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Research paper

# Higher Education in Wales in figures

May 2013

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## Higher Education in Wales in figures

May 2013

Kerry Dearden

This research paper provides statistical information on the Higher Education (HE) sector in Wales.

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# Higher Education in Wales in figures

## 1. Introduction

This research paper provides statistical information on the Higher Education (HE) sector in Wales. Much of the information in this research paper is taken from publications from the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA); the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales (HEFCW) and the Welsh Government's Stats Wales website.

## 2. Policy context

In 2009 the then Welsh Assembly Government published its '*For Our Future*' higher education strategy for Wales.<sup>1</sup> The plan includes a range of expectations with a commitment to ensuring its contribution to social justice, lifelong learning and a buoyant economy. The Higher Education Funding Council for Wales (HEFCW) *corporate strategy* sets out indicators associated with the strategy.<sup>2</sup>

The Welsh Government *Programme for Government* (PfG) highlights an intention to transform the Higher Education (HE) sector in Wales whilst providing financial support to students.<sup>3</sup> The key actions in relation to HE from the PfG are:

- Maintain our commitment to provide financial support to students from the lowest income households.
- Ensure that borrowing for the cost of tuition fees for students ordinarily resident in Wales remains unchanged, taking into account inflation.
- Establish a single strategic planning and funding body for Higher Education.
- Embed the University of the Heads of the Valleys initiative.
- Create a smaller number of stronger universities.

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<sup>1</sup> Welsh Government, [For Our Future - The 21st Century Higher Education Strategy and Plan for Wales](#), November 2009 [accessed 11 March 2013]

<sup>2</sup> HEFCW, [Corporate Strategy](#), 2010 [accessed 11 March 2013]

<sup>3</sup> Welsh Government, *Programme for Government 2011-2016*, [Education](#), May 2012 [accessed 11 March 2013]

### 3. Welsh HEI student numbers and university ranking

#### 3.1. Student numbers 2011/12

The [Higher Education Statistics Agency](#) (HESA) is the official agency for the collection, analysis and dissemination of quantitative information about higher education.

Table 1 provides the latest data on the total number of students at Welsh Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) as reported by HESA for the 2011/12 academic year along with the HEI ranking per the Sunday Times University league table.

Key points from Table 1 for the 2011/12 academic year are:

- A total of 131,185 students (both postgraduate and undergraduate) were studying at Welsh HEIs in the academic year 2011/12.
- The average Welsh HEI is smaller than its English counterpart in terms of total student numbers (by approximately 3,000 students), however the average Welsh and English HEI have similar numbers of non EU students.
- Cardiff Metropolitan University has the largest proportion of its student population from outside the EU, 29 per cent as compared to a Welsh average of 15 per cent and an English average of 12 per cent. Aberystwyth University has the smallest proportion of its student population from outside the EU (seven per cent).
- Cardiff University is the largest HEI in Wales in terms of student population (27,745 students) with Swansea Metropolitan University being the smallest before its merger (5,855).<sup>4</sup> (See note (e) to Table 1)
- Cardiff University is ranked the highest (19<sup>th</sup> place out of 122) of all Welsh HEIs per The Sunday Times University League table with The University of Wales, Newport being ranked the lowest (118<sup>th</sup> out of 122).<sup>5</sup>
- Cardiff University is the only HEI in Wales that is a member of the Russell Group<sup>6</sup>. The Russell Group represents 24 leading UK universities which are committed to maintaining the very best research, an outstanding teaching and learning experience and unrivalled links with business and the public sector.

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<sup>4</sup> Swansea Metropolitan University, [Historic Moment for Welsh Higher Education as Institutions merge](#), October 2012 [accessed 11 March 2013]

<sup>5</sup> The Sunday Times University Guide, September 30 2012 [hard copy]

<sup>6</sup> The Russell Group, [Our Universities](#) [accessed 11 March 2013]



Note that:

- In October 2012 Trinity Saint David and Swansea Metropolitan University agreed to merge to form a single university but this was not in place for the 2011/12 year.<sup>7</sup>
- University of Wales, Newport and the University of Glamorgan have agreed to merge with effect from April 2013.<sup>8</sup>The new institution will be known as the University of South Wales.<sup>9</sup>

**Table 1: Numbers of students by Welsh HEI by domicile for the 2011/12 academic year and Sunday Times University ranking 2012**

	<i>Number of Students in 2011/12 by domicile</i>				% of Students Non EU	Sunday Times League Table
	Total	UK	Other EU	Non EU		
Aberystwyth University	11,705	9,855	1,075	775	7%	62
Bangor University	11,255	9,215	450	1,590	14%	74
Cardiff University	27,745	22,440	1,070	4,235	15%	19
Cardiff Metropolitan University	13,005	8,925	305	3,780	29%	109
University of Glamorgan	21,190	17,800	870	2,520	12%	92
Glyndŵr University	9,535	5,480	1,370	2,685	28%	106
University of Wales Newport	9,990	9,000	225	760	8%	118
Swansea Metropolitan University	5,855	5,155	155	545	9%	(a)
Swansea University	14,770	12,600	365	1,805	12%	45
University of Wales Trinity Saint David	6,135	5,440	140	560	9%	107
<b>Total Wales</b>	<b>131,185</b>	<b>105,915</b>	<b>6,020</b>	<b>19,250</b>	<b>15%</b>	
<b>Average Wales HEI</b>	<b>13,119</b>	<b>10,592</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>1,925</b>	<b>15%</b>	
<b>Average England HEI</b>	<b>16,009</b>	<b>13,283</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>1,924</b>	<b>12%</b>	

Source: Research Calculations from HESA, [2011/12 student by institution](#) and The Sunday Times University Guide, September 30 2012 [hard copy]

Note:

- (a) Performance data withheld from The Sunday Times.
- (b) University ranking is out of 122 HEIs.
- (c) Due to rounding Total Wales does not add up to the sum of each individual HEI.
- (d) The next update with 2012/13 data is expected in January 2014.
- (e) In October 2012 Trinity Saint David and Swansea Metropolitan University agreed to merge to form a single university but this was not in place for the 2011/12 year.
- (f) University of Wales, Newport and the University of Glamorgan have agreed to merge with effect from April 2013.

<sup>7</sup> Swansea Metropolitan University, [Historic Moment for Welsh Higher Education as Institutions merge](#), October 2012 [accessed 11 March 2013]

<sup>8</sup> Welsh Government, Leighton Andrews (Minister for Education and Skills), [Higher Education Reconfiguration](#), Cabinet Oral Statement, 6 November 2012 [accessed 11 March 2013]

<sup>9</sup> Welsh Government, Leighton Andrews (Minister for Education and Skills), [Higher Education Reconfiguration in South East Wales](#), Cabinet Written Statement, 21 March 2013 [accessed 21 March 2013]

### 3.2. Enrolments by subject in 2011/12

HESA provides data on numbers of students at Welsh HEIs by subject area. Table 2 shows data for the 2011/12 academic year and highlights the following key points:

- Approximately 70 per cent of enrolled students study on a full time basis.
- Courses in business and administrative studies have the largest percentage of students enrolled – 16 per cent.
- Courses in agriculture and related subjects have the smallest percentage of students enrolled – less than one per cent.
- There are no veterinary science courses in Welsh HEIs.
- Just over a quarter of full-time undergraduate students are enrolled in biological sciences or business and administrative studies courses.
- Courses in education account for the largest percentage of part time undergraduates.
- Almost one third of postgraduate students at Welsh HEIs study business and administrative studies courses.

**Table 2: Student enrolments in Welsh HEIs in 2011/12 by subject area and mode of study.**

Subject	Undergraduate		Postgraduate		Total
	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time	
Medicine & dentistry	2,125	60	280	1,770	4,235
Subjects allied to medicine	7,235	3,045	615	1,815	12,710
Biological sciences	10,120	405	1,225	720	12,470
Veterinary science	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture & related subjects	780	140	110	80	1,110
Physical sciences	4,325	365	700	75	5,465
Mathematical sciences	1,160	20	110	15	1,305
Computer science	3,185	710	605	150	4,650
Engineering & technology	5,560	2,535	1,195	285	9,575
Architecture, building & planning	1,105	1,085	335	190	2,715
Social studies	6,040	1,810	840	450	9,140
Law	3,480	70	740	340	4,630
Business & administrative studies	10,130	2,365	5,520	3,520	21,535
Mass communications & documentation	1,895	265	485	435	3,080
Languages	5,165	2,615	480	300	8,560
Historical & philosophical studies	3,300	695	255	560	4,810
Creative arts & design	7,845	570	520	545	9,480
Education	4,160	5,055	1,490	1,410	12,115
Combined	90	3,530	-	-	3,620
<b>All Subjects</b>	<b>77,700</b>	<b>25,335</b>	<b>15,495</b>	<b>12,655</b>	<b>131,185</b>

Source: Research calculations from HESA, [Table 3a - Student enrolments on HE courses by level of study, subject area, mode of study and location of HE institution 2011/12](#)

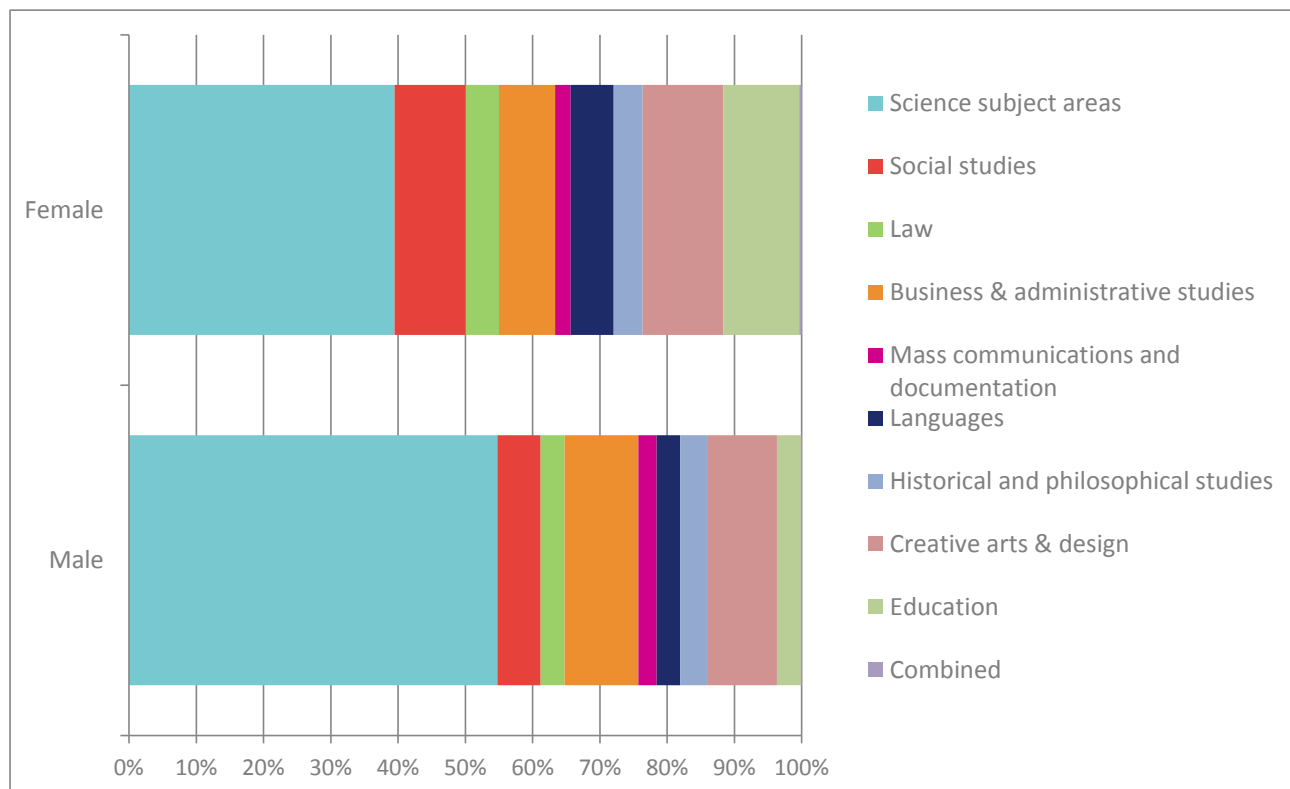
Note:

- (a) 1, 2 are rounded to 0. All other numbers are rounded up or down to the nearest multiple of 5.
- (b) The next update with 2012/13 data is expected in January 2014.
- (c) HESA has defined nineteen subject areas in terms of JACS codes ([www.hesa.ac.uk/jacs2](http://www.hesa.ac.uk/jacs2)) for reporting information broken down by subject. If a student is studying a combination of subjects, a procedure of apportionment is used.

The Welsh Government provide statistics on Wales via [StatsWales](#) and figure 1 shows the percentage of Welsh domiciled first year full-time undergraduate enrolments by subject and gender at UK HEIs in 2011/12. Figure 1 highlights the following key points:

- Approximately 40 per cent of females enrol in science subject areas as compared to approximately 55 per cent of males.
- After science related subjects the next biggest categories for males are business and administrative studies (approx. 11 per cent) and creative arts and design (approx. 10 per cent).
- After science related subjects the next biggest categories for females are creative arts and design (approx. 12 per cent); social studies (11 per cent) and education (11 per cent).

**Figure 1: Welsh domiciled first year full-time undergraduate enrolments by subject and gender at UK HEIs in 2011/12**



Source: Research Service calculations from StatsWales [EDUC0101 HE enrolments of Welsh domiciled students at UK HEIs by subject, level and mode of study](#)

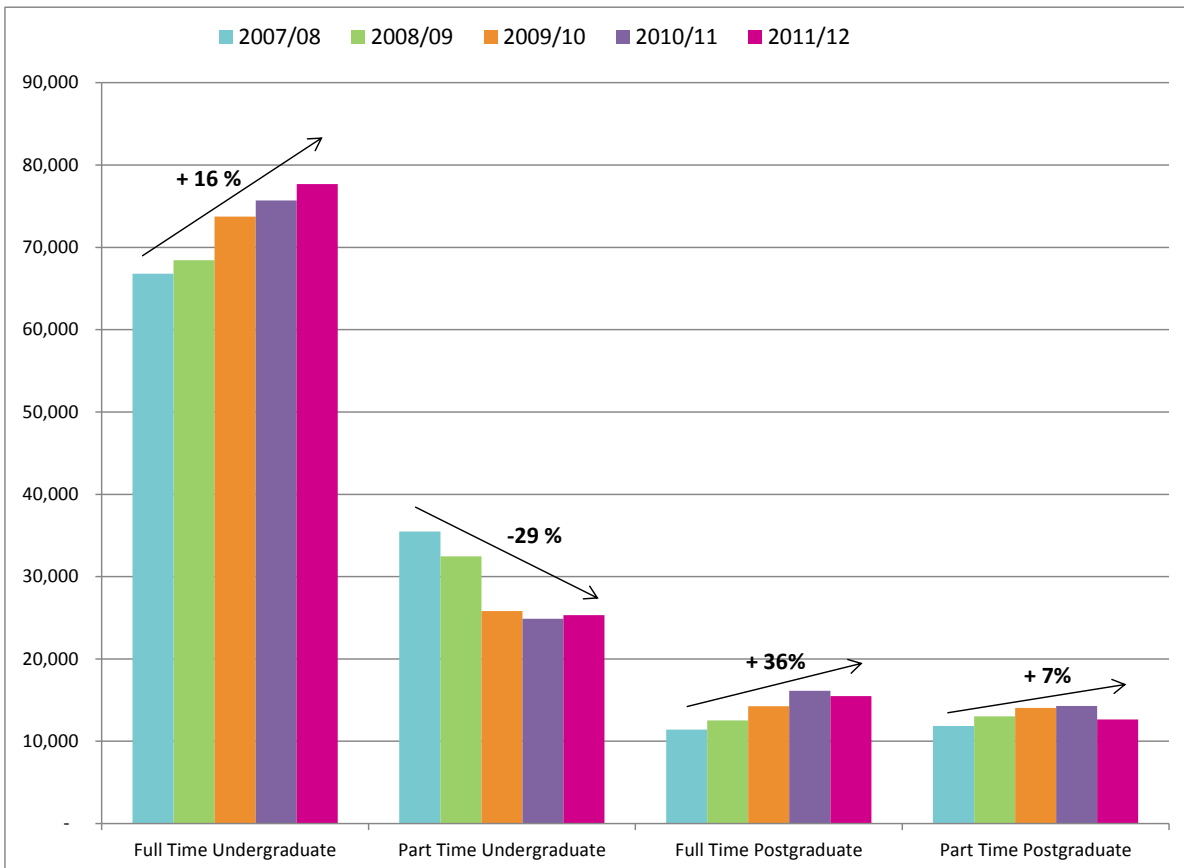
Note:

- (a) 0,1, 2 are rounded to 0. All other numbers are rounded up or down to the nearest multiple of 5.
- (b) The next update is expected in February 2014 (provisional).
- (c) HESA has defined nineteen subject areas in terms of JACS codes ([www.hesa.ac.uk/jacs2](http://www.hesa.ac.uk/jacs2)) for reporting information broken down by subject. If a student is studying a combination of subjects, a procedure of apportionment is used.
- (d) Total - Science subject areas is the sum of the following subject areas: medicine & dentistry; subjects allied to medicine; biological sciences; veterinary science; agriculture & related subjects; physical sciences; mathematical sciences; computer science; engineering & technology plus architecture, building & planning (i.e. sum of JACS codes A to K inclusive).

### 3.3. Enrolments at Welsh HEIs by domicile, level and mode of study

Figure 2 calculated from HESA data shows enrolment trends in Welsh HEIs between 2007/08 and 2011/12. Whilst overall student enrolments at Welsh HEIs has increased by 5 per cent<sup>10</sup> between 2007/08 and 2011/12, figure 2 shows that there has been a decrease in the numbers of part time undergraduate enrolments over the same period of nearly 30 per cent.

**Figure 2: Student enrolments at Welsh HEIs by mode of study for the five years 2007/08 to 2011/12**



Source: Research service calculations from HESA, [Students and Qualifiers data tables](#), Students by institution tables 2007/08, 2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11 and 2011/12

Note:

- (a) The arrows show changes between 2007/08 to 2011/12.

<sup>10</sup> 125,540 students enrolled in 2007/08 compared to 131,185 in 2011/12. Data from research service calculations from HESA, Latest 2011/12 student and qualifier statistics, [Students and Qualifiers data tables](#), students by institution [accessed 8 March 2013]

Table 3 calculated from StatsWales shows the percentage of student enrolments at Welsh HEIs in 2011/12 by domicile, level and mode of study.

Table 3 highlights the following key points:

- Just over 50 per cent of all students enrolled at Welsh HEIs are Welsh domiciled.
- UK domiciled students account for just over 80 per cent of student enrolments at Welsh HEIs.
- Full time undergraduate enrolments account for the largest proportion of enrolments at nearly 60 per cent of all student enrolments at Welsh HEIs.
- Part time post graduate enrolments account for the smallest proportion of enrolments at nearly 10 per cent of all student enrolments at Welsh HEIs.

**Table 3: Student enrolments in 2011/12 at Welsh HEIs by domicile, mode and level of study**

<u>Domicile</u>	<u>Undergraduate</u>		<u>Postgraduate</u>		<i>Numbers of</i> <u>All modes</u>
	<u>Full-time</u>	<u>Part-time and other</u>	<u>Full-time</u>	<u>Part-time and other</u>	<u>All levels</u>
Wales	36,065	20,315	4,310	6,225	66,920
Other UK	31,215	2,275	2,300	3,200	38,995
Other EU	2,760	1,535	1,095	630	1,725
Other Overseas	7,655	1,205	7,785	2,600	19,255
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,700</b>	<b>25,335</b>	<b>15,495</b>	<b>12,655</b>	<b>131,185</b>

Source: Research calculations from StatsWales, [\[EDUC0109\]](#) HE enrolments at Welsh HEIs by domicile, level and mode

Note:

- (a) Postgraduate programmes of study are those leading to higher degrees, diplomas and certificates and usually require that entrants are already qualified to degree level.
- (b) Undergraduate programmes of study include first degrees, Foundation Degrees, diplomas in HE, Higher National Diploma(HND), Higher National Certificate(HNC), etc.
- (c) Full-time students are required to attend for at least 24 weeks within the year of programme for an average of at least 21 hours per week. It includes those on thick or thin sandwich courses, and those on a study-related year out of their institution.
- (d) Part-time students are recorded as studying part-time, or on full-time courses lasting less than 24 weeks. Also includes those student on FE continuous delivery.
- (e) The next update to the data is expected in February 2014.

### 3.4. UK cross border flows (HESA enrolments)

Table 4 calculated from HESA data shows first year undergraduate and post-graduate UK domiciled student enrolments at UK HEIs in 2011/12 by mode of study.

Table 4 highlights the following key points:

- 67 per cent of Welsh domiciled full-time first year undergraduate and post graduate students enrol at HEIs in Wales as compared to 96 per cent of English domiciled students enrolling at English HEIs.
- 33 per cent of Welsh domiciled full-time first year undergraduate and post graduate students are enrolled at HEIs in England.<sup>11</sup>

**Table 4: UK domiciled, first year undergraduate and post-graduate student enrolments on HE courses by mode of study, domicile and location of HE institution 2011/12**

Domicile	Location of HE Institution				Percentage of students attending an institution in their home country	The Open University	Total
	England HEIs	Wales HEIs	Scotland HEIs	Northern Ireland HEIs			
<b>Full-time</b>							
England	422,990	13,210	4,810	310	96%	55	441,375
Wales	7,720	15,750	140	10	67%	0	23,620
Scotland	2,810	105	34,880	25	92%	10	37,830
Northern Ireland	4,470	225	1,245	10,800	65%	0	16,740
<b>Total</b>	<b>437,990</b>	<b>29,290</b>	<b>41,075</b>	<b>11,145</b>		<b>65</b>	<b>519,565</b>
<b>Part-time</b>							
England	215,035	2,540	2,545	580	97%	72,230	292,930
Wales	2,715	17,215	115	25	86%	4,450	24,520
Scotland	2,605	80	19,130	50	87%	7,850	29,720
Northern Ireland	1,085	35	125	7,010	85%	2,200	10,450
<b>Total</b>	<b>221,440</b>	<b>19,870</b>	<b>21,915</b>	<b>7,665</b>		<b>86,730</b>	<b>357,620</b>

Source: HESA, [Table 4 - UK domiciled, first year student enrolments on HE courses by level of study, mode of study, domicile and location of HE institution](#) 2010/11 & 2011/12

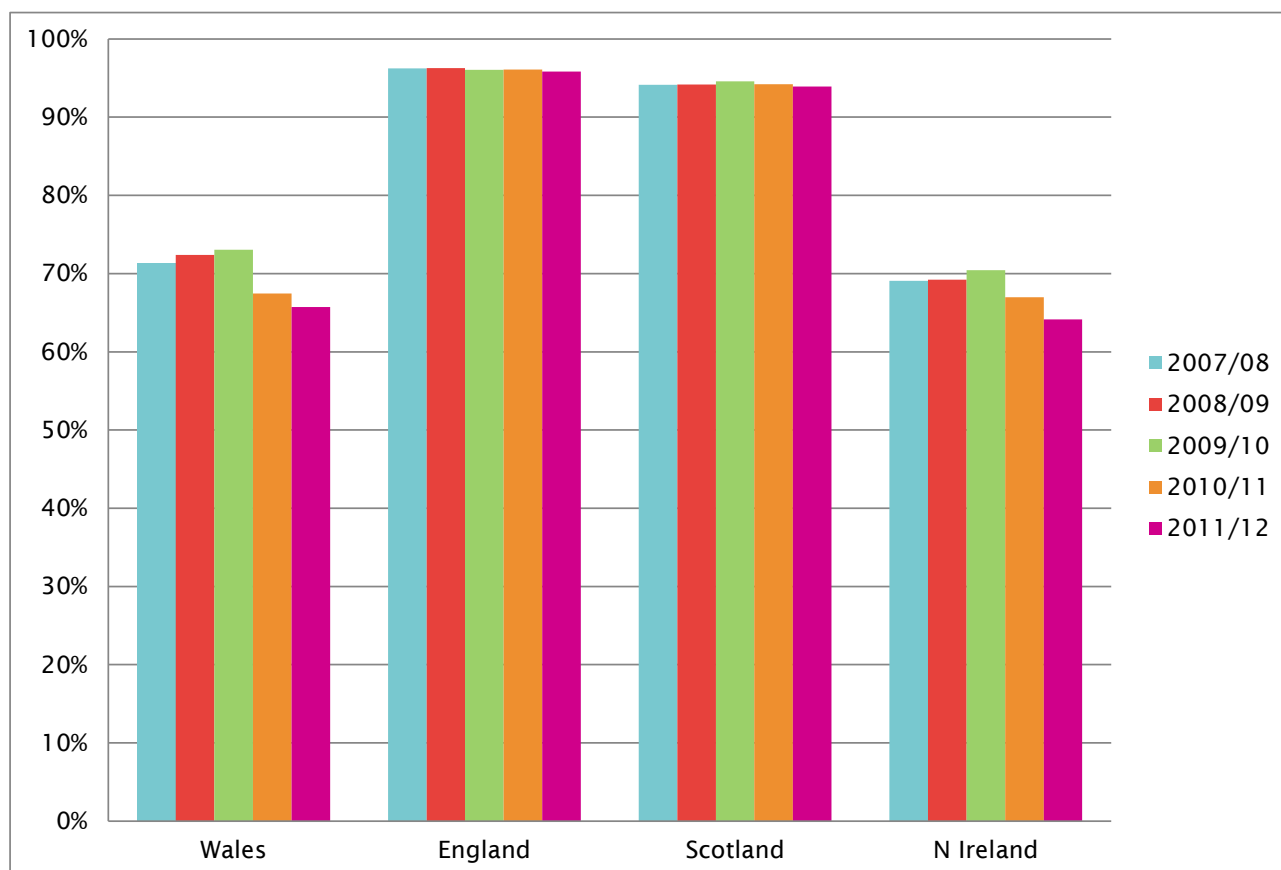
Note:

- The allocation of an institution to a geographical region is done by reference to the administrative centre of that institution. There may be students registered at institutions who are studying in regions other than that of the administrative centre of the institution. The Open University is counted as a wholly English institution. The administrative centre is located in England, although The Open University teaches throughout the UK.
- The next update is expected in January 2014.

<sup>11</sup> 7,720 students out of 23,620.

Figure 3 calculated from data from StatsWales shows the percentage of full time undergraduate first year students attending an institution in their home country. It shows that Wales has seen a decrease from 72 per cent in 2007/08 to 66 per cent in 2011/12 as compared to England and Scotland which has maintained levels at 96 per cent and 94 per cent respectively over the same time periods.

**Figure 3: Full time undergraduate first year students attending an institution in their home country between 2007/08 and 2011/12**



Source: Research calculations from StatsWales [EDUC0037 Cross border flow of full-time higher education students by level, domicile, year of study and location of institution](#)

Note:

- (a) The numbers used in the figure exclude a small number of students whose UK domicile is unknown.
- (b) The Open University is counted as a wholly English institution. The administrative centre is based in England although, although the Open University teaches throughout the UK.
- (c) The next update is expected in February 2014.

### 3.5. Recent student applications (UCAS applications)

UCAS publish data on UK University application numbers. In January 2013 they published data for the 15 January deadline of the 2013 cycle. **In relation to the cycle UCAS states:**

People who submit their applications to UCAS by the 15 January deadline are considered 'on time' applicants for the large majority of courses. **These deadline applicants account for the majority (typically 85 per cent) of all UK domiciled applicants in a cycle and almost all (typically 97 per cent) of 18 year old UK domiciled applicants.** Their numbers can be used to measure trends in demand for this type of higher education.<sup>12</sup>

**It should be noted that these numbers are the levels of applications and not final acceptances.**

Table 5 shows applicants for the 15 January 2013 deadline by UK country of domicile for the 2013 cycle and shows that the number of applicants from the UK increased by 2.8 per cent overall although within that, applications increased from three UK countries: England (+ 3 per cent), Northern Ireland (+7.1 per cent), Scotland (+ 2.0 per cent) **with a decrease for Wales (-2.1 per cent).**

**Table 5: Applicants for the 15 January 2013 deadline by UK country of domicile for 2013 cycle**

By UK country	2012	2013	Diff (+/-)	Diff (%)
England	384,170	395,608	11,438	3.0%
Northern Ireland	18,292	19,587	1,295	7.1%
Scotland	39,169	39,954	785	2.0%
Wales	20,876	20,438	-438	-2.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>462,507</b>	<b>475,587</b>	<b>13,080</b>	<b>2.8%</b>

Source: UCAS, [2013 cycle applicant figures – January deadline](#), Table 4b: applicants by UK country of domicile, 30 January 2013

Note:

- (a) An applicant has a maximum count of 1 to each 'country of institution'.
- (b) If an applicant's choices include multiple countries then the applicant is counted once within each 'country of institution' present.
- (c) Excludes other EU and Non EU students.

<sup>12</sup> UCAS, [UK Application rates by country, sex, age and background \(2013 Cycle, January deadline\)](#), 30 January [accessed 11 March 2013]



Table 6 below shows total applicants by domicile and country of institution for the 2013 cycle. The table shows that:

- Total applicant numbers in January 2013 are higher in all UK HEIs compared to the same point in 2012 with Welsh HEIs seeing the largest increase of 7.3 per cent as compared to 3.5 per cent in England.
- The numbers of Welsh domiciled applicants have **decreased** to HEIs in all countries of the UK.

**Table 6: Total applicants for the 15 January 2013 deadline by domicile and country of institution for the 2013 cycle**

Domicile of Applicant		Country of Institution			
		England	N. Ireland	Scotland	Wales
England	2013	394,893	2,262	28,133	39,863
	2012	383,562	2,087	24,519	36,195
	% change	3.0%	8.4%	14.7%	10.1%
N. Ireland	2013	10,070	17,353	6,014	1,122
	2012	9,536	16,171	5,128	935
	% change	5.6%	7.3%	17.3%	20.0%
Scotland	2013	4,084	163	39,358	185
	2012	3,975	169	38,559	190
	% change	2.7%	-3.6%	2.1%	-2.6%
Wales	2013	14,896	81	804	16,176
	2012	14,978	86	838	16,623
	% change	-0.5%	-5.8%	-4.1%	-2.7%
Other EU	2013	31,138	1,847	17,768	3,425
	2012	29,740	1,879	16,902	3,086
	% change	4.7%	-1.7%	5.1%	11.0%
Non EU	2013	44,281	639	11,142	4,177
	2012	40,521	514	10,418	3,498
	% change	9.3%	24.3%	6.9%	19.4%
Total	2013	499,362	22,345	103,219	64,948
	2012	482,312	20,906	96,364	60,527
	% change	3.5%	6.9%	7.1%	7.3%

Source: UCAS, [2013 cycle applicant figures – January deadline](#), Table 4f: total applicants by domicile and country of institution, 30 January 2013

Note:

- (a) An applicant has a maximum count of 1 to each 'country of institution'.
- (b) If an applicant's choices include multiple countries then the applicant is counted once within each 'country of institution' present and hence why numbers are greater than in table 5 which is number of applicants only.

## 4. Staffing at Welsh HEIs

HESA publishes data on staffing levels at UK HEIs. Table 7 shows the latest information available on the numbers of academic and non academic staff at Welsh HEIs in 2011/12. Table 7 highlights the following key points:

- The average Welsh HEI has a ratio of 1.3 non academic staff to academic staff as compared to parity in England.
- Excluding the University of Wales central functions, Cardiff Metropolitan University and University of Wales Trinity Saint David have the highest non academic to academic staff ratios at 1.6 with Swansea Metropolitan University having the lowest at parity.
- The average Welsh HEI has 6.5 students to every staff member as compared to 6.7 in England.
- Glyndŵr University has the highest student to staff ratio of 12.9 with Cardiff University having the lowest at 4.7.

**Table 7: Staff numbers and student to staff ratios at Welsh HEIs in 2011/12**

HEI	Academic Staff	Non-academic staff	Non academic: academic staff ratio	Students	Students: total staff ratio
Aberystwyth University	900	1,315	1.5	11,705	5.3
Bangor University	930	1,195	1.3	11,255	5.3
Cardiff University	2,705	3,240	1.2	27,745	4.7
Cardiff Metropolitan University	565	890	1.6	13,005	8.9
University of Glamorgan	1,270	1,395	1.1	21,190	8.0
Glyndŵr University	340	400	1.2	9,535	12.9
The University of Wales, Newport	425	520	1.2	9,990	10.6
Swansea Metropolitan University	355	360	1.0	5,855	8.2
Swansea University	1,165	1,385	1.2	14,770	5.8
University of Wales Trinity Saint David	245	395	1.6	6,135	9.6
The University of Wales (central functions)	35	155	4.4	..	..
<b>Total Wales</b>	<b>8,925</b>	<b>11,245</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>131,185</b>	<b>6.5</b>
<b>Total England</b>	<b>152,630</b>	<b>159,980</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2,097,230</b>	<b>6.7</b>

Source: Research calculations from HESA, [Staff Data Tables, Institution Level, 2011/12](#) and HESA, [2011/12 students by institution](#)

Note:

- (a) 0, 1, 2 are rounded to 0. All other numbers are rounded up or down to the nearest multiple of 5.
- (b) Students include total HE students at the institution.
- (c) England includes students enrolled at the Open University.
- (d) The next update is anticipated in January 2014.
- (e) Staff employed under consultancy contracts, or on the basis of payment of fees for services without a contract of employment are not included in the table.
- (f) Academic staff are defined as academic professionals who are responsible for planning, directing and undertaking academic teaching and research within higher education institutions (HEIs). They also include vice-chancellors, medical practitioners, dentists, veterinarians and other health care professionals who undertake lecturing or research activities.
- (g) Non-academic staff are defined as those that do not have an academic employment function. They include managers, non-academic professionals, student welfare workers, secretaries, caretakers and cleaners.
- (h) Atypical staff have been excluded from the staff numbers. Atypical staff are those members of staff whose contracts involve working arrangements that are not permanent, involve complex employment relationships and/or involve work away from the supervision of the normal work provider.

## 5. Widening participation (also referred to as widening access)

HESA publishes information relating to the participation of certain groups that are under-represented in HE relative to the HE population as a whole. The latest information available is for 2011/12 and table 8 looks at the percentage of full-time young students from National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification (NS-SEC) classes 4 to 7 out of those from NS-SEC classes 1 to 7 for the academic year 2011/12. (See notes to the table for definition of the classes). The table shows:

- 29 per cent of full-time first degree young entrants with known data at Welsh HEIs are from NS-SEC classes 4-7 as compared to 31 per cent for the UK as a whole.
- Of Welsh HEIs Glyndŵr University attracts the largest percentage of their full-time first degree young entrants from NS-SEC classes 4-7 at 42 per cent.
- Of Welsh HEIs Cardiff University attracts the smallest percentage of their full-time first degree young entrants from NS-SEC classes 4-7 at 20 per cent which is lower than Wales at 29 per cent and the UK as a whole.

**Table 8 Young full-time first degree entrants by NS-SEC class marker 4-7 in 2011/12**

	Student Numbers			From NS-SEC classes 4-7			
	Total full-time first degree entrants	Number who are young	Percentage who are young	Number with known data	Percentage of young with known data	Number from NS-SEC classes 4 - 7	Percentage from NS-SEC classes 4 - 7
Aberystwyth University	2,570	2,300	90	1,865	81	510	27
Bangor University	2,055	1,680	82	1,375	82	420	31
Cardiff University	4,470	3,910	87	3,325	85	655	20
Cardiff Metropolitan University	2,155	1,755	81	1,485	85	485	33
University of Glamorgan	3,590	2,805	78	2,170	78	755	35
Glyndŵr University	935	430	46	265	62	110	42
The University of Wales, Newport	1,335	890	67	685	77	275	40
Swansea Metropolitan University	1,070	805	75	625	78	250	40
Swansea University	2,930	2,405	82	1,950	81	480	25
University of Wales Trinity Saint David	1,140	875	77	660	75	250	38
<b>Total Wales</b>	<b>22,260</b>	<b>17,855</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>14,410</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>4,190</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Total UK</b>	<b>389,155</b>	<b>309,970</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>255,550</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>78,410</b>	<b>31</b>

Source: HESA, [T1a: Young full-time first degree entrants by state school marker, NS-SEC marker \(excluding 2008/09\) and low participation marker](#)

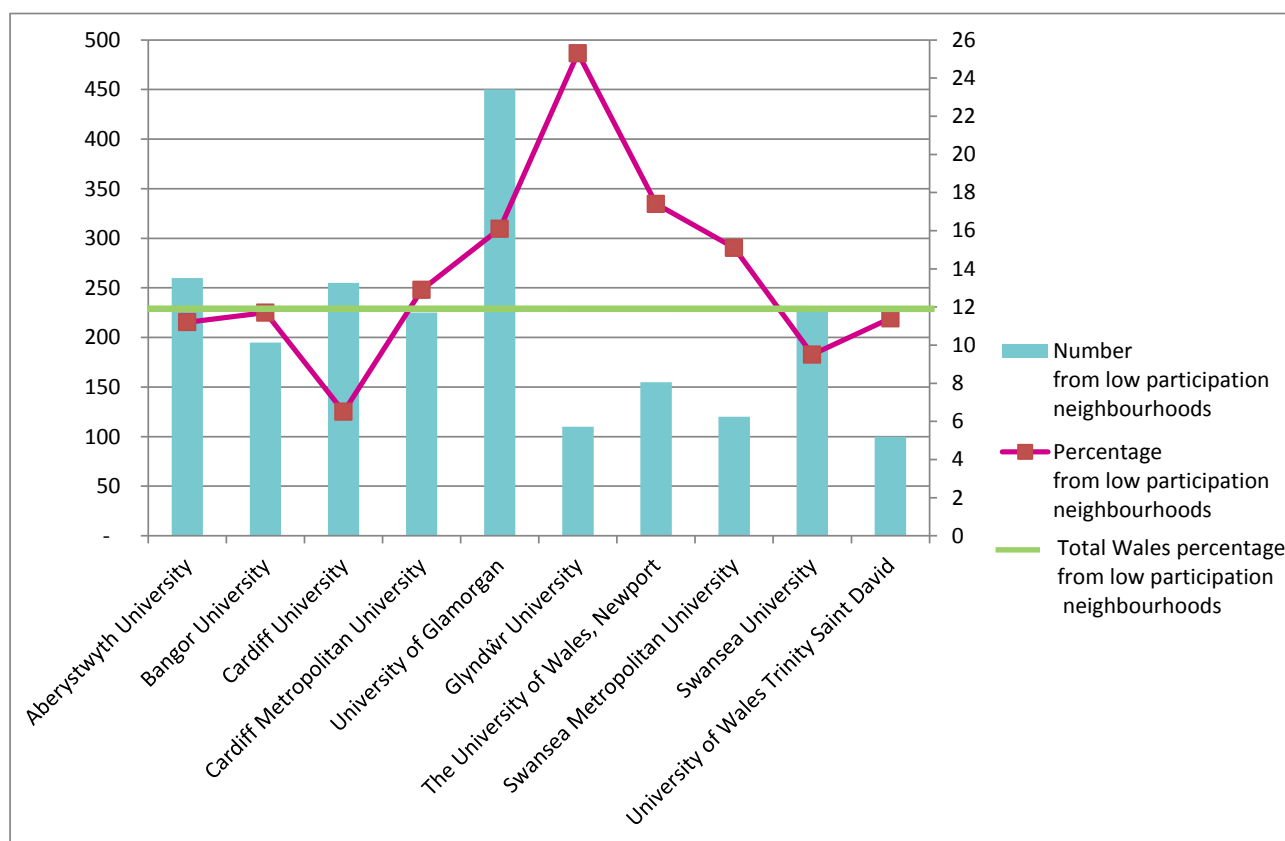
Note:

- (a) 0, 1, 2 are rounded to 0. All other numbers are rounded up or down to the nearest multiple of 5.
- (b) Young students are those under the age of 21.
- (c) The performance indicator is the proportion of students from National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification (NS-SEC) classes 4 to 7 out of those from NS-SEC classes 1 to 7. The classifications are:
  - 1 Higher managerial and professional occupations
  - 2 Lower managerial and professional occupations
  - 3 Intermediate occupations
  - 4 Small employers and own account workers
  - 5 Lower supervisory and technical occupations
  - 6 Semi-routine occupations
  - 7 Routine occupations
- (d) The next update is expected in March 2014.

Figure 4 shows numbers and percentage of full-time young students from low participation neighbourhoods in 2011/12 (See notes to table for definition of low participation neighbourhoods). The figure shows:

- Approximately 12 per cent of young students with known data at Welsh HEIs are from low participation neighbourhoods.
- Of Welsh HEIs Cardiff University has the lowest percentage (7 per cent) of young full-time students from low participation neighbourhoods.
- Of Welsh HEIs Glyndŵr University has the highest percentage (25 per cent) of young full-time students from low participation neighbourhoods.

**Figure 4: Numbers and percentage of young full-time students from low participation neighbourhoods in 2011/12**



Note:

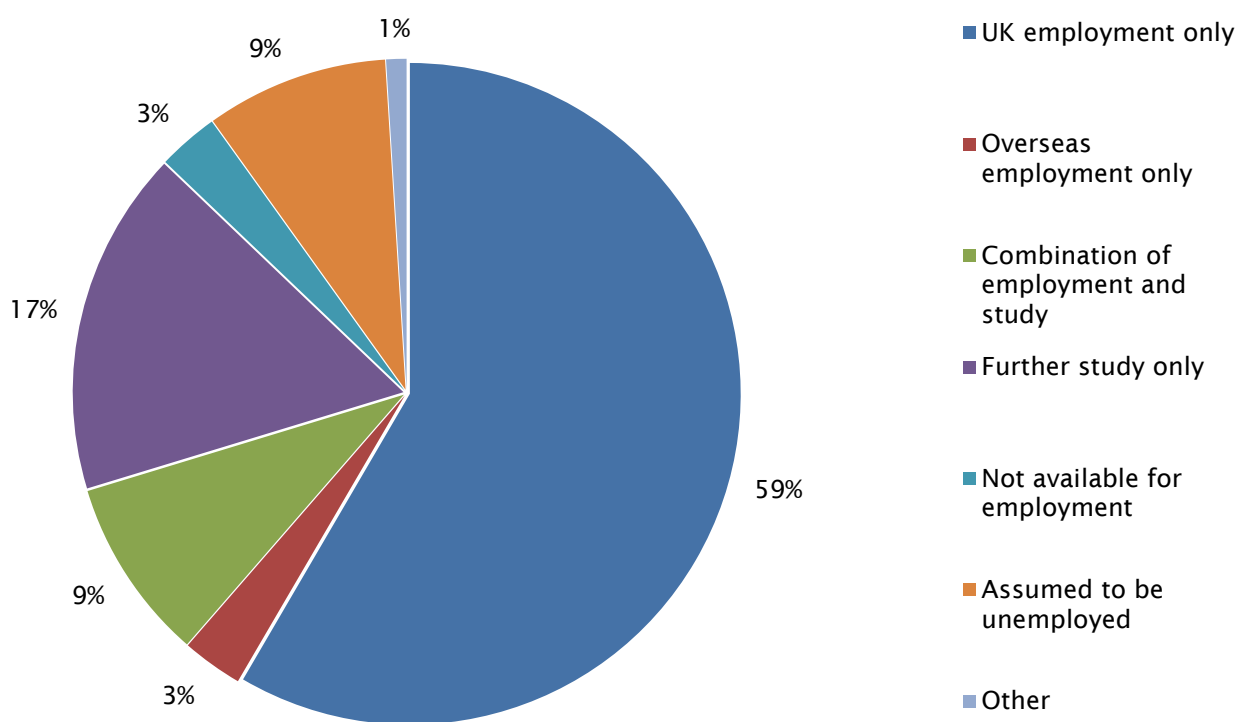
- (a) 0, 1, 2 are rounded to 0. All other numbers are rounded up or down to the nearest multiple of 5.
- (b) Young students are those under the age of 21.
- (c) The POLAR2 classification is formed by ranking 2001 Census Area Statistics wards by their young participation rates for the combined 2000 to 2004 cohorts. This gives five young participation quintile groups (qYPR) of areas ordered from '1' (those wards with the lowest participation) to '5' (those wards with the highest participation), each representing 20 per cent of UK young cohort. Students have been allocated to the neighbourhoods on the basis of their postcode. Those students whose postcode falls within wards with the lowest participation (quintile 1) are denoted as being from a low participation neighbourhood.
- (d) The next update was anticipated at the end of March 2014.

## 6. Destination of leavers

HESA publishes information on the destination of students gaining higher education qualifications. This provides information on the activities of students after leaving a UK based HEI, and is carried out in a survey six months after students leave the HEI.

The latest data published is for 2010/11 and figure 5 shows the destination of full-time first degree leavers from Welsh HEIs in the 2010/11 academic year six months after graduation. It can be seen that 71 per cent of full-time first degree leavers from Welsh HEIs were in some form of employment, with 17 per cent undertaking further study. 9 per cent of leavers were assumed to be unemployed.

**Figure 5: Destination of full-time first degree leavers from Welsh HEIs six months after graduation, 2010/11**



Source: HESA, [Statistical First Release 178: Destination of Leavers from Higher Education in the United Kingdom in the Academic Year 2010/11](#) - table 1a

Note:

(a) The next update is expected in June 2013.

Table 9 compares the destination of full-time first degree leavers six months after graduation across HEIs in the UK in 2010/11. The table shows that the destination of full-time first degree leavers from Welsh HEIs reflects a similar trend as compared to other UK HEIs.

**Table 9: Destination of full-time first degree leavers occupations by UK nation of HEI, in 2010/11 (per cent)**

	<u>Wales HEIs</u>	<u>England HEIs</u>	<u>Scotland HEIs</u>	<u>Northern Ireland HEIs</u>	<u>UK HEIs</u>
UK employment only	59	60	60	59	60
Overseas employment only	3	3	4	5	3
Combination of employment and study	9	8	8	10	8
Further study only	17	16	18	14	16
Not available for employment	3	3	3	3	3
Assumed to be unemployed	9	10	7	9	9
Other	1	1	1	0	1
<b>Total of known destination</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: HESA, [Statistical First Release 178: Destination of Leavers from Higher Education in the United Kingdom in the Academic Year 2010/11](#) - tables 1 and 1a

Note:

- (a) The next update is expected in June 2013.

Table 10 shows the occupations of full-time first degree leavers who entered employment **in the UK** in 2010/11, broken down by country of the HEI studied at. The table shows:

- The percentage of full-time first degree leavers from Welsh HEIs entering into professional occupations was the lowest in the UK in 2010/11, at 20 per cent.
- The percentage of full-time first degree leavers from Welsh HEIs entering into managerial occupations and senior officials was also lower than the UK average in 2010/11, however
- The percentage of full-time first degree leavers from Welsh HEIs that entered associate professional and technical occupations was higher than the UK average, at 33 per cent.

**Table 10: Percentage of full-time first degree leavers entering UK-based employment in occupations in 2010/11, by UK nation of HEI**

Occupation	<i>Percentage of full time first degree leavers entering employment in:</i>				
	England HEIs	Northern Ireland HEIs	Scotland HEIs	Wales HEIs	All UK HEIs
Managers and senior officials	7	5	6	5	7
Professional occupations	24	31	31	20	24
Associate professional and technical occupations	32	23	29	33	31
Administrative and secretarial occupations	9	7	8	9	9
Skilled trades occupations	1	0	1	1	1
Personal service occupations	7	6	5	8	6
Sales and customer service occupations	13	22	13	15	14
Process, plant and machine operatives	0	0	1	1	0
Elementary occupations	7	5	7	9	7
Not known	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: **HESA**, [Statistical First Release 178: Destination of Leavers from Higher Education in the United Kingdom in the Academic Year 2010/11](#)

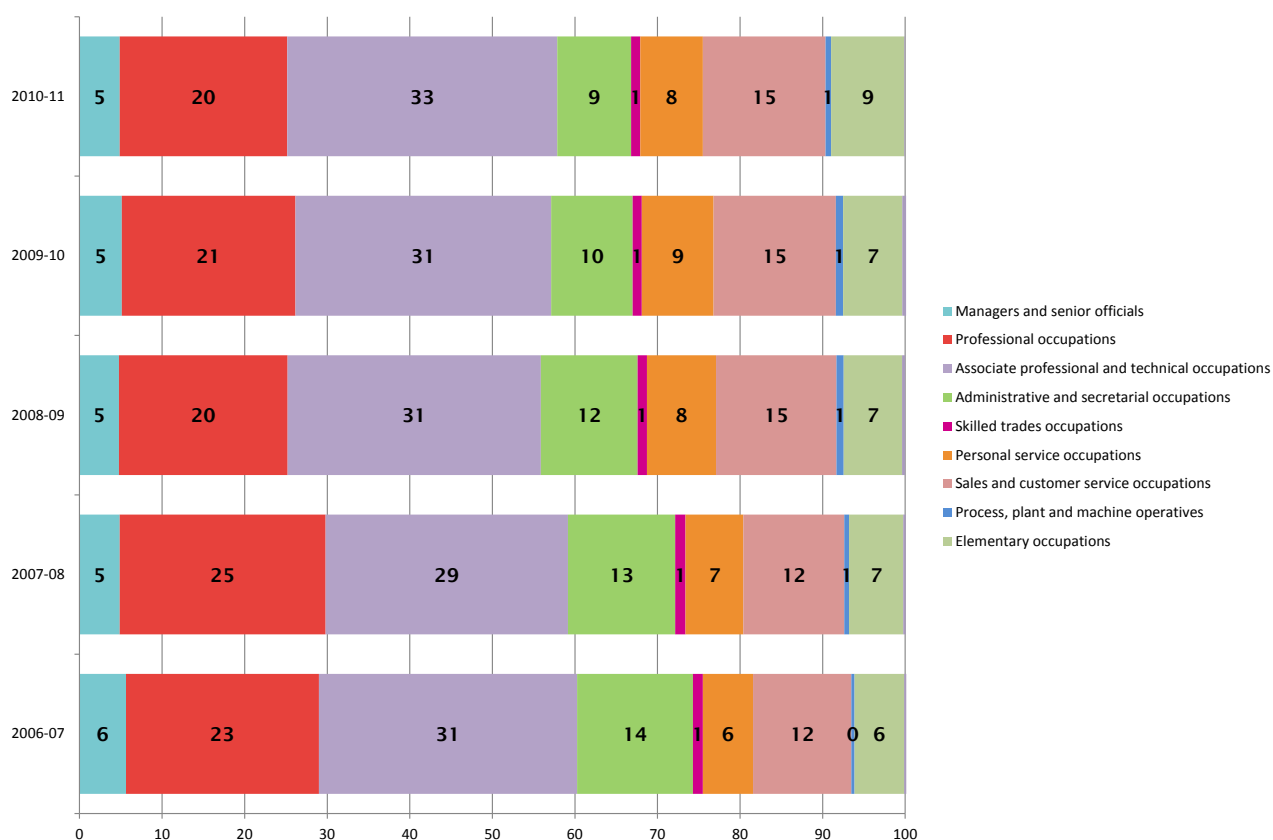
Note:

- (a) The next update is expected in June 2013.

Figure 6 shows the occupations that first time leavers from Welsh HEIs entered UK-based employment into for each academic year from 2006/07 to 2010/11. Figure 6 highlights the following key points:

- The percentage of full-time first degree leavers from Welsh HEIs who entered professional occupations and administrative and secretarial occupations saw the largest **decreases** between 2006/07 and 2010/11.
- The largest percentage **increases** of full-time first degree leavers from Welsh HEIs between 2006/07 and 2010/11 were those who entered sales and customer service occupations and elementary.

**Figure 6: Percentage of full-time first degree leavers from Welsh HEIs entering UK-based employment in occupations, 2006/07 to 2010/11**



Source HESA, [Statistical First Release 178: Destination of Leavers from Higher Education in the United Kingdom in the Academic Year 2010/11](#) - table 4a

Note:

- (a) The next update is expected in June 2013.



Table 11 shows the number of UK domiciled full-time first degree leavers from Welsh HEIs in employment **six months after graduation**, undertaking further study and assumed to be unemployed by subject studied. **It can be seen that all UK domiciled medicine and dentistry full-time first degree leavers from Welsh HEIs in 2010/11 were in some form of work six months after graduation.**

**Table 11: Number of full-time first degree qualifiers from Welsh HEIs by subject studied and activity, 2010/11**

Subject Studied	In employment (a)	Undertaking further study	Assumed to be unemployed	Other (b)	Total who answered question
Medicine & dentistry	365	0	0	0	365
Subjects allied to medicine	1,185	45	40	25	1,295
Biological science	1,220	440	150	85	1,895
Agriculture & related subjects	70	15	20	15	120
Physical science	425	230	75	35	765
Mathematical science	115	65	20	15	215
Computer science	295	60	55	10	420
Engineering and technology	370	85	60	15	530
Architecture, building & planning	160	45	20	10	235
Social studies	765	130	70	50	1,015
Law	345	155	30	25	555
Business & administrative studies	780	80	95	60	1,015
Mass communications and documentation	270	30	40	15	355
Languages	575	220	95	50	940
Historical & philosophical studies	475	150	80	25	730
Creative arts & design	1,120	185	215	70	1,590
Education	600	90	40	25	755
Combined	10	0	5	0	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,165</b>	<b>2,025</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>12,825</b>

Source: Research Service calculations from StatsWales, [Destination of qualifiers from Welsh HEIs by subject studied and activity](#)

Note:

- (a) In employment category includes 'Full-time paid work', 'Part-time paid work', 'Voluntary/unpaid work' and 'Employment and study'.
- (b) The Other category includes 'Not available for employment' and 'Other'.
- (c) The next update is expected in September 2013

## 7. Salary

HESA publishes salary data of leavers from UK HEIs. Table 12 shows salary of UK domiciled leavers 6 months after leaving a UK HEI who obtained first degree qualifications and entered full-time paid employment in the UK by location of institution and mode of study in 2010/11.

The table shows:

- The median salary of an individual who attained their first degree qualification at a Welsh HEI six months after leaving in 2010/11 is £18,000, lower than the UK median of £20,000.
- The median salary six months after leaving of an individual who studied on a full-time basis and who attained their first degree qualification at a Welsh HEI in 2010/11 is £18,000, lower than the UK median of £19,000.
- The median salary six months after leaving of an individual who studied on a part-time basis and who attained their first degree qualification at a Welsh HEI in 2010/11 is £26,000 which is the same as that in the UK as a whole.

**Table 12: UK domiciled leavers who obtained first degree qualifications and entered full-time paid employment in the UK by location of institution, mode of study and salary in 2010/11**

	2010/11				
	% disclosed salary	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	Median salary	Mean salary
<b>UK HEIs</b>					
Full-time	69%	£15,000	£23,000	£19,000	£20,000
Part-time	71%	£20,000	£32,000	£26,000	£27,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>£15,000</b>	<b>£25,000</b>	<b>£20,000</b>	<b>£21,000</b>
<b>England HEIs</b>					
Full-time	71%	£15,000	£23,000	£19,000	£20,000
Part-time	72%	£20,000	£32,000	£26,000	£27,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>£15,000</b>	<b>£25,000</b>	<b>£20,000</b>	<b>£21,000</b>
<b>Wales HEIs</b>					
Full-time	58%	£14,000	£22,000	£18,000	£18,500
Part-time	61%	£21,000	£32,000	£26,000	£27,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>£14,000</b>	<b>£22,000</b>	<b>£18,000</b>	<b>£19,500</b>
<b>Scotland HEIs</b>					
Full-time	64%	£16,000	£24,000	£21,000	£21,000
Part-time	68%	£22,000	£34,000	£28,000	£29,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>£16,000</b>	<b>£25,000</b>	<b>£21,000</b>	<b>£21,500</b>
<b>Northern Ireland HEIs</b>					
Full-time	62%	£14,000	£23,000	£19,000	£20,000
Part-time	63%	£18,000	£28,000	£23,000	£24,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>£15,000</b>	<b>£24,000</b>	<b>£20,000</b>	<b>£20,000</b>

Source: HESA, [Table 5 - UK domiciled leavers who obtained first degree qualifications and entered full-time paid employment in the UK by location of institution, mode of study and salary 2006/07 to 2010/11](#)

Note:

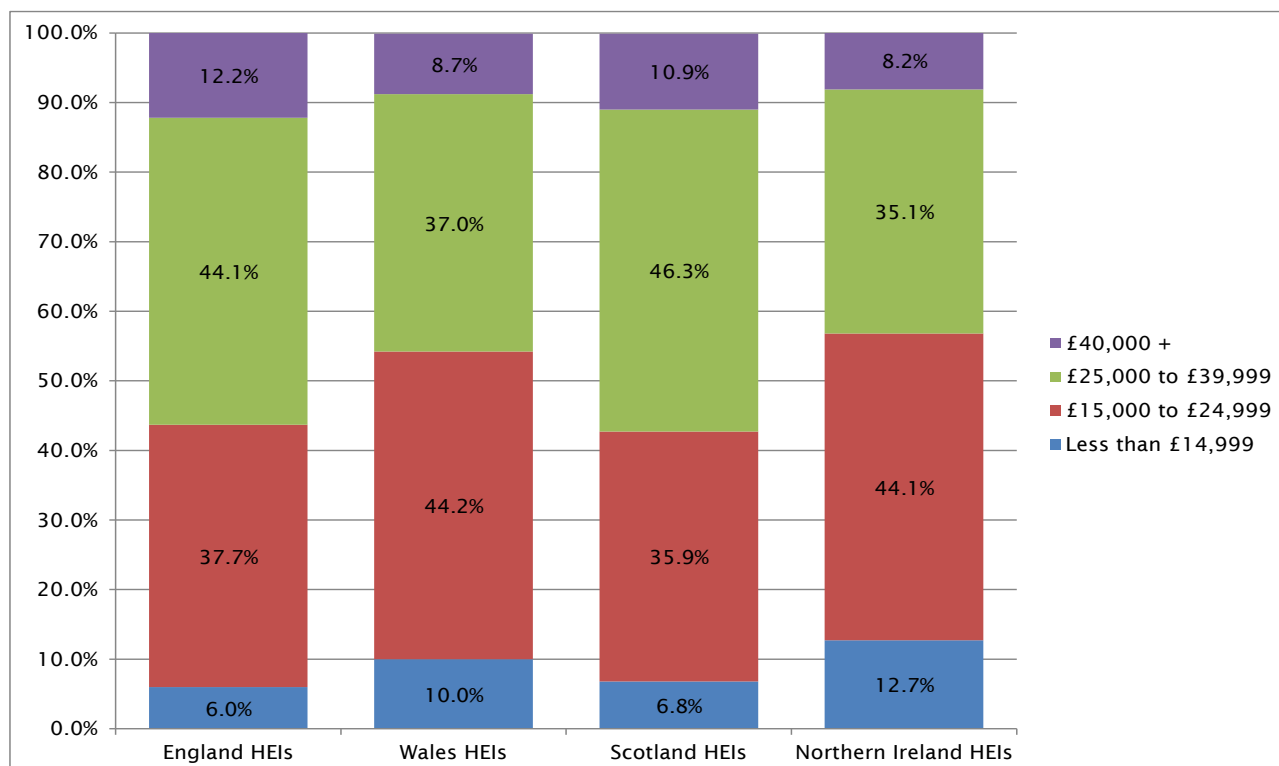
- (a) Salary is the annual salary surveyed to the nearest thousand pounds before tax, for leavers in full-time paid work (excluding self-employed). Provision of salary information may legitimately be refused.
- (b) Salary figures are rounded to the nearest £500.
- (c) Modes of study: Full-time includes full-time and sandwich modes plus those writing-up where the mode of study was previously full-time and students recorded as dormant status who were previously enrolled full-time. Part-time includes those studying part-time, those who were full-time for less than 24 weeks in the academic year, block release or studying during the evenings, plus those writing-up theses who were previously enrolled part-time.
- (d) The next update is expected in June 2013

Figure 7 shows the results of a longitudinal survey of UK domiciled leavers 3 ½ years after leaving a UK HEI by annual salary band and region of institution in 2010/11.

The figure shows:

- 10 per cent of leavers leaving a Welsh HEI earn less than £14,999 3 ½ years after leaving as compared to 6 per cent from English HEIs, 7 per cent from Scottish HEIs and 13 per cent from Northern Ireland HEIs.
- 46 per cent of leavers leaving a Welsh HEI earn between £25,000 and £39,999 3 ½ years after leaving as compared to 56 per cent from English HEIs, 57 per cent from Scottish HEIs and 43 per cent from Northern Ireland HEIs.
- 9 per cent of leavers leaving a Welsh HEI earn over £40,000 3 ½ years after leaving as compared to 12 per cent from English HEIs, 11 per cent from Scottish HEIs and 8 per cent from Northern Ireland HEIs.

**Figure 7: Longitudinal survey of UK domiciled leavers 3 ½ years after leaving a UK HEI by annual salary band and region of institution in 2010/11 (excluding self employed)**



Source: Research calculations from HESA [Table 10 - UK domiciled leavers 2006/07 in full-time paid UK employment \(excluding self-employed\) by level of qualification, mode of study, gender, HE institution group\(#1\), region of HE institution and salary band](#)

Note:

- (a) Leavers with unknown salary have been excluded.
- (b) Median salaries are displayed to the nearest £500 as the survey collects salary to the nearest thousand pounds.
- (c) The next update is expected in June 2013.

## 8. Welsh HEI Income and Expenditure

HESA publish data on the income and expenditure of UK HEIs. The latest data available is for 2011/12. Figure 8 shows that in 2011/12 HEIs in Wales received £1.3 billion of income (an increase of 2 per cent over 2010/11)<sup>13</sup> via funding body grants; tuition fees and education contracts; research grants and contracts; other income and endowment and investment income. **65 per cent of the income is from funding body grants and tuition fees and education contracts.** The definition of what is included within each of these categories is explored in more detail below.

- In the case of Wales, the **funding body** is the Higher Education Funding Council of Wales (HEFCW). The funding body grant of £395 million includes recurrent teaching and research; any other recurrent funding such as special funding; release of deferred capital grants and any grants for Further Education (FE) provision provided at the institution.<sup>14</sup> The detail by Welsh HEI is available in Table 1 of Appendix 1.
- **Tuition fees and education contracts** include tuition fees from UK domiciled students; EU and non EU students; fees from non-credit bearing course fees; FE courses fees; and any research training support grants.<sup>15</sup> The detail by Welsh HEI is available in Table 2 of Appendix 1.
- **Research grants and contracts** include income from the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) Research Councils; The Royal Society; British Academy; The Royal Society of Edinburgh; UK based charities; UK central government bodies/local authorities, health and hospital authorities; UK industry, commerce and public corporations; EU Sources; Non-EU sources and other sources.<sup>16</sup>
- **Other income** includes other services rendered; residences and catering operations (including conferences); grants from local authorities; income from health and hospital authorities (excluding teaching contracts for student provision); release of deferred capital grants (not buildings or equipment); income from intellectual property rights and any other income.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> HESA, Press release 188 – Finances of UK Higher Education Institutions 2011/12, March 2013 [accessed 15 April 2013]

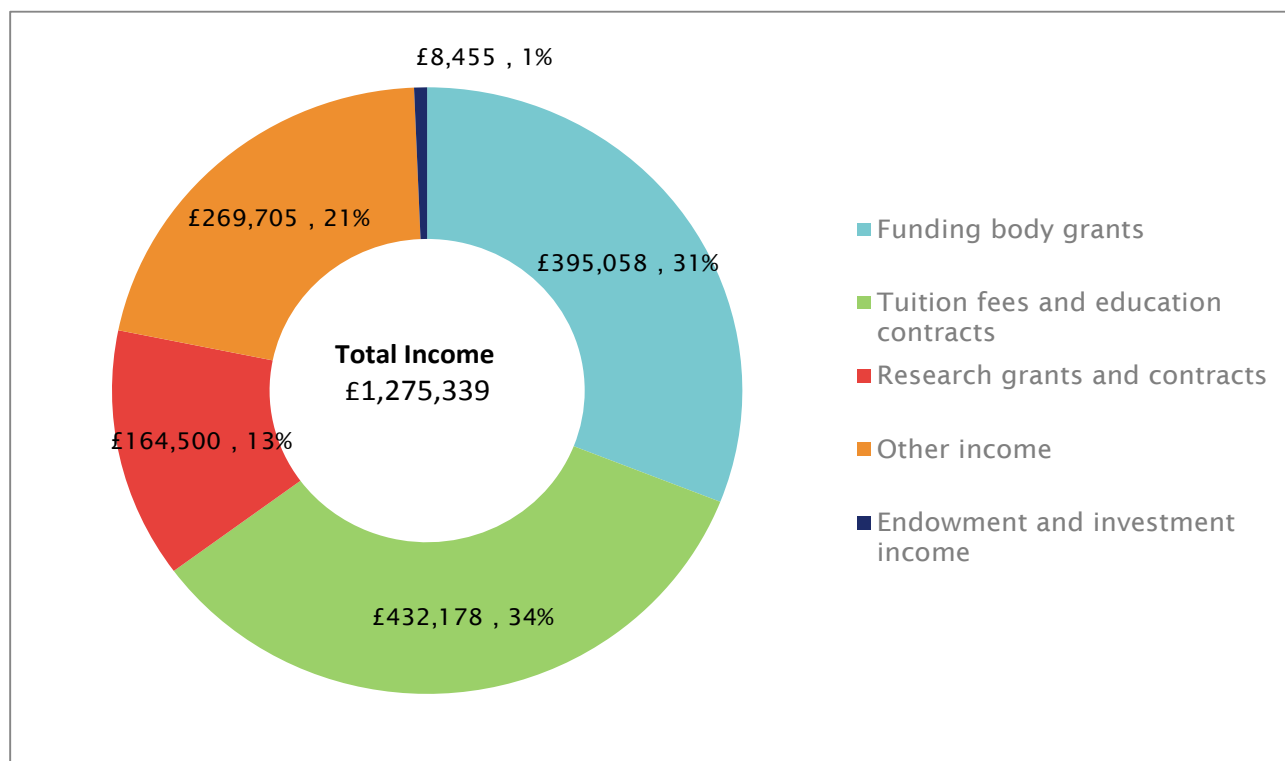
<sup>14</sup> HESA, Press Release 188 – [Finances of UK Higher Education Institutions 2011/12](#), March 2013 [accessed 15 April 2013]

<sup>15</sup> *ibid*

<sup>16</sup> *ibid*

<sup>17</sup> *ibid*

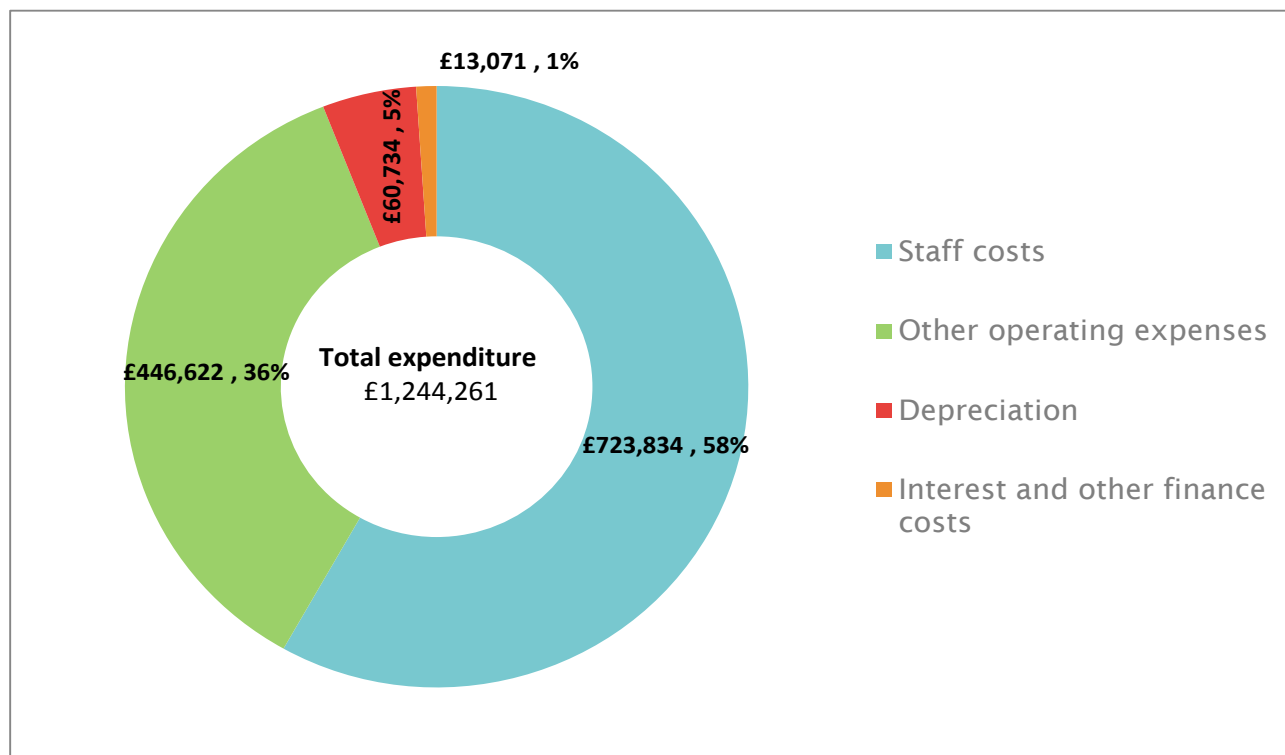
**Figure 8: Sources of income for HEIs in Wales in 2011/12 (£ thousands)**



Source: HESA, [Press Release 188 - Finances of UK Higher Education Institutions 2011/12](#)

Figure 9 shows that in 2011/12 HEIs in Wales spent £1.2 billion of which 58 per cent was on staff costs.

**Figure 9: Sources of expenditure for HEIs in Wales in 2011/12 (£ thousands)**



Source: HESA, [Press Release 188 - Finances of UK Higher Education Institutions 2011/12](#)

## 9. HEFCW Funding

Every March HEFCW publishes the recurrent (core) grant for the following academic year to each directly funded provider of HE in Wales. Institutions are free to allocate the core grant internally, as long as it is used to support teaching, research and related activities.

The latest data published has been for the 2013/14 academic year.

### 9.1. 2011/12 and prior

In the academic year 2011/12 HEFCW had £397 million available resource for allocation.<sup>18</sup> This was made up of:

- £260 million teaching block grant to HEIs;
- £77 million research;
- £39 million for strategic and initiative allocations;
- £8 million for innovation and engagement; and
- £12 million which was unallocated at that time.

The teaching block grant formula in 2011/12 had been in existence since 1999. The formula was based on a £ per credit value contribution towards individual modules which took account that differing modules cost different amounts for a HEI to deliver e.g. a humanities module is 'cheaper' to deliver as compared to an engineering module, with a medicine and dentistry clinical module costing the most to deliver.

### 9.2. 2012/13

Full Time students from 2012/13 will be charged a maximum tuition fee by HEIs of £9,000. The maximum a Welsh domiciled or EU full time student will pay will be £3,465 with the difference being funded by a HEFCW fee grant.<sup>19</sup>

2012/13 is a transitional year as there is no finalised tuition fee scheme for Part Time students. In December 2012 the Minister for Education and Skills announced that a revised system for part-time HE tuition fees and student support would be delayed until the academic year 2014/15.<sup>20</sup> In 2012/13 HEFCW allocated funding of £358 million.<sup>21</sup> This was made up of:

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<sup>18</sup> HEFCW, [W12/10HE HEFCW: Strategic Funding Allocations 2012/13](#), page 17, 30 March 2012 [accessed 5 February 2013]

<sup>19</sup> Student finance Wales, [Financial Support available to new students in 2012/13](#) [accessed 22 February 2013]

<sup>20</sup> Welsh Government, Leighton Andrews (Minister for Education and Skills), [Delay to the implementation of changes to part time student support](#), 7 December 2012 [accessed 5 February 2013]

<sup>21</sup> HEFCW, Press release - [Funding for higher education in 2013/14, 10 April 2013](#) [accessed 15 April 2013]

- £100 million for fee grant payments including £65 million to HEIs in Wales and £35 million in fee grant payments to HEIs in the rest of the UK for students recruited from Wales;
- £76 million for research (including post graduate research);
- £81 million for full-time undergraduate and PGCE provision through the Public Investment Fund;<sup>22</sup>
- £56 million for part-time teaching provision and postgraduate taught provision, including £9 million in premium funding;
- £35 million for strategic and initiative allocations; and
- £10 million for innovation and engagement.

### 9.3. 2013/14

**In March 2013 HEFCW published the funding allocations for the academic year 2013/14 which is the second year of transition to the new student fees and finance system. HEFCW will allocate £382 million ( an increase of 6.5 per cent over 2012/13) of funding for HE in the 2013/14 academic year made up of:**

- £167 million for tuition fee grant payments including an estimated £117 million fee grant payments to HEIs in Wales and an estimated £50 million in fee grant payments to HEIs in the rest of the UK for students recruited from Wales;
- £76 million for research (including post graduate research);
- £48 million for for full-time undergraduate and PGCE provision through the Public Investment Fund;<sup>23</sup>
- £46 million for part-time teaching provision and postgraduate taught provision, including £9 million in premium funding;
- £39 million for strategic and initiative allocations; and
- £6 million for innovation and engagement.

HEFCW estimates that HEIs in Wales will receive approximately £87 million from additional tuition fees from students from the rest of the UK.<sup>24</sup> These monies will not be paid through HEFCW and is not included in the HEFCW funding of £382 million for 2013/14.

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<sup>22</sup> The Public Investment Fund is intended to help HE institutions deliver specific priorities for higher education in Wales. Much of it is allocated through premium funding allocations for continuing students in years three and above in areas such as access and retention, recruiting Welsh medium and disabled students, and recruiting students to priority subject areas, although rates for premiums have been adjusted to take account of the arrival of fee grant funding for institutions. Students from all years attract a premium for expensive subjects. HEFCW, Press release – [Funding for higher education in 2013/14](#) , 10 April 2013 [accessed 15 April 2013]

<sup>23</sup> *ibid*

<sup>24</sup> HEFCW, Press release – [Funding for higher education in 2013/14, 10 April 2013](#), page 2 [accessed 15 April 2013]

## 10. Tuition fees

### *10.1. 2012/13 tuition fees*

The maximum tuition fee in the academic year 2012/13 which Welsh domiciled students will pay will be £3,465. The actual amount charged can vary depending on the choice of university or college or course. In 2012/13 basic tuition fees in Wales increased to £4,000 and HEIs can charge up to £9,000 per annum, provided that they demonstrate a commitment to widening access and other strategic objectives through fee plans approved by HEFCW. The overall fee levels start at £3,850 for some HND courses, and range from £5,850 to £9,000 for full-time undergraduate degree courses, and PGCE courses, with the average fee level for all at around **£8,800**.<sup>25</sup>

The Welsh Government provides a Tuition Fee Grant (TFG) to the HEI to cover the difference between the course fees and the maximum that a student can be charged of £3,465. The TFG applies to Welsh domiciled students who attend universities in Wales or elsewhere in the UK and to EU students studying in Wales.<sup>26</sup>

Figure 10 from HESA statistics shows the split of income from tuition fees and education contracts in Wales as compared to the rest of the UK for 2011/12. The figure shows:

- Wales receives 60 per cent of its total tuition fee and education contracts income from UK and EU full time undergraduate students compared to 48 per cent in England; 34 per cent in Scotland and 75 per cent in Northern Ireland.

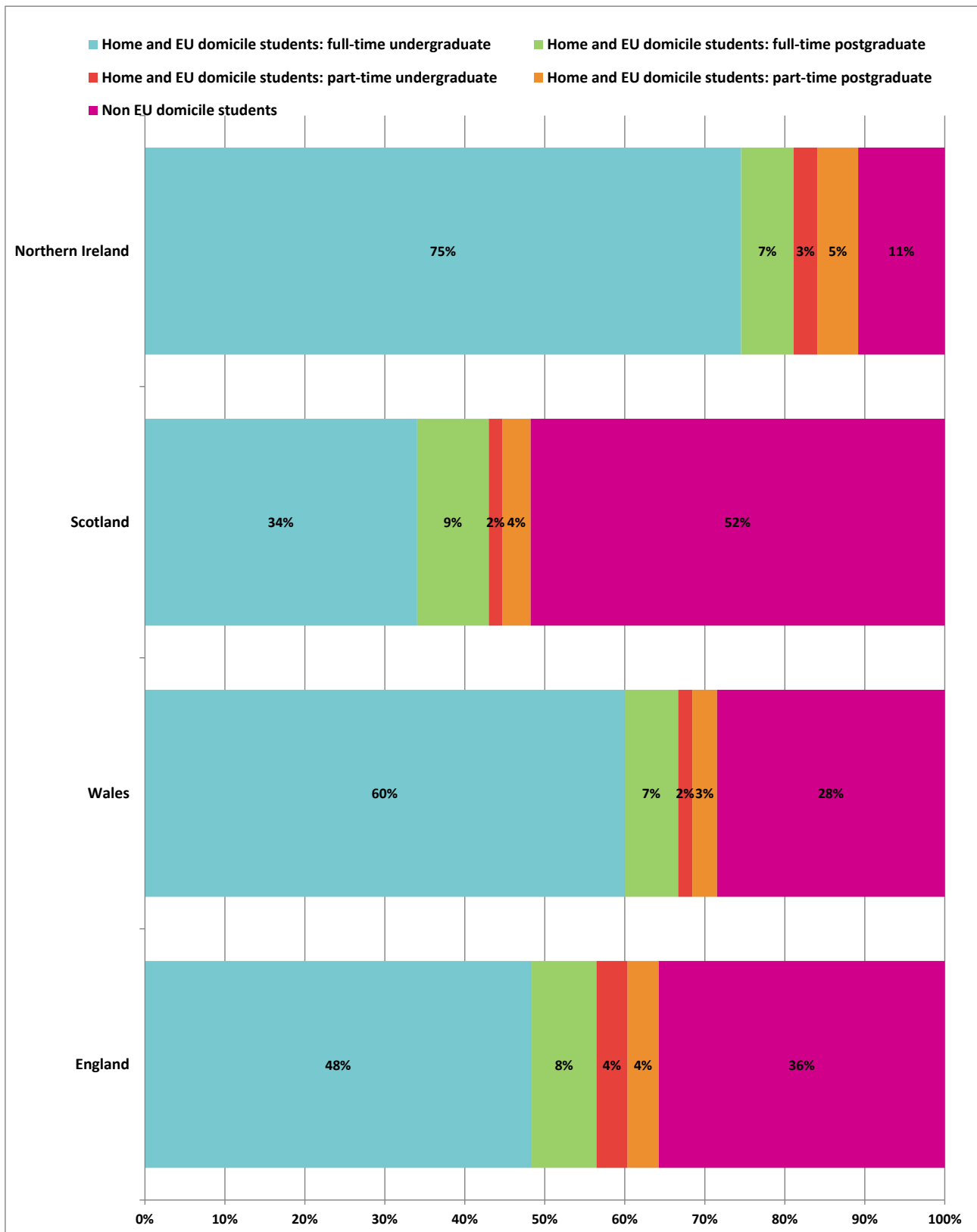
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<sup>25</sup> HEFCW Press [Release Universities and colleges get go ahead to charge higher fees](#) [accessed 11 March 2013]

<sup>26</sup> Student finance Wales, [Financial Support available to new students in 2012/13](#) [accessed 11 March 2013]



**Figure 10: Split of income from tuition fees and education contracts in Wales as compared to the rest of the UK for the academic year 2011/12**



Source: Research calculations from HESA, Finance Plus 2011/12 [Hard Copy]

## 10.2. 2013/14 tuition fees

HEFCW announced the maximum student numbers that it would fund for 2013/14 in its circular *Strategic Reallocation of Student Numbers 2013/14 – Outcomes*.<sup>27</sup> In their circular *Strategic Reallocation of Students Numbers 2013/14*<sup>28</sup> HEFCW announced a **one off** core/margin approach similar to that which had been announced by the Higher Education Funding Council in England<sup>29</sup> (HEFCE) to allow it to respond to the Welsh Government priorities for HE. In summary the approach in Wales:

- Reallocates maximum student numbers across HEIs favouring those charging an average fee below, or at , £7,500 for 2013/14;
- Ensures no disadvantage to those HEIs whose UK and international market position would imply retention of the highest rate fees e.g. Cardiff University; and
- Re-balances the distribution of additional income available to the sector in order to counteract the unintended consequences of the new tuition fees regime and therefore ensures that some HEIs do not benefit substantially to the detriment of others.

A key point of difference between the Wales [Strategic Reallocation of Student Numbers](#) and England's core/margin approach is that students with entry qualifications equivalent to or higher than grades AAB at A-level are excluded from the student number control population in English HEIs in 2012/13. It is estimated that this accounted for 65,000 places in 2012/13.<sup>30</sup> In England this uncapped recruitment for high achieving students will be further eased in 2013/14. The A-level threshold will lower from AAB or better to ABB or better.<sup>31</sup>

Table 13 shows the average undergraduate tuition fees charged by Welsh HEI as published in their 2012/13 and 2013/14 fee plans.<sup>32</sup> The table shows that as a result of the strategic reallocation of students numbers by HEFCW a number of HEIs reduced their fees to £7,500 or below in return for an increase in the numbers of students that would be funded. This approach highlights how HEFCW can direct its funding to achieve the strategic objectives as set out by the Welsh Government in its [FoF](#) plan.

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<sup>27</sup> HEFCW – [Strategic Reallocation of Student Numbers 2013/14 – Outcomes](#), 5 April 2012 [accessed 11 March 2013]

<sup>28</sup> HEFCW: [W12/03HE Strategic Reallocation of Student Numbers 2013/14](#), 17 January 2012 [accessed 11 March 2013]

<sup>29</sup> HEFCE – [Recurrent grants and student number controls 2012-13](#) dated March 2012 [accessed 11 March 2013]

<sup>30</sup> HEFCE – [Recurrent grants and student number controls 2012-13](#), page 3 dated March 2012 [accessed 11 March 2013]

<sup>31</sup> Department for Business, Innovation and Skills [Press Release](#) 27 April 2012 [accessed 11 March 2013]

<sup>32</sup> HEFCW – [Full Time undergraduate fees from 2012](#) [accessed 11 March 2013]

Table 13 highlights the following key points:

- University of Glamorgan, Cardiff Metropolitan University, University of Wales Newport, Swansea Metropolitan University and the University of Wales Trinity Saint David all reduced their tuition fees for 2013/14 to £7,500 following the announcement by HEFCW that those HEIs charging £7,500 (the same level as used in England) or below for full time undergraduate degree/PGCE courses would benefit in the re-allocation of student numbers.
- Glyndŵr University was the only HEI who increased their tuition fees.
- Five institutions gained student places from the strategic reallocation exercise whilst five have had their numbers reduced.
- 200 additional places were allocated to the University of Wales Trinity Saint David and Swansea Metropolitan University recognising the advanced state of the proposed merger. The additional places are conditional on the achievement of a range of measures associated with the reconfiguration in south west Wales.<sup>33</sup>

**Table 13: Welsh HEI fee plans for 2012/13 and 2013/14**

	2012/13	2013/14	Change in maximum HEFCW funded new entrants compared to 2012/13
<b>University of Glamorgan average undergraduate fee</b>	<b>8,673</b>	<b>7,499</b>	
Full Time undergraduate degrees	9,000	8,000-9,000	811
Full Time other graduate provision e.g. HNDs/foundation courses	7,500		
Full Time undergraduate non degrees and degree foundation courses		5,000	
<b>Aberystwyth University average undergraduate fee</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>9,000</b>	-513
All Full Time undergraduate provision	9,000	9,000	
<b>Bangor University average undergraduate fee</b>	<b>8,977</b>	<b>8,975</b>	-201
Full Time undergraduate programmes	9,000	9,000	
HNDs (franchised out to Coleg Menai)	7,000	7,300	
<b>Cardiff University average undergraduate fee</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>9,000</b>	63
Full Time undergraduate provision & PGCE	9,000	9,000	
<b>Swansea University average undergraduate fee</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>9,000</b>	-274
Full Time undergraduate provision & PGCE	9,000	9,000	
<b>Cardiff Metropolitan University average undergraduate fee</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>7,500</b>	157
Full Time undergraduate provision & PGCE	9,000	7,500	
<b>University of Wales, Newport average undergraduate fee</b>	<b>8,644</b>	<b>7,500</b>	-311
Full Time undergraduate provision & PGCE	8,250-9,000	7,500	
<b>Glyndŵr University average undergraduate fee</b>	<b>6,643</b>	<b>6,999</b>	112
Full Time undergraduate programmes	5,850-7,750	6,435-8,138	
PGCE	6,950	7,250	
HNDs	3,850	4,235	
<b>Swansea Metropolitan University average undergraduate fee</b>	<b>8,578</b>	<b>7,500</b>	360
Full Time undergraduate programmes	8,500-8,750	7,500	
PGCE	9,000	7,500	
<b>University of Wales Trinity Saint David average undergraduate fee</b>	<b>8,557</b>	<b>7,500</b>	-71
All Full Time undergraduate provision	8,500-9,000	7,500	

Source: HEFCW, [Full-Time undergraduate fees from 2012](#) and HEFCW: [W12/03HE Strategic Reallocation of Student Numbers 2013/14](#), 17 January 2012

<sup>33</sup> HEFCW – [Strategic Reallocation of Student Numbers 2013/14 – Outcomes](#), 5 April 201, paragraph 3.5 [accessed 11 March 2013]

## 11. Financial support for new students from 2013/14

Students who normally live in Wales, regardless of where in the UK they choose to study may be eligible for services provided by [Student Finance Wales](#).

Student Finance Wales (SFW) is a partnership between the Welsh Government, Local Authorities (LAs), who assess students' eligibility for support, and the Student Loans Company (SLC), who make the payments. The Student Loans Company and Local Authorities in Wales work together to deliver financial support to students on behalf of the Welsh Government.

The SLC is a non-profit making UK Government-owned organisation set up in 1989 to provide loans and grants to students in universities and colleges in the UK.

**For 2013/14, financial support for new students** who normally live in Wales includes help with **tuition fees**; help with **living costs** and help for those with **special circumstances**. Further information can be found below.

### *11.1. Help with tuition fees*

Students can get a **Tuition Fee Loan (TFL)** to cover all or the first part of the tuition fees their chosen university or college will charge up to a maximum of £3,575. If the actual fee being charged by the university or college is more than £3,575, the student can also get a non repayable **Tuition Fee Grant (TFG)** funded by the Welsh Government. The grant will cover any difference between the maximum loan and the actual fee they are charged. So, for example, if the university charge £7,500 for tuition fees, the student can get a TFL of £3,575 and a TFG of £3,925.

The Tuition Fee Loan is paid directly from Student Finance to the university or college, so the student does not receive the money directly.

Student loans are repayable once the student finishes their course. The threshold before which an individual needs to start making repayments is currently £21,000 a year before tax. The repayment threshold will change in line with average UK earnings each year, starting from April 2017. Any change to the repayment threshold may have an affect on the repayment amounts. More information on repayments can be found on the [Student Finance Wales website](#).

### *11.2. Help with living costs*

Students can get a **Maintenance Loan**, which they have to repay, **and grants and bursaries**, which they do not. The amount a student is entitled to receive can be affected by their income and that of their parents or partner. Student Finance Wales provide a [calculator](#) to work out an estimate of what financial help a student might be able to receive.

### *11.2.1. Maintenance Loan*

The **maintenance loan** is to provide help with **living costs** and the amount available depends on where the student will be living during term time and whether they will be studying in London. The maximum maintenance loan available varies from £3,987 if the student is living with their parents up to £7,215 if the student is living in their own home and living in London. If the course is longer than 30 term-time weeks (plus short holidays) the student can get an extra amount of loan to help with their living costs which varies from £55 if the student is living with their parents up to £115 if the student is studying overseas. The Maintenance Loan is normally paid in three instalments – one at the start of each term – straight into the student’s bank or building society account. The maintenance loan is repayable once the student finishes their course.

If a student normally living in Wales takes out a Maintenance Loan in 2013/14 they could have up to £1,500 cancelled from their student loan balance by the Welsh Government when they start repaying. To receive this cancellation of debt the student must take out a Maintenance Loan through Student Finance Wales in the academic year 2013/14. When the student first makes a repayment to their loan, Student Finance Wales will automatically cancel up to £1,500 of the Maintenance Loan that they take out in the academic year 2013/14.<sup>34</sup>

The same repayment thresholds apply as per tuition fee loans.

### *11.2.2. Grants*

A student may be entitled to an **Assembly Learning Grant**<sup>35</sup> (ALG) depending on the income of the student and that of their parents or partner. The current grant available is:

- A maximum grant of £5,161 if total household income is less than £18,370;
- A partial grant if total household income is between £18,371 and £50,020; and
- No grant if total household income is in excess of £50,020.

The ALG is normally paid in three instalments – one at the start of each term – straight into the student’s bank or building society account and is **not repayable**. If a student is entitled to receive an ALG some of the amount they are entitled to will be paid in place of some of the Maintenance Loan. This means a larger proportion of the financial support they receive will not have to be paid back.

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<sup>34</sup> Student Finance Wales, [Maintenance Loan](#) [accessed 12 March 21013]

<sup>35</sup> Student Finance Wales, [Assembly Learning Grant](#) [accessed 12 March 2013]

A student may be also be eligible for the **Special Support Grant**<sup>36</sup> if:

- they are a single parent
- their partner is also a student
- they have certain disabilities

The amount a student can get is the same as the ALG, but it will not reduce how much they get of their Maintenance Loan. Additionally, it doesn't count as income when working out income related benefits or tax credits. The Special Support Grant is normally paid in three instalments – one at the start of each term – straight into the student's bank or building society account and is **not repayable**. A student can only receive either the Special Support Grant OR the ALG, not both. Which you receive depends on whether or not they are able to claim certain income-related benefits.

### *11.2.3. Bursaries*

Students may also apply for any bursaries offered by individual universities or colleges.

### *11.3. Extra help*

Extra grants<sup>37</sup> are available to those students with special circumstances and are not repayable. The special circumstances include:

- Help for students with children
- Help for students with adult dependants
- Help for students with disabilities

Further information can be found on the [Student Finance Wales website](#).

The SLC publish statistics on student support for HE in Wales. Table 14 is produced from their latest statistical release and shows the total number of and amount awarded to applicants domiciled in Wales for Student Support, and EU domiciled applicants studying in Wales awarded Tuition Fee Support academic years 2010/11 to 2012/13. The release highlights the following key points:

- The final number of applicants awarded student support for academic year 2011/12 was 52,700, which represents a decrease of four per cent on the previous academic year for which 54,800 applicants were awarded.
- The final amount of student support in total awarded for academic year 2011/12 was £424.7 million which represents an increase of four per cent on the previous academic year for which £407.7 million was awarded.

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<sup>36</sup> Student Finance Wales, [Special Support Grant](#) [accessed 12 March 2013]

<sup>37</sup> Student Finance Wales, [Extra grants for students with special circumstances](#) [accessed 12 March 2013]

- For academic year 2012/13, the early figures two months into the academic year show the number of applicants awarded student support so far is 53,600 at mid November 2012. The amount awarded so far is £540.4m reflecting the new tuition fee regime.

**Table 14: Total number of and amount awarded to applicants domiciled in Wales for Student Support, and EU domiciled applicants studying in Wales awarded Tuition Fee Support Academic years 2010/11 to 2012/13**

Product Group	Number of applicants awarded or paid (Note a) (000s)			Amount Awarded or Paid (Note a) £m		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13 (Provisional)	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13 (Provisional)
Fee remission grants	0.1	(b)	(b)	0.1	(b)	(b)
HE grant	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Tuition Fee grants	24.4	12.8	22.3	46.7	25.2	107.6
Assembly Learning and Special Support Grants	32.4	33.4	34.0	88.2	111.5	125.5
Disabled Students Allowance	2.6	2.9	(c)	6.1	7.0	(c)
Other Targeted Support	2.7	2.6	2.4	7.3	7.2	7.2
Maintenance Loans	47.8	47.7	48.1	154.4	144.7	140.6
Tuition Fee Loans	44.9	45.7	49.7	104.9	129.1	159.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>407.7</b>	<b>424.7</b>	<b>540.4</b>

Source: Student Loans Company, [Student Support for Higher Education in Wales, Academic Year 2012/13 \(provisional\)](#) Table 2 page 6, November 2012

Note:

- For academic year 2010/11 and 2011/12 the Disabled Students Allowance, Maintenance Loans and Tuition Fees Loans figures shown above are based upon payments rather than awards. This is because payments are representative of what has actually been received by students. As SLC pay grants together in three instalments, it is not possible to determine amounts paid for the individual grant types.
- Negligible but not zero.
- Not available.
- The next update is anticipated in November 2013.

Table 15 shows combined Total of Maintenance Loans and TFL paid for students domiciled in Wales for the academic years 2010/11 to 2012/13.

- The statistical release highlights that for the academic year 2011/12, 49,900 students borrowed £270.1million in the form of a Maintenance Loan and/or a TFL, which represents an increase of five per cent on the previous academic year.

**Table 15: Combined total of Maintenance Loans and Tuition Fee Loans paid for students domiciled in Wales academic years 2010/11 to 2012/13**

Loan Types	Number of Students Paid (000s)			Total Amount Paid (£m)		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Maintenance Loan Only	6.3	5.5	(a)	18.6	15.7	(a)
Tuition Fee Loan Only	2.1	2.2	(a)	5.0	6.6	(a)
Maintenance Loan and Tuition Fee Loan	41.5	42.1	(a)	232.8	247.9	(a)
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>(a)</b>	<b>256.4</b>	<b>270.1</b>	<b>(a)</b>

Source: Student Loans Company, [Student Support for Higher Education in Wales, Academic Year 2012/13 \(provisional\)](#) Table 4E page 18, November 2012

Note:

- (a) Not available.
- (b) The next update is anticipated in November 2013.
- (c) The number of students is different to that in Table 14 because although the majority take out both types of loans, some take out Maintenance Loans only and some take out Tuition Fee Loans only.

Table 16 shows the Total of Maintenance Loans and TFL paid for students domiciled in Wales for the academic years 2010/11 to 2012/13.

- The statistical release highlights that for the academic year 2011/12, 49,900 students borrowed on average £5,420 in the form of a Maintenance Loan and/or a TFL, which represents an increase of five per cent on the previous academic year.

**Table 16: Combined total of Maintenance Loans and Tuition Fee Loans paid for students domiciled in Wales academic years 2010/11 to 2012/13**

Loan Types	Number of Students Paid (000s)			Average Amount Paid (£)		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Maintenance Loan Only	6.3	5.5	(a)	2,960	2,830	(a)
Tuition Fee Loan Only	2.1	2.2	(a)	2,410	2,970	(a)
Maintenance Loan and Tuiti	41.5	42.1	(a)	5,610	5,880	(a)
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>(a)</b>	<b>5,140</b>	<b>5,420</b>	<b>(a)</b>

Source: Student Loans Company, [Student Support for Higher Education in Wales, Academic Year 2012/13 \(provisional\)](#) Table 4E page 18, November 2012

Note:

- (a) Not available.
- (b) The next update is anticipated in November 2013.
- (c) The number of students is different to that in Table 14 because although the majority take out both types of loans, some take out Maintenance Loans only and some take out Tuition Fee Loans only.



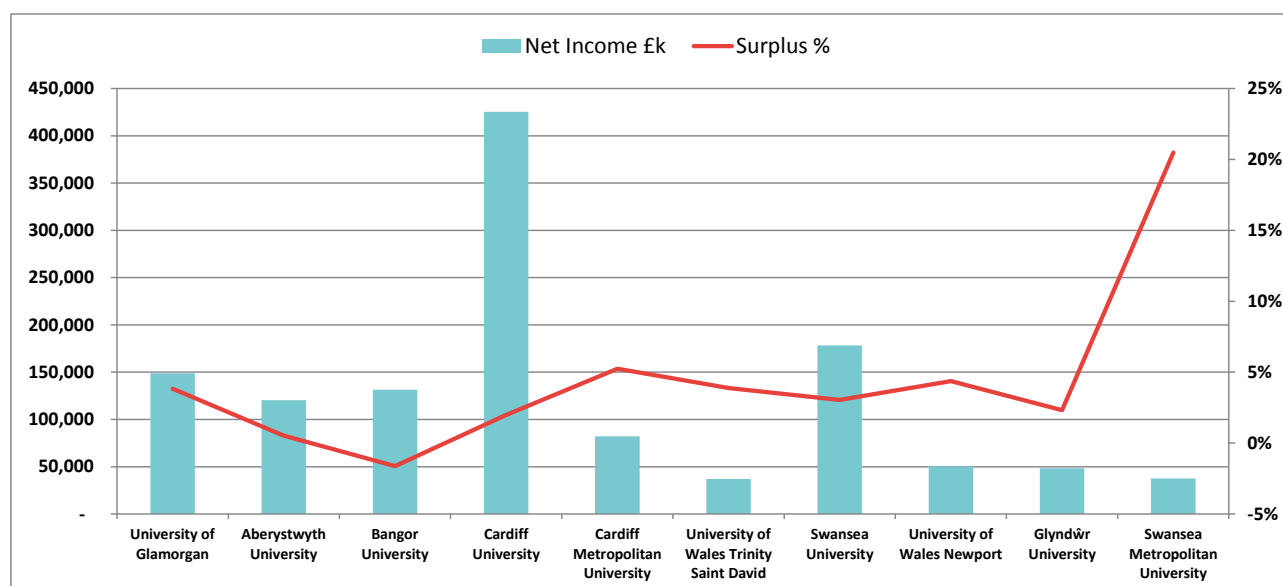
## 12. Financial health of Welsh HEIs

HESA publish data on the income and expenditure of the financial position of the HE sector in Wales as shown by the audited financial statements<sup>38</sup>. Figure 11 shows the latest data available for total income by HEI for 2011/12 and the surplus per cent on continuing operations (after depreciation and before exceptional items; income from endowment funds and taxation ) as a per cent of total income.

Figure 11 highlights the following key points:

- **Cardiff University** generates the **largest amount of income** of any Welsh HEI at just over £426 million.
- **University of Wales Trinity Saint David** generates **the least amount of income** of any Welsh HEI at approximately £37 million.
- **Swansea Metropolitan University** generated the largest surplus in percentage terms **of all HEIs** in Wales in 2011/12 with a surplus of almost 21 per cent.
- **Bangor University** generated a negative surplus in 2011/12 .

Figure 11: Welsh HEI Total Income (£ thousands) and Surplus (per cent) in 2011/12



Source: Source: Research calculations from HESA, Finance Plus 2011/12, Table 1 [Hard Copy]

Note:

- (a) The next update is anticipated in April 2014.

<sup>38</sup> HESA, Finance Plus 2011/12 [Hard Copy]

HESA also publishes viability ratio data and current ratio data as shown in table 17. A viability ratio measures an institutions ability to pay off any long-term debt should it need to settle its obligations to lenders as of the balance sheet date and a current ratio measures a company’s ability to pay its short term obligations i.e. current assets/current liabilities.

HESA defines the viability ratio as:

Numerator: Cash at bank + investments

Denominator: amounts falling due after more than one year: External borrowing plus + amounts falling due within one year: Current portion of long-term liabilities plus + amounts falling due within one year: Bank overdrafts <sup>39</sup>

The circular defines the current ratio as:

Numerator: Total current assets.

Denominator: Total creditors (amounts falling due within one year).<sup>40</sup>

Table 17 highlights:

- In 2011/12 the University of Glamorgan and the University of Wales Newport have a viability ratio of less than one which may indicate that it has insufficient net assets to pay off its long term debt in the unlikely event of the debt being ‘called in’.
- All HEIs in Wales have a current ratio of greater than one indicating that they have enough current assets to cover its current liabilities in the short term.

**Table 17: Viability and Current ratios by Welsh HEI in 2011/12**

HEI	Viability Ratio	Current Ratio
University of Glamorgan	0.79	1.43
Aberystwyth University	2.78	1.18
Bangor University	1.69	1.48
Cardiff University	7.85	2.92
Cardiff Metropolitan University	1.06	2.09
University of Wales Trinity Saint David	27.36	1.49
Swansea University	12.35	1.30
University of Wales Newport	0.92	3.68
Glyndŵr University	(a)	1.12
Swansea Metropolitan University	(a)	17.43

Source: HESA, Finance Plus 2011/12, Table 9 [Hard Copy]

Note:

(a) Viability ratio data not available for Glyndŵr University and Swansea Metropolitan University.

<sup>39</sup> H HESA, Finance Plus 2011/12 [Hard Copy]

<sup>40</sup> *ibid*

## 13. Research Assessment Exercise (RAE)

### 13.1. Research Excellence Framework

The Research Excellence Framework (REF) is the new UK-wide system for assessing research in UK HEIs and replaces the Research Assessment Exercise (RAE). It is conducted jointly by all four UK HE funding bodies, and is managed on their behalf by the REF Team, based at HEFCE.<sup>41</sup>

The first REF will run in 2014. Panels of experts in individual academic subject areas will assess institutions' research submissions under three broad headings:

- Research outputs – the quality of research publications and other forms of research output
- Impact – the benefits delivered to the economy, society, culture, public policy or services, health, the environment or quality of life
- Research environment – the vitality and sustainability of the research environment, including the contribution to the wider discipline or research base.

### 13.2. Research Assessment Exercise 2008

Research in UK HEIs was previously assessed through the UK-wide Research Assessment Exercise (RAE). The last RAE was undertaken in 2008.

The 2008 RAE was carried out through a process of peer review by panels of experts mainly from the academic community, but also including representatives of industry and commerce, covering different subject areas.

Panels awarded a quality rating according to the level which they judged the research reached. There were four quality levels ranging from 4\* (world leading) down to 1\* (nationally recognised) and unclassified. The full definitions of the quality levels are shown below:

The definitions of the quality levels are:

- Four star (4\*) – Quality that is world-leading in terms of originality, significance and rigour.
- Three star (3\*) – Quality that is internationally excellent in terms of originality, significance and rigour, but which nevertheless falls short of the highest standards of excellence.
- Two star (2\*) – Quality that is recognised internationally in terms of originality, significance and rigour.
- One star (1\*) – Quality that is recognised nationally in terms of originality, significance and rigour.
- Unclassified – Quality that falls below the standard of nationally recognised work. Or work which does not meet the published definition of research for the assessment.<sup>42</sup>

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<sup>41</sup> HEFCW, [Assessing Research](#) [accessed 5 March 2013]

<sup>42</sup> HEFCW, [2008 Research Assessment Exercise: Outcomes for the Welsh Higher Education Sector](#), 26 March 2009 [accessed 11 March 2013]

Table 18 shows the number of institutions in Wales who participated in the 2008 RAE as compared to the rest of the UK.

**Table 18: Participation in the 2008 Research Assessment Exercise**

	Wales	UK	Wales as a percentage of the UK
Number of institutions submitting to 2008 RAE	10 plus CAWCS	159	6.9
Number of submissions to 2008 RAE	144	2,344	6.1
Number of Category A staff (FTE) to 2008 RAE	2,578	52,409	4.9

Source: HEFCW, [2008 Research Assessment Exercise: Outcomes for the Welsh Higher Education Sector](#), 26 March 2009

Note:

- (a) CAWCS is the University of Wales Centre for Advanced Welsh and Celtic Studies

Table 19 shows overall quality profiles for Wales compared to the other UK nations. It can be seen that Wales had a slightly lower percentage of research activity at the 3 and 4\* levels (49 per cent) than the UK average (54 per cent), and a slightly higher percentage of research activity at the 1 and 2\* quality levels (50 per cent) than the UK average (44 per cent).

**Table 19: Percentage of research activity classified by quality level, by UK nation**

Quality Level	Percentage of research activity classified as:				
	Wales	England	Scotland	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
4*	14	18	15	14	17
3*	35	37	37	36	37
2*	36	32	34	37	33
1*	14	11	13	12	11
Unclassified	1	1	2	1	1

Source: HEFCW, [2008 Research Assessment Exercise: Outcomes for the Welsh Higher Education Sector](#), 26 March 2009

Note:

- (a) In some cases the sum of the values does not add up to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Table 20 shows the quality profile for each individual Welsh HEI in existence at the time of the 2008 RAE. It shows that the University for Wales Centre for Advanced Welsh and Celtic Studies (CAWCS), Cardiff University and the University for Wales, Newport had percentages of research activity at 3 or 4\* quality levels which were above the Welsh average.

**Table 20: Percentage of research activity classified by quality level, by Welsh HEI**

Institution	<i>Percentage of research activity according to quality level</i>					Activity at 3* or 4*
	Unclassified	1*	2*	3*	4*	
Aberystwyth University	0	15	37	32	16	48
Bangor University	1	14	38	36	12	48
Cardiff University	0	9	32	40	19	59
CAWCS	0	5	15	45	35	80
Glyndŵr University	12	31	34	21	2	23
Swansea Metropolitan University	9	28	41	17	5	22
Swansea University	1	13	38	36	11	47
Trinity University College	..	..	..	..	..	..
University of Glamorgan	4	25	41	25	6	31
University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	7	31	35	23	5	28
University of Wales, Lampeter	4	19	46	25	6	31
University of Wales, Newport	3	14	28	48	7	55
<b>Wales</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>49</b>

Source: HEFCW, [2008 Research Assessment Exercise: Outcomes for the Welsh Higher Education Sector](#), 26 March 2009

Note:

(a) means not applicable

## 14. Recent HE announcements

- In October 2012 Trinity Saint David and Swansea Metropolitan University agreed to merge to form a single university but this was not in place for the 2011/12 academic year.<sup>43</sup>
- In March 2013 the Minister for Education and Skills, Leighton Andrews (AM) in his written statement on HE reconfiguration in South East Wales provided details of the merger of the University of Wales, Newport and the University of Glamorgan in April 2013. Upon merger the new institution will be known as the University of South Wales<sup>44</sup>
- In February 2013 the Minister for Education and Skills made a written statement on HE provision in North East Wales where he stated that the date for submission of the Review Panel's final report on HE provision in North East Wales would be extended to the end of June 2013.<sup>45</sup>
- In March 2013 the Minister for Education and Skills made a statement on HE part-time Undergraduate support where he stated that part-time HE continues to be a priority for the Welsh Government and funding would be made available via HEFCW to continue to subsidise part-time courses and from 2014/15 students who are studying over 25 per cent of a full-time course would be able to access means tested loans from Student Finance Wales to fund the up-front costs.<sup>46</sup>
- In March 2013 the Welsh Government published the responses to the [\*White Paper – Further and Higher Education \(Wales\) Bill 2013\*](#).<sup>47</sup> In his statement the Minister says:

With regard to higher education I have asked my officials to undertake further analysis and development of the White Paper proposals. I will bring forward provisions relating to higher education reform through legislation later in this Assembly term.

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<sup>43</sup> Swansea Metropolitan University, [Historic Moment for Welsh Higher Education as Institutions merge](#), October 2012 [accessed 11 March 2013]

<sup>44</sup> Welsh Government, Leighton Andrews (Minister for Education and Skills), [Higher Education Reconfiguration in South East Wales](#), Cabinet Written Statement, 21 March 2013 [accessed 21 March 2013]

<sup>45</sup> Welsh Government, Leighton Andrews (Minister for Education and Skills), [Review of Higher Education Provision in North East Wales – Change to the Date for Submission of the Final report](#), Cabinet Written Statement, 19 February 2013 [accessed 11 March 2013]

<sup>46</sup> Welsh Government, Leighton Andrews (Minister for Education and Skills), [Higher Education Part-time Undergraduate Support](#), 5 March 2013 [accessed 11 March 2013]

<sup>47</sup> Welsh Government, Leighton Andrews (Minister for Education and Skills), [Welsh Government Summary of Responses to the White Paper – Further and Higher Education \(Wales\) Bill 2013](#), 6 March 2013 [accessed 11 March 2013]

## 15. Appendix 1

**Table 1 Funding body grants by Welsh HEIs for 2011/12 academic year**

£ thousands

	Grants for HE provision (SFC grants for all provision)						Total funding body grants
	Recurrent (teaching)	Recurrent (research)	Recurrent - other (including special funding)	Release of deferred capital grants - buildings	Release of deferred capital grants - equipment	Grants for FE provision (not applicable to SFC)	
Aberystwyth University	21,494	7,382	6,985	981	984	841	38,667
Bangor University	21,102	6,952	6,113	402	361	2,362	37,292
Cardiff University	60,171	39,956	13,348	3,326	567	0	117,368
Cardiff Metropolitan University	22,495	1,118	2,165	145	165	533	26,621
University of Glamorgan	43,902	2,292	3,966	1,091	300	8,244	59,795
Glyndŵr University	12,806	0	2,872	515	104	0	16,297
The University of Wales, Newport	17,291	454	2,075	364	394	465	21,043
Swansea Metropolitan University	13,768	196	1,168	154	214	359	15,859
Swansea University	26,458	11,645	6,849	1,809	88	0	46,849
University of Wales Trinity Saint David	10,499	664	2,661	304	541	45	14,714
The University of Wales (central functions)	0	397	95	18	43	0	553
<b>Total Wales</b>	<b>249,986</b>	<b>71,056</b>	<b>48,297</b>	<b>9,109</b>	<b>3,761</b>	<b>12,849</b>	<b>395,058</b>

Source: HESA: HE Finance Plus 2011/12, Table 6b [hard copy],

Note:

- (a) The 2011/12 HESA Finance Statistics Return submission for the University of Glamorgan is based on the institutions' draft consolidated financial statement

**Table 2 Total tuition fees and support grants by Welsh HEIs for the 2011/12 academic year**

£ thousands

HEI	Total Welsh Domiciled fees	Total EU Domiciled fees	Total Non EU Domiciled fees	Other course fees	Research training support grants	Total tuition fees and support grants
Aberystwyth University	25,858	2,553	5,673	305	-	34,389
Bangor University	29,510	1,615	17,305	455	849	49,734
Cardiff University	69,833	3,655	38,012	5,829	6,518	123,847
Cardiff Metropolitan University	25,901	558	9,495	25	23	36,002
University of Glamorgan	41,789	2,272	14,890	1,680	156	60,787
Glyndŵr University	12,186	1,046	6,434	0	0	19,666
The University of Wales, Newport	14,455	426	3,741	42	0	18,664
Swansea Metropolitan University	12,479	443	3,320	179	0	16,421
Swansea University	39,780	1,534	17,421	1,829	237	60,801
University of Wales Trinity Saint David	9,302	333	1,340	0	0	10,975
The University of Wales (central functions)	0	0	0	0	892	892
<b>Total Wales</b>	<b>281,093</b>	<b>14,435</b>	<b>117,631</b>	<b>10,344</b>	<b>8,675</b>	<b>432,178</b>

Source: HESA: HE Finance Plus 2011/12, Table 6a [hard copy]

Note:

- (a) The 2011/12 HESA Finance Statistics Return submission for the University of Glamorgan is based on the institutions' draft consolidated financial statement