



The value of Higher Education

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the institute for employment studies

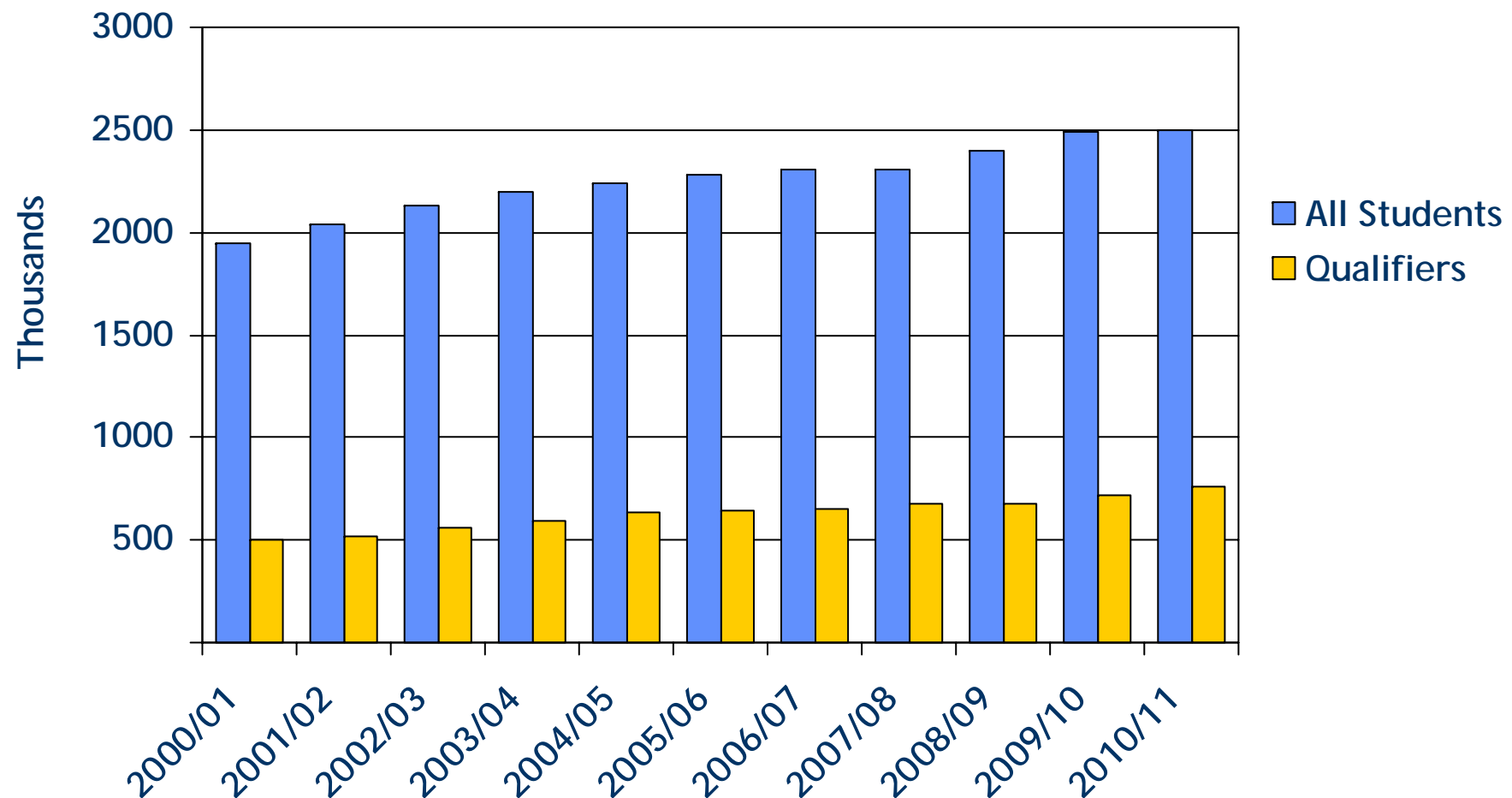
Institute for Employment Studies

- Independent centre for research, evaluation and consultancy on employment, labour market and human resource policy and practice.
- Work for employers, UK and international governments and policy agencies.
- Policy work covers all aspects of employment:
 - Unemployment and labour market disadvantage
 - Health, work and wellbeing
 - Education, training and skills, including higher education
- Mission to provide the evidence to inform policy debate and decisions

IES higher education research portfolio

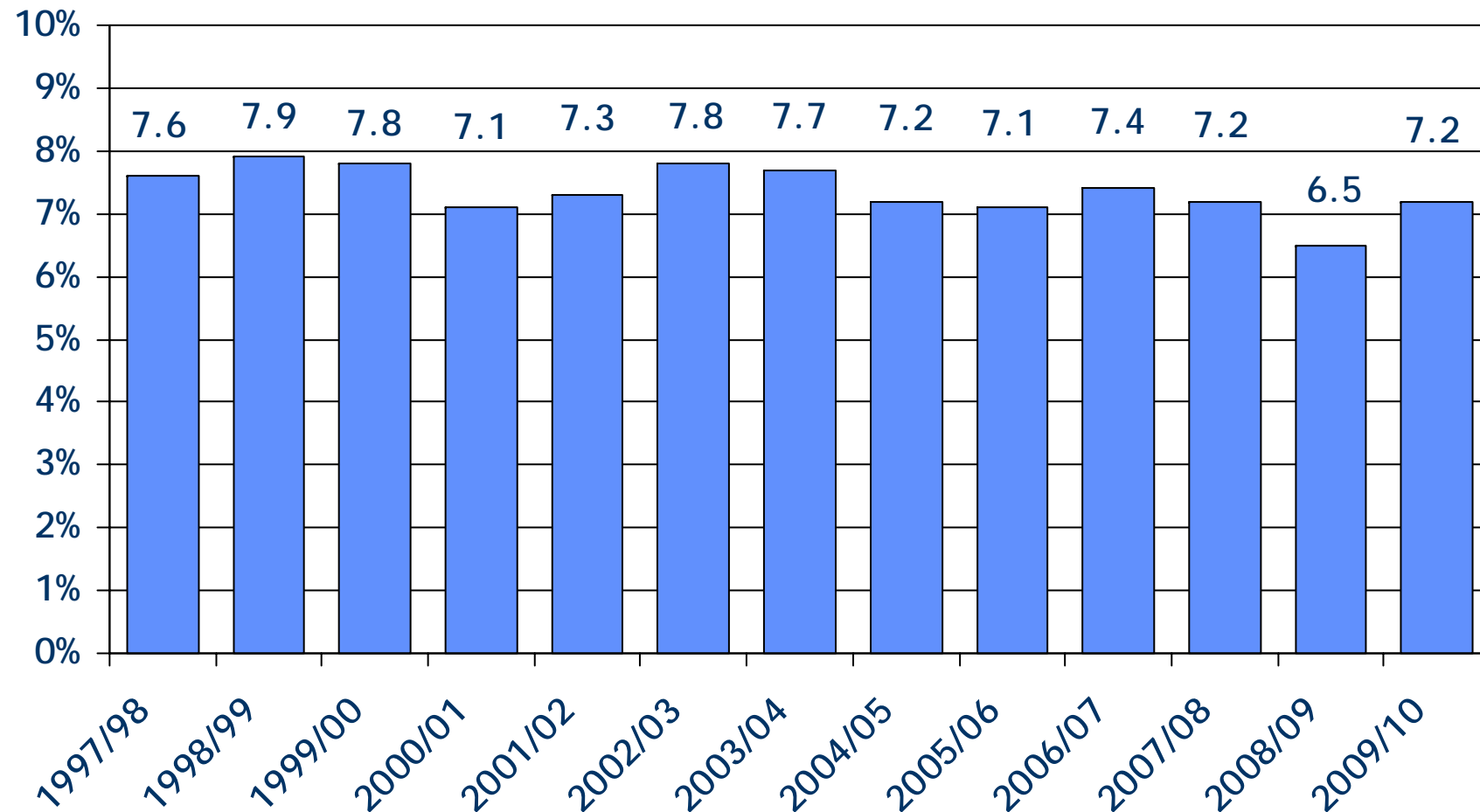
- Student choice and decision to enter HE
- Student experience and finance, eg
 - Student Income and Expenditure Survey (with NatCen)
 - Part-time higher education
- How higher education works
- Graduate destinations and careers, eg in the creative sector
- Post-graduates, eg careers of doctoral graduates

Strengths of the HE system: growing participation

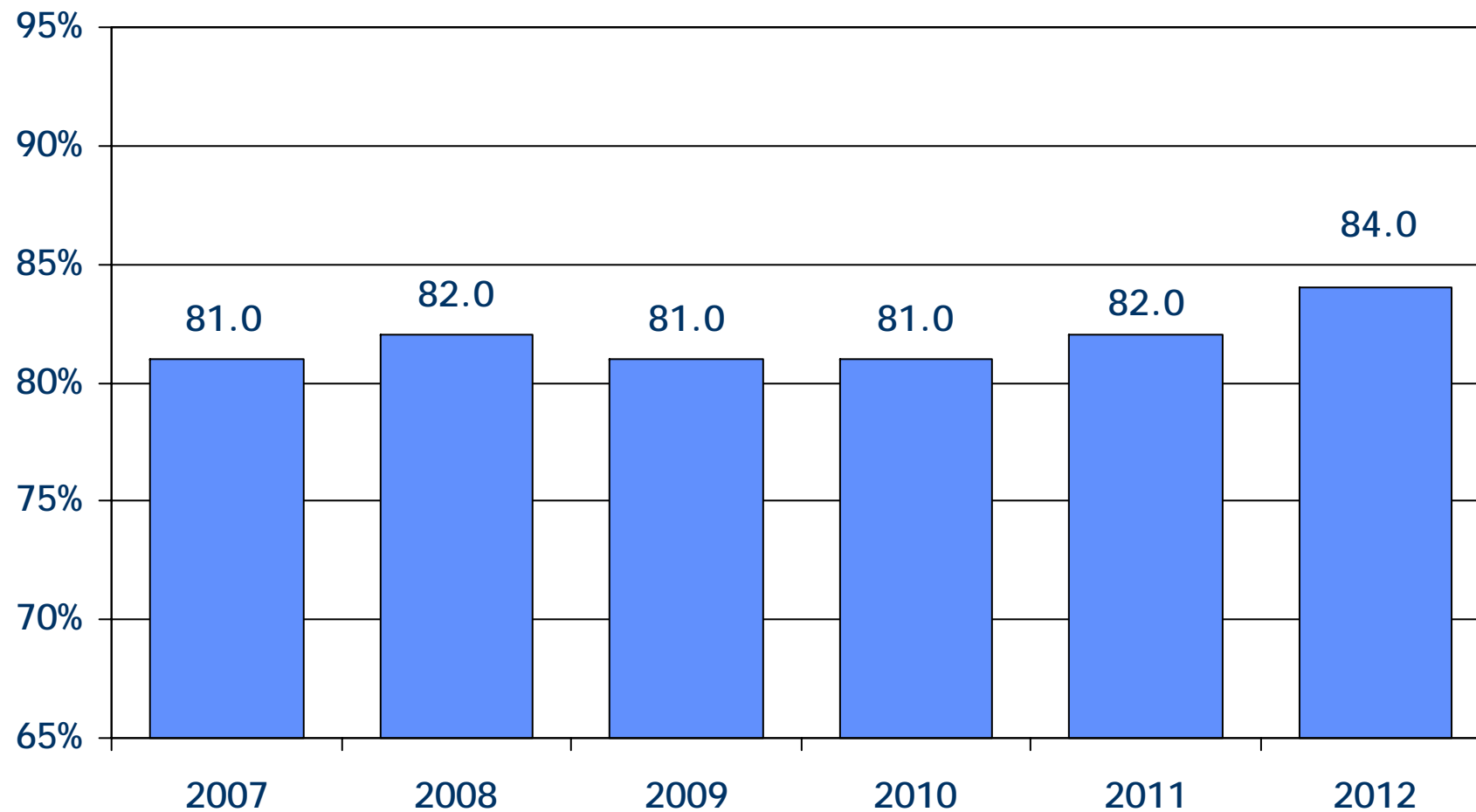


Strengths of the HE system: low drop out

(Percentage of young full-time first degree entrants not continuing in HE after their first year)

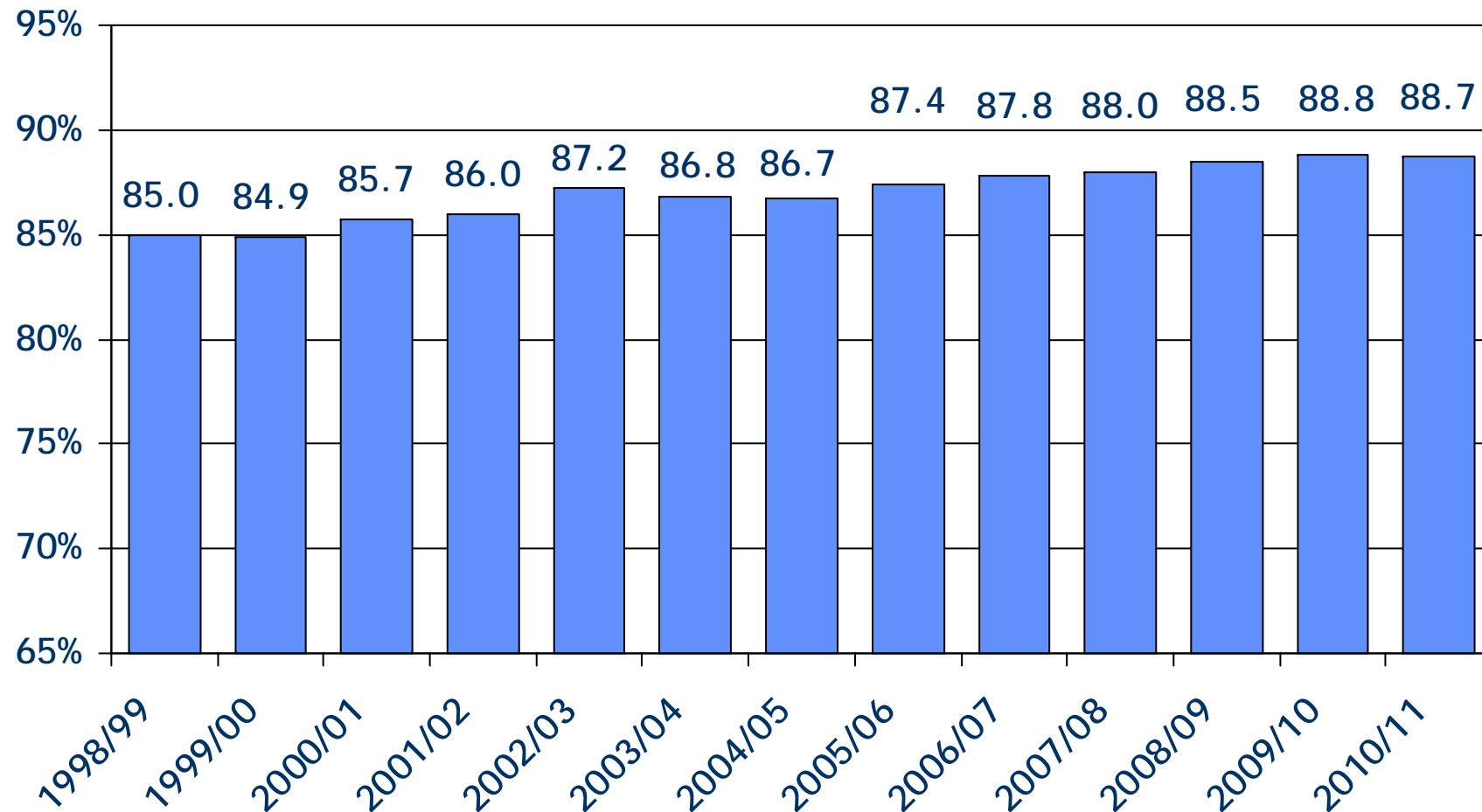


Strengths of the HE system: high satisfaction levels

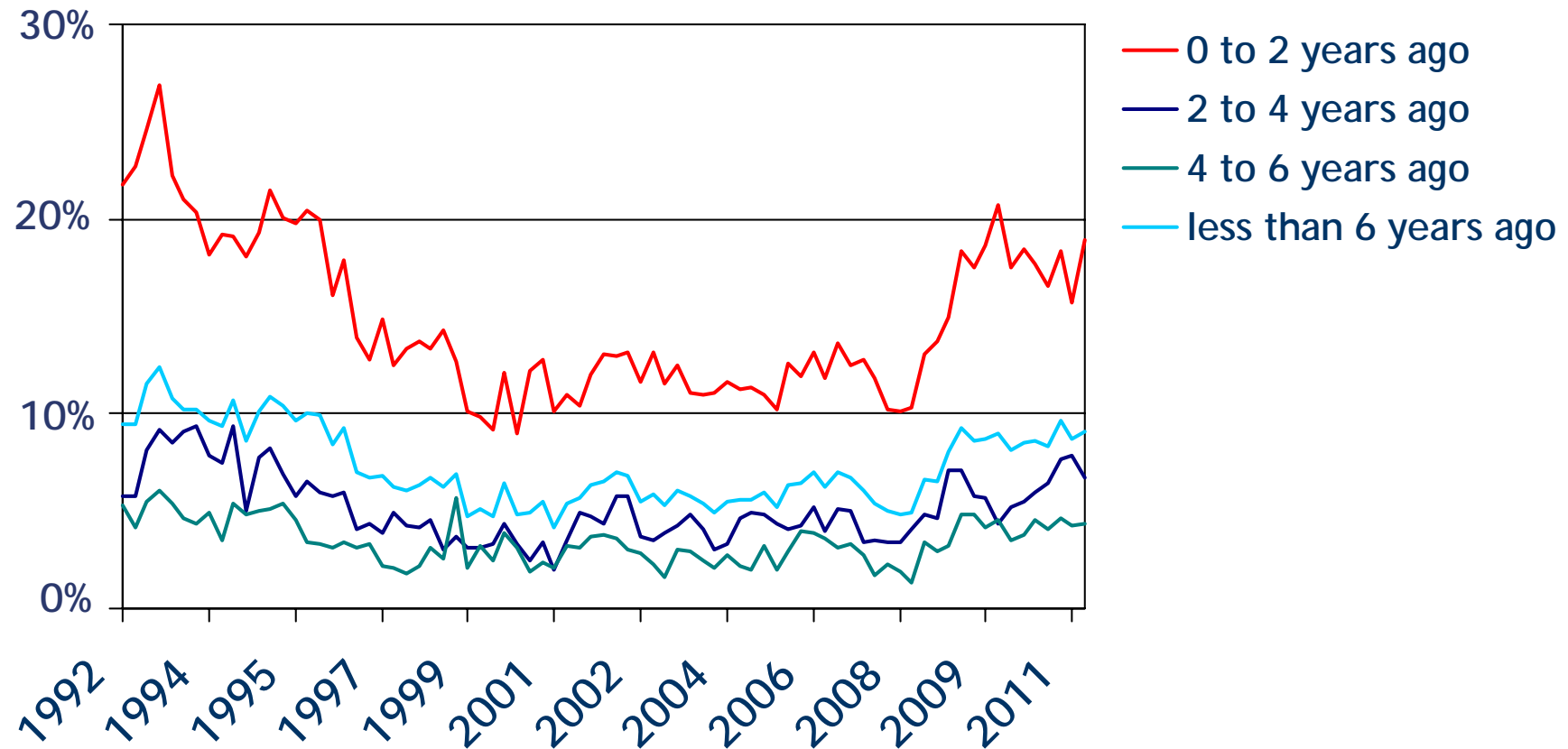


Strengths of the HE system: widening participation

(Percentage of young full-time first degree entrants from state schools)



Strengths of the HE system?: (relatively) low graduate unemployment

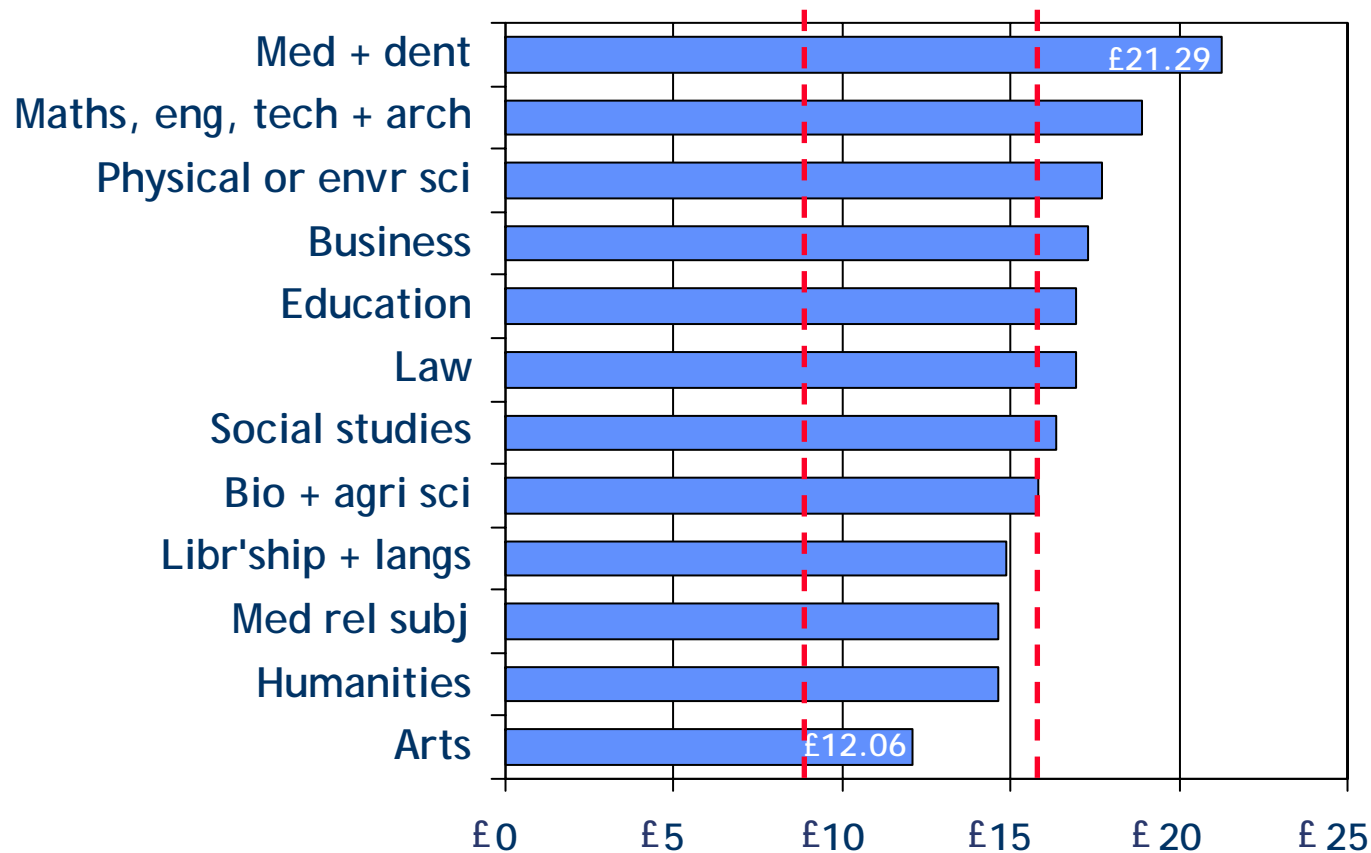


Strengths of the HE system: graduate wage premium

(Median hourly wage for all graduates and non-graduates Q4 2011)

Non-graduates - £8.92

All graduates - £15.18



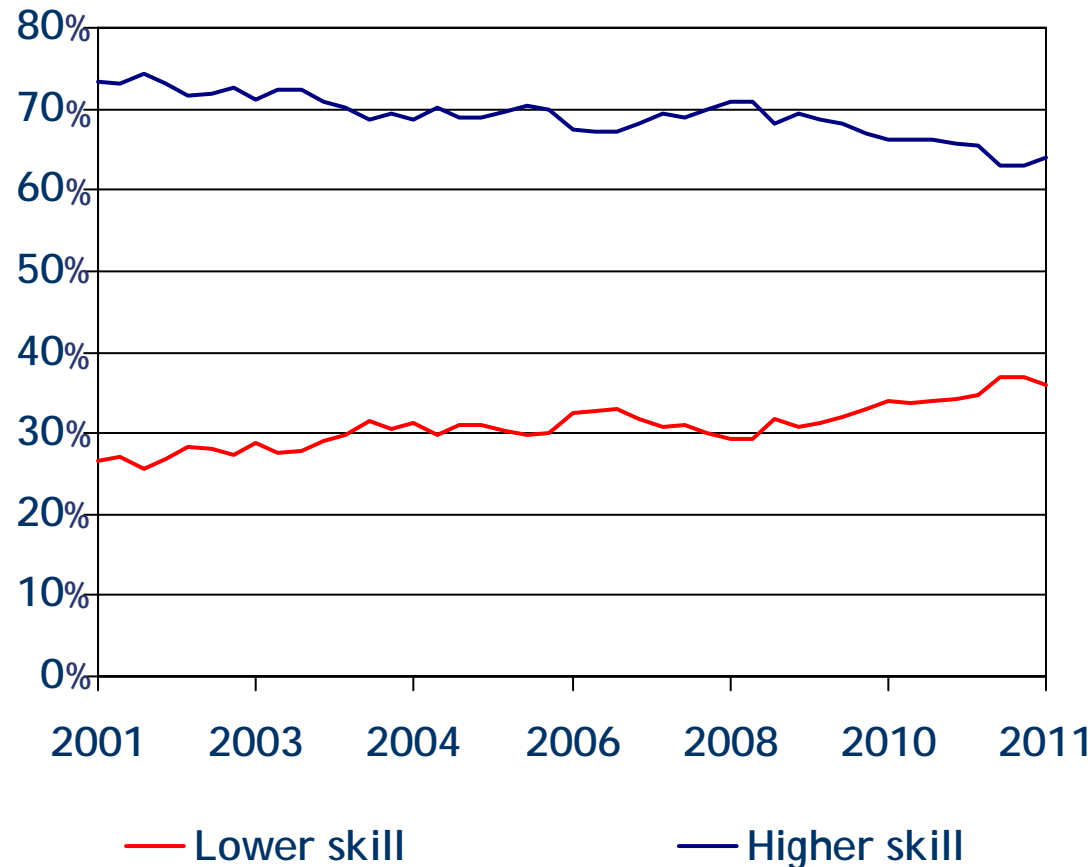
Notes:

1. People who are no longer in education, aged 21 to 64.
2. All graduates includes those who did not specify the subject studied.

Challenges to the HE system

- Demand for high-level skills and utilisation of graduate skills
 - Under-employment of graduates

Recent graduates by occupational skill level aged 21-64, 2001-2011



Notes:

1. Skill levels for 2001 to 2010 based on SOC2000 and skill levels for 2011 based on SOC2010. The best fit possible used to determine skills between the two classifications.
2. Covers graduates within six years of the survey date aged 21 to 64.
3. People who are no longer in education.

Challenges to the HE system

- Can HE keep pace with changing nature of skill demand?
 - Skill shortages
- International competition - for skills and for students
- Financing higher education
 - Impact of higher fees on participation, delivery HEI and Government finances
- Implications of marketisation - is the UK leading the way?
- Maintaining the wider student experience and the broader role of HE: on culture, polity and innovation
- Opening up participation further
- Meeting demand for different types of provision - concentrated degrees, vocational provision, part-time