

A: Increasing widening access and inclusion**1. Widening access**

The number and proportion of undergraduate Welsh domiciled students of all ages studying higher education courses at HEIs and FEIs in Wales who are domiciled in

a) the bottom two quintiles

b) the bottom quintile

of Lower Super Output Areas in the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2014 (WIMD).

a) the bottom two quintiles

Between 2016/17 and 2017/18, although the number of undergraduate students from the bottom two quintiles fell, the proportion rose at both Welsh HEPs, and UK HEPs. This is because the total number of Welsh domiciled undergraduate students fell at a greater rate than the number from the bottom two quintiles. At Welsh HEPs the number of students from the bottom two quintiles fell from 21,620 to 21,410 and the proportion rose from 37.6 per cent to 38.2 per cent. At UK HEPs, the number fell from 27,185 to 27,110 and the proportion rose from 32.7 per cent to 33.2 per cent.

At individual Welsh HEPs, in 2017/18, the proportion varied between 22.4 per cent and 48.0 per cent. Across the period, the number rose at seven HEPs, fell at four and remained at a similar level for one, and the proportion rose at eight and fell at four.

b) the bottom quintile

Between 2016/17 and 2017/18, although the number of undergraduate students from the bottom quintile fell at Welsh HEPs, the proportion rose. At UK HEPs both the number and the proportion rose. At Welsh HEPs the number fell from 10,235 to 10,200 and the proportion rose from 17.8 per cent to 18.2 per cent. At UK HEPs, the number rose from 12,535 to 12,570 and the proportion rose from 15.1 per cent to 15.4 per cent.

At individual Welsh HEPs, in 2017/18, the proportion varied between 8.6 per cent and 24.3 per cent. Across the period, the number rose at seven HEPs and fell at five and the proportion rose at seven, fell at four and remained at a similar level at one.

2. Participation

The number and proportion of UK domiciled undergraduate entrants of all ages studying higher education courses at HEIs and FEIs in Wales who are from UK low participation areas.

a) UK domiciled young full-time undergraduate entrants

Between 2016/17 and 2017/18, the number of young full-time undergraduate students from low participation areas at Welsh HEPs remained at a similar level, but the proportion rose. This is because the number of UK domiciled young full-time undergraduates at Welsh HEPs fell. At UK HEPs both the number and the proportion of young full-time undergraduates from low participation areas rose. At Welsh HEPs the number was 2,485 in both years, and the proportion rose from

13.6 per cent to 13.9 per cent. At UK HEPs the number rose from 35,495 to 36,155 and the proportion rose from 11.4 per cent to 11.6 per cent.

At individual Welsh HEPs, in 2017/18, the proportion varied between 9.8 per cent and 23.7 per cent. Across the period, for those HEPs with two years of published HESA PI data¹, the number rose at four and fell at four, and the proportion rose at four and fell at four.

b) UK domiciled mature full-time undergraduate entrants

Between 2016/17 and 2017/18 the number of mature full-time undergraduates from low participation areas at Welsh HEPs rose, but the proportion fell. This is because the number of UK domiciled mature full-time undergraduate entrants rose at a greater rate than the number from low participation areas. At UK HEPs, both the number and the proportion of mature full-time undergraduates from low participation areas rose. At Welsh HEPs the number rose from 885 to 1,060 and the proportion fell from 15.6 per cent to 15.1 per cent. At UK HEPs the number rose from 11,430 to 11,810 and the proportion rose from 10.9 per cent to 11.0 per cent.

At individual Welsh HEPs, in 2017/18, the proportion varied between 5.3 per cent and 19.5 per cent. Across the period, for those HEPs with two years of published HESA PI data, the number rose at five, fell at one and remained at a similar level at two; the proportion rose at five and fell at three.

c) UK domiciled part-time undergraduate entrants

Between 2016/17 and 2017/18 both the number and proportion of part-time undergraduate entrants at Welsh HEPs fell, while at UK HEPs the number fell and the proportion rose. At Welsh HEPs the number fell from 1,360 to 1,250 and the proportion fell by 0.1 of a percentage point to 11.0 per cent. At UK HEPs the number fell from 9,320 to 9,170 and the proportion rose by 0.1 of a percentage point to 9.1 per cent.

At individual Welsh HEPs, in 2017/18, the proportion varied between 3.4 per cent and 17.4 per cent. Across the period, for those HEPs with two years of published HESA PI data, the number rose at two, fell at six and remained at a similar level at one; the proportion rose at five, fell at three and remained at a similar level at one.

3. Retention

The proportion of full-time undergraduate students in HEIs and FEIs in Wales present in higher education one year following year of entry for

- a) UK domiciled students;*
- b) students domiciled in the bottom two quintiles of WIMD*

plus, the proportion of part-time first degree students in HEIs and FEIs in Wales present in higher education two years following year of entry, for

- c) UK domiciled students;*
- d) students domiciled in the bottom two quintiles of WIMD.*

¹ Welsh FEIs submitted student data to HESA in 2016/17 for the first time, however their participation PI data for this year was suppressed due to data quality issues.

a) UK domiciled students

At Welsh HEPs², between 2016/17 and 2017/18, the proportion of UK domiciled full-time undergraduate students present in higher education one year following year of entry fell by 0.1 of a percentage point to 91.8 per cent.

At individual Welsh HEPs, in 2017/18 the proportion varied between 81.6 per cent and 95.9 per cent. Across the period, for those HEPs with two years of published HESA PI data, the proportion fell at four HEPs, rose at three and remained at a similar level at one.

b) students domiciled in the bottom two quintiles of WIMD

At Welsh HEPs, between 2016/17 and 2017/18, the proportion of full-time undergraduate students domiciled in the bottom two quintiles of WIMD present in higher education one year following year of entry rose from 87.2 per cent to 88.9 per cent.

At individual Welsh HEPs, in 2017/18 the proportion varied between 83.6 per cent and 94.7 per cent. Across the period, for those HEPs with two years of published HESA PI data, the proportion fell at three HEPs, rose at four and remained at a similar level at one.

c) UK domiciled students

At Welsh HEIs, between 2016/17 and 2017/18, the proportion of UK domiciled part-time undergraduate students present in higher education two years following year of entry rose from 59.3 per cent to 62.8 per cent.

At individual Welsh HEIs, in 2017/18 the proportion varied between 56.1 per cent and 85.2 per cent for those HEIs where the percentage is not suppressed due to small numbers. Across the period, for these HEPs, the proportion fell at three and rose at three.

d) students domiciled in the bottom two quintiles of WIMD

At Welsh HEIs, between 2016/17 and 2017/18, the proportion of part-time undergraduate students domiciled in the bottom two quintiles of WIMD present in higher education two years following year of entry rose from 55.4 per cent to 56.7 per cent.

Percentages were suppressed due to small numbers for the majority of Welsh HEIs for this part of the measure.

4. Part-time

a) The number and proportion of students attending higher education courses in Welsh HEIs and FEIs that are part-time,

b) plus the percentage change year on year in the number of these part-time students compared to the equivalent figure for the UK (sector measure)

² Welsh FEIs first submitted data to HESA in 2016/17. This means that one year of data is available for full-time retention and no data is available for part-time retention for Welsh FEIs in this measure. UK figures have not yet been calculated.

a) The number and proportion of students attending higher education courses in Welsh HEIs and FEIs that are part-time

Between 2015/16 and 2017/18, both the number and the proportion of students that are part-time fell at both Welsh and UK HEPs. At Welsh HEPs the number fell from 37,540 to 33,955 and the proportion fell by 2.7 percentage points to 26.2 per cent. At UK HEPs the number fell from 587,885 to 544,865 and the proportion fell by 2.3 percentage points to 22.0 per cent.

At individual Welsh HEPs, in 2017/18, the proportion of students that are part-time varied between 12.7 per cent and 100 per cent. Across the period, the number rose at five HEPs and fell at eight and for those HEPs where the proportion was not suppressed due to small numbers, the proportion rose at four HEPs, fell at six and remained at the same level at two.

b) plus the percentage change year on year in the number of these part-time students compared to the equivalent figure for the UK (sector measure)

The annual percentage change in the number of part-time students at Welsh HEPs was -4.5 per cent in 2016/17 and -5.3 per cent in 2017/18, lower than the equivalent figures at UK HEPs in both years, which were -3.6 per cent and -3.8 per cent respectively.

5. Diversity of the student population

[Link to equality and diversity data as published on HEFCW website](#)

[Link to HESA student open data \(includes tables on equalities characteristics\)](#)

See also student equalities section in the HEFCW Knowledge Management System (KMS)

Sector-level equality and diversity student data is published on the HEFCW website and HEP level equality and diversity student data is available internally on the HEFCW KMS and publically in HESA open data.

B: Improving student experience

6. National Student Survey

The three year rolling average score for Wales in the National Student Survey 'overall satisfaction' question compared with the equivalent figure for the UK. [sector measure, and three year rolling average by institution]

The three year rolling average score for Wales in the NSS in 2018, is 85.3 which is greater than the equivalent score for UK, which is 84.3.

At individual Welsh HEPs, this figure varies between 80.3 and 96.7, with eight HEPs having a score above the UK figure and three having a score below the UK figure.

7. Welsh medium

The number of students studying higher education courses at HEIs and FEIs in Wales undertaking

a) *at least 5 credits*
b) *at least 40 credits*
of their course through the medium of Welsh, per annum.

a) *at least 5 credits*

Between 2016/17 and 2017/18, the number of students studying 5 or more credits through the medium of Welsh at Welsh HEPs fell, from 5,575 to 5,390.

In 2017/18, at individual HEPs with students studying 5 credits or more, the number varied between 5 and 2,020. At these HEPs, across the period, the number fell at four, rose at four and remained the same at three.

b) *at least 40 credits*

Between 2016/17 and 2017/18, the number of students studying 40 or more credits through the medium of Welsh rose from 2,325 to 2,555.

In 2017/18, at individual HEPs with Welsh medium provision of 40 credits or more, the number varied between 100 and 980. At these HEPs, across the period, the number fell at three and rose at five.

8. Student mobility

The number and percentage of undergraduate students at Welsh HEIs taking up study, work and volunteering experiences abroad, for

a) *all undergraduate students*

b) *undergraduate students domiciled in the bottom two quintiles of WIMD*

a) *all undergraduate students*

Between 2016/17 and 2017/18 the number and percentage of undergraduate students at both Welsh HEIs and UK HEPs taking up study, work and volunteering experiences abroad rose. At Welsh HEIs the number rose from 2,605 to 2,990 and the proportion rose by 0.4 of a percentage point to 2.9 per cent. At UK HEPs the number rose from 36,705 to 42,655 and the proportion rose by 0.3 of a percentage point to 2.4 per cent.

In 2017/18, at individual Welsh HEIs with students taking up experiences abroad, the number varied between 15 and 2,075 and the proportion varied between 0.1 per cent and 8.8 per cent. Across the period, the number rose at four HEIs, fell at one and remained at a similar level at two. The proportion rose at three HEIs, fell at two and remained at a similar level at two.

b) *undergraduate students domiciled in the bottom two quintiles of WIMD*

Between 2016/17 and 2017/18 the number and percentage of students domiciled in the bottom two quintiles of WIMD at both Welsh HEIs and UK HEPs taking up study, work and volunteering experiences abroad rose. At Welsh HEIs the number rose from 145 to 170 and the proportion rose by 0.1 of a percentage point to 0.8 per cent. At UK HEPs the number rose from 260 to 300 and the proportion rose by 0.2 of a percentage point to 1.1 per cent.

In 2017/18, at individual Welsh HEIs with students taking up experiences abroad, the proportion varied between 0 per cent and 3.6 per cent. Across the period, the

number rose at three HEIs, fell at two, and remained at a similar level at two. The proportion rose at three HEIs, fell at three and remained at a similar level at two, however numbers were small at four HEIs.

9. Quality

Outcomes of the QAA Quality Enhancement Review for each Welsh HEI and FEI being reviewed.

Since 2017/18, two HEPs have been reviewed by the QAA, both receiving successful reviews with all judgements meeting the requirements.

10. OIA complaints

Total complaints (justified, partly-justified and settled) made against Welsh institutions to the Office of the Independent Adjudicator as reported in the OIA's annual report and annual statements.

Between 2016 and 2018 the number of OIA complaints at Welsh HEPs fell from 52 to 19.

In 2017/18, for those Welsh HEPs with complaints the number varied between 1 and 8. Six HEPs did not receive any complaints.

C: Strengthening skills, employability and entrepreneurship

11. Employment

The proportion of leavers from Welsh HEIs and FEIs obtaining undergraduate qualifications who were employed, studying or both 6 months after leaving compared with the equivalent figure for the UK. (From 2017/18³, this will be 15 months after leaving.)

In 2016/17, the proportion of leavers from Welsh HEPs obtaining undergraduate qualifications who were employed, studying or both 6 months after leaving was 95.9 per cent. The equivalent figure for UK HEPs was 94.9 per cent.

At individual Welsh HEPs, this figure varied between 92.2 per cent and 99.1 per cent. At seven HEPs, the proportion was greater than or equal to the UK proportion of 94.9, and at two, the proportion was lower.

12. Graduate employment

The proportion of leavers from Welsh HEIs and FEIs who were working or working and studying who were working in a managerial/professional job 6 months after leaving. (From 2017/18, this will be 15 months after leaving.)

In 2016/17, the proportion of leavers from Welsh HEPs who were working or working and studying, who were working in a managerial/professional job 6

³ Data for 2017/18 will be available in spring 2020 from the Graduate Outcomes survey and will not be directly comparable with the 2016/17 data from the DLHE as the DLHE survey is conducted 6 months after leaving and the Graduate Outcomes survey is conducted 15 months after leaving.

months after leaving was 72.5 per cent. The equivalent figure for UK HEPs was 79.0 per cent.

At individual Welsh HEPs, this figure varied between 41.8 per cent and 80.7 per cent. At three HEPs, the proportion was greater than the Welsh sector proportion of 72.5, and at seven the proportion was lower. The proportion was suppressed at the remaining HEPs due to small numbers.

13. Continuing professional development

The total number of learner days delivered by Welsh HEIs for continuing professional development and continuing education, recorded on the HE-BCI survey.

Between 2016/17 and 2017/18, the total number of learner days delivered by Welsh HEIs for continuing professional development and continuing education, fell from 267,904 to 254,753, a drop of 4.9 per cent. At UK HEPs this activity fell by 9.6 per cent.

In 2017/18, at individual Welsh HEIs, this activity varied from 7,011 to 70,891 and between 2016/17 and 2017/18, activity fell at four HEIs, and rose at four HEIs.

D: Broadening innovation and engagement

14. Total HE-BCI income per FTE of Academic Staff

The total amount of income recorded on the HE-BCI survey from collaborative research, consultancy, contract research, continuing professional development, facilities and equipment related services, intellectual property and regeneration and development, divided by FTE of academic staff.

Between 2016/17 and 2017/18, the ratio of HE-BCI income to FTE of academic staff at Welsh⁴ HEIs rose from 20 to 23.

In 2017/18, at individual Welsh HEIs with HE-BCI income, this ratio varied between 9 and 35, with three HEIs above the sector ratio of 23 and five below. Between 2016/17 and 2017/18 this ratio rose at all Welsh HEIs with HE-BCI income.

15. Spin off activity

New spin-offs and spin-offs still active which have survived at least three years.

a) New spin-offs

Between 2016/17 and 2017/18, the number of new spin-offs at Welsh HEIs fell from 16 to 10. In 2016/17, four HEIs established new spin-offs, while in 2017/18 only two HEIs established new spin-offs.

b) spin-offs still active which have survived at least three years

⁴ UK figures have not yet been calculated for this measure.

Between 2016/17 and 2017/18, the number of spin-offs still active which have survived at least three years at Welsh HEIs rose from 98 to 103. In both years, all Welsh HEIs had spin-offs surviving at least three years. In 2017/18, at individual HEIs, the number of spin-offs surviving at least three years varied between 2 and 36.

16. Start-up activity (graduate)

New start-ups and start-ups still active which have survived at least three years.

a) *New start-ups*

Between 2016/17 and 2017/18, the number of new start-ups at Welsh HEIs rose from 241 to 254.

In 2017/18, at individual Welsh HEIs, the number of new start-ups varied between 8 and 81. Across the period the number fell at three HEIs and rose at five.

b) *start-ups still active which have survived at least three years*

Between 2016/17 and 2017/18, the number of start-ups still active which have survived at least three years at Welsh HEIs rose from 780 to 901.

In 2017/18, at individual Welsh HEIs with start-ups still active surviving at least three years the number varied between 20 and 413. Across the period the number rose at six HEIs, and remained the same at one.

17. REF impact outcomes

[Link to REF data as published on HEFCW website](#)

[Link to REF2021 website](#)

Although no specific measure about REF⁵ impact outcomes has been set, this data is monitored as part of HEFCW's normal business and is considered by HEFCW's Council, and Research Wales Committee.

REF 2014 data is published on the HEFCW website, is available internally on the HEFCW KMS and publically on the REF2021 website.

E: Increasing internationally excellent research

18. Research Staff

The number of

- a) *all researchers*
- b) *STEMM researchers*
- c) *non-STEMM researchers*

a) *all researchers*

Between 2016/17 and 2017/18, the number of researchers at Welsh HEIs fell from 5,795 to 5,750, and at UK HEPs rose from 136,380 to 137,370.

⁵ The last REF reported in 2014. Results for the next REF (REF 2021) will be available for analysis in December 2021.

At individual Welsh HEIs, with the exception of the University of Wales, the majority of researchers had an academic employment function of teaching and research. In 2017/18, at individual HEIs, excluding the University of Wales, the proportion of researchers with an academic employment function of research only varied from 1.9 per cent to 44.9 per cent. At the University of Wales 100 per cent of researchers had an academic employment function of research only. Across the period the proportion of researchers with an academic employment function of research only, increased at five HEIs, remained at a similar level at two and fell at two.

b) STEMM researchers

Between 2016/17 and 2017/18, the number of STEMM researchers at Welsh HEIs rose from 3,220 to 3,285, and at UK HEPs rose from 82,755 to 83,530.

In 2017/18, at individual Welsh HEIs, the proportion of STEMM researchers with an academic employment function of research only varied from 4.2 per cent to 56.4 per cent. At three HEIs, the majority of STEMM researchers had an academic employment function of research only, while the majority at the other five had an academic employment function of teaching and research. Across the period the proportion of STEMM researchers with an academic employment function of research only increased at six HEIs and fell at two. There were no STEMM researchers at the University of Wales.

c) non-STEMM researchers

Between 2016/17 and 2017/18, the number of non-STEMM researchers at Welsh HEIs fell from 2,545 to 2,435, and at UK HEPs rose from 52,775 to 53,055.

At individual Welsh HEIs, with the exception of the University of Wales, the majority of non-STEMM researchers had an academic employment function of teaching and research. In 2017/18, at individual HEIs, excluding the University of Wales, the proportion of non-STEMM researchers with an academic employment function of research only varied from 0 per cent to 20.3 per cent. At the University of Wales 100 per cent of non-STEMM researchers had an academic employment function of research only. Across the period the proportion of non-STEMM researchers with an academic employment function of research only, increased at five HEIs, remained at a similar level at two and fell at two.

19. PGR students

The total number of all PGR students (FTE)

Between 2016/17 and 2017/18 the number of PGR students at Welsh HEIs fell from 4,050 to 4,040 while the number at UK HEPs fell from 100,560 to 100,220.

In 2017/18, at individual Welsh HEIs, the number of PGR students varied between 5 and 1,840. Across the period, the number of PGR students rose at three HEIs, remained at a similar level at two, and fell at four.

20. PhDs awarded

The total number of PhDs awarded.

Statistical comment

Between 2016/17 and 2017/18 the number of PhDs awarded at Welsh HEIs rose from 925 to 930, while at UK HEPs the number rose from 23,650 to 24,850.

In 2017/18, at individual Welsh HEIs which awarded PhDs that year, the number of PhDs awarded varied between 5 and 460. Across the period, the number of PhDs awarded rose at three HEIs, remained at a similar level at one, and fell at four.

21. Research income

The annual percentage change in income from

- a) *Research in total; and*
- b) *Research Councils*

compared to the comparable figure for the UK excluding the 'golden triangle' of Oxford, Cambridge and certain London institutions)

a) Research in total

In 2016/17, the annual percentage change in income from Research in total at Welsh HEIs was -7.0 per cent, below the equivalent UK figure excluding the golden triangle of HEIs of -3.1 per cent. In 2017/18 the Welsh figure was 8.4 per cent, above the UK figure of 5.6 per cent.

At individual Welsh HEIs, the 2017/18 figure was above the UK figure for five HEIs and below the UK figure for four.

b) Research Councils

In 2016/17, the annual percentage change in income from Research Councils at Welsh HEIs was -23.1 per cent, below the equivalent UK figure of 0.1 per cent. In 2017/18 the Welsh figure was 7.0 per cent, above the UK figure of 3.0 per cent.

At individual Welsh HEIs, the 2017/18 figure was above the UK figure for four HEIs and below the UK figure for five.

22. REF outcomes

[Link to REF data as published on HEFCW website](#)

[Link to REF2021 website](#)

Although no specific measure about REF outcomes has been set, this data is monitored as part of HEFCW's normal business and is considered by HEFCW's Council, and Research Wales Committee.

REF 2014 data is published on the HEFCW website, is available internally on the HEFCW KMS and publically on the REF2021 website.

F: Other measures to be monitored**23. Financial health**

[Link to financial health data published on HEFCW website](#)

[Link to HESA finance open data](#)

Although no specific measure about the financial health of Welsh HEIs has been set, this data is monitored as part of HEFCW's normal business and is considered by HEFCW's Council, and Audit and Risk Assurance Committee.

Information on how HEFCW monitors the financial health of Welsh HEIs is published on the HEFCW website. Financial data for UK HEPs is available on HESA open data.

24. Estates

[Link to Estates Management Record data on HEFCW website](#)

[Link to HESA estates open data](#)

Although no specific measure about the estates of Welsh HEIs has been set, this data is monitored as part of HEFCW's normal business and is considered by HEFCW's Council, and Audit and Risk Assurance Committee.

Information on how HEFCW monitors the estates of Welsh HEIs is published on the HEFCW website. Data about the estates of Welsh HEIs is available internally on the HEFCW KMS and publically on HESA open data.

25. Senior staff pay and gender pay gap

[Link to staff pay page of HEFCW website](#)

[Link to senior staff pay on HESA open data](#)

[Link to HESA staff open data table 17 \(contract salary, gender, HE provider\)](#)

Although no specific measure about senior staff pay or the gender pay gap at Welsh HEIs has been set, this data is monitored as part of HEFCW's normal business and is considered by HEFCW's Council, and Audit and Risk Assurance Committee.

Data monitored and published by HEFCW relating to senior staff pay and the gender pay gap of Welsh HEIs is available on the HEFCW website. Senior staff pay and gender pay gap data is also available on HESA open data.

26. Equality and diversity staff data

[Link to equality and diversity statistics page of HEFCW website](#)

[Link to HESA staff open data \(includes tables on equalities characteristics\)](#)

Although no specific measure relating to the equality and diversity of staff at Welsh HEIs has been set, this data is monitored as part of HEFCW's normal business and is considered by HEFCW's Council, Student Opportunity and Achievement Committee and in the HEFCW Equality Annual Report.

Sector level equality and diversity staff data is published on the HEFCW website and HEI level equality and diversity staff data is available in HESA open data.

EU/International monitoring, to include:**27. EU/overseas students**

The percentage annual change in the number of

a) EU domiciled students (excluding UK)

b) overseas students (excluding EU)

attending higher education courses in Welsh higher education institutions, plus the percentage annual change in the number of these students compared to the equivalent figure for UK higher education institutions (excluding London and the South East).

a) EU domiciled students (excluding UK)

The annual percentage change in the number of EU domiciled students (excluding UK) at Welsh HEIs was 11.7 per cent in 2016/17 and 5.0 per cent in 2017/18, both above the equivalent UK figure (excluding London and the South East) of 6.2 per cent and 3.0 per cent respectively.

At individual Welsh HEIs, the 2017/18 figure was above the UK figure for four HEIs and below the UK figure for four.

b) overseas students (excluding EU)

The annual percentage change in the number of overseas domiciled students (excluding EU) at Welsh HEIs was -9.7 per cent in 2016/17 and -1.6 per cent in 2017/18, both below the equivalent UK figures of -1.5 per cent and 3.5 per cent respectively.

At individual Welsh HEIs, the 2017/18 figure was above the UK figure for three HEIs and below the UK figure for five.

28. EU/overseas staff

The number and percentage of academic staff at Welsh higher education institutions that are

a) EU nationals (excluding UK)

b) overseas nationals (excluding UK)

plus, the percentage annual change, and the percentage annual change compared to the equivalent figure for the UK.

a) EU nationals (excluding UK)

Between 2015/16 and 2017/18 both the number and proportion of EU staff rose at both Welsh HEIs and UK HEPs. At Welsh HEIs the number rose from 1,065 to 1,145, and the proportion rose from 11.1 per cent to 11.2 per cent. At UK HEPs the number rose from 33,735 to 37,255 and the proportion from 17.0 per cent to 17.7 per cent.

At individual Welsh HEIs the number rose at four HEIs, and fell at five HEIs and the proportion rose at four HEIs and fell at five.

In 2016/17, the annual percentage change in the number of EU staff (excluding UK) at Welsh HEIs was 6.9 per cent, above the equivalent UK figure (excluding

London and the South East) of 6.5 per cent. In 2017/18 the Welsh figure was 0.5 per cent, below the UK figure of 3.7 per cent.

At individual Welsh HEIs, the 2017/18 figure was above the UK figure for three HEIs and below the UK figure for four.

b) overseas nationals (excluding UK)

Between 2015/16 and 2017/18 both the number and proportion of overseas staff rose at both Welsh HEIs and UK HEPs. At Welsh HEIs the number rose from 695 to 865, and the proportion rose from 7.2 per cent to 8.5 per cent. At UK HEPs the number rose from 24,535 to 27,625 and the proportion from 12.4 per cent to 13.1 per cent.

At individual Welsh HEIs the number rose at six HEIs, remained at a similar level at one, and fell at two. The proportion rose at seven HEIs and fell at two.

The annual percentage change in the number of overseas staff (excluding EU) at Welsh HEIs was 11.9 per cent in 2016/17 and 11.3 per cent in 2017/18, both above the equivalent UK figures of 4.6 per cent and 7.7 per cent respectively.

At individual Welsh HEIs, the 2017/18 figure was above the UK figure for four HEIs and below the UK figure for two.

29. Transnational education

The number and percentage of students that are transnational education students at Welsh higher education institutions.

Between 2016/17 and 2017/18 both the number and proportion of TNE students at Welsh HEIs rose, while at UK HEPs both the number and proportion fell. At Welsh HEIs the number rose from 24,590 to 26,980 and the proportion rose from 16.9 per cent to 18.2 per cent. At UK HEPs the number fell from 707,915 to 693,695 and the proportion fell from 23.4 per cent to 22.8 per cent.

In 2017/18, at individual Welsh HEIs excluding the University of Wales, the number of TNE students varied from 30 to 9,895 and the proportion varied from 0.1 per cent to 48.7 per cent. At the university of Wales the number was 5,635 and the proportion was 99.9 per cent.