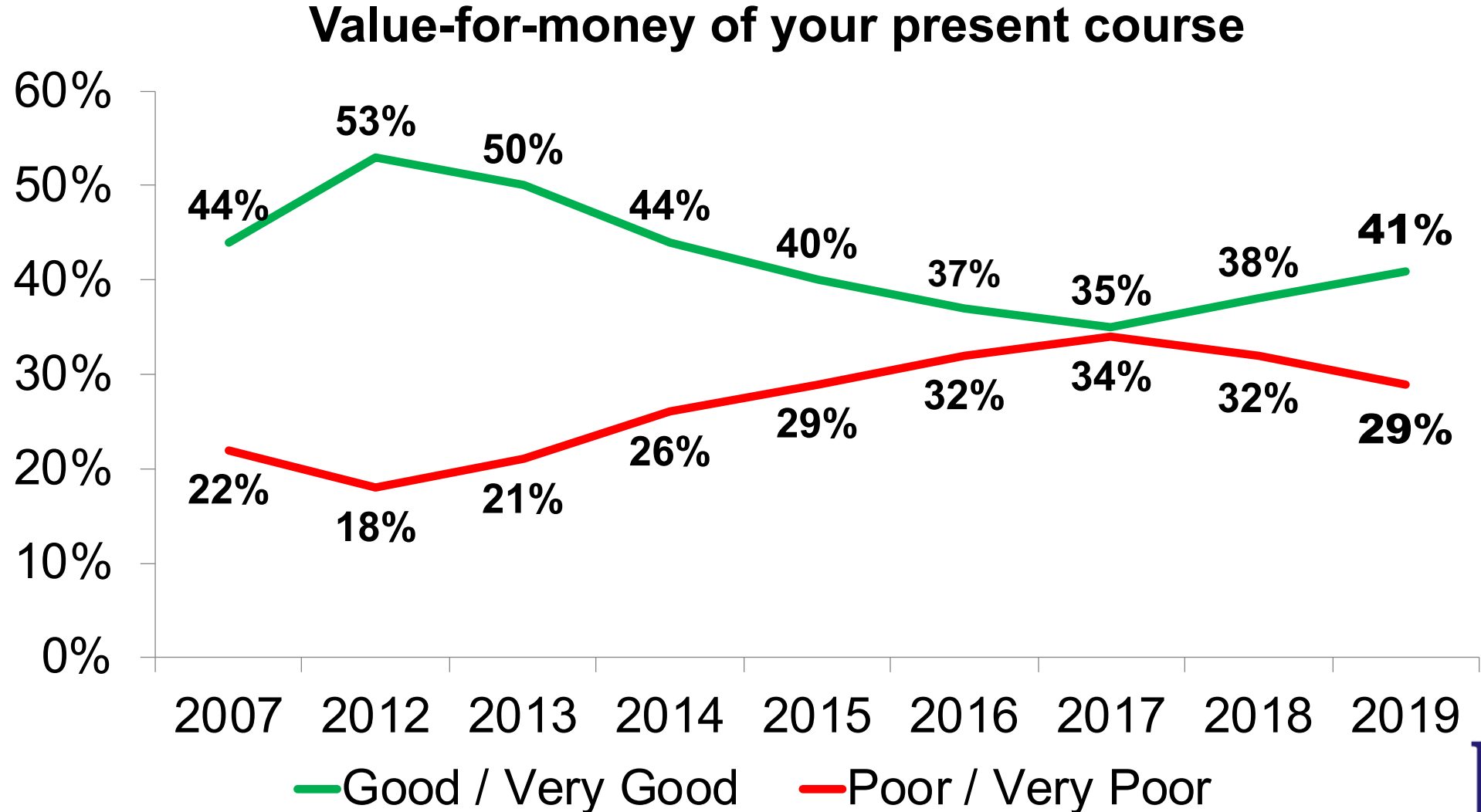




The value of higher education: HEPI/PwC roundtables

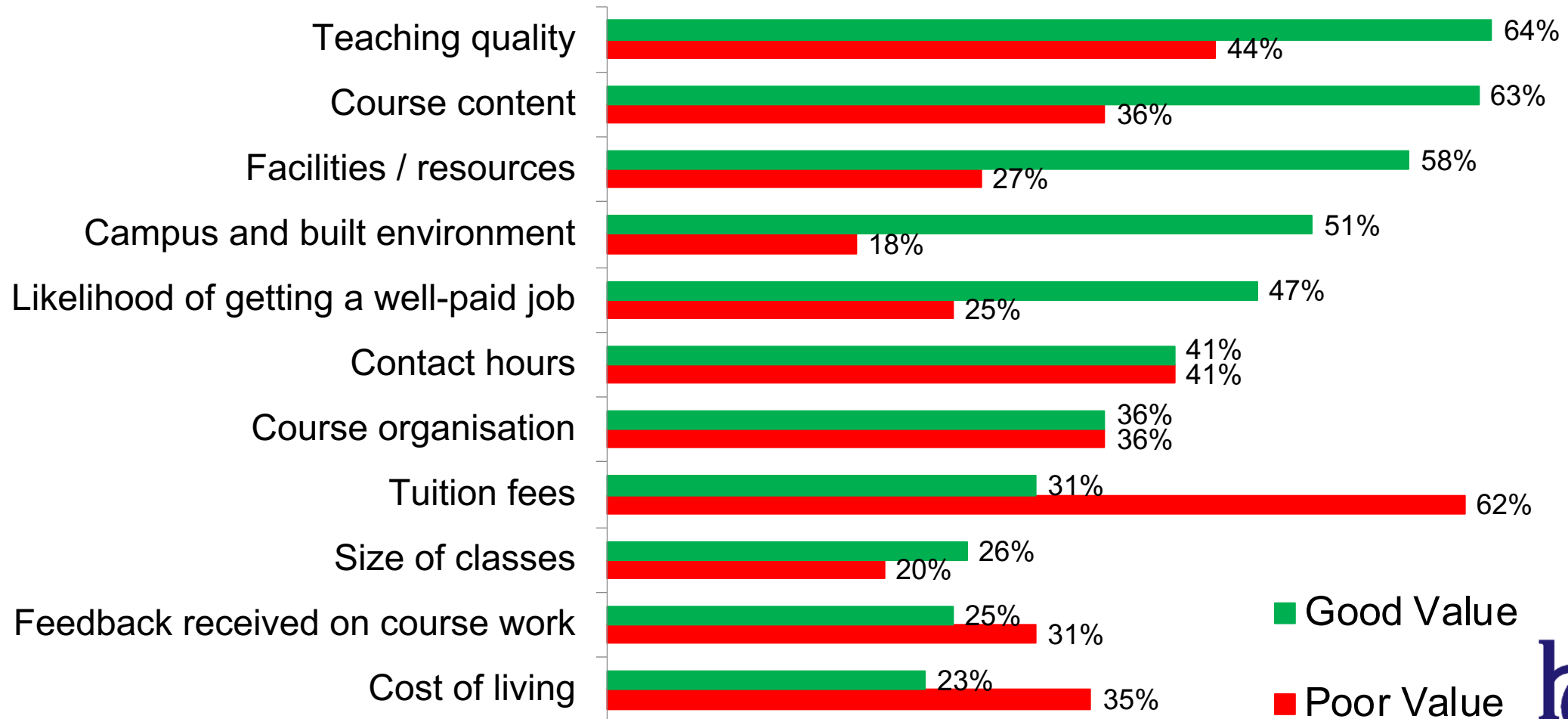
To students	'Spend does not equate to value'
To their local community	'I see no problem being local and global'
To industry	'Which of culture, capabilities and cash are preventing us from giving better value to employers?'

Improvement in value for the second year running



Teaching and resources drive good value. Fees drive bad value

When giving your answer on value, what were you thinking about?



Good Value

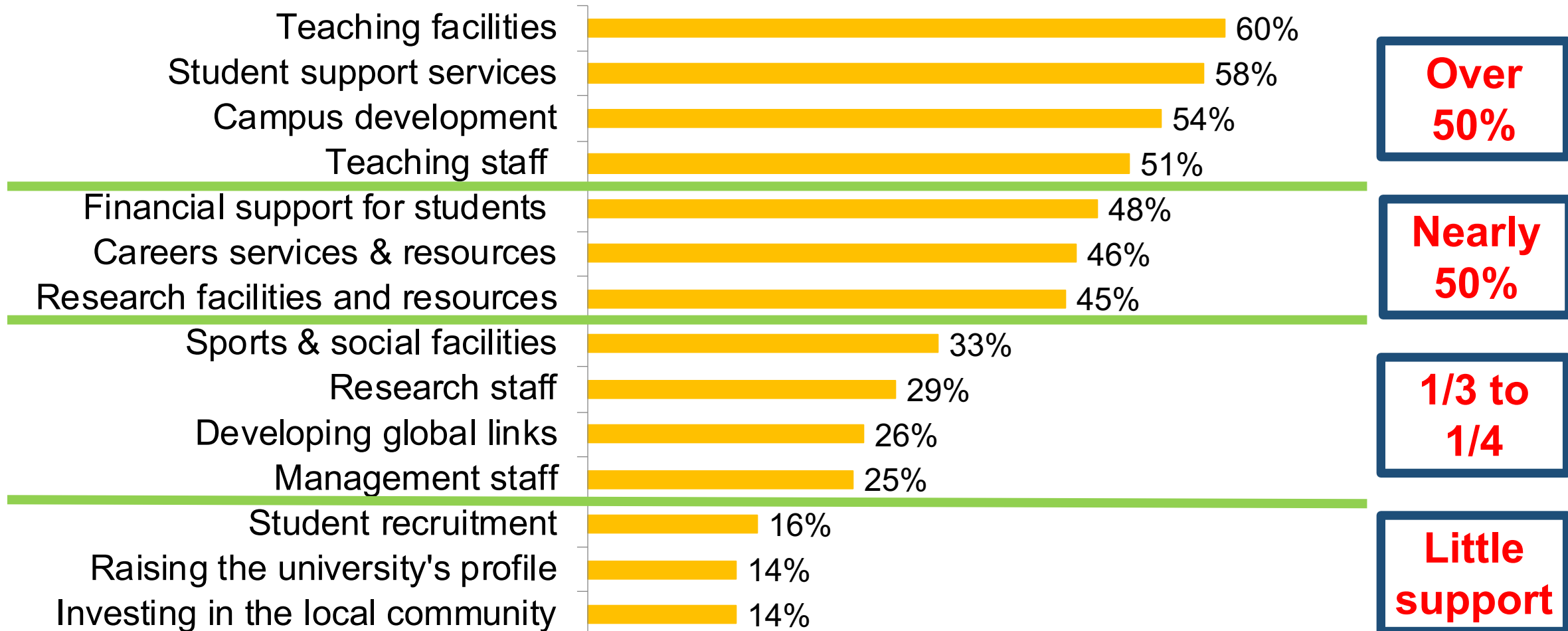
Poor Value



Students have clear priorities for their fees

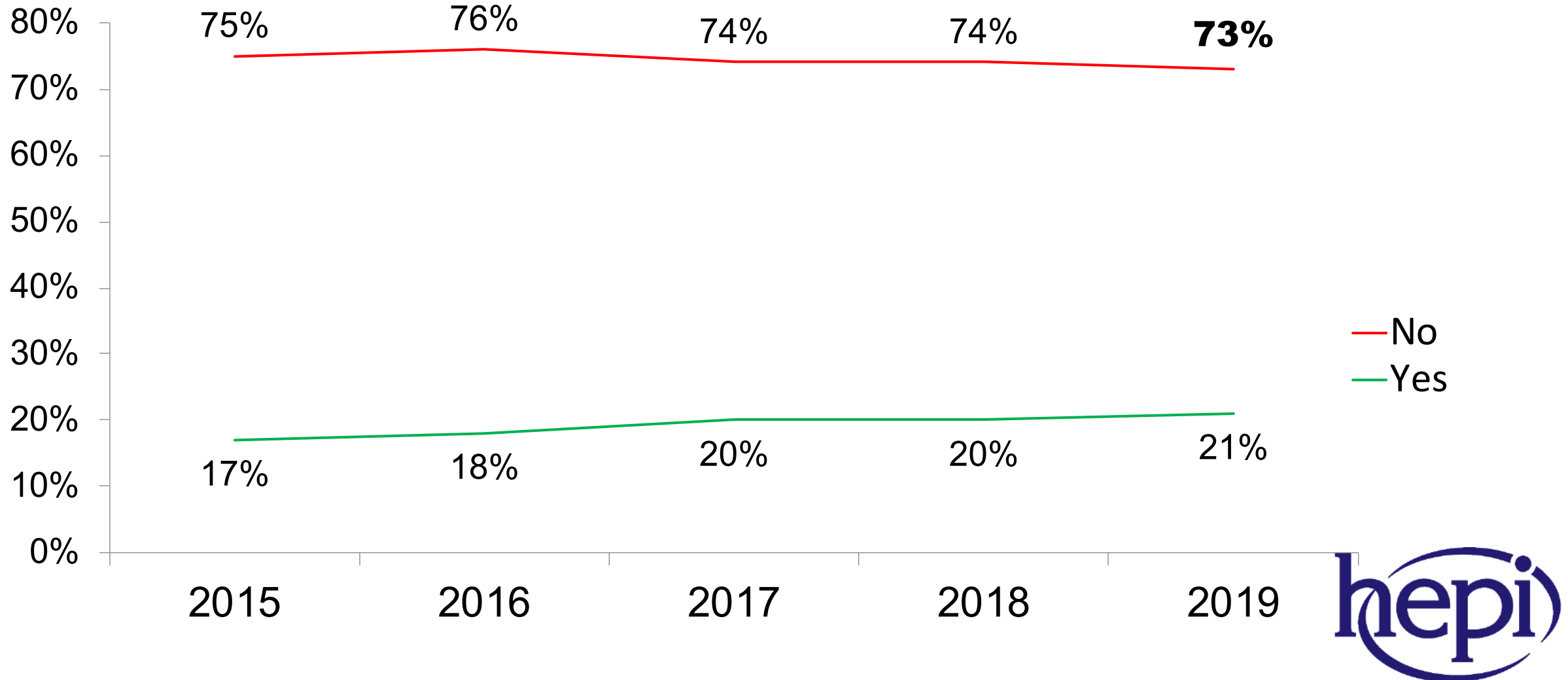


Which areas of university spend are the most reasonable use of tuition fees?



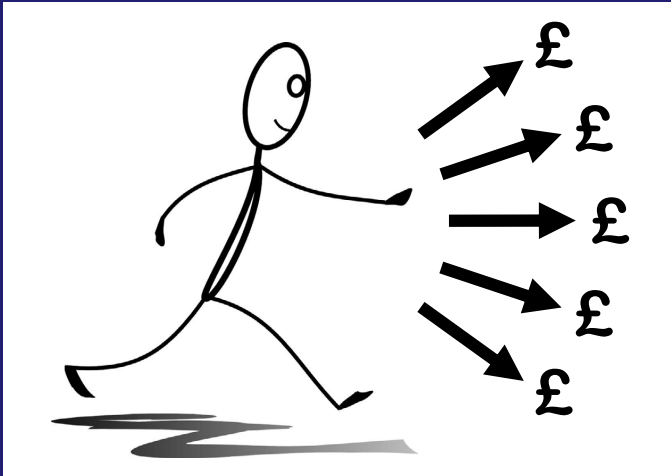
Ways to improve value for money perceptions

Have you been provided with enough information on how your fees are spent?



Where do student fees really go? Following the pound

Nick Hillman, Jim Dickinson,
Alice Rubbra and Zach Klamann



Higher Education Policy Institute

HEPI Report 113

Independent panel report to the Review of Post-18 Education and Funding

May 2019



CP 117

“Data provided by the universities reveal both too much and too little; they are unnecessarily detailed in places but also contain notable gaps and rely on some contestable definitions.”

Recommendation 3.2

The cap on the fee chargeable to HE students should be reduced to £7,500 per year.¹⁴²

We consider that this could be introduced by 2021/22.

Recommendation 3.3

Government should replace in full the lost fee income by increasing the teaching grant, leaving the average unit of funding unchanged at sector level in cash terms.

Recommendation 6.3

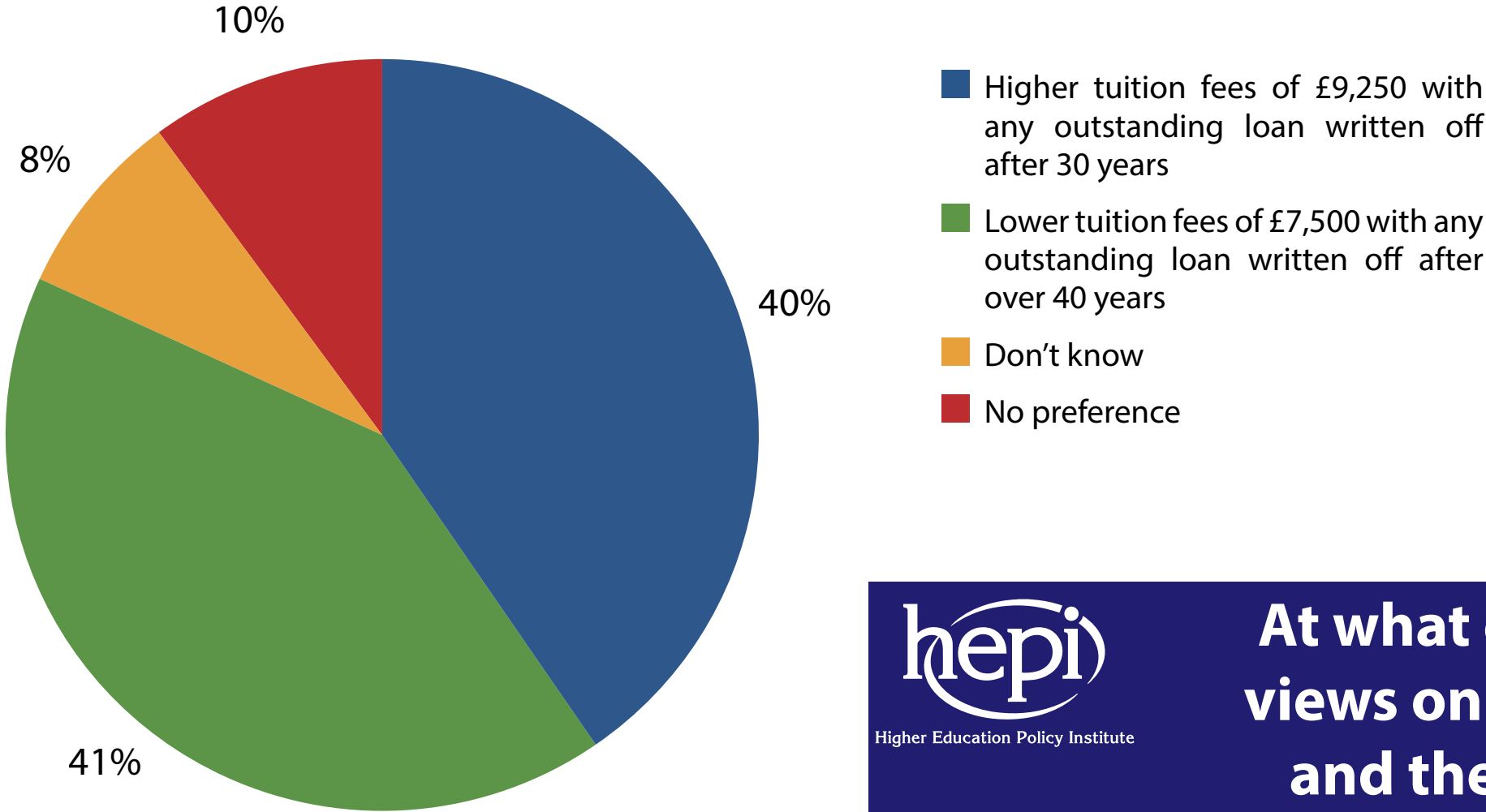
Extend the repayment period to 40 years after study has ended so that those who have borrowed continue to contribute while they are experiencing a financial benefit. This should apply to new students entering the system from 2021/22.

Independent panel report to the

Review of Post-18 Education and Funding

May 2019

A recent government review of student funding recommended reducing tuition fees from the current £9,250 to £7,500 but the repayment terms being increased from 30 to 40 years. Which of the following would you prefer?



Recommendation 6.4

Remove real in-study interest, so that loan balances track inflation during study. This should apply for new students entering the system from 2021/22.

Recommendation 6.5

Retain the post-study variable interest rate mechanism from inflation to inflation plus 3 per cent.

Recommendation 6.6

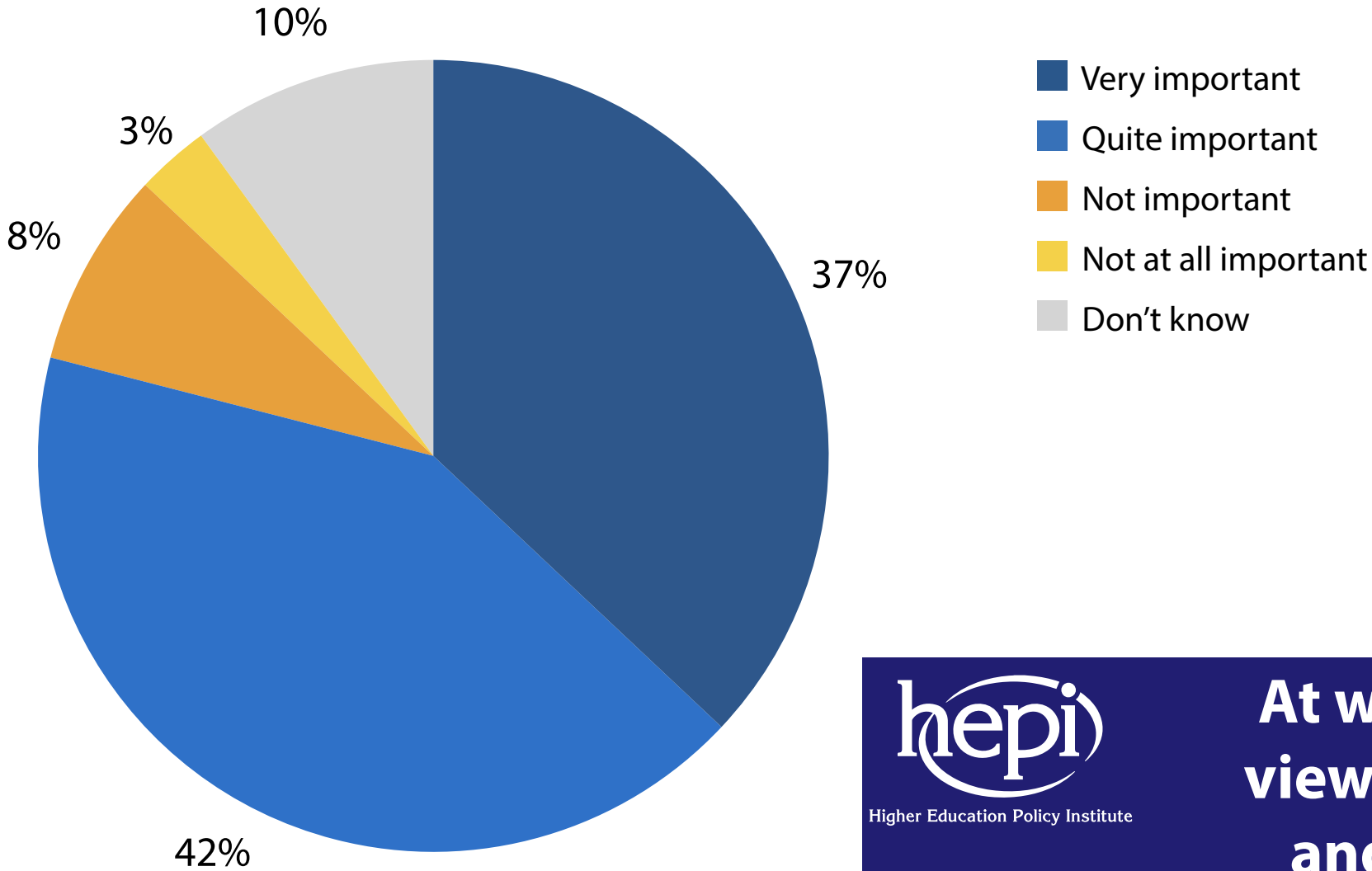
Introduce a new protection for borrowers to cap lifetime repayments at 1.2 times the initial loan amount in real terms. This cap should be introduced for all current Plan 2 borrowers, as well for all future borrowers.

Independent panel report to the

Review of Post-18 Education and Funding

May 2019

How important is the level of interest accumulated on your student loan, compared to the other repayment terms (such as the fee level or time limit of repayment)?





Higher Education Policy Institute

At what cost? Students' views on Augar, funding and the cost of living

HEPI / YouthSight Monitor Wave 7

Rachel Hewitt, HEPI Director of Policy and Advocacy

Recommendation 7.1

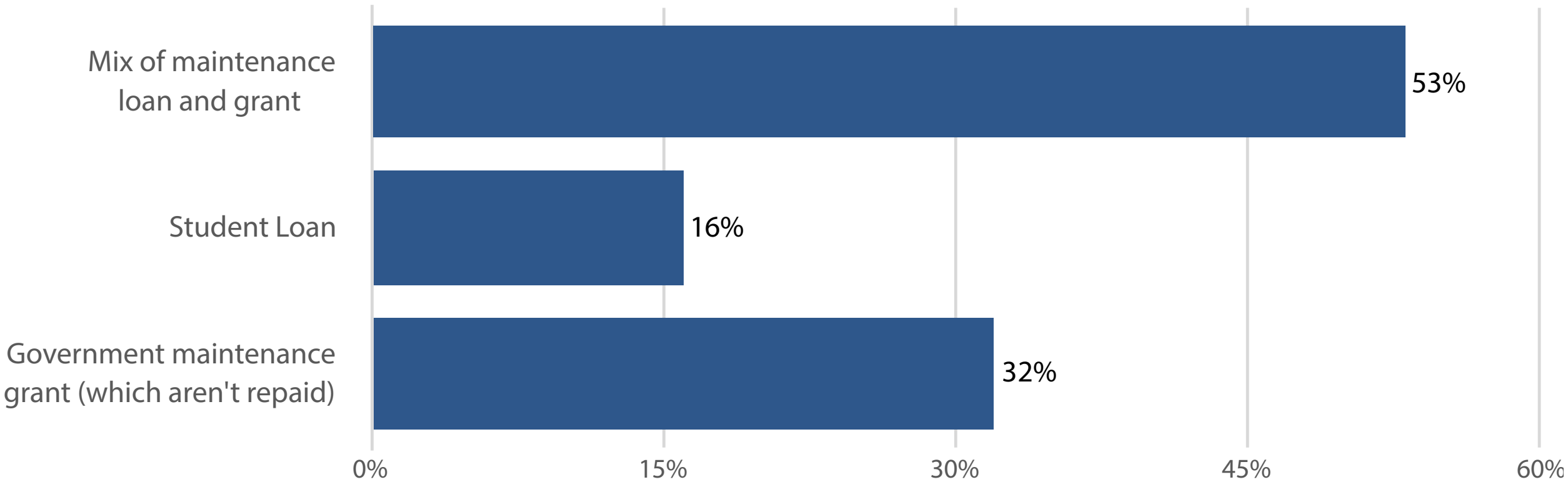
The government should restore maintenance grants for socio-economically disadvantaged students to at least £3,000 a year.

Independent panel report to the

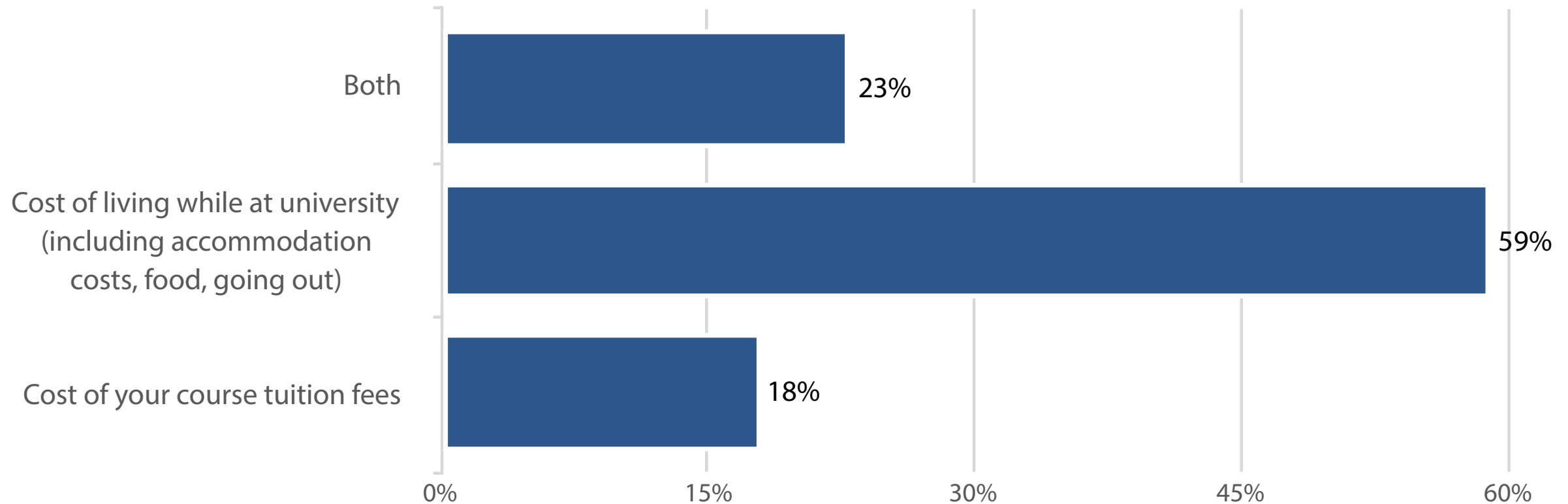
Review of Post-18 Education and Funding

May 2019

Do you think students living costs should be covered by:



When thinking about the cost of going to university, which is of the greatest concern to you:



How much is too much?
Cross-subsidies from teaching to
research in British universities

Vicky Olive



hepi

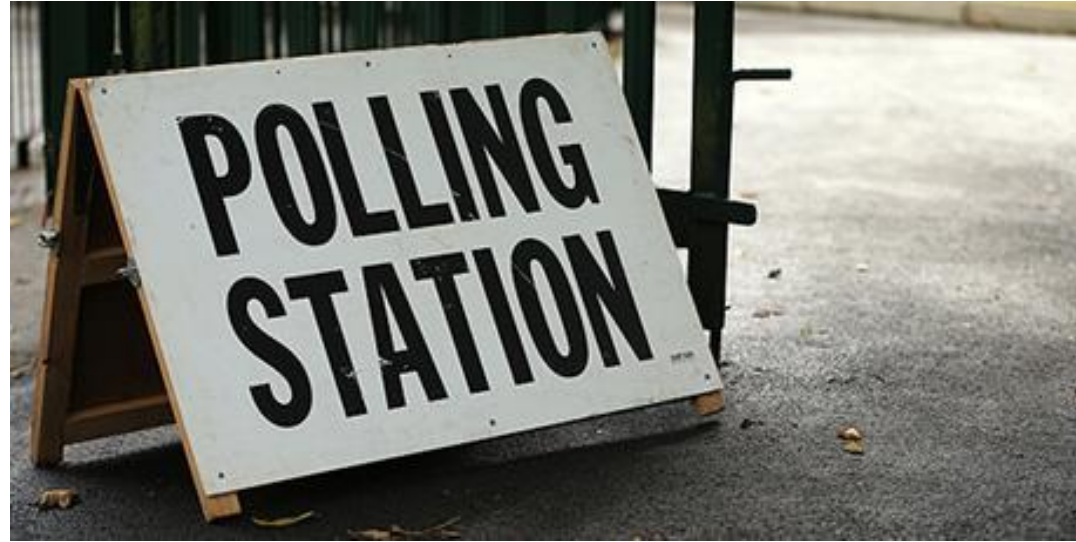
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HEPI Report 100

BBC
NEWS

Brexit: Chancellor announces one-year
spending review

Forget the 2.4% target for research
and development spending



Tuition fees
£0

Tuition fees
£?