

A changing Higher Education Landscape and London's young people

Economic impact of London HE sector

Total revenue of London HEIs was £5.8 billion in 2011-12

HEIs alone generated £6.6 billion regional GVA (direct plus secondary), equivalent to 2.3% of all 2011 London GVA

Over 78,380 full-time equivalent jobs were generated outside the universities, with most (64,241) based in London

When combined with the spending of international students and students from other parts of the UK, regional GVA of over £7.9 billion was generated, equivalent to 2.8% of total 2011 London GVA

Through knock-on effects HEIs generated £7.9 billion in other industries throughout the UK, with the majority (£5.9 billion) in London

Over 78,380 full-time equivalent jobs were generated outside the universities, with most (64,241) based in London

Universities, together with expenditure of international students and students from the rest of the UK, generated 145,921 jobs in London, equivalent to 3.7% of the workforce in employment in 2012

Universities attracted 102,995 students from outside the UK and 113,995 students from other parts of the UK to study in London

Priorities for London

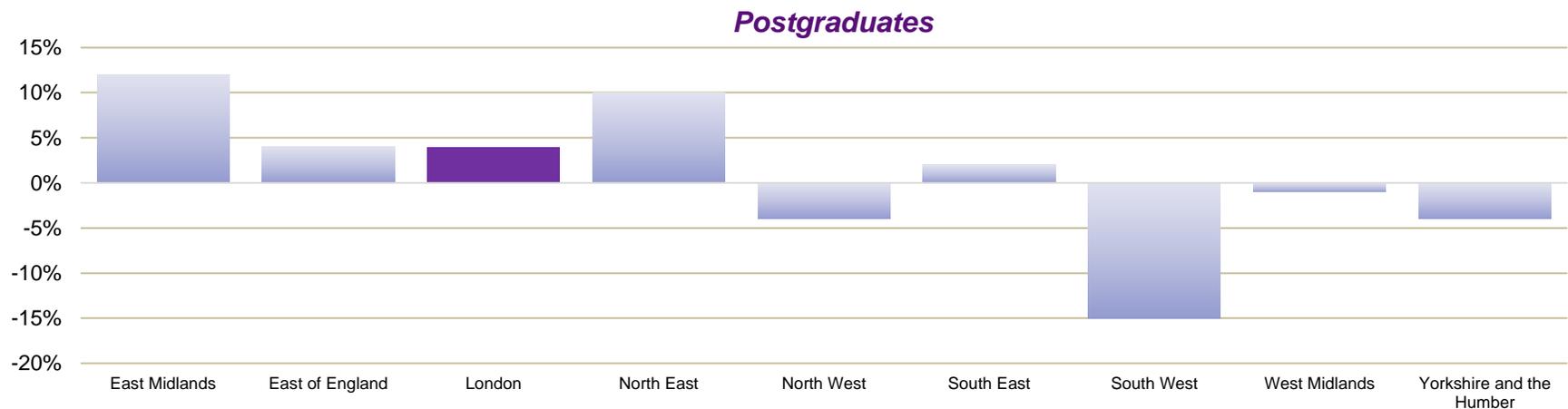
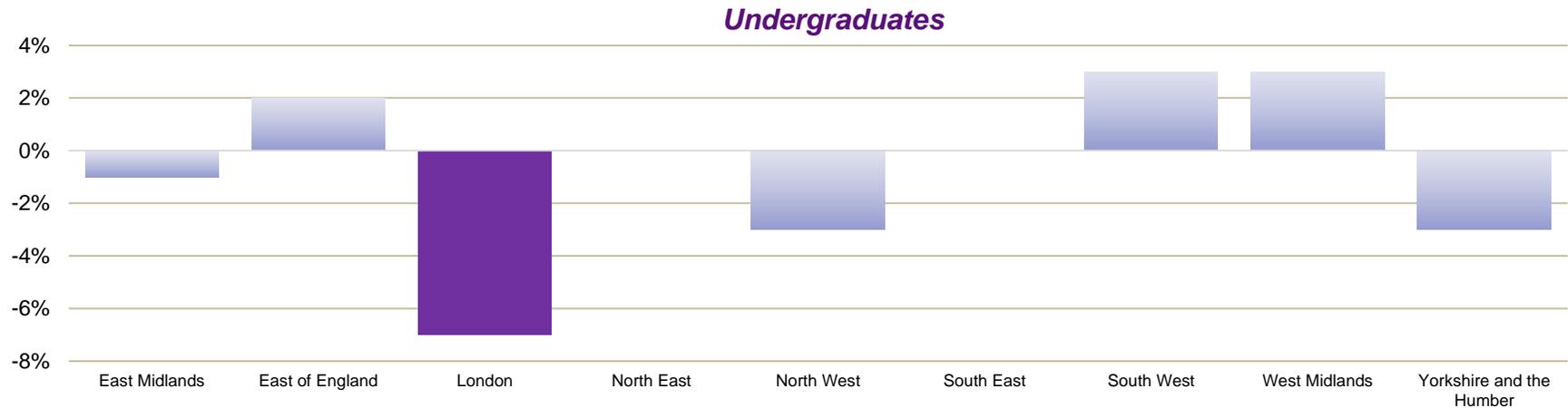
- **Skills and employment** - to ensure Londoners have the skills to compete for and sustain London's jobs
- **Small and medium sized enterprises** - to support and grow London's businesses
- **Digital creative, science and technology** - for the capital to be recognised globally as world leading hub; for science, technology and innovation, creating new jobs and growth
- **Infrastructure** - to keep London moving and functioning

London

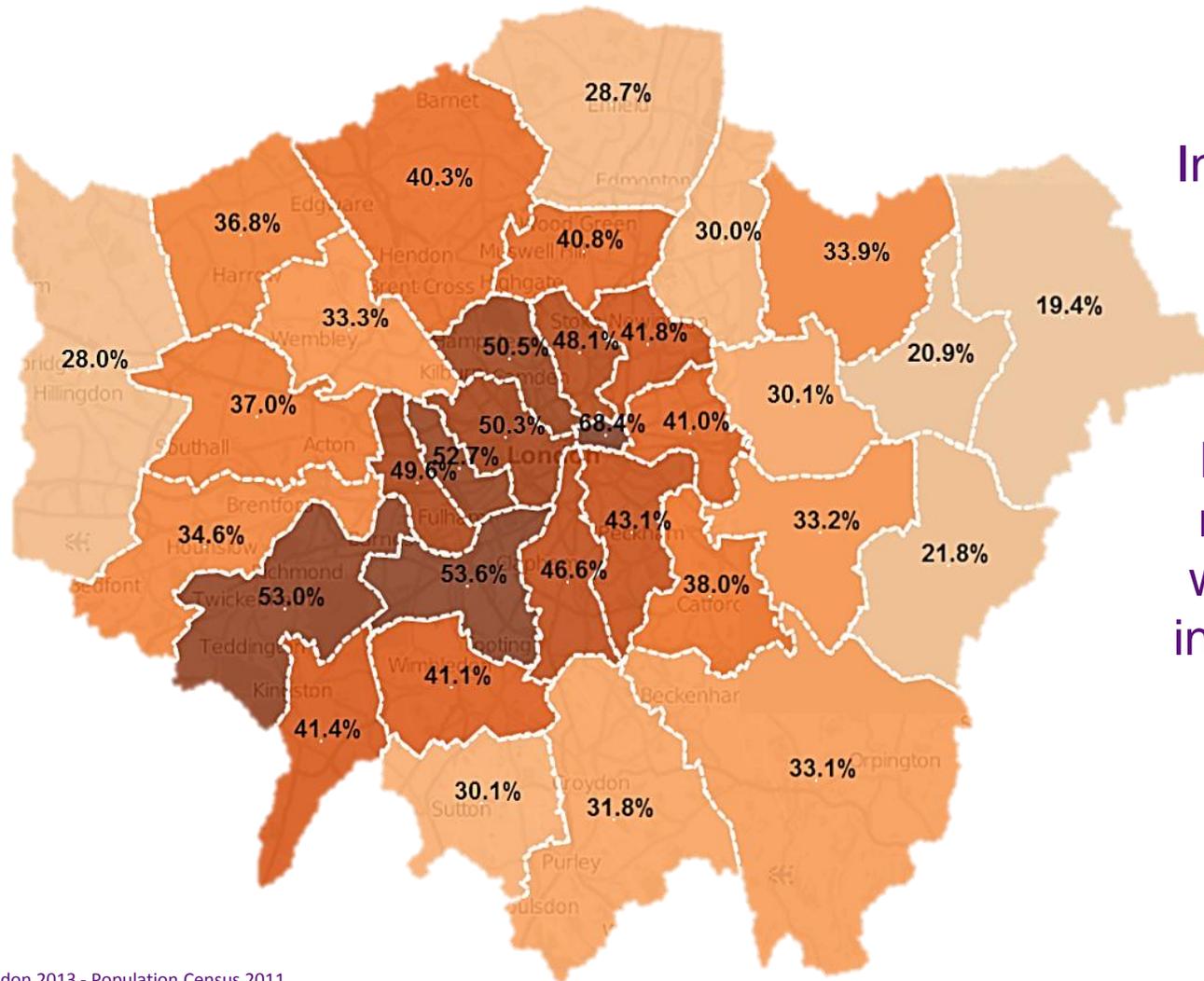
- London's population forecast to break historic high of 8.6 million by the end of 2014 and grow to more than 10 million by 2030
- Over the same period the capital will add more than 500,000 workforce jobs
- Continued growth in occupations that require first degree or higher level qualifications and the proportion of jobs in London requiring either an ordinary or higher degree projected to reach 53 per cent by 2036

Full-time changes in headcount

% change in headcount of entrants between 2010-11 and 2013-14



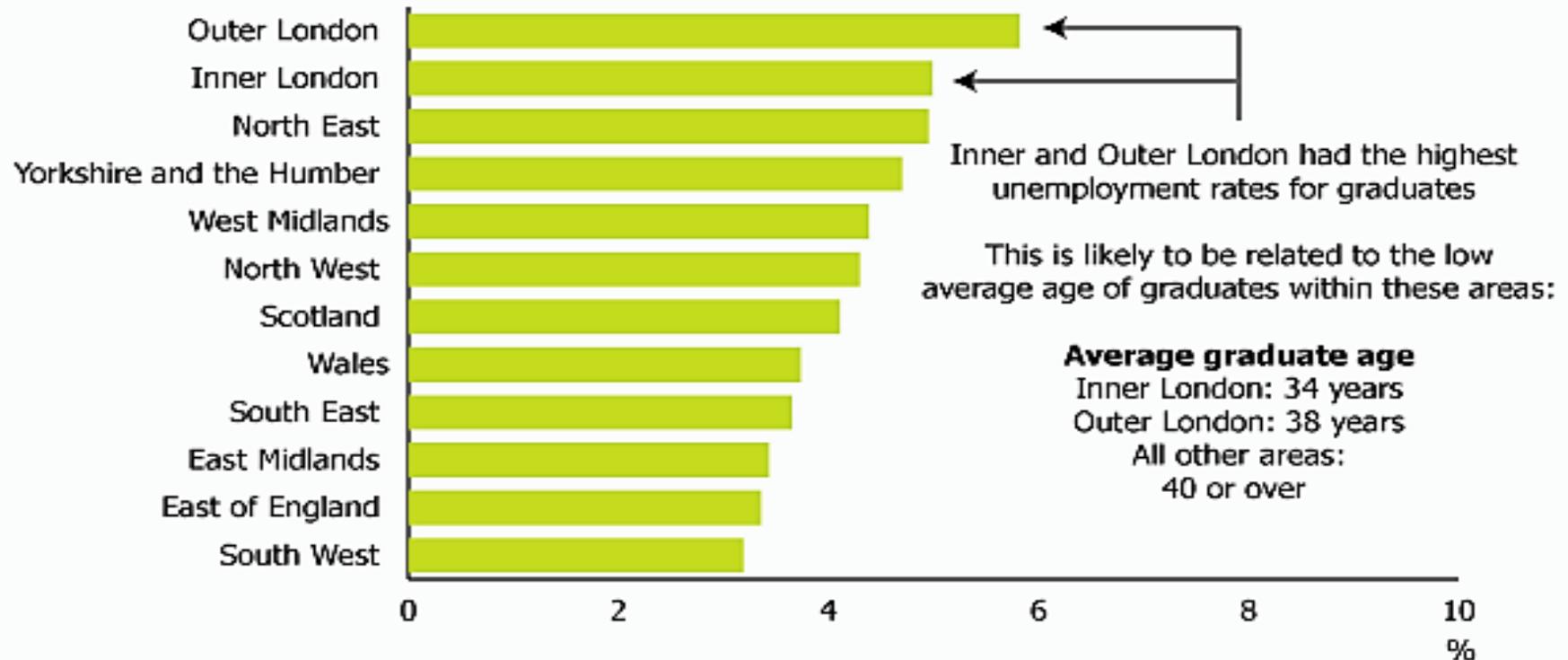
Qualifications - Level 4+



In 2012 the area with the highest concentration of graduates was London. In Inner London 60% of the resident population were graduates and in Outer London 45% of the resident population were

Graduate unemployment (Jan-Dec 2012)

GRADUATE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES



Just as castles provided the source of strength for medieval towns, and factories provided prosperity in the industrial age, universities are the source of strength in the knowledge-based economy of the twenty-first century.

New HE opportunities for young people

- The traditional route - does it meet the needs of young people and a fast-changing labour market?
- London has the highest concentration of HEIs, yet had the lowest take-up of Higher Apprenticeships in 2012/13 - an opportunity to be grasped?
- Young people and part-time HE - 'Mission Impossible' or another opportunity?
- The student lifecycle approach to widening access - are we doing enough for young people who do not attain and progress well?

Greater focus on student enterprise and entrepreneurship activities

- Recognition of the important link between employability and entrepreneurial activity
- Improving the quality of infrastructure and support for student enterprise
- Extending student enterprise activities to cover social enterprises
- Embedding enterprise and entrepreneurship widely across undergraduate programmes

Universities as anchor institutions

An anchor institution is one where the mission of a university is to:

- ‘consciously and strategically apply the institution’s long-term, place-based economic power, in combination with its human and intellectual resources, to better the welfare of the community in which it resides’

(Defined by Axelroth Hodges and Dubb)

Strategic partnerships and industry

Recent research shows that HEIs are:

- Thinking more about the value of strategic partnerships to strengthen their links with industry
- Thinking more holistically about how they engage with industry
- Seeking to improve access to their facilities and equipment for use by external partners

Strengthening the role and contributions of universities to local economic growth

- Regenerating disused sites in the local economy to create innovation parks integrating academic and industrial partnerships
- Creating more coordinated innovation infrastructure and innovation support for the local economy
- Providing R&D and innovation-related services to firms in the local economy

Strengthening the role and contributions of universities to local economic growth

- Attracting inward investment through large scale, multi-year university-industry partnerships and other investments in the local economy
- Supporting SMEs to realise their export potential by leveraging experience of operating in, and infrastructure located in, overseas markets
- Providing business support, mentoring, networking and training to SMEs in the local economy

Strengthening the role and contributions of universities to local economic growth

- Providing a gateway into local, national and international R&D expertise for local SMEs
- Working actively with the LEP to strengthen innovation in the local economy. This includes active engagement at board level; leading innovation strategy development; co-funding LEP managers; and providing economic development expertise

The London Growth Deal

- £236million from 2015/16; additional investment from local partners and the private sector increases this to £357million
- Support jobs and growth in the capital, including in key new sectors such as the digital economy
- Ensure the capital's businesses and individuals, including young people, have the skills and opportunities they need to succeed and to build a strong and sustainable economy

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The higher education journey of young London residents in a changing landscape



To request your borough report email:

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