



Scottish Funding Council

Promoting further and higher education

## **Review of SFC funding in support of the Crichton University Campus strategy**

## Executive summary

### Purpose of the review

- 1 This review evaluates the use of Scottish Funding Council (SFC) funding by the Universities of Glasgow and the West of Scotland in supporting their activities at the Crichton University Campus in Dumfries. It was prompted by the need for SFC to make decisions on the continuation of this support following the end of the funding that SFC and Scottish government had agreed for the Spending Review 2008-11 (SR 2008-11) period.

### This document

- 2 The review document was considered in draft form at SFC's Investment Committee meeting on 23 June 2011. The outcome from consideration will be found at the Investment Committee area of SFC's website<sup>1</sup>. This finalised version takes account of interviews that were underway at that date, feedback from various stakeholders on draft versions, further investigative work on related issues, and the latest officially published data in the *Scottish Participation in Further and Higher Education, 2005-06 to 2009-10* (SFC, July 2011)<sup>2</sup>.

### Limitations

- 3 The review was largely based on reviewing documents, and focused on the relationship between inputs (principally grant funding), outputs (student places; programmes) and outcomes (Dumfries and Galloway residents' participation in higher education). This focus means that the review does not address in any detail how the Crichton academic partnership has worked together, their work on student programmes or improving facilities. Such evidence as we did review on these issues suggested that the partnership has strengthened in the period since 2007. Also, quantitative data for 2009-10 and 2010-11 were limited when the review was carried out, so that we could not look at a consistent quantitative snapshot.

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[www.sfc.ac.uk/about\\_the\\_council/council\\_board\\_committees/council\\_committees/InvestmentCommittee/InvestmentCommittee.aspx](http://www.sfc.ac.uk/about_the_council/council_board_committees/council_committees/InvestmentCommittee/InvestmentCommittee.aspx)

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[www.sfc.ac.uk/web/FILES/ReportsandPublications/Scottish\\_Participation\\_in\\_Further\\_and\\_Higher\\_Education\\_2005-06\\_to\\_2009-10\\_%7B227997306%7D.pdf](http://www.sfc.ac.uk/web/FILES/ReportsandPublications/Scottish_Participation_in_Further_and_Higher_Education_2005-06_to_2009-10_%7B227997306%7D.pdf)

## **Background**

- 4 The Crichton University Campus was established in the late 1990s, aligned with the Dumfries and Galloway local economic development strategy and created by the opportunity of the Crichton site. The Universities of Glasgow and West of Scotland (UWS), and the latter's predecessors, have received specific student places for Crichton from SFC since 2001. Dumfries and Galloway College opened a presence at Crichton in 1998 and relocated its entire campus to the site in 2008. The College has a long term partnership with UWS.
- 5 Other academic partners at Crichton with varying degrees of involvement are the Open University Scotland, the Scottish Agricultural College and Barony College. But only Glasgow and UWS have received SFC funding specifically for Crichton. In the rest of this document, they are occasionally referred to as 'the Universities'.
- 6 The University of Glasgow's near-withdrawal in 2007 led to the development of the *Crichton University Campus: Proposed Academic Strategy*, facilitated by SFC (also 2007). The key goal was a broader, sustainable platform of provision with improved fit and responsiveness to local needs. The academic partners, referred to at paragraphs four and five, then established a Joint Management Group (JMG), overseeing facilities and curricular planning, which agreed a revised version of the academic strategy in 2008. Further funded places and infrastructure support from SFC associated with the strategy started in 2008-09. Means of support were to be reviewed at the end of the Spending Review period 2008-11.

## **Delivery against output targets**

- 7 UWS has recruited to fill the additional student places it has been allocated for Crichton. The University of Glasgow has had difficulty in achieving this, and has had funds clawed back in one year, but has revised the use of the places and the picture is improving.
- 8 As indicated above, joint management and infrastructure arrangements are in place, and appear to be working at an operational level. The additional infrastructure funding is helping sustain the current models. All parties including the local authority are signalling that the end of the Universities' leases in 2016 will be a major decision point on how the Crichton site is used. Other strategic dimensions regarding infrastructure and joint management are dealt with below.

## **Delivery against aims of funding**

- 9 The aim outlined in the 2008 offers of funding from SFC to the Universities was:

*“to help implement an academic strategy for the campus based on the proposal published by the Council in the 2007 strategy”* (SFC letter of grant, 2008).

### ***Absolute numbers***

- 10 SFC investment is helping to stabilise the Glasgow and UWS presence on the campus. Although university student numbers at Crichton have not recovered to the level prior to 2007, over the period 2001-02 to 2009-10 SFC funded Glasgow and UWS activity grew in Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) student numbers by 1128 per cent, from 52 to 586.9. Postgraduate activity is also increasing, particularly for the University of Glasgow.

### ***Provision and demand***

- 11 Several stakeholders in Crichton indicated to us that Glasgow has increased its drive and commitment regarding the campus since 2007.
- 12 Efforts have been made by both Glasgow and UWS to respond to the pattern of demand for provision, including introducing new and innovative courses. Overall, the curricular base has broadened, but that has not yet been reflected in significant net extension of awards offered. SFC considered both of these long term aims in its proposals for strategy in 2007.
- 13 In the above context of demand/provision, the Crichton campus remains the single biggest destination for HE students from Dumfries and Galloway, both within the university and college sectors, but the proportion has not changed significantly in recent years, and (excluding the Open University) some 80 per cent of all Dumfries and Galloway university students still study outside the local authority area.

### ***Is Crichton making a difference?***

- 14 HE participation in the Dumfries and Galloway region remains lower than the Scottish average. But its Standardised Participation Rate (SPR<sup>3</sup>) to 2009-10 for HE in colleges and universities combined is marginally higher than before the strategy and associated support: 0.92

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<sup>3</sup> Paragraph 57 explains SPR in more detail.

of Scotland, compared with 0.91 in 2005-06. And the last two years show an improvement on a five year low in 2007-08.

- 15 Dumfries and Galloway may be recovering faster than elsewhere from a national dip in participation in 2007-08. The Scottish Government reports (March 2011) that Dumfries and Galloway saw the highest increase in its population entering HE of any local authority between 2008-09 and 2009-10.
- 16 The Crichton University Campus partnership remains the largest provider of HE to Dumfries and Galloway residents. UWS and Glasgow together provide places to more than 15 per cent of students, and Dumfries and Galloway College a further 11 per cent. Evidence also suggests that Crichton University Campus is helping to maintain local participation at a level which might otherwise not have taken place.

### *A longer term view*

- 17 Glasgow and UWS have repeatedly restated their commitment to Crichton since 2007, but as small operations, their Crichton activities are particularly vulnerable to potential fluctuations in student demand or extrinsic influences on places (for example, from the NHS, as around half of UWS's provision is in health care).
- 18 In terms of centrality to these universities, Crichton is less than one per cent of the University of Glasgow's SFC funded student places (FTEs) and less than five per cent of UWS's. Absolute numbers per cohort of named programmes across the entire academic partnership remain small. This will make the partners cautious when considering broadening curricula and awards. SFC, therefore, needs to be realistic about the extent to which the increase in funding for Crichton since 2008-09, or similar scale increases in the future, can create a broad-ranging campus similar to those in the cities, in an area of relatively small population. Therefore, the Council should consider:
  - whether and how its total investment in all institutions at Crichton – both in terms of funded places and infrastructure support – could be used to pursue the goals of the 2007 strategy (or an updated version); and
  - whether Dumfries and Galloway College, as the locally based and governed institution with a potentially pivotal role in the 'supply chain' for learners, should play a larger role.

## Conclusions

- 19 Available evidence shows limited but appropriate impact so far for the additional spend since 2008. The underlying strategic issues – breadth of provision, extent of real demand, and sustainability of the estate – remain similar to the position in 2007 but the additional funding has made these issues easier for the universities to deal with. In order to support further progress, renewing SFC engagement with local stakeholders and the institutions over longer term direction would be timely. Following this, continuation of funding should be tied to a firm plan with clear milestones.

## **Review**

### **Purpose of the review**

- 1 This review aimed to evaluate the achievements of the Universities of Glasgow and the West of Scotland (UWS) using additional SFC funding (offer of grant 11 July 2008) in support of the actions in the *Crichton University Campus: Proposed Academic Strategy* (20 August 2007). It also puts these achievements in the context of total investment of SFC places in the Crichton campus since 2001 and of the socio-economic profile of the Dumfries and Galloway region. These areas were reviewed to allow consideration of progress towards the strategic aims for Crichton, whether the funding responds to these aims remain appropriate and whether adjustment is required.
- 2 The review is intended to inform SFC decisions on the continuation and form of funding in support of the Crichton strategy.

### ***Approach and timing***

- 3 The review was primarily desk-based, mainly taking place during April and May 2011 using records and reports including: accountability and management documents from the broader Crichton partnership; bespoke analysis by SFC Knowledge Management on student numbers by institution, domicile and subject; and the readily available empirical Scottish socio-economic data. A small number of interviews and discussions with stakeholders were also undertaken.
- 4 The review took place towards the end of the third year of support from SFC. This placed limitations on the available evidence. In particular, we did not have an ‘out-turn’ of final student numbers for the academic year 2010-11. And for the second year of support (AY 2009-10), analyses from the nationally standardised Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) data sets only came on stream during the course of the review. So, the latest year of available data varies and while we can make comparisons with the position before the funding was allocated, these do not extend far into the lifetime of the activity. Nonetheless, the data that has been used is robust and clear trends emerge from it.

### **Background**

- 5 The Crichton University Campus is a former hospital site, leased by Dumfries and Galloway Council to the Crichton Trust since 1995. The local authority and Dumfries and Galloway Enterprise intended that

the campus would play a key role in regional and local development aims, including the establishment of viable HE provision on the site.

- 6 To support developments at Crichton by the University of Glasgow and the University of West of Scotland (formerly University of Paisley and Bell College), the Scottish Higher Education Funding Council (now SFC) provided a Strategic Change Grant and from academic year 2001-02, funded ear-marked student places. Table 1 below shows this:

**Table 1**

FTE	2001-02	2002-03 and annually onwards
University of Glasgow	57.1	88.3
University of the West of Scotland	42.9	61.7

In 2011-12 SFC prices, these places equate to £466,099 per annum SFC funding (or £714,711 if assumed tuition fee income is included).

- 7 Dumfries and Galloway College relocated to the site in 2008: the College and UWS have a long term partnership.
- 8 Other academic partners which have become involved at Crichton are the Open University Scotland, the Scottish Agricultural College and Barony College. Only Glasgow and UWS have received specific SFC funding for Crichton.
- 9 Twenty of the postgraduate places allocated to the University of Glasgow from 2008-09 were for an MSc course delivered in conjunction with the Carbon Centre. The Crichton Carbon Centre is a not-for-profit organisation, based at Crichton and active in teaching and research on carbon management.

***The 2007 strategy***

- 10 The 2007 proposed academic strategy and associated SFC funding, which are being addressed by this review, arose from discussions held when the University of Glasgow considered withdrawing their activity because they saw it as financially unsustainable.
- 11 The strategy was developed by SFC with regional stakeholders, Higher Education Institutions (HEIs), and Dumfries and Galloway College, with Scottish Government support. This followed a detailed review of

the Dumfries and Galloway HE market and the regional profile, mainly as in 2005-06. Its key aim was:

*“a sustainable future for the campus that can offer high quality provision for those who wish to undertake higher education in Dumfries and Galloway... focus[ing] on provision that will support students’ future employment in the Dumfries and Galloway region”*

(Academic partners and other stakeholders, 2007).

- 12 Other policy aims expressed by SFC and by the Scottish Government in agreeing to support the strategy can be summarised as:
- a sustainable and broader portfolio of HE in Dumfries and Galloway;
  - improvement of relevance to local needs, and efficiency, of Crichton activity; and
  - retention and better integration of the University of Glasgow in the Crichton partnership.

### ***Funding of strategy***

- 13 SFC provided additional funding to the University of Glasgow and UWS in relation to the Crichton strategy from AY 2008-09 (announced in circular SFC/10/2008 and a specific grant letter dated 11 July 2008). This funding was to support additional student places at each university, and infrastructure costs of £819,000 per annum to contribute to joint services and University of Glasgow accommodation costs. Full details are provided in the section from paragraph 28 onwards where we review progress on the outputs for funding.

### ***Other relevant support***

- 14 This includes £700,000 for three years to Dumfries and Galloway College for two networked knowledge transfer hubs at Crichton and Borders College. These also involve Borders College, UWS, University of Glasgow, Barony College and the Scottish Agricultural College.

### ***Bids for support***

- 15 In autumn 2010 the University of Glasgow presented an outline bid on behalf of the Crichton Partnership for £600,000 over four years to create a Crichton Research Institute for Rural Sustainability. The intended purpose is

*“a resource for regionally focussed research in South West Scotland, delivered to standards of international excellence [providing] ...i) increased synergy between*

*academic research at the Crichton Campus and the economic, social and environmental assets and aspirations of the region ii) greater research cohesion between Crichton partners”.*

- 16 As SFC has closed the Horizon Fund for Universities to all but Invest to Save proposals and exceptional economic development proposals, SFC’s executive did not bring this proposal to the Investment Committee. We do, however, think it would be useful to consider some of the aims of the project in reaching decisions on any future funding for Crichton.

### ***Dumfries and Galloway College***

- 17 The focus of this review is on the additional support provided to the Universities of Glasgow and the West of Scotland but Dumfries and Galloway College is extremely significant both regionally and on the site. In 2008-09, the College students made up almost 42 per cent of the total HE enrolments at Crichton. College-based facilities, including a library shared by all partners, are available to all Crichton students.

### ***Crichton: local stakeholders and supporters***

- 18 As previously indicated, the Crichton estate is ultimately owned by Dumfries and Galloway Council, and is leased by them until 2016 to The Crichton Trust, a company with charitable status. The site encompasses other uses, including a business park, hotel and conference facilities, as well as the Crichton University Campus. The Trust manages the site through its wholly-owned subsidiary The Crichton Development Company, from which the Universities of Glasgow and West of Scotland in turn lease their accommodation.
- 19 The campus has active local voluntary support through The Crichton Foundation. The Foundation “*originated from the Crichton Endowment Trust... founded by Dumfries and Galloway Council in 2006 to support regeneration of the Crichton*” (Crichton Foundation, 2011), and now “*supports the development of a world class centre for learning and enterprise at the Crichton Campus*”, “*generating over £3.4 million in total [over a decade], all invested in the Campus*” (Crichton Foundation, 2010). A representative of the Foundation attends the Academic Partners’ Joint Management Group.
- 20 Events leading to the 2007 strategy, anecdotal evidence and literature considered for this review, indicate the key role local stakeholders have played in setting the agenda for HE in Dumfries and the importance they attach to having a range of HE providers at Crichton – including the University of Glasgow – rather than just one.

## Regional context

- 21 This section reviews the regional context in order to indicate some of the needs and challenges that stakeholders hope HE activity at Crichton can address. We reviewed evidence on the socio-economic and demographic profile of the local authority area over the last few years. This included: *Crichton University Campus Strategic Review Final Report* (Bishop's Consulting et al, 2005); a Scottish Enterprise Dumfries and Galloway presentation to Crichton stakeholders in April 2007; Scottish Government local authority economic profiles and Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics data, 2011; and a Crichton Joint Management Group paper on the community planning demographic working group, 2011.
- 22 We also considered Dumfries and Galloway against the benchmarks of Moray local authority and Scotland as a whole for both socio-economic profile and participation. The apparently 'similar' benchmark of Moray was chosen in this case because that kind of comparator seemed likely to offer most insight into the central issue of Dumfries and Galloway relative under participation in HE.<sup>4</sup>

### *Dumfries and Galloway: context*

- 23 Our review showed persistent differences between Dumfries & Galloway and Scottish socio-economic averages, and even from Moray and other sparsely populated regions that are a long way from large HEIs. The picture of the region is discussed below and then shown more fully in summarised data from the Scottish Neighbourhood Survey and local authority profile data at Annex A.
- 24 National Records of Scotland (NRS) figures show Dumfries and Galloway as the twelfth largest local authority by population: larger than Dundee City. The area has an economy more centred on small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs), lower Gross Value Added (GVA), and lower wages than average, though wages in Moray are lower still. On the other hand, there is some evidence of resilience through the economic downturn. Evidence regarding primary and secondary industries appears mixed: the *Dumfries and Galloway Local Development Plan Main Issues Report* (March 2011) indicates a higher than national average 15 per cent of people are employed in primary

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<sup>4</sup> The areas both have land surfaces that are predominantly rural, a coastline, and a population that compared to Scotland is relatively evenly distributed and in small towns and large villages. They are also both at distance (77 miles Dumfries to Paisley/Glasgow, 66 miles Elgin to Aberdeen) from HEI providers of greater than median size of 6,980 full-time undergraduate students (HESA data, 2009-10).

industries, although measured on employee job figures, the region is no more dependent on the primary or secondary industries than Scotland as a whole, or Moray.

- 25 Dumfries and Galloway does have a markedly older demographic profile than Scotland. Demographic decline in the region is forecast to continue, and to be more severe than that facing Scotland as a whole. An inter-agency Demographic Action Plan is, therefore, under development by the Dumfries and Galloway community planning partnership. Net inward migration of people of working age and strengthening of further and higher education capacity are key strategies in the draft (p7-8, Demographic Working Group, 2011). “*A thriving university campus at the Crichton*” is also one of the key elements of Dumfries and Galloway Council’s vision for Dumfries as a successful regional capital.
- 26 Data for the period from 2002-08 showed that on average, the percentage of Dumfries and Galloway school students achieving awards within the Scottish Credit and Qualification Framework is at least as good or better than for Scotland as a whole (Scottish Neighbourhood Survey), and yet there is continuing significant under participation in HE. This includes on the Standardised Participation Ratio which factors for the demographic profile.
- 27 As a whole, the geo-demographic and socio-economic pictures continue to suggest that, for many in the region, HE participation is inhibited by travel to study distances and local life commitments or career choices. Differences from Moray suggest some other as yet unknown factors may also be present. We return to this later when comparative participation is reviewed in more detail.

### **Are Glasgow and UWS delivering against the outputs indicated in the offer of grant?**

#### ***Recruitment to 2007 strategy places***

- 28 Tables 2 and 3 below show declared recruitment to the new places provided and intended growth from 2008-09 to 2011-12<sup>5</sup>, together with the additional investment to 2010-11:

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<sup>5</sup> It is important to recognise that for both universities the 2008-09 places were only awarded after the normal student recruitment round. Filling them was therefore challenging. For Glasgow, this appears to be the most significant factor in the initial and continuing shortfall in filling the additional places, albeit this is diminishing over time.

**Table 2: SFC additional investment at Crichton University Campus: funded places, and infrastructure funding, 2008-09 to 2011-12.**

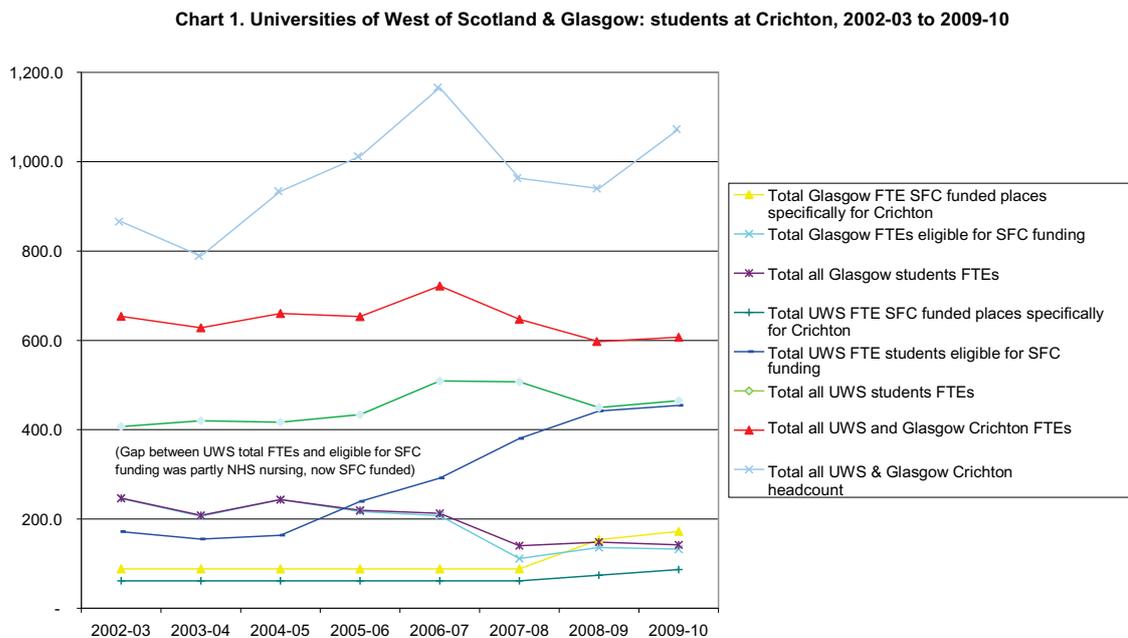
*2011-12 figures in italics are assumed, before outturn.* UG = Undergraduate; TPG= Taught Postgraduate. Sources and working notes are excluded for conciseness.

Institution	Student places in:	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12
		Allocated	Recruited	Shortfall	Allocated	Recruited	Shortfall	Allocated	Recruited	Shortfall	<i>Allocated</i>
Glasgow	UG Teacher Education with Liberal Arts	20	24	0	40	36	4	60	61.5	0	<i>80</i>
Glasgow	TPG Carbon Centre	20	9	11	20	11	9	20	18	2	<i>20</i>
Glasgow	TPG Arts Heritage and Tourism	24	8	16	24	10	14	12	6.5	5.5	<i>12</i>
Glasgow	UG humanities arts and business							6.2	5	1.2	<i>6.2</i>
<b>Glasgow total</b>		<b>64</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b><i>118.2</i></b>
<b>UWS (also its total)</b>	<b>Health UG</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.5</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>		<b>37.5</b>	<b>37.5</b>		<b><i>50</i></b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>All places</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>135.7</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b><i>168.2</i></b>

**Table 3: Additional SFC and Student Awards Agency for Scotland (SAAS) investment at Crichton University Campus over period 2008-09 to 2010-11**

Grand total including tuition fees paid by SAAS	£4,493,903
Total SFC grant	£3,917,760
SFC grant for infrastructure is shown separately , not by institution	£2,457,000
University of Glasgow including fees, not infrastructure (NI)	£1,514,964
University of Glasgow SFC grant only (NI)	£1,074,759
University of West of Scotland including fees (NI)	£521,939
University of West of Scotland SFC grant only (NI)	£386,001

- 29 The recruitment figures show that the University of Glasgow has had difficulty in filling the student places allocated<sup>6</sup>. However, this picture is improving.
- 30 The recruitment figures, together with evidence from the Crichton partners' six-monthly reports to SFC, also show evidence of weaker demand for taught postgraduate arts and liberal arts provision than hoped. More positively, Glasgow has shown responsiveness by changing the use of available student places to better fit demand. And there is other evidence that the campus is also drawing in more students from places other than Dumfries and Galloway.
- 31 UWS has filled all the places it had been allocated.
- 32 Putting the new strategic investment in context, Chart 1 below shows the position for all UWS and Glasgow students at Crichton between 2002-03 and 2009-10:



Sources: SHEFC/SFC; HESA; mainly standardised to SFC measures for students eligible for funding.

<sup>6</sup> Unfilled places were subject to clawback in 2009-10, as with other SFC strategic funded places. This is taken into account in the totals.

33 The chart shows:

- a decline in student numbers for both Glasgow and UWS around the time that Glasgow considered pulling out of the campus in 2006-07 (Glasgow took no new undergraduates in 2007-08) and during the delay in UWS's merged name being given (until late 2007). Anecdotal evidence from Glasgow, UWS and SFC staff is that press coverage at the time adversely affected both parties' recruitment as some prospective students thought the entire campus would close, and that recovery in total numbers is taking several years as the 'no cohort/lower cohort' effect works through;
- full-time equivalents for both Glasgow and UWS then stabilised around relevant SFC total funded numbers in 2008-09 and 2009-10. This may suggest that both institutions are seeking to control costs and to minimise any cross-subsidy to the Crichton campus. It could also suggest that demand does not exceed available places;
- the total number of individual Glasgow and UWS students (headcount) had resumed growth by 2009-10 but not yet reached the previous high point; and
- on this analysis, Glasgow had underachieved on its total SFC funded numbers for Crichton in 2009-10, by 39.7 FTE places. This does not mean there is a net financial transfer to its Glasgow site as SFC has received assurances that spend from unfilled places has been at Crichton, and some funding was clawed back.

34 There is no 'outturn' for 2010-11 yet. But the Academic Partnership Joint Management Group *Progress Report* to SFC in April 2011 does provide some later figures, not all of which are comparable with the data above. Glasgow reports a rise in total students to 172.5 FTE, comparing with 186.6 FTE students eligible for SFC funding (SFC calculation). UWS report full-time students marginally reduced from 379 to 369 and part-time students dropping from an "exceptionally high watermark" in 2009-10 of 420 to 302.

35 This latest data reinforces the picture of relatively small operations at Crichton that are **still being stabilised**.

### ***Infrastructure funding***

36 Since the discussions in 2007, SFC has contributed to the cost of Glasgow's lease from the Crichton Trust and to joint services and facilities costs for both UWS and Glasgow. This SFC infrastructure funding (see table following paragraph 28 above) is provided in

addition to the recurrent student funding which is normally expected to contribute to infrastructure costs. It reflects the disproportionately high costs for the universities of provision at Crichton, due to the relatively small numbers and the bespoke development of the campus to date.

- 37 SFC's Property and Capital Funding team consider that this support has allowed the campus to be consolidated, the infrastructure to be used more effectively and initiatives to be started for the long term sustainability of the campus. Anecdotal and qualitative evidence suggests that the funding remains necessary at least in the short term.
- 38 Looking forward, UWS has reached the conclusion that its:
- “current building usage ... [is] not fit for purpose in terms of cost and sustainability and that this finding would require UWS to engage in dialogue with its academic partners and stakeholders to explore options for a more appropriate accommodation solution, given UWS's commitment to maintain and develop its presence in Dumfries”* (Joint Management Group, October 2010)
- 39 The University of Glasgow, however, has indicated that the Rutherford McCowan building which it occupies – and which is being further developed as a more general student facility for university students – remains appropriate for it.
- 40 The priority of the SFC, Glasgow and UWS is appropriate and efficient delivery of HE opportunities to the region, rather than the Crichton site. The current leases end in 2016 and have not proved completely satisfactory to the universities. We are also aware from discussions and press reports that Dumfries and Galloway Council is considering new approaches for after 2016, and additional uses for Crichton (BBC, Dumfries and Galloway Standard, May 2011). If SFC wishes to help shape developments rather than leave it to the universities, then renewed engagement with the local stakeholders over longer term strategy would be timely.

### **Where do students from Dumfries and Galloway study?**

- 41 To try and see whether the new SFC intervention had made any difference to student choice of location, and to assess any broader trends, a comparison was made of where Dumfries and Galloway residents studied in 2008-09 with 2005-06 data.
- 42 Looking at HEIs alone, 2008-09 shows a broadly similar pattern to 2005-06. Most significant are the decline in study elsewhere in the UK (from 15.1% to 12.5%), and the rise in Open University study

(11.2% to 13.6%). Crichton remained the single largest destination, but had fallen back slightly from 20% to 19.4%. Table 4 below shows the split between Crichton, rest of Scotland and elsewhere in the UK:

**Table 4: Dumfries and Galloway resident students participating in HE at HEIs and at colleges 2005-06 and 2008-09**

Universities	Headcount and % of total Dumfries and Galloway				Rate /1,000, Dumfries and Galloway	
	2005-06		2008-09		2005-06	2008-09
Crichton	942	20.0%	865	19.4%	10.9	10.1
Non-Crichton, Scotland	3,062	64.9%	3,045	68.2%	35.3	35.4
Non-Crichton, elsewhere in UK	714	15.1%	557	12.5%	8.2	6.5

Colleges	Headcount and % of total Dumfries and Galloway				Rate /1,000, Dumfries and Galloway	
	2005-06		2008-09		2005-06	2008-09
Dumfries and Galloway College	681	70.1%	623	70.6%	7.9	7.2
Elsewhere	290	29.9%	259	29.4%	3.3	3.0

43 We also produced an overview for the first time of all the institutions Dumfries and Galloway residents study at, looking at college HE enrolments alongside those in HEIs. This is shown in Table 5 below.

**Table 5: Where first 95% of Dumfries and Galloway resident students participating in HE at HEIs and colleges were studying, in 2008-09 (individuals, not full-time equivalents)<sup>7</sup>**

Institution	Total	% Total
<b>West of Scotland, University of the, (Crichton)</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>13.6</b>
<i>Of which nursing/professions allied to medicine at least:</i>	401	7.0
<b>Dumfries &amp; Galloway College</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>11.6</b>
Open University in Scotland	606	11.3
Studying in UK HEIs outside Scotland	557	10.4

<sup>7</sup> So this table does not list a large number of institutions where the remaining five per cent of Dumfries and Galloway students – but only two or three per institution on average – were studying.

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% Total</b>
Strathclyde, University of	342	6.4
Glasgow, University of, (Non-Crichton)	303	5.7
West of Scotland, University of the, (Non-Crichton)	300	5.6
Edinburgh, University of	288	5.4
Glasgow Caledonian University	233	4.4
Dundee, University of	167	3.1
<b>Glasgow, University of, (Crichton)</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Stirling, University of	139	2.6
Edinburgh Napier University	135	2.5
Aberdeen, University of	108	2.0
Heriot-Watt University	96	1.8
Robert Gordon University	78	1.5
St Andrews, University of	63	1.2
Queen Margaret University College	62	1.2
Abertay, University of	47	0.9
Scottish Agricultural College	39	0.7
Langside College	38	0.7
<b>Total of all Dumfries and Galloway resident students studying HE in the UK, after adding the 5% of students at institutions not listed above:</b>	<b>5,349</b>	<b>100</b>

- 44 For completeness, Barony College (9.5 miles/20-40 minutes from Dumfries) had 16 HE enrolments (0.3% of the total).<sup>8</sup>
- 45 Although migration to study is commonplace in Scotland, the extent of study by Dumfries and Galloway students elsewhere in the UK is also much higher than the Scottish average. The 2009-10 HEI only figures for this, excluding the Open University, are 13.4 per cent compared with 6.2 per cent for the rest of Scotland. The pattern might be expected given the limited range of local provision and relative proximity to and good communication links into North West England

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<sup>8</sup> Some health warnings are necessary. As shown, UWS's share of Dumfries and Galloway students is strongly affected by it offering nursing education at Crichton. And from one point of view, this table also underplays the significance of full-time students to total activity, since it shows all individuals, some of whom will have been on very short courses.

(Carlisle is 33.5 miles and between 35 and 56 minutes by train or car from Dumfries).

### *Conclusions about where students are studying*

- 46 The picture shows that the Crichton University Campus partnership is still the largest provider of HE to Dumfries and Galloway residents. This has been reinforced by the position of Dumfries and Galloway College on the site.
- 47 Notwithstanding the evidence of demand for in-region HE provision, more than 70 per cent of HE students are still studying outside the local authority area more than 10 years after Crichton was established. And Crichton has not recently become more attractive to Dumfries and Galloway students choosing to study in Scotland.

### **Has the range of courses changed?**

- 48 Annex B at the end of this report compares provision in 2011 with 2006-07. This, together with review of the six-monthly reports from the Crichton Joint Management Group to SFC, shows that new and innovative programmes have been introduced, in the ways envisaged in the 2007 strategy. Anecdotal evidence (not from Glasgow or UWS) is that as the market for Dumfries and Galloway based HE is relatively small in absolute numbers, there is a need to keep renewing curricula to an extent that might not be necessary in larger population centres, because demand for different subjects tends to wax and wane more markedly. The degree of innovation Glasgow and UWS have shown is consistent with this pattern.
- 49 However, student numbers remain low by programme and there is evidence of more demand for other Glasgow programmes than its degree in liberal arts. Following a review of the University portfolio as a whole, the Glasgow University Court has decided to cease new intakes to liberal arts as a named degree at Crichton after 2011-12, although the University has stated that liberal arts will continue to be a part of other interdisciplinary degree programmes at the Dumfries Campus.
- 50 The above picture of some change in the subject spread on low absolute numbers is also backed by analysis of HESA data by subject and institution.

## What evidence is there that the latest SFC intervention is making a difference to participation in university education?

### *National context*

- 51 Our comparison across regions has to be preceded with a brief look at changes at national level in recent years. Looking at HE in universities, **Scotland as a whole** saw a decline in participation per 1,000 people aged 16 and over from 2005-06 to 2007-08, before rising again. There are indications that the rise in Dumfries and Galloway from 2007-08 towards 2009-10 is also steeper than for Scotland as a whole.
- 52 Dumfries and Galloway saw the highest increase in its population entering HE in colleges and universities of any local authority from 2008-09 to 2009-10 (12.6% against 1% nationally). It should be emphasised that this is for residents of the region, not necessarily students at Crichton.

### *Changes in regional participation*

- 53 As indicated earlier, in considering participation for Dumfries and Galloway, we compared the local authority with Scotland as a whole and with Moray local authority.
- 54 Table 6 below compares participation in post school education from 2005-06 to 2008-09. In it and the following tables, HE provision in universities and colleges is combined. This is necessary to make meaningful comparisons, because Moray College HE students appear only in University of the Highlands and Islands data. This makes the proportion in Moray studying in University higher than the Scottish average, and the proportion studying HE in a college setting in Moray seem lower than it actually is.

**Table 6: Comparing Dumfries and Galloway participation per 1000 population aged 16 and over with Moray and Scotland, 2005-06 and 2009-10**

	2005-06			2009-10		
	Dumfries and Galloway	Moray	Scotland	Dumfries and Galloway	Moray	Scotland
Schools	13.4	16.2	<b>14.0</b>	14.1	16.8	<b>13.7</b>
Universities	37.9	55.1	<b>45.3</b>	36.6	50.5	<b>43.2</b>
Colleges						
HE level	7.8	2.5	<b>11.6</b>	7.3	2.8	<b>11.1</b>
<i>HE Total</i>	<i>45.7</i>	<i>57.6</i>	<i>56.9</i>	<i>43.9</i>	<i>53.3</i>	<i>54.3</i>
Colleges						
FE only level	58.8	43.7	<b>62.3</b>	57.0	41.9	<b>54.9</b>
All	117.9	117.4	<b>133.2</b>	115.1	112.0	<b>122.8</b>

- 55 As in Table 6 above, participation per 1,000 allows us to both compare populations and gauge the absolute ‘strength’ of Dumfries and Galloway in participation alongside comparators. Participation per 1,000 does not take account of the effect of demographic differences, such as Dumfries and Galloway’s older than average age profile. But Table 6 does show that the region’s participation in later school and higher education (HE) has recently been lower than Moray or Scotland, and that as a whole, that picture has not improved in the last few years.
- 56 Tables 7 and 8 index post-16 participation in education per 1,000 data to Scotland as 1.00. The purpose here is to focus on the relative position of Dumfries and Galloway against Moray and Scotland over time, rather than the amount of absolute participation per 1,000. The changes shown in these tables reflect factors including changing age profiles over time. But they do not allow for the differences in absolute participation, or age profiles between regions.

**Table 7: Participation in Dumfries and Galloway and Moray (number per thousand population aged 16 and over), 2005-06 and 2009-10, indexed to Scotland in relevant year as 1.00**

	2005-06			2009-10		
	Dumfries and Galloway	Moray	Scotland	Dumfries and Galloway	Moray	Scotland
Schools	0.95	1.15	<b>1.00</b>	1.03	1.23	<b>1.00</b>
Universities	0.84	1.22	<b>1.00</b>	0.85	1.17	<b>1.00</b>
Colleges HE level	0.67	0.21	<b>1.00</b>	0.66	0.25	<b>1.00</b>
<i>HE Total</i>	0.80	1.01	<b>1.00</b>	0.81	0.98	<b>1.00</b>
Colleges FE level	0.95	0.70	<b>1.00</b>	1.04	0.76	<b>1.00</b>
All	0.89	0.88	<b>1.00</b>	0.94	0.91	<b>1.00</b>

**Table 8. Participation in Dumfries and Galloway, Moray and Scotland 2009-10, indexed to Scotland 2005-06 as 1.00**

	2005-06			2009-10		
	Dumfries and Galloway	Moray	Scotland	Dumfries and Galloway	Moray	Scotland
Schools	0.95	1.15	<b>1.00</b>	1.01	1.20	<b>0.98</b>
Universities	0.84	1.22	<b>1.00</b>	0.81	1.12	<b>0.95</b>
Colleges HE level	0.67	0.21	<b>1.00</b>	0.63	0.24	<b>0.95</b>
HE Total	0.80	1.01	<b>1.00</b>	0.77	0.94	<b>0.95</b>
Colleges FE level	0.95	0.70	<b>1.00</b>	0.92	0.67	<b>0.88</b>
All	0.89	0.88	<b>1.00</b>	0.86	0.84	<b>0.92</b>

57 We can also look at figures on participation **adjusted** for the demographic differences across Scotland. SFC annually calculates Standardised Participation Ratios (SPR) for further and HE, which factor these in<sup>9</sup>. The SPR for an area is the proportion of the Scottish

<sup>9</sup> The latest figures are published in *Scottish Participation in Further and Higher Education, 2005-06 to 2009-10*

average participation, allowing for demography. It must be emphasised though that the SPR is notional. In other words, differences in SPR cannot be explained by an area having an older or younger population than average: but they might be explained by different behaviour or circumstances, which in particular areas will vary from the Scottish average.

58 **Table 9** below summarises changes in the headcount Standardised Participation Ratio (SPR – headcount) for Dumfries and Galloway, Moray and Scotland over the period to 2009-10.

	2005-06		2009-10	
	Dumfries and Galloway	Moray	Dumfries and Galloway	Moray
<b>Against Scotland SPR of 1.00</b>				
HE Colleges and HEIs	0.91	1.04	0.92	1.02
Colleges FE level	1.00	0.70	1.10	0.76
<b>Participation in FE and HE combined</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.84</b>

*(Source: Scottish participation reports by SFC)*

59 Taking all the data in the preceding four tables together with the socio-economic data we have reviewed, we can conclude several things on participation and the region, of relevance to Crichton:

- i The older age profile and proportionately smaller number of school age people has contributed to Dumfries and Galloway's historic lower than average participation in post-school education. This demographic driver is projected to continue, and differential demographic decline to 2033 below retirement age to intensify, compared with Scotland as a whole (Scottish Government local authority economic profile, April 2011).
- ii Average achievement as measured by 'tariff scores' for Dumfries and Galloway students at S4 and above are higher than the Scottish average (Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics data for 2009). Dumfries and Galloway has a slightly lower than average school age population and historically has had below average participation in school beyond 16 per 1,000. In 2009-10, school participation

beyond 16 per 1000 is better than Scotland. SFC would benefit from a better understanding of achievement and continuation in Dumfries and Galloway schools than we have in this review. This would help determine if there are any further measures in local schools that would help reduce the historically lower participation in college and university.

- iii Dumfries and Galloway university HE participation initially dipped after 2005-06 but gradually recovered in the period to 2009-10. This is consistent with the reported impact of beliefs that Crichton was closing in 2007-08.
  - iv Over the longer term, and given the extent of the share Crichton has taken, it is probably contributing to maintaining the region's HE participation which would otherwise have been likely to have fallen further.
  - v There may be scope for college level HE to play a larger role in Dumfries and Galloway given the extent of under participation in HE – possibly due to historic undersupply – in that sector.
  - vi As Moray is a relatively compact and more densely populated local authority compared to Dumfries and Galloway, the difference in participation also suggests that **distance/travel time to study** remain critical factors in Dumfries and Galloway. This appears to be borne out by mapping of SPR (2008-09 and 2009-10) in more detail for the region, which shows lower than average participation in the west of the region. Crichton cannot be the whole answer to under participation if its location is in itself a hurdle for some.
  - vii The pattern of under participation in HE compared with Moray further emphasises the 'difference' of Dumfries and Galloway from even superficially similar areas. There are no simple explanations for these differences, because Dumfries and Galloway does better on some measures of socio-economic well-being than Moray. There seem to be other factors, only glimpsed in the review so far. These may include highly localised variables (for example, more employment opportunities in a particular town) since absolute numbers involved are not always high. For example, maps of SPR also show geographical concentrations of under participation scattered throughout the region, including close to Crichton.
- 60 Overall, the picture tells us that whilst there is a case to maintain investment, improving our understanding further of the HE market in the region would benefit any decision-making on increasing investment. This should include engagement with the local authority, to get the benefit of evidence and views it may have regarding school achievement and demand for HE in the local economy. This would be

particularly timely since Dumfries and Galloway Council is considering building a new upper school in Dumfries (BBC, June 2011).

### **What evidence is there on sustainability of the university presence?**

- 61 We did not look directly at the finances of the universities' Dumfries cost centres, but a counter-factual argument may be useful in thinking about both sustainability and 'under participation'. A purely hypothetical figure for absolute 'under participation' can be extrapolated from the HE SPR by headcount in 2008-09 of 89 per cent, and the total headcount of 5,349 doing HE. It must be emphasised this is not an absolute measure of under participation – we do not know enough about whether there is any more real demand. But hypothetically, raising Dumfries and Galloway to the Scottish average of participation would mean 661 extra Dumfries and Galloway residents studying at colleges and universities across the UK as a whole. If all those places were provided by SFC, and the average 27.8 per cent of Dumfries and Galloway students go to Crichton, 184 extra people – not 184 FTE students – might go there. Some of these would go to the College.
- 62 How much bigger and sustainable would the Glasgow and UWS presence be based on their share of that number?
- 63 This counterfactual suggests three things:
- SFC's proposed 2007 strategy of coherent partnership work in building shared provision was a sensible way forward for a relatively small centre;
  - conventional models of university delivery at Crichton could not achieve the critical mass regarded as the normal numbers for an institution without either or both of massively increased non-formula funding or funded places; and
  - without non-formula funding Crichton University Campus will remain of marginal financial viability to the medium term.
- 64 Again, building sustainability through significantly increasing funded places at the moment would be to do so in the face of a lack of evidence that real demand on that scale to study in Dumfries exists.

### **Conclusions on sustainability**

- 65 Viewed in context of the small scale of operations and challenges to sustainability, there does seem to be a case for continuing the non-formula funding element for at least the short- to medium-term, as well as the funded numbers. Dialogue with the partners on how

they see the future would be advisable before SFC comes to a decision on its longer term options.

- 66 In terms of how the Dumfries and Galloway HE market might underpin sustainability, it looks as if:
- there is some undersupply, but combined with a relative lack of demand;
  - whilst there may be a case for increasing supply it would need to be handled carefully in view of limited evidence and prospective demographic decline; and
  - there is a continuing need to address the requirements of people at distance from Crichton who might study if they had more close to home choices.
- 67 In particular, there is evidence that there has only been limited progress regarding the academic strategy aim of broadening the curricular base on a shared basis. This seems to be because of issues of viability, variable commitment; and difficulty in co-ordinating development of a mixed mode. The quote below from a discussion at the Joint Academic Planning Group (March 2011) sums up the Academic Partnership views on this:

*“much activity has actually been bilateral... and this model may be most productive...multilateral activity is complicated by validation requirements of the partners...programme development could be market led... but real market research would be required... making the most of bilateral activity and articulation routes, and exploring how OU provision could be added to this mix was proposed”.*

### ***Sustainability and the development of regional coherence***

- 68 The SFC regional coherence project provides a potential model within which to address the issues identified within this review: the Council executive will need to give careful consideration to whether to do this within a West of Scotland framework or one specifically for Dumfries and Galloway.

## Summary of achievement against the aims of the 2007 proposed strategy

69 **Table 10** below presents a summary assessment of this from the desk-based review:

Item no.	Actions in 2007 strategy	Summary assessment	Evidence
1	<i>“maintain and develop existing provision by transferring some of the provision... to [UWS] and introducing new courses”;</i>	Achieved, including several innovative new programmes such as teacher education with liberal arts. But with reduced full-time equivalent students compared to 2007. This was to be anticipated given Glasgow’s stated aim of not cross-subsidising the campus.	Comparison of provision document using six-monthly Joint Management Group reports to SFC; narrative in those reports; SFC Early Statistics returns; SFC analyses of HESA subject data.
2	<i>“build on the provision available at the Open University by creating opportunities to mix Open University provision and other partners’ provision to create tailored degrees”</i>	Not yet achieved. Projected for start 2012-13 session.	April 2011 report to SFC; previous reports.
3	<i>“develop health provision, enabling the campus to meet more of the needs of the health sector in its area”</i>	Achieved, but reduced total FTE numbers, particularly at UWS. This is probably due to the emerging impact of NHS budget constraints and workforce changes.	As for item 1

Item no.	Actions in 2007 strategy	Summary assessment	Evidence
4	<i>“develop provision in environmental studies”</i>	Achieved, but 2 FTE shortfall on taught postgraduate target in 2010-11.	As for item 1
5	<i>“develop articulation opportunities from local colleges to degree-level study at the campus, maximising the advantage created by the relocation of Dumfries and Galloway College”</i>	Progress by UWS/ongoing. No evidence of progress regarding University of Glasgow activity.	As for item 1
6	<i>“develop postgraduate provision in arts/heritage, retaining and building on courses already offered by the University of Glasgow”</i>	Progress but very limited numbers. Demand may be slight.	As for item 1
7	<i>“enhance research and postgraduate links with industry, particularly in Scottish Enterprise Dumfries and Galloway’s key industry sectors”</i>	<p>Limited evidence of progress found in this review, and little of joint activity.</p> <p>Solway Centre for Environment &amp; Culture due to open autumn 2011.</p> <p>Bid to SFC for Research Institute for Rural Sustainability pending.</p>	Six-monthly Joint Management Group reports to SFC.

Item no.	Actions in 2007 strategy	Summary assessment	Evidence
8	<i>“develop the marketing of the campus, to build and sustain demand for the new provision”</i>	Progress but evidence joint marketing is limited and marketing strategy may remain perennial issue, for sound reasons.  Establishment of joint degree may encourage this.	Six-monthly Joint Management Group reports to SFC. Partnership website <a href="http://www.crichton.ac.uk/">www.crichton.ac.uk/</a>
9	<i>“continue to learn lessons from the experience of the campus and elsewhere”</i>	Ongoing, but it may now be timely for campus partners to make an overall assessment of progress since 2007 to inform future strategy.	Joint Management Group reports to SFC.

## Overall conclusions

### *Demand, supply and participation*

- 70 The evidence base suggests that the broad analysis leading to the 2007 strategy remains correct, in particular the existence of latent demand for a broader range of HE provision in Dumfries and Galloway. At the same time, like any region, there are well established and sophisticated patterns of student choice in which many will always prefer to leave the area to study. Crichton is still competing with those choices as a relatively new entrant with a limited range of provision. Neither can it ever meet all regional needs, because for many it is not a truly ‘close to home’ choice.
- 71 Under participation may imply, but is not the same thing, as real unmet demand. This review has not found any evidence of significant unmet demand for more locally provided HE. Establishing a sufficiently detailed and sophisticated understanding of the regional market to be able to accurately quantify unmet demand as a basis for decision-making has also been beyond its scope.

### *Partnership achievements*

- 72 The Crichton University Campus Academic Partnership has made real achievements since 2007 in stabilising the university component and introducing some new and innovative programmes, responsive to contemporary challenges such as carbon management and childhood/early years development. And the move of Dumfries and Galloway College to Crichton greatly strengthens it as a place of learning.

### *Partnership strategy*

- 73 The whole range of Academic Partners at Crichton – not just Glasgow and UWS – are committed to a more cautious and incremental version of the 2007 proposed strategy, that they agreed in 2008. This may not be the optimal model from a learner perspective, because it has less emphasis on a choice of more awards being created from provision across different institutions than in the 2007 strategy. But it does reflect the current facts regarding governance and management of (multi-party) provision and where the real ownership of risk at Crichton lies. It also reflects institutional cultures and logistics that find multilateral collaboration over learning provision challenging. Often this will be for good reasons. An example is that the ‘architecture’ of courses and quality systems differ between institutions.
- 74 In reviewing its strategy and funding, SFC should consider whether it wishes to push for more ambitious and faster progress on the 2007 vision of partnership, or continuing with the pace and scope of the partnership’s achievements as things have turned out to date.

### **How could SFC support further development of Crichton?**

- 75 Current incentives for academic partners to grow provision in line with the vision of the 2007 proposed strategy are marginal given the small scale of their operations – with the exception of Dumfries and Galloway College which has the region as its main market. If SFC considers it is desirable to see either (or both) a faster pace of development and more provision, it should examine ways to use the leverage of its total existing investment, and increasing that investment.
- 76 One option, given that it has a whole spectrum of provision including HE, is governed from the region and has detailed local knowledge of the market, would be to make more of the opportunity presented by Dumfries and Galloway College. If the College provided proportionately more of the HE places, that might create better routes and curricular fit, from a learner perspective, between pre-higher

education, college HE and university HE. In this model, UWS and Glasgow might choose to use more of their provision at the higher levels of university study, drawing on a broader range of college provision and so creating a wider range of choices at university level for learners.

### **Contributors and acknowledgments**

- 77 Main author: Ian M Robertson; with Morag Campbell and Claire Renton. In house data and data analysis from Gordon Anderson, Helen Gibson, David Taylor, Natalie Nicholls and Helen Storkey.
- 78 We also gratefully acknowledge the additional help, information and comments provided by representatives and staff from the Crichton Foundation, Dumfries and Galloway Council, Dumfries and Galloway College, and the Universities of Glasgow and West of Scotland.

Annex A: Comparison of Dumfries and Galloway, Moray and Scotland. Sources SNS; Scottish Government local economic briefings. Data mainly 2009.

Item				% of Scotland, OR % of Scottish average, as relevant:		Comment
	Dumfries and Galloway	Moray	Scotland	Dumfries and Galloway v Scotland	Moray v Scotland	
<b>Population</b>						
Total Population: 2009	148,510	87,660	5,194,000	3%		Dumfries and Galloway and Moray are a small proportion of the 2% Scottish population.
Total Population Aged 16-19: 2009	6,913	4,572	264,187	3%		2%
Total Population - Children (%): 2009	16.8	17.8	17.6	96%		101% Dumfries and Galloway has less children than average...
Total Population - Working Age (%): 2009	57.5	60.2	62.6	92%		96% ...significantly fewer people of working age... ... and both Moray and Dumfries and Galloway have significantly more older people than average, Dumfries and Galloway many 111% more.
Total Population - Pensionable Age (%): 2009	25.7	22.0	19.9	129%		111% more.
Male Population - Working Age: 2009	44,667	28,811	1,679,890	3%		2%
Female Population - Working Age: 2009	40,708	23,994	1,568,925	3%		2%
<b>Economic Activity, Benefits and Tax Credits</b>						
<i>Proportion of employee jobs by industry - percentage</i>						
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	1.00	1.00	1.00	100%		100% There are very few jobs in modern agriculture, forestry and fishing.
Production and construction total	18	25	16	113%		Dumfries and Galloway is more reliant on production and 156% construction than Scotland, but Moray is even more so.
Services total	81	75	83	98%		Dumfries and Galloway is close to the Scottish average for service 90% industry reliance.
<i>Size of enterprise</i>						
% jobs - small enterprises	55	47	35	157%		Dumfries and Galloway is much more reliant for jobs on small 134% enterprises than Scotland as a whole.
% jobs - medium enterprises	12	15	14	86%		107%
% jobs - large enterprises	33	38	51	65%		75%
<b>Gross average weekly earnings April 20010 Full time employees on adult rates</b>						
Males	449.7	429.8	486.9	92%		Dumfries and Galloway has significantly lower wages than 88% Scotland, but averages in Moray are even less.
Females	477.7	468.4	521.8	92%		90%
	404.5	360.9	430.1	94%		84%

**Annex A: Comparison of Dumfries and Galloway, Moray and Scotland. Sources SNS; Scottish Government local economic briefings. Data mainly 2009.**

**% of Scotland, OR % of Scottish average, Comment as relevant:**

Item	Dumfries & Galloway	Moray	Scotland	D&G v Scotland	Moray v Scotland
Percentage of total population who are income deprived: 2008/2009	14.0	11.0	16.0	88%	...and yet at the same time D&G has significantly less 69% income deprivation than Scotland, Moray even less.
Percentage of populations aged 16-24 claiming Jobseekers Allowance: 2009Q04	6.5	4.6	6.1	107%	There were significantly more young people looking 75% for work in D&G in 2009 Q4 than average.
Percentage of populations aged 25-49 claiming Jobseekers Allowance: 2009Q04	3.4	2.3	4.0	85%	58% Markedly fewer older people in D&G were looking for work, Moray even fewer.
Percentage of populations aged 50 to pensionable age claiming Jobseekers Allowance: 2009Q04	1.8	1.7	2.4	75%	71%
Percentage of working age population who are employment deprived: 2009	12.0	9.0	13.0	92%	69%
Total Income Support claimants.: 2010Q03	3,990	1,760	179,950	2%	1%
Percentage of population aged 60 and over claiming guaranteed pension credits: 2009Q04	15.7	14.1	18.4	85%	On average, pensioners may be wealthier than for 77% Scotland as a whole.
Percentage of Working Age Population aged 16 to 24 Claiming Key Benefits: 2009Q04	14.1	10.7	13.3	106%	80%
Percentage of Working Age Population aged 25 to 49 Claiming Key Benefits: 2009Q04	15.2	11.1	16.5	92%	67%
Percentage of Working Age Population aged 50 to Pensionable Age Claiming Key Benefits: 2009Q04	20.9	16.7	23.3	90%	72%
<b>Health</b>					
Estimated percentage of population prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis: 2004	9.00	7.00	8.00	113%	Dumfries and Galloway is unusually high on this 88% indicator.
Emergency hospital admissions - both sexes - aged 65 and over - rate per 100000 population: 2008	21,073	20,683	25,691	82%	81%
Hospital admissions for alcohol misuse - rate per 100000 population: 2001-2004	593	618	723	82%	D&G and Moray seem healthier than Scotland on 86% these indicators, but some other data reviewed shows
Hospital admissions for drugs misuse - rate per 100000 population: 2001-2004	69	44	127	54%	34% a higher than average proportion of road fatalities.
<b>Education, Skills and Training</b>					
Total number of pupils in primary schools: 2009	10,329	6,478	364,819	3%	2%
Total number of pupils in secondary schools: 2009	9,303	5,771	301,511	3%	2%
Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll: 2008	193	199	180	107%	D&G and Moray pupils both do better on average 111% than Scotland
Average tariff score of Female pupils on the S4 roll: 2008	200	218	187	107%	117%
Average tariff score of Male pupils on the S4 roll: 2008	185	180	172	108%	105%
Number of Female pupils on the S4 roll: 2008	915	548	28,633	3%	2% Senior school numbers are not large in either D&G
Number of Male pupils on the S4 roll: 2008	959	550	29,439	3%	2% or Moray.
<b>Housing</b>					
Total Number of Households: 2001	63,807	35,803	2,192,246	3%	2%
Percentage of Households - Owned: 2001	63.56	63.32	62.59	102%	101%
Percentage of Households - Social Rented: 2001	23.14	23.48	29.41	79%	80%

**Annex A: Comparison of Dumfries and Galloway, Moray and Scotland. Sources  
SNS; Scottish Government local economic briefings. Data mainly 2009.**

Item	Dumfries & Galloway	Moray	Scotland	% of Scotland, OR % of Scottish average, ; Comment	
				D&G v Scotland	Moray v Scotland
<b>Housing</b>					
Total Number of Households: 2001	63,807	35,803	2,192,246	3%	2%
Percentage of Households - Owned: 2001	63.56	63.32	62.59	102%	101%
Percentage of Households - Social Rented: 2001	23.14	23.48	29.41	79%	80%
Percentage of Households - Private Rented: 2001	13.31	13.21	8.00	166%	Are these the effects of large rural estates, second 165% properties, and buy to let?
Total number of dwellings per hectare: 2009	0.11	0.19	0.32	34%	Moray is much more sparsely populated than Scotland, Dumfries and Galloway much much more 59% so.

## Annex B: programmes provided by the Universities of Glasgow and West of Scotland at the Crichton Campus, 2006-07 and 2010-11

Institution	Level	Subject, 2006-07	Students in 2006-07	Subject, 2010-11. New since 2006 in <i>bold italics</i>	Students in April 2011. Full-time equivalents (FTEs) except where otherwise stated
<i>University of Glasgow</i>	Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) /Master of Philosophy (MPhil)		6FT		Not separately identified.
	Master of Literature (MLitt)	Creative Writing	0 FT (4 PT)		0
		Scottish Cultural Heritage	1 FT (6 PT)		Last intake 09/10
				MLitt Scottish Folklore	1.5
		Tourism, Heritage and Development	3 FT (1 PT)		2
				<b>Master of Science (MSc) Applied Carbon Management</b>	18.5
				<b>M Litt Managing Health and Wellbeing</b>	3.5
	Post Graduate Diploma in Education	Education	(8 PT)		0
	Master of Arts (MA)/MA (Hons)	Environmental Studies/Sustainability	13 FT (46 PT)	Bachelor of Science (BSc) Environmental Sustainability / <b>Stewardship</b> (from 2010 entry)	6
		Health and Social Studies	25 FT (6 PT)	MA Health and Social Studies	18
Arts and Humanities (History and Archaeology, Literature, Modern Languages, Philosophy, Science studies, Scottish Studies, Creative and Cultural studies)		71 FT (37 PT) (12 Erasmus)	Liberal Arts (including History, Humanities, Literature and Philosophy)	50	
Tourism and Heritage		5 FT		0	
Social work		23 FT	Last intake 2009-10. Now UWS.	0	
				<b>MA Primary Education with Teaching Qualification</b>	59
Bachelor of Arts	Community learning and development		Last intake 2008-09	0	
	Liberal arts	14 FT		0	
			Part-time (Liberal Arts and non-graduating)	9	
	Integrated working with children and families	(10 PT)	Last intake 2008-09	0	
			Erasmus exchange students from Europe	5	
University of West of Scotland (University of Paisley and Bell College in 2006-07)	BA/BA (Hons)	Business Information Technology	58 FT	BA /BA Hons FT Business	50

Institution	Level	Subject, 2006-07	Students in 2006-07	Subject, 2010-11. New since 2006 in <i>bold italics</i>	Students in April 2011. Full-time equivalents (FTEs) except where otherwise stated
	BA	Accounting and Business Business Business with specialisms Business Administration with specialisms Childhood studies Human Resource Management			
		HRM with specialisms			
	BSc/BSc (Hons)	Computing	43 FT	<i>BSc/BSc Hons IT/Management, and Computing/IT</i>	33
	BSc	Health Studies	(1 PT)	No longer offered but see below for BSc	0
				<i>BA Childhood Studies/Childhood Practice (year two programme with HNC on entry)</i>	28
				<i>BA Honours Social Work</i>	23
	MSc/BA/Dip HE	Health Studies Nursing, Non Graduating	299 FT (88 PT)	BSc/DipHE FT Adult/Mental Health Nursing	235
	BSc	Education	29 FT (1 PT)		0
	PGDE	Education*	25 FT		0
		Lifelong learning	(189 PT)	PT Total (inc. research students)	302
<b>Totals, Glasgow and UWS</b>		Estimated full-time	640	Estimated full-time	533
		Estimated part-time:	402	Part-time: more than	311

**Sources**

Academic partners and other stakeholders in the Crichton University Campus, including SFC. *Crichton University Campus: Proposed academic strategy*. 2007.

Barony College, Dumfries and Galloway College, The Open University, Scottish Agricultural College, University of Glasgow, University of West of Scotland, *Dumfries Campus Progress Report April 2011*

**Note**

Only an estimate is provided for part-time students in 2011, because the University of Glasgow data for postgraduates aggregates the full and part-time figures.