



Universities UK

# Variable tuition fees in England: assessing the impact on students and higher education institutions

A second report

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A second report

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# Preface

This is the second annual report on the effects of the introduction of the new higher education fees arrangements for UK and EU domiciled full-time undergraduates attending higher education institutions in England funded by the Higher Education Funding Council for England.

It brings together a range of information from publicly accessible sources<sup>1</sup> and the institutions themselves about the demand for higher education, the nature of the student body, the fees and bursary arrangements and the financial situation of institutions.

Earlier this year, we presented a preliminary report in order to provide a baseline for considering the effects of the changes introduced in England in the autumn of 2006. We now present a second report, which updates the information in the light of the experience of the first-year of admissions to universities and colleges under the new fees regime.

Although it is primarily concerned with full-time undergraduate students, it also seeks to provide information for measuring the impact of changes to full-time undergraduate fees on the cost and demand for part-time higher education.

While the major focus of this work relates to England, some statistics have also been presented for the other countries of the United Kingdom, in order to provide a basis for comparative analysis.

June 2007

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<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise identified, the data analysed in this report is derived from six sources:

- The Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) for applications/acceptances for full-time undergraduate courses
- The Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) for student enrolment and financial data about higher education institutions
- The Higher Education Funding Council for England for Higher Education Students Early Statistics Survey (HESES) data
- The Government Actuary's Department (GAD) for population estimates.
- The Office for Fair Access (OFFA) in respect of access agreements, bursaries, etc
- The institutions which provide higher education courses, and which publish information on their websites.

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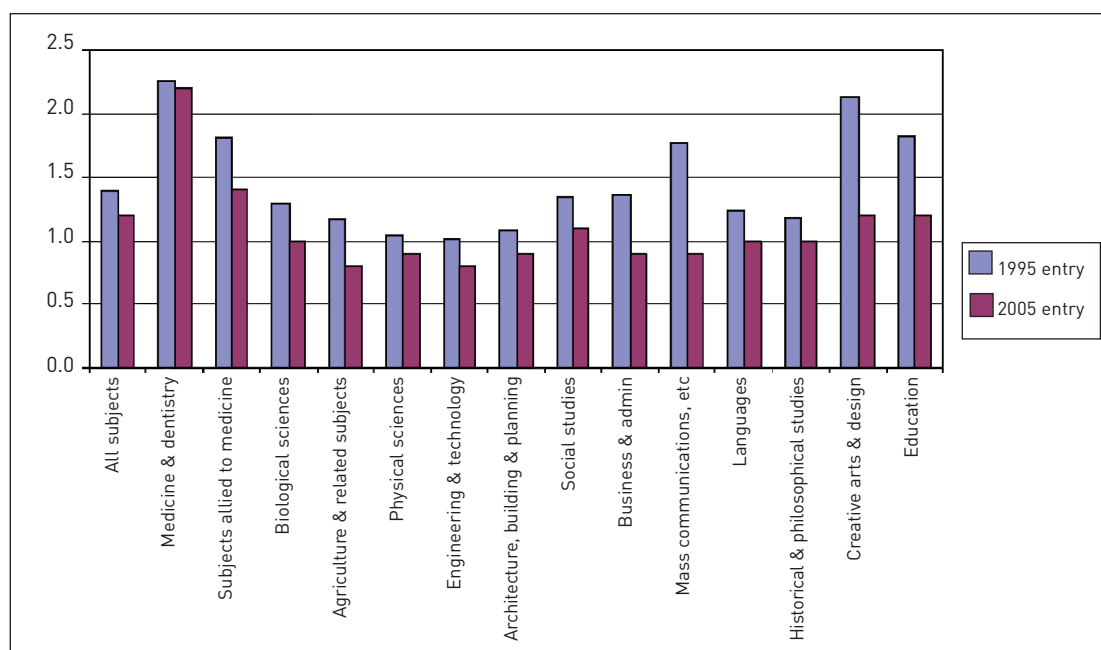
# Executive summary

- This series of reports aims to present evidence of changes that may be attributable to the new undergraduate fees and bursaries policy. It provides a baseline for assessing the impact not only of the introduction of variable tuition fees for home and EU full-time undergraduate students in England from the academic year 2006, but also of the introduction of bursary and scholarship schemes by institutions funded from the additional fees.
- The impact is expected to be strongest on student demand for full-time undergraduate study. It may also have an impact on part-time undergraduate demand; depending to some extent on the decisions institutions take on part-time undergraduate fees in the light of the general increase in full-time fees.
- We will also seek to monitor how much of their additional fee income institutions spend on financial support for students from poorer families. At present the expenditure data collected by the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) does not separately identify expenditure on student financial support; the only data available is institutions' own forecasts included with their access agreements with the Office for Fair Access.
- The actual take-up of bursaries from Student Loans Company data will, however, provide some indication of the proportion of additional fee income being spent on bursaries, although not all institutions have chosen to use the full bursary administration scheme offered by the Student Loans Company.
- Overall the addition of a further year's data shows at the time of the introduction of the new fee and bursary regime a remarkably stable undergraduate population with numbers rising slowly and little change in the composition of the student body in terms of ethnicity, age of entry or socio-economic group. It should be possible therefore to identify any significant impact of the new fee regime and disentangle it from other changes.
- So far only the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) applications data provides any real indication of the impact of the new fees regime for full-time undergraduates. This data shows that, after a modest blip over the two years 2005 and 2006, the number of applicants as a proportion of the 17-year-old population has now continued its steady rise (see Table 2). The blip in this data series between 2005 and 2006 reflects some students choosing to bring forward their entry to higher education, presumably to avoid paying the higher fees. We also know – from the institutions' preliminary information to the Higher Education Funding Council for England about full-time enrolments in 2006/07 – that the overall rise is continuing.
- There may also be an impact on demand for part-time undergraduate programmes as institutions seek to increase part-time undergraduate fees, as the evidence suggests, bringing them more into line with the maximum full-time fee.

# A: The demand for higher education

- 1 A major purpose of this annual series of monitoring reports is to identify the extent to which – if at all – the demand for full-time higher education at undergraduate level in England has been affected by the introduction of the variable fees regime.
- 2 There are three contextual issues here, which should be noted before considering the figures. First, the balance between supply and demand has narrowed substantially during the period from 1995–2005. So, for example, while the number of applicants for full-time undergraduate places through the UCAS system<sup>2</sup> has increased, the proportion of applicants succeeding in getting a place has increased more. There is considerable variability by subject here. The following chart shows the ratio of UK-domiciled applicants to acceptances through the UCAS system for 1995 entry and 2005 entry.

**Figure 1: Ratio of UK domiciled applicants to acceptances through UCAS, 1995 and 2005**



- In every comparable subject area, the ratio of applicants to acceptances has diminished (overall from 1.4:1 to 1.2:1).
- The sharpest reductions in the ratios of applicants to acceptances have been in three subject areas – mass communication and documentation, creative arts and design and education. These subjects had amongst the highest ratios of applications to acceptances in 1995, arguably demonstrating a classic market response by institutions.

<sup>2</sup> The Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) provides a central service for applicants to most full-time undergraduate courses in UK higher and further education institutions. See [www.ucas.ac.uk](http://www.ucas.ac.uk)

- The ratio has fallen less sharply in medicine and dentistry and in subjects allied to medicine, where there is a significant degree of central control on the places available.
  - Only medicine now has a ratio greater than 1.5:1 and several subjects have a ratio of less than 1:1, ie supply outstrips demand. This is especially so in the physical sciences and in engineering and technology where the ratio was already close to 1:1 in 1995. In these subjects there continue to be concerns about departmental closures often fuelled by the lack of demand for undergraduate places.
- 3 It is impossible to predict whether there would be a natural further development of this trend in future years, irrespective of the introduction of variable fees.
- 4 The second issue is related, but slightly different: the demand for higher education depends partly upon the number of individuals within the population (and we are concerned particularly with the population of the UK here) who might benefit from it. This depends very much on the output of qualified leavers from secondary education.
- 5 The third issue is that while the UCAS system provides an enormous amount of valuable information about applicants, there is a significant minority who fall outside this system. The full-time undergraduate students who are omitted from the UCAS entrant data are those who are directly admitted to a university. It is understood that these students constitute, in any recent year, some 11 per cent of full-time undergraduate entrants. Analysis reported elsewhere<sup>3</sup> suggests that they have significantly different characteristics from UCAS entrants, for example:
- The non-UCAS entrants to full-time first degree courses are concentrated in the post-1992 universities (especially in the major conurbations).
  - They include a significantly higher proportion of minority ethnic groups than the undergraduate population as a whole.
  - They are, on average, older than UCAS entrants.

## Applications to full-time courses through UCAS

- 6 UCAS' extensive range of statistics enabled us in our first report to set out a baseline for analysis of the demand for full-time undergraduate education.

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<sup>3</sup> Ramsden B (2005) *Participation in Higher Education: A study to determine whether the higher education initial participation rate should be disaggregated*, DfES Research report 676, London, Department for Education and Skills, 2005

7 In the following paragraphs, we set out the information for four years, corresponding with entry to higher education in the period from 2004 to 2007. We have deliberately chosen to present four years' data in order to investigate how far individuals may have been influenced by their perceptions of the new fee regime, for example by deferring – or not deferring – entry.

8 The applications by domicile are summarised in table 1.

**Table 1: Applicants for full-time undergraduate study in the UK through UCAS by source, 2004/05, 2005/06, 2006/07 and 2007/08, as at 15 January 2007**

| Year                             | England    | Wales      | Scotland   | Northern Ireland | Other European Union | International | Total      |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------|------------|
| 2007                             | 291,075    | 16,110     | 27,032     | 15,446           | 22,074               | 23,570        | 395,307    |
| 2006                             | 271,663    | 16,123     | 26,804     | 15,930           | 19,058               | 22,105        | 371,683    |
| 2005                             | 284,359    | 15,798     | 27,404     | 16,075           | 17,892               | 23,096        | 384,624    |
| 2004                             | 259,198    | 14,666     | 26,522     | 15,173           | 13,224               | 24,388        | 353,171    |
| <i>% change<br/>2006 to 2007</i> | <i>7%</i>  | <i>0%</i>  | <i>1%</i>  | <i>-3%</i>       | <i>16%</i>           | <i>7%</i>     | <i>6%</i>  |
| <i>% change<br/>2005 to 2007</i> | <i>2%</i>  | <i>2%</i>  | <i>-1%</i> | <i>-4%</i>       | <i>23%</i>           | <i>2%</i>     | <i>3%</i>  |
| <i>% change<br/>2004 to 2007</i> | <i>12%</i> | <i>10%</i> | <i>2%</i>  | <i>2%</i>        | <i>67%</i>           | <i>-3%</i>    | <i>12%</i> |

9 As noted in our first report, UK applicant numbers declined in real terms between 2005 and 2006, following a marked increase between 2004 and 2005. They have, however, increased again, especially in England, in 2007. The total number of applicants who applied by 15 January 2006 was 371,683, compared to 384,624 at 15 January 2005, a reduction of 3.4 per cent. However, the total number of applicants was still 5.2 per cent higher than the total of 353,171 on 15 January 2004. By 15 January 2007 however, 395,307 applicants had applied – an increase of 6 per cent over 2006 and of 12 per cent over 2004.

10 The observed marked increase in European Union (EU) applicants in 2005 was significantly influenced by the accession of new member states to the EU: there was a partially compensatory reduction in non-EU applicants. However, the decline in applicants from outside the EU was reversed between 2006 and 2007.

11 While 15 January is an important deadline within the applications cycle each year, many applications are received after that deadline. It is to be expected that, at times of comparative turbulence in the higher education system, the number of late applications may increase.



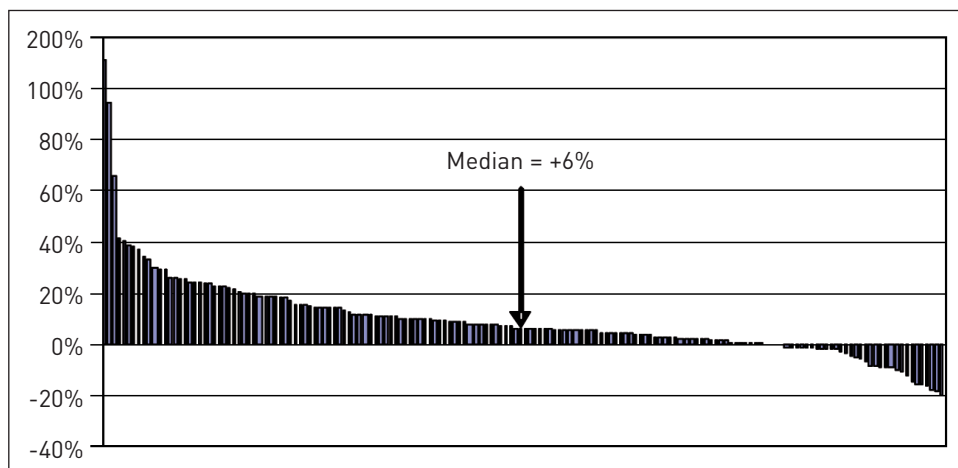
- 12 Absolute numbers of applicants are, however, less meaningful than figures adjusted by the overall relevant population, and we therefore present in the following table an analysis of the change in the numbers of applicants and the population of England over time.

**Table 2: Relationship between applicants and the 17-year-old population**

| Year   | 2004    | 2005    | 2006    | 2007    |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Population of UK aged 17                               | 781,180 | 800,752 | 787,608 | 791,637 |
| UCAS applicants to HE                                  | 315,559 | 343,636 | 330,520 | 349,663 |
| Ratio  | 2.48    | 2.33    | 2.38    | 2.26    |
| UCAS applicants per thousand of the population aged 17 | 404     | 429     | 420     | 442     |

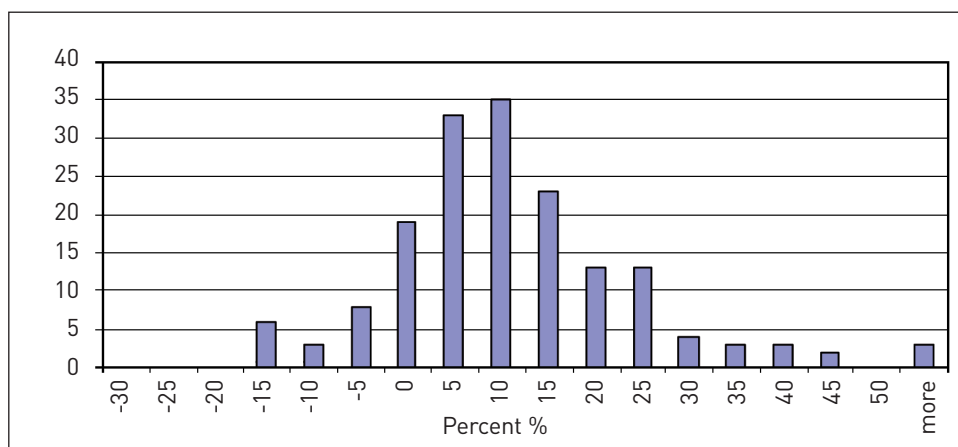
- 13 Table 2 shows that UK-domiciled applicants were at the rate of 404 per 1,000 of the population aged 17 in 2004. This figure rose to 429 per 1,000 in 2005 and slipped back only slightly to 420 per 1,000 in 2006 at the same time as the population aged 17 declined. In the most recent year, 2007, the ratio has increased significantly to 442 per 1,000 of the population when the 17-year-old population was broadly static.
- 14 We have noted that, at 15 January 2007, overall applicants through UCAS to full-time study increased by 6 per cent as compared with 2006. We now turn to a different measure, which is the number of *applications to institutions* (rather than applicants).
- 15 The following figure shows the spread of change in the number of applications for full-time undergraduate courses by institution (and in order to exclude values that are markedly different from the others it is limited to institutions which had at least 300 applications for entry in 2007).

**Figure 2: Percentage change in number of applications to full-time degree courses through UCAS, 2006/07 to 2007/08 entry (January 2007 application figures)**



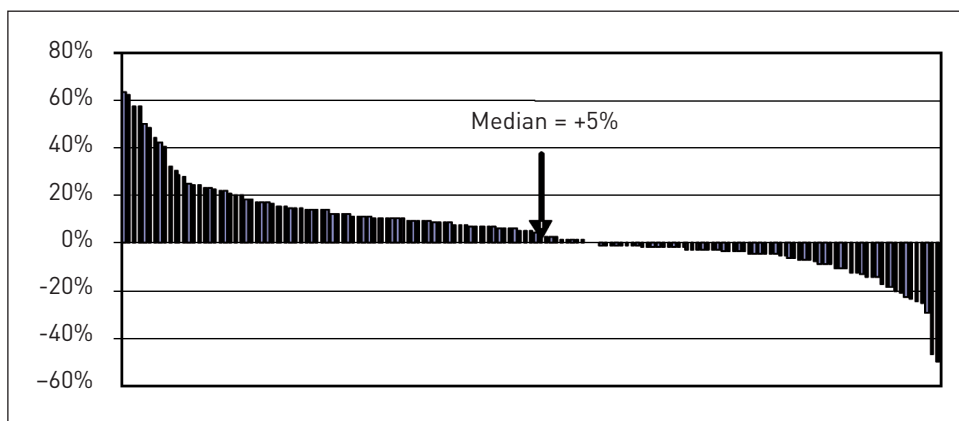
16 Figure 2 shows that most institutions have experienced an increase in the number of applications to full-time courses in 2007, with a median increase of 6 per cent, which more than offsets the observed median reduction of 2 per cent between 2005 and 2006, noted in our last report. However, a small number of institutions have experienced a significant fall in applications between 2006 and 2007. The frequency distribution of the changes, by institution, can be seen in the following figure.

**Figure 3: Frequency distribution of percentage change in applications to full-time degree courses, by institution, through UCAS, 2006/07 to 2007/08 entry (January 2007 application figures [5% intervals])**



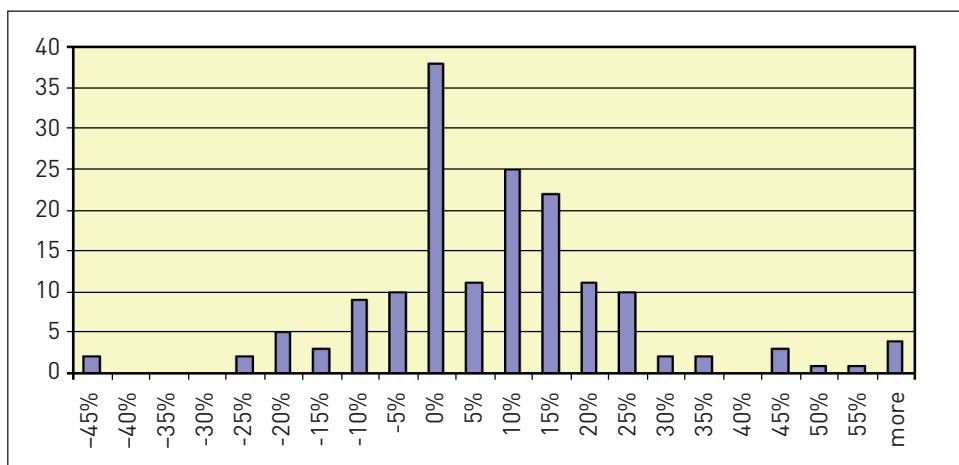
- 17 Last year we noted that a substantial proportion of institutions had experienced a fall in applications between 2005 and 2006 of between 10 and 20 per cent and a few institutions experienced a significantly larger fall. A very different picture is presented here, with most institutions showing an increase of between 5 per cent and 15 per cent. There are however values that are markedly different on both sides, with some institutions showing zero growth or a decline in applications, while a small number see increases of 25 per cent or more.
- 18 When we consider a comparison with applications for entry in 2005, there is predictably a wide range of changes: the following chart shows the distribution of change over all institutions which can be directly compared across the period 2005–07, again excluding those with fewer than 300 applications.

**Figure 4: Percentage change in number of applications to full-time degree courses through UCAS, 2005/06 to 2007/08 entry (January 2007 application figures)**



- 19 Over this longer period of time, a greater degree of variation is seen, with a stronger core of increases over time, balanced by a larger number of institutions showing a significant decrease between 2005 and 2007.
- 20 Again, the change over time in individual institutions is shown in the following figure.

**Figure 5: Frequency distribution of percentage change in applications to full-time degree courses, by institution, through UCAS, 2005/06 to 2007/08 entry (January 2007 application figures [5% intervals])**



- 21 There are also some interesting regional variations. Over the two-year period from 2005 to 2007 most of the London institutions have experienced substantial growth in applications while those to universities in the East Midlands have fallen quite sharply over the same period.
- 22 The detailed data concerning applications by region is given in Annex 2.

# B: Widening participation

- 23 The Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) database also includes data of particular relevance to the possible impact of variable full-time undergraduate fees on widening participation. This includes data on ethnicity, socio-economic grouping and age.
- 24 Data collected by the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) on students also includes ethnicity and socio-economic grouping, although the information on socio-economic grouping is often derived unchanged from the data that passes from UCAS to institutions when students are accepted. We have therefore chosen to present data on the ethnicity and socio-economic groupings for acceptances of English domiciled applicants.
- 25 In our earlier baseline report, we presented data under these heads for each of the four years up to 2005. In the following paragraphs, we update this information by showing the changes between 2004 and 2006, and comment on any changes in overall trends.
- 26 Within each of these selected student characteristics (except age range) there is a percentage of 'unknowns'. In presenting the data we have chosen to exclude these numbers from the total, although it is possible that some sub-groups are more heavily represented within the unknown group because of a reluctance by applicants to provide the information.
- 27 The table below shows the distribution of acceptances onto full-time undergraduate programmes through UCAS for the years 2004 to 2006.

**Table 3: Acceptances of English applicants for full-time undergraduate places by ethnic origin 2004/05 to 2006/07**

| Ethnic origin                              | 2004              |        | 2005              |        | 2006              |        |
|--|-------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|
|  | % of Total Number | (1)    | % of Total Number | (1)    | % of Total Number | (1)    |
| Asian Bangladeshi                          | 2,715             | 1.0    | 2,794             | 1.0    | 3,040             | 1.1    |
| Asian Chinese                              | 3,031             | 1.2    | 2,998             | 1.0    | 2,935             | 1.1    |
| Asian Indian                               | 13,413            | 5.2    | 14,001            | 4.9    | 13,802            | 5.1    |
| Asian other                                | 3,371             | 1.3    | 3,899             | 1.4    | 3,849             | 1.4    |
| Asian Pakistani                            | 7,999             | 3.1    | 8,390             | 2.9    | 8,463             | 3.1    |
| Black African                              | 8,201             | 3.2    | 10,163            | 3.6    | 10,750            | 3.9    |
| Black Caribbean                            | 3,752             | 1.5    | 4,400             | 1.5    | 4,695             | 1.7    |
| Black other                                | 870               | 0.3    | 1,083             | 0.4    | 1,073             | 0.4    |
| Mixed other mixed                          | 2,279             | 0.9    | 2,869             | 1.0    | 2,813             | 1.0    |
| Mixed white and Asian                      | 2,307             | 0.9    | 2,865             | 1.0    | 2,737             | 1.0    |
| Mixed white and black African              | 716               | 0.3    | 862               | 0.3    | 982               | 0.4    |
| Mixed white and black Caribbean            | 1,633             | 0.6    | 2,011             | 0.7    | 2,102             | 0.8    |
| Other                                      | 2,645             | 1.0    | 3,418             | 1.2    | 3,401             | 1.2    |
| White                                      | 205,651           | 79.5   | 226,300           | 79.1   | 211,691           | 77.7   |
| Total (2)                                  | 258,583           |        | 286,053           |        | 272,333           |        |
| Unknown                                    | 18,496            | 6.7(4) | 15,745            | 5.2(4) | 16,896            | 5.8(4) |
| Total (3)                                  | 277,079           |        | 301,798           |        | 289,229           |        |
| (1) Percentage of total excluding unknowns |                   |        |                   |        |                   |        |
| (2) Excluding unknowns                     |                   |        |                   |        |                   |        |
| (3) Including unknowns                     |                   |        |                   |        |                   |        |
| (4) Percentage of total including unknowns |                   |        |                   |        |                   |        |

- 28 In our earlier baseline report, we noted a fall in the percentage of white students across the period from 81 per cent to 79 per cent over four years (2002–05); and we now note a further reduction to 78 per cent in the most recent year. The previously noted reduction in the percentage of unknowns has been reversed in the latest year. There is a further modest increase in the acceptances of applicants of black Caribbean origin and especially of black African origin although the apparent reduction in the proportion of Asian Indian acceptances now appears to have been reversed. Overall, however, the pattern of recruitment by ethnic origin continues to be quite stable. The representation of ethnic groups varies significantly and not all groups are under-represented in higher education.
- 29 The table below sets out the accepted English applicants for full-time undergraduate programmes by socio-economic grouping.

**Table 4: Acceptances of English applicants for full-time undergraduate places by socio-economic group 2004/05 to 2006/07**

| Socio-economic group                           | 2004              |         | 2005              |       | 2006              |         |
|--|-------------------|---------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|---------|
|  | % of Total Number | (1)     | % of Total Number | (1)   | % of Total Number | (1)     |
| Higher managerial and professional occupations | 50,866            | 22.8    | 51,094            | 22.0  | 48,529            | 22.7    |
| Lower managerial and professional occupations  | 70,497            | 31.6    | 73,268            | 31.5  | 66,823            | 31.2    |
| Intermediate occupations                       | 33,517            | 15      | 35,001            | 15.1  | 30,649            | 14.3    |
| Small employer and own account workers         | 15,683            | 7       | 16,550            | 7.1   | 15,926            | 7.4     |
| Lower supervisory and technical occupations    | 10,507            | 4.7     | 10,958            | 4.7   | 10,030            | 4.7     |
| Semi-routine occupations                       | 29,528            | 13.2    | 32,556            | 14    | 29,309            | 13.7    |
| Routine occupations                            | 12,305            | 5.5     | 13,088            | 5.6   | 12,577            | 5.9     |
| Total (2)                                      | 222,903           |         | 232,515           |       | 213,843           |         |
| Unknowns                                       | 54,176            | 19.6(4) | 69,283            | 23(4) | 75,386            | 26.1(4) |
| Total (3)                                      | 277,079           |         | 301,798           |       | 289,229           |         |
| (1) Percentage of total excluding unknowns     |                   |         |                   |       |                   |         |
| (2) Excluding unknowns                         |                   |         |                   |       |                   |         |
| (3) Including unknowns                         |                   |         |                   |       |                   |         |
| (4) Percentage of total including unknowns     |                   |         |                   |       |                   |         |

30 This table illustrates that the proportions of accepted English applicants from the different socio-economic groups continue to be largely stable. However, the fall in the proportion of accepted applicants from the highest socio-economic group noted in our previous report over the previous four years appears to have been reversed slightly in 2006, at the expense of those in intermediate occupations, although those in the lowest group increased slightly. There is a further increase in the proportion of unknowns.

31 The following table provides the corresponding breakdown of acceptances of English applicants through UCAS for full-time undergraduate programmes by age range in the period 2004 to 2006.

**Table 5: Acceptances of English applicants for full-time undergraduate places by age range 2004/05 to 2006/07**

| Age range    | 2004              |       | 2005              |      | 2006              |      |
|--------------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|
|              | % of Total Number | (1)   | % of Total Number | (1)  | % of Total Number | (1)  |
| 20 and under | 222,357           | 80.3  | 242,834           | 80.5 | 231,040           | 79.9 |
| 21 to 24     | 26,543            | 9.6   | 28,367            | 9.4  | 27,971            | 9.7  |
| 25-39        | 22,306            | 8.1   | 23,971            | 7.9  | 23,501            | 8.1  |
| 40 and over  | 5,873             | 2.1   | 6,626             | 2.2  | 6,717             | 2.3  |
| Total        | 277,079           | 100.1 | 301,798           | 100  | 289,229           | 100  |

32 This table shows on the whole a very stable pattern of acceptances of English applicants by age range. However, while our baseline report showed that there had been an increase in acceptances of applicants aged 20 and under, at the expense of older entrants between 20 and 40, the latest figures show this trend to have been reversed in 2006.



# C: Enrolments in higher education institutions

- 33 The Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) records the actual enrolments of students in higher education institutions. For this analysis only first-year students are considered, since they provide the most up-to-date information about participation in higher education and are most comparable with UCAS data.
- 34 In our baseline report, we presented data about the actual enrolments in two consecutive years, 2003/04 and 2004/05, since we were conscious that enrolments in the more recent of those two years could conceivably be influenced by the knowledge of the imminent introduction of variable fees. We now update that information to include the most recent year, 2005/06, for which information has recently become available.
- 35 Although the major focus of this study is full-time UK domiciled undergraduate students in England, it is appropriate to set these in context by looking at the enrolment of all undergraduate students – both full-time and part-time – throughout the United Kingdom, and this is summarised for the years 2003/04 to 2005/06 in Tables 6 to 8 below.

**Table 6: All first-year undergraduate students in UK higher education institutions, 2003/04**

|  | Full-time | Part-time | Total   |
|--|-----------|-----------|---------|
| <b>Total first year undergraduates</b> | 429,730   | 319,530   | 749,260 |
| <b>Qualification aimed for</b>         |           |           |         |
| First degree                           | 366,750   | 64,480    | 431,230 |
| Other undergraduate                    | 62,980    | 255,050   | 318,030 |
| <b>Domicile</b>                        |           |           |         |
| First degree                           |           |           |         |
| United Kingdom                         | 320,290   | 60,915    | 381,205 |
| Other European Union                   | 15,060    | 790       | 15,850  |
| Non-European-Union                     | 31,405    | 2,780     | 34,185  |
| Other undergraduate                    |           |           |         |
| United Kingdom                         | 52,545    | 242,750   | 295,295 |
| Other European Union                   | 2,360     | 4,505     | 6,865   |
| Non-European-Union                     | 8,070     | 7,800     | 15,870  |

**Table 7: All first-year undergraduate students in UK higher education institutions, 2004/05**

|  | Full-time | Part-time | Total   |
|--|-----------|-----------|---------|
| <b>Total first-year undergraduates</b> | 431,860   | 317,840   | 749,700 |
| <b>Qualification aimed for:</b>        |           |           |         |
| First degree                           | 369,810   | 61,670    | 431,480 |
| Other undergraduate                    | 62,050    | 256,170   | 318,220 |
| <b>Domicile</b>                        |           |           |         |
| First degree                           |           |           |         |
| United Kingdom                         | 320,865   | 58,285    | 379,150 |
| Other European Union                   | 18,160    | 890       | 19,050  |
| Non European Union                     | 30,785    | 2,495     | 33,280  |
| Other undergraduate                    |           |           |         |
| United Kingdom                         | 53,145    | 241,485   | 294,630 |
| Other European Union                   | 2,515     | 5,740     | 8,255   |
| Non European Union                     | 6,390     | 8,945     | 15,335  |

**Table 8: All first-year undergraduate students in UK higher education institutions, 2005/06**

|  | Full-time | Part-time | Total   |
|--|-----------|-----------|---------|
| <b>Total first-year undergraduates</b> | 450,920   | 336,490   | 787,410 |
| <b>Qualification aimed for:</b>        |           |           |         |
| First degree                           | 389,355   | 69,410    | 458,765 |
| Other undergraduate                    | 61,565    | 267,080   | 328,645 |
| <b>Domicile</b>                        |           |           |         |
| First degree                           |           |           |         |
| United Kingdom                         | 339,930   | 65,765    | 405,695 |
| Other European Union                   | 20,255    | 840       | 21,095  |
| Non European Union                     | 29,170    | 2,805     | 31,975  |
| Other undergraduate                    |           |           |         |
| United Kingdom                         | 53,630    | 252,265   | 305,895 |
| Other European Union                   | 2,440     | 6,380     | 8,820   |
| Non European Union                     | 5,495     | 8,435     | 13,930  |

36 These three tables show that:

- The total number of new entrants onto full-time undergraduate programmes rose by 4.9 per cent between 2003/04 and 2005/06 with the numbers of UK domiciled entrants increasing by 5.5 per cent.
- Full-time undergraduate entrants from the rest of the EU rose by 30.3 per cent between 2003/04 and 2005/06, reflecting the impact of the demand from students from the new EU states from 2004.

- Full-time undergraduate entrants from outside the EU fell by 12.2 per cent between 2003/04 and 2005/06.
- First-year part-time undergraduate enrolments increased by 5.3 per cent between 2003/04 and 2005/06. The rise in the number of first-year students studying a first degree part-time was closer to 8 per cent. This confounds the pessimism of the sample of institutions selected for the Universities UK/Guild HE study of part-time provision<sup>4</sup>, which believed that demand for part-time undergraduate study was falling.

37 Any changes to the balance of first-year full-time and first-year part-time undergraduate enrolments between 2006 and 2009 may provide an indication of how much the different financial arrangements are influencing individuals' decisions about whether to study full-time or part-time. Is the amount of debt incurred with deferred fee payments in full-time study the main factor or is it the level of fee paid upfront (as it will continue to be for part-time undergraduates)?

## Full-time undergraduate students

38 Turning now to full-time undergraduates, the following tables show the first-year enrolment of full-time UK-domiciled undergraduate students by domicile of student and UK country of institution.

**Table 9: First-year full-time UK-domiciled<sup>5</sup> undergraduate students by country of domicile and country of institution, 2003/04**

| Country of domicile | Country of institution |               |               |                  | Total          |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
|                     | England                | Wales         | Scotland      | Northern Ireland |                |
| England             | 289,885                | 9,095         | 3,810         | 70               | 302,860        |
| Wales               | 6,410                  | 12,965        | 125           | 5                | 19,505         |
| Scotland            | 2,010                  | 80            | 33,000        | 15               | 35,105         |
| Northern Ireland    | 2,400                  | 95            | 1,335         | 9,560            | 13,385         |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>300,705</b>         | <b>22,240</b> | <b>38,265</b> | <b>9,650</b>     | <b>370,860</b> |

<sup>4</sup> Boorman S, Brown N, Payne P and Ramsden B (2006) *Part-time students and part-time study in higher education in the UK. Strand 2: a survey of the issues facing institutions*, Nigel Brown Associates, Universities UK

<sup>5</sup> Excluding UK unknown, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

39 These enrolment figures are represented as percentages of total enrolments in Table 10.

**Table 10: First-year full-time UK-domiciled undergraduate students by country of domicile and country of institution, 2003/04 – percentages by country**

| Country of domicile | Country of institution |             |              |                  | Total       |
|---------------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|
|                     | England                | Wales       | Scotland     | Northern Ireland |             |
| England             | 95.7%                  | 3.0%        | 1.3%         | 0.0%             | 100%        |
| Wales               | 32.9%                  | 66.5%       | 0.6%         | 0.0%             | 100%        |
| Scotland            | 5.7%                   | 0.2%        | 94.0%        | 0.0%             | 100%        |
| Northern Ireland    | 17.9%                  | 0.7%        | 10.0%        | 71.4%            | 100%        |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>81.1%</b>           | <b>6.0%</b> | <b>10.3%</b> | <b>2.6%</b>      | <b>100%</b> |

40 The equivalent data for 2004/05 is presented in the following charts.

**Table 11: First-year full-time UK-domiciled<sup>6</sup> undergraduate students by country of domicile and country of institution, 2004/05**

| Country of domicile | Country of institution |               |               |                  | Total          |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
|                     | England                | Wales         | Scotland      | Northern Ireland |                |
| England             | 293,700                | 9,105         | 3,935         | 80               | 306,820        |
| Wales               | 6,190                  | 12,180        | 120           | 5                | 18,500         |
| Scotland            | 1,885                  | 60            | 31,305        | 20               | 33,265         |
| Northern Ireland    | 2,635                  | 90            | 1,235         | 9,730            | 13,690         |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>304,410</b>         | <b>21,435</b> | <b>36,595</b> | <b>9,835</b>     | <b>372,275</b> |

**Table 12: First-year full-time UK-domiciled undergraduate students by country of domicile and country of institution, 2004/05 – percentages by country**

| Country of domicile | Country of institution |              |              |                  | Total          |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
|                     | England                | Wales        | Scotland     | Northern Ireland |                |
| England             | 95.72%                 | 2.97%        | 1.28%        | 0.03%            | 100.00%        |
| Wales               | 33.46%                 | 65.84%       | 0.65%        | 0.03%            | 100.00%        |
| Scotland            | 5.67%                  | 0.18%        | 94.11%       | 0.06%            | 100.00%        |
| Northern Ireland    | 19.25%                 | 0.66%        | 9.02%        | 71.07%           | 100.00%        |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>81.77%</b>          | <b>5.76%</b> | <b>9.83%</b> | <b>2.64%</b>     | <b>100.00%</b> |

<sup>6</sup> Excluding UK unknown, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

**Table 13: First-year full-time UK-domiciled<sup>7</sup> undergraduate students by country of domicile and country of institution, 2005/06**

| Country of domicile | Country of institution |               |               |                  | Total          |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
|                     | England                | Wales         | Scotland      | Northern Ireland |                |
| England             | 293,495                | 9,305         | 4,090         | 90               | 306,980        |
| Wales               | 6,175                  | 11,330        | 120           | 5                | 17,630         |
| Scotland            | 1,810                  | 60            | 30,050        | 15               | 31,940         |
| Northern Ireland    | 2,645                  | 105           | 1,225         | 9,870            | 13,845         |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>304,125</b>         | <b>20,800</b> | <b>35,485</b> | <b>9,980</b>     | <b>370,395</b> |

**Table 14: First-year full-time UK-domiciled undergraduate students by country of domicile and country of institution, 2005/06 – percentages by country**

| Country of domicile | Country of institution |             |             |                  | Total         |
|---------------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|
|                     | England                | Wales       | Scotland    | Northern Ireland |               |
| England             | 95.6%                  | 3.0%        | 1.3%        | 0.0%             | 100%          |
| Wales               | 35.0%                  | 64.3%       | 0.7%        | 0.0%             | 100%          |
| Scotland            | 5.7%                   | 0.2%        | 94.1%       | 0.0%             | 100%          |
| Northern Ireland    | 19.1%                  | 0.8%        | 8.8%        | 71.3%            | 100%          |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>82.1%</b>           | <b>5.6%</b> | <b>9.6%</b> | <b>2.7%</b>      | <b>100.0%</b> |

41 These figures illustrate the significant cross-border flows of full-time undergraduate students between the different countries of the UK. The flows between England and Wales are especially significant since the introduction of variable fees for full-time undergraduates in Wales will take place in the academic year 2007/08, a year later than in England. Students enrolling in 2006 as full-time undergraduates at Welsh higher education institutions, whatever their domicile, will incur significantly lower levels of debt than if they had enrolled in a higher education institution in England. However, from 2007 the fee regime in Wales will be broadly similar to that in England with one important exception – that all Welsh domiciled students enrolling at Welsh higher education institutions will be eligible for a fee remission grant of £1,500. This may reduce the flow of Welsh domiciled undergraduates to English institutions. However, in 2005/06, before these arrangements come into effect, the figures show an increase in the percentage of Welsh-domiciled students entering higher education courses in England, while all other cross-border flows are broadly unchanged.

<sup>7</sup> Excluding UK unknown, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

## Full-time undergraduate students, analysed by subject of study

42 This section provides an analysis of new full-time undergraduate students by principal subject of study for 2003/04, 2004/05 and 2005/06. We present the data at two levels: the analysis of the summary data by broad subject area (apart from the 'combined' subject group) is within the following table, and the more detailed analysis at principal subject level is in Annexe 2.

**Table 15: First-year full-time undergraduate UK-domiciled student enrolments by subject area, 2003/04, 2004/05 and 2005/06**

|                                       | 2003/04        | 2004/05        | 2005/06        | Percentage change<br>2003/04<br>to 2005/06 | Percentage change<br>2004/05<br>to 2005/06 |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--|--|
| Medicine and dentistry                | 8,275          | 8,615          | 8,865          | 7%   | 3%   |
| Subjects allied to medicine           | 49,175         | 51,595         | 53,095         | 8%   | 3%   |
| Biological sciences                   | 34,035         | 34,405         | 37,290         | 10%  | 8%   |
| Veterinary science                    | 705            | 740            | 745            | 6%   | 1%   |
| Agriculture and related subjects      | 3,765          | 3,705          | 3,945          | 5%   | 6%   |
| Physical sciences                     | 15,225         | 14,880         | 16,480         | 8%   | 11%  |
| Mathematical sciences                 | 5,600          | 6,010          | 6,330          | 13%  | 5%   |
| Computer science                      | 25,600         | 21,545         | 20,385         | -20%                                       | -5%  |
| Engineering and technology            | 20,840         | 20,700         | 20,890         | 0%   | 1%   |
| Architecture, building & planning     | 7,440          | 7,855          | 9,690          | 30%  | 23%  |
| Social studies                        | 32,980         | 33,770         | 35,630         | 8%   | 6%   |
| Law                                   | 16,090         | 16,680         | 16,570         | 3%   | -1%  |
| Business and administrative studies   | 45,310         | 43,950         | 44,595         | -2%  | 1%   |
| Mass communications and documentation | 11,855         | 11,895         | 12,600         | 6%   | 6%   |
| Languages                             | 22,345         | 22,115         | 23,455         | 5%   | 6%   |
| Historical and philosophical studies  | 16,755         | 16,010         | 17,845         | 7%   | 11%  |
| Creative arts and design              | 39,035         | 41,720         | 45,825         | 17%  | 10%  |
| Education                             | 14,010         | 15,270         | 16,620         | 19%  | 9%   |
| <b>Total</b>                          | <b>369,040</b> | <b>371,460</b> | <b>390,855</b> | <b>6%</b>                                  | <b>5%</b>                                  |

43 Although there is an inevitable degree of volatility in the enrolment figures from year to year at the level of individual subject codes (which were introduced by HESA and UCAS in 2002/03), there are some changes that should be noted here. In particular:

- Declines in enrolments in some subject areas have been partially or entirely arrested or even reversed: this is true of computer science, business and administrative studies and especially physical sciences.
- Engineering numbers remain stable overall but with significant shifts between different types of engineering especially away from electrical and electronic engineering towards civil and mechanical engineering.

- There is continuing growth in professional subjects – medicine, nursing and other subjects allied to medicine, architecture, social work and education.
- There are buoyant enrolments in most of the disciplines within creative arts and design and in humanities.

## Full-time equivalent undergraduate enrolments in higher education institutions and further education colleges in England

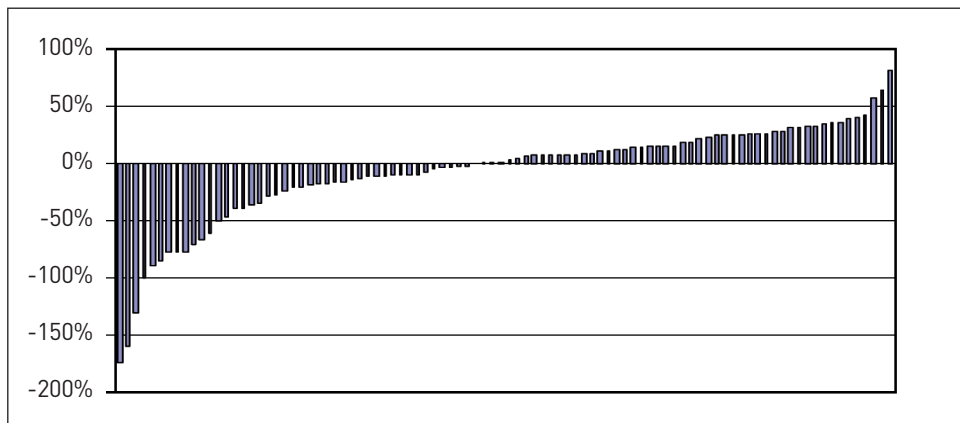
- 44 A further measure of change in higher education enrolments in England can be derived from the early statistics collected by the Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE). These statistics are collected early in each academic year from both higher education institutions and further education colleges.
- 45 They are expressed in terms of full-time equivalent students (FTEs), drawn from the UK, the rest of the European Union and the European Economic Area. The figures include all students whether funded/fundable by HEFCE or not, excluding those from outside Europe and are limited in the following table to full-time enrolments at undergraduate level.

**Table 16: Full-time equivalent undergraduate enrolments in higher education institutions and further education colleges in England, 2003/04 to 2006/07**

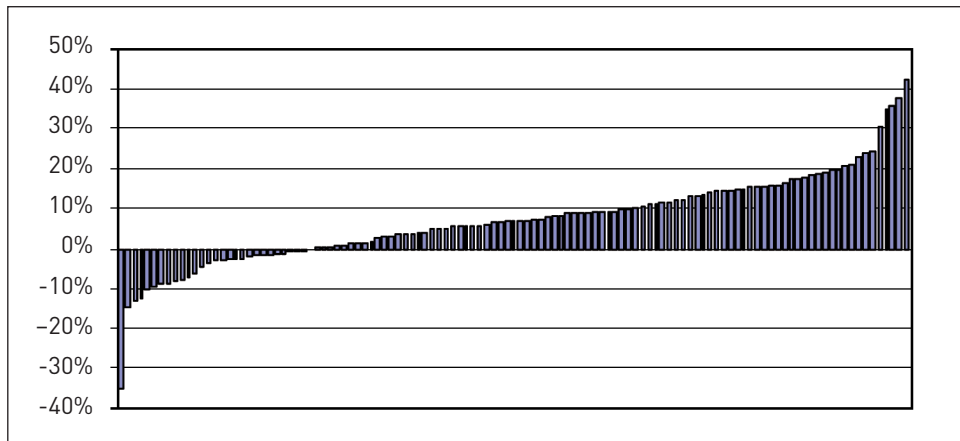
|  | Further education colleges | Percentage change on previous year | Higher education institutions | Percentage change on previous year | Total higher education | Percentage change on previous year |
|--|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2003/04                                      | 25,726                     |                                    | 801,655                       |                                    | 827,381                |                                    |
| 2004/05                                      | 24,447                     | -5%                                | 815,327                       | 2%                                 | 839,774                | 1%                                 |
| 2005/06                                      | 23,491                     | -4%                                | 837,514                       | 3%                                 | 861,004                | 3%                                 |
| 2006/07                                      | 25,160                     | 7%                                 | 851,291                       | 2%                                 | 876,451                | 2%                                 |
| <i>Percentage change, 2003/04 to 2006/07</i> | -2%                        |                                    | 6%                            |                                    | 6%                     |                                    |

- 46 Table 16 shows that enrolments in further education colleges have declined slightly over time (the latest year showing a reversal of the earlier trend) while the overall trend in full-time equivalent enrolments in higher education institutions has been steadily upwards.
- 47 The impact of these changes on individual institutions can be seen in the following two figures, which show the distribution of change on individual institutions, where these can be mapped across the period 2003/04 to 2006/07.

**Figure 6: Distribution of change in full-time equivalent enrolments of higher education students in further education colleges, 2003/04 to 2006/07**



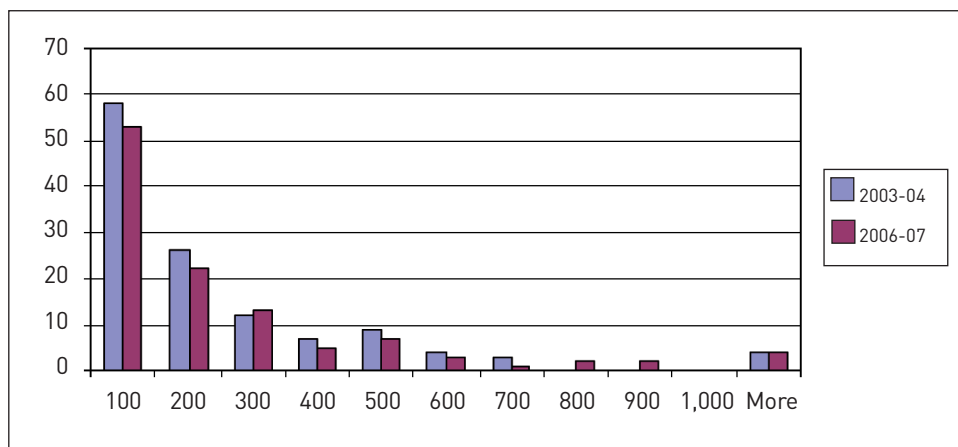
**Figure 7: Distribution of change in full-time equivalent enrolments of higher education students in higher education institutions, 2003/04 to 2006/07**



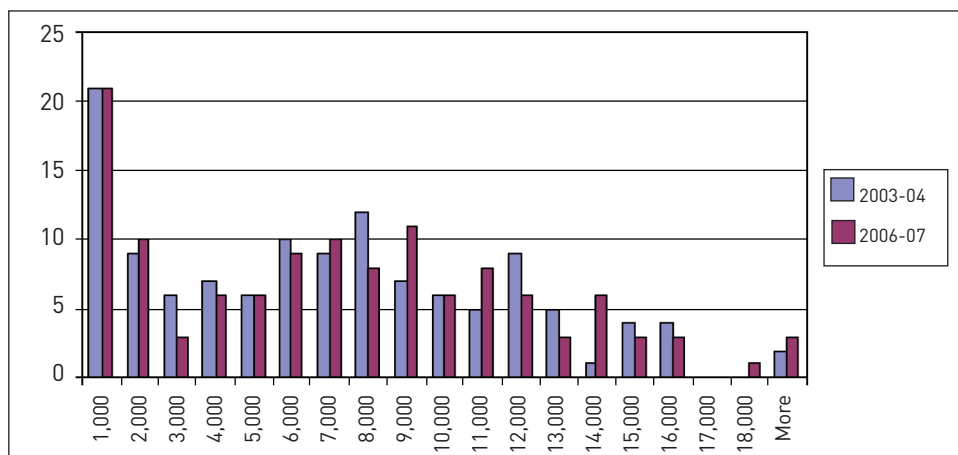
48. These changes have clearly affected individual institutions in different ways, within both the higher education and the further education sectors. The following figures summarise those differences comparing the distribution of enrolments in 2003/04 with that in 2006/07 for further education colleges and higher education institutions respectively.



**Figure 8: Distribution of full-time equivalent undergraduate enrolments at higher education level in further education colleges, 2003/04 and 2006/07 (1,000 intervals)**



**Figure 9: Distribution of full-time equivalent undergraduate enrolments at higher education level in higher education institutions, 2003/04 and 2006/07 (1,000 intervals)**



49 The first of these two figures – Figure 8 – shows a general decline in enrolments in further education colleges, although a small number remain strong at the upper end of the chart (the ‘mixed economy colleges’) and one or two appear to have grown substantially.

50 Figure 9, however, shows a very mixed picture for higher education institutions. It is more difficult to interpret this chart because it reflects not only direct increases or decreases in enrolments across the period but also changes to the sector, including new entrants from the further education sector and mergers or reconfigurations. Thus, while the number of higher education institutions having enrolments of up to 1,000 students remains the same, the composition of this group has changed with new entrants from further education being balanced by higher education institutions increasing their enrolments beyond 1,000 over the period.

# D: Fees and bursaries

- 51 In our baseline report issued earlier this year we presented the information available from published agreements approved by the Office of Fair Access and from institutions' websites about their proposals for full-time undergraduate tuition fees and non-repayable institutional bursaries for 2006/07. We also presented information on the proportion of additional income from tuition fees that institutions expected to spend on bursaries and activities to promote widening access and on changes to part-time undergraduate fee levels.
- 52 The available data confirmed that with very few exceptions most higher education institutions intended to charge the maximum fee of £3,000 for undergraduate students, with an assumption that there would be an inflation-related increase in the future. Some were intending to charge lower fees to students on Higher National Diplomas (HNDs), Foundation degrees and foundation years (Year 0). A tiny handful of institutions had decided to charge fees for all undergraduate programmes below £3,000.
- 53 At this stage last year the impact of the new arrangements for full-time undergraduate fees on the level of part-time undergraduate fees remained unclear. Most institutions had undertaken reviews of their part-time fees. However, many (especially the major providers of part-time undergraduate programmes) had drawn back from the level of increase in part-time fees that would have been required to keep them pro rata to the full-time fee of £3,000. Many wished to test out the price sensitivity of the part-time undergraduate market before reaching a final view on part-time undergraduate fees.
- 54 The Higher Education Act 2004 required institutions charging full-time undergraduate fees of more than £2,700 to provide bursaries of at least £300 per annum to students who receive the full higher education maintenance grant (£2,700 in 2006/07). The data provided to the Office of Fair Access by institutions and from their own websites showed that most higher education institutions and further education colleges were proposing to provide for students entering in 2006/07 bursaries of more than the statutory minimum of £300 with a median figure of £1,000. Most institutions were also intending to provide reduced bursaries to all students who receive a higher education maintenance grant below the maximum. The bursaries were usually either tapered in line with the level of the higher education maintenance grant or in bands. A few institutions had developed schemes that gave more to those receiving partial higher education maintenance grant; some gave bursaries of the same value to all students in receipt of such grants or in some cases to a wider group of students. Many institutions also had specific bursaries for local students and a wide range of scholarship schemes related to academic or other achievement.

## Evidence of outcomes in 2006/07 for full-time undergraduate fees and bursaries

- 55 There is at present only limited evidence about what has actually happened in 2006/07 on the fees charged and the take-up of statutory bursaries for full-time undergraduates. There is no evidence – statistical or hearsay – of any widespread price-cutting by institutions to improve their competitive position in the clearing stage of the admissions process, as had been predicted by some commentators. People have voiced concern that the takeup of bursaries in some institutions has been lower than expected. However, detailed institutional data is not yet publicly available and these concerns may reflect the kind of teething problems associated with the introduction of any new system.
- 56 Loans for students who choose to defer the payment of fees are being administered by the Student Loans Company. The fee loans are available from 2006/07, not only for full-time undergraduate students entering from 2006/07 and paying the variable fee, but also for students who entered before 2006/07 and are means-tested to pay a contribution to the lower standard full-time undergraduate fee. We understand from the Student Loans Company that 87 per cent of full-time undergraduates entering higher education in 2006/07 and paying the variable fee took out a fee loan. In addition 57 per cent of continuing full-time undergraduate students assessed to make a contribution to the fee took out a fee loan.
- 57 Universities UK and GuildHE have also entered into an agreement under which, for a charge, the Student Loans Company will either administer the statutory bursary schemes for institutions or provide institutions with information on the eligibility of students for bursary support. In 2006/07 102 institutions were in the full administration scheme and a further 27 were in the information only scheme. For the 102 institutions where the Student Loans Company actually pays the bursaries, 85,000 students were in receipt of payments. By the beginning of May 2007, 127,000 payments had been made totalling £50 million. It is noteworthy that even from within the limited group of institutions for which the Student Loans Company is making the bursary payments to students the numbers receiving a bursary was more than a quarter of the likely new entrant full-time undergraduates in 2006/07. This compares with company's own estimate<sup>8</sup> that 29 per cent of those applying for maintenance support in 2006/07 were eligible to receive the full higher education maintenance grant and 22 per cent were eligible to receive a partial grant.

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<sup>8</sup> Statistical First Release SFR 03/2006: Student Loans Company November 2006

## Part-time undergraduate fees in 2006/07 and 2007/08

- 58 Part-time undergraduate fees were not brought within statutory regulation by the Higher Education Act 2004 and institutions therefore continue to be free to determine their own part-time undergraduate fees based on market and related considerations. Given the substantial increase in funding per student for full-time undergraduates institutions are reviewing their part-time undergraduate fees to explore the possibility of increasing them and the risks to demand from such an increase.
- 59 We have undertaken a limited survey of institutions' decisions on part-time undergraduate fees in the current year and for 2007/08, augmented by information from institutions' websites. The institutions surveyed included the major part-time undergraduate providers and those institutions that participated in the study of part-time higher education funded by Universities UK and GuildHE in 2005/06<sup>9</sup>.
- 60 The survey indicates that:
- Institutions are continuing to seek to simplify and rationalise their part-time undergraduate fee structures.
  - The specialist part-time institutions and other major providers of part-time undergraduate education are being understandably cautious in raising part-time undergraduate fees pro rata to the maximum full-time undergraduate fee because of concerns about students' sensitivity to price.
  - For those institutions where individuals may study at the intensity required to be eligible for support under the DfES scheme of fee support for low income, part-time undergraduate students (>0.5 full-time equivalent), the part-time modular fee is being set increasingly by reference to the maximum level of fee support available under the scheme. For 2007/08 this was £375 for a 30-unit module.
- 61 One factor which is different for the fees for part-time undergraduates is that some institutions have decided that they cannot extend fee protection to part-time students who started their programmes before 2006/07. This decision is based on the time such protection would have to remain in place when it is desirable to move to a simplified and more readily understandable part-time undergraduate fee structure as soon as possible.

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<sup>9</sup> Boorman S, Brown N, Payne P and Ramsden B (2006) *Part-time students and part-time study in higher education in the UK. Strand 2: a survey of the issues facing institutions*. Nigel Brown Associates, Universities UK

## Full-time undergraduate fees and bursaries in 2007/08

- 62 The Government increased the maximum full-time undergraduate fee for 2007/08 to £3,070 in September 2006<sup>10</sup> and increased the maximum of the higher education maintenance grant. As a consequence of these changes there was a corresponding increase in the minimum statutory institutional bursary from £300 to £305.
- 63 We have undertaken a review of institutions' stated intentions in the light of these changes on fees and bursaries and compared this with their intentions for 2006/07. This analysis shows:
- Almost all institutions will be charging the maximum fee of £3,070 for full-time undergraduates in 2007/08, although, as in 2006/07, some are charging lower fees for HNDs, Foundation degrees and foundation year programmes. One institution that charged fees below the maximum in 2006/07 has decided to charge the maximum in 2007/08.
  - Most but not all institutions offering the minimum statutory bursary of £300 in 2006/07 have recognised the need to increase the bursary to £305 in 2007/08. A small number of institutions do not appear to have fully updated their websites to reflect the changes between 2006/07 and 2007/08.
  - Some but not all institutions offering means-tested bursaries above the statutory minimum have increased the maximum bursary by the rate of inflation. Because the bursary is above the statutory minimum there is no requirement on institutions to increase the maximum figure.
  - Not surprisingly almost all institutions have retained the eligibility criteria of their bursary and scholarship schemes established for 2006/07. The wide variation in eligibility criteria for support, especially in the treatment of students only eligible for a partial higher education maintenance grant remains, with some institutions providing more generous schemes than others.

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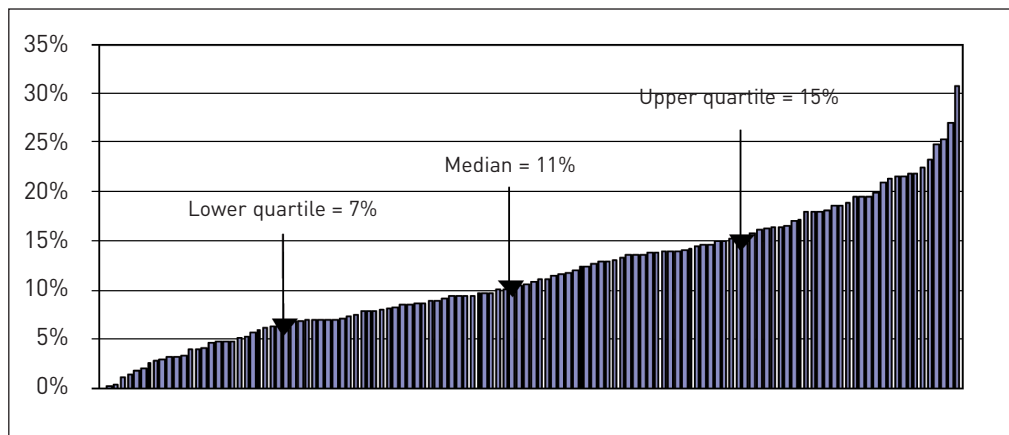
<sup>10</sup> The Student Fees (Amounts) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2006: SI 2006 No.2382 (See [www.opsi.gov.uk](http://www.opsi.gov.uk))

# E: Income from full-time undergraduate tuition fees

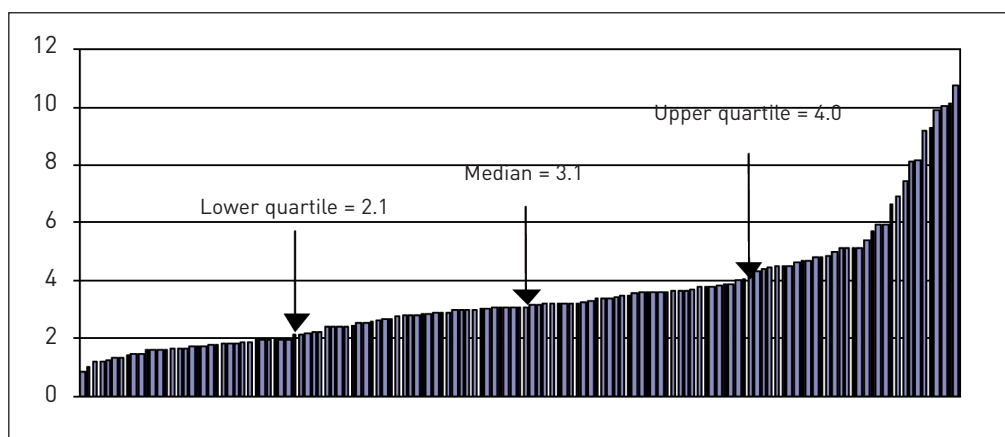
## 2003/04 baseline income data

- 64 In 2003/04, the fee income from full-time undergraduates across all UK higher education institutions amounted to a little over £1.6 billion, and represented 9.5 per cent of the total income of the sector. The ratio of grant for teaching provided by the funding council to fee income was 2.74:1.
- 65 Among institutions in England, the income from full-time undergraduate fees in 2003/04 was just over £1.3 billion, and represented 9.4 per cent of their total income. The ratio of grant for teaching provided by the funding council to fee income was 2.67:1.
- 66 The following figures show the relationship between full-time undergraduate fee income and other related sources of income, across English higher education institutions (with values that fell well outside the range being excluded).

**Figure 10: Full-time undergraduate fees as percentage of total institution income, 2003/04 – English higher education institutions**



**Figure 11: Ratio of HEFCE grant for teaching to full-time undergraduate fee income of English higher education institutions, 2003/04**

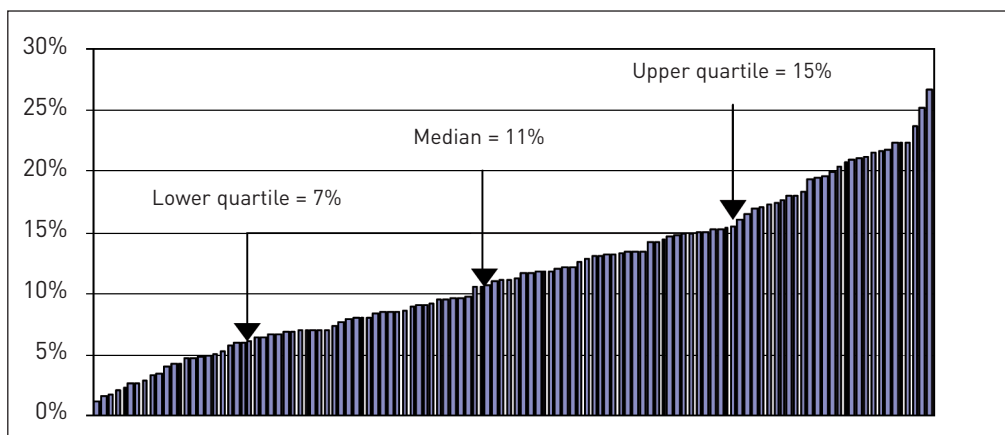


## 2004/05 income data

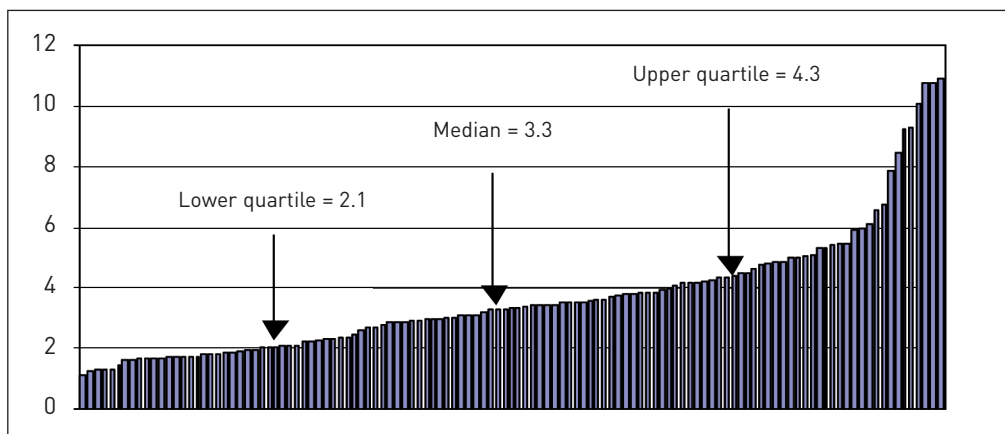
- 67 In 2004/05, among higher education institutions in England, the income from full-time undergraduate fees was £1.38 billion (an increase of 5.4 per cent over 2003/04 in cash terms, and 3.2 per cent in real terms) and represented 9.3 per cent of total income – a marginal percentage decrease compared to 2003/04. The ratio of grant for teaching provided by the funding council to undergraduate fee income was 2.77:1, an increase in the ratio compared to 2003/04.
- 68 The following figures – 12 and 13 – show the relationship between full-time undergraduate fee income and other related sources of income, across English higher education institutions, in 2004/05, with values that fell well outside the range being excluded.



**Figure 12: Full-time undergraduate fees as percentage of total income of English higher education institutions, 2004/05**



**Figure 13: Ratio of grant for teaching from the funding council to full-time undergraduate fee income of English higher education institutions, 2004/05**

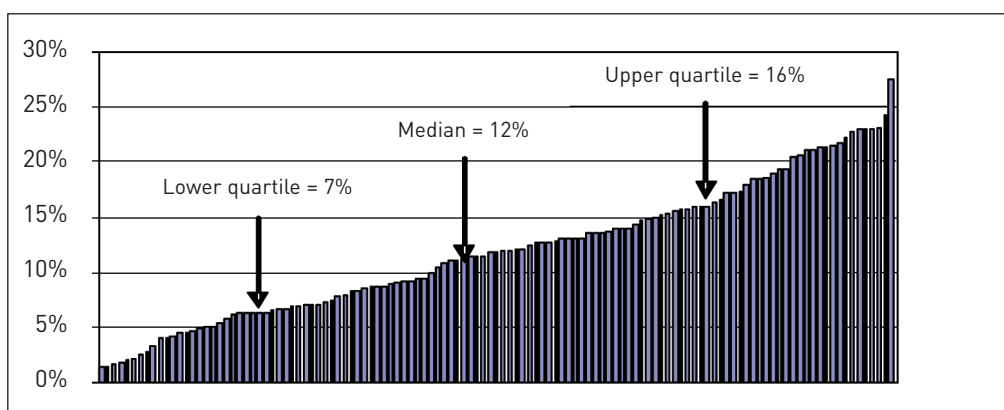


## 2005/06 income data

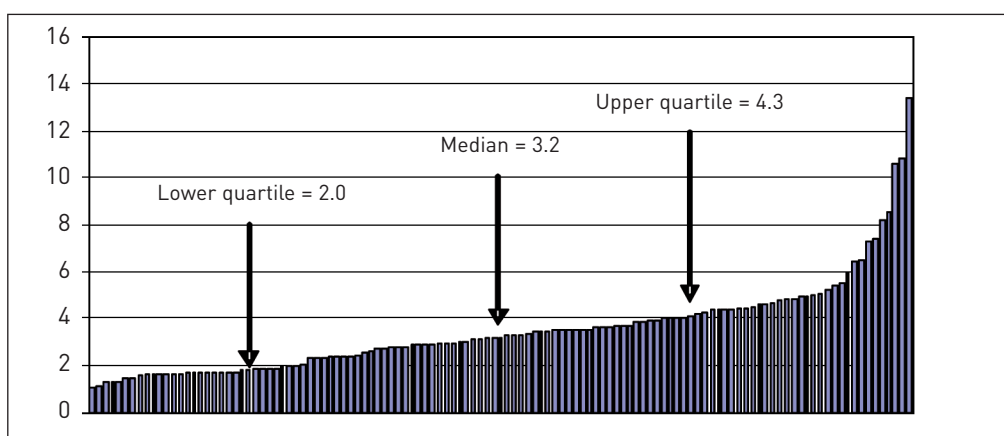
69 In 2005/06, among higher education institutions in England, the income from full-time undergraduate fees was £1.48 billion (an increase of 7 per cent over 2004/05 in cash terms, and 5.2 per cent in real terms) and represented 9.2 per cent of total income – a marginal decrease compared to 2004/05. However, the ratio of funding council teaching grant to undergraduate fee income was 2.71:1, also a decrease in the ratio compared to 2004/05, and indeed a marginal decrease compared with 2003/04.

70 The following figures show the relationship in the most recent years between full-time undergraduate fee income and other related sources of income, across English higher education institutions

**Figure 14: Full-time undergraduate fees as percentage of total income of English higher education institutions, 2005/06**



**Figure 15: Ratio of grant for teaching provided by the funding council to full-time undergraduate fee income of English higher education institutions, 2005/06**



71 The figures in the preceding charts – figures 12 to 15 – demonstrate that full-time undergraduate fees became a slightly more significant proportion of the overall income of higher education institutions in England, in the two years before the impact of the new fees arrangements is felt.

- 72 There is a wide disparity among institutions in the proportion of total income being earned from full-time undergraduate tuition fees. However, where budgets do not depend as heavily on income from full-time undergraduate fees institutions have less to gain from the introduction of variable tuition fees for full-time undergraduates. They are also less vulnerable to any fluctuations in full-time undergraduate demand.

## Year on year change in higher education institution income

- 73 The following table updates the table in our baseline report, showing the percentage change, in real terms<sup>11</sup>, in the major sources of income to institutions in England between 2003/04 and 2005/06, in order to provide a basis for future comparisons:

**Table 17: Income and real terms percentage change in major income sources of English higher education institutions, 2003/04 to 2005/06**

|   | 2003/04                                  | 2004/05           | 2005/06                                  |   |   |
|---|--|-------------------|--|---|---|
|   | £K<br>(adjusted<br>to 2004/05<br>prices) | £K                | £K<br>(adjusted<br>to 2004/05<br>prices) | Percentage<br>change<br>2003/04 to<br>2005/06 | Percentage<br>change<br>2004/05 to<br>2005/06 |
| Funding council 'T' grant                     | 3,576,247                                | 3,835,520         | 3,944,508                                | 10.3%   | 2.8%  |
| Funding Council 'R' grant                     | 1,059,159                                | 1,078,557         | 1,226,002                                | 15.8%   | 13.7%   |
| Total funding council grants                  | 5,355,224                                | 5,618,441         | 6,001,501                                | 12.1%   | 6.8%  |
| Tuition fees and education grants & contracts | 3,556,347                                | 3,687,006         | 3,864,197                                | 8.7%  | 4.8%  |
| of which, full-time undergraduate fees        | 1,340,520                                | 1,383,570         | 1,455,129                                | 8.5%  | 5.2%  |
| Research grants and contracts                 | 2,258,654                                | 2,347,239         | 2,490,407                                | 10.3%   | 6.1%  |
| Other services rendered                       | 788,659                                  | 822,328           | 990,058                                  | 25.5%   | 20.4%   |
| Residences and catering operations            | 900,582                                  | 922,764           | 954,131                                  | 5.9%  | 3.4%  |
| Other operating income                        | 808,194                                  | 818,358           | 868,449                                  | 7.5%  | 6.1%  |
| Endowment and investment income               | 201,367                                  | 253,872           | 283,274                                  | 40.7%   | 11.6%   |
| <b>Total income</b>                           | <b>14,186,852</b>                        | <b>14,821,360</b> | <b>15,800,243</b>                        | <b>11.4%</b>                                  | <b>6.6%</b>                                   |

<sup>11</sup> Adjusted to 2004/05 prices using the GDP deflator

# F: Preliminary reflections

- 74 These reports provide a baseline for assessing the impact of the introduction of variable tuition fees for home and EU full-time undergraduate students in England from the academic year 2006 and of the introduction of bursary and scholarship schemes by institutions funded from the additional fee income. They show the changes that may result from the new undergraduate fees and bursaries policy.
- 75 The impact is expected to be strongest on student demand for full-time undergraduate study. It may also have an impact on part-time undergraduate demand, depending to some extent on the decisions institutions take on part-time undergraduate fees in the light of the general increase in full-time fees.
- 76 We will also seek to monitor how much of their additional fee income institutions spend on financial support for students from poorer families. At present the expenditure data collected by the Higher Education Statistics Agency does not separately identify expenditure on student financial support and the only data available is institutions' own forecasts included with their access agreements with the Office for Fair Access. The actual takeup of bursaries from Student Loans Company data will, however, provide some indication of the proportion of additional fee income being spent on bursaries, although not all institutions have chosen to use the full bursary administration scheme offered by the Student Loans Company.
- 77 Overall the addition of a further year's data shows at the time of the introduction of the new fee and bursary regime a remarkably stable undergraduate population with numbers rising slowly and little change in the composition of the student body in terms of ethnicity, age of entry or socio-economic group. It should be possible therefore to identify readily any significant impact of the new fee regime and disentangle it from other changes.
- 78 So far only the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) applications data provides any real indication of the impact of the new fees regime for full-time undergraduates. This data shows that, after a modest blip over the two years 2005 and 2006, the number of applicants as a proportion of the 17-year-old population has now continued its steady rise (see Table 2). The blip in this data series between 2005 and 2006 reflects some students choosing to bring forward their entry to higher education, presumably to avoid paying higher fees. We also know – from the institutions' preliminary information to the Higher Education Funding Council for England about full-time enrolments in 2006/07 – that the overall rise is continuing.
- 79 There may also be an impact on demand for part-time undergraduate programmes as institutions seek to increase part-time undergraduate fees, as the evidence suggests, to bring them more into line with the maximum full-time fee.

# G: Annexes

The following pages set out in more detail the data which has been analysed in the body of this report.

The Annexes are:

- Annex 1** First-year full-time UK-domiciled undergraduate students by principal subject of study, 2003/04, 2004/05 and 2005/06
- Annex 2** Applications by region, 2004 to 2007

# Annex 1

## First-year full-time UK-domiciled undergraduate students by principal subject of study, 2003/04, 2004/05 and 2005/06

|  | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | Percentage change<br>2003/04 to<br>2005/06 | Percentage change<br>2004/05 to<br>2005/06 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|--|--|
| <b>Medicine and dentistry</b>                                  | 8,275   | 8,615   | 8,865   | 7.1%                                       | 2.9%                                       |
| Broadly-based programmes<br>within medicine and dentistry      | -       | -       | -       |  |  |
| Pre-clinical medicine  | 5,555   | 5,640   | 6,060   | 9.1%                                       | 7.4%                                       |
| Pre-clinical dentistry   | 735     | 715     | 875     | 19.0%                                      | 22.4%                                      |
| Clinical medicine  | 1,720   | 1,870   | 1,465   | -14.8%                                     | -21.7%                                     |
| Clinical dentistry   | 235     | 340     | 370     | 57.4%                                      | 8.8%                                       |
| Others in medicine and dentistry                               | 30      | 45      | 85      | 183.3%                                     | 88.9%                                      |
| <b>Subjects allied to medicine</b>                             | 49,175  | 51,595  | 53,095  | 8.0%                                       | 2.9%                                       |
| Broadly-based programmes<br>within subjects allied to medicine | 205     | 170     | 215     | 4.9%                                       | 26.5%                                      |
| Anatomy, physiology and<br>pathology                           | 3,410   | 3,875   | 3,985   | 16.9%                                      | 2.8%                                       |
| Pharmacology, toxicology<br>and pharmacy                       | 2,370   | 2,750   | 3,195   | 34.8%                                      | 16.2%                                      |
| Complementary medicine   | 1,085   | 1,445   | 1,375   | 26.7%                                      | -4.8%                                      |
| Nutrition  | 705     | 835     | 985     | 39.7%                                      | 18.0%                                      |
| Ophthalmics  | 675     | 710     | 695     | 3.0%                                       | -2.1%                                      |
| Aural and oral sciences  | 870     | 790     | 885     | 1.7%                                       | 12.0%                                      |
| Nursing  | 32,300  | 33,265  | 33,330  | 3.2%                                       | 0.2%                                       |
| Medical technology   | 1,635   | 1,915   | 1,935   | 18.3%                                      | 1.0%                                       |
| Others in subjects allied<br>to medicine                       | 5,905   | 5,845   | 6,495   | 10.0%                                      | 11.1%                                      |

|   | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | Percentage<br>change<br>2003/04 to<br>2005/06 | Percentage<br>change<br>2004/05 to<br>2005/06 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---|---|
| <b>Biological sciences</b>  | 34,035  | 34,405  | 37,290  | 9.6%  | 8.4%  |
| Broadly-based programmes<br>within biological sciences              | 245     | 280     | 275     | 12.2%   | -1.8%   |
| Biology   | 5,940   | 5,840   | 6,290   | 5.9%  | 7.7%  |
| Botany  | 100     | 80      | 60      | -40.0%  | -25.0%  |
| Zoology   | 1,065   | 950     | 965     | -9.4%   | 1.6%  |
| Genetics  | 405     | 350     | 375     | -7.4%   | 7.1%  |
| Microbiology  | 595     | 530     | 510     | -14.3%  | -3.8%   |
| Sports science  | 7,940   | 8,530   | 10,225  | 28.8%   | 19.9%   |
| Molecular biology, biophysics<br>and biochemistry                   | 1,815   | 1,855   | 2,030   | 11.8%   | 9.4%  |
| Psychology  | 13,845  | 14,210  | 15,120  | 9.2%  | 6.4%  |
| Others in biological sciences                                       | 2,085   | 1,785   | 1,445   | -30.7%  | -19.0%  |
| <b>Veterinary science</b>   | 705     | 740     | 745     | 5.7%  | 0.7%  |
| Pre-clinical veterinary medicine                                    | 365     | 385     | 360     | -1.4%   | -6.5%   |
| Clinical veterinary medicine<br>and dentistry                       | 340     | 355     | 385     | 13.2%   | 8.5%  |
| <b>Agriculture and related subjects</b>                             | 3,765   | 3,705   | 3,945   | 4.8%  | 6.5%  |
| Broadly-based programmes within<br>agriculture and related subjects | -       | -       | -       |   |   |
| Animal science  | 920     | 940     | 1,010   | 9.8%  | 7.4%  |
| Agriculture   | 1,945   | 1,835   | 1,935   | -0.5%   | 5.4%  |
| Forestry  | 155     | 160     | 165     | 6.5%  | 3.1%  |
| Food and beverage studies   | 495     | 460     | 550     | 11.1%   | 19.6%   |
| Agricultural sciences   | 55      | 60      | 60      | 9.1%  | 0.0%  |
| Others in veterinary sciences,<br>agriculture and related subjects  | 205     | 255     | 225     | 9.8%  | -11.8%  |

|  | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | Percentage<br>change<br>2003/04 to<br>2005/06 | Percentage<br>change<br>2004/05 to<br>2005/06 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---|---|
| <b>Physical sciences</b>   | 15,225  | 14,880  | 16,480  | 8.2%  | 10.8%   |
| Broadly-based programmes<br>within physical sciences                   | 375     | 385     | 410     | 9.3%  | 6.5%  |
| Chemistry  | 3,390   | 3,200   | 3,620   | 6.8%  | 13.1%   |
| Materials science  | 45      | 50      | 50      | 11.1%   | 0.0%  |
| Physics  | 2,780   | 2,660   | 2,800   | 0.7%  | 5.3%  |
| Forensic and archaeological<br>science                                 | 1,250   | 1,805   | 2,255   | 80.4%   | 24.9%   |
| Astronomy  | 345     | 295     | 275     | -20.3%  | -6.8%   |
| Geology  | 1,395   | 1,285   | 1,360   | -2.5%   | 5.8%  |
| Ocean sciences   | 250     | 245     | 270     | 8.0%  | 10.2%   |
| Physical and terrestrial<br>geographical and environmental<br>sciences | 4,775   | 4,365   | 4,765   | -0.2%   | 9.2%  |
| Others in physical sciences  | 615     | 590     | 675     | 9.8%  | 14.4%   |
| <b>Mathematical sciences</b>   | 5,600   | 6,010   | 6,330   | 13.0%   | 5.3%  |
| Broadly-based programmes<br>within mathematical sciences               | 45      | 25      | 35      | -22.2%  | 40.0%   |
| Mathematics  | 4,945   | 5,525   | 5,865   | 18.6%   | 6.2%  |
| Operational research   | 120     | 70      | 50      | -58.3%  | -28.6%  |
| Statistics   | 370     | 305     | 285     | -23.0%  | -6.6%   |
| Others in mathematical sciences  | 5       | 5       | -       | -100.0%                                       | -100.0%                                       |
| Others in mathematical and<br>computing sciences                       | 110     | 80      | 100     | -9.1%   | 25.0%   |
| <b>Computer science</b>  | 25,600  | 21,545  | 20,385  | -20.4%  | -5.4%   |
| Computer science   | 18,250  | 15,285  | 14,535  | -20.4%  | -4.9%   |
| Information systems  | 5,660   | 4,795   | 4,345   | -23.2%  | -9.4%   |
| Software engineering   | 1,515   | 1,305   | 1,315   | -13.2%  | 0.8%  |
| Artificial intelligence  | 135     | 120     | 115     | -14.8%  | -4.2%   |
| Others in computing sciences   | 40      | 45      | 75      | 87.5%   | 66.7%   |



|   | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | Percentage<br>change<br>2003/04 to<br>2005/06 | Percentage<br>change<br>2004/05 to<br>2005/06 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---|---|
| <b>Engineering and technology</b>   | 20,840  | 20,700  | 20,890  | 0.2%  | 0.9%  |
| Broadly-based programmes<br>within engineering and technology             | 85      | 65      | 90      | 5.9%  | 38.5%   |
| General engineering   | 3,180   | 2,855   | 2,690   | -15.4%  | -5.8%   |
| Civil engineering   | 2,175   | 2,880   | 2,920   | 34.3%   | 1.4%  |
| Mechanical engineering  | 3,735   | 3,860   | 3,985   | 6.7%  | 3.2%  |
| Aerospace engineering   | 1,575   | 1,540   | 1,625   | 3.2%  | 5.5%  |
| Naval architecture  | 100     | 90      | 90      | -10.0%  | 0.0%  |
| Electronic and electrical<br>engineering                                  | 5,100   | 4,680   | 4,480   | -12.2%  | -4.3%   |
| Production and<br>manufacturing engineering                               | 1,115   | 1,010   | 880     | -21.1%  | -12.9%  |
| Chemical, process and<br>energy engineering                               | 635     | 655     | 710     | 11.8%   | 8.4%  |
| Others in engineering   | 170     | 140     | 160     | -5.9%   | 14.3%   |
| Minerals technology   | 45      | 30      | 15      | -66.7%  | -50.0%  |
| Metallurgy  | 45      | 30      | 40      | -11.1%  | 33.3%   |
| Ceramics and glasses  | 30      | 10      | 20      | -33.3%  | 100.0%  |
| Polymers and textiles   | 700     | 660     | 750     | 7.1%  | 13.6%   |
| Materials technology not<br>otherwise specified                           | 420     | 480     | 390     | -7.1%   | -18.8%  |
| Maritime technology   | 180     | 165     | 180     | 0.0%  | 9.1%  |
| Industrial biotechnology  | 15      | 10      | 10      | -33.3%  | 0.0%  |
| Others in technology  | 1,535   | 1,545   | 1,855   | 20.8%   | 20.1%   |
| <b>Architecture, building<br/>and planning</b>                            | 7,440   | 7,855   | 9,690   | 30.2%   | 23.4%   |
| Broadly-based programmes<br>within architecture, building<br>and planning | -       | -       | -       | -   | -   |
| Architecture  | 3,235   | 3,450   | 4,340   | 34.2%   | 25.8%   |
| Building  | 2,565   | 2,710   | 3,485   | 35.9%   | 28.6%   |
| Landscape design  | 310     | 335     | 325     | 4.8%  | -3.0%   |
| Planning (urban, rural<br>and regional)                                   | 1,295   | 1,295   | 1,420   | 9.7%  | 9.7%  |
| Others in architecture,<br>building and planning                          | 30      | 70      | 115     | 283.3%  | 64.3%   |

|   | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | Percentage<br>change<br>2003/04 to<br>2005/06 | Percentage<br>change<br>2004/05 to<br>2005/06 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---|---|
| <b>Social studies</b>   | 32,980  | 33,770  | 35,630  | 8.0%  | 5.5%  |
| Broadly-based programmes<br>within social studies                         | 115     | 100     | 50      | -56.5%  | -50.0%  |
| Economics   | 5,740   | 5,625   | 5,695   | -0.8%   | 1.2%  |
| Politics  | 5,560   | 5,695   | 6,100   | 9.7%  | 7.1%  |
| Sociology   | 8,280   | 7,855   | 8,445   | 2.0%  | 7.5%  |
| Social policy   | 1,595   | 1,995   | 2,280   | 42.9%   | 14.3%   |
| Social work   | 6,445   | 7,285   | 7,790   | 20.9%   | 6.9%  |
| Anthropology  | 815     | 860     | 995     | 22.1%   | 15.7%   |
| Human and social geography  | 3,220   | 3,150   | 3,115   | -3.3%   | -1.1%   |
| Others in social studies  | 1,215   | 1,200   | 1,160   | -4.5%   | -3.3%   |
| <b>Law</b>  | 16,090  | 16,680  | 16,570  | 3.0%  | -0.7%   |
| Broadly-based programmes<br>within law                                    | 455     | 615     | 405     | -11.0%  | -34.1%  |
| Law by area   | 5,935   | 5,895   | 5,935   | 0.0%  | 0.7%  |
| Law by topic  | 8,925   | 9,305   | 9,520   | 6.7%  | 2.3%  |
| Others in law   | 770     | 865     | 710     | -7.8%   | -17.9%  |
| <b>Business and<br/>administrative studies</b>                            | 45,310  | 43,950  | 44,595  | -1.6%   | 1.5%  |
| Broadly-based programmes<br>within business and<br>administrative studies | 375     | 435     | 5       | -98.7%  | -98.9%  |
| Business studies  | 20,015  | 19,020  | 18,590  | -7.1%   | -2.3%   |
| Management studies  | 8,975   | 9,050   | 9,615   | 7.1%  | 6.2%  |
| Finance   | 1,605   | 1,575   | 1,820   | 13.4%   | 15.6%   |
| Accounting  | 5,800   | 6,010   | 5,815   | 0.3%  | -3.2%   |
| Marketing   | 4,075   | 3,680   | 4,080   | 0.1%  | 10.9%   |
| Human resource management   | 1,030   | 955     | 855     | -17.0%  | -10.5%  |
| Office skills   | 25      | 25      | 60      | 140.0%  | 140.0%  |
| Tourism, transport and travel   | 3,145   | 2,880   | 3,520   | 11.9%   | 22.2%   |
| Others in business and<br>administrative studies                          | 260     | 310     | 230     | -11.5%  | -25.8%  |

|   | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | Percentage<br>change<br>2003/04 to<br>2005/06 | Percentage<br>change<br>2004/05 to<br>2005/06 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---|---|
| <b>Mass communications<br/>and documentation</b>                            | 11,855  | 11,895  | 12,600  | 6.3%  | 5.9%  |
| Broadly-based programmes<br>within mass communications<br>and documentation | 10      | -       | -       |   |   |
| Information services  | 405     | 335     | 400     | -1.2%   | 19.4%   |
| Publicity studies   | 1,005   | 1,075   | 1,075   | 7.0%  | 0.0%  |
| Media studies   | 7,980   | 7,595   | 8,020   | 0.5%  | 5.6%  |
| Publishing  | 400     | 410     | 365     | -8.8%   | -11.0%  |
| Journalism  | 1,710   | 2,165   | 2,385   | 39.5%   | 10.2%   |
| Others in mass communications<br>and documentation                          | 350     | 315     | 360     | 2.9%  | 14.3%   |

|  | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | Percentage<br>change<br>2003/04 to<br>2005/06 | Percentage<br>change<br>2004/05 to<br>2005/06 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---|---|
| <b>Languages</b>   | 22,345  | 22,115  | 23,455  | 5.0%  | 6.1%  |
| Broadly-based programmes<br>within languages   | 25      | 5       | 15      | -40.0%  | 200.0%  |
| Linguistics  | 850     | 840     | 835     | -1.8%   | -0.6%   |
| Comparative literary studies   | 250     | 180     | 215     | -14.0%  | 19.4%   |
| English studies  | 11,910  | 11,830  | 12,780  | 7.3%  | 8.0%  |
| Ancient language studies   | 15      | 35      | 25      | 66.7%   | -28.6%  |
| Celtic studies   | 290     | 265     | 280     | -3.4%   | 5.7%  |
| Latin studies  | 25      | 25      | 20      | -20.0%  | -20.0%  |
| Classical Greek studies  | 15      | 10      | 5       | -66.7%  | -50.0%  |
| Classical studies  | 860     | 915     | 1,095   | 27.3%   | 19.7%   |
| Others in linguistics, classics<br>and related subjects  | 105     | 140     | 145     | 38.1%   | 3.6%  |
| French studies   | 1,990   | 2,000   | 2,060   | 3.5%  | 3.0%  |
| German studies   | 775     | 715     | 730     | -5.8%   | 2.1%  |
| Italian studies  | 370     | 335     | 330     | -10.8%  | -1.5%   |
| Spanish studies  | 1,125   | 1,195   | 1,230   | 9.3%  | 2.9%  |
| Portuguese studies   | 75      | 80      | 85      | 13.3%   | 6.3%  |
| Scandinavian studies   | 45      | 30      | 25      | -44.4%  | -16.7%  |
| Russian and East European studies  | 210     | 210     | 215     | 2.4%  | 2.4%  |
| Others in European languages,<br>literature and related subjects   | 1,330   | 1,265   | 1,315   | -1.1%   | 4.0%  |
| Chinese studies  | 115     | 125     | 165     | 43.5%   | 32.0%   |
| Japanese studies   | 150     | 200     | 185     | 23.3%   | -7.5%   |
| South Asian studies  | 50      | 60      | 60      | 20.0%   | 0.0%  |
| Other Asian studies  | 5       | 10      | 10      | 100.0%  | 0.0%  |
| African studies  | 45      | 40      | 30      | -33.3%  | -25.0%  |
| Modern Middle Eastern studies  | 190     | 210     | 195     | 2.6%  | -7.1%   |
| American studies   | 1,215   | 1,080   | 1,055   | -13.2%  | -2.3%   |
| Australasian studies   | -       | -       | 5       |   |   |
| Others in Eastern, Asiatic,<br>African, American and<br>Australasian languages,<br>literature and related subjects | 310     | 300     | 340     | 9.7%  | 13.3%   |

|   | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | Percentage<br>change<br>2003/04 to<br>2005/06 | Percentage<br>change<br>2004/05 to<br>2005/06 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---|---|
| <b>Historical and philosophical studies</b>                             | 16,755  | 16,010  | 17,845  | 6.5%  | 11.5%   |
| Broadly-based programmes within<br>historical and philosophical studies | 175     | 125     | 150     | -14.3%  | 20.0%   |
| History by period   | 8,670   | 8,705   | 9,360   | 8.0%  | 7.5%  |
| History by area   | 255     | 260     | 285     | 11.8%   | 9.6%  |
| History by topic  | 1,510   | 1,395   | 1,950   | 29.1%   | 39.8%   |
| Archaeology   | 1,070   | 1,020   | 1,190   | 11.2%   | 16.7%   |
| Philosophy  | 2,460   | 2,430   | 2,665   | 8.3%  | 9.7%  |
| Theology and religious studies  | 1,875   | 1,685   | 1,910   | 1.9%  | 13.4%   |
| Others in historical and<br>philosophical studies                       | 740     | 385     | 330     | -55.4%  | -14.3%  |
| <b>Creative arts and design</b>   | 39,035  | 41,720  | 45,825  | 17.4%   | 9.8%  |
| Broadly-based programmes<br>within creative arts and design             | 50      | 10      | 25      | -50.0%  | 150.0%  |
| Fine art  | 4,450   | 4,555   | 5,030   | 13.0%   | 10.4%   |
| Design studies  | 16,605  | 16,955  | 18,675  | 12.5%   | 10.1%   |
| Music   | 4,950   | 5,530   | 6,200   | 25.3%   | 12.1%   |
| Drama   | 5,505   | 6,315   | 6,855   | 24.5%   | 8.6%  |
| Dance   | 690     | 920     | 1,080   | 56.5%   | 17.4%   |
| Cinematics and photography  | 3,780   | 4,395   | 4,745   | 25.5%   | 8.0%  |
| Crafts  | 420     | 510     | 495     | 17.9%   | -2.9%   |
| Imaginative writing   | 555     | 755     | 960     | 73.0%   | 27.2%   |
| Others in creative arts and design                                      | 2,035   | 1,770   | 1,755   | -13.8%  | -0.8%   |
| <b>Education</b>  | 14,010  | 15,270  | 16,620  | 18.6%   | 8.8%  |
| Broadly-based programmes<br>within education                            | 10      | 20      | 40      | 300.0%  | 100.0%  |
| Training teachers   | 8,450   | 8,890   | 9,100   | 7.7%  | 2.4%  |
| Research and study skills<br>in education                               | 115     | 100     | 215     | 87.0%   | 115.0%  |
| Academic studies in education   | 3,740   | 4,215   | 5,295   | 41.6%   | 25.6%   |
| Others in education   | 1,695   | 2,045   | 1,970   | 16.2%   | -3.7%   |
| <b>Combined</b>   | 3,775   | 2,540   | 2,700   | -28.5%  | 6.3%  |
| <b>Total – All subject areas</b>  | 372,835 | 374,010 | 393,560 | 5.6%  | 5.2%  |

# Annex 2

## Applications by region, 2004 to 2007

| Region                 | 2004 Degree      | 2004 HND      | 2004 Total       |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| A North East           | 84,440           | 1,198         | 85,638           |
| B Yorks and The Humber | 191,581          | 4,590         | 196,171          |
| C Merseyside           | 57,440           | 410           | 57,850           |
| C North West           | 156,523          | 3,636         | 160,159          |
| D East Midlands        | 151,018          | 2,578         | 153,596          |
| E West Midlands        | 140,706          | 3,169         | 143,875          |
| F Eastern              | 67,630           | 1,392         | 69,022           |
| G Greater London       | 256,261          | 3,657         | 259,918          |
| H South East           | 192,915          | 3,733         | 196,648          |
| I South West           | 145,706          | 2,447         | 148,153          |
| J Wales                | 78,324           | 2,019         | 80,343           |
| K Northern Ireland     | 55,833           | 645           | 56,478           |
| L Scotland             | 165,908          | 799           | 166,707          |
| <b>Total</b>           | <b>1,744,285</b> | <b>30,273</b> | <b>1,774,558</b> |

| Region                 | 2005 Degree      | 2005 FDG      | 2005 HND      | 2005 Total       |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| A North East           | 87,577           | 1,454         | 722           | 89,753           |
| B Yorks and The Humber | 204,779          | 1,856         | 4,053         | 210,688          |
| C Merseyside           | 61,869           | 4             | 444           | 62,317           |
| C North West           | 169,322          | 1,191         | 2,655         | 173,168          |
| D East Midlands        | 154,249          | 1,188         | 2,254         | 157,691          |
| E West Midlands        | 154,219          | 1,089         | 2,659         | 157,967          |
| F Eastern              | 71,517           | 1,490         | 876           | 73,883           |
| G Greater London       | 296,741          | 3,550         | 3,764         | 304,055          |
| H South East           | 212,874          | 1,796         | 2,913         | 217,583          |
| I South West           | 156,054          | 4,430         | 1,816         | 162,300          |
| J Wales                | 87,307           | 338           | 1,807         | 89,452           |
| K Northern Ireland     | 58,634           | 171           | 475           | 59,280           |
| L Scotland             | 178,230          | -             | 696           | 178,926          |
| <b>Total</b>           | <b>1,893,372</b> | <b>18,557</b> | <b>25,134</b> | <b>1,937,063</b> |

| Region               | 2006 Degree      | 2006 FDG      | 2006 HND      | 2006 Total       |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| A North East         | 86,395           | 1,648         | 417           | 88,460           |
| B Yorks & The Humber | 194,103          | 2,916         | 2,257         | 199,276          |
| C Merseyside         | 61,279           | 81            | 349           | 61,709           |
| C North West         | 165,044          | 1,641         | 2,390         | 169,075          |
| D East Midlands      | 135,502          | 1,236         | 1,803         | 138,541          |
| E West Midlands      | 150,388          | 1,415         | 2,345         | 154,148          |
| F Eastern            | 67,074           | 1,913         | 476           | 69,463           |
| G Greater London     | 304,874          | 4,026         | 3,046         | 311,946          |
| H South East         | 199,574          | 2,633         | 1,678         | 203,885          |
| I South West         | 147,540          | 5,613         | 800           | 153,953          |
| J Wales              | 91,197           | 467           | 1,726         | 93,390           |
| K Northern Ireland   | 54,886           | 314           | 326           | 55,526           |
| L Scotland           | 182,350          | 0             | 594           | 182,944          |
| <b>Total</b>         | <b>1,840,206</b> | <b>23,903</b> | <b>18,207</b> | <b>1,882,316</b> |

| Region                 | 2007 Degree      | 2007 FDG      | 2007 HND      | 2007 Total       |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| A North East           | 87,782           | 1,678         | 278           | 89,738           |
| B Yorks and The Humber | 207,615          | 2,346         | 2,009         | 211,970          |
| C Merseyside           | 68,037           | 208           | 239           | 68,484           |
| C North West           | 176,549          | 2,022         | 1,955         | 180,526          |
| D East Midlands        | 143,934          | 1,699         | 1,154         | 146,787          |
| E West Midlands        | 159,750          | 1,493         | 1,522         | 162,765          |
| F Eastern              | 73,339           | 2,220         | 299           | 75,858           |
| G Greater London       | 324,501          | 5,231         | 2,272         | 332,004          |
| H South East           | 218,344          | 3,052         | 958           | 222,354          |
| I South West           | 167,963          | 5,219         | 161           | 173,343          |
| J Wales                | 91,410           | 393           | 1,452         | 93,255           |
| K Northern Ireland     | 52,935           | 138           | 0             | 53,073           |
| L Scotland             | 185,843          | 0             | 305           | 186,148          |
| <b>Total</b>           | <b>1,958,002</b> | <b>25,699</b> | <b>12,604</b> | <b>1,996,305</b> |

Percentage change 2005 to 2007

| Region                 | Degree      | FDG          | HND           | Total       |
|------------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| A North East           | 0.2%        | 15.4%        | -61.5%        | 0.0%        |
| B Yorks and The Humber | 1.4%        | 26.4%        | -50.4%        | 0.6%        |
| C Merseyside           | 10.0%       | 5,100.0%     | -46.2%        | 9.9%        |
| C North West           | 4.3%        | 69.8%        | -26.4%        | 4.2%        |
| D East Midlands        | -6.7%       | 43.0%        | -48.8%        | -6.9%       |
| E West Midlands        | 3.6%        | 37.1%        | -42.8%        | 3.0%        |
| F Eastern              | 2.5%        | 49.0%        | -65.9%        | 2.7%        |
| G Greater London       | 9.4%        | 47.4%        | -39.6%        | 9.2%        |
| H South East           | 2.6%        | 69.9%        | -67.1%        | 2.2%        |
| I South West           | 7.6%        | 17.8%        | -91.1%        | 6.8%        |
| J Wales                | 4.7%        | 16.3%        | -19.6%        | 4.3%        |
| K Northern Ireland     | -9.7%       | -19.3%       | -100.0%       | -10.5%      |
| L Scotland             | 4.3%        |              | -56.2%        | 4.0%        |
| <b>Total</b>           | <b>3.4%</b> | <b>38.5%</b> | <b>-49.9%</b> | <b>3.1%</b> |





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