THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KENT

Initial Results

Viewforth Consulting Ltd, May 2024

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Introduction

This report presents initial results of an ongoing study analysing the economic impact of the University of Kent in the academic and financial year 2022/2023. It is being undertaken in May/June 2024 and is a 'snapshot' of the economic impact generated by the University in the academic and financial year 2022/23 (the latest year for which data were available.) The study is being undertaken by Viewforth Consulting for the University of Kent.

The study involves modelled analysis of the expenditure of the University of Kent as well as the personal (non-fee) expenditure of University of Kent Students. It focusses on the impact of the University through its activity in and around its two campuses in Kent – in Canterbury and Chatham. This includes detailed modelled analysis of the distribution of university impact flowing out from the two campuses at Canterbury and Chatham (Medway), across Kent and the rest of the South East as well as the impact on the UK as a whole.

These initial results have been prepared in advance of the full report, at the request of the University. Results are presented for the impact of the University in terms of impact on output, employment and GVA at local, regional and UK level. The outcome multipliers for University expenditure (derived from the modelling process) are included in Appendix One.

Additional results are included of the impact of student personal (non-fee) expenditure, disaggregated into impact of UK domestic students and international students in Section Two. A summary of the combined impact of the University and its students is presented Section Three.

Section One: University (Institutional) impact

Institutional impact on local and regional output

Looking initially at the impact of **the University alone** (i.e. not including student expenditure), the majority of University impact (which includes direct and secondary impact) can be seen to be in Kent, with most of that concentrated in Canterbury. Table 1 shows the distribution of the overall impact of the University (£659.5m) and Figure 9 focusses on the distribution within the South East (£608m.)

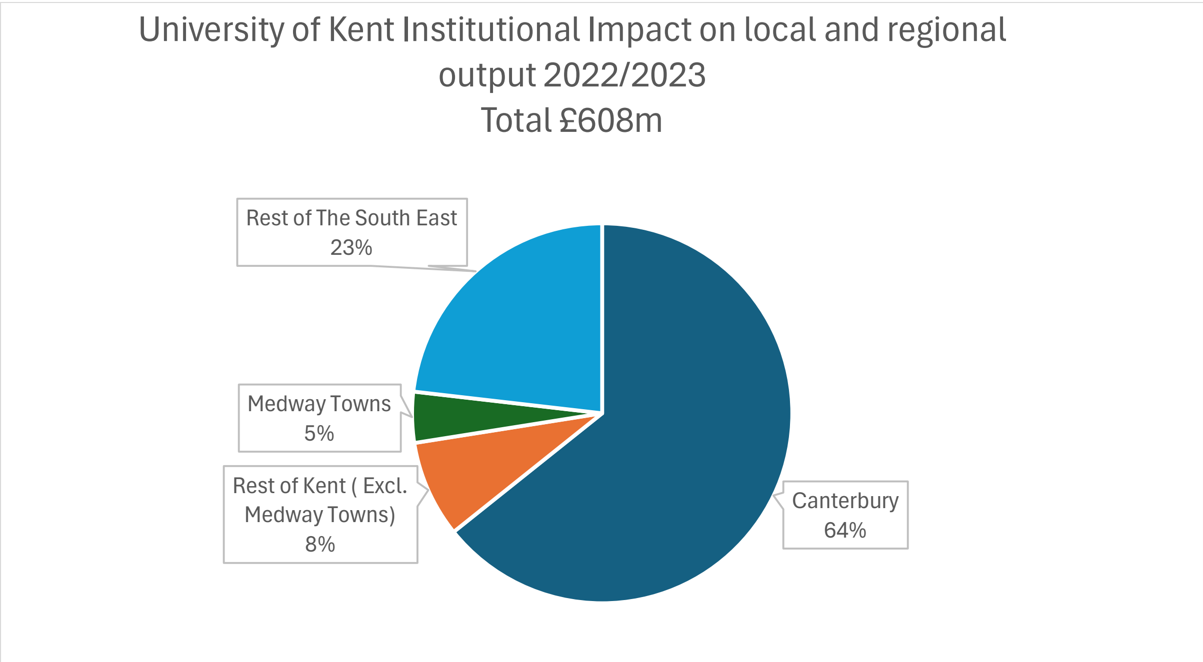
Table 1: University of Kent institutional impact on all UK output

	University Direct Output £m	Secondary output generated in other industries £m	Total Output Impact £m
Canterbury	257.7	132.9	390.6
Medway Towns	13.6	12.8	26.4
Rest of Kent	0.0	50.2	50.2
ALL Kent incl. Medway Towns	***271.3***	***195.9***	***467.2***
Rest of South East	0.0	140.8	140.8
ALL South East	***271.3***	***336.8***	***608.1***
Rest of UK	0.0	51.4	51.4
Total UK	***271.3***	***388.2***	***659.5***

Source: Viewforth Modelled Analysis 2024 Totals may not sum due to rounding

Figure 1 shows that 77% of regional (South East) impact was felt in the Kent area (64% in Canterbury, with 5% in Medway Towns and 8% in the rest of Kent), with 23% flowing to the rest of the South East.

Figure 1: University of Kent institutional impact on local and regional output



Source: Viewforth Modelled Analysis 2024

Institutional impact on local and regional employment

The picture is similar for employment generated (Table 2 and Figure 2), with the majority of employment generated (6282 jobs) being in Kent (including Canterbury and Medway Towns.)

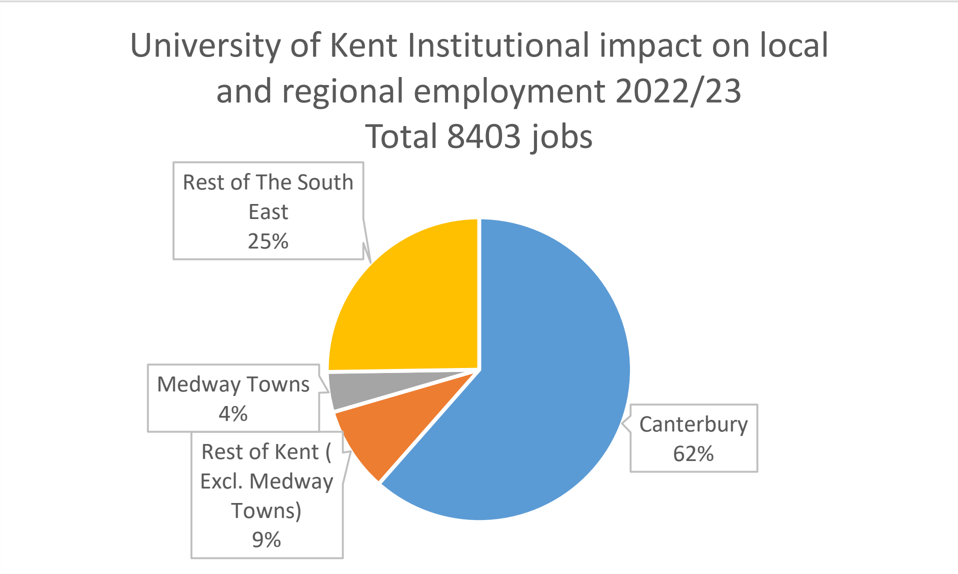
Table 2: University of Kent institutional impact on all UK employment

Table 2			
Headcount Jobs	University Employment	Jobs in other industries generated by University Spend	Total jobs
Canterbury	3164	2003	5167
Medway Towns[1]	167	192	359
Rest of Kent	0	757	757
ALL Kent incl Medway Towns	***3330***	***2952***	***6282***
Rest of South East	0	2121	2121
ALL South East	***3330***	***5073***	***8403***
Rest of UK	0	593	593
Total UK	***3330***	***5666***	***8996***

Source: Viewforth Modelled Analysis 2024 Totals may not sum due to rounding

Figure 2 shows the proportional regional distribution of employment, with 75% of all South East employment generated being in Kent (62% in Canterbury and 4% in Medway Towns with 9% in the rest of Kent) and the remaining 25% elsewhere in the South East.

Figure 2: University of Kent institutional impact on local and regional employment



Source: Viewforth Modelled Analysis 2024

[1] Direct University employment associated with the campus in Medway has been estimated based on an assumed 5% share of University activity taking place in Medway.

Institutional impact on local and regional GVA

Table 3 and Figure 3 shows the distribution of GVA[2], again showing the majority of GVA generated (which includes the University's own direct GVA) to be in Kent (including Medway).

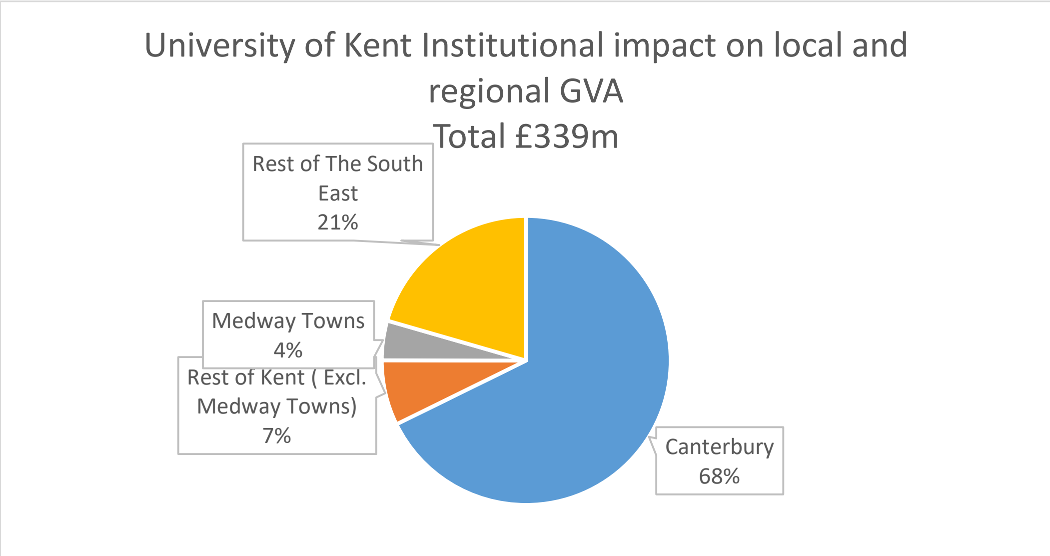
Table 3: All UK GVA impact of the University of Kent

Table 3			
GVA	**Direct £m**	**Secondary £m**	**Total Impact £m**
Canterbury	163.8	65.8	229.6
Medway Towns	8.6	6.3	14.9
Rest of Kent	0.0	24.8	24.8
ALL Kent incl Medway Towns	172.5	96.9	269.4
Rest of South East	0.0	69.7	69.7
ALL South East	172.5	166.6	339.1
Rest of UK	0.0	23.7	23.7
Total UK	172.5	190.3	362.8

Source: Viewforth Modelled Analysis 2024 Totals may not sum due to rounding

In Figure 3 the regional proportions are shown. The relatively larger share of GVA than output accruing to Canterbury (68% compared to 64% output)is because most of the University's direct GVA is attributed to its main base in Canterbury where the majority of staff are employed . As a particularly high skill organisation the University will tend to have a higher GVA relative to most of its suppliers . [3]

Figure 3: University of Kent Institutional impact on local and regional GVA



Source: Viewforth Modelled Analysis 2024

[2] GVA means Gross Value Added and is the regional measure of GDP (Gross Domestic Product.)

[3] Organisations that are both labour intensive and highly skilled tend to have a higher GVA to output ratio than those which are more capital intensive or which need to buy in a significant proportion of materials to produce their outputs.

Section Two: Impact of student personal expenditure

The fees that students pay to the University form part of the University income and expenditure flows and hence the impact of student fees paid is captured within the institutional impact that has already been presented.[4] However the personal (non-fee) expenditure of students is substantial and is of significant importance at a local level, with many local businesses dependent on the student trade. In total the personal (non-fee, off-campus) expenditure of students at the University of Kent in 2022 amounted to an estimated £221m. [5]

While at a UK level only international student expenditure is usually regarded as relevant (as only international student expenditure is additional to the UK as a whole), the impact of **all** student expenditure is of interest **at regional and local level**. In this study we assume that the impact of all student expenditure is important, on the basis that the money is either being attracted into the local economy from elsewhere or being *retained* in the Kent economy as students stay in their local area rather than go elsewhere.

Overall, student personal expenditure generated £304m of output, £143m of GVA and 3879 jobs in the South East region. Around 58 % of South East impact was in the Kent area (39% in Canterbury and 4 % in the Medway Towns area, 15% in the rest of Kent) and the remaining 42% elsewhere in the South East. The distribution of employment impact is shown in Table 4 and Figure 4.

Table 4. Impact of University of Kent Student Personal Expenditure on local and regional employment

	Jobs generated by International student off-campus expenditure (Headcount jobs)	Jobs generated by UK student off-campus expenditure (Headcount jobs)	Total Headcount jobs
Canterbury	337	1194	1531
Medway Towns	32	115	147
Rest of Kent	127	451	579
All Kent (including Canterbury & Medway Towns)	497	1760	2257
Rest of South East	357	1265	1622
ALL South East	853	3026	3879

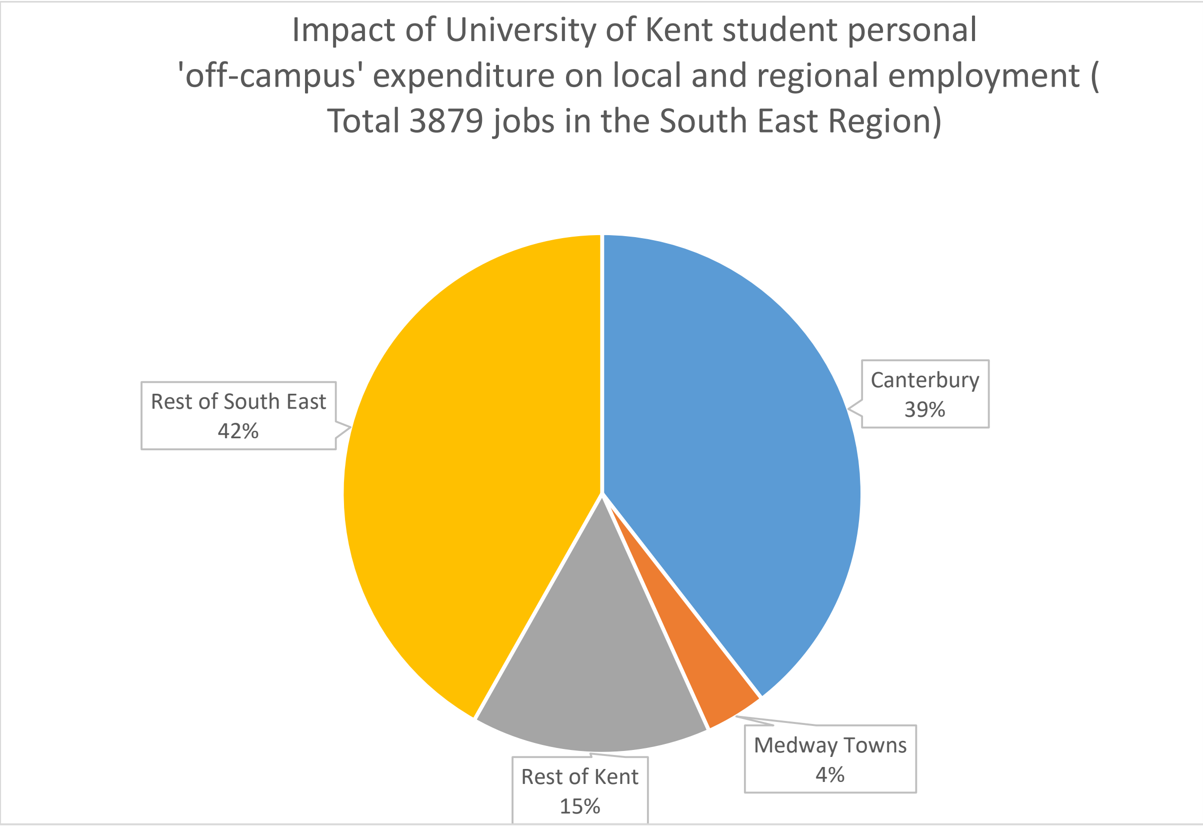
Source: Viewforth Modelled Analysis 2024

[4] Account was also taken when preparing estimates of student expenditure that, in addition to Tuition Fees, students also pay other money to the University, for Residence and Catering and so on, and this money is also captured in analysis of the University's impact. Therefore off-campus expenditure estimates are net of money paid to the University.

[5] Student Expenditure estimates are based on c18100 students studying at the University in 2022 (19% international and 21% UK students) taking data from HESA for 2021/22 (Data on 2022/23 students was not available.) Estimates drew on the most recent Student Income and Expenditure Survey for England (2023) and previous Government estimates for expenditure of international students, uprated by the CPI.

The distribution of employment impact from student expenditure is more dispersed across the South East than that of the University mainly because the University’s impact includes its own employees, who are mostly based in Canterbury.

Figure 4: Impact of University of Kent Student personal expenditure on local and regional employment



Source: Viewforth Modelled Analysis 2024

Section Three: Summary of the combined impact of the University of Kent and its students

This section presents summary tables of the local and regional impact of the University of Kent together with the impact of student personal expenditure. This gives the most comprehensive picture of the importance of the University of Kent to the South East economy. Fuller discussion and additional charts will be contained within the final report.

Tables 5,6,7 and 8 present the overall impact on the South East Region and the UK (Direct and Secondary)[6] in terms of output, employment and GVA with details of impact accruing to Canterbury, the Medway Towns, the rest of Kent, and the rest of the South East.

Table 5 Output impact of the University and its students

Output £m	University's own Direct Output £m[7]	Secondary Output Impact of University Spend £m	Impact of International Student 'Off-Campus' Spend £m	Impact of UK Student 'Off-Campus ' Spend £m	Total Output Impact £m
Canterbury	257.7	132.9	26.4	93.5	510.5
Medway Towns	13.6	12.8	2.5	9.0	37.8
Rest of Kent	0.0	50.2	10.0	35.3	95.5
All Kent incl Medway Towns	*271.3*	*195.9*	*38.9*	*137.8*	*643.9*
Rest of South East	0.0	140.8	27.9	99.0	267.8
All South East	*271.3*	*336.8*	*66.8*	*236.8*	*911.7*
Rest of Uk	0.0	51.4	9.9	N/A[8]	61.3
All UK	271.3	388.2	76.7	236.8	972.9

Source: Viewforth Modelled Analysis 2024

[6] 'Direct' output, employment and GVA is that of the University itself. Secondary output, employment and GVA is that generated in other businesses outside the university by the expenditure of the university and its staff.
[7] The University's total direct output in 2022/23 was £271.3m. This was allocated 95% to Canterbury and 5% to Medway towns to reflect the estimated split of University activity between the two Campuses.
[8] UK Domestic student expenditure impact is only included at regional level to take account of 'displacement' issues. It is only regarded as additional' at regional level.

Table 6 GVA[9] impact of the University and its students

Gross Value Added (GVA)	**University's own Direct GVA £m[10]**	**Secondary GVA Impact of University Spend £m**	**Impact of International Student 'Off-Campus' Spend £m**	**Impact of UK Student 'Off-Campus ' Spend £m**	**Total GVA Impact £m**
Canterbury	163.8	65.8	12.4	44.0	286.0
Medway Towns	8.6	6.3	1.2	4.2	20.4
Rest of Kent	0.0	24.8	4.7	16.6	46.2
All Kent incl Medway Towns	*172.5*	*96.9*	*18.3*	*64.9*	*352.6*
Rest of South East	0.0	69.7	13.2	46.6	129.4
All South East	*172.5*	*166.6*	*31.4*	*111.5*	*482.0*
Rest of Uk	0.0	23.7	4.1	N/A	27.8
All UK	172.5	190.3	35.5	111.5	509.8

Source: Viewforth Modelled Analysis 2024

Table 7 Employment impact (headcount jobs)[11] of the University and its students

Employment generated (headcount Jobs)	Jobs directly within the University [12]	Jobs generated through the secondary Impact of University Spend	Impact of International Student 'Off-Campus' Spend	Impact of UK Student 'Off-Campus' Spend'	Total Jobs generated
Canterbury	3164	2003	337	1194	6697
Medway Towns	167	192	32	115	506
Rest of Kent	0	757	127	451	1335
All Kent incl. Medway Towns	*3330*	*2952*	*497*	*1760*	*8539*
Rest of South East	0	2121	357	1265	3744
All South East	*3330*	*5073*	*853*	*3026*	*12282*
Rest of Uk	0	593	99	N/A[13]	692
All UK	3330	5666	952	3026	12974

Source: Viewforth Modelled Analysis 2024

[9] GVA is Gross Value Added – this is the regional measure of GDP.

[10] The University's direct GVA in 2022/23 was £172.5m. As with output and direct employment, this was allocated 95% to Canterbury and 5% to Medway towns to reflect the estimated split of University activity between the two Campuses

[11] Modelled analysis is undertaken in FTE as an expression of labour demand. The results are converted to headcount jobs using the prevailing pattern across the South East Region of 1.47 headcount jobs for every 1 FTE. The employment impact expressed in FTE is presented in Table 8.

[12] The University's direct headcount employment in 2022/23 was 3330 jobs (HESA 2024). As with output and GVA, this was allocated 95% to Canterbury and 5% to Medway towns to reflect the estimated split of University activity between the two Campuses

[13] UK Domestic student expenditure impact is only included at regional level to take account of 'displacement' issues. It is only regarded as additional' at regional level

Table 8 Employment impact (expressed in FTE) of the University and its students

Employment generated (expressed in full time equivalent or FTE)	FTE employmen t directly in the University	Employmen t generated through Secondary Impact of University Spend (FTE)	Impact of International Student 'Off-Campus' Spend (FTE)_	Impact of UK Student 'Off-Campus' Spend' (FTE)	Total Impact (FTE)
Canterbury	2750.3	1362.3	229.2	812.6	5154.3
Medway Towns	144.8	130.8	22.0	78.0	375.6
Rest of Kent	0.0	514.7	86.6	307.0	908.3
All Kent incl Medway Towns	*2895.0*	*2007.8*	*337.8*	*1197.6*	*6438.2*
Rest of South East	0.0	1443.1	242.8	860.8	2546.7
All South East	*2895.0*	*3450.9*	*580.5*	*2058.4*	*8984.9*
Rest of Uk	0.0	408.8	68.2	N/A[14]	477.0
All UK	2895.0	3859.7	648.7	2058.4	9461.9

Source: Viewforth Modelled Analysis 2024

Concluding remarks

This report presents initial results of a study analysing the economic impact of the University of Kent in the academic and financial year 2022/2023.

Results are presented for the impact of the University in terms of impact on output, employment and GVA at local, regional and UK level. Additional analysis was undertaken of the impact of student personal (non-fee) expenditure, disaggregated into impact of UK domestic students and international students.

Multipliers have also been calculated for the University's institutional impact (excluding student personal off-campus expenditure). These can be helpful in planning for predicting the impact of an increase or decrease in the University's income and expenditure. These are included in Appendix One.

The final report will elaborate in more detail on the study results, including placing these, as far as possible, into the context of the local economy. The initial results show that the University is an important part of the regional and local economy, and especially important to Canterbury.

For instance, the University has been shown to directly provide 3164 jobs in Canterbury and to generate a further 2003 through its expenditure. When the personal off-campus expenditure of students is taken into account a further 1531 jobs are generated over the course of a year, taking the total to 6698 jobs in Canterbury. This is equivalent to nearly 10% of Canterbury 2022 employment. [15]

[14] UK Domestic student expenditure impact is only included at regional level to take account of 'displacement' issues. It is only regarded as additional' at regional level.
[15] Nomis 2024. Canterbury had 67,000 employee jobs.

Appendices

Appendix One: University of Kent Multipliers

The Modelling system used for this analysis enables multipliers to be derived for the University of Kent (institutional impact only). These multipliers are derived from the tailored analysis. They are *outcomes* from the analysis.

Output Multipliers

UK: 2.43

Regional (South East): 2.24

All Kent (incl. Medway Towns & Canterbury) 1.72

Canterbury: 1.49

Medway: 1.05

In other words, every £1m of the University's own output generates an additional £1.43m of output in the UK, of which:

£ 0.49m would be in Canterbury

£0.05m in Medway

£0.18m in the rest of Kent

(£0.72m in all of Kent, including Canterbury and Medway Towns)

£0.52m in the rest of the South East

£0.19m in the rest of the UK

Employment Multipliers

UK: 2.33

Regional (South East): 2.19

All Kent (incl. Medway Towns & Canterbury) 1.69

Canterbury: 1.47

Medway: 1.05

In other words, for every 100 FTE jobs inside the University as a whole, the University generates an additional 133 FTE jobs in the UK, of which:

47 FTE in Canterbury

5 FTE in Medway

17 FTE in the rest of Kent

695 FTE across all of Kent, including Canterbury and Medway Towns)

50 FTE in the rest of the South East

14 FTE in the rest of the UK

GVA

UK: 2.10

Regional (South East): 1.96

All Kent (incl. Medway Towns & Canterbury) 1.56

Canterbury: 1.38

Medway: 1.04

In other words, every £1m of the University's own GVA generates an additional £1.10m of GVA in the UK, Of which:

£0.38m in Canterbury

£0.04m in Medway

£0.14m in the rest of Kent

(£0.56m across all of Kent, including Canterbury and Medway Towns)

£0.40m in the rest of the South East

£0.14m in the rest of the UK

FTE jobs per £1m of University output

Every £1m of University of Kent Output generates 24.9 FTE jobs:

10.7 FTE in the University

5.0 FTE elsewhere in Canterbury

0.5 FTE in Medway

1.9 FTE in the rest of Kent

5.3 FTE in the rest of the South East

1.5 FTE in the rest of the UK

(All UK: 24.9, ALL South East 23.4, All Kent (including Canterbury and Medway Towns 18.1)

Appendix Two Data Sources and Methodology

Data used included information relating to the University's income and expenditure for 2022/23, taken from the University's published Financial Statements, together with staff and student numbers from Higher Education Statistics Agency [16]. Other data sources included the Office of National Statistics labour market and economic data (including NOMIS[17] and other official data and a number of University of Kent's own published documents such as the Annual Review for 2023.

Impact on the UK and South East Region was modelled using an input output model of the UK with a regional extension (using location quotients) for the South East. This model was purpose built for modelling higher education impact and has been used for many other university impact studies across the UK including those undertaken for major HE agencies and government departments as well as individual universities.[18] The model includes analysis of direct and secondary effects.[19]

The distribution of regional impact from Canterbury and Medway Towns across Kent and the rest of the South East was then analysed through the construction of a University of Kent-specific 'Gravity Modelling System.' This purpose-built Gravity Modelling System combined a range of mass and distance variables[20] to model flow of impact out from 2 key points of initial impact in the South East (Canterbury and Chatham) to reflect the 2 main centres of university campus activity. The distribution of impact from each initial point was modelled and the results were then combined to be able to present the overall flow of University of Kent impact across the South East.

Impact results are presented in terms of impact on output, employment and GVA. Modelled analysis of employment is undertaken in FTE, using FTE as an expression of labour demand. However, the core results are presented in headcount jobs, as this is a more realistic and intuitive expression of employment impact. The FTE are converted to headcount jobs using the prevailing pattern of fulltime to part-time employment across the South East. [21] Outcome multipliers were calculated for the University (i.e., for example, how many jobs are generated outside the University for every job inside the University) and these are included in summary here. It is important to note that this study involved detailed and bespoke analysis of the University of Kent and its impact. It did not use or 'borrow' multipliers from any other study or modelling system – the outcome multipliers presented are University of Kent-specific and are derived from the modelled results. This is only possible in studies which comprise original and bespoke modelling.

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[16] The available data from HESA included staff numbers for 2022/23 and student data for 2021/22.
[17] See: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/
[18] This model was originally constructed as part of work for Universities UK in modelling UK higher education impact. The full mathematical specification of the model can be found in annexe B of the 2014 Universities Uk report *The impact of universities on the UK economy* http://www.universitiesuk.ac.uk/policy-and-analysis/reports/Pages/impact-higher-education-institutions-uk-economy.aspx
[19] Secondary effects incorporate **both** indirect and induced effects.
[20] (Labour Market data from *Nomis* https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ combined with travel time by road)
[21] Taken from the Business register and Employment Survey (ONS 2022) Business Register and Employment Survey - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk) The ratio for the South East was 1.47, with the Uk-wide ration of 1.45 being applied to the 'rest of UK' jobs.

Appendix Three: Draft Executive Summary

This study was commissioned by the University of Kent. It is being undertaken in May/June 2024 and is a 'snapshot' of the economic impact generated by the University in the academic and financial year 2022/23 (the latest year for which data were available.)

The study undertook modelled analysis of the expenditure of the University of Kent as well as the personal (non-fee) expenditure of University of Kent Students.

The study focusses on the impact of the University through its activity in and around its two campuses in Kent – in Canterbury and Chatham . The study included detailed modelled analysis of the distribution of university impact flowing out from the two campuses at Canterbury and Chatham (Medway), across Kent and the rest of the South East as well as the impact on the UK as a whole.

Key Results for impact on the local and regional economy

Impact on Canterbury

Output

- The University of Kent generated £390.6m (directly and through secondary or 'knock-on' effects) in Canterbury itself, with an additional £119.9m of output generated by the personal expenditure of students, making a total of £510.5m of output in Canterbury.

Employment

- The University directly provided 3164 jobs[22] in Canterbury and generated a further 2003[23] jobs in the city. Added to this are the 1531 jobs[24] in the City created by the personal expenditure of students to make a total of 6698 jobs in Canterbury dependent on the University's activities. This is equivalent to nearly 10% of Canterbury 2022 employment.[25]

GVA

- The University generated £229.6m of GVA (directly and through secondary or 'knock-on' effects) in Canterbury itself, with an additional £56.4m of GVA generated in Canterbury businesses by the personal expenditure of students, making a total of £286m of GVA in Canterbury. This was equivalent to c. 9% of Canterbury GVA.[26]

Impact on Medway Towns

Output

- The University of Kent generated £26.4m (directly and through secondary or 'knock-on' effects) across Medway area with an additional £11.5m of output generated by the personal expenditure of students, making a total of £37.9m of output in the Medway Towns.

Employment

[22] Headcount jobs. The equivalent 'FTE' would be 2750 FTE. Modelled analysis is undertaken in FTE as an expression of labour demand. The results are converted to headcount jobs using the prevailing pattern across the South East Region of 1.47 headcount jobs for every 1 FTE.

[23] 1362 FTE

[24] 1042 FTE

[25] Nomis 2024. Canterbury had 67,000 employee jobs.

[26] ONS 2017 Canterbury GVA for 2015 was £3050 million.

- The University generated 359 jobs[27] across the Medway Towns. Together with 147 jobs[28] in Medway created by the personal expenditure of students this made a total of 506 jobs[29] in Medway dependent on the University's activities. This was equivalent to 0.5% of Medway 2022 employment.[30]

GVA

- The University generated £14.9m of GVA (directly and through secondary or 'knock-on' effects) in Medway Towns, with an additional £5.4m of GVA generated in Medway businesses by the personal expenditure of students, making £20.3m of GVA in the Medway Towns. This was equivalent to 0.4% of Medway 2017 GVA.[31]

Impact on Kent as a whole (including Canterbury and Medway Towns)

Output

- The University of Kent generated £467.2m (directly and through secondary or 'knock-on' effects) across Kent (including Canterbury and Medway Towns), with an additional £176.7m of output generated by the personal expenditure of students, making a total of £643.9m of output in Kent.

Employment

- The University generated 6282 jobs[32] across Kent (including in Canterbury and Medway Towns). Together with 2257 jobs[33] in the county created by the personal expenditure of students this made a total of 8539 jobs[34] in Kent dependent on the University's activities. This was equivalent to 1.3% of Kent 2022 employment.[35]

GVA

- The University generated £269.4m of GVA (directly and through secondary or 'knock-on' effects) in Kent, with an additional £83.2m of GVA generated in Kent businesses by the personal expenditure of students, making £352.6m of GVA in Kent. This was equivalent to nearly 0.9% of Kent 2017 GVA.[36]

Total Impact on the South East Region of England

Output

- The University of Kent generated £608.1m (directly and through secondary or 'knock-on' effects) across the South East Region with an additional £303.6m of output generated by the personal expenditure of students, making a total of £911.7m of output in the South East.

Employment

[27] 276 FTE
[28] 100 FTE
[29] 375 FTE
[30] Nomis 2024
[31] ONS 2018
[32] 4903 FTE
[33] 1535 FTE
[34] 6438 FTE
[35] Nomis 2024
[36] ONS 2018

- The University generated 8403 jobs[37] across the South East. Together with 3879 jobs[38] in the South East created by the personal expenditure of students this made a total of 12,282 jobs[39] in the South East dependent on the University's activities. This was equivalent to just over 0.24% of South East 2023 workforce jobs.[40]

GVA

- The University generated £339.1m of GVA (**directly** and through secondary or 'knock-on' effects) in the South East, with an additional £142.9m of GVA generated in South East businesses by the personal expenditure of students, making £482m of GVA in the South East. This was equivalent to 0.18 % of South East GVA.[41]

Total Impact on the UK[42]

Output

- The University of Kent generated £659.5m (directly and through secondary or 'knock-on' effects) across the UK with an additional £313.5m of output generated by the personal expenditure of students, making a total of £973m of output in the UK.

Employment

- The University generated 8996 jobs[43] across the UK. Together with 3978 jobs[44] in the UK created by the personal expenditure of this made a total of 12974 jobs[45] in the UK dependent on the University's activities.

GVA

- The University generated £362.8m of GVA (**directly** and through secondary or 'knock-on' effects) in the UK, with an additional £147m of GVA generated in UK businesses by the personal expenditure of students, making a total contribution to UK GDP of £509m.

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[37] 6346 FTE
[38] 2639 FTE
[39] 8984 FTE
[40] Nomis 2024
[41] ONS 2018 SE GVA was £263,231 million.
[42] To take account of displacement issues, the impact of UK domestic students on the rest of the UK outside the South East is disregarded.
[43] 6755 FTE
[44] 2707 FTE
[45] 9462 FTE