Policy Directions and Challenges in UK Higher Education







University of Gloucestershire

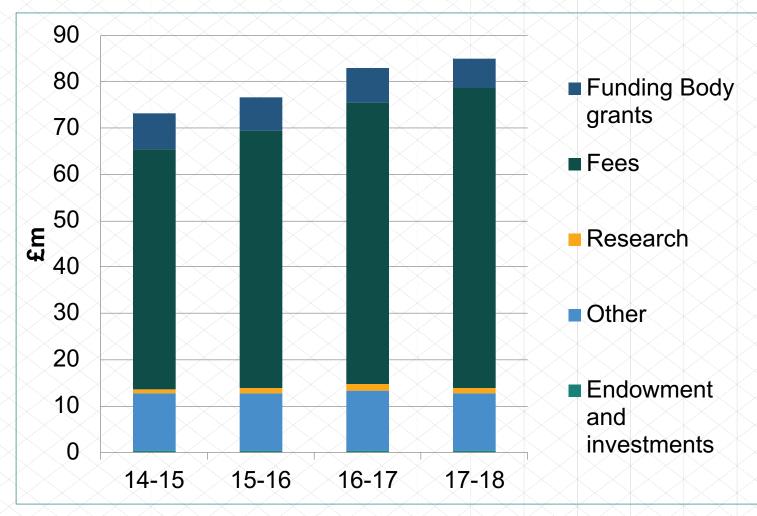
- Gained University status 2001
- Roots in Gloucestershire: 1830s Mechanics Institutes and 1847 Cheltenham Training College
- Teaching led, student centred
- Commitment to widening access and participation for students
- Selective, prioritized research
- 2 campuses in Cheltenham, 1 in Gloucester
- Subject range: public services, social sciences, business, technology, humanities, arts and media
- 25% of intake from Gloucestershire, 25% South West, 50% rest of UK/overseas



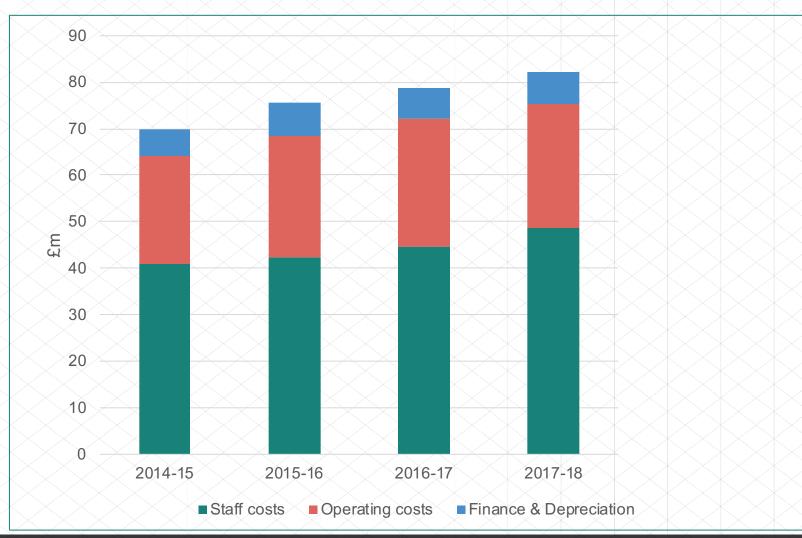
University of Gloucestershire in numbers

Budget 2018/19	£85.5m				
o/w fees and grants	£65.0m (76%)				
Students in Gloucestershire	8,823				
o/w postgraduates	1,882 (21%)				
o/w part-time	1,617 (18%)				
o/w overseas	482 (6%)				
Staff	872 FTE				

Income Analysis



Expenditure Analysis



Our four strategic goals:

- To provide a breadth and richness of experience that enables all our students to reach their full potential
- To provide teaching and support for learning of the highest quality
- To undertake research and professional practice which enriches students' learning and creates impact and benefit for others
- To build partnerships which create opportunity, innovation and mutual benefit for the communities we serve



Evolution of HE policy

- 1980s: expansion from elite to mass system of HE
- 1990s: polytechnics and other HE colleges become universities
- 1998 Act: introduction of £1,000 student fees
- 2004 Act: fees raised to £3,000
- 2008: financial crash
- 2010: undergraduate fees raised to £9,000 from 2012 [second most expensive after US], supported by generous student loan and repayment system [taxpayer meets over 40% of costs]
- 2014: cap on student numbers removed any university can recruit as many UG students as they wish
- 2017: HE and Research Act abolished the Funding Council and replaced with Office for Students

The new Higher Education agencies

- Higher Education and Research Act became law May 2017
- From April 2018 set up:
 - Office for Students
 - UK Research and Innovation
- Abolished HEFCE
- OfS registration process with 25 conditions
- Some familiar conditions, some new:
 - student protection plans, student transfer plans, governance and freedom of speech, etc



Current Government policy assumptions

- Higher education should be a competitive market with informed customers
 purchasing the service they want
- New market entrants, and "market exit", encouraged
- Publication of information to support student choice:
 - Teaching Excellence and Student Outcomes Framework (TEF) creating new quality ratings
- OfS as champion of student interests, protecting against self-interest of Universities
- Universities failing to innovate in HE supply
- Primary economic role of HE: providing research and skilled workers:
 - therefore job outcomes key performance measure
- Apprenticeships as valuable as University education



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GET A GLOBAL ACCOUNTANCY QUALIFICATION

LEA

Several UK universities are in such financial difficulties that they are close to bankruptcy, former government adviser warns

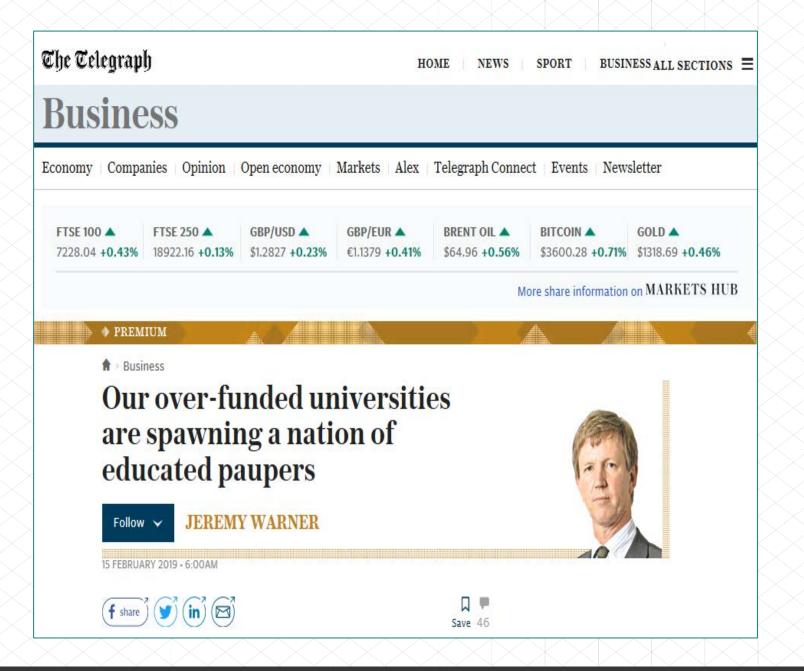
- Nick Hillman, head of higher education think-tank, made warning last night
- Claimed insiders said some universities are closer to wall than ever before
- Possible solutions could be mergers or takeovers by stronger institutions

By ELEANOR HARDING EDUCATION EDITOR FOR THE DAILY MAIL PUBLISHED: 00:58, 7 March 2019 | UPDATED: 00:58, 7 March 2019

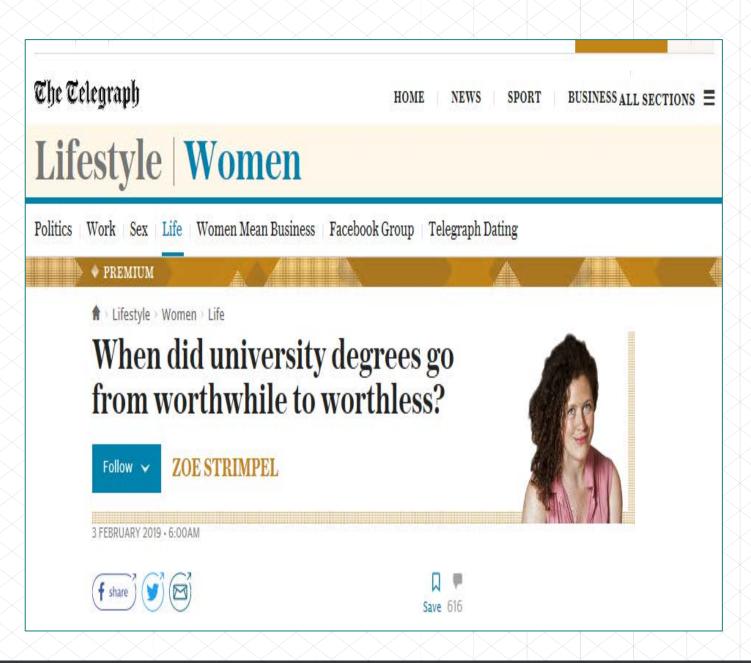


Several universities are in such financial difficulties that they are 'close to the wall', a former government adviser warned last night.











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^{by} Richard Vaughan

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Most Popular

Consumer

Real Life

Tim Martin says Wetherspoon's not paying Real Living Wage 'sensible'

Mum, 37, finds tumour sticking out of bottom after IBS diagnosis

Universities forced to cut staff as financial crisis in higher education deepens

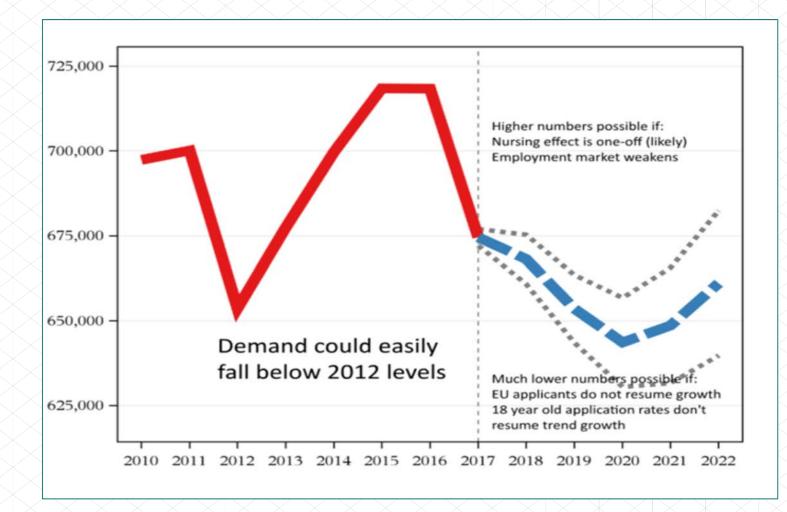
Universities minister Chris Skidmore told MPs that he expected some institutions to go bust as a result of 'strong competition'



Universities are slashing staff to make savings [Getty Images]

THE GRAN LIST 2019

Demographic outlook



Government Policy on future funding for HE

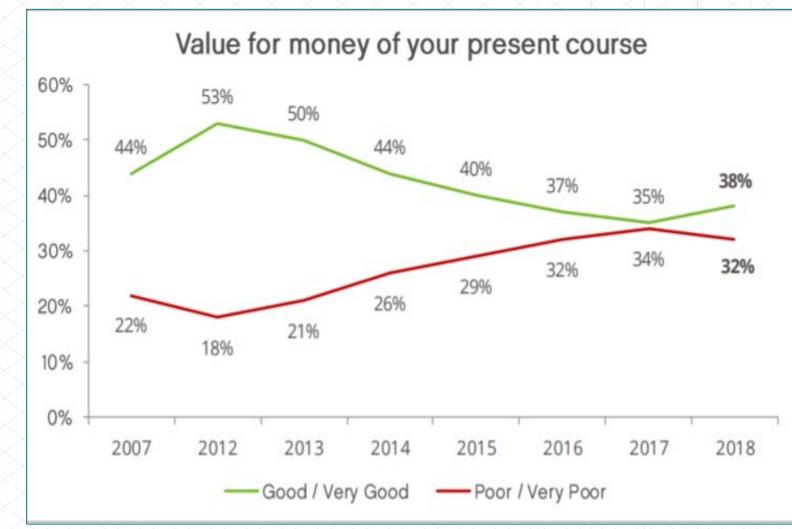
- Augar report: "shortly"
- Government response: Autumn Budget or general election
- Possible components:
 - Regulated fee £7,500
 - Top up grant in selected areas
 - Priority for STEM/technical skills
 - Priority for FE Colleges
 - Minimum entry requirement (3 Ds at A level)?
 - Link to employment and salary outcomes?
 - Willingness to see some Universities go bust?
- Access to earmarked Industrial Strategy funds for research and business support

How students are reacting

- Power of University brands, based on research excellence
- Cost of HE is driving caution and risk aversion in choices
- Students concerned with value for money (contact hours) and consumer rights
- Risk of information overload: TEF and LEO are not [yet] driving choice



2018 HEPI survey of student views



How Universities are reacting

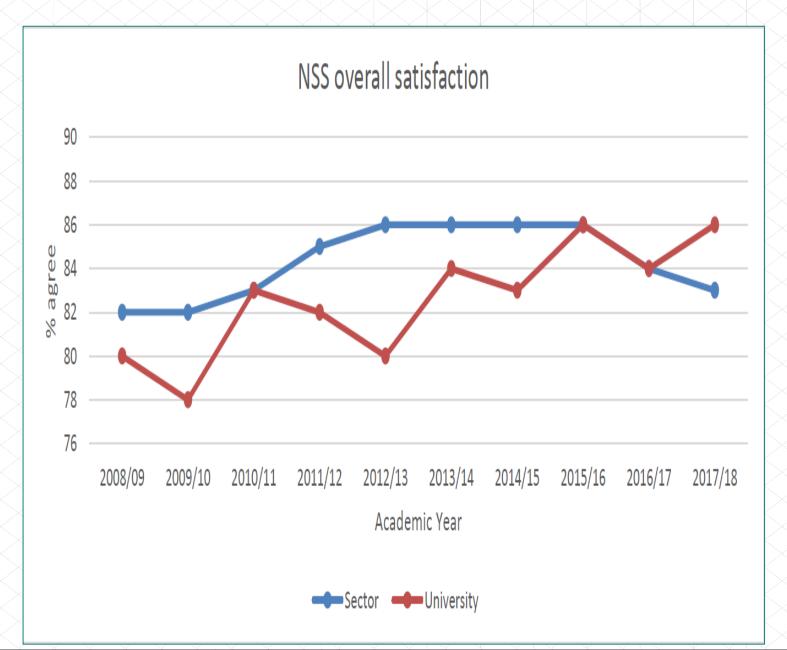
- Fierce competition for recruitment:
 - Fee income per head is fixed whiles costs are rising so imperative for growth in numbers
 - Demographic decline in number of 18 year olds, and public/political questioning of value of university degree
- Strong brands are winning even if teaching quality is questionable
- Focus on short-term competitive market positioning:
 - Increased spending on marketing, especially social media
 - Offer incentives scholarships, ipads, gym memberships
 - Creation of relationship with applicant through 18 month cycle
 - Changes in "offer making"
- Combined with increased attention to raising the quality of student experience as best route to long-term sustainability:
 - Using student satisfaction survey to identify improvements
 - Not just about teaching wider experience, job outcomes, student accommodation
- Investment in buildings and facilities

TEF dashboard

	Core metrics									
	Denominator	· Indicator (a) %	Benchmark (b) %	Difference (a)-(b)	Z-score	Flag	Year†			Splits differ?
							1	2	3	
Full-time headcount: 5,985 (94%)										
The teaching on my course	3,936	86.0	84.6	1.4	2.6		+			Yes
Assessment and feedback	3,936	75.6	73.7	1.8	2.7				+	Yes
Academic support	3,936	83.8	80.8	2.9	4.8	+	+	++	+	No
Continuation	6,488	93.2	90.9	2.3	7.2	+	+	+		No
Employment or further study	3,951	95.2	95.0	0.2	0.6					Yes
Highly skilled employment or further study	3,951	69.7	69.3	0.4	0.6					Yes
Part-time headcount: 365 (6%)							_			
The teaching on my course	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Ν	Ν	No
Assessment and feedback	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	N	Ν	No
Academic support	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Ν	Ν	No
Continuation	46	87.0	66.0	20.9	3.5	++	+	++		No
Employment or further study	416	95.4	94.7	0.7	0.8				+	Yes
Highly skilled employment or further study	416	69.7	67.1	2.7	1.4			++		Yes



NSS results



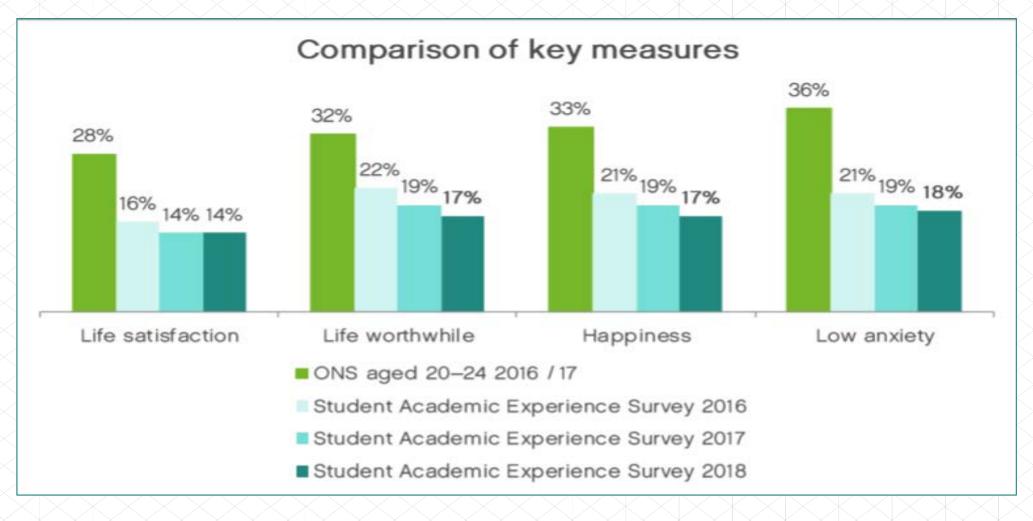


Student Subject Representatives





HEPI Survey data on student wellbeing





The graduate you become

Boosting our Student's Employability

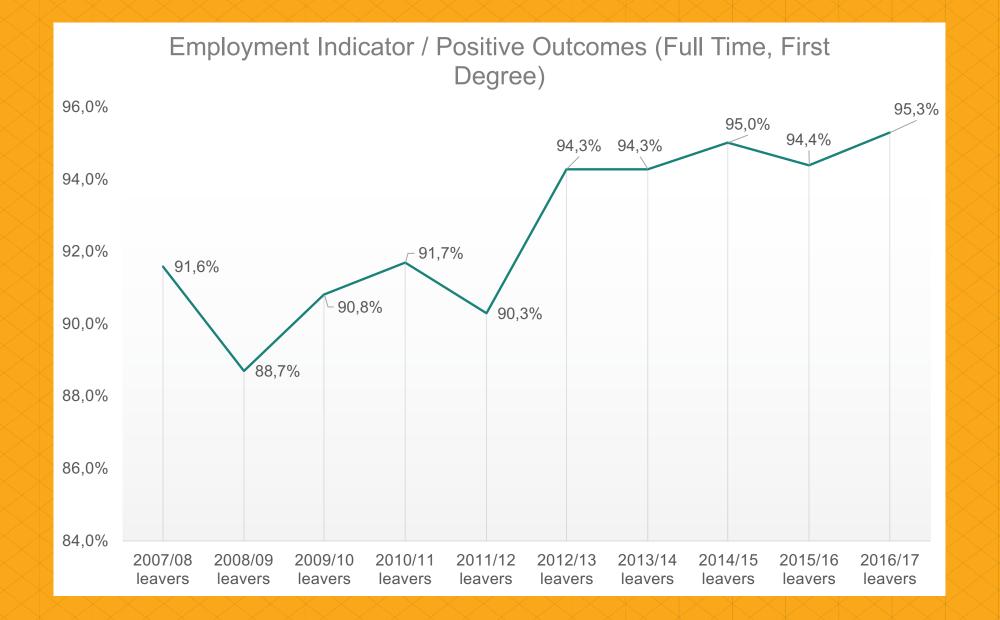


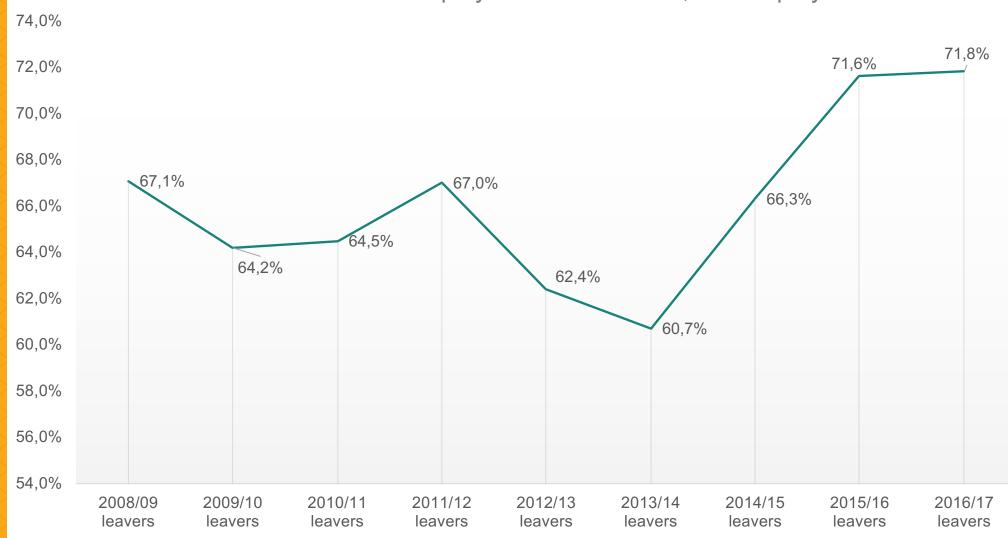
Top 7 Employability Skills

- Innovation skills
- හි Problem solving and decision making skills
- Communication skills
 Organisation skills
 Intercultural skills
 Team work skills
 Leadership skills





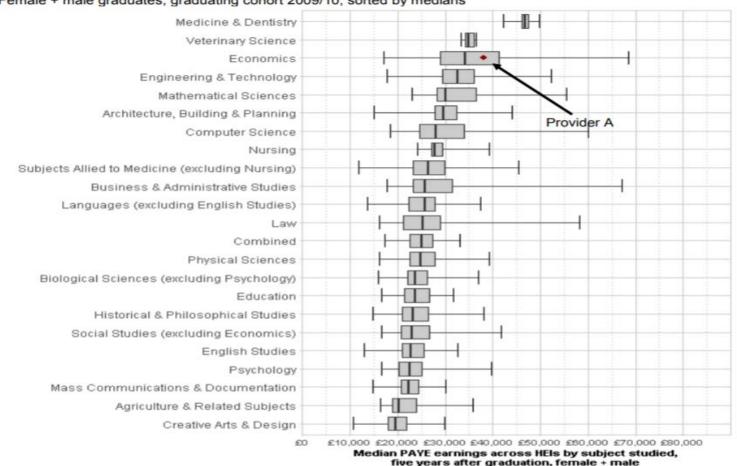




Professional-Level Employment: All Leavers, UK Employed

Longitudinal Education Outcomes

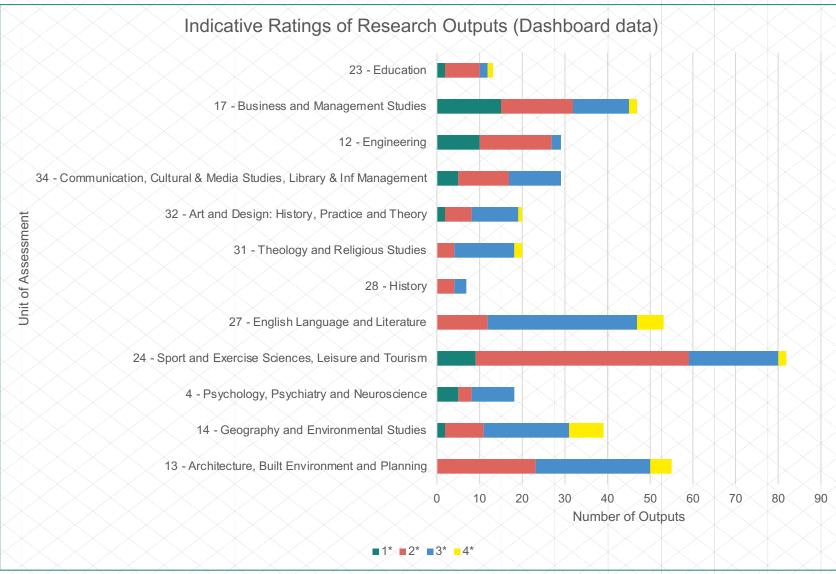
Distribution of median annualised PAYE earnings across providers for each subject area five years after graduation (minimum, lower quartile, median, upper quartile, maximum). 'Provider A' represents an example institution.



Female + male graduates, graduating cohort 2009/10, sorted by medians



The Management of Research





Capital investment in enhancement of places through new buildings, landscaping

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Norking with the LEP on

business services and

economic development

and wider economic

impact through purchase

of goods and services and supply of graduates for local labour market

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Culture, through links with Gloucester Culture Board, Cheltenham Trust, links with fine and performing arts organisations

Public services (police, social work) on skills and research

The Church, through links to Diocese and Foundation, and participation of chaplaincy in local faith groups

Further education, supporting progression and wider availability of HE through Strategic Alliance and links with other FE Colleges Working with the health services on skills and research to support supply of nurses and local care delivery

The education service on initial teacher education, CPD, school improvement; sponsoring UTCs; partnering with Multi Academy Trusts

Working with local authorities on community, planning and civic leadership

Community groups through volunteering by staff and students, eg supporting local sports clubs or nighttime street patrols

Provision of public lectures and events, with spaces and facilities for community to use, including University Festival week, the campuses as open spaces, the Chapel, and dual use sports facilities



Policy Directions and Challenges in UK Higher Education



