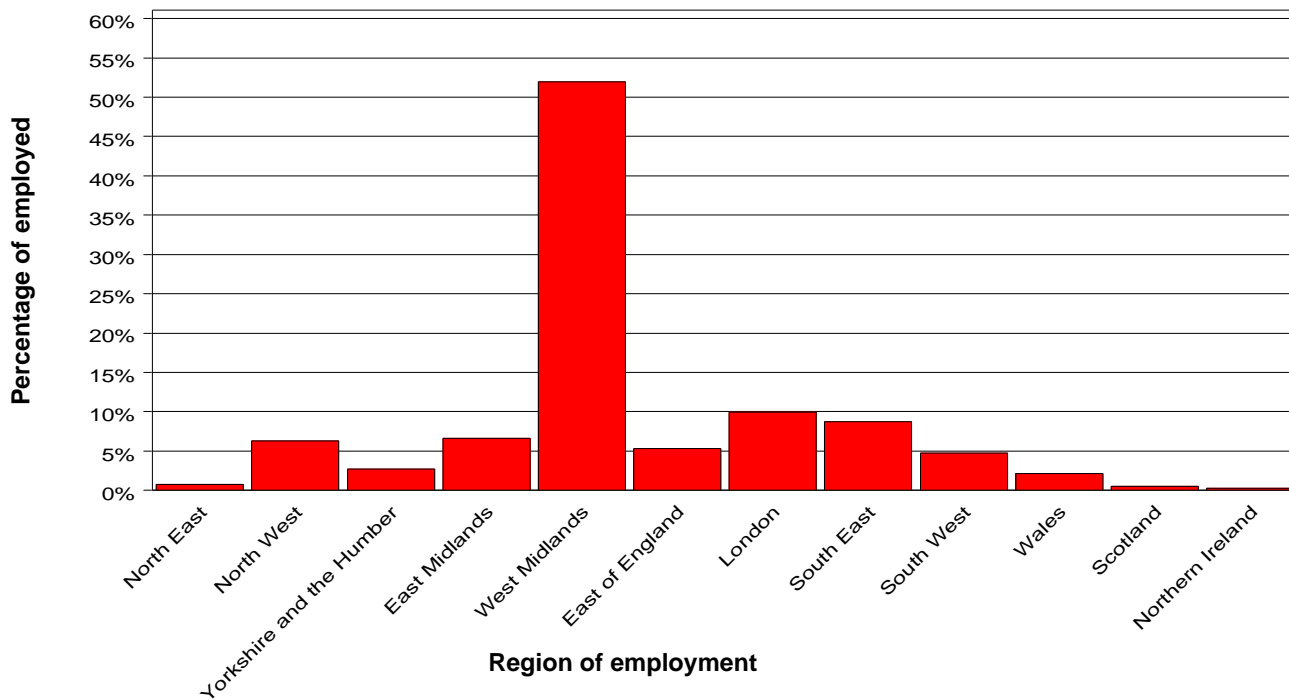


Employment destinations of first degree graduates

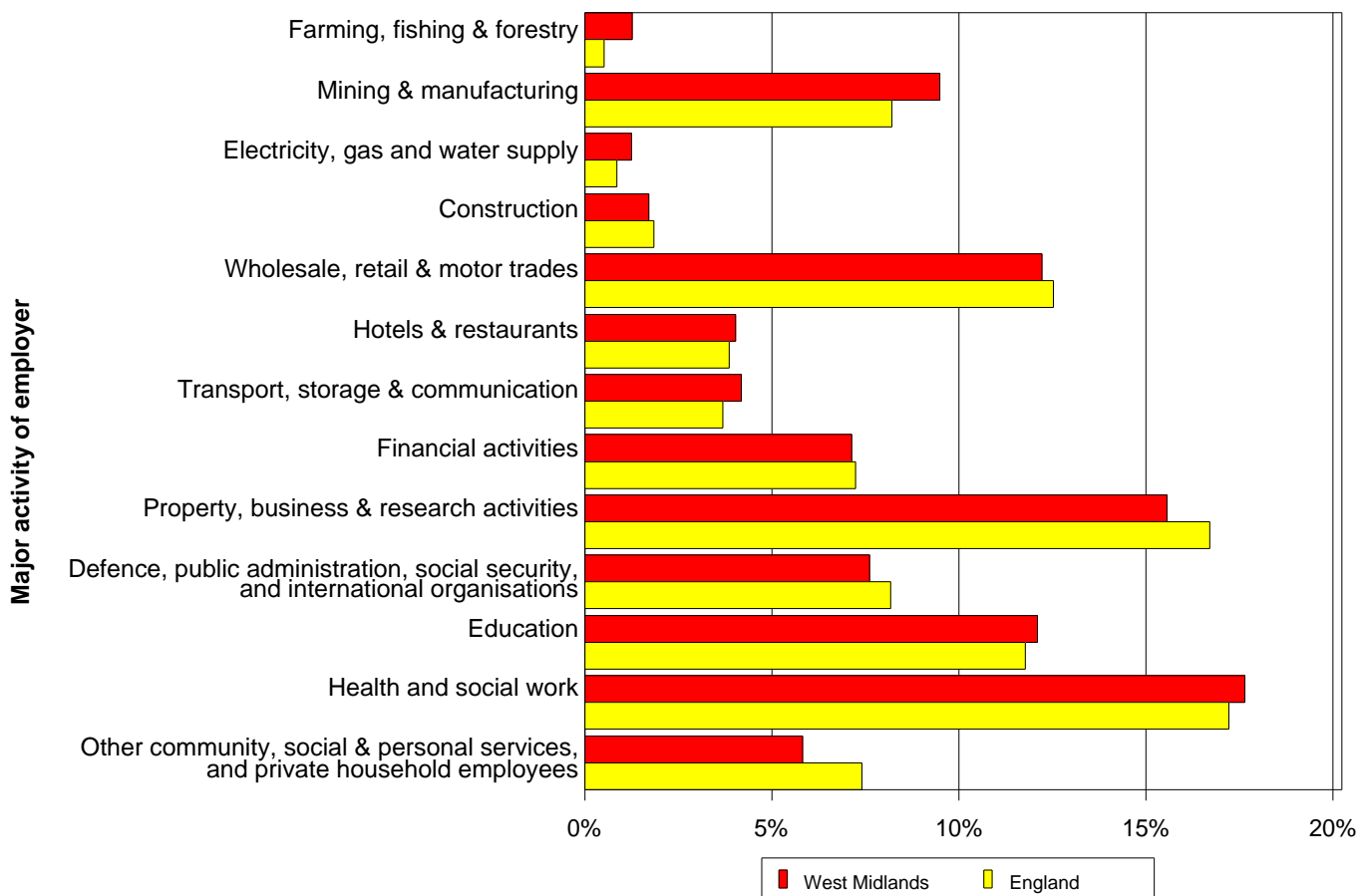
First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2003:

Work: 63% Further study: 14% Work and study 10% Unemployed: 7% Other: 6%

Where do graduates from West Midlands HEIs find employment?



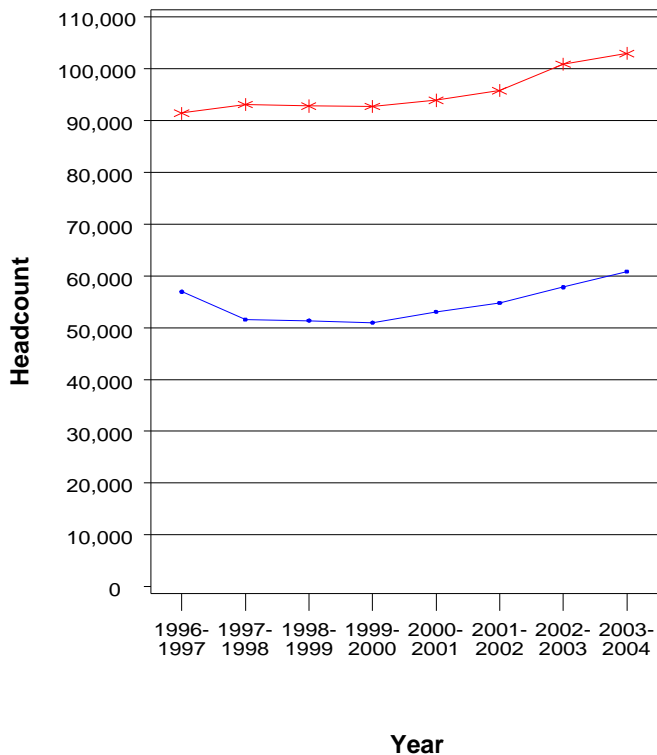
Employed graduates of West Midlands HEIs: destination by type of industry



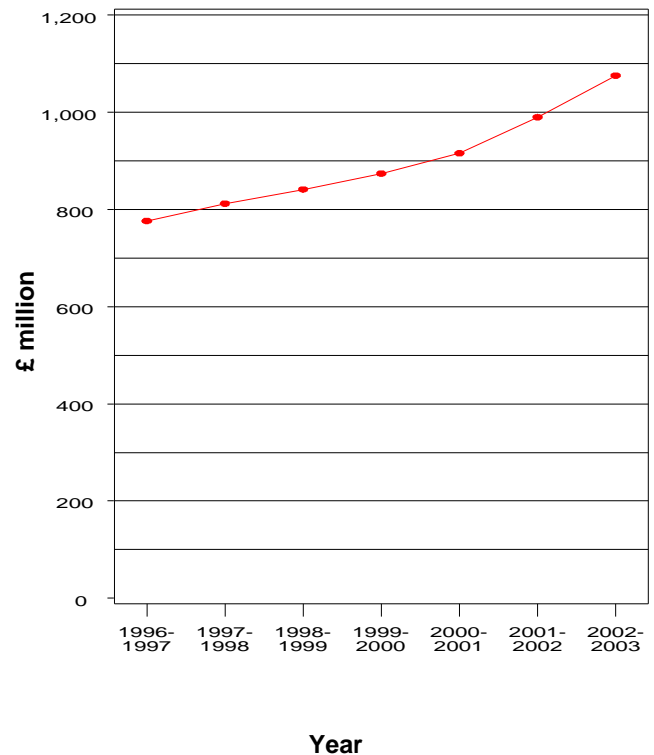
Percentage of employed first degree graduates returned in the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey

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 2003)
West Midlands	£13,031	5.8
England	£14,781	4.8

East of England

Introduction

The East of England has an area of over 19,000 km². The population is over 5.4 million, with a density of 284 people per km². 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 3.5 per cent is lower than the English average of 4.8 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

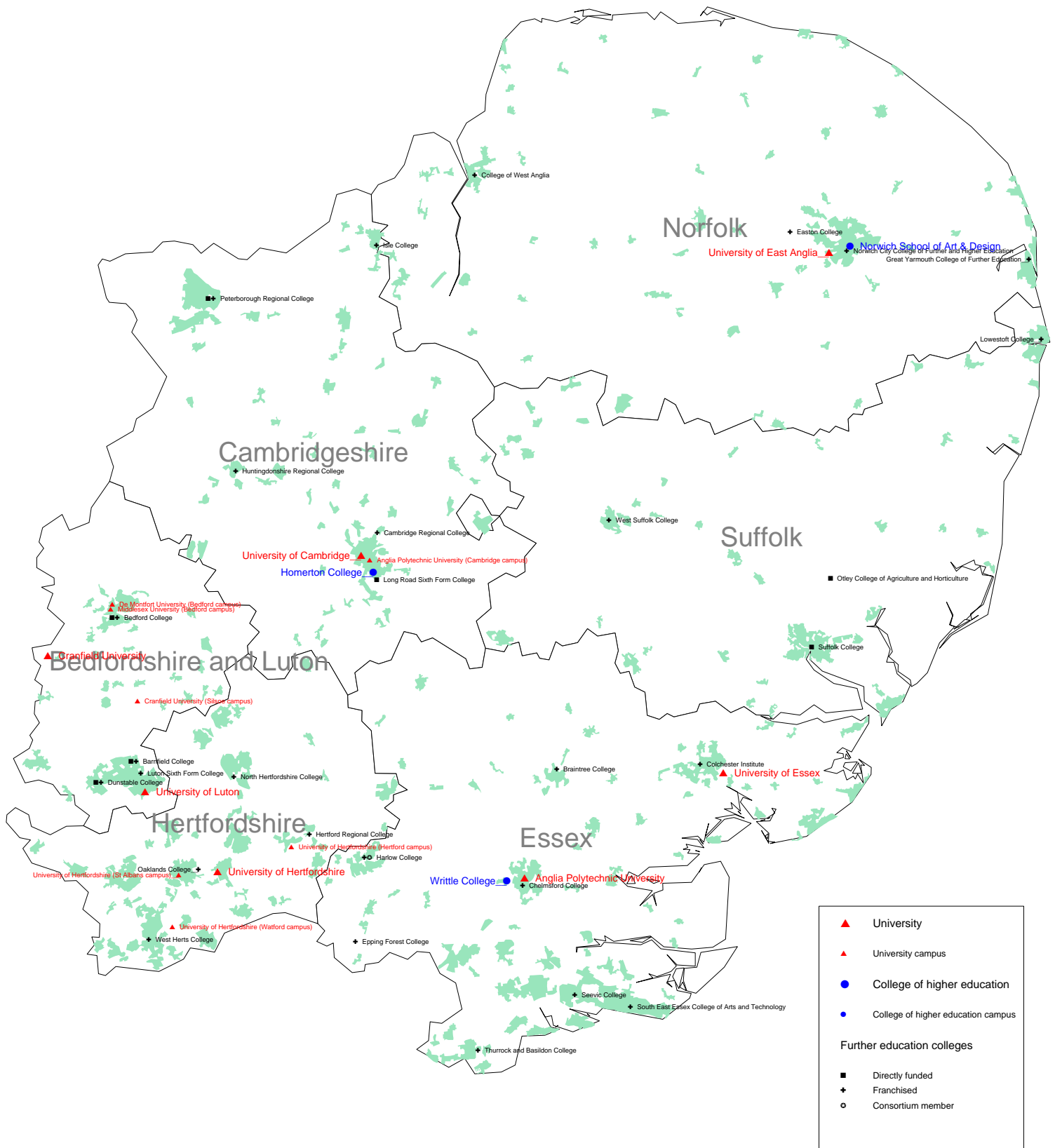
There are nine higher education institutions in the region: seven universities and two higher education colleges. These numbers exclude Homerton College, which is not funded by HEFCE. In addition there are 28 further education colleges (FECs) teaching higher education courses. The higher education student population is almost 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 700 student FTEs).

All of the counties in the region contain a university with the exception of Suffolk, which does not 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.



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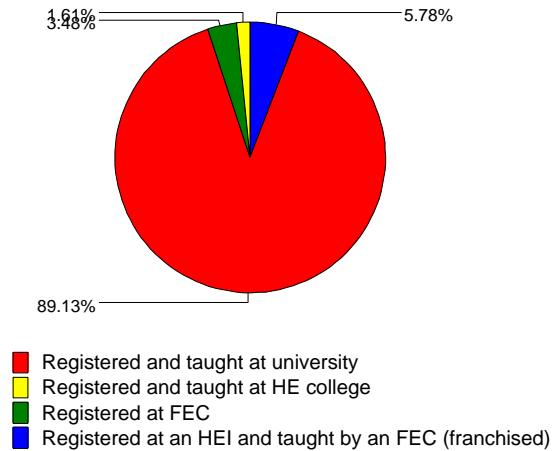
HE students registered at East of England institutions 2002-03 and 2003-04

Student numbers

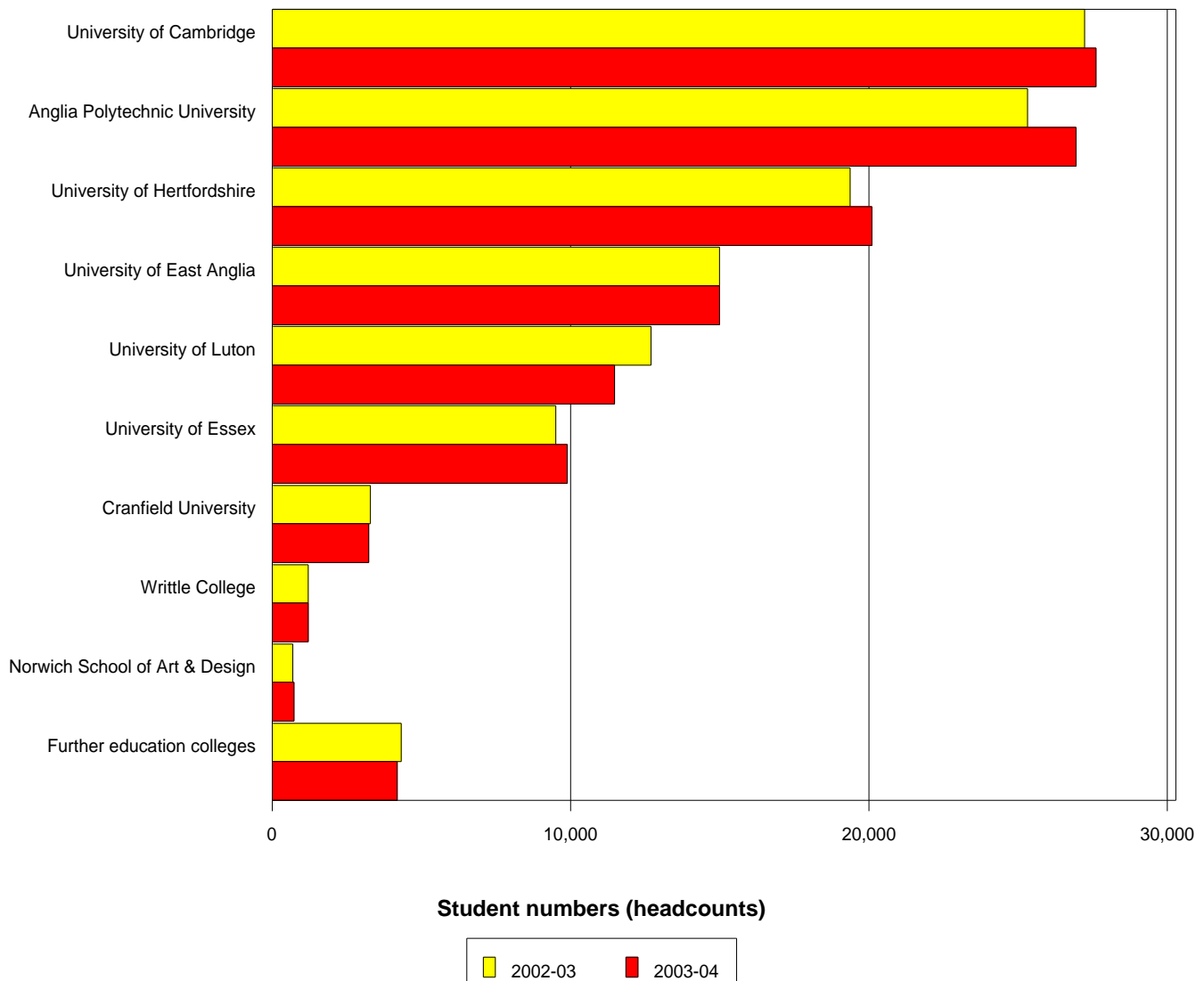
Headcounts :	2002-03	2003-04
In HE institutions:	114,272	116,140
In FE colleges:	4,325	4,192
Total:	118,597	120,332

FTEs :	2002-03	2003-04
In HE institutions:	85,652	87,549
In FE colleges:	3,270	3,202
Total:	88,922	90,751

HE student headcounts by type of institution 2003-04



Higher education student numbers by institution 2002-03 and 2003-04



Learning in the East of England

2002-03

HE students registered and taught in the East of England

Type	Headcounts	FTEs
HEI	106,021	75,223
Franchised	7,592	5,842
FEC	1,745	1,739

Open University students domiciled in the East of England

Headcounts	FTEs
17,435	7,242

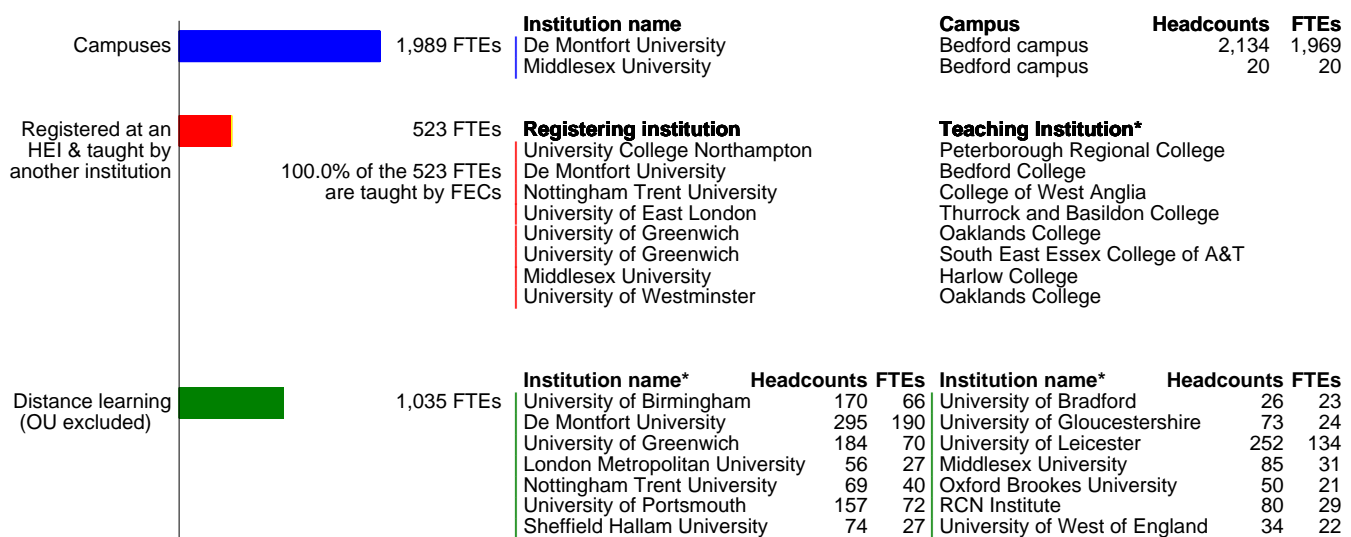
Registered in the East of England but learning outside the East of England

Method of learning (FTEs)



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

Method of learning (FTEs)

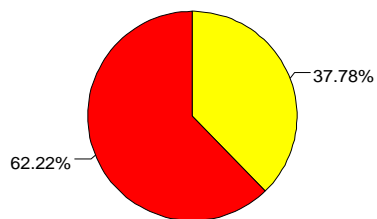


* Institutions with fewer than 20 FTEs have been excluded.

HE students registered at HEIs: characteristics

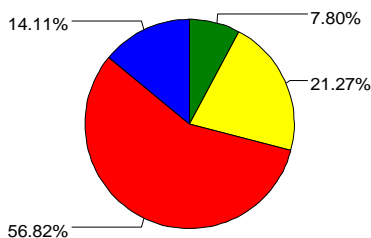
Headcounts

Students by mode
(2003-04)



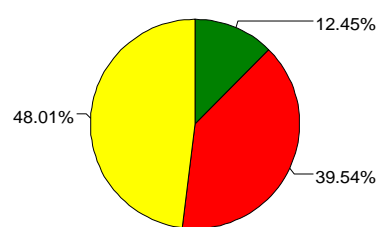
■ Full-time & sandwich
■ Part-time

Students by level
(2003-04)



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

Undergraduates by age on entry
(2002-03)



■ Young
■ 21-24
■ Mature

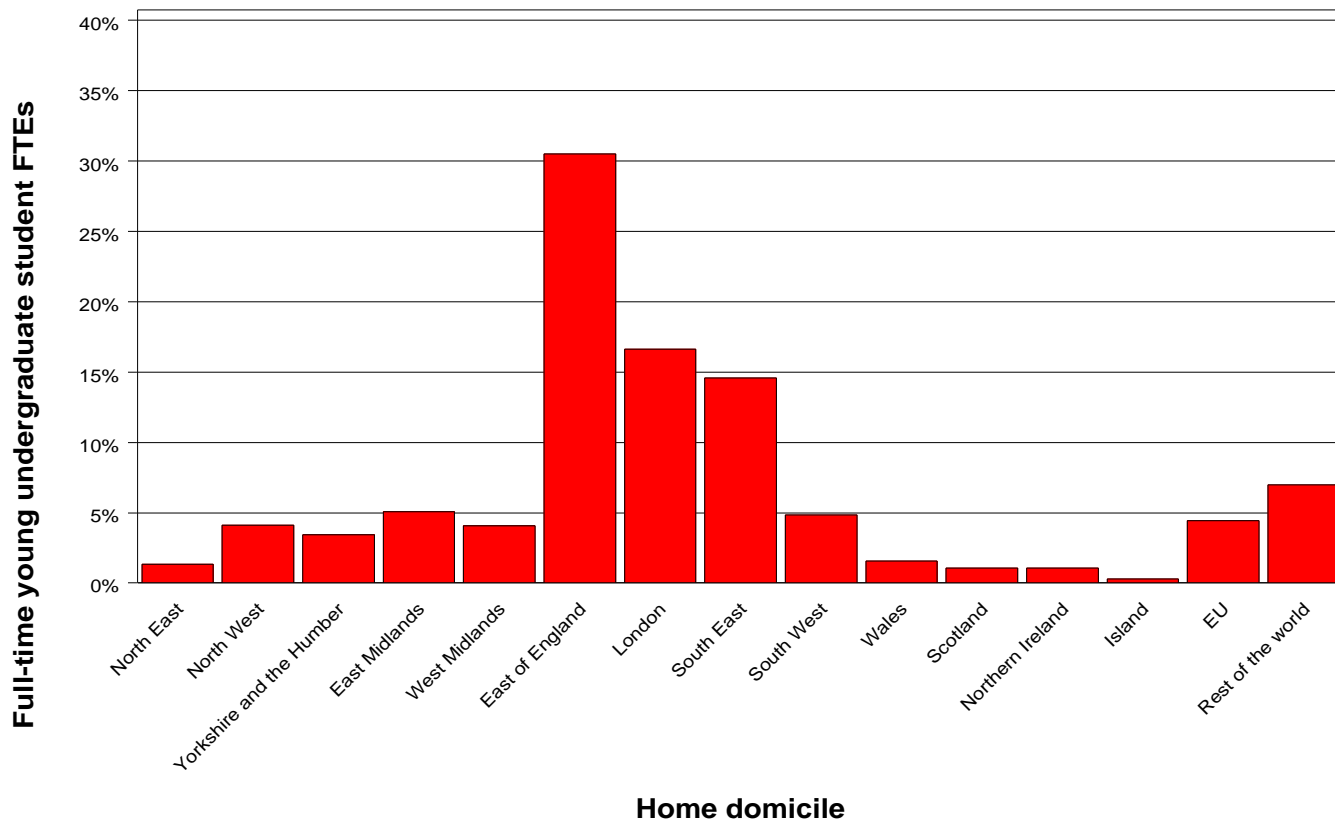
FTEs

2002-03

2003-04

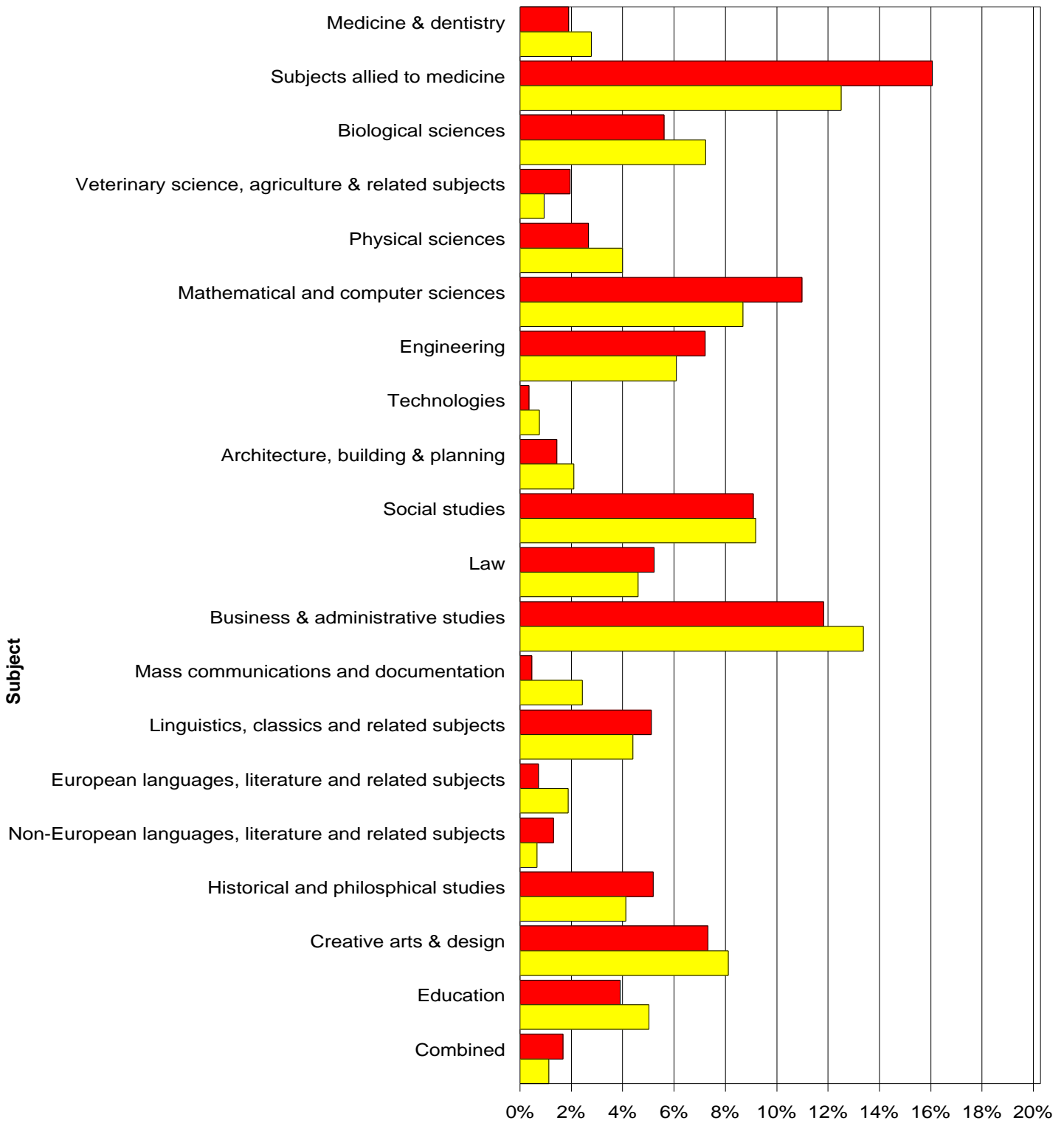
Overseas (% of FTEs):	20.0%	Part-time (% of FTEs):	17.4%
Young (% of UG FTEs):	61.9%	PG (% of FTEs):	22.0%
Mature (% of UG FTEs):	24.3%		
Male (% of FTEs):	46.3%		

Where do young students at East of England HEIs in 2002-03 come from?



HE students registered at HEIs: subject

2002-03 (Open University excluded)



Percentage of HE students (FTEs)

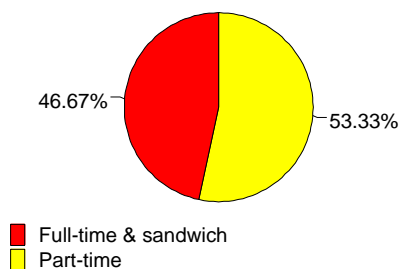


HE students registered at FE colleges

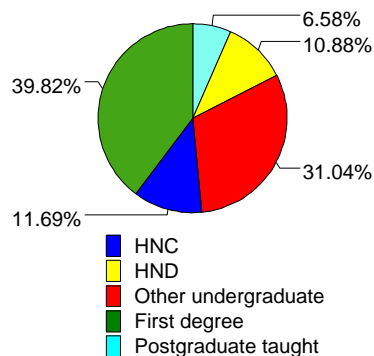
2003-04 Headcounts: 4,192, of which an estimated 2,018 are funded through consortia.

2003-04 FTEs: 3,202, of which an estimated 1,731 are funded through consortia.

Headcounts by mode



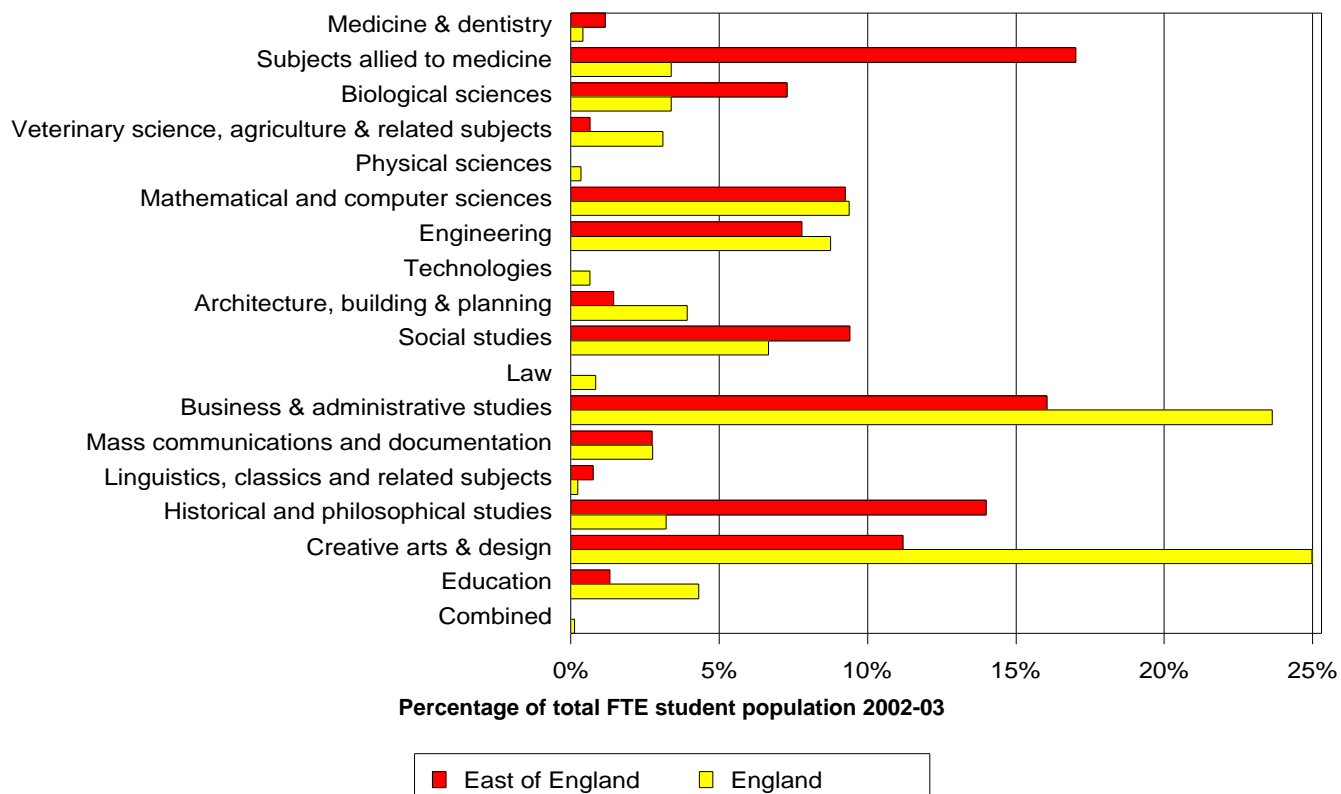
Headcounts by qualification aim



Source: HEIFES & HESES 2003-04

Source: HEIFES 2003-04 (directly funded); ILR 2002-03 (consortia)

Subject breakdown of HE student population in FECs



Major FEC providers of HE (over 500 FTEs)

College name	Directly funded 2003-04 FTEs	Consortium member 2003-04 FTEs	Registered at an HEI and taught by an FEC 2002-03 FTEs
Colchester Institute	0	0	715
Hertford Regional College	0	285	287
North Hertfordshire College	0	248	260
Norwich City College of FHE	0	0	1,233
Oaklands College	0	337	462
South East Essex College of A&T	0	0	501
Suffolk College	2,475	0	0
West Herts College	0	748	864

Students registered at an HEI and taught by an FEC in the region (2002-03):

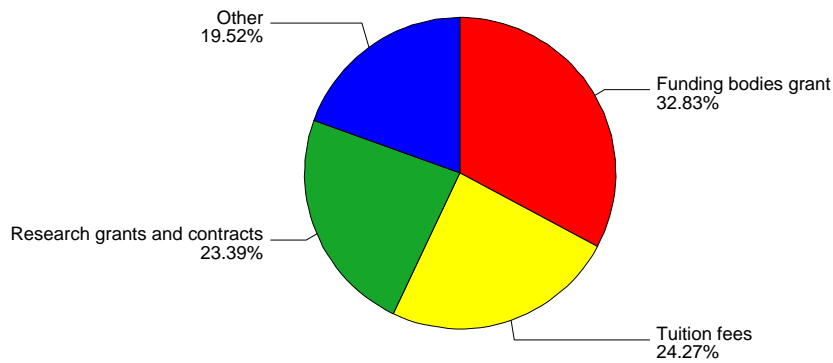
Headcounts: 8,253

FTEs: 6,152

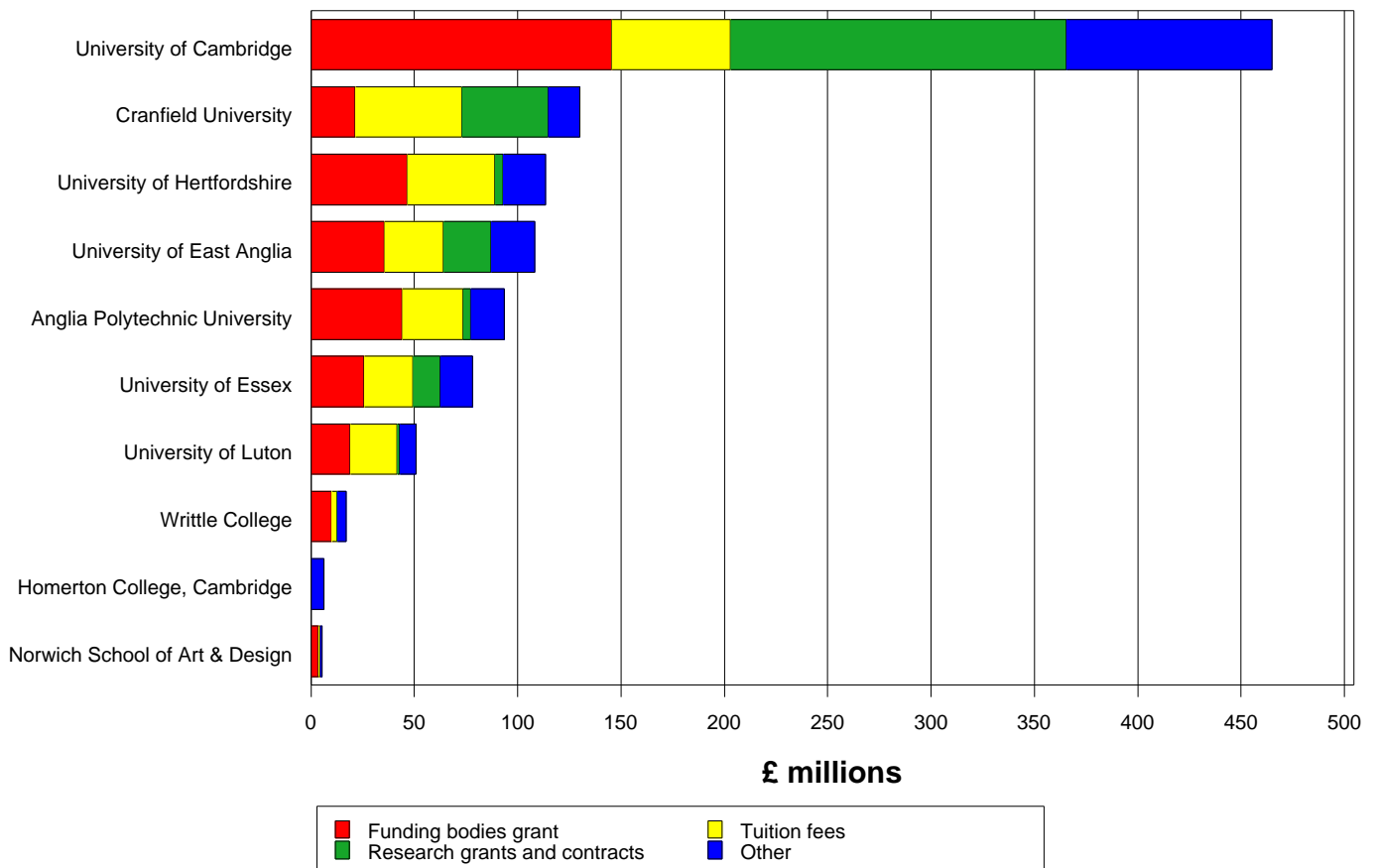
Income to HE institutions 2002-03

Total income to all HEIs: £1,068 million

Income to all HEIs by source

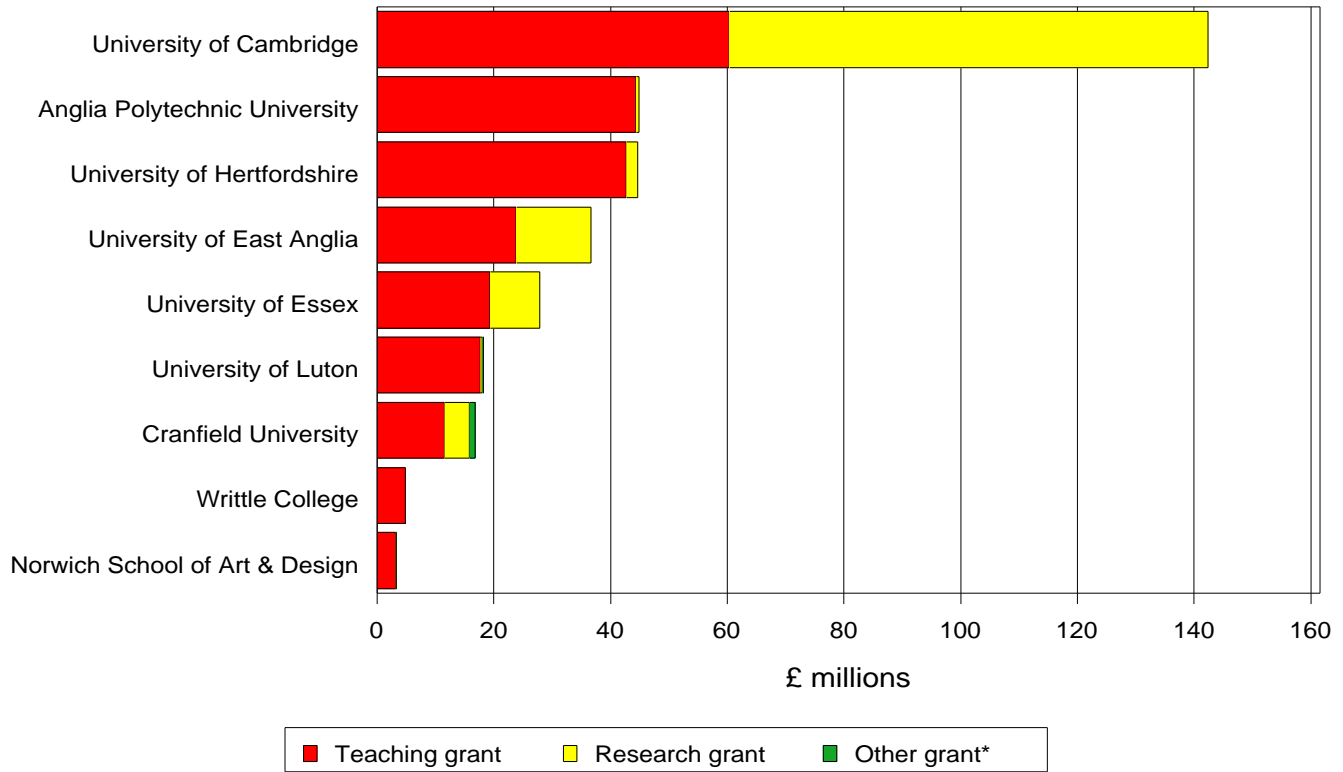


Income to individual HEIs by source



HEFCE funding

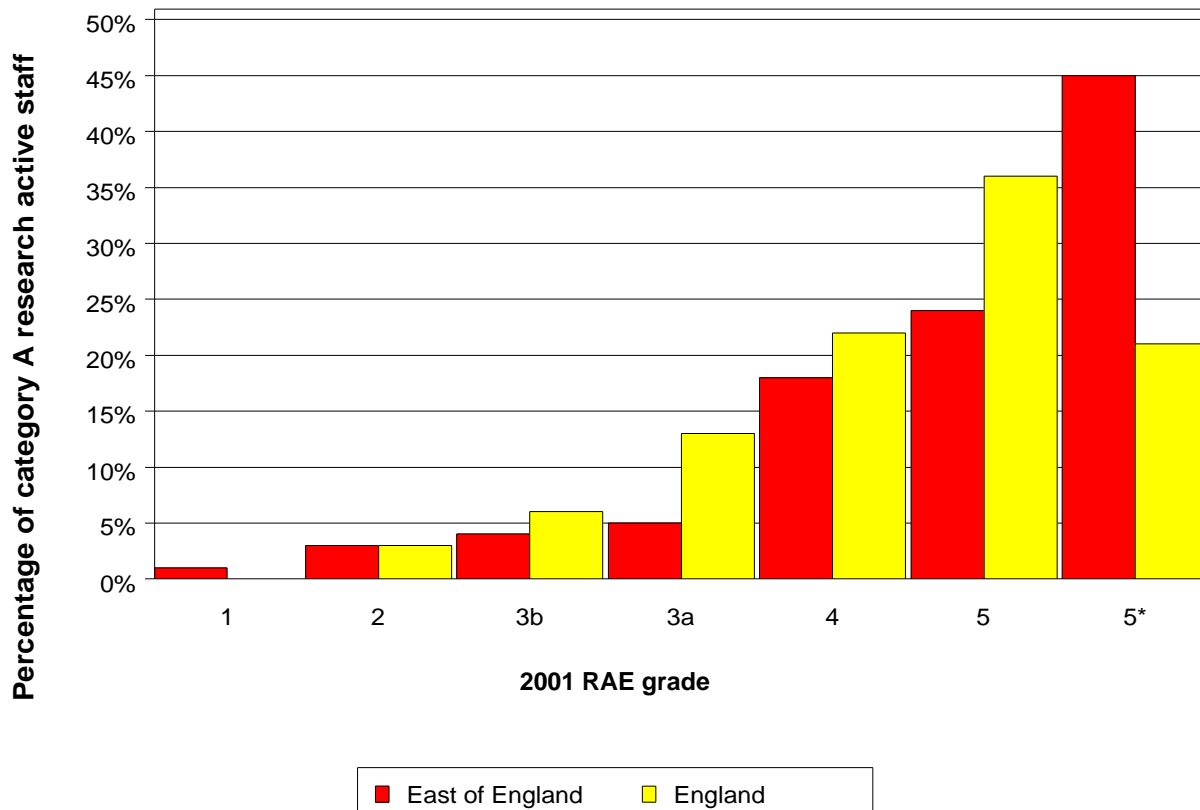
2004-05



* Rewarding and developing staff has rolled into the mainstream teaching grant for 2004-05.

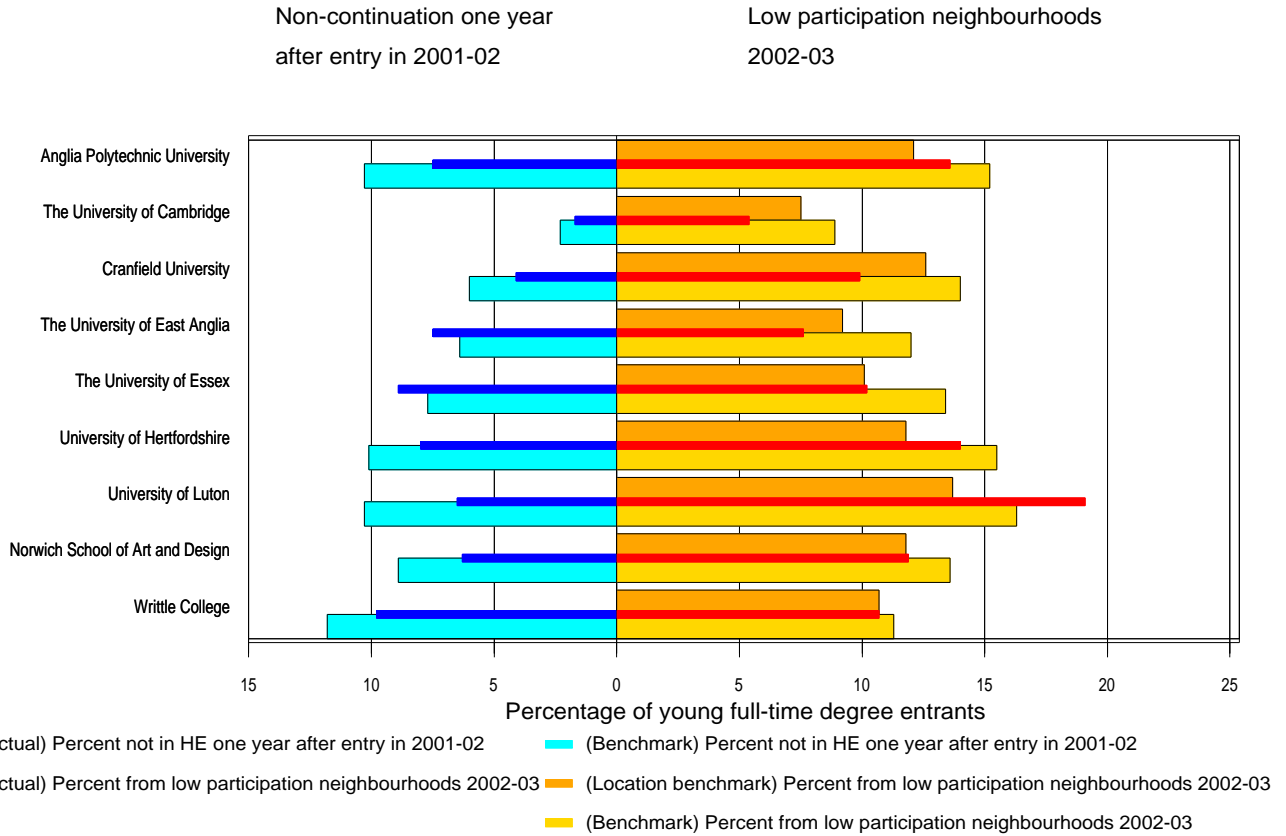
Research Assessment Exercise performance

Research-active academic staff by RAE grade



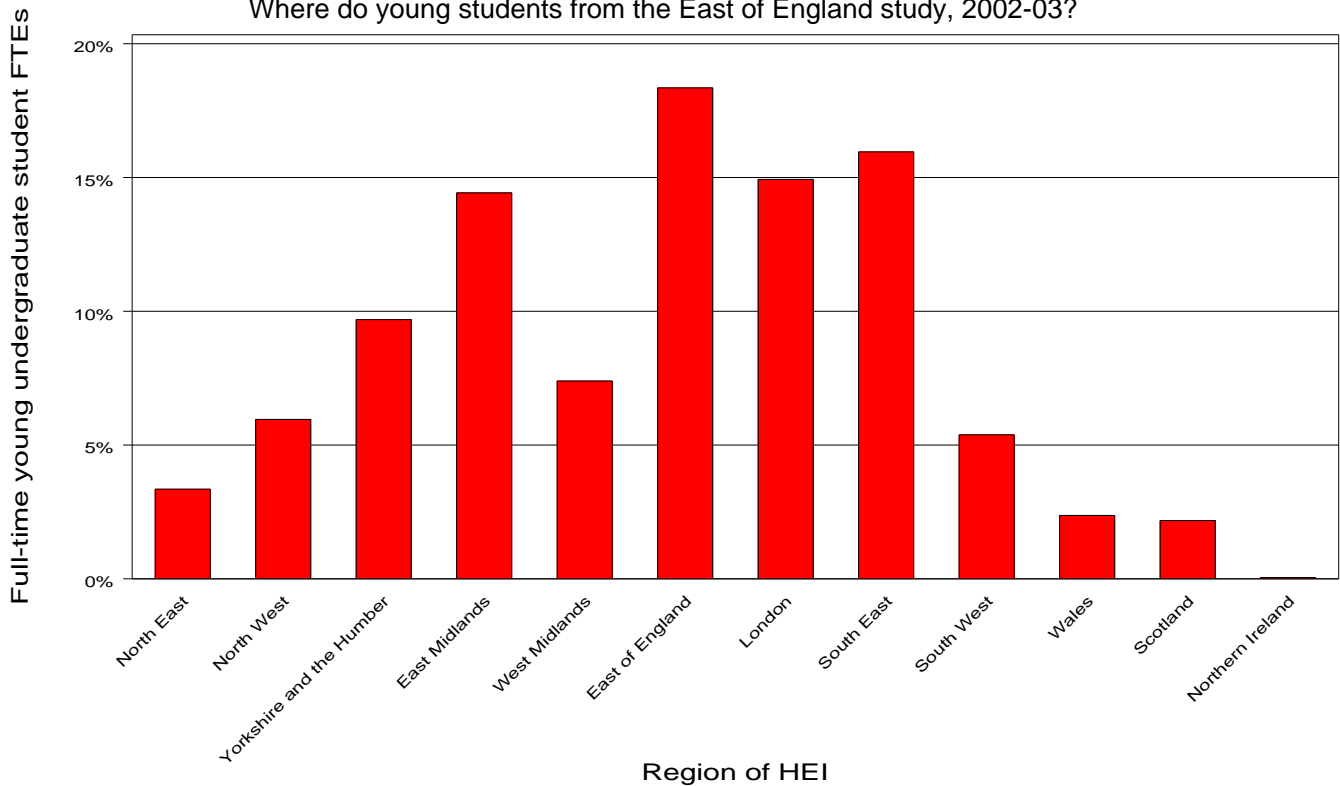
Performance indicators for participation and non-continuation

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.

Where do young students from the East of England study, 2002-03?

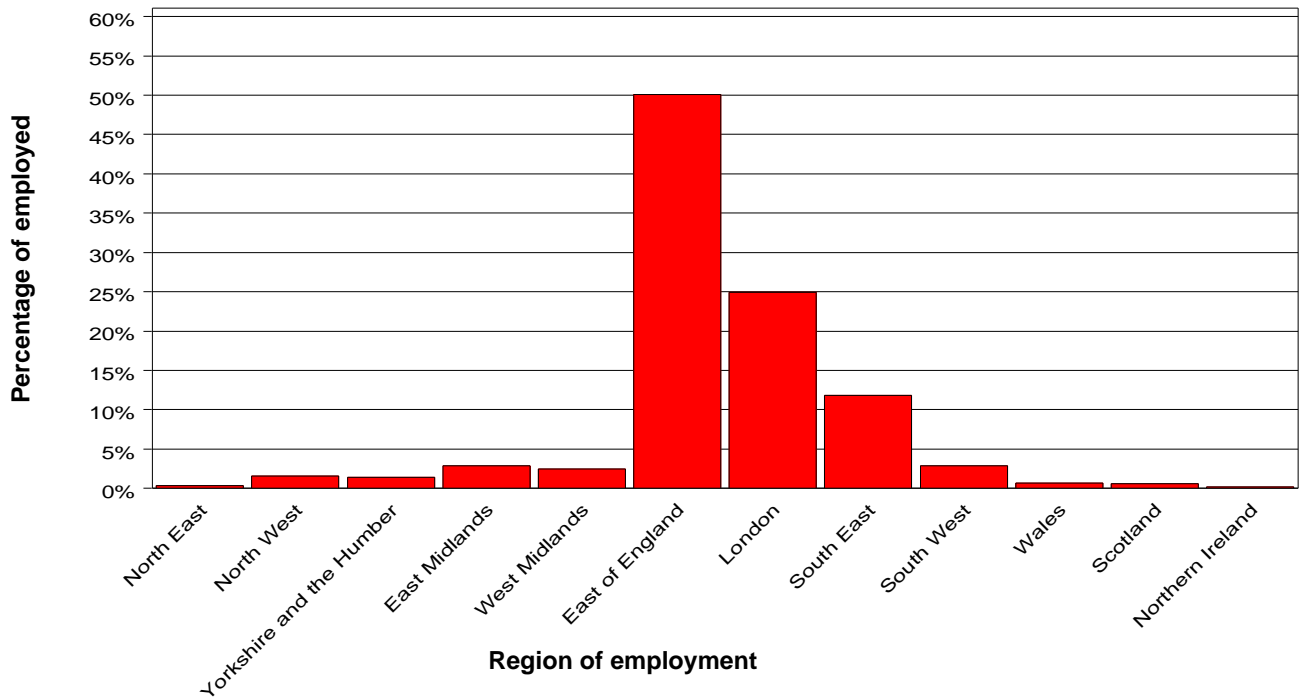


Employment destinations of first degree graduates

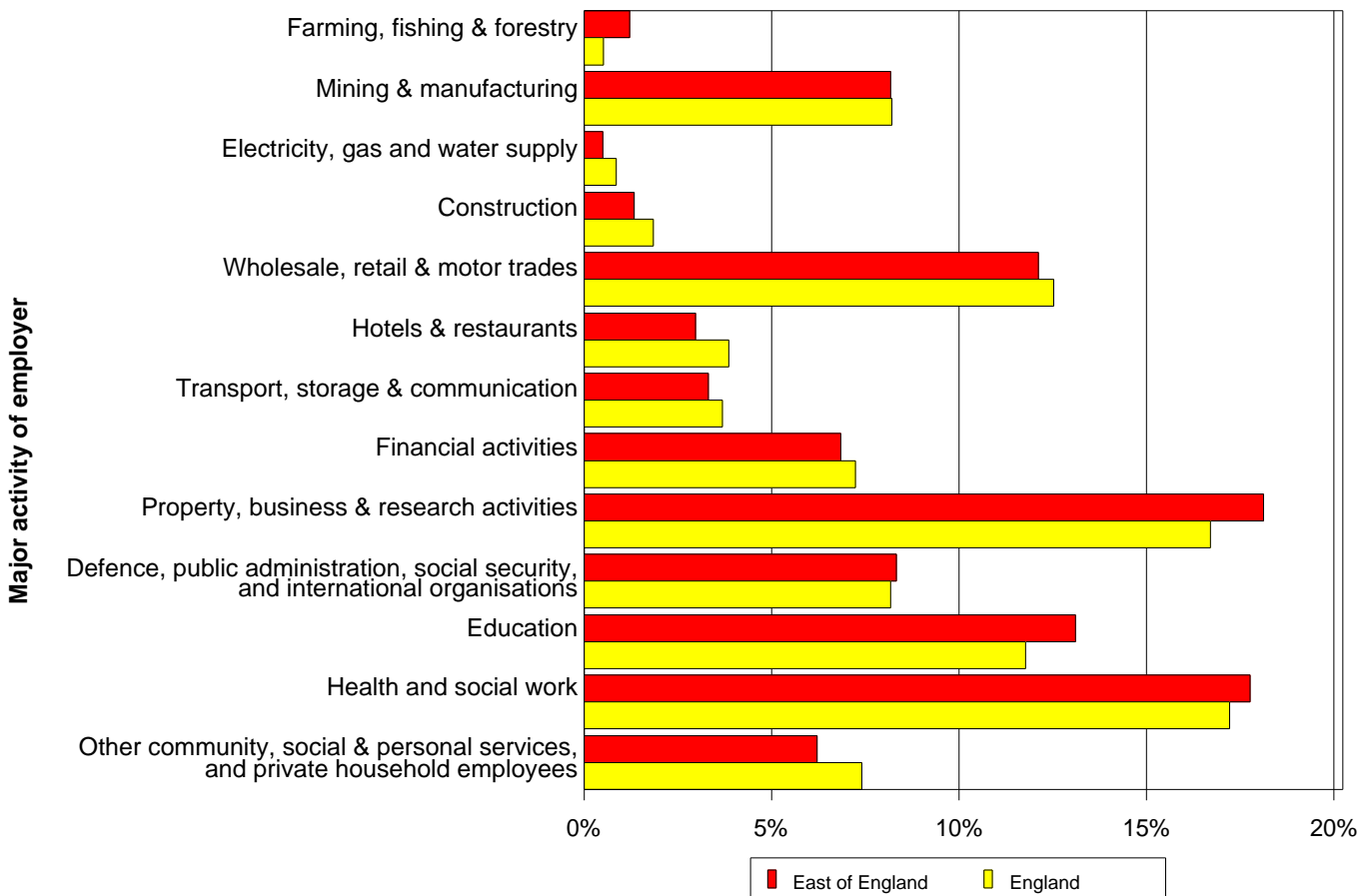
First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2003:

Work: 58% Further study: 20% Work and study 10% Unemployed: 7% Other: 5%

Where do graduates from East of England HEIs find employment?



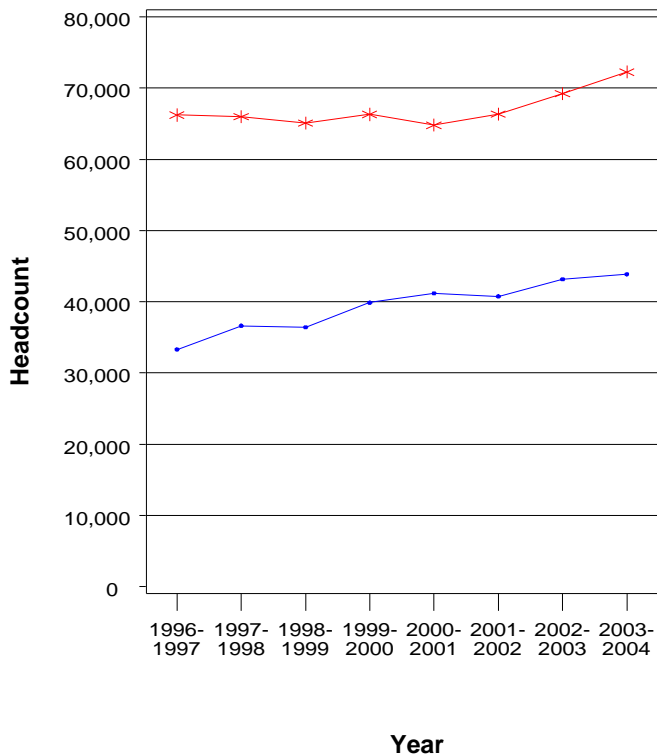
Employed graduates of East of England HEIs: destination by type of industry



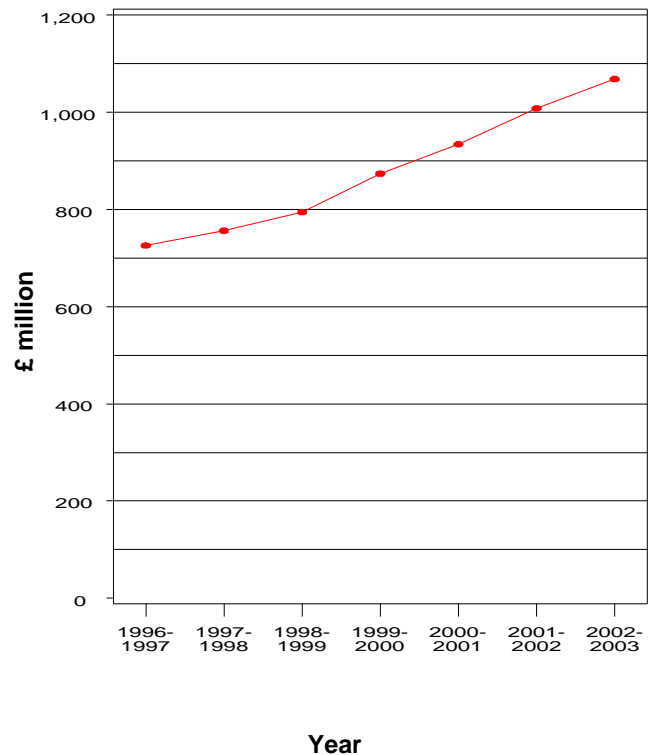
Percentage of employed first degree graduates returned in the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey

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	5.5
England	3.2

Economic indicators

	Provisional GVA/head (2001)	Unemployment (%, autumn 2003)
East of England	£15,881	3.5
England	£14,781	4.8

London

Introduction

London is the largest city in the European Union, with an area of around 1,600 km² 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 km². 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 7.1 per cent, are higher than those of the UK as a whole (4.9 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 37.8 per cent; the UK average is 30.0 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 39 higher education institutions funded by HEFCE: 12 universities, 10 higher education colleges, 17 directly funded colleges and schools of the University of London, the University of London (institutes and activities).

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.

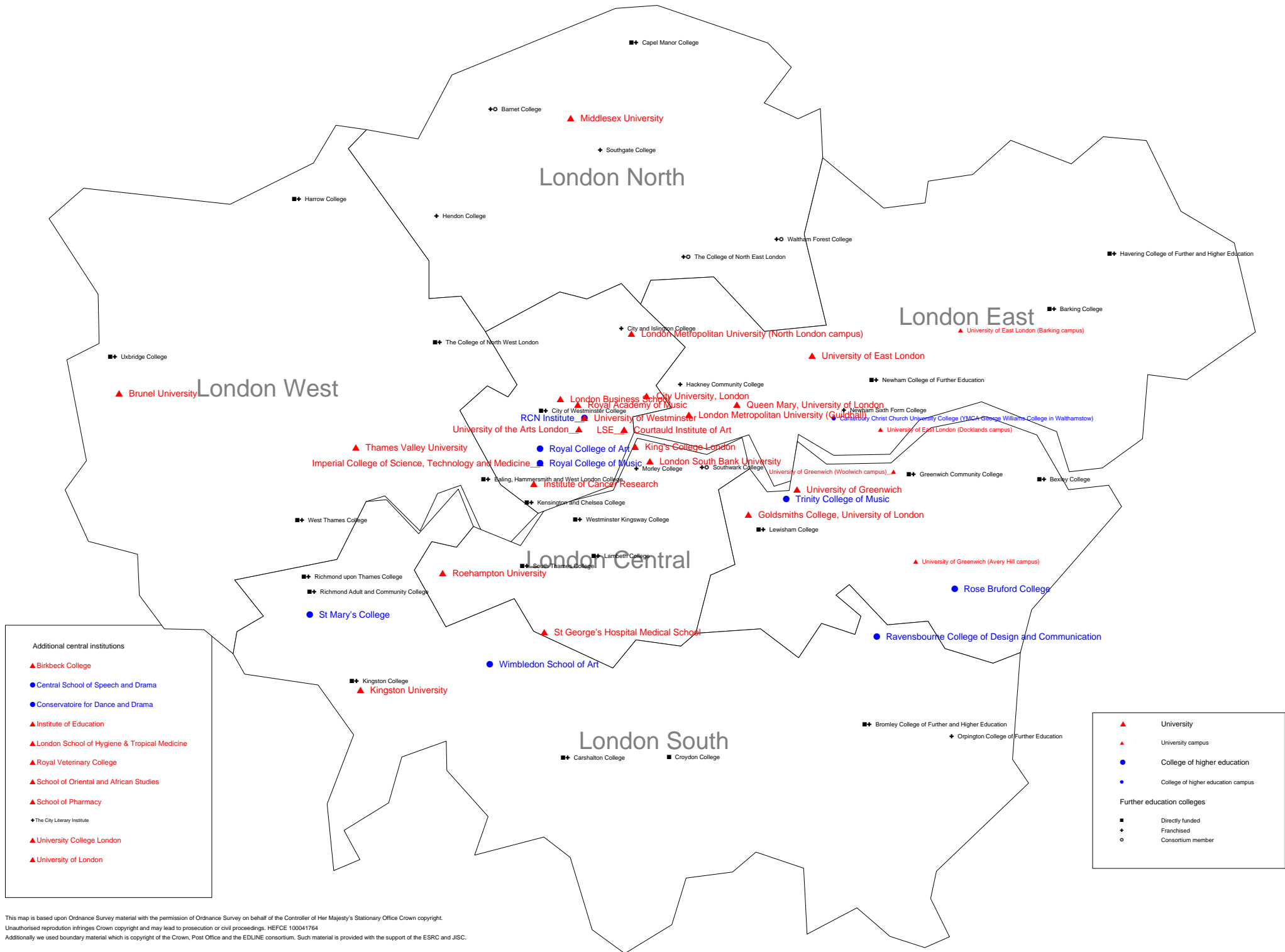
There are, in addition, 35 further education colleges (FECs) of which 23 offer higher education courses that are funded directly by HEFCE, four FECs that are part of funding consortia, and eight teach students franchised from higher education institutions. London's higher education student population is over 274,000 FTE students. This accounts for almost 21 per cent of the HE student population of England.

The higher education institutions range in size from London Metropolitan University (over 23,000 student FTEs) to the Institute for Cancer Research (just over 100 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 a high 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.



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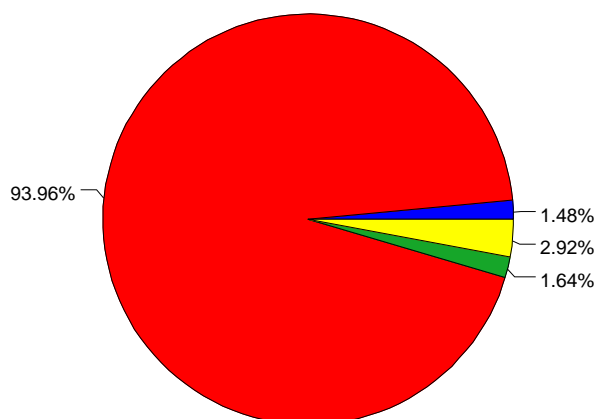
HE students registered at London institutions 2002-03 and 2003-04

Student numbers

Headcounts *:	2002-03	2003-04
In HE institutions:	333,756	343,207
In FE colleges:	6,214	5,710
Total:	339,970	348,917

FTE *:		
In HE institutions:	265,408	269,726
In FE colleges:	4,682	4,368
Total:	270,089	274,095

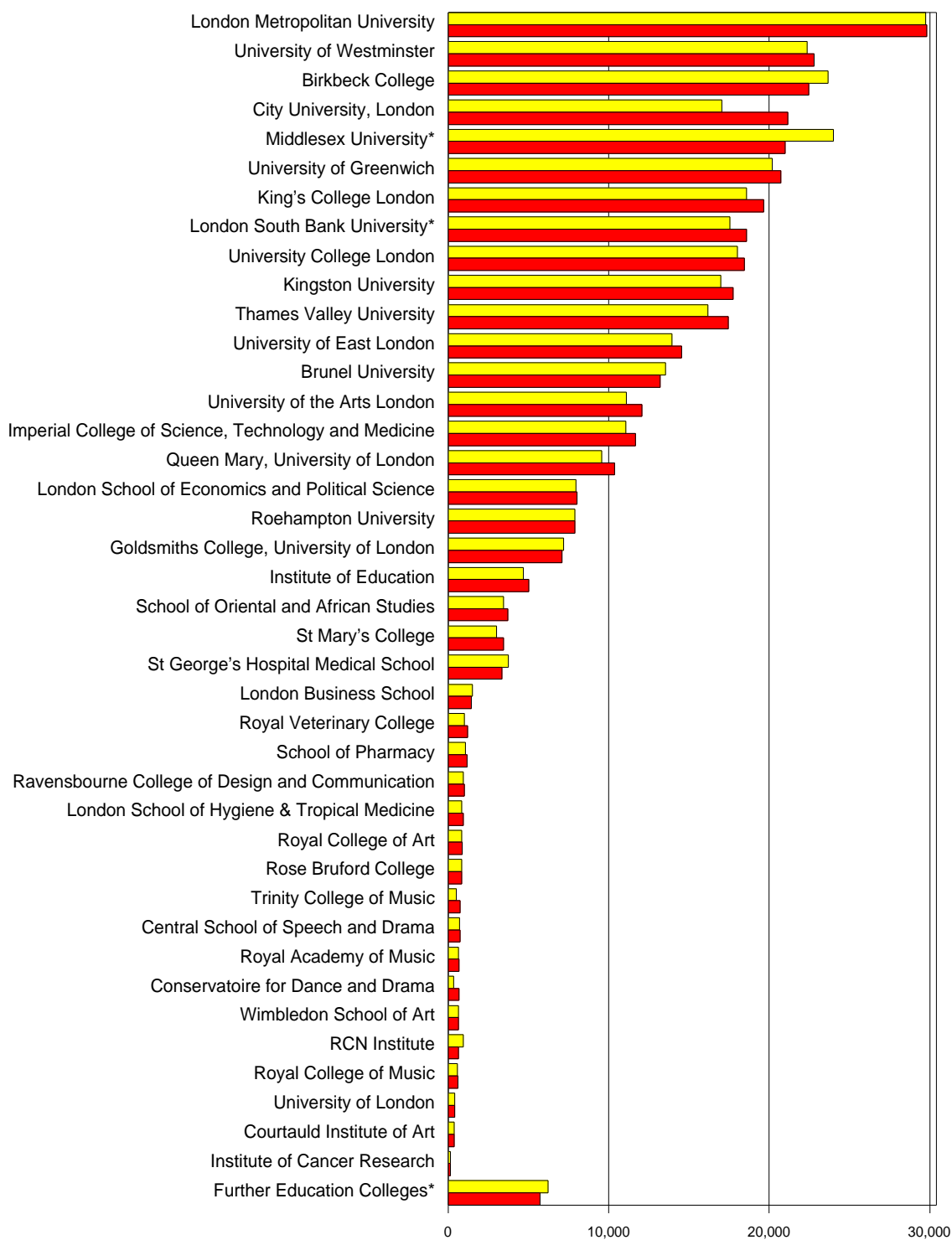
**HE student headcounts
By type of institution 2003-04**



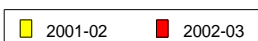
- Registered at an HEI and taught by an FEC (franchised)
- Registered and taught at university
- Registered at FEC
- Registered and taught at HE college

*Estimated numbers due to allocation between funding consortia members.

Higher education student numbers 2002-03 and 2003-04



Student numbers (headcounts)



*Estimated numbers due to allocation between funding consortia members.

Learning in London

2002-03

HE students registered and taught in London

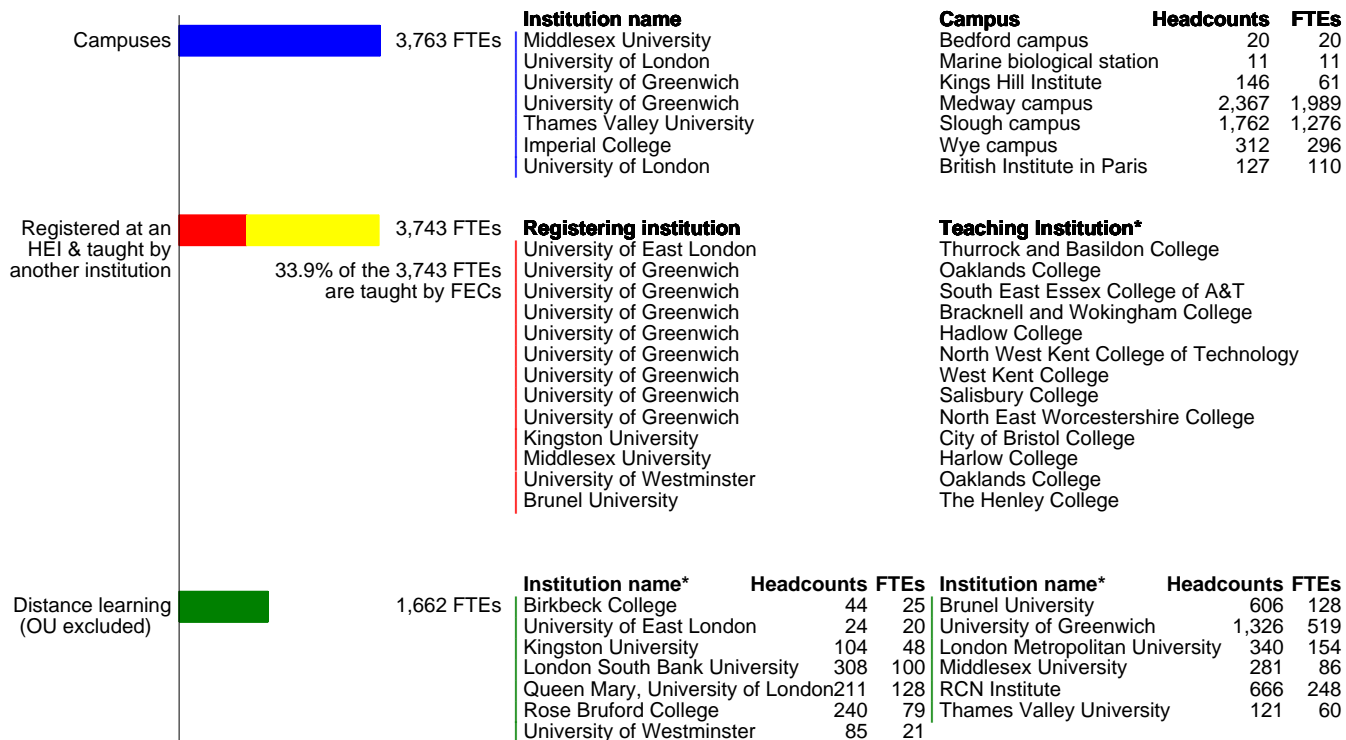
Type	Headcounts	FTEs
HEI	334,043	247,131
Franchised	4,562	2,676
FEC	2,101	2,094

Open University students domiciled in London

Headcounts	FTEs
19,627	8,563

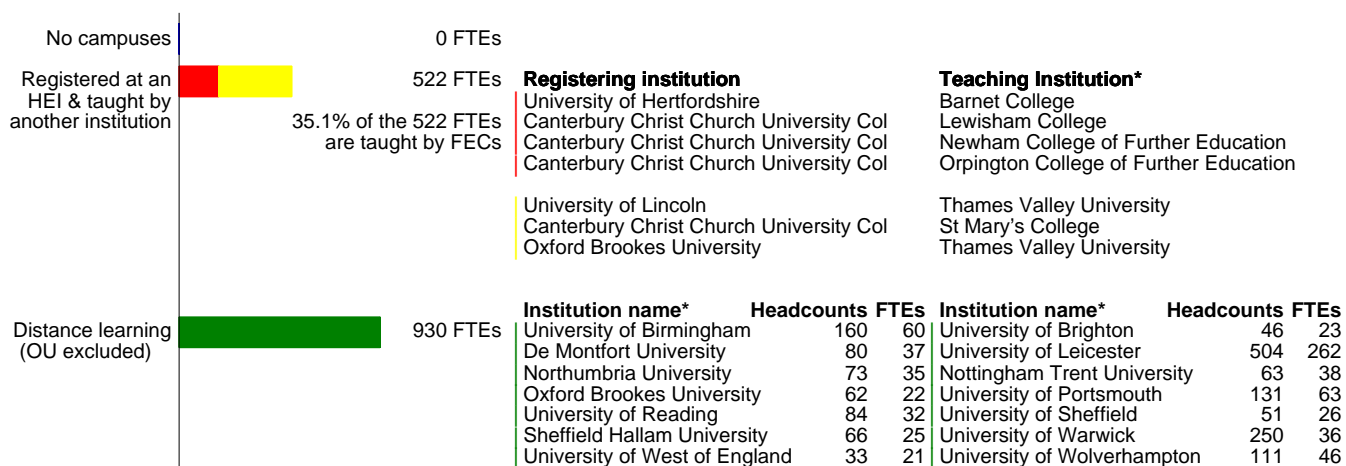
Registered in London but learning outside London

Method of learning (FTEs)



Registered outside London but learning in London

Method of learning (FTEs)

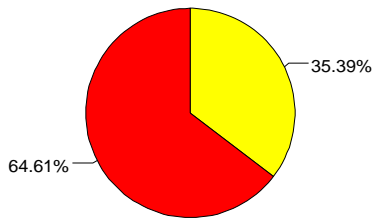


* Institutions with fewer than 20 FTEs have been excluded.

HE students registered at HEIs: characteristics

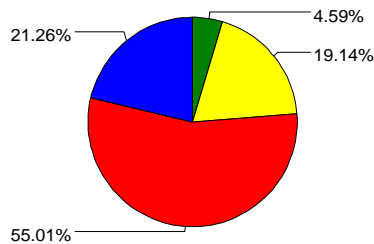
Headcounts

Students by mode
(2003-04)



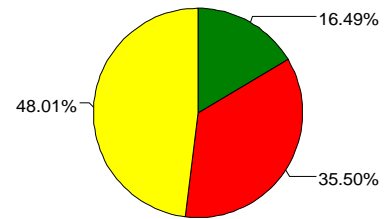
■ Full-time & sandwich
■ Part-time

Students by level
(2003-04)



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

Undergraduates by age on entry
(2002-03)



■ Young
■ 21-24
■ Mature

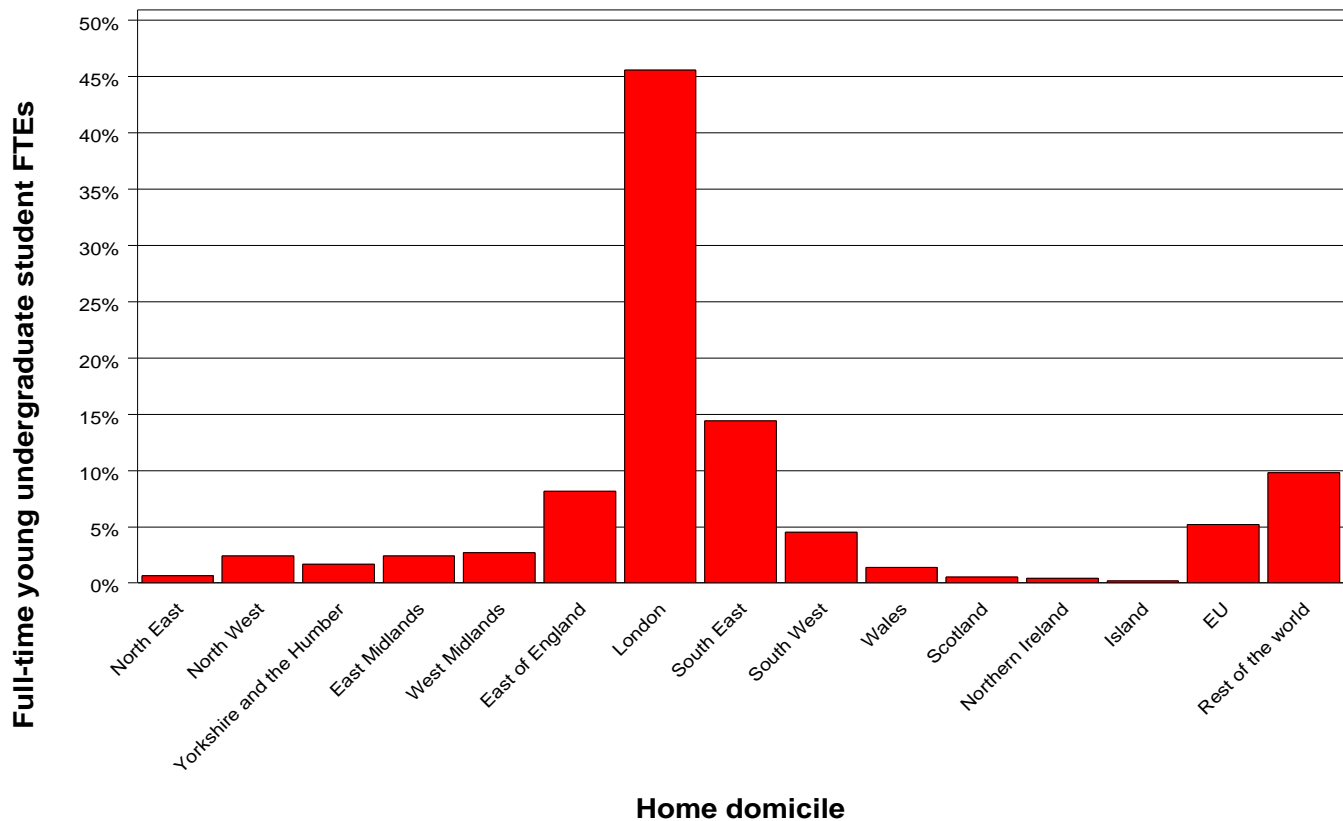
FTEs

2002-03

2003-04

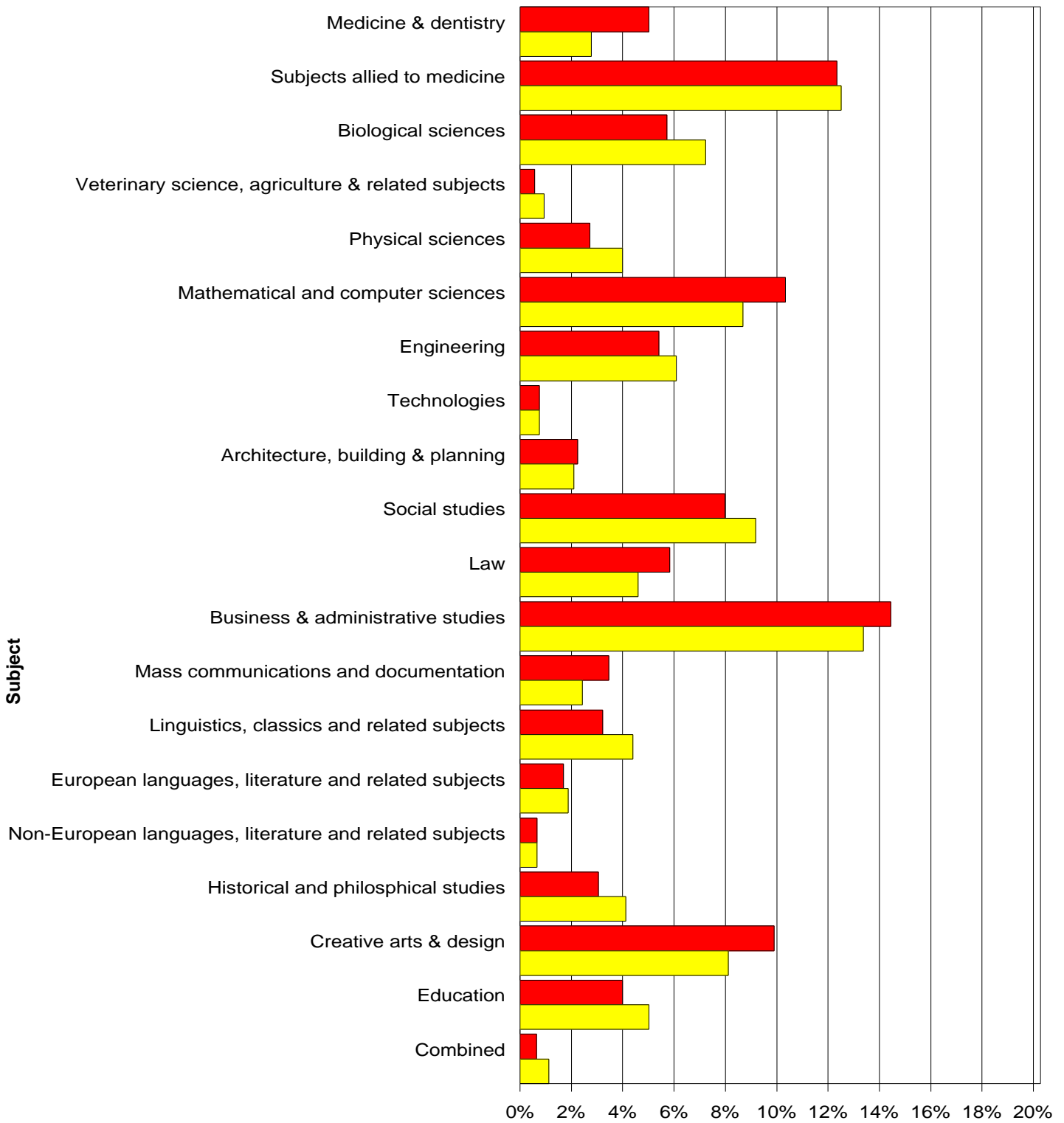
Overseas (% of FTEs):	20.5%	Part-time (% of FTEs):	17.8%
Young (% of UG FTEs):	57.8%	PG (% of FTEs):	24.4%
Mature (% of UG FTEs):	25.2%		
Male (% of FTEs):	44.5%		

Where do young students at London HEIs in 2002-03 come from?



HE students registered at HEIs: subject

2002-03 (Open University excluded)



Percentage of HE students (FTEs)

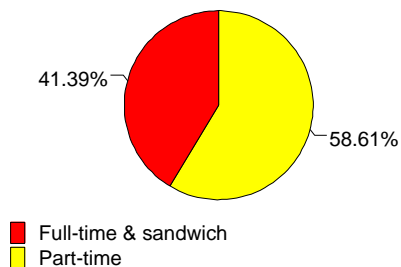


HE students registered at FE colleges

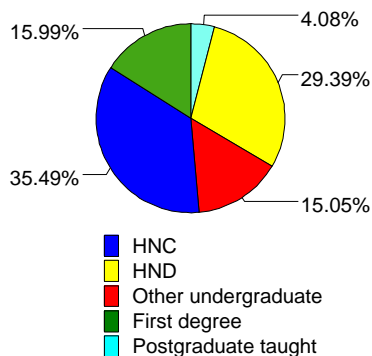
2003-04 Headcounts: 5,710, of which an estimated 958 are funded through consortia.

2003-04 FTEs: 4,368, of which an estimated 763 are funded through consortia.

Headcounts by mode



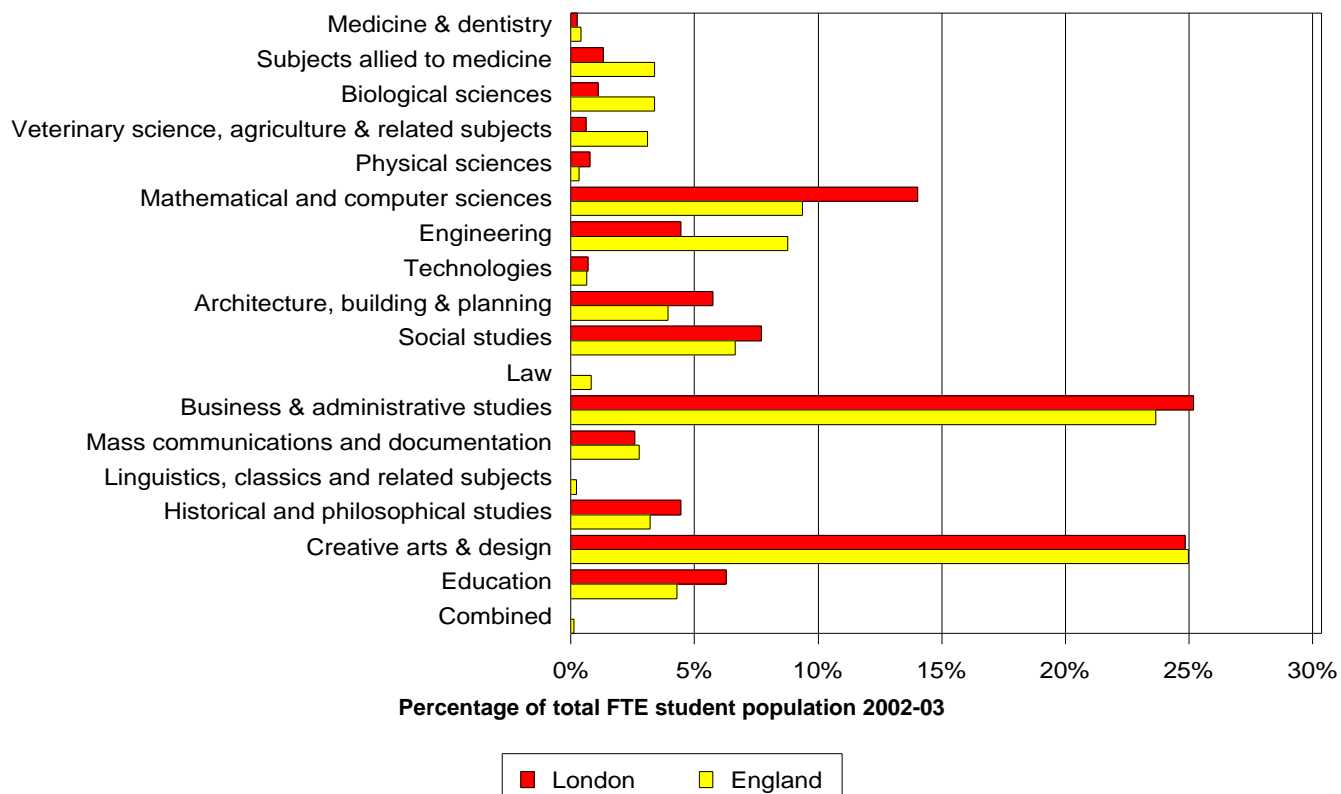
Headcounts by qualification aim



Source: HEIFES & HESES 2003-04

Source: HEIFES 2003-04 (directly funded); ILR 2002-03 (consortia)

Subject breakdown of HE student population in FECs



Major FEC providers of HE (over 500 FTEs)

College name	Directly funded 2003-04 FTEs	Consortium member 2003-04 FTEs	Registered at an HEI and taught by an FEC 2002-03 FTEs
Barnet College	0	472	41
Bromley College of F & HE	66	0	445
Croydon College	949	0	0
Havering College of F & HE	705	0	87
Kingston College	113	0	463

Students registered at an HEI and taught by an FEC in the region (2002-03):

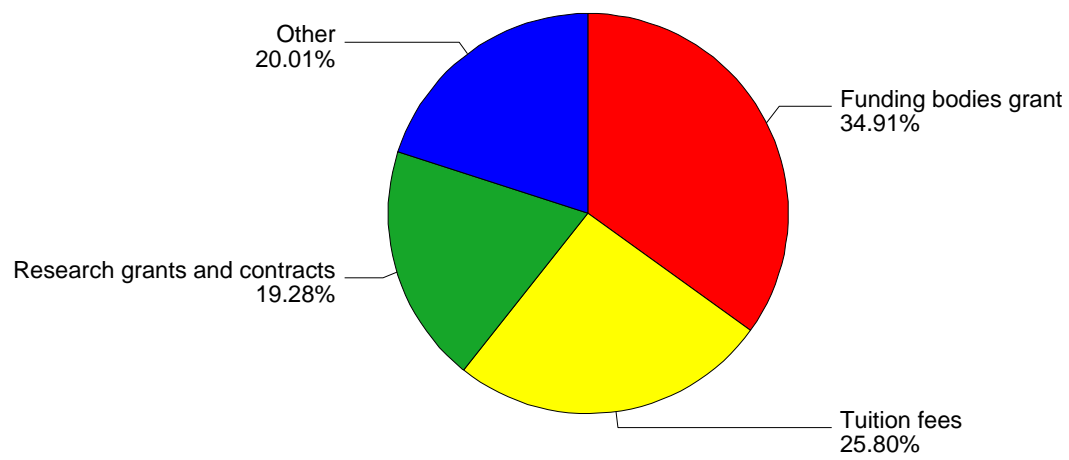
Headcounts: 4,146

FTEs: 2,579

Income to HE institutions 2002-03

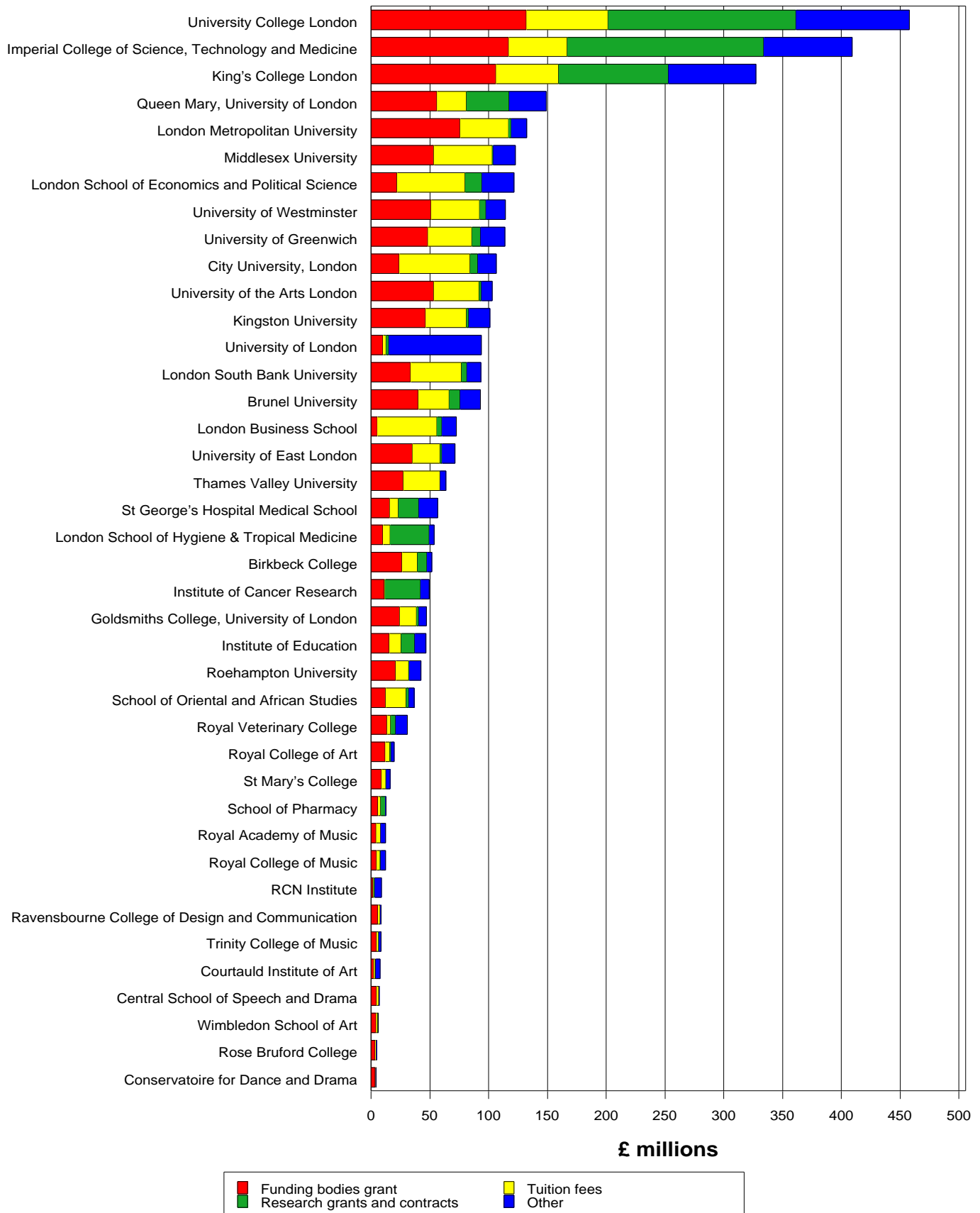
Total income to all HEIs: £3,289 million

Income to all HEIs by source



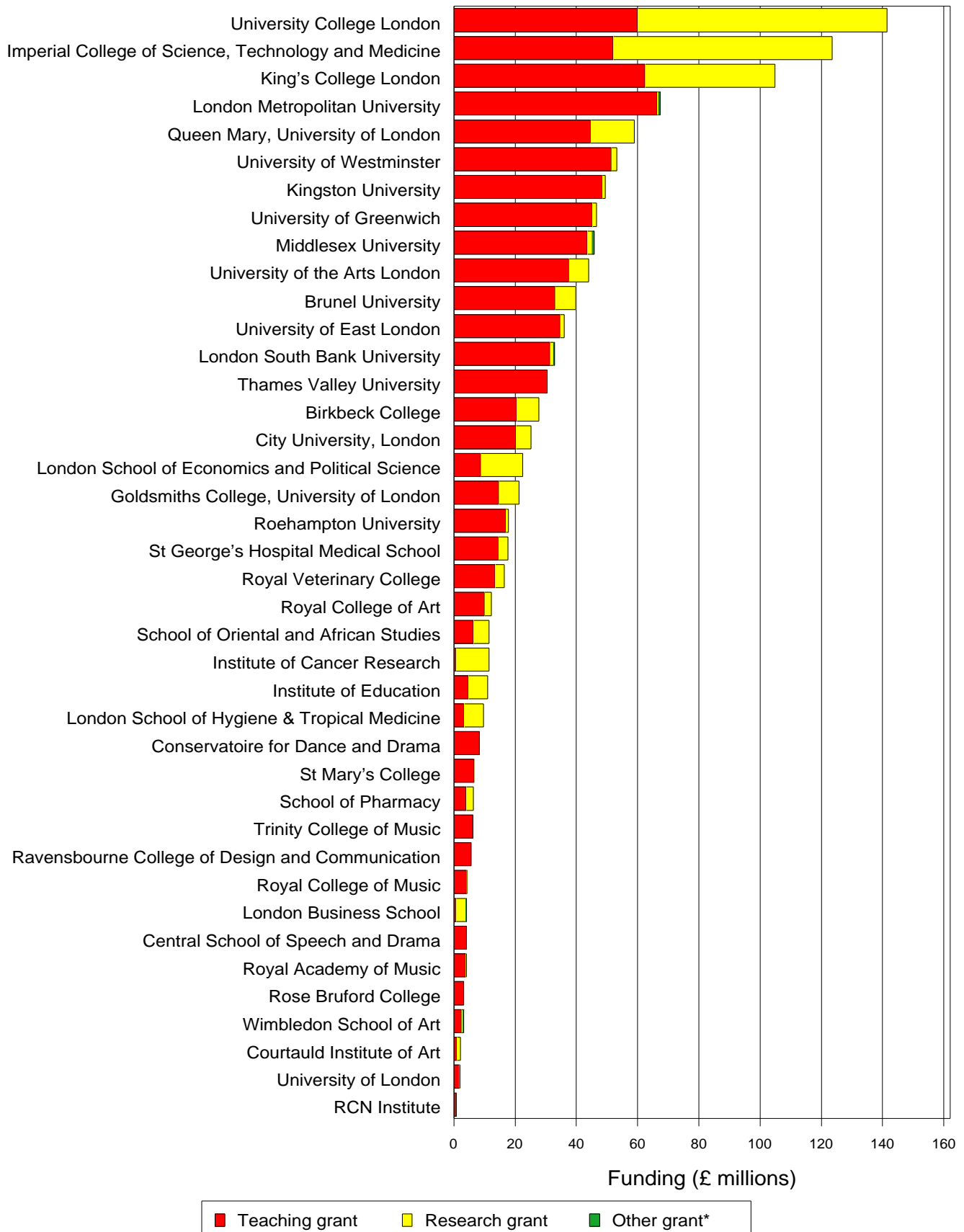
Income to HE institutions 2002-03

Income to individual HEIs by source



HEFCE funding

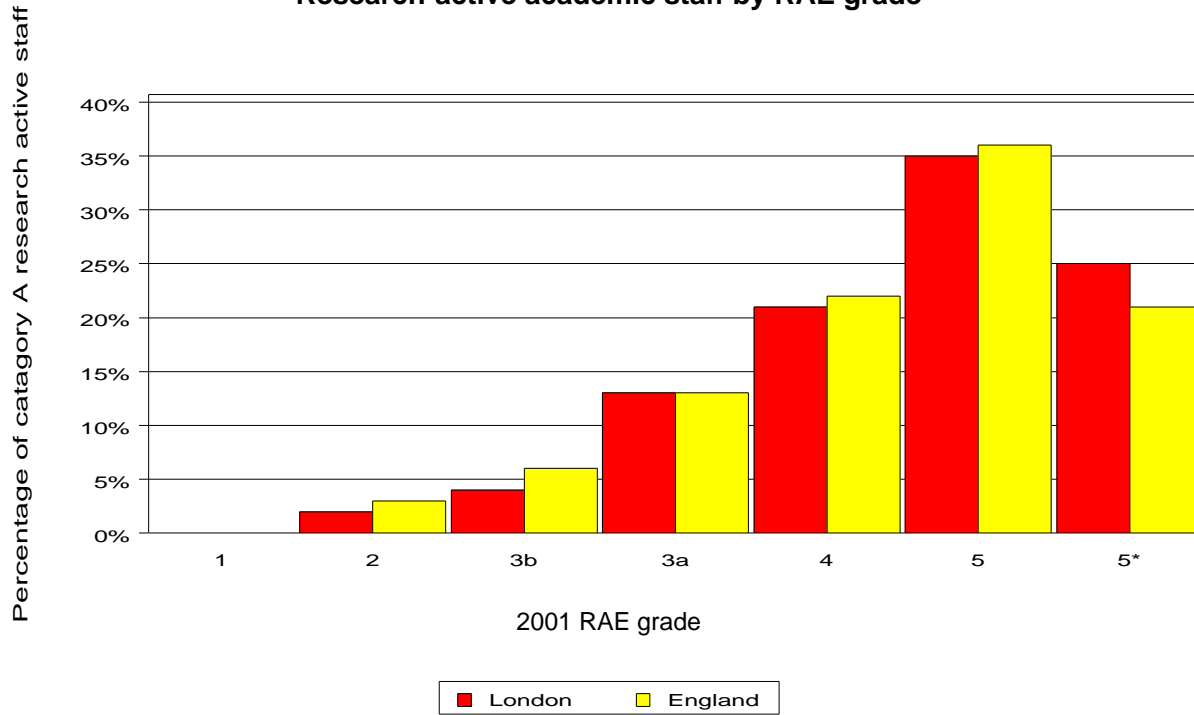
HEFCE funding 2004-05



* Rewarding and developing staff has rolled into the mainstream teaching grant for 2004-05.

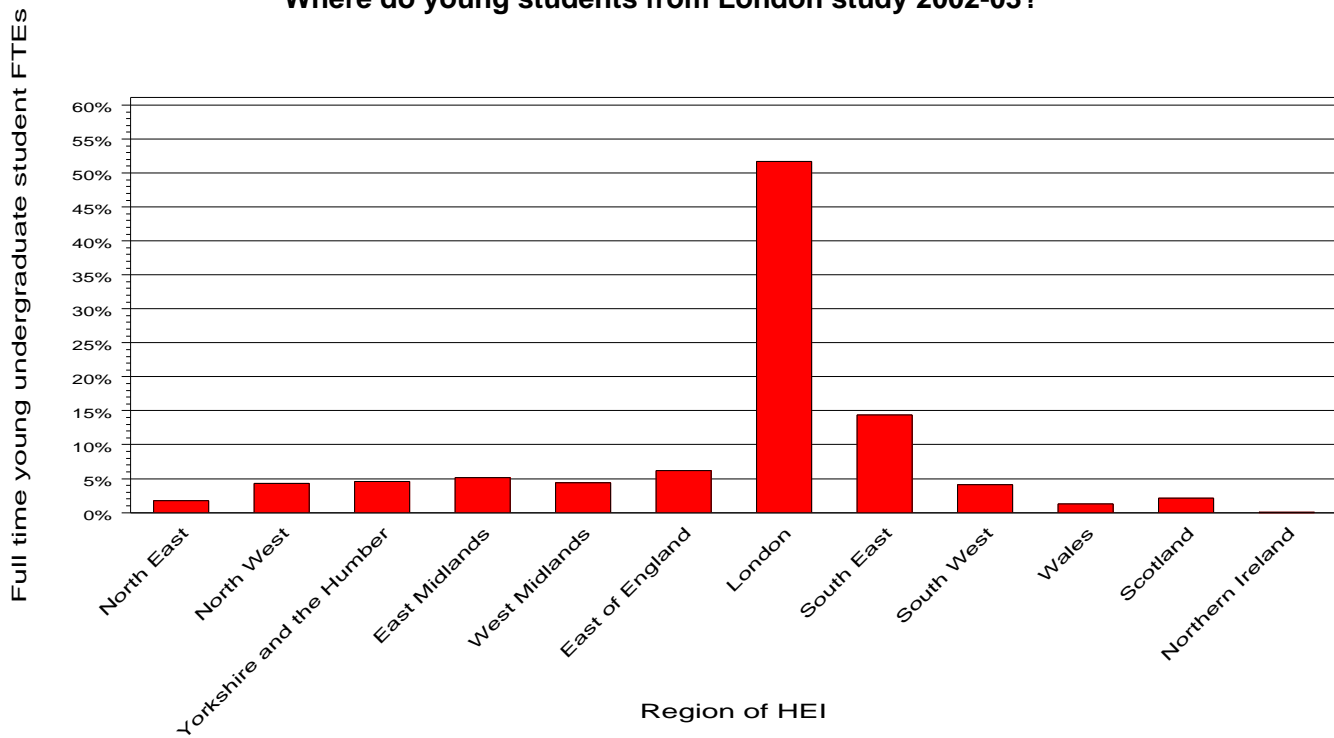
Research Assessment Exercise performance

Research-active academic staff by RAE grade



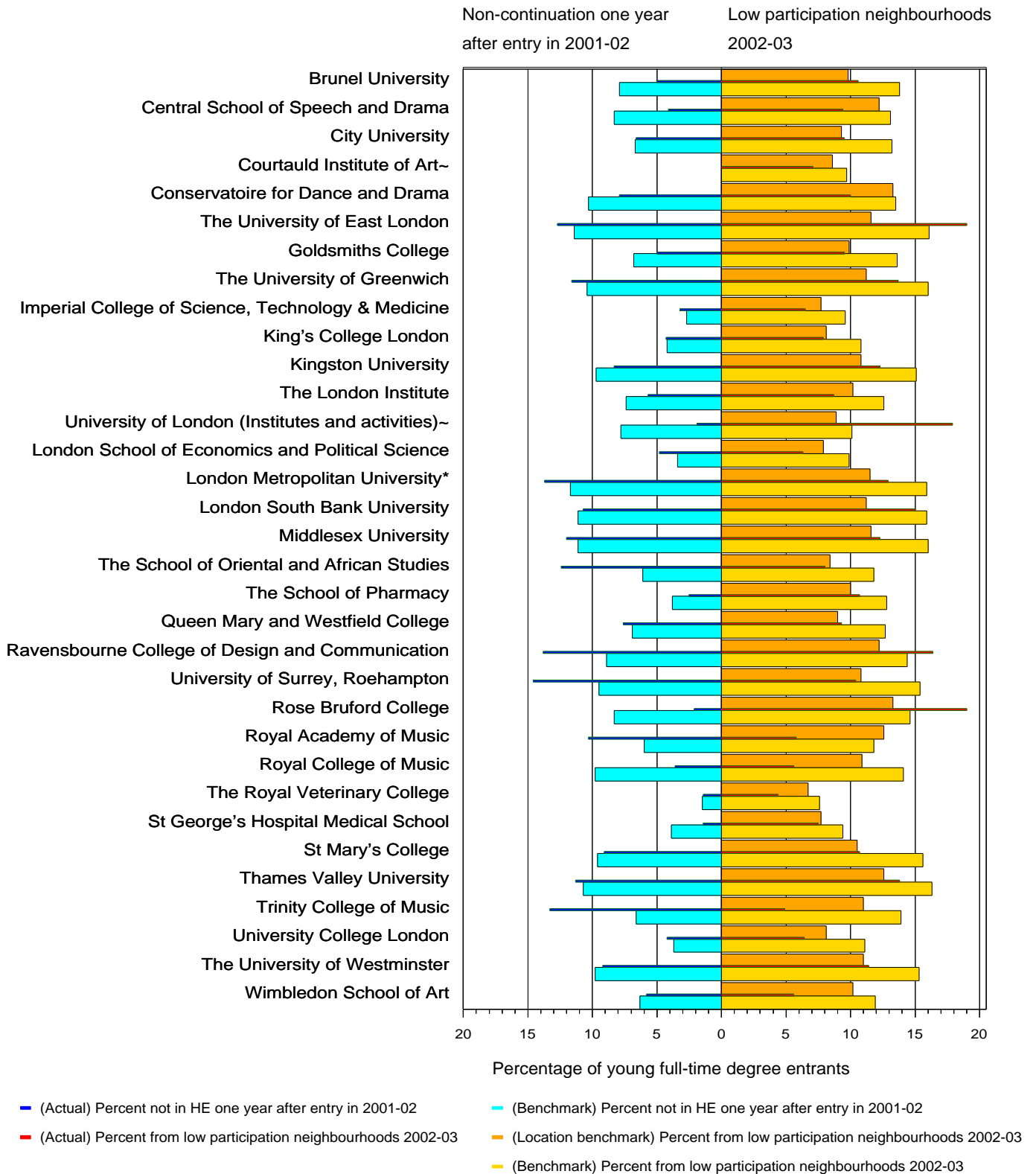
Participation in HE

Where do young students from London study 2002-03?



Performance indicators for participation and non-continuation

Young full-time degree entrants to HEIs in London



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

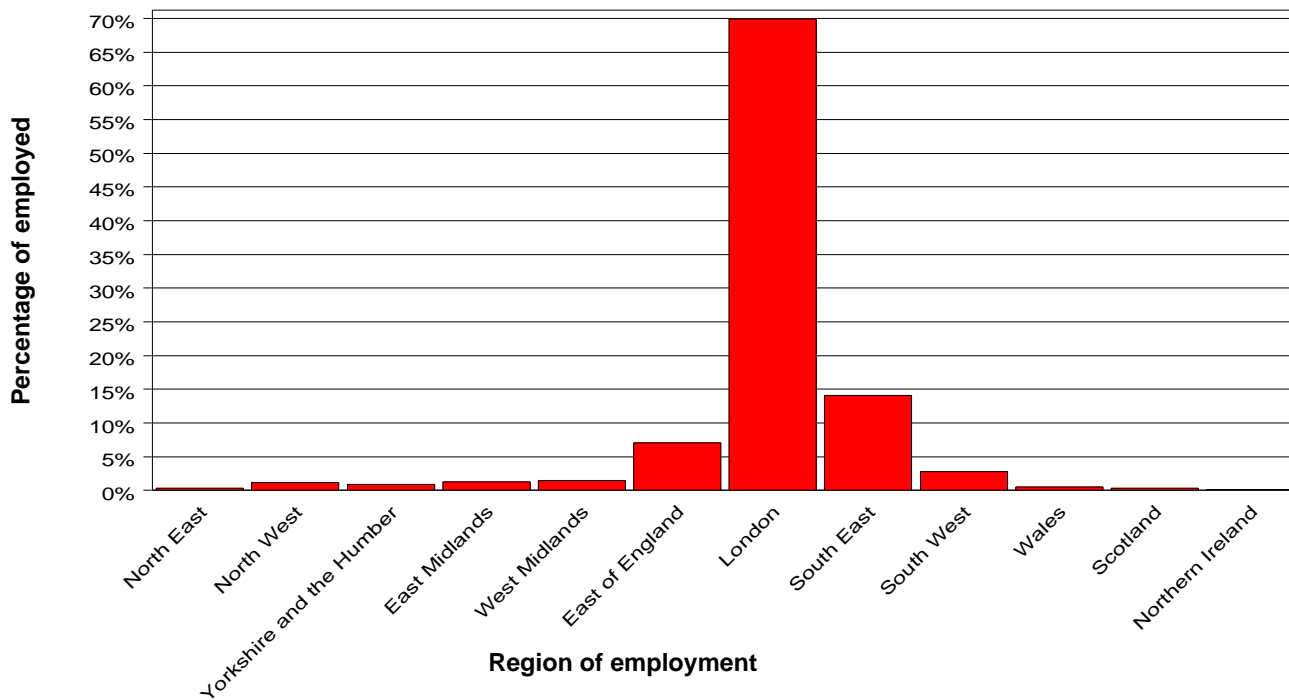
* London Guildhall University and the University of North London have merged to form London Metropolitan University
 ~ Courtauld Institute of Art is shown separately for 2002-03, but is included with the University of London (Institutes and activities) for 2001-02
 RCN Institute has no young full-time degree entrants

Employment destinations of first degree graduates

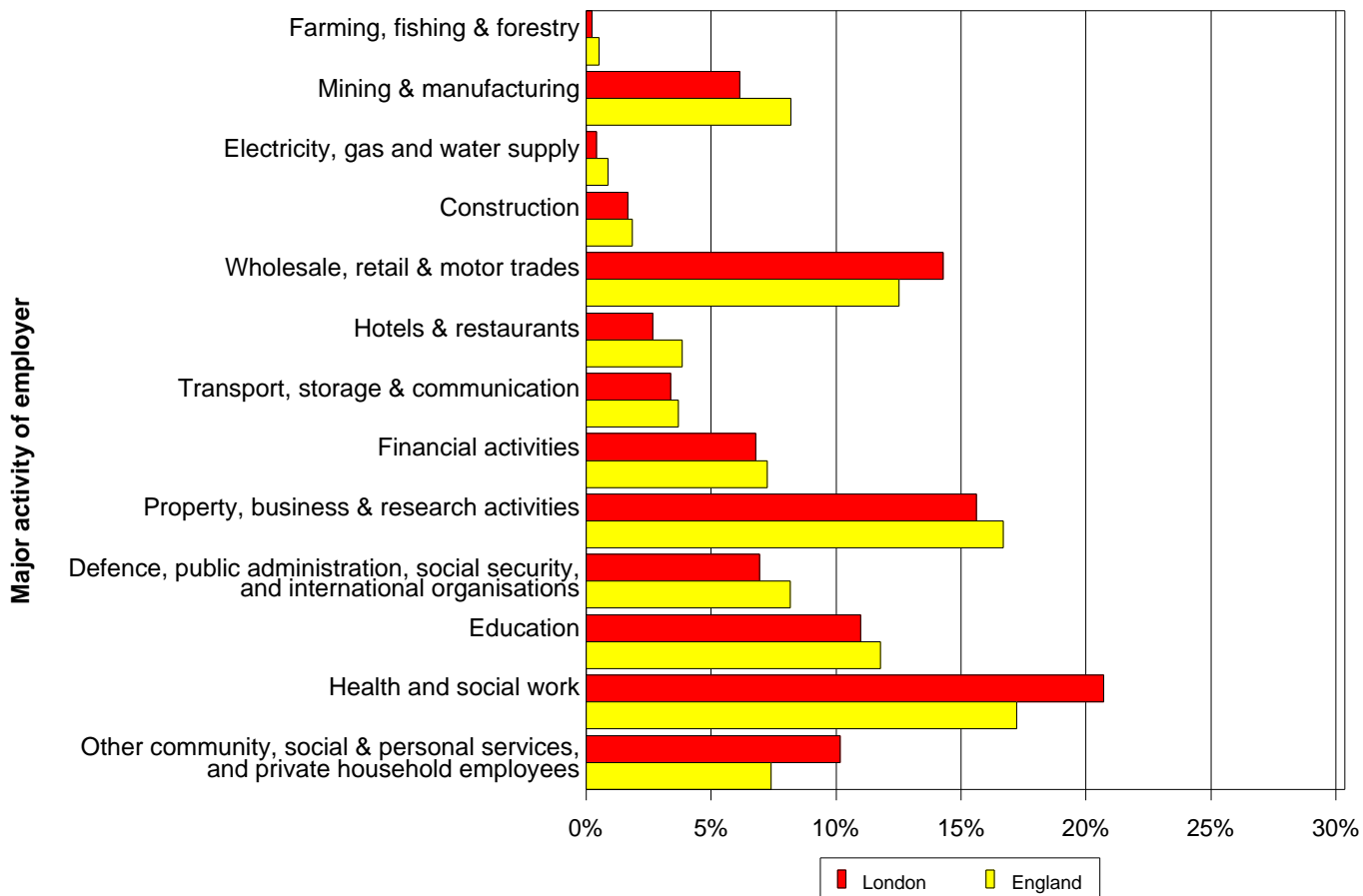
First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2003:

Work: 62% Further study: 15% Work and study 8% Unemployed: 9% Other: 7%

Where do graduates from London HEIs find employment?



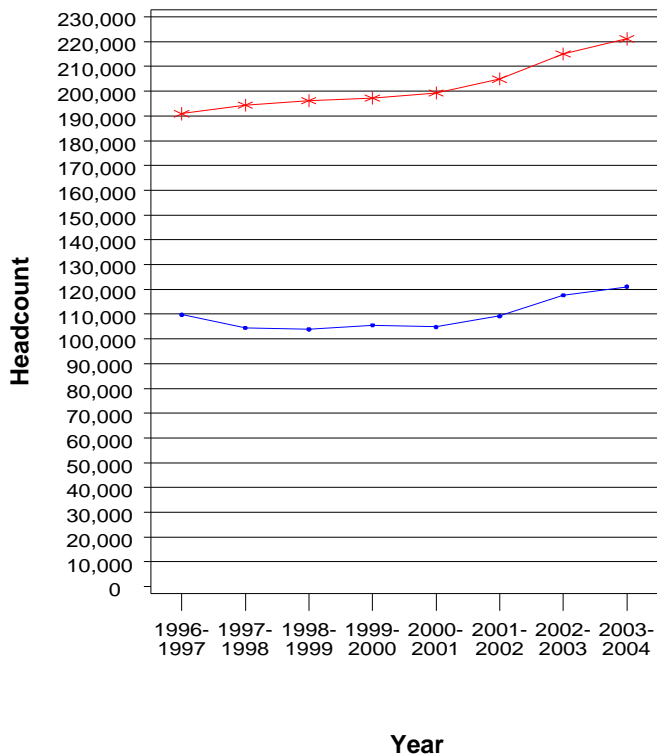
Employed graduates of London HEIs: destination by type of industry



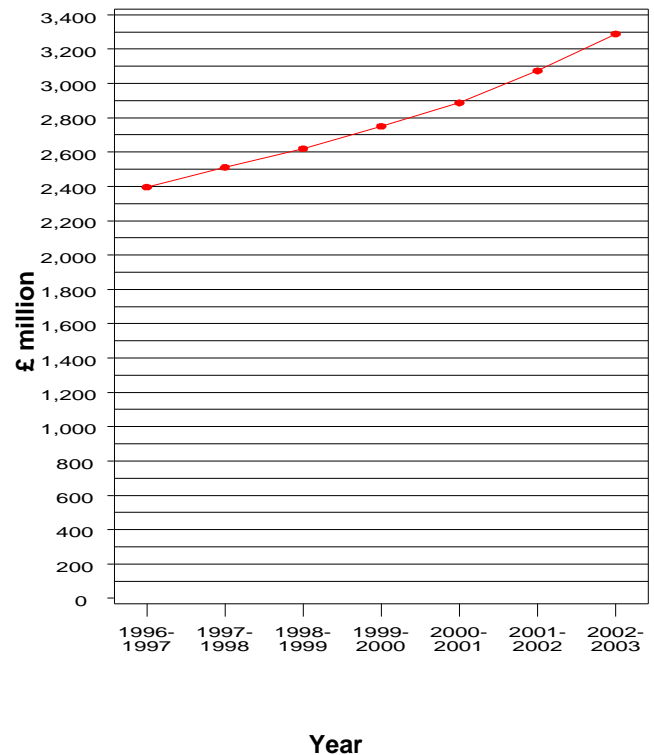
Percentage of employed first degree graduates returned in the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey

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 2003)
London	£19,206	7.1
England	£14,781	4.8

South East

Introduction

The South East has an area of just over 19,000 km². It has the largest population of any English region – 8 million people – at a population density of 421 people per km².

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 South East: 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 3.8 per cent, compared with the UK average of 4.9 per cent, and there is a high proportion of economically active adults qualified to at least NVQ Level 4 – 32.6 per cent compared with 29.5 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 £1,764 million per year. This does not include the Open University's income of over £308 million.

Higher education provision

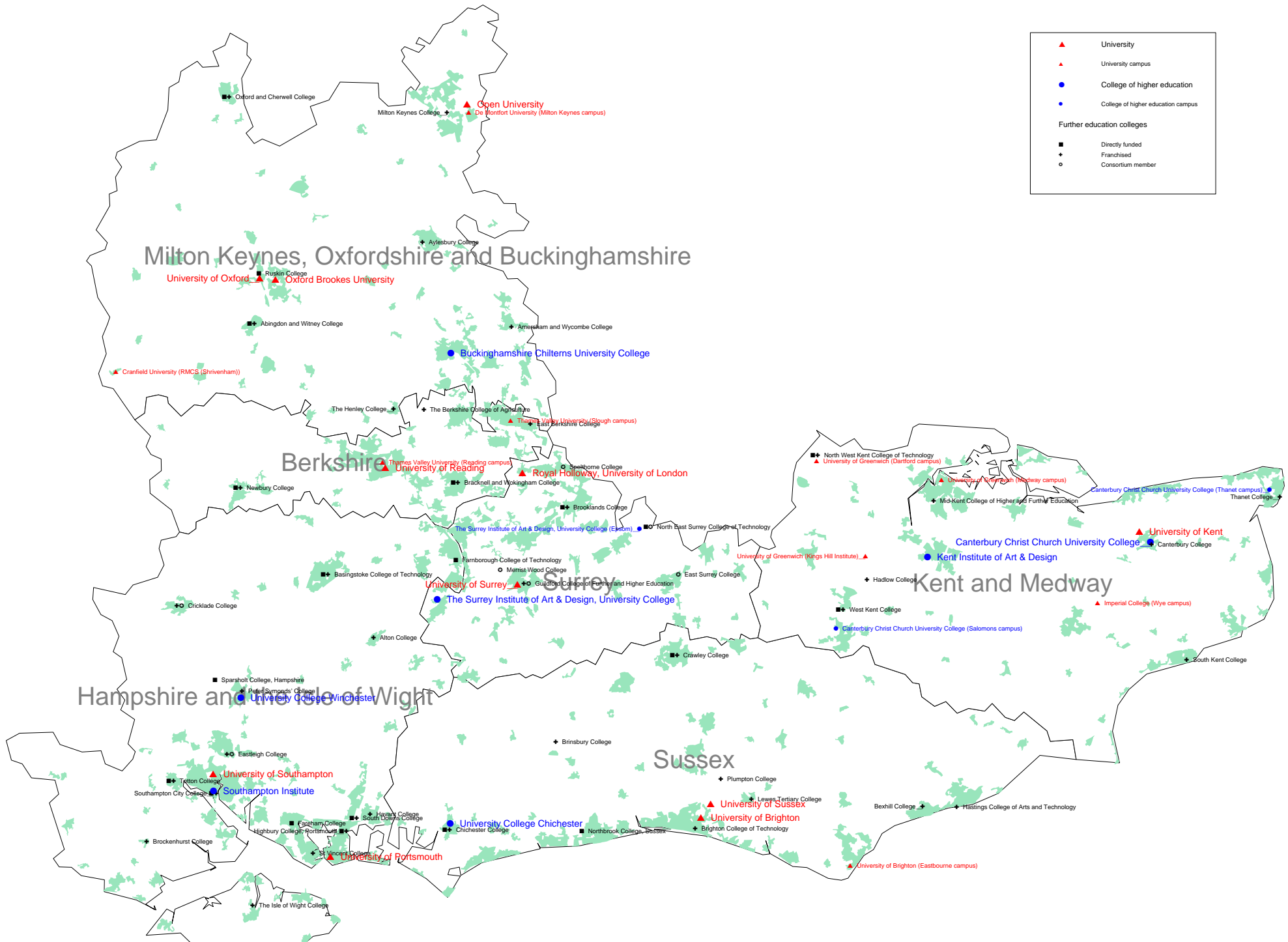
There are 17 higher education institutions with their main campus in the South East: nine universities, one directly funded school of the University of London, and seven higher education colleges. In addition five higher education institutions, not themselves in the South East, have campuses in the region. 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 178,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) higher education students in the region. The largest higher education institution in the region is the University of Oxford with almost 19,000 student FTEs, and the smallest is the Kent Institute of Art & Design with just over 2,000 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 8.4 per cent of young full-time first degree entrants come from low participation neighbourhoods, compared with an English average of 12.4 per cent.



▲	University
▲	University campus
●	College of higher education
●	College of higher education campus
Further education colleges	
■	Directly funded
+	Franchised
○	Consortium member

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Information on campuses is based on the HESA 2002-03 student record HEXCE 2004 Regional Profiles South East

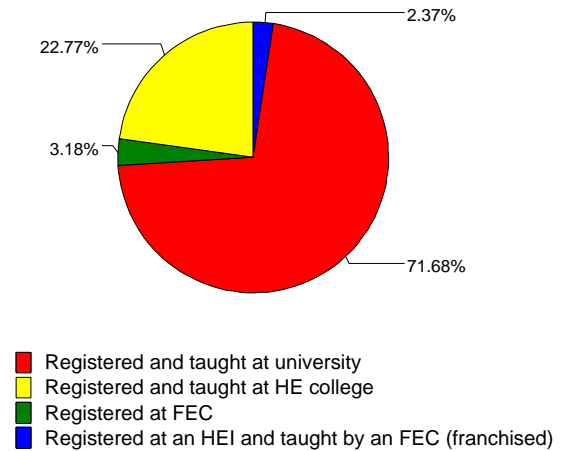
HE students registered at South East institutions 2002-03 and 2003-04

Student numbers

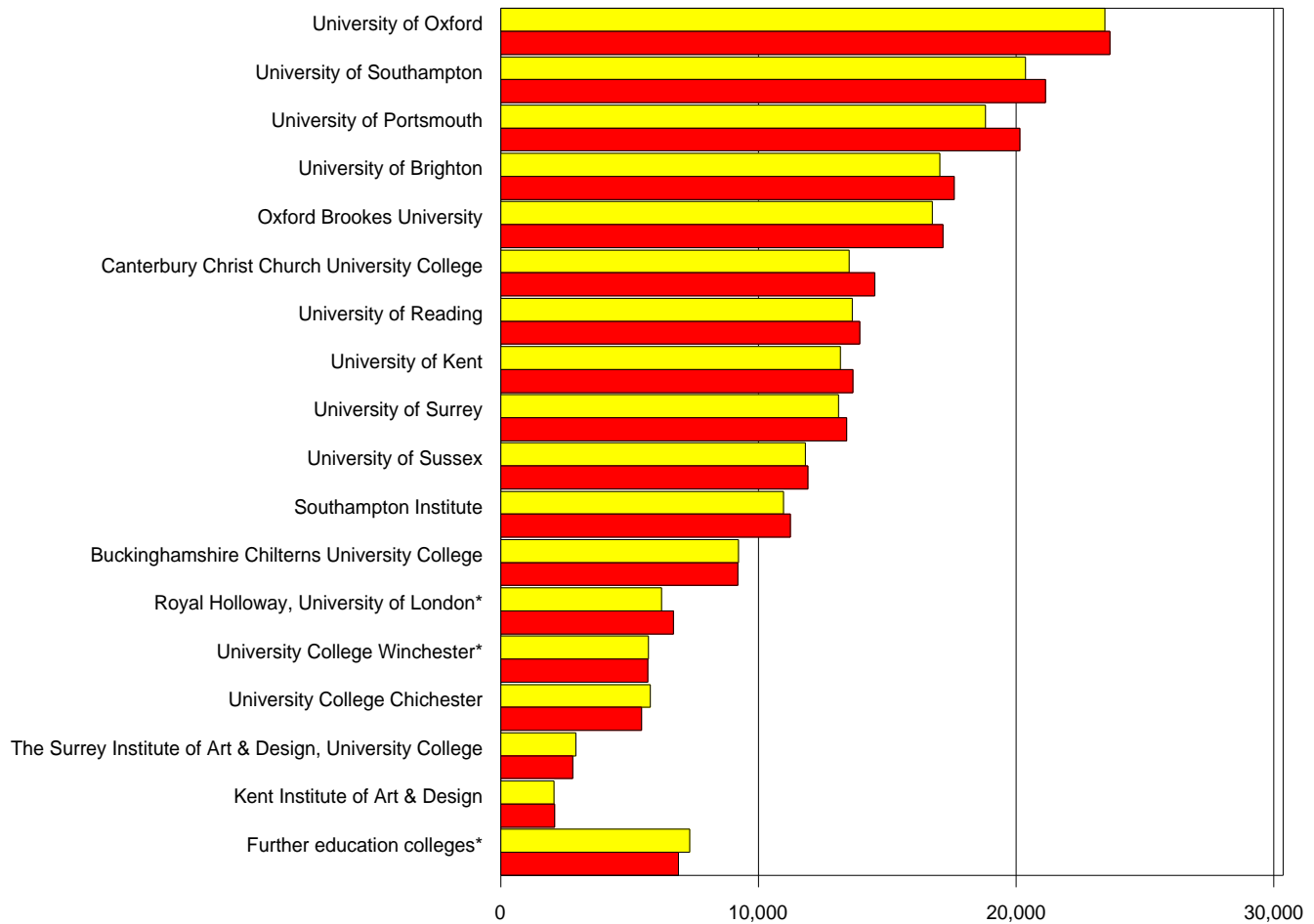
Headcounts *: 2002-03	2003-04
In HE institutions: 204,621	210,378
In FE colleges: 7,334	6,907
Total: 211,955	217,285

FTEs *: 2002-03	2003-04
In HE institutions: 165,384	171,949
In FE colleges: 5,597	5,318
Total: 170,981	177,268

HE student headcounts
by type of institution 2003-04

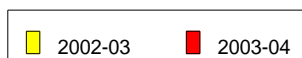


Higher education student numbers by institution 2002-03 and 2003-04



*Estimated numbers due to allocation between funding consortia members.

Student numbers (headcounts)



Learning in the South East

2002-03

HE students registered and taught in the South East

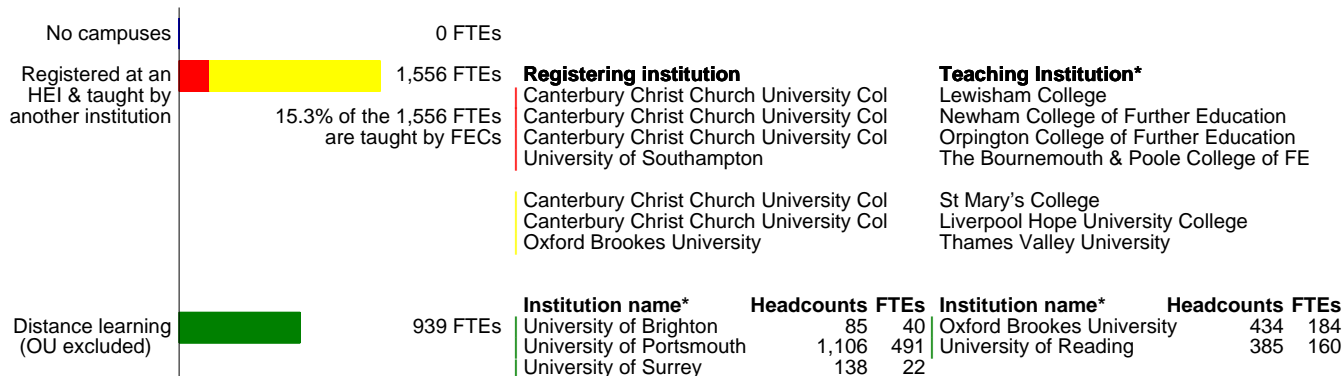
Type	Headcounts	FTEs
HEI	205,110	157,352
Franchised	5,959	3,983
FEC	2,619	2,562

Open University students domiciled in the South East

Headcounts	FTEs
27,621	11,515

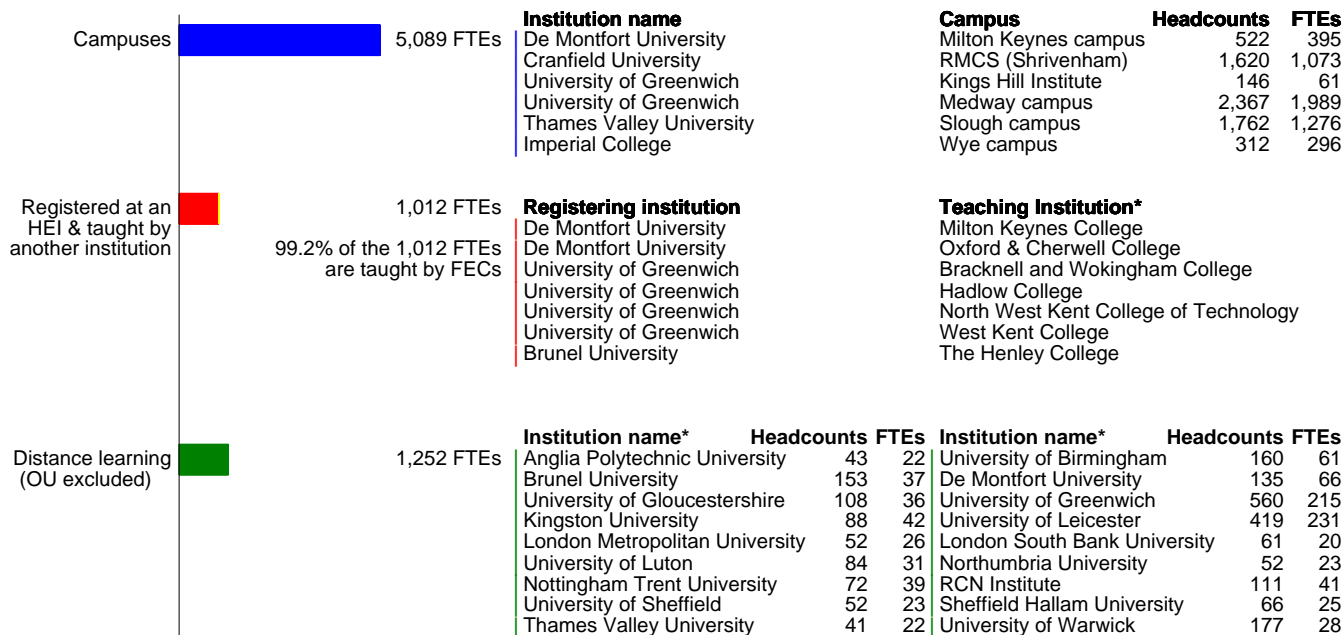
Registered in the South East but learning outside the South East

Method of learning (FTEs)



Registered outside the South East but learning in the South East

Method of learning (FTEs)

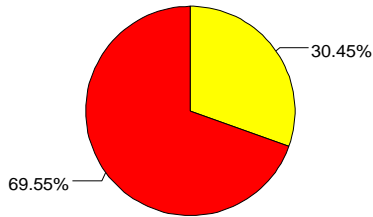


* Institutions with fewer than 20 FTEs have been excluded.

HE students registered at HEIs: characteristics

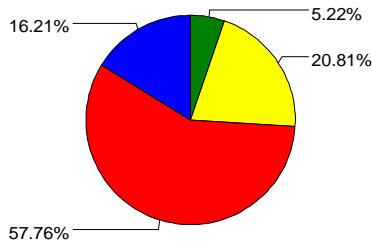
Headcounts

Students by mode
(2003-04)



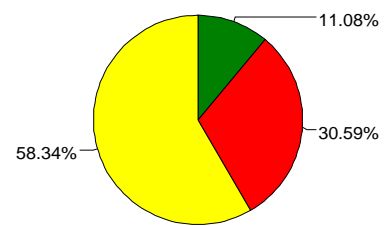
■ Full-time & sandwich
■ Part-time

Students by level
(2003-04)



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

Undergraduates by age on entry
(2002-03)



■ Young
■ 21-24
■ Mature

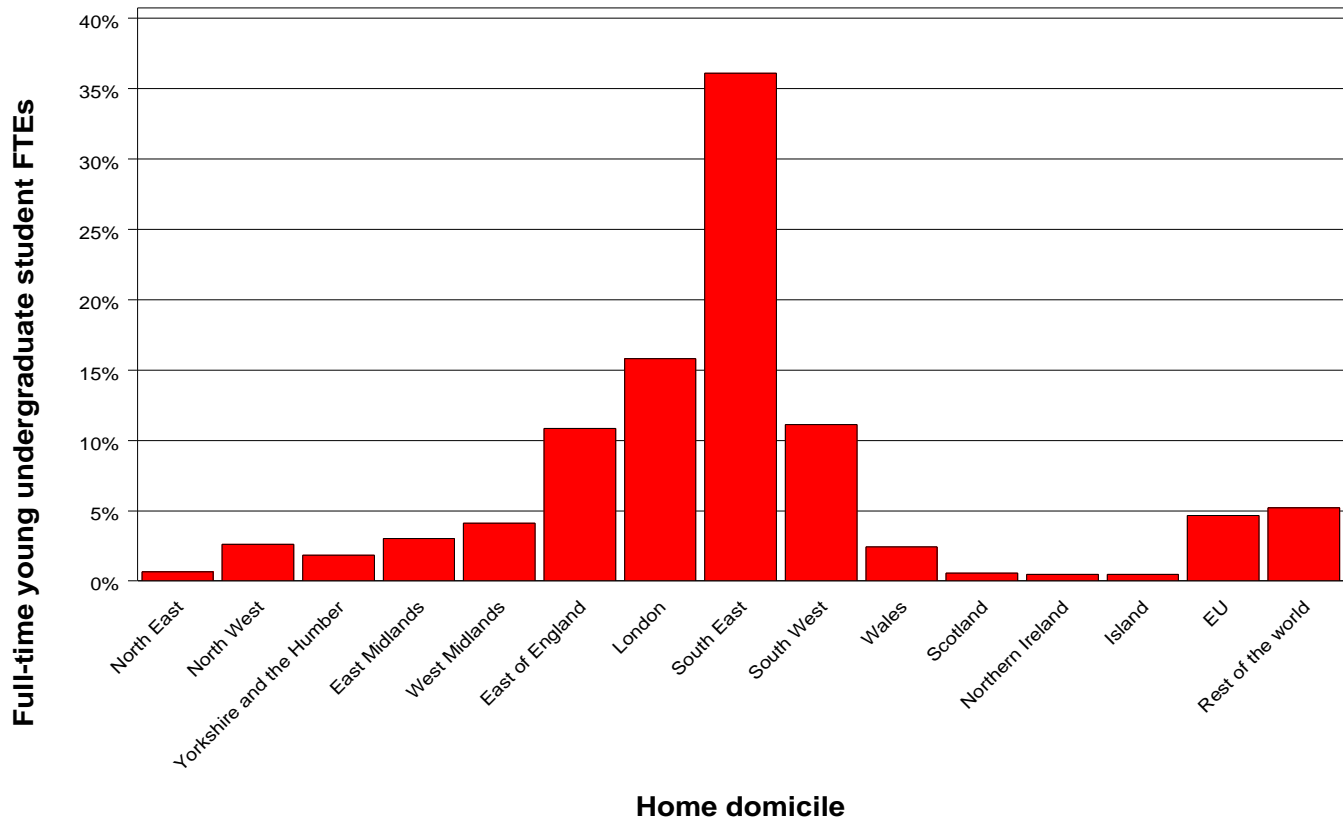
FTEs

2002-03

2003-04

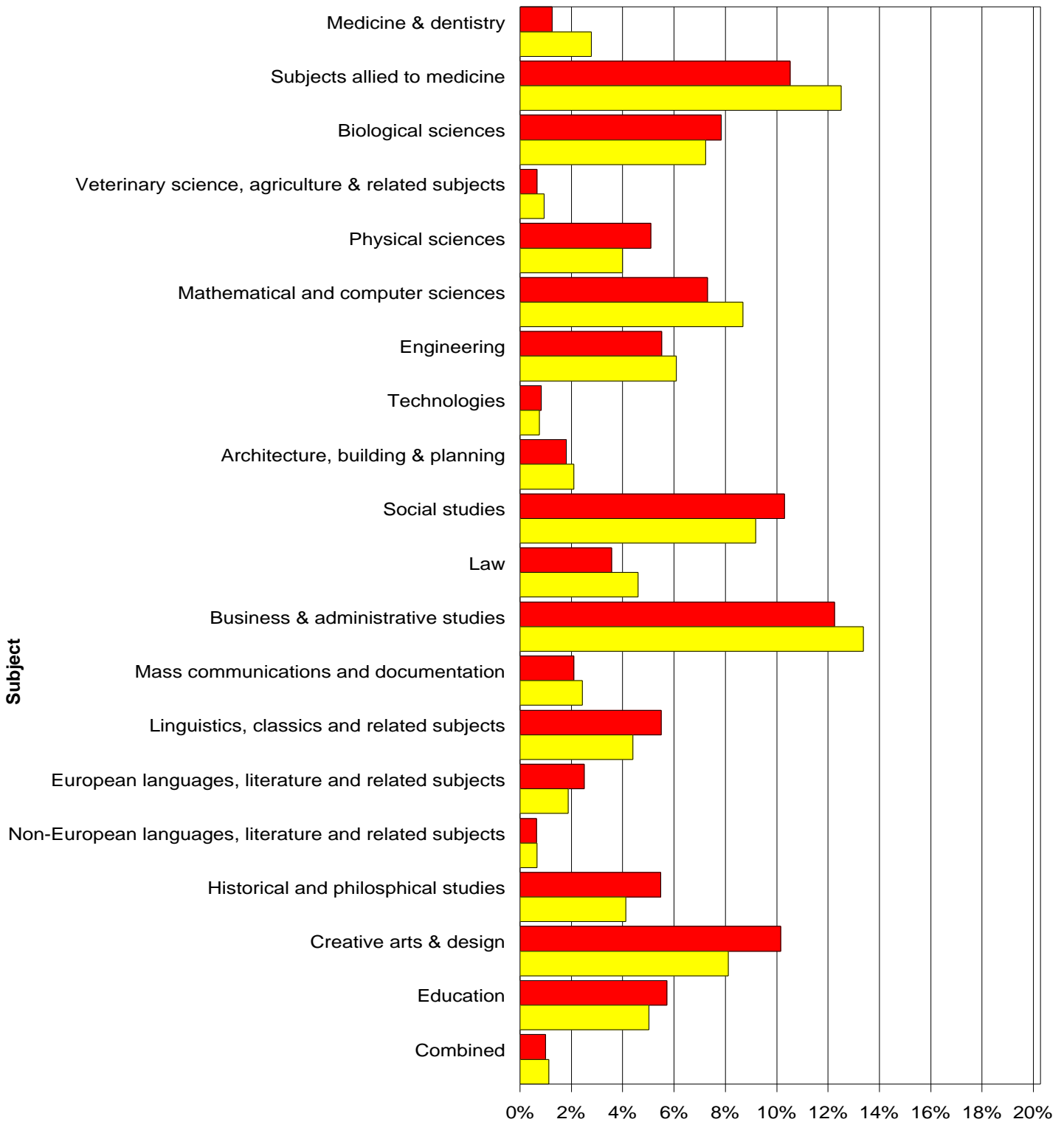
Overseas (% of FTEs):	16.1%	Part-time (% of FTEs):	14.6%
Young (% of UG FTEs):	69.3%	PG (% of FTEs):	19.7%
Mature (% of UG FTEs):	19.2%		
Male (% of FTEs):	44.5%		

Where do young students at South East HEIs in 2002-03 come from?



HE students registered at HEIs: subject

2002-03 (Open University excluded)



Percentage of HE students (FTEs)

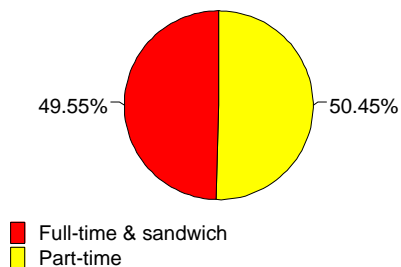


HE students registered at FE colleges

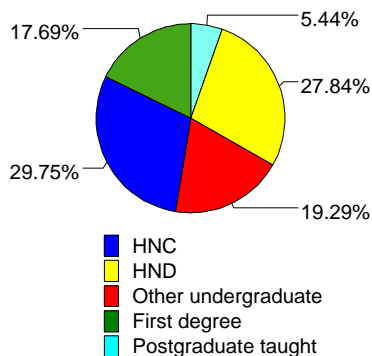
2003-04 Headcounts: 6,907, of which an estimated 504 are funded through consortia.

2003-04 FTEs: 5,318, of which an estimated 389 are funded through consortia.

Headcounts by mode



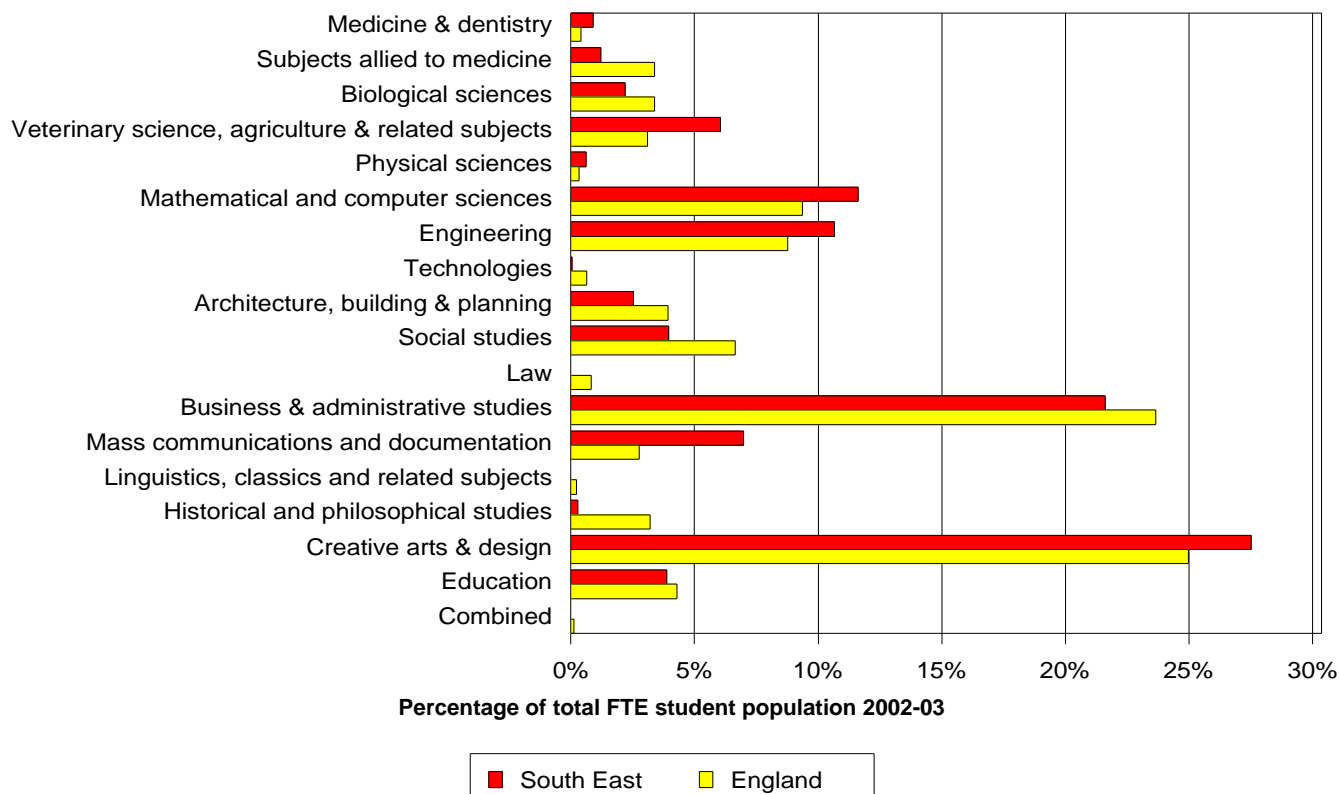
Headcounts by qualification aim



Source: HEIFES & HESES 2003-04

Source: HEIFES 2003-04 (directly funded); ILR 2002-03 (consortia)

Subject breakdown of HE student population in FECs



Major FEC providers of HE (over 500 FTEs)

College name	Directly funded 2003-04 FTEs	Consortium member 2003-04 FTEs	Registered at an HEI and taught by an FEC 2002-03 FTEs
Canterbury College	0	0	533
Farnborough College of Technology	1,011	0	0
North East Surrey College of Technology	1,141	0	0
Northbrook College, Sussex	943	0	0
Reading College & School of Art & Design	840	0	285

Students registered at an HEI and taught by an FEC in the region (2002-03):

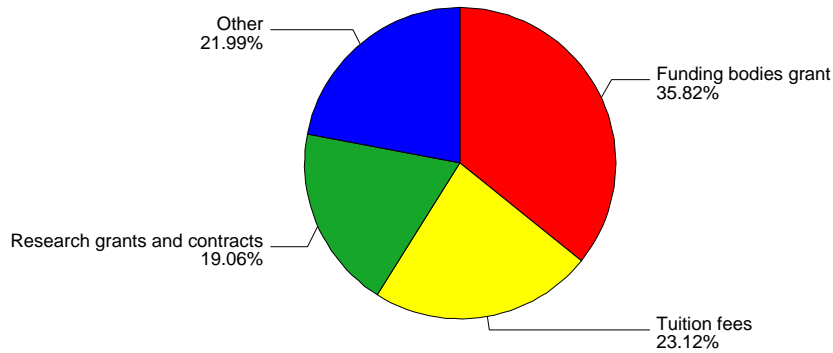
Headcounts: 7,196

FTEs: 5,025

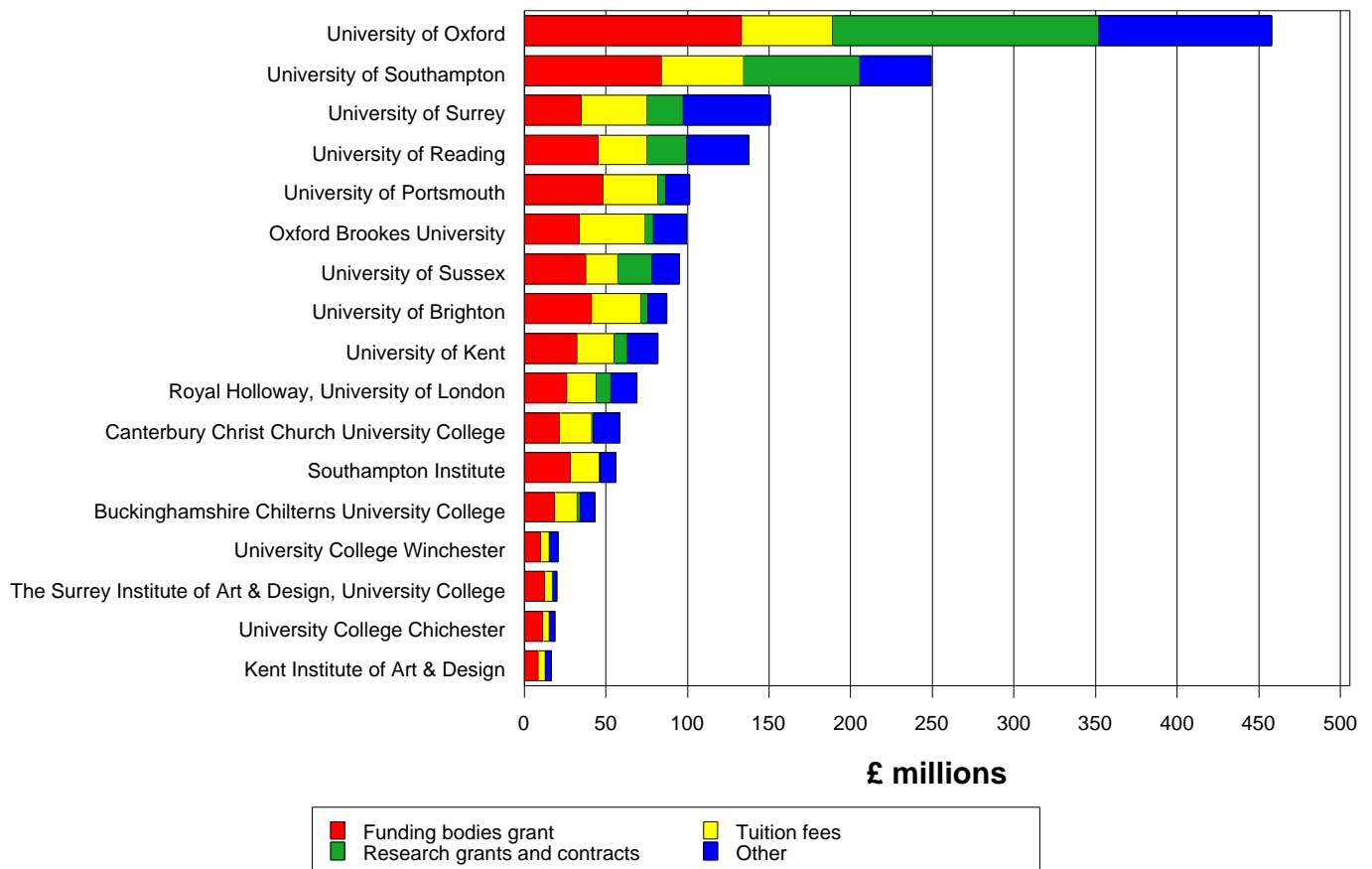
Income to HE institutions 2002-03

Total income to all HEIs: £1,764 million

Income to all HEIs by source

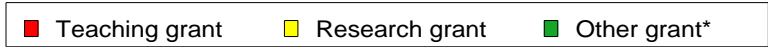
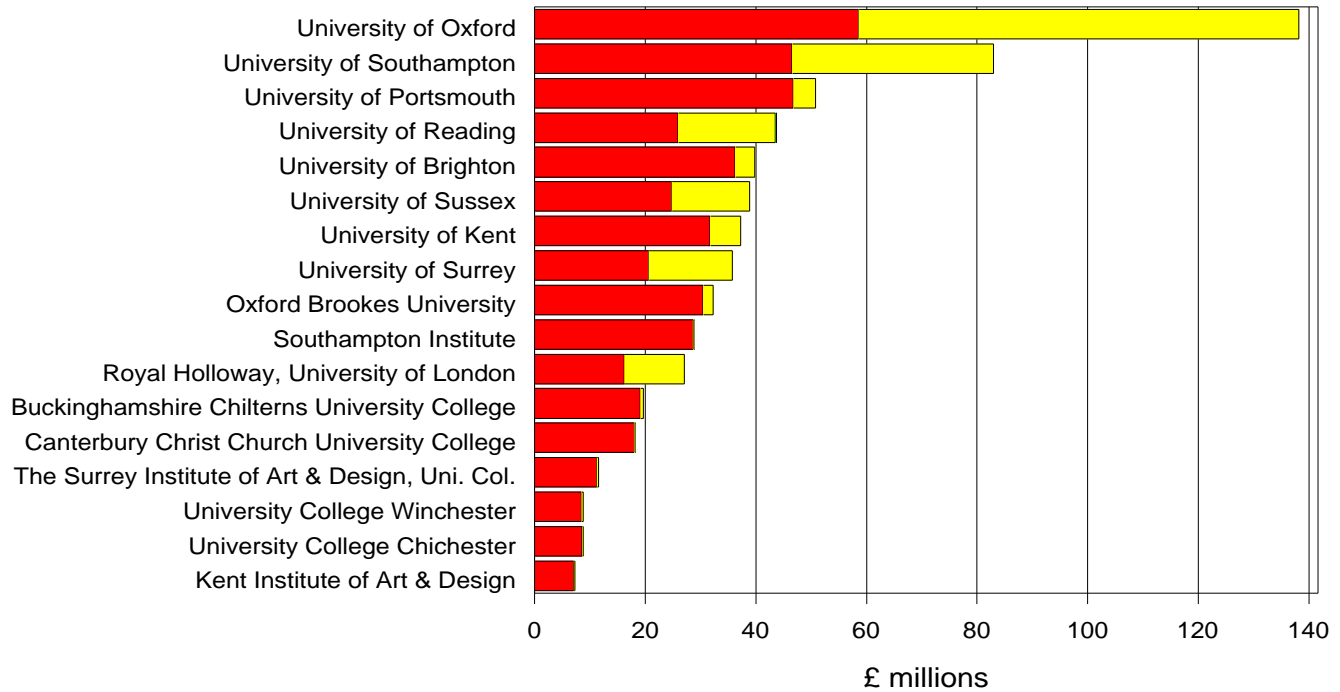


Income to individual HEIs by source



HEFCE funding

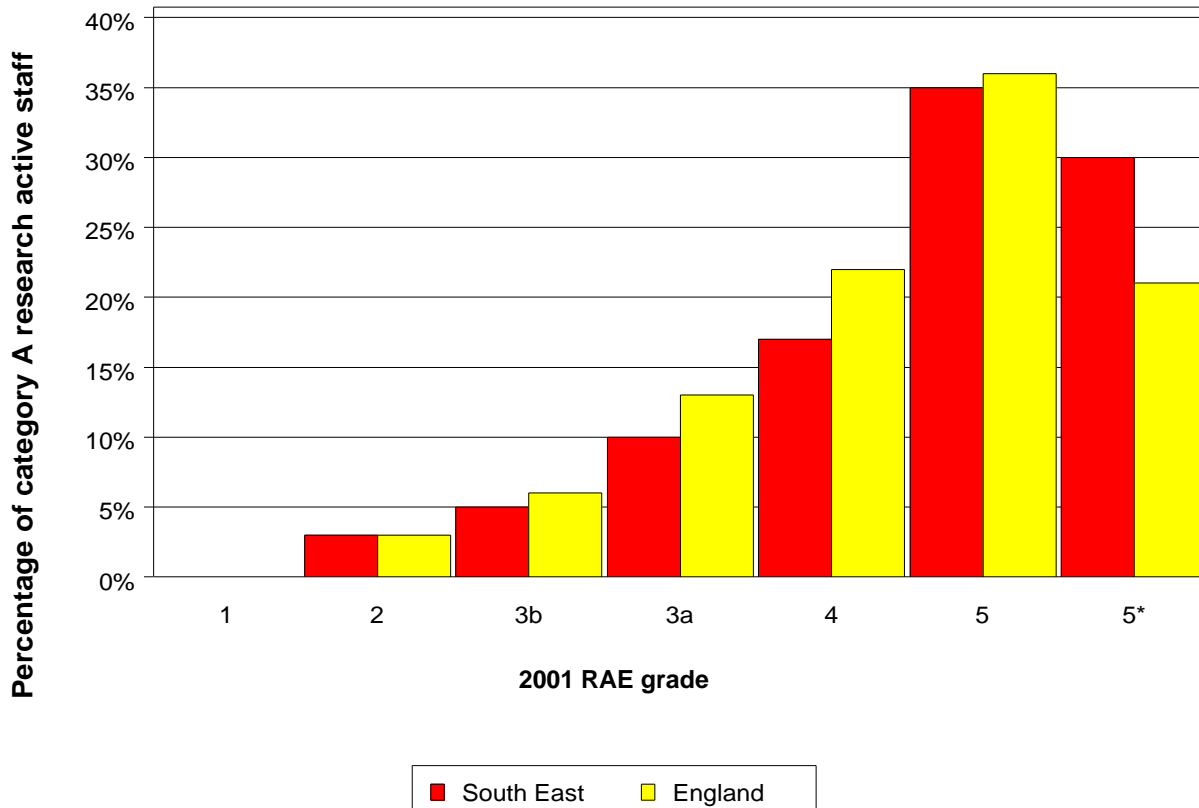
2004-05



* Rewarding and developing staff has rolled into the mainstream teaching grant for 2004-05.

Research Assessment Exercise performance

Research-active academic staff by RAE grade

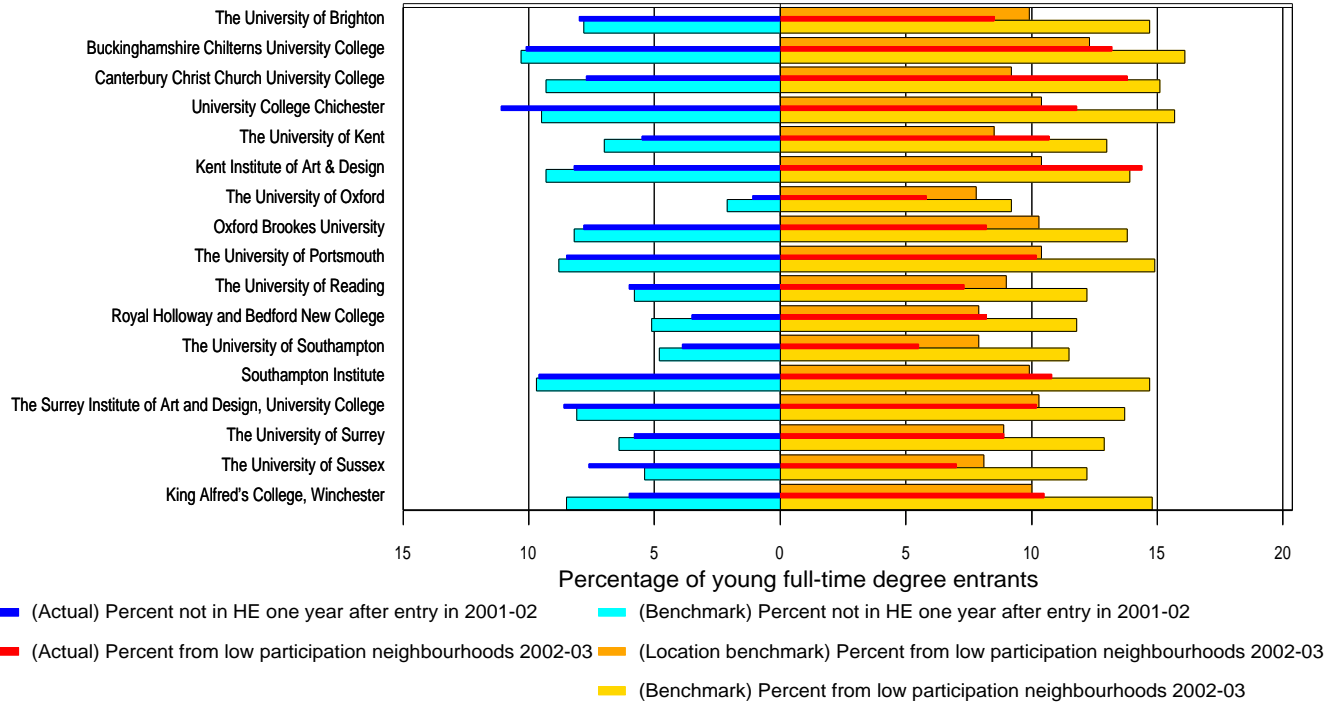


Performance indicators for participation and non-continuation

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

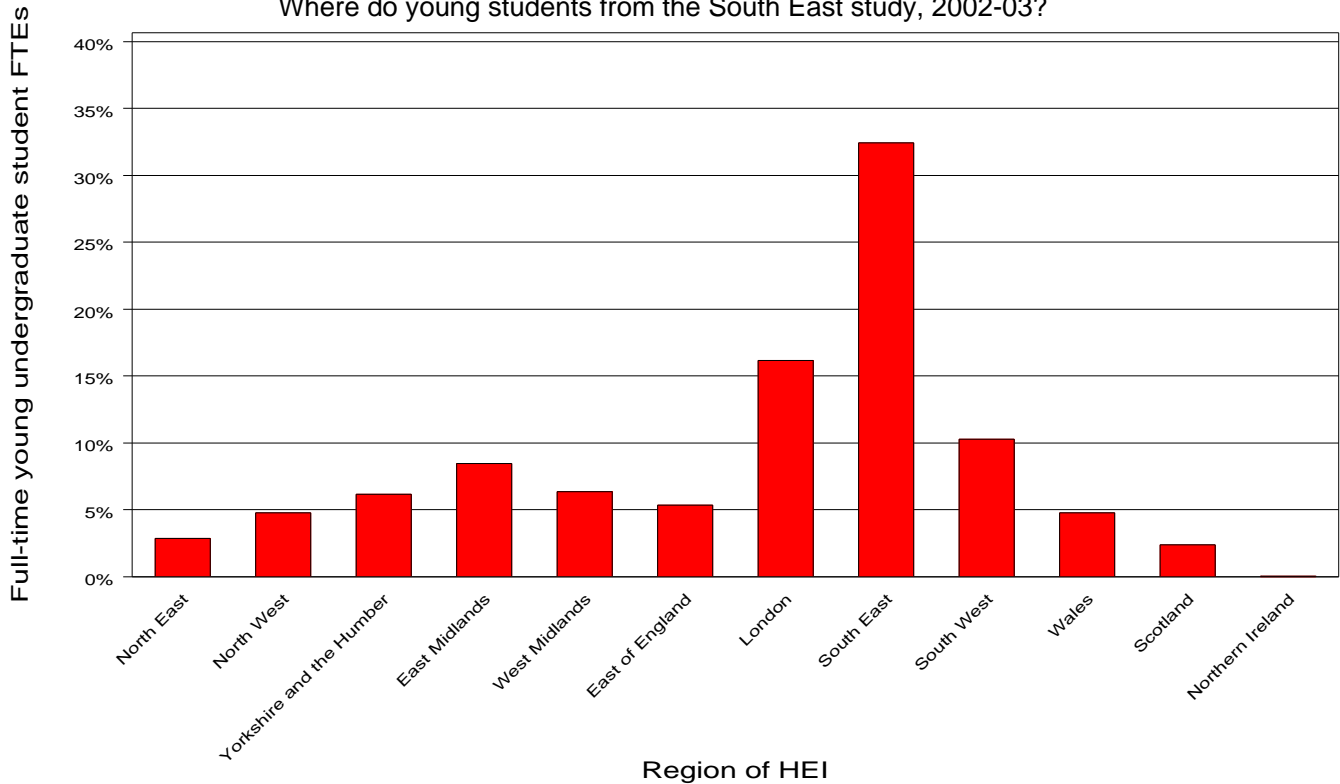
Non-continuation one year
after entry in 2001-02

Low participation neighbourhoods
2002-03



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 students from the South East study, 2002-03?

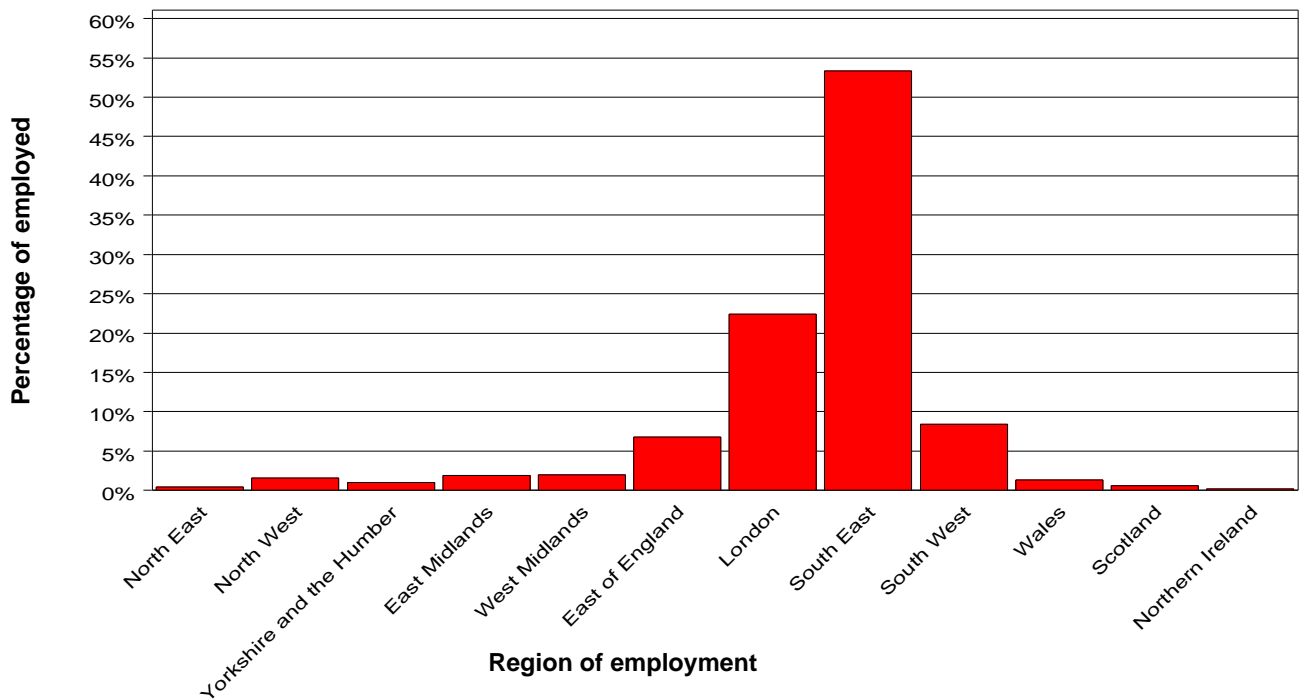


Employment destinations of first degree graduates

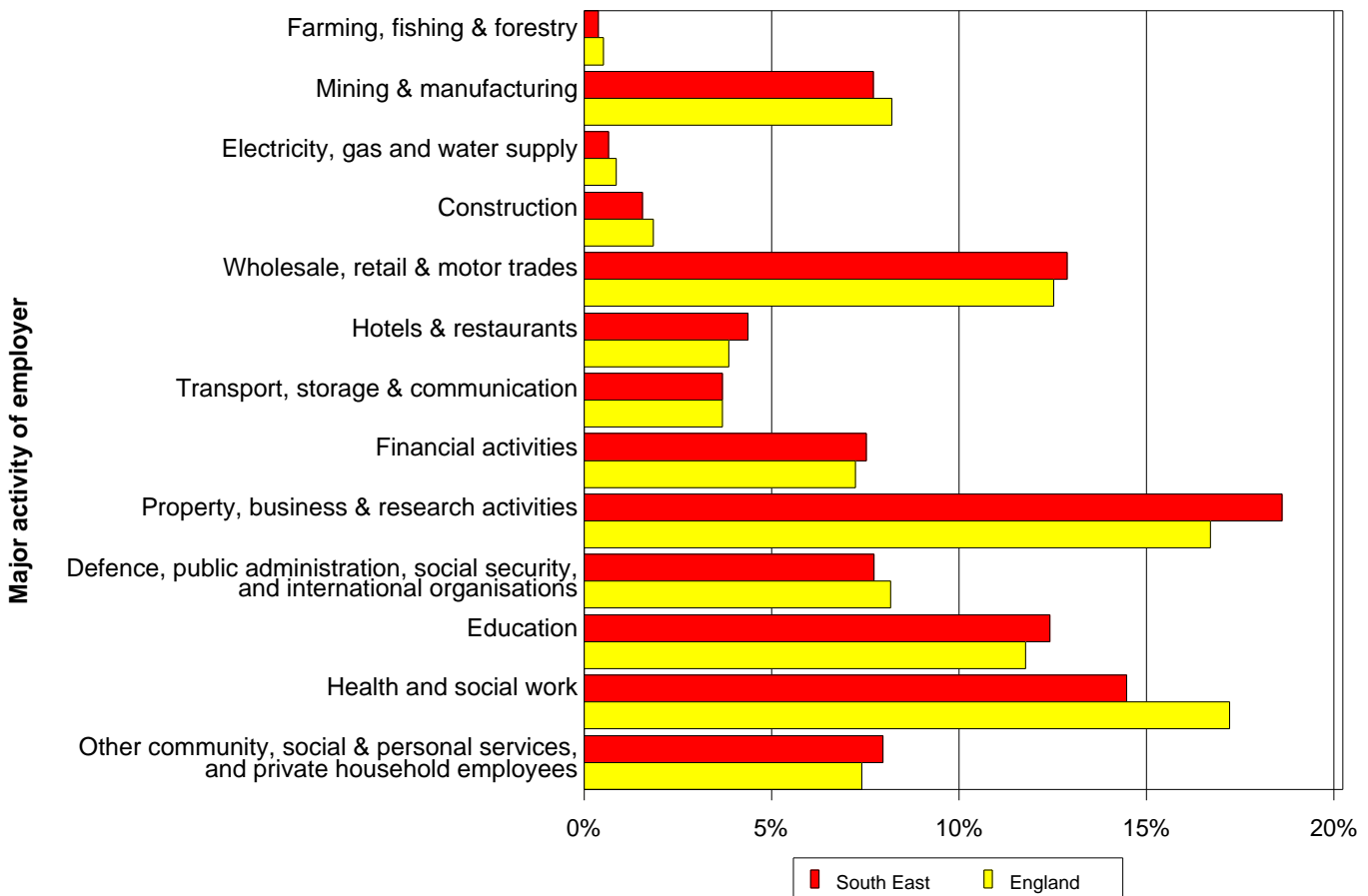
First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2003:

Work: 64% Further study: 15% Work and study 8% Unemployed: 7% Other: 6%

Where do graduates from South East HEIs find employment?



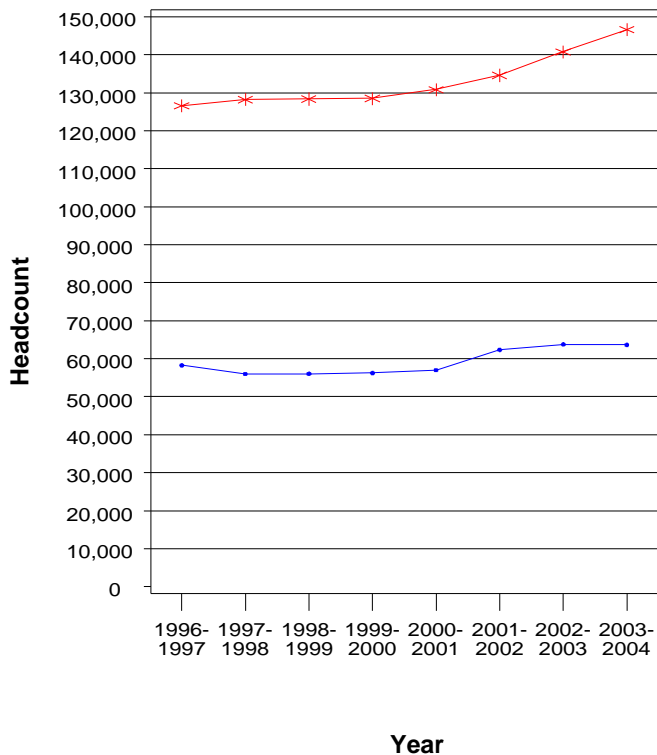
Employed graduates of South East HEIs: destination by type of industry



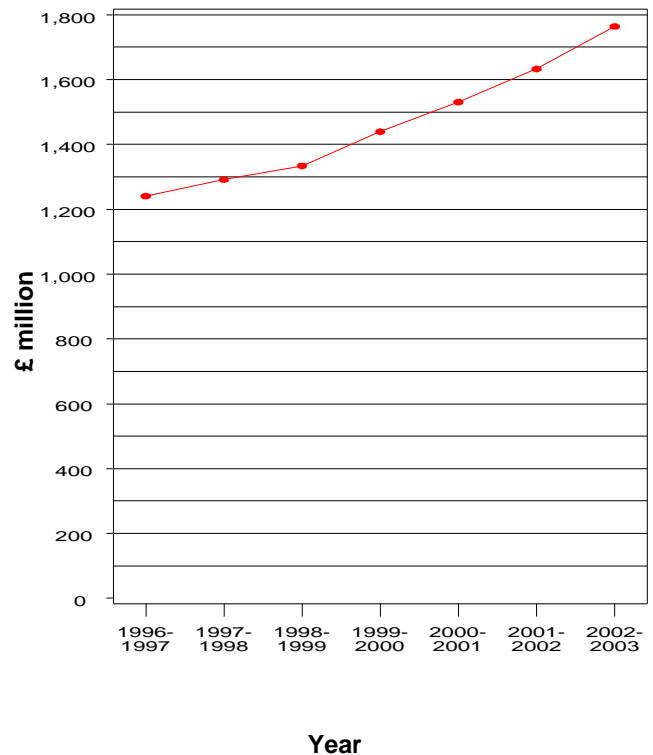
Percentage of employed first degree graduates returned in the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey

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 2003)
South East	£17,313	3.8
England	£14,781	4.8

South West

Introduction

The South West is the English region with the largest area, nearly 24,000 km². 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 km². 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 United Kingdom 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 2.7 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 £865 million per year.

Higher education provision

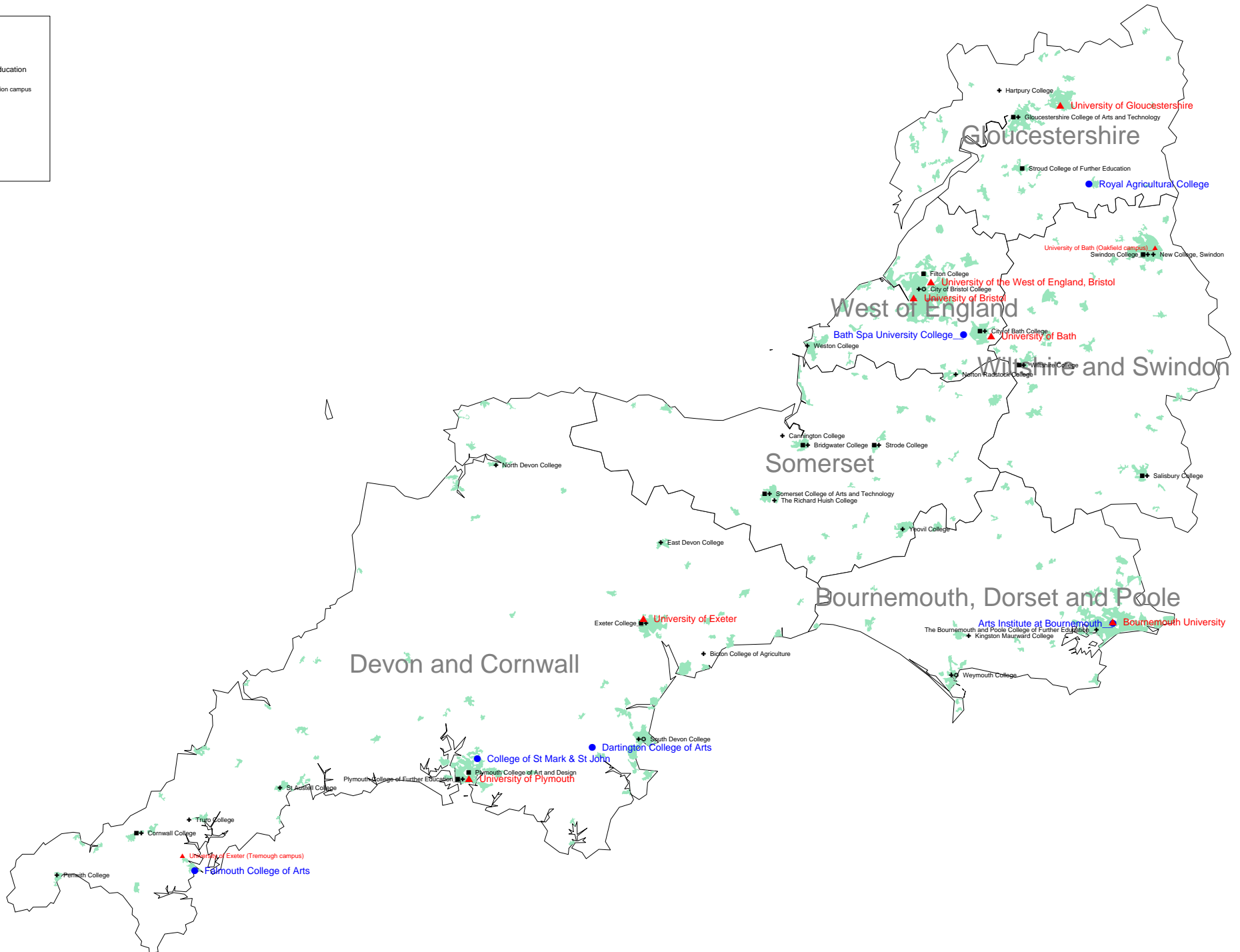
There are 13 higher education institutions in the South West: seven universities and six higher education colleges. In addition there are 32 further education colleges teaching higher education students. There are over 114,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) higher education students in the South West. The higher education institutions range in size from the University of the West of England in Bristol (over 22,000 student FTEs) to Dartington College of Arts (under 500 student FTEs).

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

Student profile

The South West and the South East have the lowest proportion of young full-time first degree entrants from low participation neighbourhoods, 8.4 per cent compared with an English average of 12.4 per cent. In consideration of its small HE population size, the South West was awarded a large number of additional student numbers for the 2004-05 academic year.

▲	University
▲	University campus
●	College of higher education
●	College of higher education campus
Further education colleges	
■	Directly funded
+	Franchised
○	Consortium member



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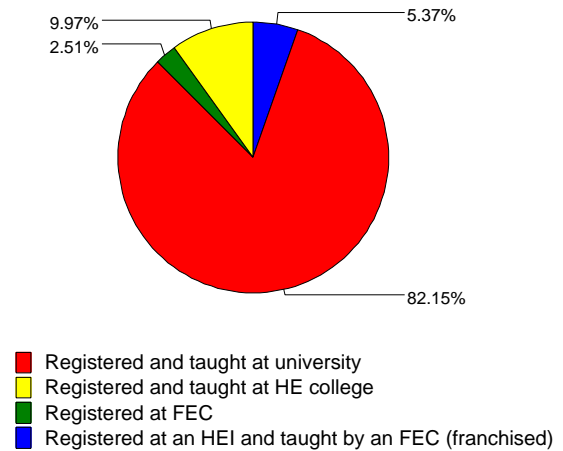
HE students registered at South West institutions 2002-03 and 2003-04

Student numbers

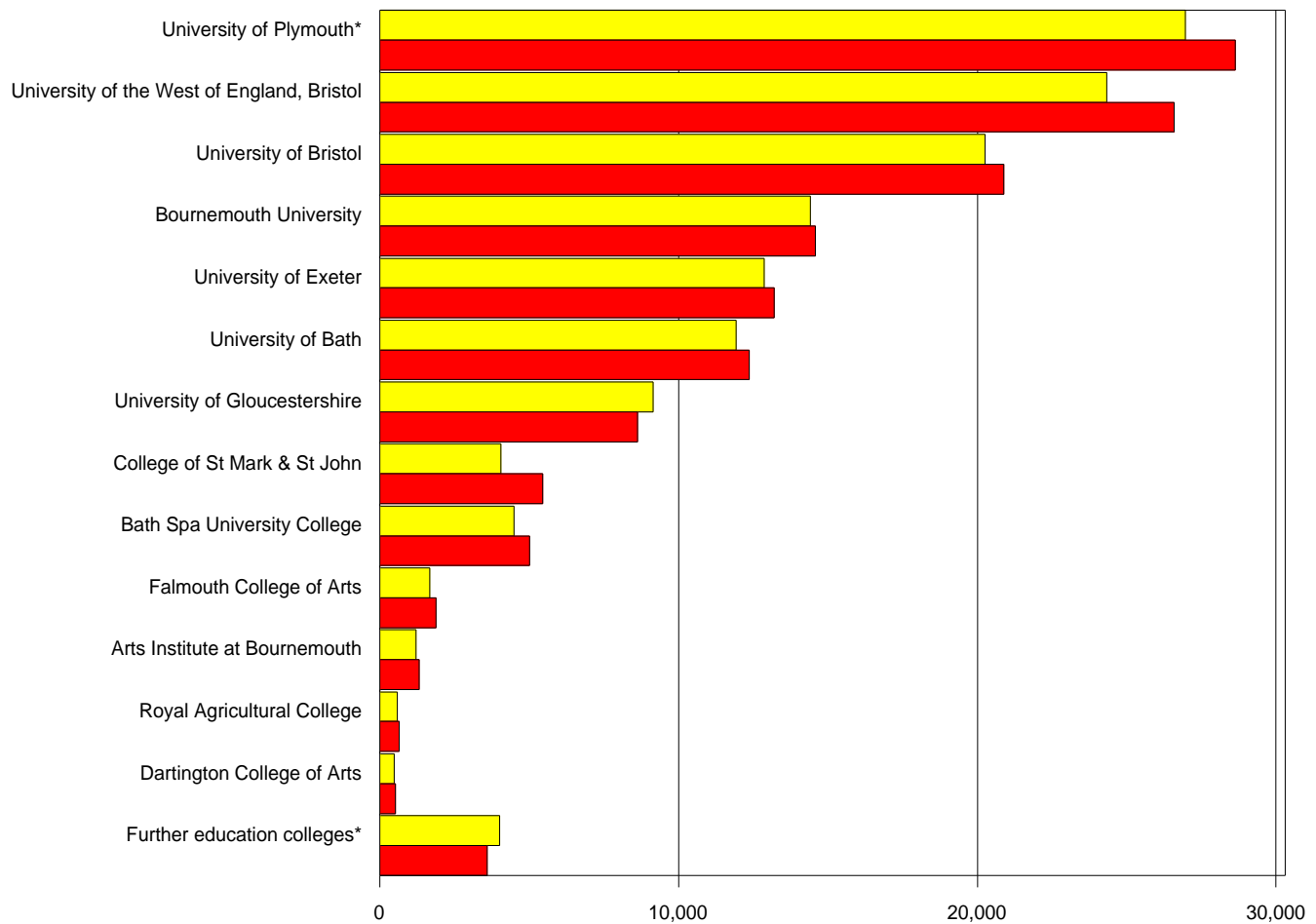
Headcounts *: 2002-03	2003-04
In HE institutions: 132,389	139,702
In FE colleges: 4,009	3,602
Total: 136,398	143,304

FTEs *: 2002-03	2003-04
In HE institutions: 107,176	111,354
In FE colleges: 2,888	2,714
Total: 110,064	114,068

HE student headcounts
by type of institution 2003-04

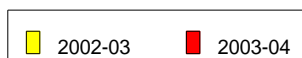


Higher education student numbers by institution 2002-03 and 2003-04



*Estimated numbers due to allocation between funding consortia members.

Student numbers (headcounts)



Learning in the South West

2002-03

HE students registered and taught in the South West

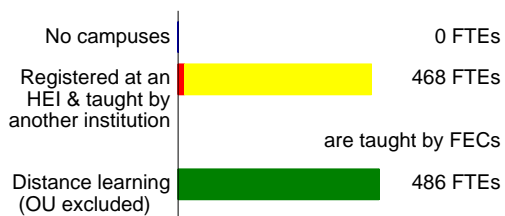
Type	Headcounts	FTEs
HEI	128,153	97,600
Franchised	8,041	6,841
FEC	718	708

Open University students domiciled in the South West

Headcounts	FTEs
15,922	6,762

Registered in the South West but learning outside the South West

Method of learning (FTEs)

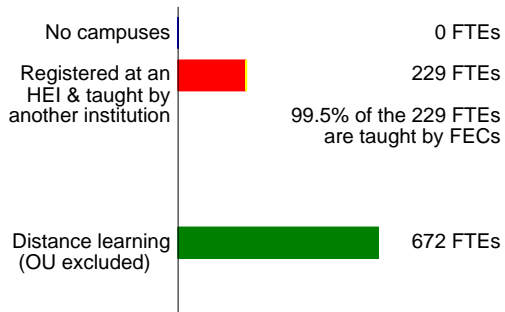


are taught by FECs

Institution name*	Headcounts	FTEs	Institution name*	Headcounts	FTEs
University of Bath	483	107	University of Gloucestershire	439	143
College of St Mark & St John	167	43	University of West of England	274	181

Registered outside the South West but learning in the South West

Method of learning (FTEs)



99.5% of the 229 FTEs are taught by FECs

Registering institution	Teaching Institution*
University of Greenwich	Salisbury College
Kingston University	City of Bristol College
University of Southampton	The Bournemouth & Poole College of FE

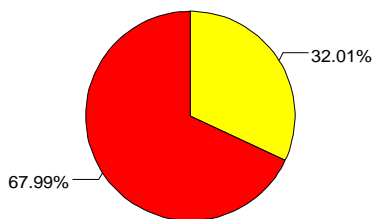
Institution name*	Headcounts	FTEs	Institution name*	Headcounts	FTEs
Anglia Polytechnic University	70	37	University of Birmingham	107	36
De Montfort University	74	38	University of Greenwich	171	76
University of Leicester	221	134	University of Portsmouth	127	56
RCN Institute	78	29			

* Institutions with fewer than 20 FTEs have been excluded.

HE students registered at HEIs: characteristics

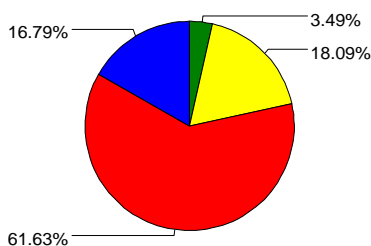
Headcounts

Students by mode
(2003-04)



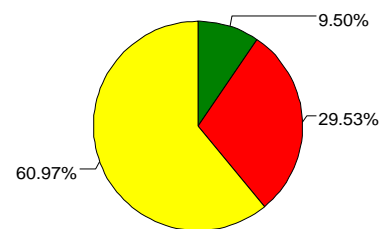
■ Full-time & sandwich
■ Part-time

Students by level
(2003-04)



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

Undergraduates by age on entry
(2002-03)



■ Young
■ 21-24
■ Mature

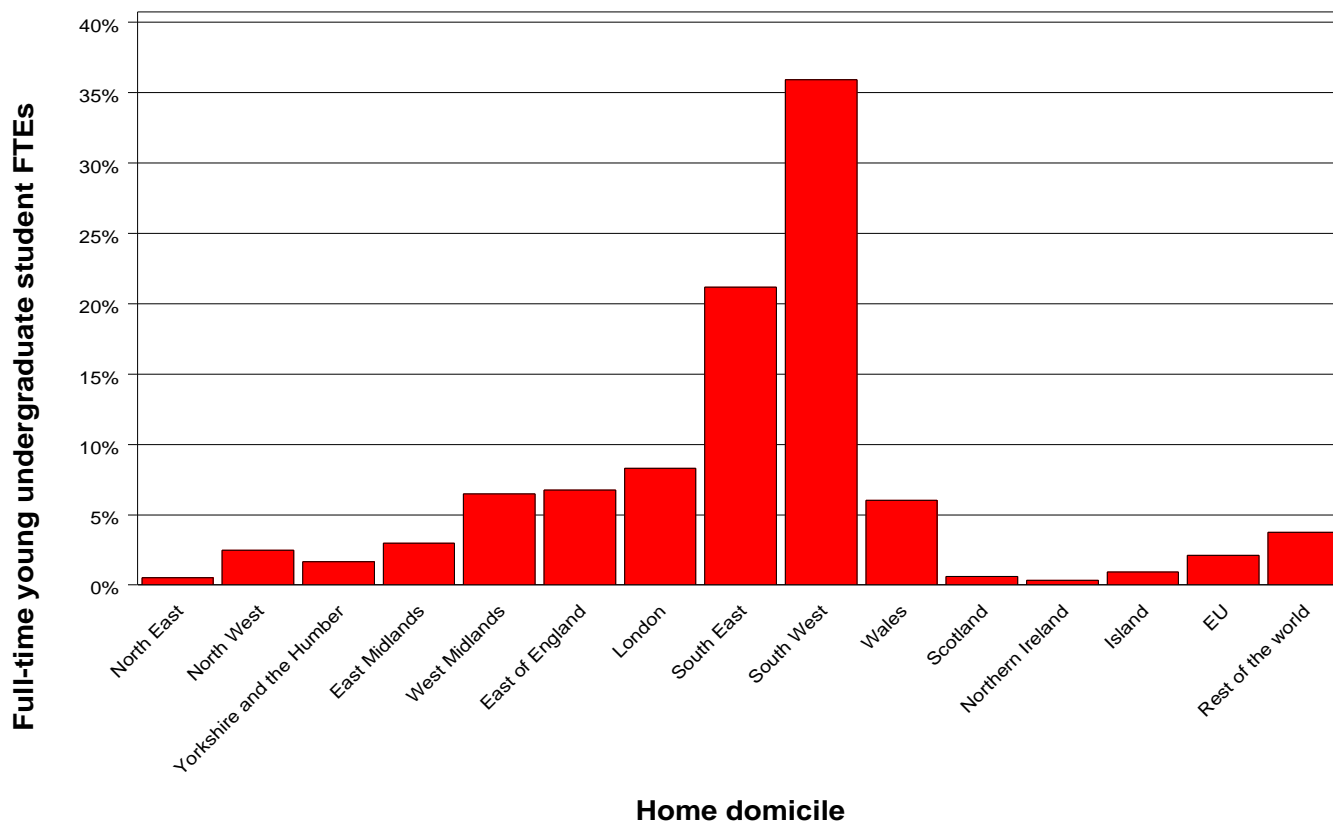
FTEs

2002-03

2003-04

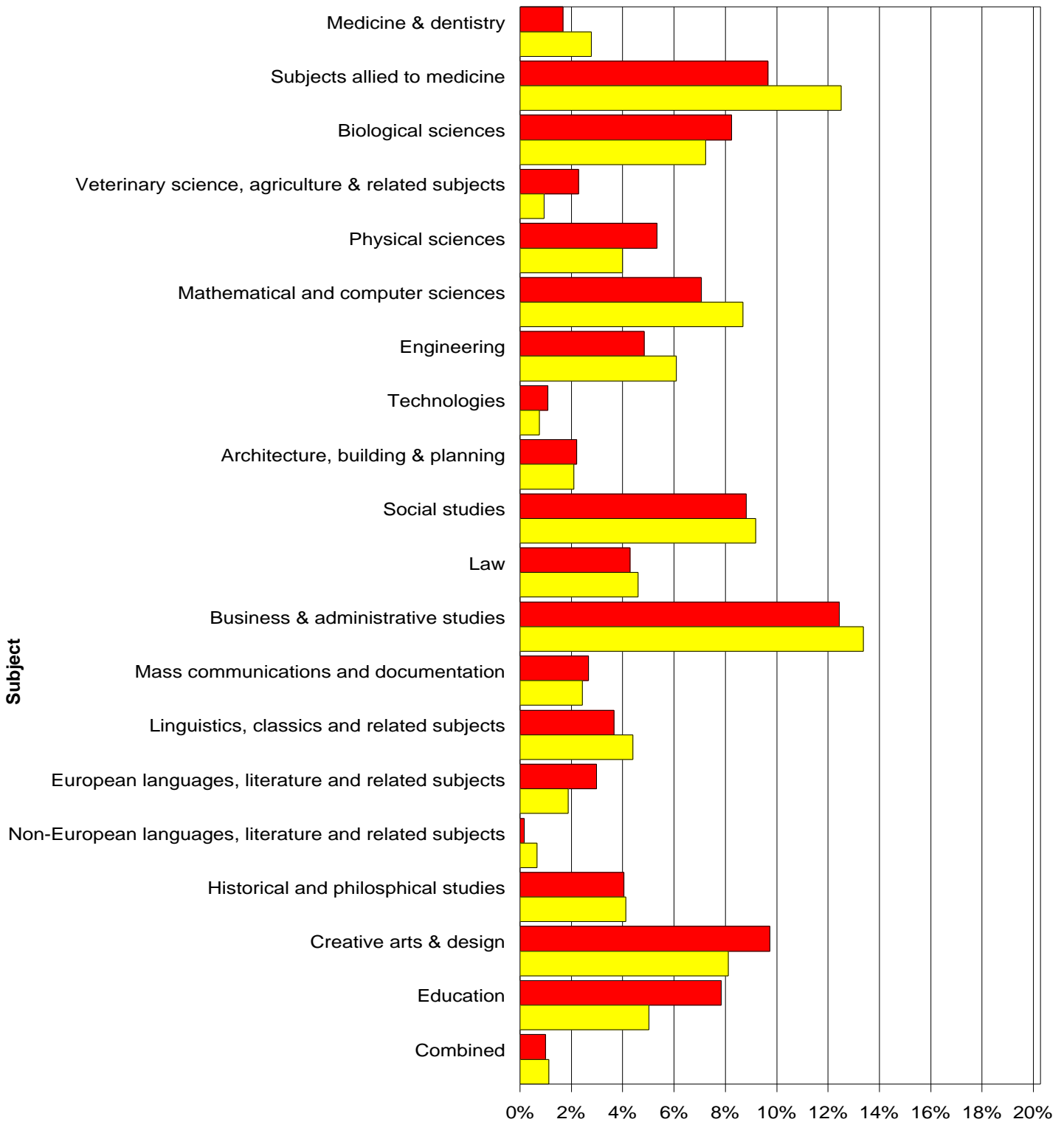
Overseas (% of FTEs):	9.4%	Part-time (% of FTEs):	15.1%
Young (% of UG FTEs):	72.7%	PG (% of FTEs):	17.4%
Mature (% of UG FTEs):	17.5%		
Male (% of FTEs):	45.4%		

Where do young students at South West HEIs in 2002-03 come from?



HE students registered at HEIs: subject

2002-03 (Open University excluded)



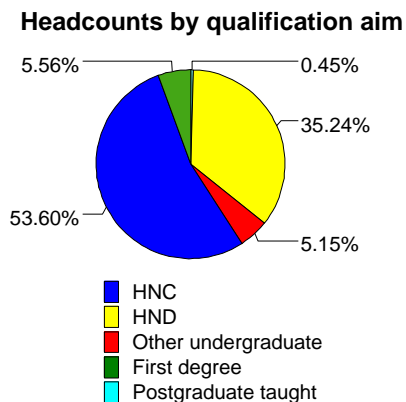
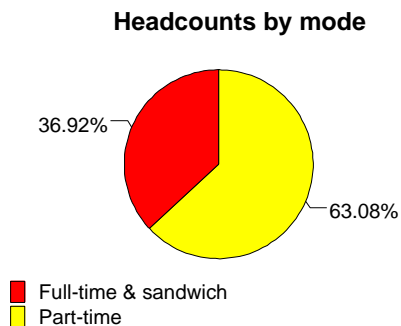
Percentage of HE students (FTEs)



HE students registered at FE colleges

2003-04 Headcounts: 3,602, of which an estimated 547 are funded through consortia.

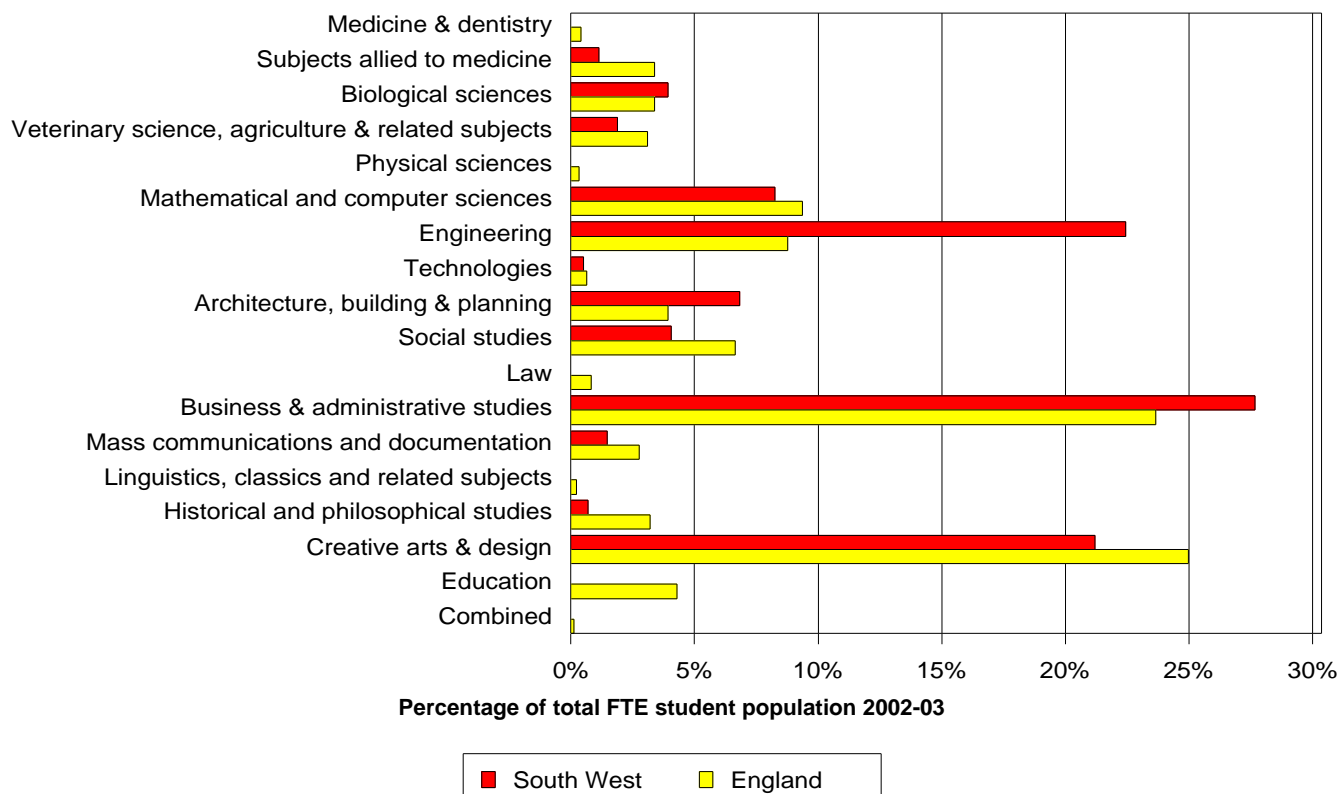
2003-04 FTEs: 2,714, of which an estimated 411 are funded through consortia.



Source: HEIFES & HESES 2003-04

Source: HEIFES 2003-04 (directly funded); ILR 2002-03 (consortia)

Subject breakdown of HE student population in FECs



Major FEC providers of HE (over 500 FTEs)

College name	Directly funded 2003-04 FTEs	Consortium member 2003-04 FTEs	Registered at an HEI and taught by an FEC 2002-03 FTEs
The Bournemouth & Poole College of FE	0	0	546
City of Bristol College	0	362	275
Cornwall College	149	0	961
Hartpury College	0	0	896
Somerset College of Arts and Technology	72	0	746
Truro College	0	0	528

Students registered at an HEI and taught by an FEC in the region (2002-03):

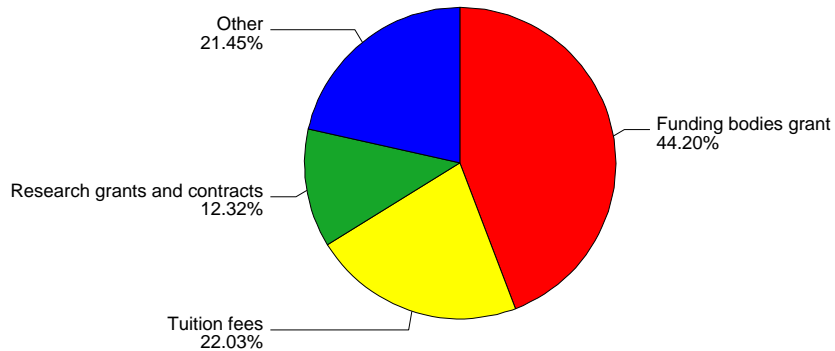
Headcounts: 8,230

FTEs: 7,015

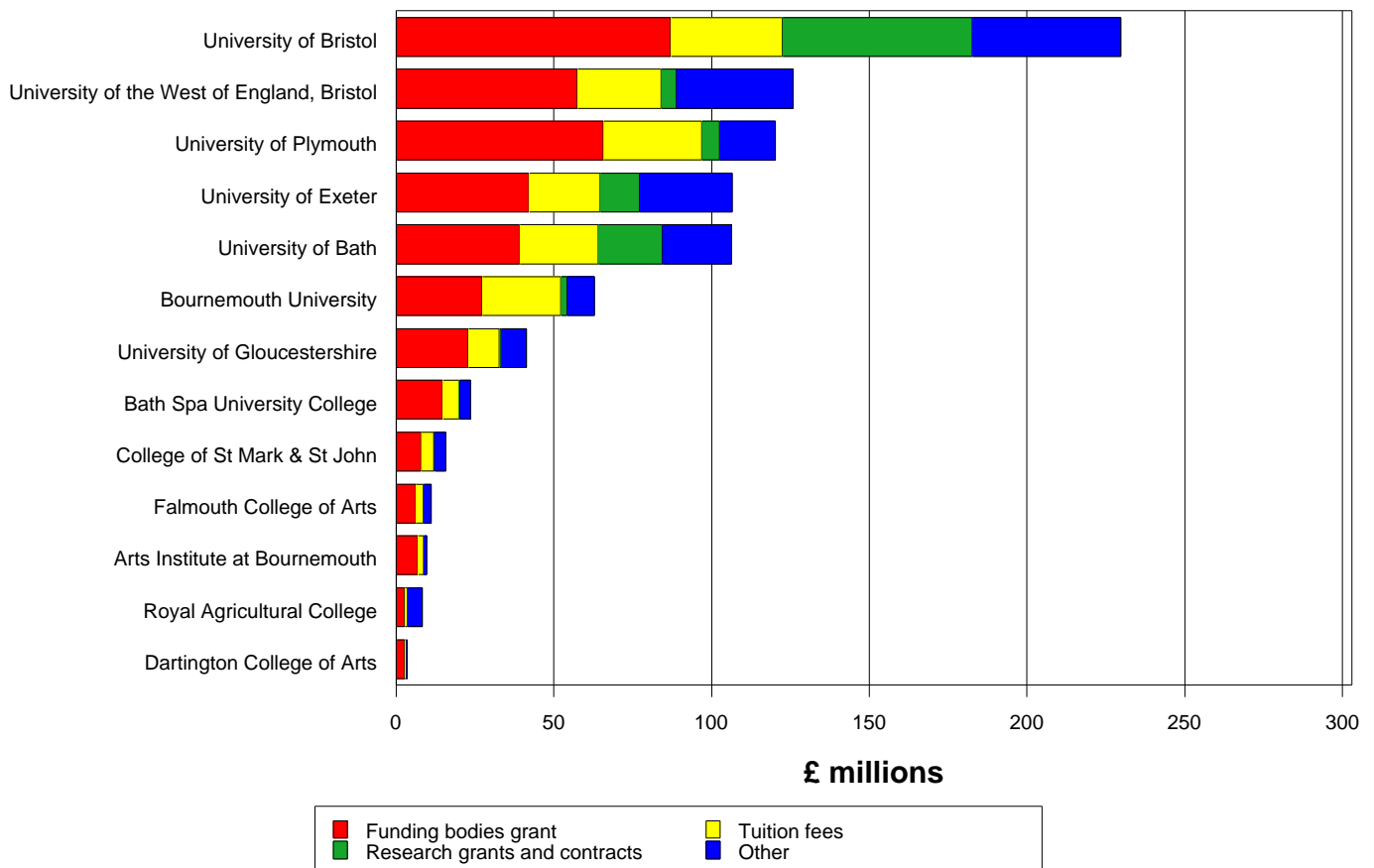
Income to HE institutions 2002-03

Total income to all HEIs: £865 million

Income to all HEIs by source

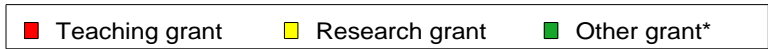
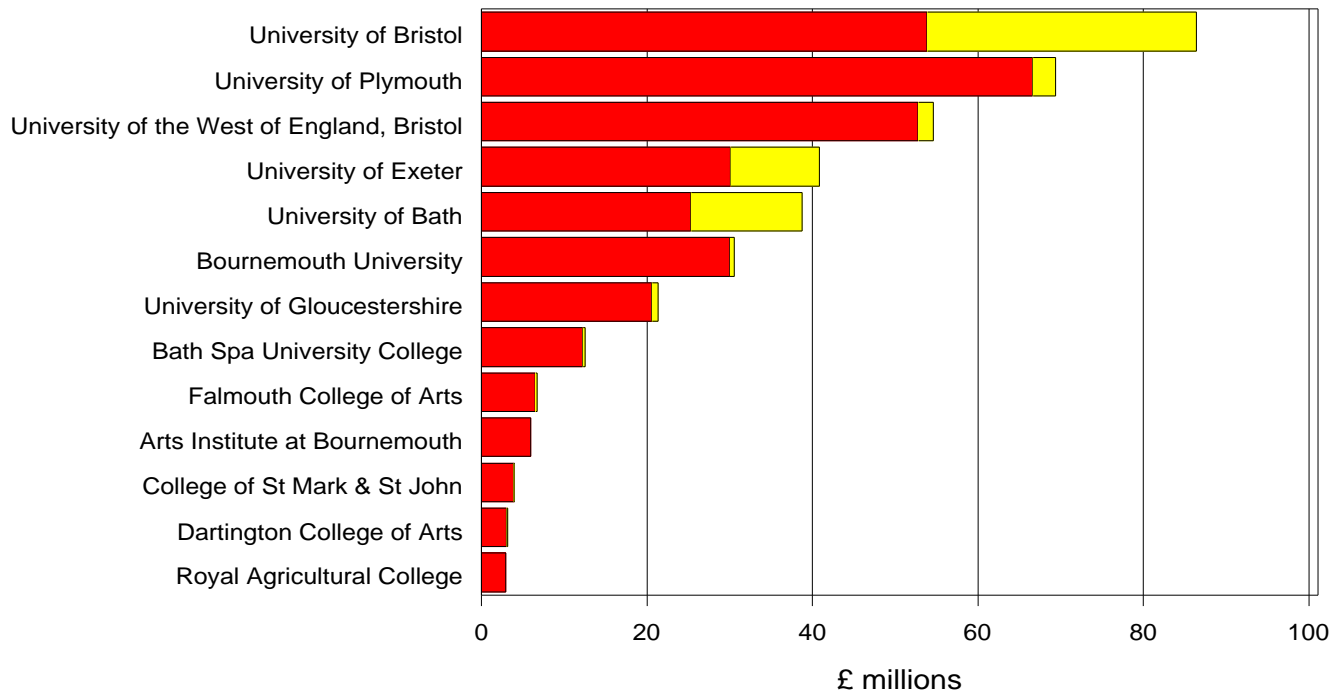


Income to individual HEIs by source



HEFCE funding

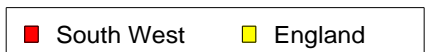
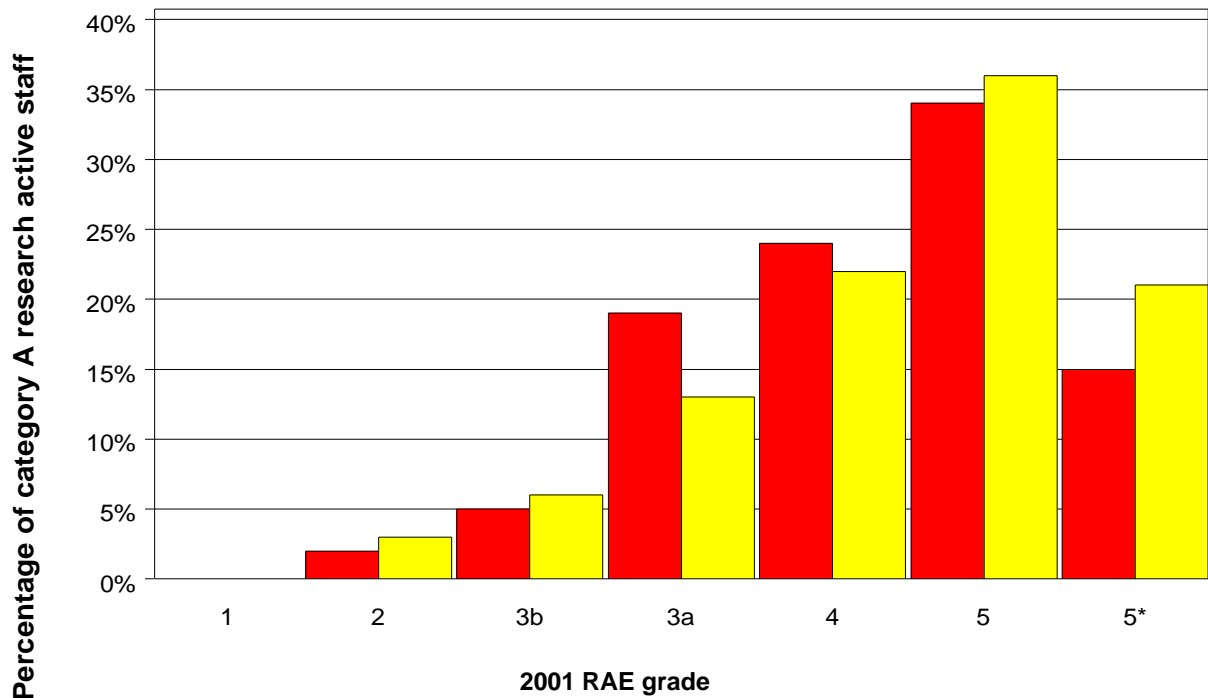
2004-05



* Rewarding and developing staff has rolled into the mainstream teaching grant for 2004-05.

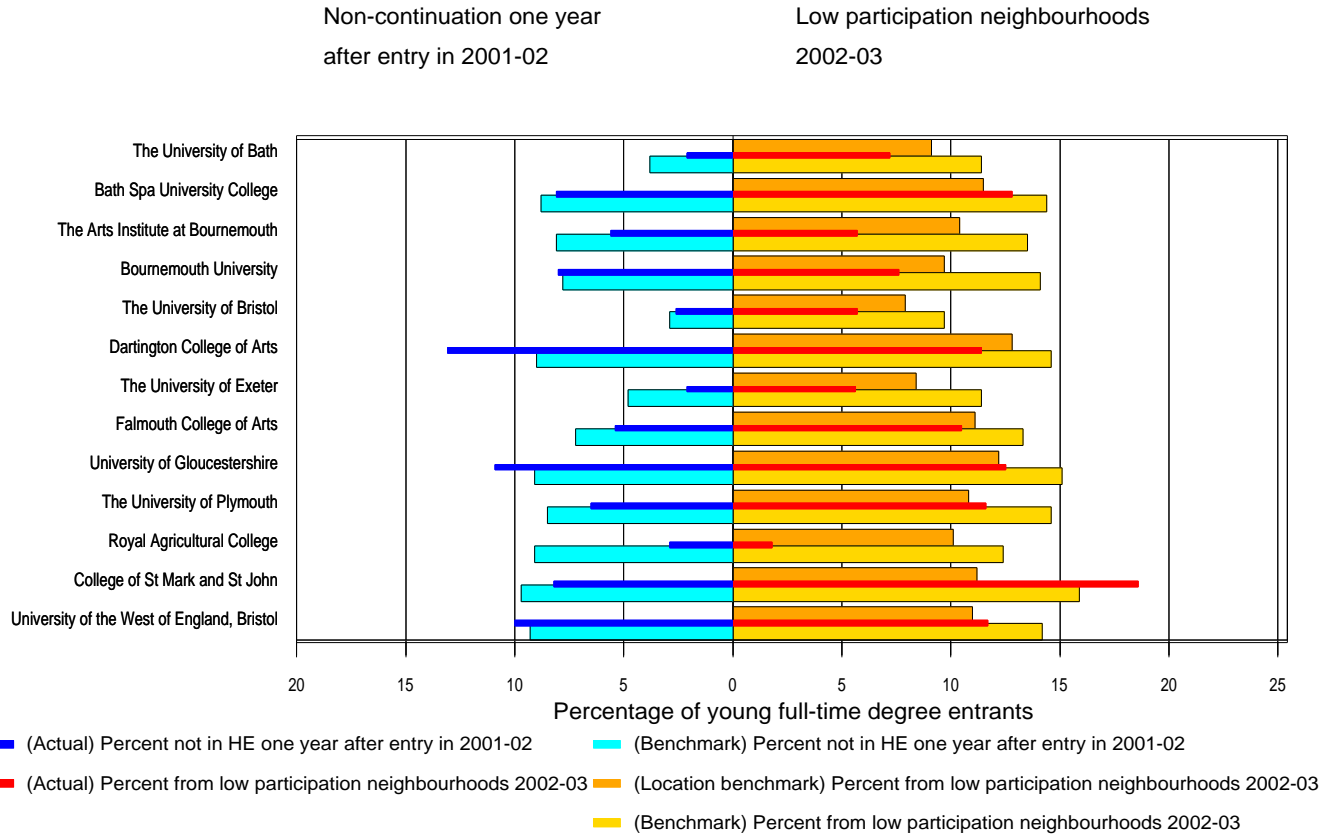
Research Assessment Exercise performance

Research-active academic staff by RAE grade

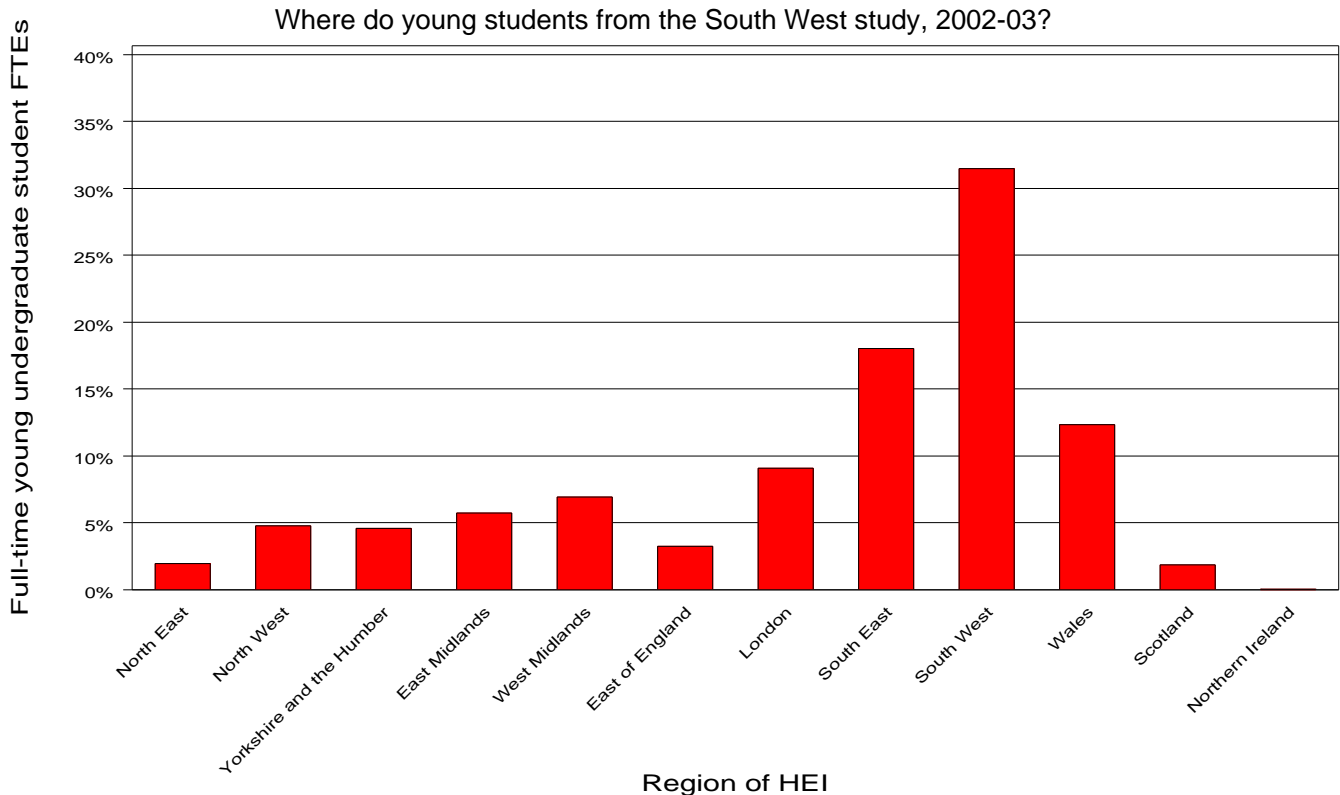


Performance indicators for participation and non-continuation

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.

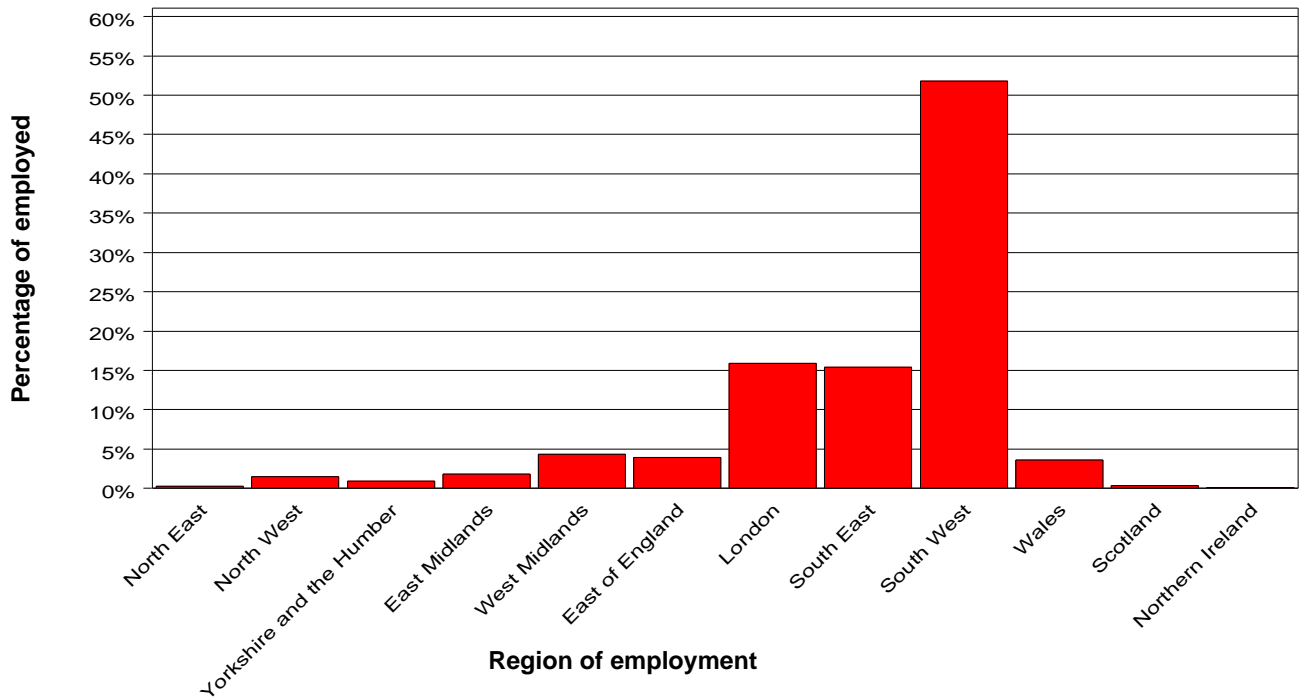


Employment destinations of first degree graduates

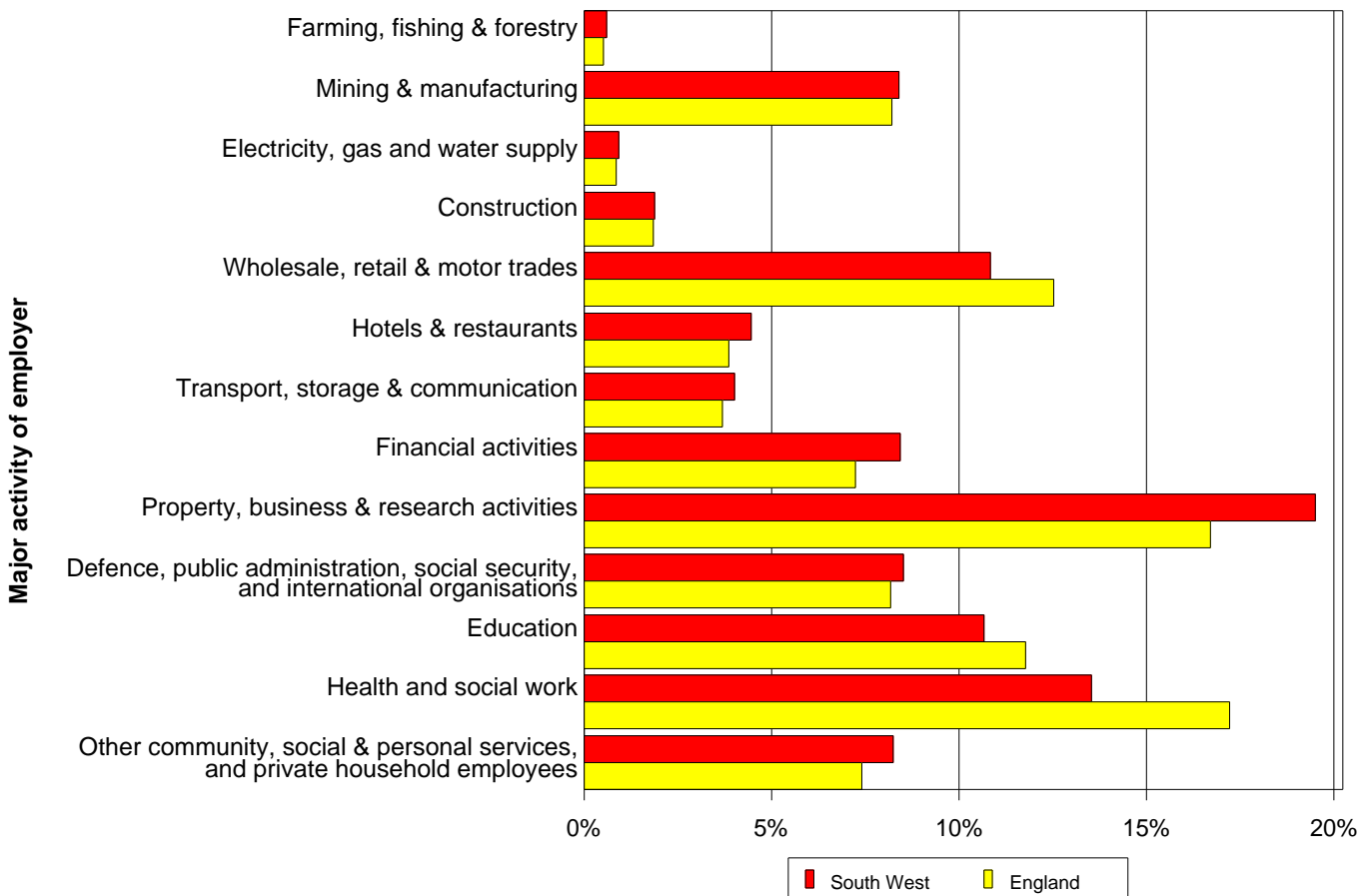
First degree students graduating from HEIs in 2003:

Work: 64% Further study: 13% Work and study 9% Unemployed: 7% Other: 7%

Where do graduates from South West HEIs find employment?



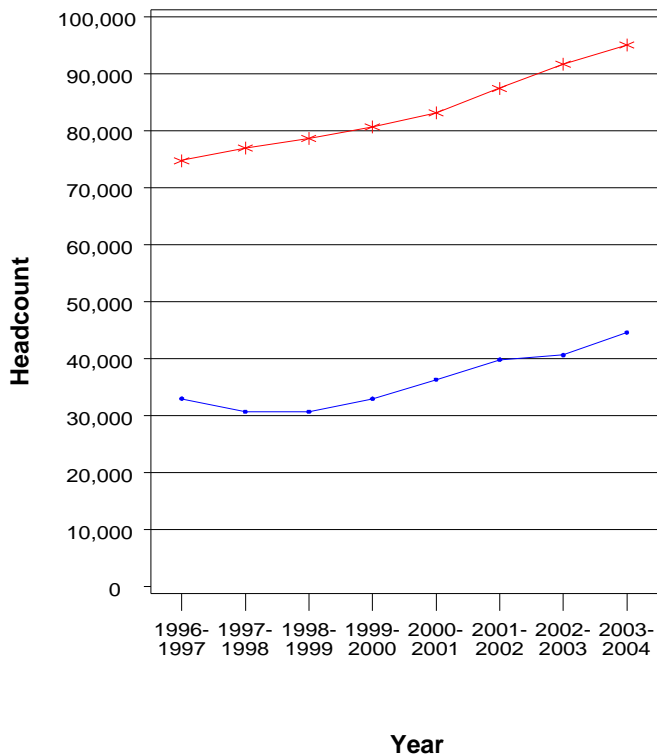
Employed graduates of South West HEIs: destination by type of industry



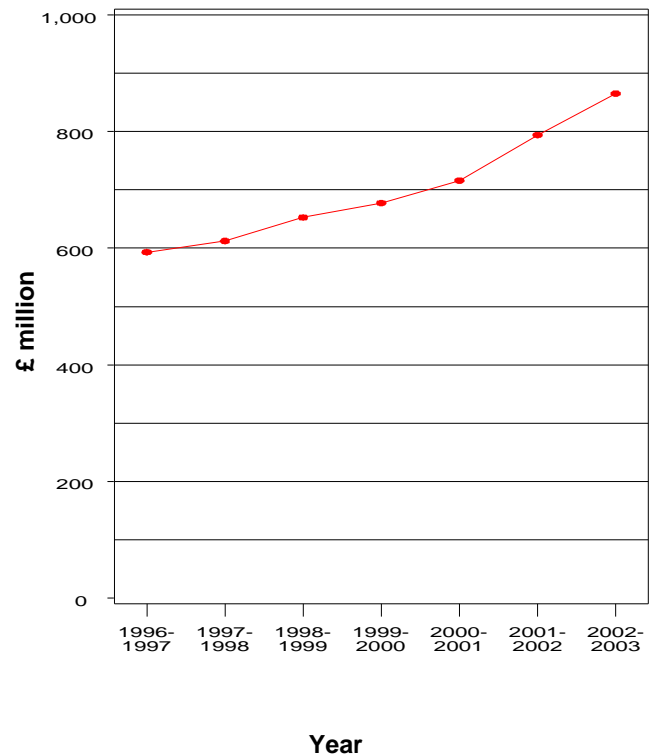
Percentage of employed first degree graduates returned in the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education survey

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 2003)
South West	£12,873	2.7
England	£14,781	4.8

Annex A

Data sources and definitions

Students

1. Four main sources of student data were used:
 - the Higher Education Students Early Statistics survey 2003-04 (HESES03), collected in December 2003
 - the Higher Education in Further Education Students Survey 2003-04 (HEIFES03), collected in November 2003
 - the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) 2002-03 student record, as at 31 July 2003
 - the Learning and Skills Council's Individualised Learner Record (LSC's ILR) 2002-03, as at 31 July 2003.

HESES and HEIFES

2. 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. In this publication we have deducted them from the lead institution and added them to the FEC numbers.
3. Students who are registered at a higher education institution (HEI) and taught by another institution, by 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.
4. 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 2003 and 31 July 2004, and have not deducted the number of years of programme of study which students fail to complete.
5. 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

6. 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.
7. On HESA data, students are recorded by their registering institution.

Higher education students registered at regional institutions

Student numbers

8. Student numbers were derived from HESES and HEIFES 2002 and 2003. The numbers are summed over all funding categories, and are based on column 1 plus column 2 of the HESES and HEIFES tables.
9. The headcounts of students registered at HEIs are taken from HESES 2002 and 2003, and the headcounts of students registered at FECs are from HEIFES 2002 and 2003. 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.

10. 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 5.

HE student headcounts by type of institution: pie chart

11. HESES03 and HEIFES03 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

12. 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.

Learning in the region

13. All the data on this page, except the total figures for FECs in the first section, are drawn from the 2002-03 HESA student record.

14. 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.

15. 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

16. 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.

17. FEC numbers were derived from the ILR 2002-03. 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

18. These were derived from HESA 2002-03. 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

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

20. 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.

21. 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.

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

23. 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).

24. 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 10 or more FTEs for distance learners were included.

Registered outside the region but learning in the region

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

26. 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

27. These were derived from HESES03. The fifth bar chart in the 'Background to higher education' section, and the 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

28. Most of these data were derived from HESES03. However, in order to subtract those students who were part of an HEI-led consortium, we used data supplied by the lead institutions (in a separate survey carried out in March 2004), together with a further breakdown of level from the LSC's ILR 2002-03.

Undergraduates by age on entry

29. The sixth bar chart in the 'Background to higher education' section, and the pie chart were derived from the HESA 2002-03 student record. There are three categories: 'young' students are those aged 20 or under on entry to higher education; a middle category of those are those aged 21-24 on entry; and 'mature' students are those 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

30. 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

31. 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 2002-03 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

32. These are derived from the HESA 2002-03 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 – it is not a breakdown in terms of the teaching load on different departments.

HE students registered at FE colleges

33. 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

34. These figures are derived mainly from HEIFES03, but data on students at FECs in consortia led by an HEI have been included here.

HE student headcounts in FECs – qualification aim

35. These are derived mainly from HEIFES03. However, in order to add those students who were part of an HEI-led consortium we used data supplied by the lead institutions in a separate survey carried out in March 2004, together with a further breakdown of level from the LSC's ILR 2002-03.

HE students at FECs: subjects

36. These are derived from the LSC's ILR 2002-03, and its qualifications aim database, using a mapping from the first Superclass code to HESA's joint academic coding system. Students were defined as HE if they fitted the criteria laid down by HEIFES03. For a detailed description of the criteria see '2002-03 statistics derived from ILR data for the monitoring and allocation of funding in FECs' (HEFCE 2004/39).

Major FE providers of HE

37. 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 2002-03 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 40 there may be other colleges with large numbers of franchised HE students for whom we have no data.

38. The directly funded and consortium numbers are derived from HEIFES03 and HESES03 respectively.

Students registered at an HEI and taught by another institution

39. This information is derived from HESA data for 2002-03. 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.

40. 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 2001-02

41. All data on HEI income and expenditure were extracted from the HESA 2002-03 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 2002-03 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 2002-03 finance record. 'Funding bodies grant' includes grant from the Teacher Training Agency 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 (2004-05) and by institution

42. The source for funding from HEFCE to higher education institutions was taken from HEFCE's 2004-05 grant tables, as published in HEFCE 2004/38 'Recurrent grants for 2004-05: final allocations'. The data are taken from Table 1. Other grants are made up of 'Moderation of teaching and research'. This 'other grants' category is much smaller than in the previous edition of Regional Profiles because the 'Rewarding and developing staff' funding has been rolled into the teaching grant. Special funding has not been included in the chart.

Research Assessment Exercise performance

43. 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

44. 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 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 2001-02 who could not be traced anywhere within the HE sector in 2002-03.

Employment destinations of first degree graduates

45. These data were derived from the HESA Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE) survey. This relates to students who completed their course in 2003. The DLHE is a questionnaire-based survey of the activity on the 15 January 2004 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 2002-03 is 77.2 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 2003

46. 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 table below. The 'study' variable records whether or not the graduate was studying on 15 January 2004.

Employment Circumstances	Full-time study	Part-time study	Not in study	Total
Employed full-time	578	8,542	85,258	94,378
Employed part-time	2,024	1,933	12,340	16,297
Self-employed/Freelance	116	282	3,160	3,558
Voluntary work	49	132	975	1,156
Other unpaid work	30	48	410	488
Permanently unable to work	12	13	53	78
Temporarily sick or unable to work	3	31	516	550
Retired	10	85	170	265
Looking after the home or family	12	69	789	870
Taking time out in order to travel	27	40	6,790	6,857
Due to start a job within the next month	28	53	1,260	1,341
Unemployed and looking for employment, further study or training	762	421	9,376	10,559
Not employed but NOT looking for employment, further study or training	5,112	207	899	6,218
Something else	16,826	801	797	18,424
Total	25,589	12,657	122,793	161,039

	Numbers in each category
Work	102,143
Work and study	13,734
Further study	23,851
Unemployed	11,110
Other	10,201

47. 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.

48. 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.

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

49. 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

50. 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.

Population and economics

51. 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

52. 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 of 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 2002 census and take account of births, deaths and net migration between census day and mid-year.

Economic indicators

53. 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.

54. 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

55. The unemployment rates quoted are for spring 2003 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). 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.

56. 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

Region	Regional consultant	Telephone	e-mail
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List of abbreviations

DfES	Department for Education and Skills
DLHE	Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education
ESRC	Economic & Social Research Council
EU	European Union
FE	Further education
FEC	Further education college
FHE	Further and higher education
FTE	Full-time equivalent
GVA	Gross value added
HE	Higher education
HEFCE	Higher Education Funding Council for England
HEI	Higher education institution
HEIFES	Higher Education in Further Education: Student Survey
HESA	Higher Education Statistics Agency
HESES	Higher Education Students Early Statistics
ICT	Information and communication technologies
ILR	Individualised learner record
ISR	Individualised student record
JISC	Joint Information Systems Committee
LSC	Learning and Skills Council
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification
ONS	Office for National Statistics
OU	Open University
PG	Postgraduate
RAE	Research Assessment Exercise
UG	Undergraduate