HEA

Higher Education Authority
An tÚdarás um Ard-Oideachas

09/10

Higher Education

KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

Acknowledgements

The Higher Education Authority wish to thank the following higher education institutions which provided data and information for this report:

The University Sector

University College Cork

University College Dublin

University of Limerick

Dublin City University

National University of Ireland Galway

National University of Ireland Maynooth

Trinity College Dublin

Mary Immaculate College Limerick

Mater Dei Institute of Education

St. Patrick's College Drumcondra

National College of Art and Design

Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland

St. Angela's College Sligo

The Institute of Technology Sector

Athlone Institute of Technology

Institute of Technology Blanchardstown

Cork Institute of Technology

Institute of Technology Carlow

Dublin Institute of Technology

Dun Laoghaire Institute of Art, Design and Technology

Dundalk Institute of Technology

Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology

Limerick Institute of Technology

Letterkenny Institute of Technology

Institute of Technology Sligo

Tralee Institute of Technology

Institute of Technology Tallaght

Tipperary Institute

Waterford Institute of Technology

Department of Education & Skills and Other Department Aided Institutions

Froebel College of Education

Marino Institute of Education

Church of Ireland College of Education

Cadet College

Garda College

Shannon College of Hotel and Catering

Milltown Institute

All Hallows College

Kimmage Development Centre

St. Patricks College Thurles

St. Patrick's College Maynooth

St. Patrick's College Carlow

Carlow College

National College of Ireland

Privately Funded Institutions

Kings Inns

Law Society

American College Dublin

Griffith College, Limerick

Griffith College, Dublin

Westmoreland College

IBAT College

Fitzwilliam Institute

Montessori AMI

Further information is available from the Statistics Section in the Higher Education Authority: http://www.hea.ie

This document is also available to download from the HEA website - www.hea.ie

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Foreword by Mr Tom Boland,

Chief Executive, Higher Education Authority

This bulletin is the sixth in the series of annual statistical reports from the HEA's Statistics unit.

The report provides an overview of enrolment and graduate data collected from the seven Universities, Colleges of Education, NCAD, RCSI, and the Institutes of Technology.

In addition the document contains summary data relating to other department aided institutions and some privately funded institutions. A section on enrolments from further education and training in the Institutes of Technology in assocation with Fáilte Ireland, FÁS and FETAC is also included.

This bulletin is a helpful and convenient reference document for higher education institutions, Government departments, research organisations and all those with an interest in higher education in Ireland, particularly when viewed in conjunction with previous editions. Given that this is the third year of data collection from the Institute of Technology sector through the SRS, trends and changes in this sector are emerging. This, along with analysis of the University sector, provides a comprehensive view of tertiary education provision and is an important foundation for policy and planning decisions.

The collection and analysis of socio-economic, ethnic/cultural and disability data for full-time new entrants to higher education by the National Access Office and the Statistics section of the HEA has proved to be an invaluable tool in the evaluation of policies aimed at increasing access to higher education by under-represented groups. A review of key trends coming from this collection, now in its third year, is presented in this bulletin.

On behalf of the Authority, I wish to thank the participating institutions for their ongoing cooperation, in addition to the Statistics unit of the HEA for compiling the information.

Tom Boland
Chief Executive

November 2010

Contents

Interpretation of Data

Full-time

A full-time student is defined as a student attending an intra-mural day course at a third-level institution extending over at least a full academic year and leading to an academic award, and devoting their whole working time to their academic studies as far as is known.

Part-time

Part-time students include students (other than full-time students) attending intramural courses extending over at least a full academic year and leading to an academic award.

Occasional

Occasional students are students taking intra-mural courses of lectures or laboratory instruction which do not lead directly to a third level award. Such students include individuals taking modules for their own interests, students attending access courses teaching study skills, and students taking qualifying courses for admission to postgraduate study.

New entrants

New entrants are defined as students entering third level for the first time. Generally only new entrants to full-time undergraduate courses are included.

Intra-mural

Intra-mural courses are courses offered 'within the walls' of a third level institution. Extra-mural courses include courses offered via distance learning and e-learning.

ISCED

The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), developed and used by the OECD and Eurostat to code students' fields of study.

Academic Year

The Academic Year generally extends from late autumn to early summer, though the specific dates between institutions vary.

Graduate

A graduate is a former student who has successfully completed a course of study in the previous academic year. (It includes students who have completed their final exams/thesis submission but who have yet to formally receive their parchment from their institution).

Graduate Year

'Graduate Year' refers to the academic year the graduate completed the final requirements of their course of study.

National Framework of Qualifications (NFQ)

NFQ levels have been assigned to programmes of study where applicable. The Universities are currently involved in a process of assigning NFQ levels to their Certificate and Diploma programmes at both undergraduate and postgraduate.

Census Date

The census date for the University Sector and the Institute of Technology Sector was March 1st 2010. It is important to note that for all years previous to 2008 the Institute of Technology Sector census date was October 31st. This change in census date is due to the transfer of data collection for the Institute of Technology to the Higher Education Authority from the Department of Education and Science.

Student Record System (SRS)

The SRS is an electronic system devised by the institutions and the HEA to allow much more detailed reporting of third-level students. It introduced the ISCED reporting scheme, and replaced the previous (paper-based) mode of data collection. To complete the SRS submission, the Registrar (or equivalent) of each institution certifies the dataset as being a true and accurate reflection of that academic year's student cohort.

Summary Key Points

Section 1: Overview

KEY POINTS

Combined HEA Funded Institutions

- Overall enrolment increased by 13.2% from 05/06 to 09/10. Enrolment increased by 6.1% between 08/09 and 09/10 compared to a 4.2% between 07/08 and 08/09.
- Full-time postgraduate enrolments have shown the largest increase between 2005/2006 and 2009/2010 with a rise of 31.8%.

The University Sector

- Overall full-time and part-time enrolment increased by 14.2% from 05/06 to 09/10 with enrolment increasing by 4.6% between 2008/2009 and 2009/2010.
- Male new entrants increased by 7.2% between 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 compared to a 3.8% decrease for female new entrants.
- Total postgraduate enrolments increased by 9.1% since 2008/2009.
- Overall graduate output increased by 9.9% since 2005. However, since 2008 graduate output has recorded a slight decline of 1.5%.

The Institute of Technology Sector

- Full-time undergraduate enrolments at the Institutes of Technology increased by 9.6% between 2008/2009 to 2009/2010. From 2005/2006 there was an increase of 10.4%.
- Total postgraduate enrolments increased by 16.9% between 2008/2009 and 2009/2010.
- Undergraduate output has fallen slightly by 2.4% since 2008 but by 23.5% since 2005. Undoubtedly this is due to falling enrolments in the intervening years.
- Postgraduate graduate output continued to increase in 2009, with a 1.6% increase since 2008. Postgraduate graduates have increased significantly by 52.5% since 2005.

Section 2: Application/Acceptance and New Entrant Data

KEY POINTS

Combined HEA Funded Institutions

- New entrant enrolments for all HEA funded institutions are up over 5.1% on 2008/2009.
- New entrant females dominate the Humanities and Arts, Social Sciences, Business & Law, Education and the Health & Welfare category, while males dominate the Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction and the Science category.

The University Sector

- New entrant females continue to outnumber males in most disciplines with the exceptions of Engineering and Science where male enrolments account for 78.4% and 56.4% respectively.
- Arts & Humanities continue to be the single largest field of study attracting 27.8% of New Entrants.
- Increases in new entrants were evident in seven of the ten discipline categories. Those experiencing decreases were Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction and Health & Welfare which dropped by 1.9% and 4.3% respectively.

The Institute of Technology Sector

- New entrants to the Institutes of Technology increased in 2009/2010 by 11.0% compared to the previous year. In terms of overall numbers there were 1,810 more new entrants to Institutes of Technology in 2009/2010 than in 2008/2009.
- Male students dominate Engineering courses (91.2% male) and Agriculture courses (75.4%) while they are outnumbered by their female counterparts in Education (87.7% female) and Health and Welfare courses (80.7% female).
- All levels showed an increase in new entrants with the largest increase at Honours Bachelor Degree level (26.1%) over 2008/2009.
- Increases in new entrants were evident in eight of the ten discipline categories. Those experiencing decreases were Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction and Combined studies which dropped by 2.3% and 31.8% respectively.

Section 3: Undergraduate Enrolment Data

KEY POINTS

Combined HEA Funded Institutions

- Full-time enrolment on Honours Bachelor Degree (level 8) programmes increased by 9.8% between 2008/2009 and 2009/2010. In the same time period full-time Certificate/Diploma enrolments increased by 2.2%.
- Full-time enrolments in all fields of study, with the exception of the Combined disciplines, increased in 2009/2010

The University Sector

- Full-time enrolment on Honours Bachelor Degree (level 8) programmes increased by 5.6% between 2008/2009 and 2009/2010. In the same time period full-time Certificate/Diploma enrolments decreased by 7.4%.
- Humanities & Arts continues as the most popular discipline with 25.0% of enrolments in this sector.
- Overall, there has been a decrease of 6.6% on part-time enrolments in all HEA funded institutions on the previous year.

The Institute of Technology Sector

- Both full and part-time Honours Bachelor Degree enrolments increased in the Institute of Technology sector (22.4% and 23.8% respectively).
- Females outnumber males in most disciplines with the exceptions of Science, of Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction and of Agriculture. However, the disparity in these disciplines is greater than the disparity of female-dominated disciplines, resulting in fewer females than males overall.

Section 4: Postgraduate Enrolment Data

KEY POINTS

Combined HEA Funded Institutions

- Overall postgraduate enrolments continue to rise with a 10.3% increase over the 2008/2009 cohort.
- Full-time enrolment on PhD research programmes increased by 17.1% from 2008/2009 while those on part-time enrolments have increased by 9.2%.
- Social Science Business & Law is the most popular choice for part-time Postgraduates followed by Health & Welfare and Education.

The University Sector

- Postgraduate enrolments overall continue to rise with a 9.1% increase over the 2008/2009 cohort.
- At PhD level for overall full-time and part-time enrolments, the gender for male and female researcher's breakdown is nearly 50:50 at 50.2% and 49.7% respectively.
- Enrolment on PhD research programmes increased by 17.5% from 2008/2009 while part-time enrolments have increased by 8.7%. Overall PhD research enrolments increased by 16.5%.
- Science is the most popular choice at PhD level with 34.6% of enrolments.

The Institute of Technology Sector

- The IoT Sector mirrors the trend of the University Sector in recording overall increases of 16.9% in Postgraduate enrolments. Part-time enrolments increased by an impressive 20.2% while full-time recorded an increase of 14.3%.
- Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction showed the largest increase of all disciplines and is the second most popular discipline after Social Science, Business & Law at part-time level.
- Social Sciences, Business & Law has the largest number of enrolments in the Institute of Technology Sector accounting for 36.1%. Business and Administration comprise the bulk of these at 30.2%.

Section 5: Graduate Data

KEY POINTS

Combined HEA Funded Institutions

- Science graduates constituted 11.9% of all Honours Bachelor Degree graduates which is consistent with the findings for 2008 while Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction graduates constituted 10.6% of all Honours Bachelor Degree graduates in 2009 compared to 2008.
- Female graduates represent 55.7% of all undergraduate graduates and 60.2% of postgraduate graduates.
- Medicine and Medicine related studies are by far the most popular choice of study for non-Irish domiciled graduates.

The University Sector

- Overall Female graduates represent 60.9% of all graduates but are particularly strong in Health & Welfare (80.2%) and Education (75.9%).
- Science graduates constituted 38.3% of all PhD graduates in 2009 followed by Humanities and Arts and Social Sciences, Business and Law with 30.2%.
- The proportion of 1st class honours awarded in total has risen to 15.4% form 2008. There were also increases at 2H1 and 2H2 with Other Honours & Unclassified decreasing from 15.2% to 6.5%.

The Institute of Technology Sector

- The gender breakdown at undergraduate is 50:50. It is slightly more pronounced at postgraduate with females outnumbering males with a breakdown of 52.5% to 47.5% respectively.
- Social Science, Business & Law account for 33.6% of all undergraduate graduates.
- 1st class honours awarded have dropped from 17.0% in 2008 to 15.4% in 2009.

Section 6: Student Details

KEY POINTS

Combined HEA Funded Institutions

- Mature New Entrants make up 13.6% of all New Entrants in 2009/2010.
- The age-group with greatest increase were those who were 19 on January 1st 2010. They recorded an increase of 17.7% over the 2008/2009 cohort.
- Excluding 'Unknown' and 'Other' categories, Non-EU students' account for less than 5% (4.7%) of all enrolments to HEA funded institutions. This is down from 5.4% in 2008/2009.

The University Sector

- The number of students increased across nearly all ages except two age groups (20 & 21). The Mature Student group increased overall by 10.3% from 2008/2009.
- St Angela's College, Sligo is the most diverse institution in the University Sector with nearly 48% of its cohort domiciliary of origin outside of Connaught.
- Overall enrolments from non-Irish domiciled students have declined by 2.6% with the largest decline in students' enrolling from Asia (-13.0%).
- North America is the largest bloc with non-Irish domiciled students accounting for 32.6% (up from 30.2% in 2008/2009) just slightly more than Europe (EU) at 32.3% (up from 31.1% in 2008/2009).

The Institute of Technology Sector

- Mature New Entrants (23+) account for 17.5% of all New Entrants to the Institute of Technology Sector.
- WIT has the largest provincial breakdown of any HEA funded institution with a nearly even break between students from counties in Leinster and Munster.
- The Institute of Technology Sector has seen declines across nearly every domiciliary of origin category bar Ireland. The largest decline is in Asian students which dropped by 35.5% from 2008/2009.

Section 7: Equal Access Data Collection 2009/2010

KEY POINTS

- 78% of the HEIs who participated in the data collection had response rates of 90% - 100%.
- In both the University and Institute of Technology sectors the largest socio-economic group for new entrants is Employer & Manager with 20.2% and 15.6% of all undergraduate full-time new entrants respectively. In the case of the Institute of Technology sector the second largest group is Skilled-Manual.
- Students from Skilled-Manual and Semi- Skilled-Manual and Unskilled backgrounds are better represented in the Institute of Technology sector with 25.5% compared to 15.8% in the University sector.
- Students from Non-Manual backgrounds are equally represented in the Institute of Technology and the University sectors (9.6%).
- The proportion of all full-time undergraduate new entrants from the Employer and Manger, Skilled-Manual, Semi-Skilled-Manual and Unskilled backgrounds decreased in both sectors in 2009/2010 compared to 2008/2009.
- The proportion of all full-time undergraduate new entrants from the Higher Professional group increased in both sectors in 2009/2010 compared to 2008/2009.
- Students with a specific learning disability are the largest category of new entrants indicating a disability again in 2009/2010. Although those indicating that they have a disability and require additional support has decreased to 43.8% compared to 46.3% in 2008/2009.
- Over 90% of new entrants were Irish in the University and Institute of Technology sectors.

Section 8: Further Education and Training

KEY POINTS

- Overall, males greatly outnumber female FETAC enrolments.
- Electrical and electrical related apprenticeships from the largest single bloc (29.9%).

Section 9: Department of Education & Skills, Other Department Aided Institutions and Privately Funded Institutions

KEY POINTS

Department of Education & Skills and Other Department Aided Institutions

- 40.7% of enrolments to DES and Other Department Aided Institutions are undertaking an Honours Degree. This figure rises to 65.5% for the Privately Funded Institutions who reported.
- Gender breakdown is much more evenly spread for DES and Other Department Aided Institutions at undergraduate level (47.5%/ 52.5%) compared to either of the HEA Funded sectors.
- Enrolment at postgraduate level accounts for 21.1% in DES and Other Department Aided Institutions.

Privately Funded Institutions

- 65.5% of enrolments to Privately Funded Institutions reporting to the HEA are undertaking an Honours Bachelor Degree.
- Gender breakdown is much more evenly spread at postgraduate level (49.8%/50.2%) for the Privately Funded Institutions.
- Privately Funded Institutions have been more successful in attracting a broader age range than any other higher education sector.

Section 1: **Overview**

POINTS

Combined HEA Funded Institutions

- Overall enrolment increased by 13.2% from 05/06 to 09/10. Enrolment increased by 6.1% between 08/09 and 09/10 compared to a 4.2% between 07/08 and 08/09.
- Full-time postgraduate enrolments have shown the largest increase between 2005/2006 and 2009/2010 with a rise of 31.8%.

The University Sector

- Overall full-time and part-time enrolment increased by 14.2% from 05/06 to 09/10 with enrolment increasing by 4.6% between 2008/2009 and 2009/2010.
- Male new entrants increased by 7.2% between 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 compared to a 3.8% decrease for female new entrants.
- Overall postgraduate enrolments increased by 9.1% since 2008/2009. Part-time has increased by 12.4% and full-time 7.5%.
- Overall graduate output increased by 9.9% since 2005. However, since 2008 graduate output has recorded a slight decline of 1.5%.

The Institute of Technology Sector

- Full-time undergraduate enrolments at the Institutes of Technology increased by 9.6% between 2008/2009 to 2009/2010.
- New entrants to the Institutes of Technology increased in 2009/2010 by 11.0% compared to the previous year. In terms of overall numbers there were 1,810 more new entrants to Institutes of Technology in 2009/2010 than in 2008/2009.
- Total postgraduate enrolments increased by 16.9% between 2008/2009 and 2009/2010.
- Postgraduate graduate output continued to increase in 2009, with a 1.6% increase since 2008. Postgraduate graduates have increased significantly by 52.5% since 2005.

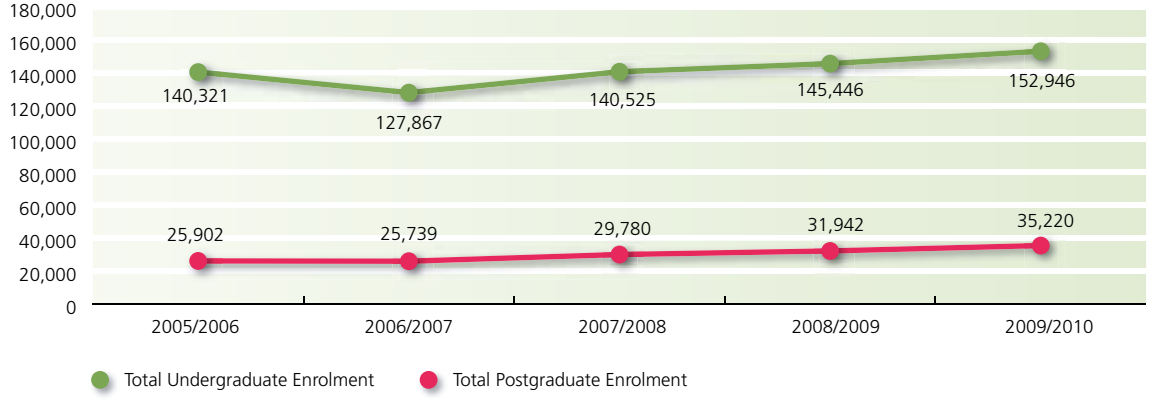
Table 1.1 Enrolment Trends 05/06 – 09/10 for all HEA Funded Institutions

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	% Change 08/09-09/10
Undergraduate						
Full-time	118,351	119,361	119,512	124,990	133,849	7.1%
Part-time	21,970	8,506	21,013	20,456	19,097	-6.6%
Total Undergraduate Enrolment	**140,321**	**127,867**	**140,525**	**145,446**	**152,946**	**5.2%**
Postgraduate						
Full-time	17,013	17,789	18,807	20,700	22,419	8.3%
Part-time	8,889	7,950	10,973	11,242	12,801	13.9%
Total Postgraduate Enrolment	**25,902**	**25,739**	**29,780**	**31,942**	**35,220**	**10.3%**
Total Full-time	**135,364**	**137,150**	**138,319**	**145,690**	**156,268**	**7.3%**
Total Part-time	**30,859**	**16,456**	**31,986**	**31,698**	**31,898**	**0.6%**
Overall Enrolment	**166,223**	**153,606**	**170,305**	**177,388**	**188,166**	**6.1%**

Source: Statistics Section, Department of Education and Skills (05/06-06/07)

*No Part-Time enrolment figures were collected for the Institute of Technology Sector for 2006/2007 due to the transfer of responsibility from the Department of Education & Skills to the Higher Education Authority. Therefore the above part-time figures for that year pertain to the University Sector only.

Figure 1.1 Total Enrolment Trends by Level 05/06 – 09/10 for all HEA Funded Institutions



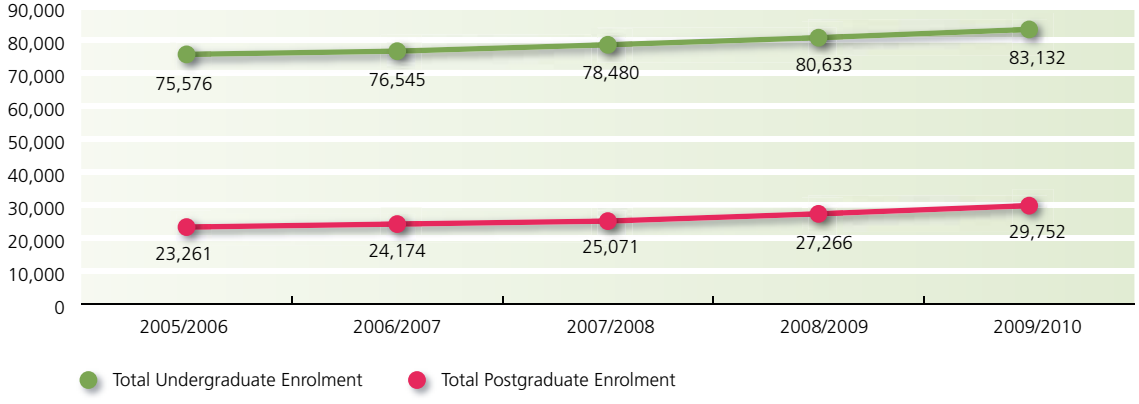
*No Part-Time enrolments figures were collected for the Institute of Technology Sector for 2006/2007 due to the transfer of responsibility from the Department of Education & Science to the Higher Education Authority.

- Overall enrolment increased by 13.2% from 05/06 to 09/10. Enrolment increased by 6.1% between 08/09 and 09/10 compared to a 4.2% between 07/08 and 08/09.
- Overall undergraduate enrolments increased by 5.2% between 08/09 and 09/10. From 2005/2006 growth of 8.9% was recorded.
- Overall postgraduate enrolments increased by 10.3% between 08/09 and 09/10. From 2005/2006 the growth is even more pronounced at 35.9%.

Table 1.2 Enrolment Trends 05/06 – 09/10 for the University Sector

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	% Change 08/09-09/10
Undergraduate						
Full-time	66,834	68,039	70,464	73,098	76,956	5.3%
Part-time	8,742	8,506	8,016	7,535	6,176	-18.0%
Total Undergraduate Enrolment	**75,576**	**76,545**	**78,480**	**80,633**	**83,132**	**3.1%**
Postgraduate						
Full-time	15,688	16,224	16,569	18,128	19,480	7.5%
Part-time	7,573	7,950	8,502	9,138	10,272	12.4%
Total Postgraduate Enrolment	**23,261**	**24,174**	**25,071**	**27,266**	**29,752**	**9.1%**
Total Full-time	**82,522**	**84,263**	**87,033**	**91,226**	**96,436**	**5.7%**
Total Part-time	**16,315**	**16,456**	**16,518**	**16,673**	**16,448**	**-1.3%**
Overall Enrolment	**98,837**	**100,719**	**103,551**	**107,899**	**112,884**	**4.6%**

Figure 1.2 Total Enrolment Trends by Level 05/06 – 09/10 for the University Sector



- Overall enrolment increased by 14.2% from 05/06 to 09/10. Enrolment increased by 4.6% between 08/09 and 09/10 compared to a 4.2% between 07/08 and 08/09 and a 2.8% increase between 06/07 and 07/08.
- Overall undergraduate enrolments increased by 3.1% between 08/09 and 09/10. From 2005/2006 growth of 9.9% was record ll postgraduate enrolments increased by 9.1% between 08/09 and 09/10. From 2005/2006 much greater growth of 21.8% was recorded.

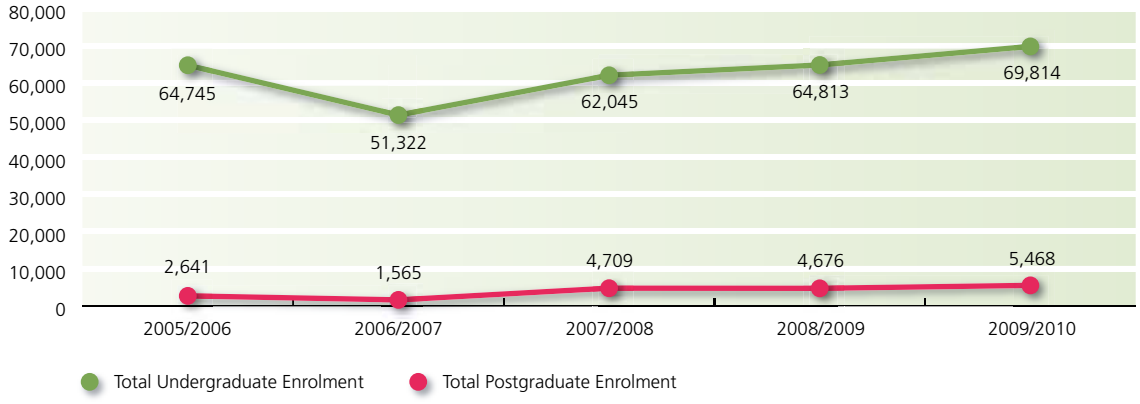
Table 1.3 Enrolment Trends 05/06 – 09/10 for the Institute of Technology Sector

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	% Change 08/09-09/10
Undergraduate						
Full-time	51,517	51,322	49,048	51,892	56,893	9.6%
Part-time	13,228	-	12,997	12,921	12,921	0.0%
Total Undergraduate Enrolment	**64,745**	**51,322**	**62,045**	**64,813**	**69,814**	**7.7%**
Postgraduate						
Full-time	1,325	1,565	2,238	2,572	2,939	14.3%
Part-time	1,316	-	2,471	2,104	2,529	20.2%
Total Postgraduate Enrolment	**2,641**	**1,565**	**4,709**	**4,676**	**5,468**	**16.9%**
Total Full-time	**52,842**	**52,887**	**51,286**	**54,464**	**59,832**	**9.9%**
Total Part-time	**14,544**	**-**	**15,468**	**15,025**	**15,450**	**2.8%**
Overall Enrolment	**67,386**	**52,887**	**66,754**	**69,489**	**75,282**	**8.3%**

Source: Statistics Section, Department of Education and Skills (05/06-06/07)

*No Part-Time enrolments figures were collected for the Institute of Technology Sector for 2006/2007 due to the transfer of responsibility from the Department of Education & Science to the Higher Education Authority.

Figure 1.3 Total Enrolment Trends by Level 05/06 – 09/10 for the Institute of Technology Sector



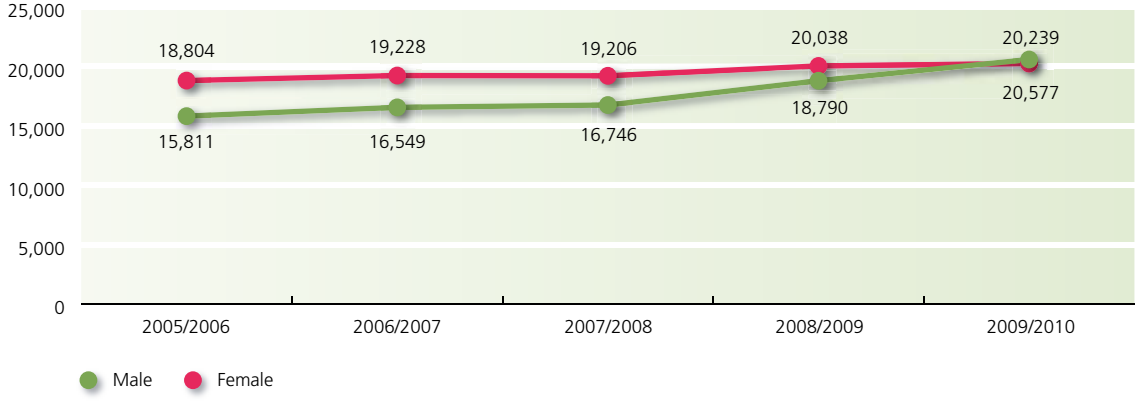
*No Part-Time enrolments figures were collected for the Institute of Technology Sector for 2006/2007 due to the transfer of responsibility from the Department of Education & Science to the Higher Education Authority.

- Full-time undergraduate enrolments at the Institutes of Technology increased by 9.6% between 2008/2009 to 2009/2010.
- Total undergraduate enrolments within the IoT sector increased by 7.7% between 2008/2009 to 2009/2010 and by 7.8% since 2005/2006.
- Postgraduate enrolment levels at the Institutes of Technology, not traditionally a large part of Institute enrolment cohorts increased by 107% since 2005/2006. Total postgraduate enrolments increased by 16.9% between 2008/2009 and 2009/2010.

Table 1.4 Full-Time Undergraduate New Entrant Gender Trends 05/06 – 09/10 for all HEA Funded Institutions

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	% Change 08/09-09/10
Male	15,811	16,549	16,746	18,790	20,577	9.5%
Female	18,804	19,228	19,206	20,038	20,239	1.0%
Total	**34,615**	**35,777**	**35,952**	**38,828**	**40,816**	**5.1%**

Figure 1.4 Undergraduate New Entrant Gender Trends for all HEA Funded Institutions 2005/2006 – 2009/2010

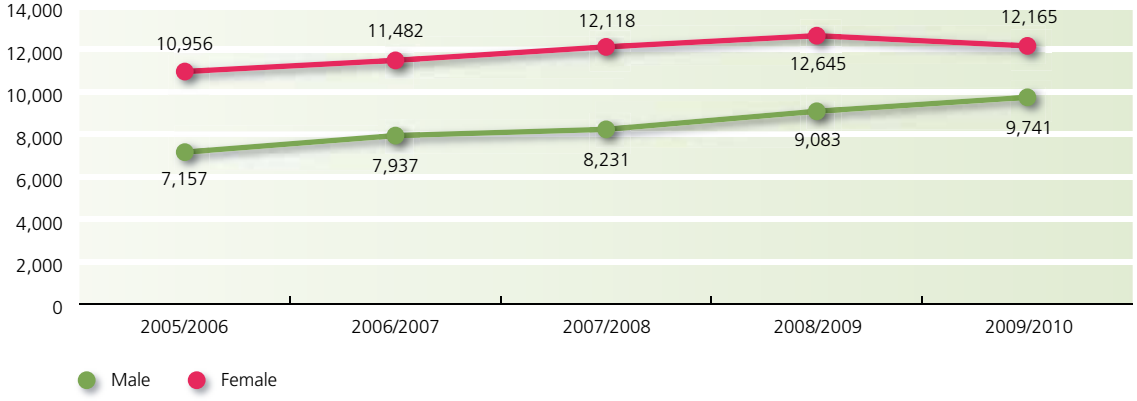


- New entrants increased by 5.1% between 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 compared to a larger 8.0% increase in the previous year. From 2005/2006 this increase amounts to 17.9%.
- Male new entrants increased by 9.5% between 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 compared to a 1.0% increase for female new entrants. Male new entrants account for 49.6% to 50.4% for females.
- In 2005/2006 the breakdown was 45.6% for males and 54.4% for females.

Table 1.5 Full-Time Undergraduate New Entrant Gender Trends 05/06 – 09/10 for the University Sector

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	% Change 08/09-09/10
Male	7,157	7,937	8,231	9,083	9,741	7.2%
Female	10,956	11,482	12,118	12,645	12,165	-3.8%
Total	**18,113**	**19,419**	**20,349**	**21,728**	**21,906**	**1.0%**

Figure 1.5 Undergraduate New Entrant Gender Trends for the University Sector 2005/2006 – 2009/2010



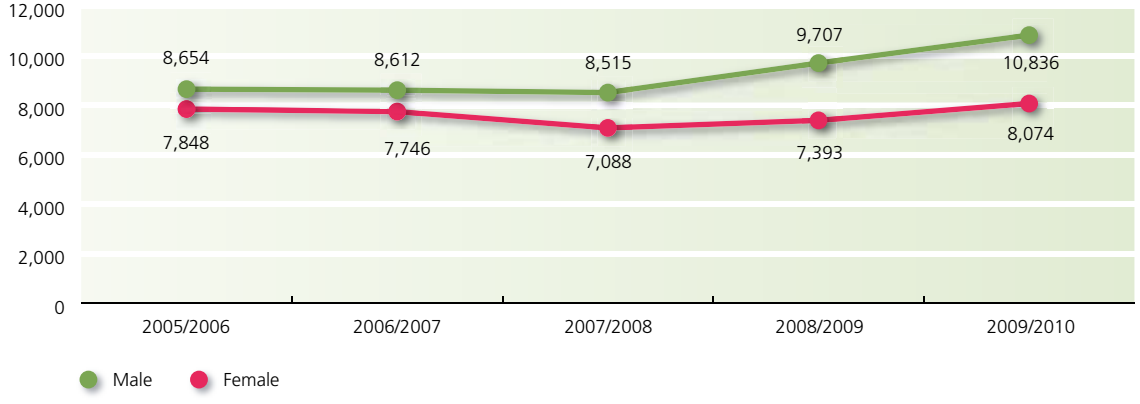
- New entrants increased by 1.0% between 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 compared to a 6.8% increase in the previous year.
- Male new entrants increased by 7.2% between 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 compared to a 3.8% decrease for female new entrants.
- The proportion of females to males declined from 58.2% in 2008/2009 to 55.5% in 2009/2010 and 44.5% for males.
- The 2005/2006 breakdown was 39.6% for males and 60.4% for females.

Table 1.6 Full-Time Undergraduate New Entrant Trends 05/06 – 09/10 for the Institute of Technology Sector

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	% Change 08/09-09/10
Male	8,654	8,612	8,515	9,707	10,836	11.6%
Female	7,848	7,746	7,088	7,393	8,074	9.2%
Total	**16,502**	**16,358**	**15,603**	**17,100**	**18,910**	**11.0%**

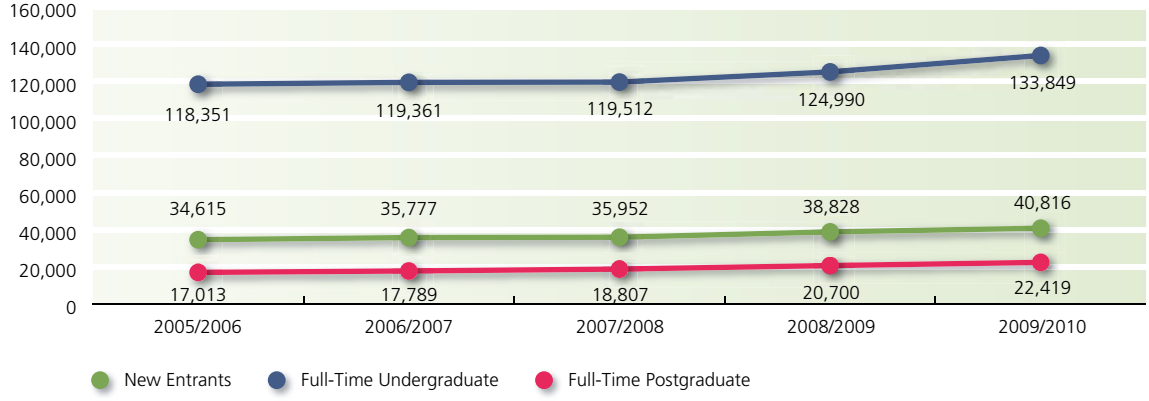
Source: Statistics Section, Department of Education and Skills (05/06-06/07)

Figure 1.6 Undergraduate New Entrant Gender Trends for the Institute of Technology Sector 2005/2006 – 2009/2010



- New entrants to the Institutes of Technology increased in 2009/2010 by 11.0% compared to the previous year of 2008/2009. In terms of overall numbers there were 1,810 more new entrants to Institutes of Technology in 2009/2010 than in 2008/2009.
- In 2009/2010 the numbers of female new entrants increased by 9.2% compared to 2008/2009, while the number of male new entrants increased by 11.6% compared to the previous year. The proportion of females to males declined slightly from 43.2% to 42.7%. In general there are fewer females than males enrolling in Institutes of Technology which is in contrast to the University Sector where about 55.5% are female. This is due in the main part to the disciplinary mix.
- In 2005/2006 the gender balance was much closer with males accounting for 52.4% to 47.6% for females.

Figure 1.7 Enrolment Trends by Level for all HEA Funded Institutions 05/06 – 09/10



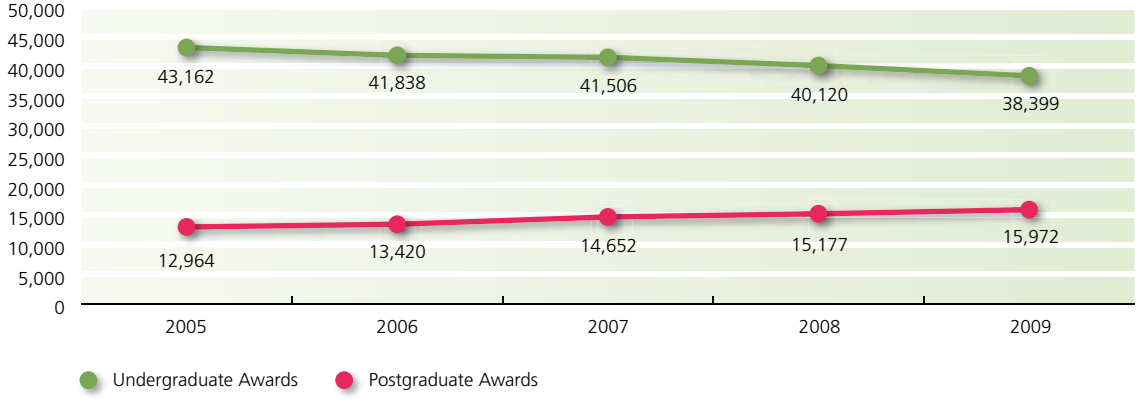
- Full-time postgraduate enrolments, up 31.7%, have shown the largest increase between 2005/2006 and 2009/2010.
- New entrants and full-time undergraduate enrolments have increased by 17.9% and 13.0% respectively between 2005/2006 and 2009/2010.

Table 1.7 Graduate Trends 2005 – 2009 for all HEA Funded Institutions

	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	% Change 2008-2009
Undergraduate						
All Modes of Study	43,162	41,838	41,506	40,120	38,399	**-4.3%**
Postgraduate						
All Modes of Study	12,964	13,420	14,652	15,177	15,972	**5.2%**
Overall Graduates	**56,126**	**55,258**	**56,158**	**55,297**	**54,371**	**-1.7%**

*Distance & E-Learning included

Figure 1.8 Total Graduate Trends by Level 2005 – 2009 for all HEA Funded Institutions



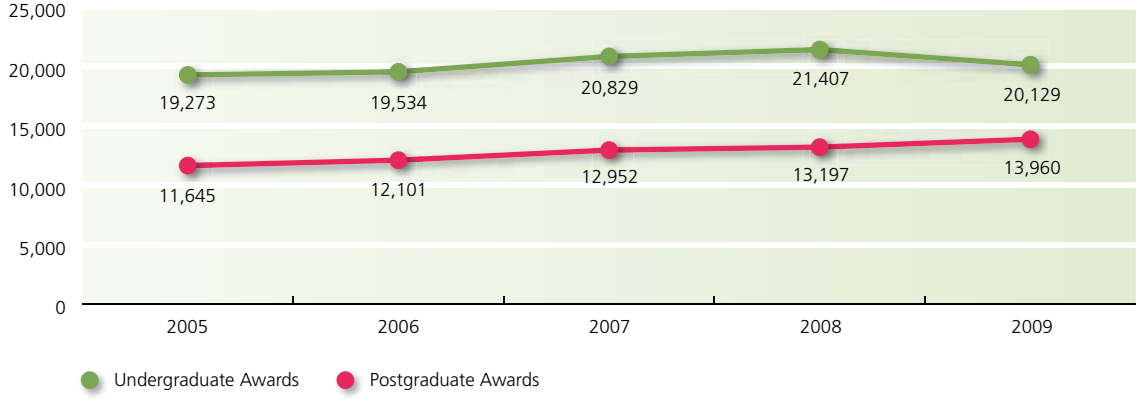
- Undergraduate output decreased by 4.3% since 2008 while Postgraduate output increased by 4.6%.

Table 1.8 Graduate Trends 2005 – 2009 for the University Sector

	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	% Change 2008-2009
Undergraduate						
Full-time + Part-time	19,273	19,534	20,829	21,407	20,129	**-6.0%**
Postgraduate						
Full-time + Part-time	11,645	12,101	12,952	13,197	13,960	**5.8%**
Overall Graduates	**30,918**	**31,635**	**33,781**	**34,494**	**34,089**	**-1.2%**

*Distance & E-Learning included

Figure 1.9 Total Graduate Trends by Level 2005 – 2009 for the University Sector



- Undergraduate output decreased by 6.0% since 2008 while Postgraduate output increased by 5.0%.
- Overall graduate output increased by 10.3% since 2005.

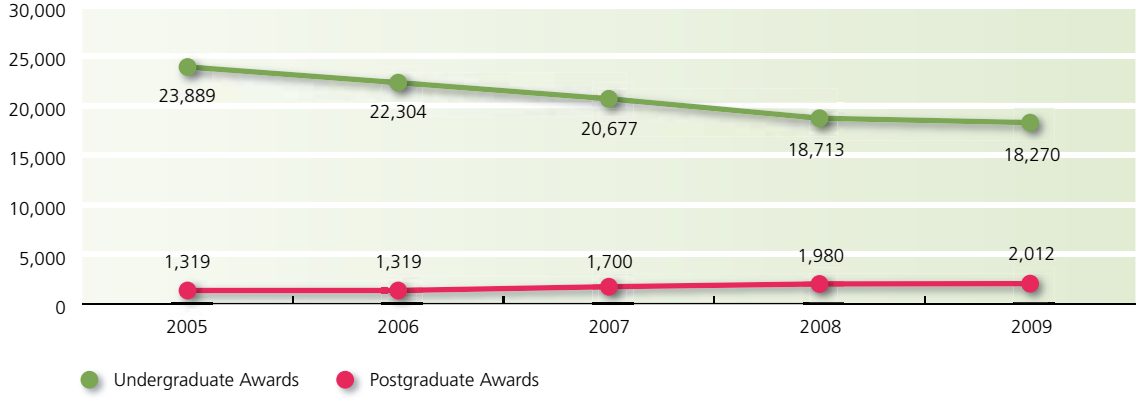
Table 1.9 Graduate Trends 2005 – 2009 for Institute of Technology Sector

	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	% Change 2008-2009
Undergraduate						
Full-time + Part-time	23,889	22,304	20,677	18,713	18,270	**-2.4%**
Postgraduate						
Full-time + Part-time	1,319	1,319	1,700	1,980	2,012	**1.6%**
Overall Graduates	**25,208**	**23,623**	**22,377**	**20,693**	**20,282**	**-2.0%**

*Distance & E-Learning included

Source: Statistics Section, Department of Education and Skills (2005-2006)

Figure 1.10 Total Graduate Trends by Level 2005-2009 for the Institute of Technology Sector



- Undergraduate output continues to decline with a 2.4% decrease from 2008.
- Postgraduate output continued to increase in 2009, with a 1.6% increase since 2008. Postgraduate output increased significantly by 52.5% since 2005.

Section 2: **Application/ Acceptance and New Entrant Data**

POINTS

Combined HEA Funded Institutions

- New entrant enrolments for all HEA funded institutions are up over 5.1% on 2008/2009.
- New entrant females dominate the Humanities and Arts, Social Sciences, Business & Law, Education and the Health & Welfare category, while males dominate the Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction and the Science category.

The University Sector

- New entrant females continue to outnumber males in most disciplines with the exceptions of Engineering and Science where male enrolments account for 78.4% and 56.4% respectively.
- Arts & Humanities continue to be the single largest field of study attracting 27.8% of New Entrants.
- Increases in new entrants were evident in seven of the ten discipline categories. Those experiencing decreases were Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction and Health & Welfare which dropped by 1.9% and 4.3% respectively.

The Institute of Technology Sector

- New entrants to the Institutes of Technology increased in 2009/2010 by 11.0% compared to the previous year. In terms of overall numbers there were 1,810 more new entrants to Institutes of Technology in 2009/2010 than in 2008/2009.
- Male students dominate Engineering courses (91.2% male) and Agriculture courses (75.4%) while they are outnumbered by their female counterparts in Education (87.7% female) and Health and Welfare courses (80.7% female).
- All levels showed an increase in new entrants with the largest increase at Honours Bachelor Degree level (26.1%) over 2008/2009.
- Increases in new entrants were evident in eight of the ten discipline categories. Those experiencing decreases were Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction and Combined studies which dropped by 2.3% and 31.8% respectively.

Table 2.1 CAO Applications and Acceptances Level 8 (Honours Bachelor Degree) 2006 Vs 2010 for the entire Higher Education Sector

Year	1st Preference Applications*	1st Preference Acceptances**	% 1st Preference Acceptors	Total Acceptances***
2010	67,640	17,541	55%	31,729
2006	56,713	15,363	58%	26,489

*Each student applying to the CAO is allowed a maximum of ten Level 8 (Honours Bachelor Degree) and ten Level 7/6 (Ordinary Degree/Higher Certificate) choices. First preference applications give a clear indication of the actual number of applications for a particular course.

**First preference acceptors are those applicants who have been offered their first preference courses and accepted it.

***Total Acceptances are acceptances at any preference including first preference.

Not all applicants who are offered a place accept for various reasons: applicants defer their place, choose to take a Level 7/6 course, an apprenticeship, a Post Leaving Certificate Course or enter the workforce. For this reason the number of acceptors and the number of new entrants will not match. Not all students enter through the CAO system e.g. mature students.

Table 2.2 Full-Time Undergraduate New Entrants for all HEA Funded Institutions 09/10 by Gender and Level

Undergraduate	Male	Female	All 2009/10	All 2008/09	% Change 08/09-09/10
Certificate/ Higher Certificate (Level 6)	1,683	1,212	2,895	2,737	**5.8%**
Ordinary Degree (Level 7)	5,546	2,991	8,537	8,420	1.4%
Diplomas (Level 7)	67	74	141	268	-47.4%
Honours Bachelor Degrees (Level 8)	12,947	15,403	28,350	26,044	8.9%
Occasional	334	559	893	1,359	-34.3%
Total	**20,577**	**20,239**	**40,816**	**38,828**	**5.1%**

Red cell indicates a decline in new entrants from the previous year.

- New entrant enrolments for all HEA funded institutes are up over 5.1% on 2008/2009.
- Level 7 Diplomas and Occasional students are the only levels to show a decrease in numbers, 47.4% and 34.3% respectively. Honours Degree enrolments have increased by 8.9%.

Table 2.3 Full-Time Undergraduate New Entrants for the University Sector 09/10 by Gender and Level

Undergraduate	Male	Female	All 2009/10	All 2008/09	% Change 08/09-09/10
Certificate	28	53	81	53	52.8%
Diploma	67	74	141	268	-47.4%
Honours Bachelor Degree (Level 8)	9,343	11,510	20,853	20,097	3.8%
Occasional	303	528	831	1,310	-36.6%
Total	**9,741**	**12,165**	**21,906**	**21,728**	**0.8%**

- Overall new entrant enrolments in the University Sector show little increase since 2008/2009 (0.8%).
- New entrants to Certificate courses show a 52.8% increase whereas those on Diploma courses have decreased by 47.4%.

Table 2.4 Full-Time Undergraduate New Entrants for the Institute of Technology Sector 09/10 by Gender and Level

Undergraduate	Male	Female	All 2009/2010	All 2008/2009	% Change 08/09-09/10
Higher Certificate (Level 6)	1,655	1,159	2,814	2,684	**4.8%**
Ordinary Degree (Level 7)	5,546	2,991	8,537	8,420	1.4%
Honours Bachelor Degree (Level 8)	3,604	3,893	7,497	5,947	26.1%
Occasional	31	31	62	49	26.5%
Total	**10,836**	**8,074**	**18,910**	**17,100**	**10.6%**

- Overall new entrant enrolments in the Institute of Technology Sector are up 10.6% on 2008/2009.
- All levels show an increase in new entrants with the largest increase at Honours Bachelor Degree level (26.1%).

Table 2.5 Full-Time Undergraduate New Entrants 09/10 by Field of Study for all HEA Funded Institutions

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Total		Grand Total 09/10
	M	F	
General Programmes	**132**	**327**	**459**
Education	**424**	**1,160**	**1,584**
Humanities and Arts	**3,295**	**4,517**	**7,812**
Social Sciences Business and Law	**4,982**	**5,611**	**10,593**
Social Sciences	1,004	1,477	2,481
Journalism and Information	39	68	107
Business and Administration	3,505	3,505	7,010
Law	434	561	995
Science	**4,131**	**2,539**	**6,670**
Combined Science, Mathematics and Computing	670	712	1,382
Life Sciences	861	1,071	1,932
Physical Sciences	431	322	753
Mathematics and Statistics	133	71	204
Computer Science & Use	2,036	363	2,399
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	**4,604**	**646**	**5,250**
Combined Engineering	854	133	987
Mechanics and Metal work	695	27	722
Electricity and Energy	1,022	60	1,082
Process Engineering	390	184	574
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	1,643	242	1,885
Agriculture & Veterinary	**492**	**338**	**830**
Agriculture (& sub-disciplines)	448	155	603
Veterinary	44	183	227
Health and Welfare	**1,288**	**4,161**	**5,449**
Combined Health and Welfare	35	58	93
Medicine and Diagnostics	558	601	1,159
Nursing and Caring	178	1,495	1,673
Dental Studies	34	122	156
Therapy, Rehabilitation and Counselling	340	1,279	1,619
Pharmacy	143	606	749
Services	**1,161**	**886**	**2,047**
Combined	**68**	**54**	**122**
Totals	**20,577**	**20,239**	**40,816**

- Overall new entrant males slightly outnumber females and this difference is highlighted in the case of the Engineering and Science disciplines (87.7% and 61.9% male respectively).
- However the opposite is true for Health and Welfare where females outnumber males (76.3% females) and Education Science (73.2% female).

Table 2.6 Full-Time Undergraduate New Entrants 09/10 by Field of Study for the University Sector

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Total		Grand Total 09/10
	M	F	
General Programmes	**83**	**136**	**219**
Education	**417**	**1,110**	**1,527**
Humanities and Arts	**2,411**	**3,698**	**6,109**
Social Sciences Business and Law	**2,537**	**2,785**	**5,322**
Social Sciences	792	1,170	1,962
Journalism and Information	20	49	69
Business and Administration	1,349	1,124	2,473
Law	376	442	818
Science	**2,061**	**1,595**	**3,656**
Combined Science, Mathematics and Computing	656	695	1,351
Life Sciences	393	571	964
Physical Sciences	289	160	449
Mathematics and Statistics	123	63	186
Computer Science & Use	600	106	706
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	**1,128**	**311**	**1,439**
Combined Engineering	516	112	628
Mechanics and Metal work	94	5	99
Electricity and Energy	109	18	127
Process Engineering	140	83	223
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	269	93	362
Agriculture & Veterinary	**219**	**249**	**468**
Agriculture (& sub-disciplines)	182	131	313
Veterinary	37	118	155
Health and Welfare	**834**	**2,268**	**3,102**
Combined Health and Welfare	23	35	58
Medicine and Diagnostics	474	462	936
Nursing and Caring	105	1,070	1,175
Dental Studies	32	90	122
Therapy, Rehabilitation and Counselling	157	527	684
Pharmacy	43	84	127
Services	**34**	**11**	**45**
Combined	**17**	**2**	**19**
Totals	**9,741**	**12,165**	**21,906**

- New entrant females continue to outnumber males in most disciplines with the exceptions of Engineering and Science where male enrolments account for 78.4% and 56.4% respectively.
- Arts & Humanities continue to be the single largest field of study attracting 27.8% of New Entrants.
- The other large disparities between genders can be found in Education science (72.7% female) and Health and Welfare (73.1% female).

Table 2.7 Full-Time Undergraduate New Entrants 09/10 by Field of Study for the Institute of Technology Sector

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Total		Grand Total 09/10
	M	F	
General Programmes	**49**	**191**	**240**
Education	**7**	**50**	**57**
Humanities and Arts	**884**	**819**	**1,703**
Social Sciences Business and Law	**2,445**	**2,826**	**5,271**
Social Sciences	212	307	519
Journalism and Information	19	19	38
Business and Administration	2,156	2,381	4,537
Law	58	119	177
Science	**2,070**	**944**	**3,014**
Combined Science, Mathematics and Computing	14	17	31
Life Sciences	468	500	968
Physical Sciences	142	162	304
Mathematics and Statistics	10	8	18
Computer Science & Use	1,436	257	1,693
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	**3,476**	**335**	**3,811**
Combined Engineering	338	21	359
Mechanics and Metal work	601	22	623
Electricity and Energy	913	42	955
Process Engineering	250	101	351
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	1,374	149	1,523
Agriculture & Veterinary	**273**	**89**	**362**
Agriculture (& sub-disciplines)	266	24	290
Veterinary	7	65	72
Health and Welfare	**454**	**1,893**	**2,347**
Combined Health and Welfare	12	23	35
Medicine and Diagnostics	84	139	223
Nursing and Caring	73	425	498
Dental Studies	2	32	34
Therapy, Rehabilitation and Counselling	183	752	935
Pharmacy	100	522	622
Services	**1,127**	**875**	**2,002**
Combined	**51**	**52**	**103**
Totals	**10,836**	**8,074**	**18,910**

- New entrant males continue to outnumber females in the Institute of Technology Sector at 57.3%.
- Male students dominate Engineering courses (91.2% male) and Agriculture courses (75.4%) while they are outnumbered by their female counterparts in Education (87.7% female) and Health and Welfare courses (80.7% female).

Table 2.8 Full-Time Undergraduate New Entrants for all HEA Funded Institutions 09/10 Vs 08/09

Field of Study	Male	Female	Grand Total 09/10	Field as % of Overall	Grand Total 08/09	% Change 2008/09-2009/10
Broad Programmes	132	327	459	1.1%	360	27.5%
Education	424	1,160	1,584	3.9%	1,567	1.1%
Humanities and Arts	3,295	4,517	7,812	19.1%	7,388	5.7%
Social Science Business and Law	4,982	5,611	10,593	26.0%	10,064	5.3%
Science	4,131	2,539	6,670	16.3%	5,447	22.5%
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	4,604	646	5,250	12.9%	5,369	-2.2%
Agriculture & Veterinary	492	338	830	2.0%	671	23.7%
Health and Welfare	1,288	4,161	5,449	13.4%	5,553	-1.9%
Services	1,161	886	2,047	5.0%	1,805	13.4%
Combined	68	54	122	0.3%	604	-79.8%
Totals	**20,577**	**20,239**	**40,816**	**100.0%**	**38,828**	**5.1%**

Red cell indicates a decline in new entrants from the previous year.

- New entrant females dominate the Humanities and Arts, Social Sciences, Business & Law, Education and the Health & Welfare category, while males dominate the Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction and the Science category.

Table 2.9 Full-Time Undergraduate New Entrants for the University Sector 09/10 Vs 08/09

Field of Study	Male	Female	Grand Total 09/10	Field as % of Overall	Grand Total 08/09	% Change 2008/09-2009/10
Broad Programmes	83	136	219	1.0%	172	27.3%
Education	417	1,110	1,527	7.0%	1,522	0.3%
Humanities and Arts	2,411	3,698	6,109	27.9%	6,041	1.1%
Social Science Business and Law	2,537	2,785	5,322	24.3%	5,275	0.9%
Science	2,061	1,595	3,656	16.7%	3,211	13.9%
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	1,128	311	1,439	6.6%	1,467	-1.9%
Agriculture & Veterinary	219	249	468	2.1%	317	47.6%
Health and Welfare	834	2,268	3,102	14.2%	3,242	-4.3%
Services	34	11	45	0.2%	28	60.7%
Combined	17	2	19	0.1%	453	-95.8%
Totals	**9,741**	**12,165**	**21,906**	**100.0%**	**21,728**	**0.8%**

Red cell indicates a decline in new entrants from the previous year.

- New entrant females dominate the Humanities and Arts, Education and the Health & Welfare category, while males dominate the Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction and the Science category.
- Increases in new entrants were evident in seven of the ten discipline categories. Those experiencing decreases were Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction, Health and Welfare and Combined studies which dropped by 1.9%, 4.3% and 31.8% respectively.

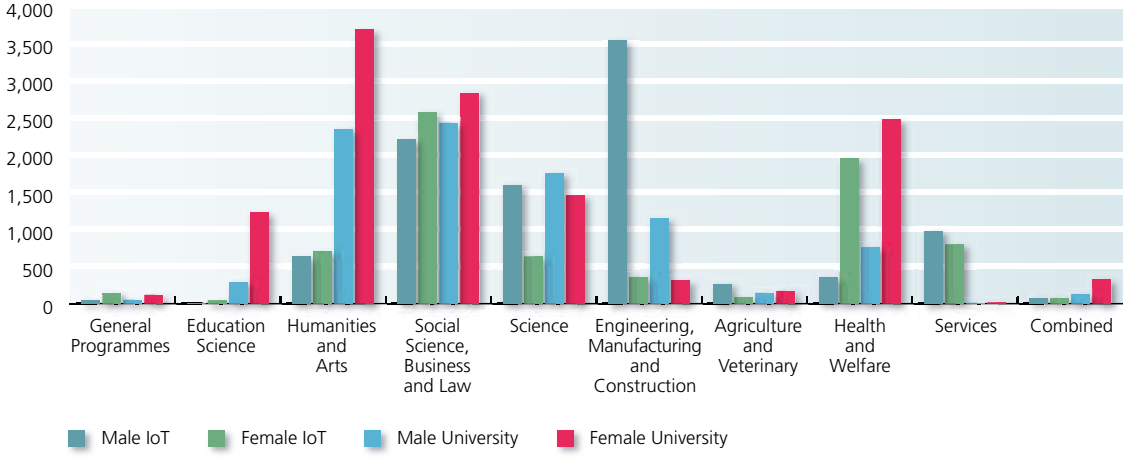
Table 2.10 Full-Time Undergraduate New Entrants for the Institute of Technology Sector 09/10 Vs 08/09

Field of Study	Male	Female	Grand Total 09/10	Field as % of Overall	Grand Total 08/09	% Change 2008/09-2009/10
Broad Programmes	49	191	240	1.3%	188	27.7%
Education science	7	50	57	0.3%	45	26.7%
Humanities and Arts	884	819	1,703	9.0%	1,347	26.4%
Social Science Business and Law	2,445	2,826	5,271	27.9%	4,789	10.1%
Science	2,070	944	3,014	15.9%	2,236	34.8%
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	3,476	335	3,811	20.2%	3,902	-2.3%
Agriculture & Veterinary	273	89	362	1.9%	354	2.3%
Health and Welfare	454	1,893	2,347	12.4%	2,311	1.6%
Services	1,127	875	2,002	10.6%	1,777	12.7%
Combined	51	52	103	0.5%	151	-31.8%
Totals	**10,836**	**8,074**	**18,910**	**100.0%**	**17,100**	**10.6%**

Red cell indicates a decline in new entrants from the previous year.

- New entrant females dominate the Social Sciences, Business & Law, Education and the Health & Welfare category, while males dominate the Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction, Agriculture and Veterinary and the Science category.
- Increases in new entrants were evident in eight of the ten discipline categories. Those experiencing decreases were Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction and Combined studies which dropped by 2.3% and 31.8% respectively.
- While new entrants to the Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction courses for both the University and Institute of Technology sector have dropped, the Institute of Technology sector new entrants continue to outnumber those in the University Sector for this discipline (3,811 Vs 1,439).

Figure 2.1 Full-Time Undergraduate New Entrants 09/10 for the University Sector Vs the Institute of Technology Sector by Gender and Field of Study



- University Sector students dominate most disciplines with the exception of Services and Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction, Agriculture and General Programmes.
- Services include Leisure, Tourism, Catering and Hotel Management which are in the main offered only through the Institutes of Technology.

Section 3: **Undergraduate Enrolment Data**

KEY POINTS

Combined HEA Funded Institutions

- Full-time enrolment on Honours Bachelor Degree (level 8) programmes increased by 9.8% between 2008/2009 and 2009/2010. In the same time period full-time Certificate/Diploma enrolments increased by 2.2%.
- Full-time enrolments in all fields of study, with the exception of the Combined disciplines, increased in 2009/2010

The University Sector

- Full-time enrolment on Honours Bachelor Degree (level 8) programmes increased by 5.6% between 2008/2009 and 2009/2010. In the same time period full-time Certificate/Diploma enrolments decreased by 7.4%.
- Humanities & Arts continues as the most popular discipline with 25.0% of enrolments in this sector.
- Overall, there has been a decrease of 6.6% on part-time enrolments in all HEA funded institutions on the previous year.

The Institute of Technology Sector

- Both full and part-time Honours Bachelor Degree enrolments increased in the Institute of Technology sector (22.4% and 23.8% respectively).
- Females outnumber males in most disciplines with the exceptions of Science, of Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction and of Agriculture. However, the disparity in these disciplines is greater than the disparity of female-dominated disciplines, resulting in fewer females than males overall.

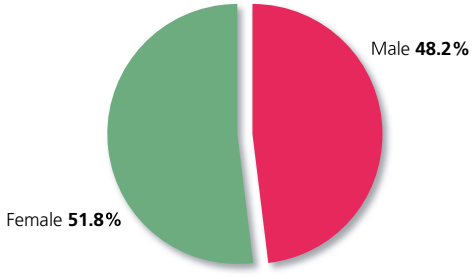
Table 3.1 Undergraduate Enrolments 09/10 by Gender and Level for all HEA Funded Institutions

Full-time Undergraduate	Male	Female	All 2009/2010	All 2008/2009	% Change 08/09-09/10
Hons Bachelor Degree	45,993	56,830	102,823	93,634	9.8%
Ordinary Degree	14,386	8,380	22,766	23,211	-1.9%
Diploma and Certificate/Higher Certificate	3,333	2,499	5,832	5,708	2.2%
Occasional	768	1,660	2,428	2,436	-0.3%
Total Full-time	**64,480**	**69,369**	**133,849**	**124,989**	**7.1%**
Part-time Undergraduate					
Hons Bachelor Degree	2,218	2,941	5,159	4,720	9.3%
Ordinary Degree	1,944	1,420	3,364	3,713	-9.4%
Diploma and Certificate/Higher Certificate	2,785	3,171	5,956	7,593	-21.6%
Occasional	2,314	2,304	4,618	4,430	4.2%
Total Part-time	**9,261**	**9,836**	19,097	**20,456**	-6.6%
Overall Undergraduate Total	**73,741**	**79,205**	**152,946**	**145,445**	**5.2%**

Red cells indicate a decline in enrolments from the previous year.

- Full-time enrolment on Honours Bachelor Degree (level 8) programmes increased by 9.8% between 2008/2009 and 2009/2010. In the same time period full-time Certificate/Higher Certificate/Diploma enrolments increased by 2.2%.
- Continuing the trend from last year, part-time enrolments declined by 6.6% from 2008/2009 to 2009/2010 although part-time enrolment on Honours Bachelor Degree (level 8) programmes increased by 9.3%.

Figure 3.1 % Male/Female Undergraduate Enrolments 09/10 for all HEA Funded Institutions



- Gender split for HEA funded institutions as a whole is slightly weighted towards females at 51.8%

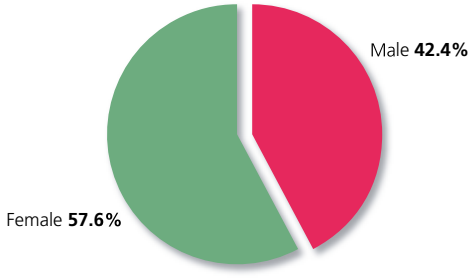
Table 3.2 Undergraduate Enrolments 09/10 by Gender and Level for the University Sector

Full-time Undergraduate	Male	Female	All 2009/2010	All 2008/2009	% Change 08/09-09/10
Hons Bachelor Degree	32,116	42,029	74,145	70,208	5.6%
Diploma and Certificate	204	331	535	578	-7.4%
Occasional	692	1,584	2,276	2,311	-1.5%
Total Full-time	**33,012**	**43,944**	**76,956**	**73,097**	**5.3%**
Part-time Undergraduate					
Hons Bachelor Degree	899	1,274	2,173	2,309	-5.9%
Diploma and Certificate	1,020	1,902	2,922	3,845	-24.0%
Occasional	326	755	1,081	1,381	-21.7%
Total Part-time	**2,245**	**3,931**	6,176	7,535	-18.0%
Overall Undergraduate Total	**35,257**	**47,875**	**83,132**	**80,632**	**3.1%**

Red cells indicate a decline in enrolments from the previous year.

- Full-time enrolment on Honours Bachelor Degree (level 8) programmes increased by 5.6% between 2008/2009 and 2009/2010. In the same time period full-time Certificate/Diploma enrolments decreased by 7.4%.
- Continuing the trend from last year, part-time enrolments declined by 18.0% from 2008/2009 to 2009/2010.
- Females outnumber males at all levels for this sector for both full-time and part-time enrolments.

Figure 3.2 % Male/Female Undergraduate Enrolments 09/10 for the University Sector



- Females continue to dominate undergraduate enrolments in the university sector at 57.6% for 2009/2010.

Table 3.3 Undergraduate Enrolments 09/10 by Gender and Level for the Institute of Technology Sector

Full-time Undergraduate	Male	Female	All 2009/2010	All 2008/2009	% Change 08/09-09/10
Honours Bachelor Degree	13,877	14,801	28,678	23,426	22.4%
Ordinary Degree	14,386	8,380	22,766	23,211	-1.9%
Higher Certificate	3,129	2,168	5,297	5,130	3.3%
Occasional	76	76	152	125	21.6%
Total Full-time	**31,468**	**25,425**	**56,893**	**51,892**	**9.6%**
Part-time Undergraduate					
Honours Bachelor Degree	1,319	1,667	2,986	2,411	23.8%
Ordinary Degree	1,944	1,420	3,364	3,713	-9.4%
Diploma and Certificate/Higher Certificate	1,765	1,269	3,034	3,748	-19.1%
Occasional	1,988	1,549	3,537	3,049	16.0%
Total Part-time	**7,016**	**5,905**	**12,921**	**12,921**	**0.0%**
Overall Undergraduate Total	**38,484**	**31,330**	**69,814**	**62,045**	**12.5%**

Red cells indicate a decline in enrolments from the previous year.

- Both full and part-time Honours Bachelor Degree enrolments increased in the Institute of Technology sector (22.4% and 23.8% respectively).
- Level 6 part-time Higher Certificate enrolments continue to decrease. Between 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 the number of enrolments declined by 19.1%. However full-time enrolments at this level increased by 3.3% from 2008/2009.
- Ordinary Degree enrolments decreased 1.9% for full-time and by 9.4% for part-time.
- Full-time female enrolments outnumber males at Level 8 by 3.2% but males outnumber females at Level 7 (26.4%) and at Level 6 (18.1%). This pattern is also noticeable for part-time enrolments.
- There has been no change in the overall number of part-time students in the IoT sector. However there have been significant decreases at Ordinary Degree and Higher Certificate levels for part-time students (a fall of 9.4% at Level 7 and 19.1% at Level 6).

Figure 3.3 % Male/Female Undergraduate Enrolments 09/10 for the Institute of Technology Sector

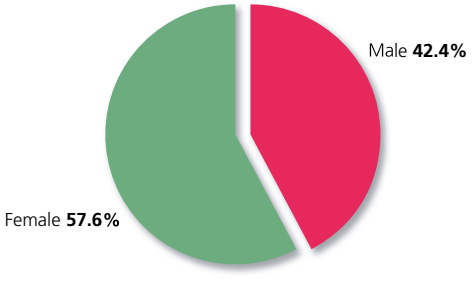


Table 3.4 Full-Time Undergraduate Enrolments 09/10 by Level and Field of Study for all HEA Funded Institutions

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Hons Bachelor Degree (Level 8)	Ordinary Degree	Cert/Higher Cert/Diploma	Occasional	Grand Total 09/10
General Programmes	**229**	**1**	**43**	**308**	**581**
Education	**5,192**	**37**	**0**	**0**	**5,229**
Humanities and Arts	**22,043**	**1,657**	**175**	**1,047**	**24,922**
Social Sciences Business and Law	**25,969**	**5,008**	**2,335**	**472**	**33,784**
Combined Social Sciences Business and Law	6,709	292	22	254	7,277
Journalism & Information	329	0	8	0	337
Business & Administration	15,858	4,680	2,248	186	22,972
Law	3,073	36	57	32	3,198
Science	**15,345**	**3,354**	**853**	**114**	**19,666**
Combined Science, Mathematics and Computing	3,073	21	1	62	3,157
Life Sciences	5,136	1,047	187	42	6,412
Physical Sciences	2,294	344	121	3	2,762
Mathematics and Statistics	833	0	0	0	833
Computer Science & Use	4,009	1,942	544	7	6,502
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	**10,773**	**6,927**	**1,094**	**8**	**18,802**
Combined Engineering	1,985	408	15	6	2,414
Mechanics and metal work	1,026	1,143	305	2	2,476
Electricity and energy	1,135	1,834	313	0	3,282
Process Engineering	1,464	624	61	0	2,149
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	5,163	2,918	400	0	8,481
Agriculture & Veterinary	**1,418**	**699**	**291**	**0**	**2,408**
Agriculture (& sub-disciplines)	927	539	291	0	1,757
Veterinary	491	160	0	0	651
Health and Welfare	**19,784**	**1,821**	**793**	**0**	**22,398**
Combined Health and Welfare	231	0	3	0	234
Medicine and Diagnostics	6,250	146	98	0	6,494
Nursing and caring	6,972	113	59	0	7,144
Dental Studies	412	0	152	0	564
Therapy, Rehabilitation and Counselling	5,292	1,533	342	0	7,167
Pharmacy	627	29	139	0	795
Services	**2,070**	**3,262**	**248**	**19**	**5,599**
Combined	**0**	**0**	**0**	**460**	**460**
Totals	**102,823**	**22,766**	**5,832**	**2,428**	**133,849**

- Social Sciences, Business and Law is the most popular field of study in terms of enrolments for the combined sectors with 25.2%.
- Honours BA Degrees dwarf all other levels of study accounting for 76.8% of enrolments.

Table 3.5 Full-Time Undergraduate Enrolments 09/10 by Level and Field of Study for the University Sector

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Hons Bachelor Degree (Level 8)	Cert/Diploma	Occasional	Grand Total 09/10
General Programmes	**0**	**43**	**269**	**312**
Education	**5,076**	**0**	**0**	**5,076**
Humanities and Arts	**18,094**	**75**	**1,046**	**19,215**
Social Sciences Business and Law	**17,375**	**56**	**386**	**17,817**
Combined Social Sciences Business and Law	5,868	8	254	6,130
Journalism & Information	183	8	0	191
Business & Administration	8,719	40	100	8,859
Law	2,605	0	32	2637
Science	**11,863**	**2**	**107**	**11,972**
Combined Science, Mathematics and Computing	3,059	1	62	3,122
Life Sciences	3,818	0	42	3860
Physical Sciences	1,984	0	3	1,987
Mathematics and Statistics	776	0	0	776
Computer Science & Use	2,226	1	0	2,227
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	**5,866**	**0**	**8**	**5,874**
Combined Engineering	1,715	0	6	1,721
Mechanics and metal work	606	0	2	608
Electricity and energy	558	0	0	558
Process Engineering	1,166	0	0	1166
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	1,821	0	0	1,821
Agriculture & Veterinary	**1,349**	**48**	**0**	**1,397**
Agriculture (& sub-disciplines)	858	48	0	906
Veterinary	491	0	0	491
Health and Welfare	**14,311**	**311**	**0**	**14,622**
Combined Health and Welfare	182	3	0	185
Medicine and Diagnostics	5,639	98	0	5737
Nursing and caring	4,939	59	0	4,998
Dental Studies	412	85	0	497
Therapy, Rehabilitation and Counselling	2,643	66	0	2,709
Pharmacy	496	0	0	496
Services	**211**	**0**	**0**	**211**
Combined	**0**	**0**	**460**	**460**
Totals	**74,145**	**535**	**2,276**	**76,956**

- Humanities & Arts continues as the most popular discipline with 25.0% of enrolments in this sector.
- Honours BA Degrees account for 96.4% of undergraduate full-time enrolments in the University sector.

Table 3.6 Full-Time Undergraduate Enrolments 09/10 by Level and Field of Study for the Institute of Technology Sector

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Hons Bachelor Degree	Ordinary Degree	Higher Cert/ Diplomas	Occasional	Grand Total 09/10
General Programmes	**229**	**1**	**0**	**39**	**269**
Education	**116**	**37**	**0**	**0**	**153**
Humanities and Arts	**3,949**	**1,657**	**100**	**1**	**5,707**
Social Science, Business and Law	**8,594**	**5,008**	**2,279**	**86**	**15,967**
Combined Social Science, Business and Law	841	292	14	0	1,147
Journalism and Information	146	0	0	0	146
Business and Administration	7,139	4,680	2,208	86	14,113
Law	468	36	57	0	561
Science	**3,482**	**3,354**	**851**	**7**	**7,694**
Combined Science, Mathematics and Computing	14	21	0	0	35
Life Science	1,318	1,047	187	0	2,552
Physical Science	310	344	121	0	775
Maths and Statistics	57	0	0	0	57
Computer Science & Use	1,783	1,942	543	7	4,275
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	**4,907**	**6,927**	**1,094**	**0**	**12,928**
Engineering	270	408	15	0	693
Mechanics and metal work	420	1,143	305	0	1,868
Electricity and energy	577	1,834	313	0	2,724
Process Engineering	298	624	61	0	983
Architecture, Town Planning & Engineering	3,342	2,918	400	0	6,660
Agriculture and Veterinary	**69**	**699**	**243**	**0**	**1,011**
Agriculture & Sub Disciplines	69	539	243	0	851
Veterinary	0	160	0	0	160
Health and Welfare	**5,473**	**1,821**	**482**	**0**	**7,776**
Combined Health and Welfare	49	0	0	0	49
Medicine & Diagnostics	611	146	0	0	757
Nursing and caring	2,033	113	0	0	2,146
Dental Studies	0	0	67	0	67
Therapy and Rehabilitation	2,649	1,533	276	0	4,458
Pharmacy	131	29	139	0	299
Services	**1,859**	**3,262**	**248**	**19**	**5,388**
Combined	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Totals	**28,678**	**22,766**	**5,297**	**152**	**56,893**

- As in previous years Computer Science dominates the Science discipline in the Institute of Technology Sector with 55.6% of enrolments, compared to the University Sector which features a broader Science base.
- Social Sciences, Business and Law continues as the most popular discipline with 28.1% of enrolments.
- Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction, with 22.7% of enrolments, is the 2nd most popular discipline within the Institute of Technology Sector. Within the discipline 51.5% of enrolments are in Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering.

Table 3.7 Full-Time Undergraduate Enrolments 09/10 Vs 08/09 for all HEA Funded Institutions

Field of Study	Grand Total 09/10	Field of Study as % of Total	Grand Total 08/09	% Change 08/09-09/10
General Programmes	581	0.4%	388	49.7%
Education	5,229	3.9%	5,216	0.2%
Humanities and Arts	24,922	18.6%	22,865	9.0%
Social Sciences Business and Law	33,784	25.2%	32,472	4.0%
Science	19,666	14.7%	17,368	13.2%
Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction	18,802	14.0%	17,704	6.2%
Agriculture & Veterinary	2,408	1.8%	2,033	18.4%
Health and Welfare	22,398	16.7%	21,172	5.8%
Services	5,599	4.2%	4,870	15.0%
Combined	460	0.3%	902	-49.0%
Totals	**133,849**	**100.0%**	**124,990**	**7.1%**

Red cell indicates a decline in enrolments from the previous year.

- Full-time enrolments in all fields, with the exception of the combined disciplines, increased in 2009/2010. Large increases in General Programmes were recorded in 2009/2010 in addition to a significant increase in Agriculture.

Figure 3.4 Full-Time Undergraduate Enrolments 09/10 by Gender and Field of Study for all HEA Funded Institutions

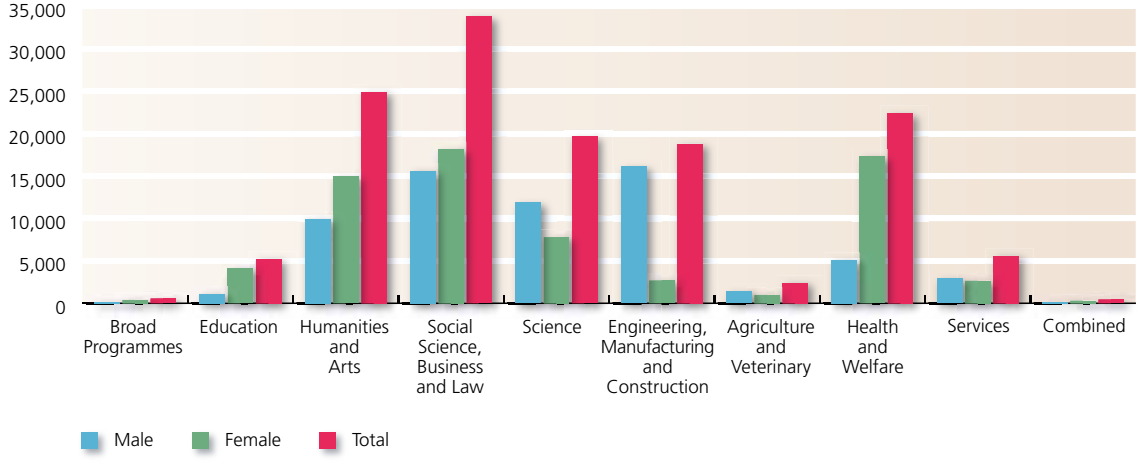


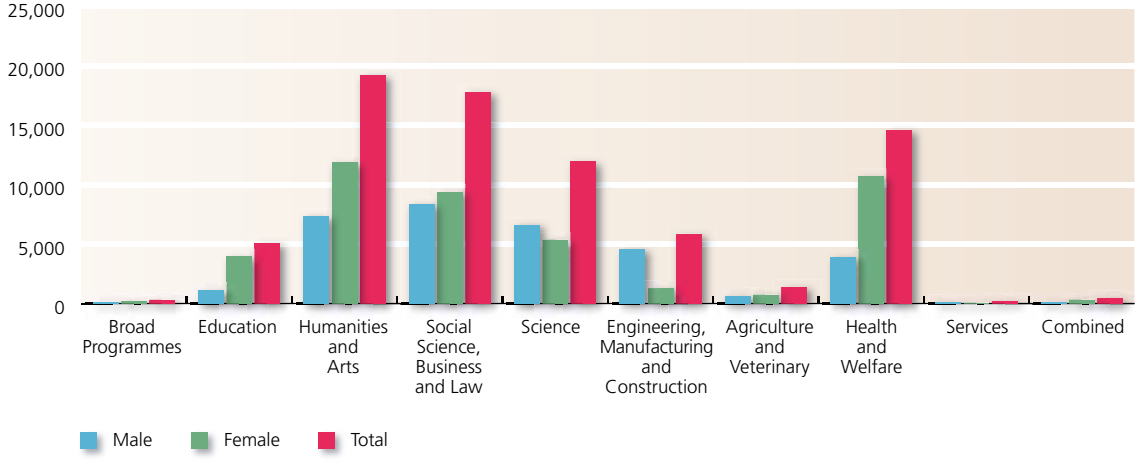
Table 3.8 Full-Time Undergraduate Enrolments 09/10 Vs 08/09 the University Sector

Field of Study	Grand Total 09/10	Field of Study as % of Total	Grand Total 08/09	% Change 08/09-09/10
General Programmes	312	0.4%	195	60.0%
Education	5,076	6.6%	5,034	0.8%
Humanities and Arts	19,215	25.0%	17,901	7.3%
Social Sciences Business and Law	17,817	23.2%	17,640	1.0%
Science	11,972	15.6%	11,161	7.3%
Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction	5,874	7.6%	5,700	3.1%
Agriculture & Veterinary	1,397	1.8%	1,158	20.6%
Health and Welfare	14,622	19.0%	13,709	6.7%
Services	211	0.3%	125	68.8%
Combined	460	0.6%	475	-3.2%
Totals	**76,956**	**100.0%**	**73,098**	**5.3%**

Red cell indicates a decline in enrolments from the previous year.

- Full-time enrolments in all disciplines, with the exception of the combined disciplines, increased in 2009/2010. Large increases in General Programmes and Services were recorded in 2009/2010 however these disciplines only represent 0.4% and 0.3% of the total full-time undergraduate enrolments.
- Humanities and Arts, at 25.0%, is the discipline with the highest proportion of the full-time undergraduate enrolments.

Figure 3.5 Full-Time Undergraduate Enrolments 09/10 by Gender and Field of Study for the University Sector



- Females outnumber males in most disciplines with the exception of Science and Engineering and Services.

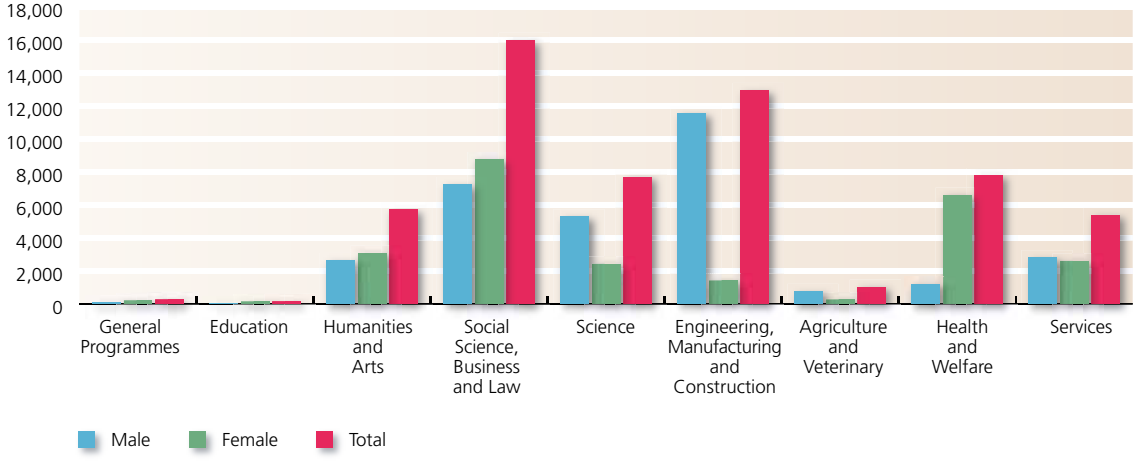
Table 3.9 Full-Time Undergraduate Enrolments 09/10 Vs 08/09 for the Institute of Technology Sector

Field of Study	Grand Total 09/10	Field of Study as % of Total	Grand Total 08/09	% Change 08/09 - 09/10
General Programmes	269	0.5%	193	39.4%
Education	153	0.3%	182	-15.9%
Humanities and Arts	5,707	10.0%	4,964	15.0%
Social Sciences Business and Law	15,967	28.1%	14,832	7.7%
Science	7,694	13.5%	6,207	24.0%
Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction	12,928	22.7%	12,004	7.7%
Agriculture & Veterinary	1,011	1.8%	875	15.5%
Health and Welfare	7,776	13.7%	7,463	4.2%
Services	5,388	9.5%	4,745	13.6%
Combined	0	0.0%	427	-100.0%
Totals	**56,893**	**100.0%**	**51,892**	**9.6%**

Red cells indicate a decline in undergraduate enrolments from the previous year.

- Full-time enrolments in eight out of ten disciplines increased in 2009/2010 with the largest increase in General Programmes (39.4%) followed by Science (24.0%).
- For this sector Social Science, Business and Law is the discipline with the most enrolments (28.1%) in 2009/2010.

Figure 3.6 Full-Time Undergraduate Enrolments 09/10 by Gender and Field of Study for the Institute of Technology Sector



- Females outnumber males in most disciplines with the exceptions of Science, Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction and Agriculture & Veterinary. However, the disparity in these disciplines is greater than the disparity of female-dominated disciplines, resulting in fewer females than males overall.
- The vast majority of enrolments in Engineering courses are male at 89.1%.

Table 3.10 Part-Time Undergraduate Enrolments 09/10 by Level and Field of Study for all HEA Funded Institutions

Field of Study	Hons Bachelor Degree	Ordinary Degrees	Certs/ Higher Certs/ Diploma	Occasional	Grand Total 09/10
Broad Programmes	**70**	**18**	**276**	**474**	**838**
Education	**420**	**21**	**258**	**38**	**737**
Humanities and Arts	**433**	**260**	**1,486**	**527**	**2,706**
Social Science Business and Law	**2,479**	**952**	**1,482**	**1,878**	**6,791**
Combined Social Science, Business and Law	549	61	92	129	831
Journalism and Information	0	0	0	0	0
Business and Administration	1,364	762	1,357	1,687	5,170
Law	566	129	33	62	790
Science	**557**	**271**	**460**	**365**	**1,653**
Combined Science, Mathematics and Computing	24	0	20	47	91
Life Science	70	51	19	31	171
Physical Science	74	7	60	41	182
Maths and Statistics	83	0	0	0	83
Computer Science & Use	306	213	361	246	1,126
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	**377**	**956**	**899**	**700**	**2,932**
Combined Engineering	1	32	79	36	148
Mechanics and metal work	39	132	59	196	426
Electricity and energy	148	503	346	136	1,133
Chemical and process	40	38	90	190	358
Combined Architecture and Building	149	251	325	142	867
Agriculture and Veterinary	**1**	**69**	**62**	**0**	**132**
Agriculture	1	67	1	0	69
Veterinary	0	2	61	0	63
Health and Welfare	**740**	**486**	**669**	**399**	**2,294**
Health and Welfare	0	0	0	1	1
Medicine & Diagnostics	29	0	4	34	67
Nursing and caring	298	0	31	308	637
Dental Studies	0	0	48	0	48
Therapy & Counselling	412	418	463	52	1,345
Pharmacy	1	68	123	4	196
Services	**81**	**331**	**364**	**201**	**977**
Combined	**1**	**0**	**0**	**36**	**37**
Totals	**5,159**	**3,364**	**5,956**	**4,618**	**19,097**

- As is the case with full-time enrolments Social Science, Business & Law account for 35.5%.

Table 3.11 Part-Time Undergraduate Enrolments 09/10 by Level and Field of Study for the University Sector

Field of Study	Hons Bachelor Degree	Certs/ Diploma	Occasional	Grand Total 09/10
Broad Programmes	**0**	**255**	**143**	**398**
Education	**389**	**35**	**24**	**448**
Humanities and Arts	**322**	**1,475**	**427**	**2,224**
Social Science Business and Law	**1,037**	**399**	**40**	**1,476**
Combined Social Science, Business and Law	512	81	27	620
Journalism and Information	0	0	0	0
Business and Administration	365	318	9	692
Law	160	0	4	164
Science	**199**	**108**	**11**	**318**
Combined Science, Mathematics and Computing	24	20	2	46
Life Science	33	8	1	42
Physical Science	71	23	7	101
Maths and Statistics	2	0	0	2
Computer Science & Use	69	57	1	127
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	**37**	**117**	**57**	**211**
Combined Engineering	1	0	1	2
Mechanics and metal work	0	0	0	0
Electricity and energy	9	0	8	17
Chemical and process	8	16	1	25
Combined Architecture and Building	19	101	47	167
Agriculture and Veterinary	**1**	**61**	**0**	**62**
Agriculture	1	0	0	1
Veterinary	0	61	0	61
Health and Welfare	**183**	**278**	**343**	**804**
Health and Welfare	0	0	1	1
Medicine & Diagnostics	1	4	34	39
Nursing and caring	182	17	308	507
Dental Studies	0	47	0	47
Therapy & Counselling	0	210	0	210
Pharmacy	0	0	0	0
Services	**5**	**194**	**0**	**199**
Combined	**0**	**0**	**36**	**36**
Totals	**2,173**	**2,922**	**1,081**	**6,176**

- In the University sector Humanities & Arts is the strongest discipline with 36.0% of enrolments.

Table 3.12 Part-Time Undergraduate Enrolments 09/10 by Level and Field of Study for the Institute of Technology Sector

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Hons Bachelor Degree	Ordinary Degree	Higher Cert/ Diploma	Occasional	Grand Total 09/10
General Programmes	**70**	**18**	**21**	**331**	**440**
Education	**31**	**21**	**223**	**14**	**289**
Humanities and Arts	**111**	**260**	**11**	**100**	**482**
Social Science, Business and Law	**1,442**	**952**	**1,083**	**1,838**	**5,315**
Combined Social Science, Business and Law	37	61	11	102	211
Journalism and Information	0	0	0	0	0
Business and Administration	999	762	1,039	1,678	4,478
Law	406	129	33	58	626
Science	**358**	**271**	**352**	**354**	**1,335**
Combined Science, Mathematics and Computing	0	0	0	45	45
Life Science	37	51	11	30	129
Physical Science	3	7	37	34	81
Maths and Statistics	81	0	0	0	81
Computer Science & Use	237	213	304	245	999
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	**340**	**956**	**782**	**643**	**2,721**
Combined Engineering	0	32	79	35	146
Mechanics and metal work	39	132	59	196	426
Electricity and energy	139	503	346	128	1,116
Process Engineering	32	38	74	189	333
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	130	251	224	95	700
Agriculture and Veterinary	**0**	**69**	**1**	**0**	**70**
Agriculture	0	67	1	0	68
Veterinary	0	2	0	0	2
Health and Welfare	**557**	**486**	**391**	**56**	**1,490**
Health and Welfare	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine & Diagnostics	28	0	0	0	28
Nursing and caring	116	0	14	0	130
Dental Studies	0	0	1	0	1
Therapy & Counselling	412	418	253	52	1,135
Pharmacy	1	68	123	4	196
Services	**76**	**331**	**170**	**201**	**778**
Combined	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Totals	**2,986**	**3,364**	**3,034**	**3,537**	**12,921**

- In the Institute of Technology Sector Social Science, Business & Law comprise 41.1% of enrolments.

Table 3.13 Part-Time Undergraduate Enrolments 09/10 Vs 08/09 for all HEA Funded Institutions

Field of Study	Grand Total 09/10	Field of Study as % of Total	Grand Total 08/09	% Change 08/09-09/10
General Programmes	838	4.4%	546	53.5%
Education science	737	3.9%	864	-14.7%
Humanities and Arts	2,706	14.2%	3265	-17.1%
Social Science, Business and Law	6,791	35.6%	6,519	4.2%
Science	1,653	8.7%	1406	17.6%
Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction	2,932	15.4%	2,863	2.4%
Agriculture	132	0.7%	208	-36.5%
Health and Welfare	2,294	12.0%	2,583	-11.2%
Services	977	5.1%	1437	-32.0%
Combined	37	0.2%	765	-95.2%
Totals	19,097	**100.0%**	**20,456**	-6.6%

Red cells indicate a decline in new entrants from the previous year .

- Six of the ten disciplines show decreases in part-time undergraduate enrolments in 2009/20010 with increases in Social Science, Business & Law, Science and Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction.
- Overall, there has been a decrease of 6.6% on part-time enrolments in all HEA funded institutions on the previous year.

Figure 3.7 Part-Time Undergraduate Enrolments 09/10 by Gender and Field of Study for all HEA Funded Institutions

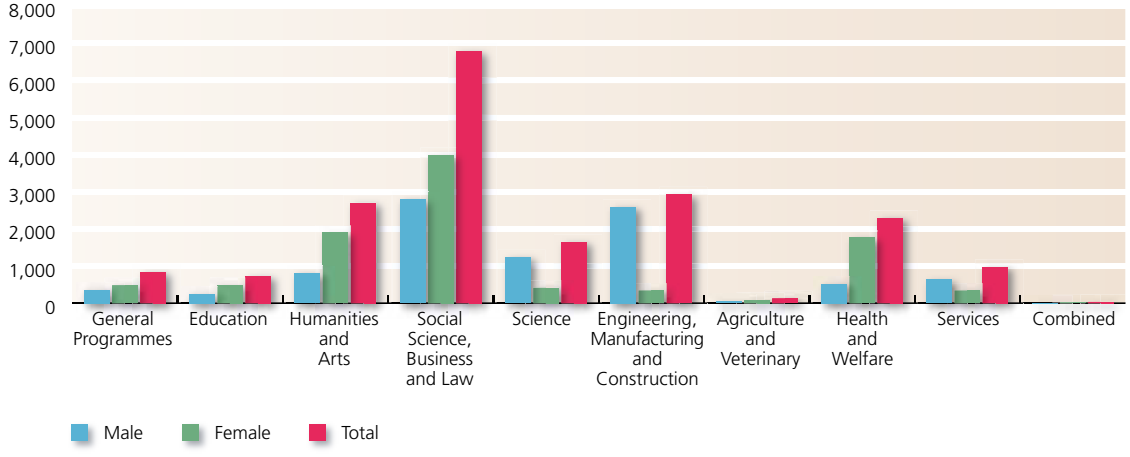


Table 3.14 Part-Time Undergraduate Enrolments 09/10 Vs 08/09 for the University Sector

Field of Study	Grand Total 09/10	Field of Study as % of Total	Grand Total 08/09	% Change 08/09-09/10
General Programmes	398	6.4%	103	286.4%
Education	448	7.3%	560	-20.0%
Humanities and Arts	2,224	36.0%	2,850	-22.0%
Social Science, Business and Law	1,476	23.9%	1,670	-11.6%
Science	318	5.1%	258	23.3%
Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction	211	3.4%	296	-28.7%
Agriculture & Veterinary	62	1.0%	97	-36.1%
Health and Welfare	804	13.0%	987	-18.5%
Services	199	3.2%	671	-70.3%
Combined	36	0.6%	43	-16.3%
Totals	**6,176**	**100.0%**	**7,535**	**-18.0%**

Red cells indicate a decline in new entrants from the previous year.

- Eight of the ten disciplines show decreases in part-time undergraduate enrolments in 2009/20010, the exception being Science with a 23.3% increase and General Programmes with 6.4%.
- Overall, there has been a decrease of 18% on part-time enrolments in the University sector on the previous year.

Figure 3.8 Part-Time Undergraduate Enrolments 09/10 by Gender and Field of Study for the University Sector

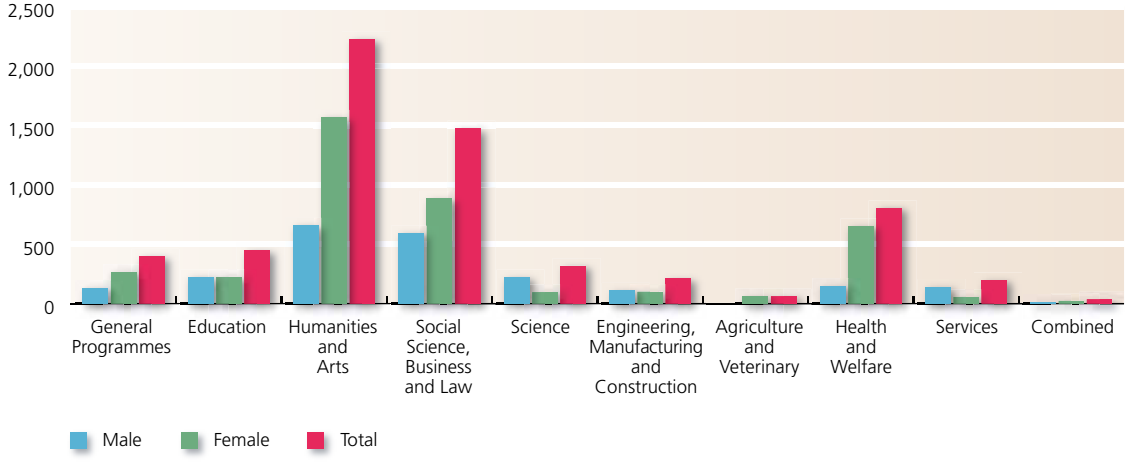
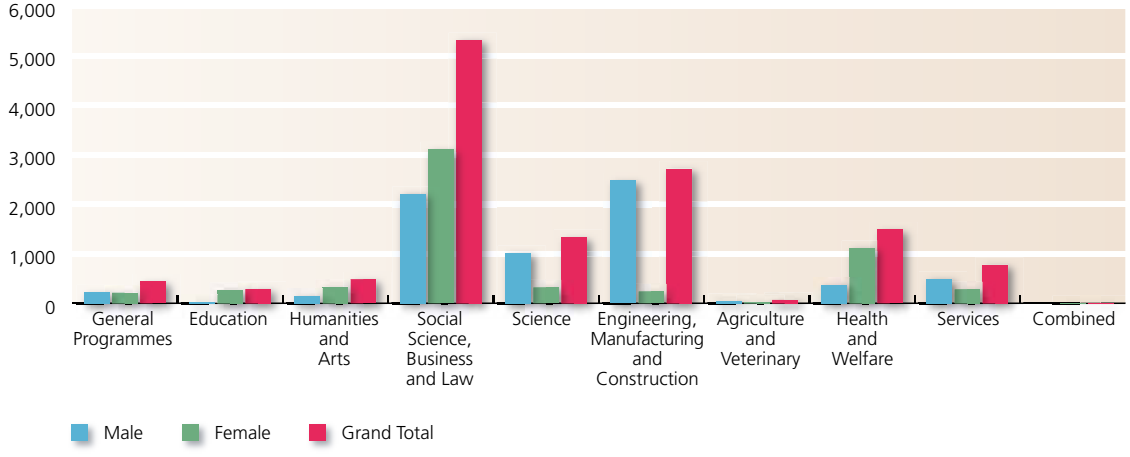


Table 3.15 Part-Time Undergraduate Enrolments 09/10 Vs 08/09 for the Institute of Technology Sector

Field of Study	Grand Total 09/10	Field of Study as % of Total	Grand Total 08/09	% Change 08/09-09/10
General Programmes	440	3.4%	443	-0.7%
Education	289	2.2%	304	-4.9%
Humanities and Arts	482	3.7%	415	16.1%
Social Science, Business and Law	5,315	41.1%	4,849	9.6%
Science	1,335	10.3%	1,148	16.3%
Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction	2,721	21.1%	2,567	6.0%
Agriculture & Veterinary	70	0.5%	111	-36.9%
Health and Welfare	1,490	11.5%	1,596	-6.6%
Services	778	6.0%	766	1.6%
Combined	1	0.0%	722	-99.9%
Totals	**12,921**	**100.0%**	**12,921**	**-0.6%**

- Five of the ten disciplines show decreases in part-time undergraduate enrolments in 2009/20010. As with the University sector, the largest increase is in Science (16.3%).
- Overall, there has been a very small decrease of 0.6% on part-time enrolments in the Institute of Technology sector on the previous year.

Figure 3.9 Part-Time Undergraduate Enrolments 09/10 by Gender and Field of Study for the Institute of Technology Sector



Section 4: **Postgraduate Enrolment Data**

Combined HEA Funded Institutions

- Overall postgraduate enrolments continue to rise with a 10.3% increase over the 2008/2009 cohort.
- Full-time enrolment on PhD research programmes increased by 17.1% from 2008/2009 while those on part-time enrolments have increased by 9.2%.
- For both full-time and part-time students, Social Science Business & Law is the most popular field of study. For full-time postgraduates, Science is the next most popular field differing from part-time students in that they choose Health & Welfare.

The University Sector

- Postgraduate enrolments overall continue to rise with a 9.1% increase over the 2008/2009 cohort.
- At PhD level for overall full-time and part-time enrolments, the gender for male and female researcher's breakdown is nearly 50:50 at 50.2% and 49.7% respectively.
- Enrolment on PhD research programmes increased by 17.5% from 2008/2009 while part-time enrolments have increased by 8.7%. Overall PhD research enrolments increased by 16.5%.
- Science is the most popular choice at PhD level with 34.6% of enrolments.

The Institute of Technology Sector

- The IoT Sector mirrors the trend of the University Sector in recording overall increases of 16.9% in Postgraduate enrolments. Part-time enrolments increased by an impressive 20.2% while full-time recorded an increase of 14.3%.
- Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction showed the largest increase of all disciplines and is the second most popular discipline after Social Science, Business & Law at part-time level.
- Social Sciences, Business & Law has the largest number of enrolments in the Institute of Technology Sector accounting for 36.1%. Business and Administration comprise the bulk of these at 30.2%.

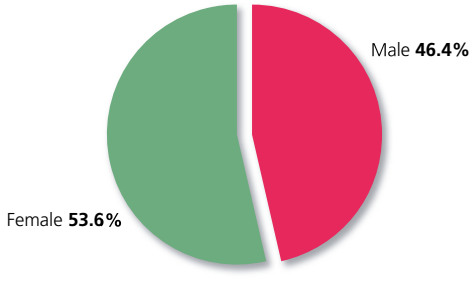
Table 4.1 Postgraduate Enrolments 09/10 by Gender and Level for all HEA Funded Institutions

Full-time Postgraduate	Male	Female	All 2009/2010	All 2008/2009	% Change 08/09-09/10
PhD	3,802	3,612	7,414	6,330	17.1%
Research Master	909	806	1,715	2,206	-22.3%
Taught Master	4,359	4,835	9,194	7,773	18.3%
Postgrad Diploma and Cert	1,370	2,658	4,028	4,358	-7.6%
Occasional	42	26	68	33	106.1%
Total Full-time	**10,482**	**11,937**	**22,419**	**20,700**	**8.3%**
Part-time Postgraduate					
PhD	476	529	1,005	920	9.2%
Research Master	221	197	418	450	-7.1%
Taught Master	2,970	3,201	6,171	5,828	5.9%
Postgrad Diploma and Cert	1,982	2,850	4,832	3,910	23.6%
Occasional	194	181	375	134	179.9%
Total Part-time	**5,843**	**6,958**	**12,801**	**11,242**	**13.9%**
Overall Postgraduate Total	**16,325**	**18,895**	**35,220**	**31,942**	**10.3%**

Red cells indicate a decline in enrolments from the previous year.

- Overall postgraduate enrolments continue to rise with a 10.3% increase over the 2008/2009 cohort.
- Part-time enrolments increased by 13.9% while full-time enrolments showed a gain of 8.3%.
- PhD Enrolments continue to increase, mostly at the expense of Research Masters.
- Occasional Enrolments also increased but they tend to greatly fluctuate from year to year.

Figure 4.1 % Male/Female Postgraduate Enrolments 09/10 for all HEA Funded Institutions



- As with undergraduate enrolments females outnumber males.

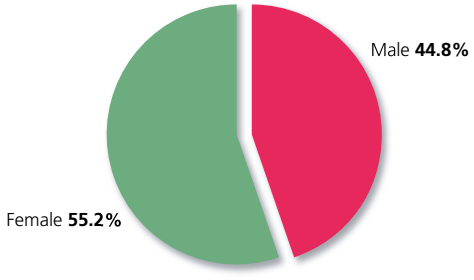
Table 4.2 Postgraduate Enrolments 09/10 by Gender and Level for the University Sector

Full-time Postgraduate	Male	Female	All 2009/2010	All 2008/2009	% Change 08/09-09/10
PhD	3,552	3,437	6,989	5,945	17.6%
Research Master	632	562	1,194	1,543	-22.6%
Taught Master	3,515	4,089	7,604	6,579	15.6%
Postgrad Diploma and Cert	1,166	2,460	3,626	4,028	-10.0%
Occasional	42	25	67	33	103.0%
Total Full-time	**8,907**	**10,573**	**19,480**	**18,128**	**7.5%**
Part-time Postgraduate					
PhD	427	497	924	850	8.7%
Research Master	172	151	323	351	-8.0%
Taught Master	2,092	2,483	4,575	4,300	6.4%
Postgrad Diploma and Cert	1,700	2,637	4,337	3,518	23.3%
Occasional	30	83	113	119	-5.0%
Total Part-time	**4,421**	**5,851**	**10,272**	**9,138**	**12.4%**
Overall Postgraduate Total	**13,328**	**16,424**	**29,752**	**27,266**	**9.1%**

Red cells indicate a decline in enrolments from the previous year.

- Postgraduate enrolments overall continue to rise with a 9.1% increase over the 2008/2009 cohort.
- Part-time enrolments increased by 12.4% while full-time enrolments showed a gain of 7.5%.
- Research Masters Degrees recorded declines at both full-time and part-time of -22.6% and -8.0%. However these declines are more than compensated by gains at both PhD and Taught Masters for both modes of study.

Figure 4.2 % Male/Female Postgraduate Enrolments 09/10 for the University Sector



- As with undergraduate enrolments females outnumber males although the gap is narrower.

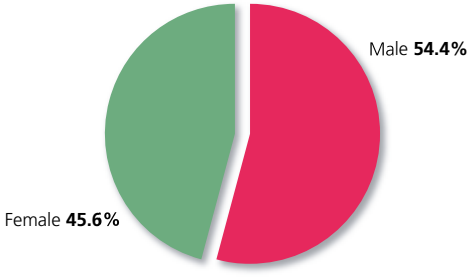
Table 4.3 Postgraduate Enrolments 09/10 by Gender and Level for the Institute of Technology Sector

Full-time Postgraduate	Male	Female	All 2009/2010	All 2008/2009	% Change 08/09-09/10
PhD	250	175	425	385	10.4%
Research Masters	277	244	521	663	-21.4%
Taught Masters	844	746	1,590	1,194	33.2%
Postgrad Diploma and Cert	204	198	402	330	21.8%
Occasional	0	1	1	0	100.0%
Total Full-time	**1,575**	**1,364**	**2,939**	**2,572**	**14.3%**
Part-time Postgraduate					
PhD	49	32	81	70	15.7%
Research Masters	49	46	95	99	-4.0%
Taught Masters	878	718	1,596	1,528	4.5%
Postgrad Diploma and Cert	282	213	495	392	26.3%
Occasional	164	98	262	15	1,646.7%
Total Part-time	**1,422**	**1,107**	**2,529**	**2,104**	**20.2%**
Overall Postgraduate Total	**2,997**	**2,471**	**5,468**	**4,676**	**16.9%**

Red cells indicate a decline in enrolments from the previous year.

- The IoT Sector mirrors the trend of the University Sector in recording overall increases of 16.9% in Postgraduate enrolments. Part-time enrolments increased by an impressive 20.2% while full-time recorded an increase of 14.3%.
- Full-time enrolments on Taught Masters courses recorded the largest % increase of 33.2%. Both full-time and part-time Postgraduate Diplomas and Certificates recorded increases of 21.8% and 26.3% respectively.
- Research Masters enrolment declines match those in the University sector.

Figure 4.3 % Male/Female Postgraduate Enrolments 09/10 for the Institute of Technology Sector



- Gender enrolments are somewhat reversed compared to the University sector.

Table 4.4 Research Postgraduate Enrolments 09/10 by Gender and Level for HEA Funded Institutions

Full-time Research Postgraduate	Male	Female	All 2009/2010	All 2008/2009	% Change 08/09-09/10
PhD	3,802	3,612	7,414	6,330	17.1%
Masters Degree Research	909	806	1,715	2,206	-22.3%
Total Full-time	**4,711**	**4,418**	**9,129**	**8,536**	**6.9%**
Part-time Research Postgraduate					
PhD	476	529	1,005	920	9.2%
Masters Degree Research	221	197	418	450	-7.1%
Total Part-time	**697**	**726**	**1,423**	**1,370**	**3.9%**
Overall Research Postgraduate	**5,408**	**5,144**	**10,552**	**9,906**	**6.5%**

Red cells indicate a decline in enrolments from the previous year.

- The gender gap is noticeably narrowing for overall research enrolments with a 51.3% breakdown for males to 48.7% for females.

Table 4.5 Research Postgraduate Enrolments 09/10 by Gender and Level for the University Sector

Full-time Research Postgraduate	Male	Female	All 2009/2010	All 2008/2009	% Change 08/09-09/10
PhD	3,552	3,437	6,989	5,945	17.6%
Masters Degree Research	632	562	1,194	1,543	-22.6%
Total Full-time	**4,184**	**3,999**	**8,183**	**7,488**	**9.3%**
Part-time Research Postgraduate					
PhD	427	497	924	850	8.7%
Masters Degree Research	172	151	323	351	-8.0%
Total Part-time	**599**	**648**	**1,247**	**1,201**	**3.8%**
Overall Research Postgraduate	**4,783**	**4,647**	**9,430**	**8,689**	**8.5%**

Red cells indicate a decline in enrolments from the previous year.

- At PhD level for overall enrolments, the gender for male and female researcher's breakdown is nearly 50:50 at 50.2% and 49.7% respectively.

Table 4.6 Research Postgraduate Enrolments 09/10 by Gender and Level for the Institute of Technology Sector

Full-time Research Postgraduate	Male	Female	All 2009/2010	All 2008/2009	% Change 08/09-09/10
PhD	250	175	425	385	10.4%
Masters Degree Research	277	244	521	663	-21.4%
Total Full-time	**527**	**419**	**946**	**1,048**	**-9.7%**
Part-time Research Postgraduate					
PhD	49	32	81	70	15.7%
Masters Degree Research	49	46	95	99	-4.0%
Total Part-time	**98**	**78**	**176**	**169**	**4.1%**
Overall Research Postgraduate	**625**	**497**	1,122	**1,217**	-7.8%

Red cells indicate a decline in enrolments from the previous year.

- Once again and despite decreases at Research Masters level, the above figures indicate that the Institute of Technology Sector is continually being seen as an attractive option for postgraduate research students. Overall PhD enrolments recorded increases of 11.2% between 2008/2009 and 2009/2010.
- In the Institute of Technology sector the gender gap is not as narrow with males accounting for 55.7% of enrolments to 44.3% for females.

Table 4.7 Research Postgraduate Enrolment Trends 05/06 – 09/10 for all HEA Funded Institutions

Full-time Research Postgraduate	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	% Change 05/06-09/10
PhD	4,151	4,539	5,219	6,330	7,414	78.6%
Masters Degree Research	2,177	2,155	2,531	2,206	1,715	-21.2%
Total Full-time	**6,328**	**6,694**	**7,750**	**8,536**	**9,129**	**44.3%**
Part-time Research Postgraduate						
PhD	632	617	770	920	1,005	59.0%
Masters Degree Research	511	629	429	450	418	-18.2%
Total Part-time	**1,143**	**1,246**	**1,199**	**1,370**	**1,423**	**24.5%**
Overall Research Postgraduate	**7,471**	**7,940**	**8,949**	**9,906**	**10,552**	**21.6%**

The Institute of Technology Sector has been included form 2007/2008 only

- Full-time enrolment on PhD research programmes increased by 17.1% from 2008/2009 while those on part-time enrolments have increased by 9.2%.
- Overall Full-time Research Masters decreased by 18.4% and 7.1% at part-time.

Table 4.8 Research Postgraduate Enrolment Trends 05/06 – 09/10 for the University Sector

Full-time Research Postgraduate	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	% Change 05/06-09/10
PhD	4,151	4,539	4,937	5,945	6,989	68.4%
Masters Degree Research	2,177	2,155	1,976	1,543	1,194	-45.2%
Total Full-time	**6,328**	**6,694**	**6,913**	**7,488**	**8,183**	**29.3%**
Part-time Research Postgraduate						
PhD	632	617	712	850	924	46.2%
Masters Degree Research	511	629	346	351	323	-36.8%
Total Part-time	**1,143**	**1,246**	**1,058**	**1201**	**1247**	**9.1%**
Overall Research Postgraduate	**7,471**	**7,940**	**7,971**	**8,689**	**9,430**	**21.6%**

- Enrolment on PhD research programmes increased by 17.5% from 2008/2009 while part-time enrolments have increased by 8.7%. Overall PhD research enrolments increased by 16.5%.
- Research Masters decreased by 19.9% since 2008/2009.

Table 4.9 Research Postgraduate Enrolment Trends 07/08 – 09/10 for Institutes of Technology Sector

Full-time Research Postgraduate	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	% Change 07/08-09/10
PhD	282	385	425	50.7%
Masters Degree Research	555	663	521	-6.1%
Total Full-time	**837**	**1,048**	**946**	**13.0%**
Part-time Research Postgraduate				
PhD	58	70	81	39.7%
Masters Degree Research	83	99	95	14.5%
Total Part-time	**141**	**169**	**176**	**24.8%**
Overall Research Postgraduate	**978**	**1,217**	**1,122**	**14.7%**

- Enrolment on research programmes in the Institute of Technology sector predates 2007/2008 but they only began making returns to the HEA in this year.

Table 4.10 Full-Time Postgraduate Enrolments 09/10 by Level and Field of Study for HEA Funded Institutions

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	PhD (Level 10)	Masters Research	Masters Taught	Postgrad Cert/ Diploma	Occasional	Grand Total 09/10
General Programmes	**11**	**7**	**8**	**0**	**2**	**28**
Education	**118**	**56**	**130**	**1,994**	**0**	**2,298**
Humanities and Arts	**1,316**	**337**	**1,875**	**244**	**18**	**3,790**
Social Science, Business and Law including;	**1,090**	**194**	**4,275**	**712**	**34**	**6,305**
Combined Social Sciences, Business and Law	610	72	1,085	209	33	2,009
Journalism and Information	5	1	167	19	0	192
Business and Administration	264	93	2,467	422	0	3,246
Law	211	28	556	62	1	858
Science	**2,596**	**579**	**1,125**	**383**	**2**	**4,685**
Combined Science, Mathematics and Computing	299	35	36	0	2	372
Life Sciences	796	207	219	16	0	1,238
Physical Sciences	888	183	101	27	0	1,199
Mathematics and Statistics	146	31	47	133	0	357
Computer Science & Use	467	123	722	207	0	1,519
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	**1,036**	**295**	**825**	**60**	**5**	**2221**
Combined Engineering	477	86	123	6	4	696
Mechanics and Metal work	38	50	0	0	0	88
Electricity and Energy	239	51	328	6	0	624
Process Engineering	116	48	207	48	1	420
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	166	60	167	0	0	393
Agriculture & Veterinary	**176**	**54**	**34**	**0**	**0**	**264**
Agriculture (& sub-disciplines)	172	53	34	0	0	259
Veterinary	4	1	0	0	0	5
Health and Welfare	**1,001**	**161**	**748**	**626**	**7**	**2543**
Combined Health and Welfare	90	1	61	3	0	155
Medicine and Diagnostics	634	133	187	103	0	1,057
Nursing and Caring	65	9	35	439	0	548
Dental Studies	44	3	0	0	6	53
Therapy and Rehabilitation and Counselling	97	8	449	81	1	636
Pharmacy	71	7	16	0	0	94
Services	**70**	**32**	**174**	**9**	**0**	**285**
Combined	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Totals	**7,414**	**1,715**	**9,194**	**4,028**	**68**	**22,419**

- Social Sciences, Business & Law continues to be the most popular discipline for overall postgraduate study with 28.1%. Science is the next most popular discipline with 20.8% of enrolments.

Table 4.11 Full-Time Postgraduate Enrolments 09/10 by Level and Field of Study for the University Sector

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	PhD (Level 10)	Masters Research	Masters Taught	Postgrad Cert/ Diploma	Occasional	Grand Total 09/10
General Programmes	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**
Education	**117**	**46**	**116**	**1,964**	**0**	**2,243**
Humanities and Arts	**1,265**	**276**	**1,591**	**191**	**17**	**3,340**
Social Science, Business and Law including;	**1,027**	**113**	**3,566**	**502**	**34**	**5,242**
Combined Social Sciences, Business and Law	594	64	1,048	209	33	1,948
Journalism and Information	4	1	130	19	0	154
Business and Administration	218	20	1,845	274	0	2,357
Law	211	28	543	0	1	783
Science	**2,420**	**350**	**880**	**308**	**2**	**3,960**
Combined Science, Mathematics and Computing	293	19	36	0	2	350
Life Sciences	737	138	156	5	0	1,036
Physical Sciences	824	95	87	26	0	1,032
Mathematics and Statistics	137	29	47	133	0	346
Computer Science & Use	429	69	554	144	0	1,196
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	**928**	**180**	**587**	**40**	**5**	**1,740**
Combined Engineering	474	78	99	6	4	661
Mechanics and Metal work	25	25	0	0	0	50
Electricity and Energy	192	15	225	6	0	438
Process Engineering	84	27	163	28	1	303
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	153	35	100	0	0	288
Agriculture & Veterinary	**176**	**54**	**34**	**0**	**0**	**264**
Agriculture (& sub-disciplines)	172	53	34	0	0	259
Veterinary	4	1	0	0	0	5
Health and Welfare	**1,001**	**160**	**746**	**613**	**7**	**2,527**
Combined Health and Welfare	90	1	61	3	0	155
Medicine and Diagnostics	634	132	187	103	0	1,056
Nursing and Caring	65	9	35	426	0	535
Dental Studies	44	3	0	0	6	53
Therapy and Rehabilitation and Counselling	97	8	447	81	1	634
Pharmacy	71	7	16	0	0	94
Services	**55**	**15**	**84**	**8**	**0**	**162**
Combined	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Totals	**6,989**	**1,194**	**7,604**	**3,626**	**67**	**19,480**

- Social Sciences, Business & Law continues to be the most popular discipline in the University sector with 26.9% of enrolments and 46.9% at Taught Masters level.
- Science is the most popular choice at PhD level with 34.6% of enrolments.

Table 4.12 Full-Time Postgraduate Enrolments 09/10 by Level and Field of Study for the Institute of Technology Sector

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	PhD (Level 10)	Masters Research	Masters Taught	Postgrad Cert/ Diploma	Occasional	Grand Total 09/10
General Programmes	**11**	**7**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**26**
Education	**1**	**10**	**14**	**30**	**0**	**55**
Humanities and Arts	**51**	**61**	**284**	**53**	**1**	**450**
Social Science, Business and Law including;	**63**	**81**	**709**	**210**	**0**	**1,063**
Combined Social Sciences, Business and Law	16	8	37	0	0	61
Journalism and Information	1	0	37	0	0	38
Business and Administration	46	73	622	148	0	889
Law	0	0	13	62	0	75
Science	**176**	**229**	**245**	**75**	**0**	**725**
Combined Science, Mathematics and Computing	6	16	0	0	0	22
Life Sciences	59	69	63	11	0	202
Physical Sciences	64	88	14	1	0	167
Mathematics and Statistics	9	2	0	0	0	11
Computer Science & Use	38	54	168	63	0	323
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	**108**	**115**	**238**	**20**	**0**	**481**
Combined Engineering	3	8	24	0	0	35
Mechanics and Metal work	13	25	0	0	0	38
Electricity and Energy	47	36	103	0	0	186
Process Engineering	32	21	44	20	0	117
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	13	25	67	0	0	105
Agriculture & Veterinary	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Agriculture (& sub-disciplines)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health and Welfare	**0**	**1**	**2**	**13**	**0**	**16**
Combined Health and Welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine and Diagnostics	0	1	0	0	0	1
Nursing and Caring	0	0	0	13	0	13
Dental Studies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Therapy and Rehabilitation and Counselling	0	0	2	0	0	2
Pharmacy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Services	**15**	**17**	**90**	**1**	**0**	**123**
Combined	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Totals	**425**	**521**	**1,590**	**402**	**1**	**2,939**

- Social Sciences, Business & Law is also the largest discipline in the Institute of Technology Sector with 36.1% of enrolments. Business and administration comprise the bulk of these at 30.2%.

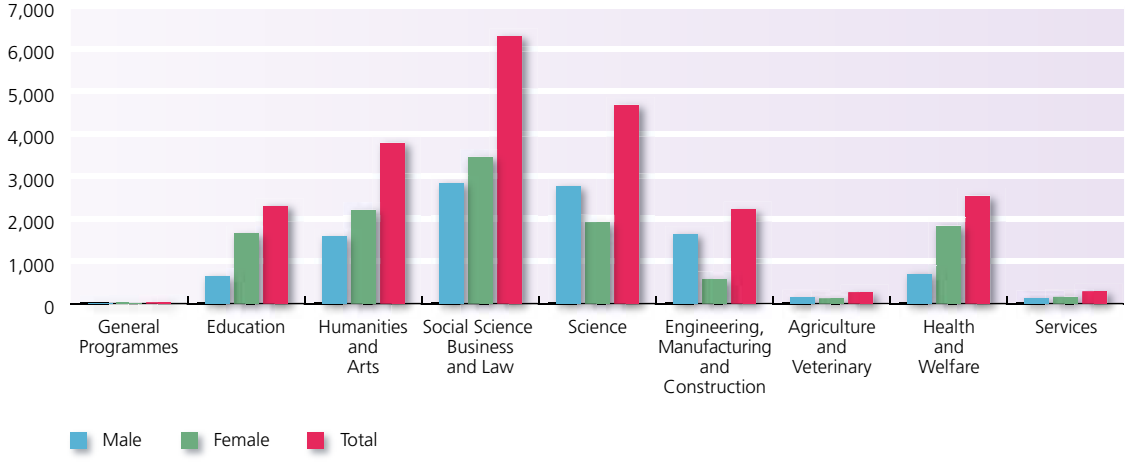
Table 4.13 Full-Time Postgraduate Enrolments 09/10 Vs 08/09 for HEA Funded Institutions

Field of Study	Grand Total 09/10	Field of Study as % of Total	Grand Total 08/09	% change 08/09-09/10
General Programmes	28	0.1%	17	64.7%
Education	2,298	10.3%	2,539	-9.5%
Humanities and Arts	3,790	16.9%	3,081	23.0%
Social Science, Business and Law	6,305	28.1%	5,240	20.3%
Science	4,685	20.9%	3,921	19.5%
Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction	2,221	9.9%	1,791	24.0%
Agriculture & Veterinary	264	1.2%	251	5.2%
Health and Welfare	2,543	11.3%	2,941	-13.5%
Services	285	1.3%	273	4.4%
Combined	0	0.0%	646	-100.0%
Totals	**22,419**	**100.0%**	**20,700**	**8.3%**

Red cells indicate a decline in enrolments from the previous year.

- Combined enrolments stark decline of 646 to 0 (100.0%) from 2008/2009 is due to improvements in coding by the uploading institutions.
- Education dropped by -9.5% in enrolments over the same period reflects the reduced number of teaching places available to Postgraduate students.

Figure 4.4 Full-Time Postgraduate Enrolments 09/10 by Gender and Field of Study for the University Sector



- Females outnumber males in all disciplines with the exception of Science, Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction and Agriculture.

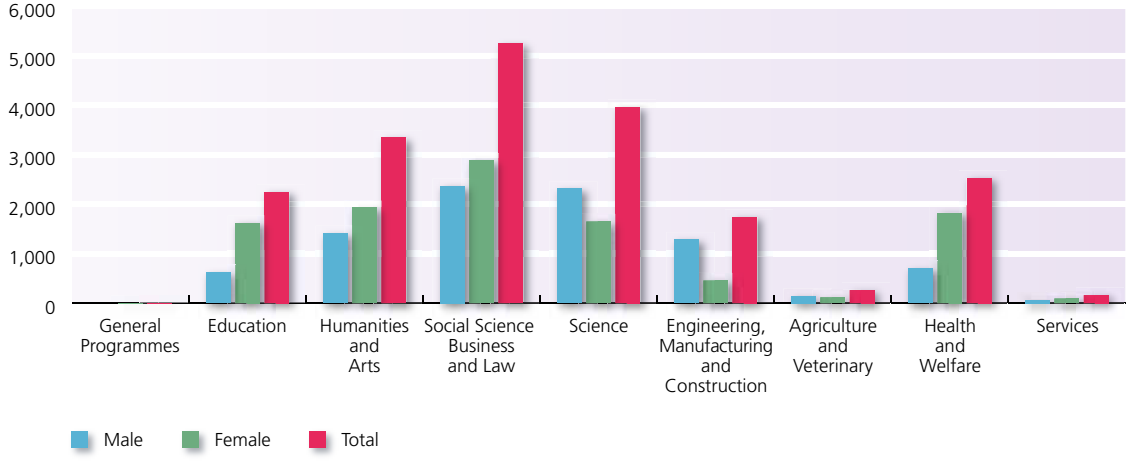
Table 4.14 Full-Time Postgraduate Enrolments 09/10 Vs 08/09 for the University Sector

Field of Study	Grand Total 09/10	Field of Study as % of Total	Grand Total 08/09	% change 08/09-09/10
General Programmes	2	0.0%	4	-50.0%
Education	2,243	11.5%	2,481	-9.6%
Humanities and Arts	3,340	17.1%	2,726	22.5%
Social Science, Business and Law	5,242	26.9%	4,386	19.5%
Science	3,960	20.3%	3,370	17.5%
Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction	1,740	8.9%	1,536	13.3%
Agriculture & Veterinary	264	1.4%	251	5.2%
Health and Welfare	2,527	13.0%	2,921	-13.5%
Services	162	0.8%	156	3.8%
Combined	0	0.0%	297	-100.0%
Totals	**19,480**	**100.0%**	**18,128**	**7.5%**

Red cells indicate a decline in enrolments from the previous year.

- Humanities and Arts courses showed the largest % increase of 22.5% compared to 2008/2009.
- Health and Welfare courses recorded a 13.5% decrease in enrolments over the same period. Education also recorded a significant drop of 9.6%

Figure 4.5 Full-Time Postgraduate Enrolments 09/10 by Gender and Field of Study for the University Sector



- Social Science, Business & Law and Agriculture are the two disciplines where the gender difference is least pronounced either way.

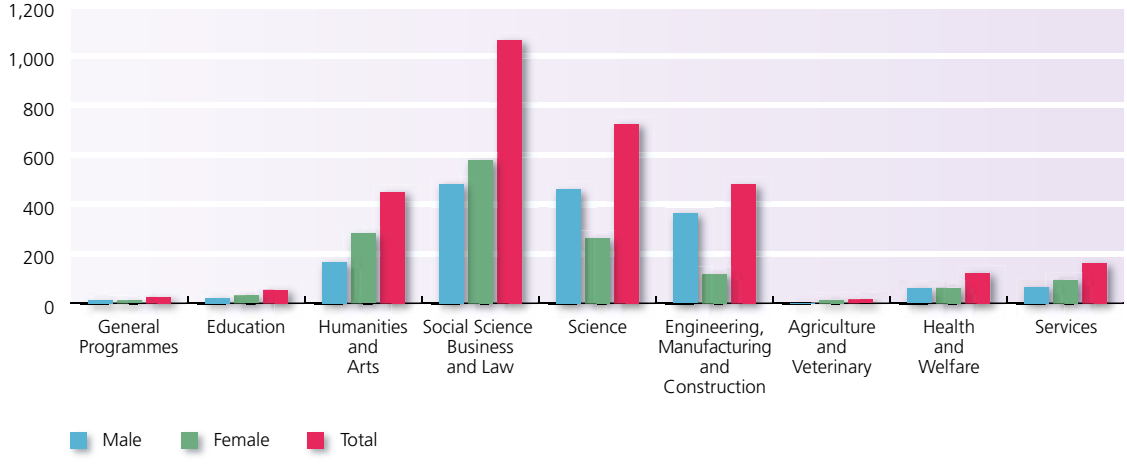
Table 4.15 Full-Time Postgraduate Enrolments 09/10 Vs 08/09 for the Institute of Technology Sector

Field of Study	Grand Total 09/10	Field of Study as % of Total	Grand Total 08/09	% change 08/09-09/10
General Programmes	26	0.9%	13	100.0%
Education Science	55	1.9%	58	-5.2%
Humanities and Arts	450	15.3%	355	26.8%
Social Science, Business and Law	1,063	36.2%	854	24.5%
Science	725	24.7%	551	31.6%
Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction	481	16.4%	255	88.6%
Agriculture & Veterinary	0	0.0%	0	N/A
Health and Welfare	16	0.5%	20	-20.0%
Services	123	4.2%	117	5.1%
Combined	0	0.0%	349	-100.0%
Totals	**2,939**	**100.0%**	**2,572**	**14.3%**

Red cell indicates a decline in new entrants from the previous year.

- There was significant increase for the Institute of Technology Sector in Social Science, Business & Law, Humanities & Arts, and Science. No area showed any significant real decline.

Figure 4.6 Full-Time Postgraduate Enrolments 09/10 by Gender and Field of Study for Institute of Technology Sector



- Science and Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction are the two disciplines that show any significant gender disparity.

Table 4.16 Part-Time Postgraduate Enrolments 09/10 by Level and Field of Study HEA Funded Institutions

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	PhD (Level 10)	Masters Research	Masters Taught	Postgrad Cert/ Diploma	Occasional	Grand Total 09/10
General Programmes	**2**	**0**	**62**	**4**	**17**	**85**
Education	**201**	**21**	**950**	**1,273**	**15**	**2,460**
Humanities and Arts	**132**	**36**	**423**	**166**	**60**	**817**
Social Science, Business and Law including;	**210**	**120**	**2,034**	**1,146**	**64**	**3,574**
Combined Social Sciences, Business and Law	85	48	449	108	26	716
Journalism and Information	1	1	16	3	0	21
Business and Administration	96	65	1,525	920	31	2,637
Law	28	6	44	115	7	200
Science	**147**	**71**	**826**	**269**	**42**	**1,355**
Combined Science, Mathematics and Computing	5	6	0	24	0	35
Life Sciences	25	22	135	13	0	195
Physical Sciences	39	21	20	19	30	129
Mathematics and Statistics	12	6	42	50	0	110
Computer Science & Use	66	16	629	163	12	886
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	**98**	**75**	**526**	**292**	**111**	**1,102**
Combined Engineering	33	22	98	53	0	206
Mechanics and Metal work	6	2	0	0	4	12
Electricity and Energy	28	19	184	58	70	359
Process Engineering	6	3	107	51	37	204
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	25	29	137	130	0	321
Agriculture & Veterinary	**9**	**10**	**0**	**30**	**0**	**49**
Agriculture (& sub-disciplines)	8	7	0	6	0	21
Veterinary	1	3	0	24	0	28
Health and Welfare	**197**	**78**	**1,167**	**1,405**	**66**	**2,913**
Combined Health and Welfare	4	5	50	56	1	116
Medicine and Diagnostics	114	30	404	231	0	779
Nursing and Caring	43	20	332	591	65	1,051
Dental Studies	3	3	0	34	0	40
Therapy and Rehabilitation and Counselling	30	14	240	405	0	689
Pharmacy	3	6	141	88	0	238
Services	**9**	**7**	**183**	**247**	**0**	**446**
Combined	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Totals	**1,005**	**418**	**6,171**	**4,832**	**375**	**12,801**

- Social Science Business & Law is the most popular choice for part-time Postgraduates followed by Health & Welfare and Education.

Table 4.17 Part-Time Postgraduate Enrolments 09/10 by Level and Field of Study for the University Sector

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	PhD (Level 10)	Masters Research	Masters Taught	Postgrad Cert/ Diploma	Occasional	Grand Total 09/10
General Programmes	**0**	**0**	**52**	**4**	**17**	**73**
Education	**198**	**19**	**707**	**1,140**	**2**	**2,066**
Humanities and Arts	**123**	**19**	**276**	**137**	**11**	**566**
Social Science, Business and Law including;	**199**	**95**	**1,586**	**964**	**16**	**2,860**
Combined Social Sciences, Business and Law	82	43	370	108	9	612
Journalism and Information	1	1	16	3	0	21
Business and Administration	88	45	1,156	738	0	2,027
Law	28	6	44	115	7	200
Science	**114**	**45**	**571**	**229**	**0**	**959**
Combined Science, Mathematics and Computing	5	6	0	24	0	35
Life Sciences	21	14	97	11	0	143
Physical Sciences	25	7	20	19	0	71
Mathematics and Statistics	12	6	21	50	0	89
Computer Science & Use	51	12	433	125	0	621
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	**78**	**55**	**212**	**252**	**1**	**598**
Combined Engineering	33	22	74	53	0	182
Mechanics and Metal work	4	1	0	0	0	5
Electricity and Energy	18	11	78	24	1	132
Process Engineering	6	1	38	45	0	90
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	17	20	22	130	0	189
Agriculture & Veterinary	**9**	**10**	**0**	**30**	**0**	**49**
Agriculture (& sub-disciplines)	8	7	0	6	0	21
Veterinary	1	3	0	24	0	28
Health and Welfare	**196**	**78**	**1,071**	**1,335**	**66**	**2,746**
Combined Health and Welfare	4	5	50	56	1	116
Medicine and Diagnostics	114	30	363	231	0	738
Nursing and Caring	42	20	324	567	65	1,018
Dental Studies	3	3	0	34	0	40
Therapy and Rehabilitation and Counselling	30	14	222	405	0	671
Pharmacy	3	6	112	42	0	163
Services	**7**	**2**	**100**	**246**	**0**	**355**
Combined	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Totals	**924**	**323**	**4,575**	**4,337**	**113**	**10,272**

- The gap between Social Science Business & Law and Health & Welfare is much less pronounced in the University sector. Education remains the third most popular discipline at part-time level.

Table 4.18 Part-Time Postgraduate Enrolments 09/10 by Level and Field of Study for the Institute of Technology Sector

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	PhD (Level 10)	Masters Research	Masters Taught	Postgrad Cert/ Diploma	Occasional	Grand Total 09/10
General Programmes	**2**	**0**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**12**
Education	**3**	**2**	**243**	**133**	**13**	**394**
Humanities and Arts	**9**	**17**	**147**	**29**	**49**	**251**
Social Science, Business and Law including;	**11**	**25**	**448**	**182**	**48**	**714**
Combined Social Sciences, Business and Law	3	5	79	0	17	104
Journalism and Information	0	0	0	0	0	0
Business and Administration	8	20	369	182	31	610
Law	0	0	0	0	0	0
Science	**33**	**26**	**255**	**40**	**42**	**396**
Combined Science, Mathematics and Computing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Life Sciences	4	8	38	2	0	52
Physical Sciences	14	14	0	0	30	58
Mathematics and Statistics	0	0	21	0	0	21
Computer Science & Use	15	4	196	38	12	265
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	**20**	**20**	**314**	**40**	**110**	**504**
Combined Engineering	0	0	24	0	0	24
Mechanics and Metal work	2	1	0	0	4	7
Electricity and Energy	10	8	106	34	69	227
Process Engineering	0	2	69	6	37	114
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	8	9	115	0	0	132
Agriculture & Veterinary	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Agriculture (& sub-disciplines)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health and Welfare	**1**	**0**	**96**	**70**	**0**	**167**
Combined Health and Welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine and Diagnostics	0	0	41	0	0	41
Nursing and Caring	1	0	8	24	0	33
Dental Studies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Therapy and Rehabilitation and Counselling	0	0	18	0	0	18
Pharmacy	0	0	29	46	0	75
Services	**2**	**5**	**83**	**1**	**0**	**91**
Combined	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Totals	**81**	**95**	**1,596**	**495**	**262**	**2,529**

- Social Science Business & Law is also the most popular discipline choice for the Institute of Technology Sector at 28.2%. Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction is the next strongest discipline with 19.9% of all enrolments.

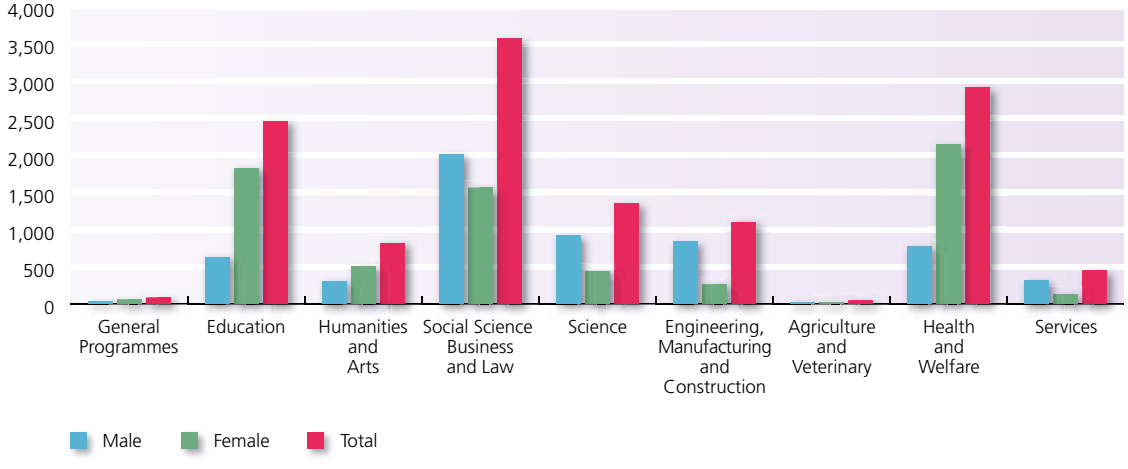
Table 4.19 Part-Time Postgraduate Enrolments 09/10 Vs 08/09 for all HEA Funded Institutions

Field of Study	Grand Total 09/10	Field of Study as % of Total	Grand Total 08/09	% change 08/09-09/10
General Programmes	85	0.7%	62	37.1%
Education Science	2,460	19.2%	2,367	3.9%
Humanities & Arts	817	6.4%	653	25.1%
Social Science, Business & Law	3,574	27.9%	3,147	13.6%
Science	1,355	10.6%	1,160	16.8%
Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction	1,102	8.6%	889	24.0%
Agriculture & Veterinary	49	0.4%	39	25.6%
Health & Welfare	2,913	22.8%	2,387	22.0%
Services	446	3.5%	418	6.7%
Combined	0	0.0%	120	0.0%
Totals	**12,801**	**100.0%**	**11,242**	**13.9%**

Red cell indicates a decline in new entrants from the previous year.

- All disciplines have reported an increase over 2008/2009. The decline in Combined enrolments is due to improvements in coding practices by the uploading institutions.
- The largest actual increase (as opposed to %) was noted in Health & Welfare with growth of 22.0% or 526.

Figure 4.7 Part-Time Postgraduate Enrolments 09/10 by Gender and Field of Study for all HEA Funded Institutions



- Agriculture & Veterinary has the least gender disparity with Health & Welfare displaying the largest.

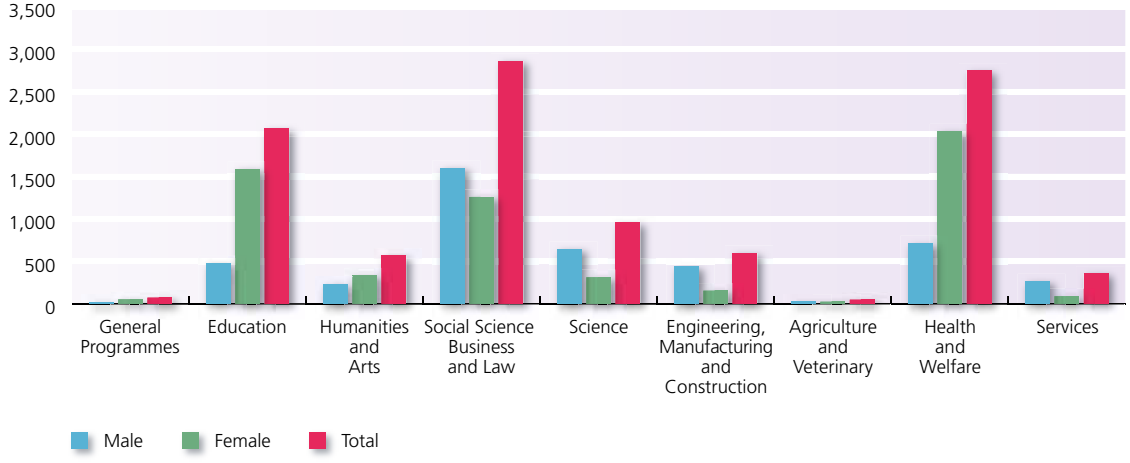
Table 4.20 Part-Time Postgraduate Enrolments 09/10 Vs 08/09 for the University Sector

Field of Study	Grand Total 09/10	Field of Study as % of Total	Grand Total 08/09	% change 08/09-09/10
General Programmes	73	0.7%	62	17.7%
Education Science	2,066	20.1%	2,004	3.1%
Humanities & Arts	566	5.5%	492	15.0%
Social Science, Business & Law	2,860	27.8%	2,600	10.0%
Science	959	9.3%	851	12.7%
Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction	598	5.8%	594	0.7%
Agriculture & Veterinary	49	0.5%	39	25.6%
Health & Welfare	2,746	26.7%	2,163	27.0%
Services	355	3.5%	333	6.6%
Combined	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Totals	**10,272**	**100.0%**	**9,138**	**12.4%**

Red cell indicates a decline in new entrants from the previous year.

- All discipline areas have recorded growth with part-time Health & Welfare the strongest with 27.0%.
- Enrolments on Part-Time Postgraduate courses also increased significantly in Social Science, Business & Law and Science.

Figure 4.8 Part-Time Postgraduate Enrolments 09/10 by Gender and Field of Study for the University Sector



- Overall female enrolments outnumber males with females dominating Education and Health & Welfare.

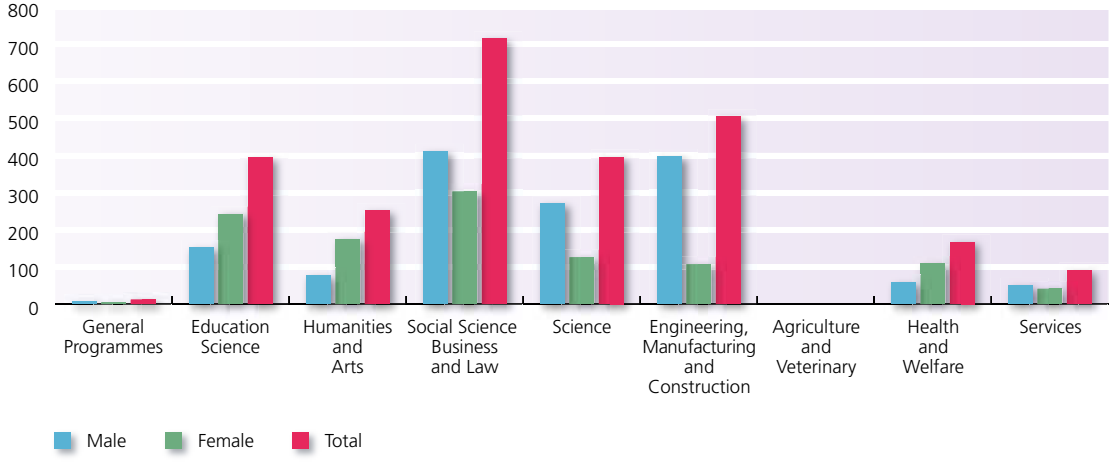
Table 4.21 Part-Time Postgraduate Enrolments 09/10 by Gender and Field of Study for the Institute of Technology Sector

Field of Study	Grand Total 09/10	Field of Study as % of Total	Grand Total 08/09	% change 08/09-09/10
General Programmes	12	0.5%	0	N/A
Education Science	394	15.6%	363	8.5%
Humanities & Arts	251	9.9%	161	55.9%
Social Science, Business & Law	714	28.2%	547	30.5%
Science	396	15.7%	309	28.2%
Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction	504	19.9%	295	70.8%
Agriculture & Veterinary	0	0.0%	0	N/A
Health & Welfare	167	6.6%	224	-25.4%
Services	91	3.6%	85	7.1%
Combined	0	0.0%	120	-100.0%
Totals	**2,529**	**100.0%**	**2,104**	**20.2%**

Red cell indicates a decline in new entrants from the previous year.

- Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction showed the largest increase of all disciplines and is the second most popular discipline after Social Science, Business & Law at part-time level.

Figure 4.9 Part-Time Postgraduate Enrolments 09/10 by Gender and Field of Study for the Institute of Technology Sector



- Overall females outnumber males particularly in Health & Welfare and Education Sciences with male enrolments highest in Science and Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction.

Section 5: **Graduate Data**

POINTS

Combined HEA Funded Institutions

- Science graduates constituted 11.9% of all Honours Bachelor Degree graduates which is consistent with the findings for 2008 while Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction graduates constituted 10.6% of all Honours Bachelor Degree graduates in 2009 compared to 2008.
- Female graduates represent 55.7% of all undergraduate graduates and 60.2% of postgraduate graduates.
- Medicine and Medicine related studies are by far the most popular choice of study for non-Irish domiciled graduates.

The University Sector

- Overall Female graduates represent 60.9% of all graduates but are particularly strong in Health & Welfare (80.2%) and Education (75.9%).
- Science graduates constituted 38.3% of all PhD graduates in 2009 followed by Humanities and Arts and Social Sciences, Business and Law with 30.2%.
- The proportion of 1st class honours awarded in total has risen to 15.4% form 2008. There were also increases at 2H1 and 2H2 with Other Honours & Unclassified decreasing from 15.2% to 6.5%.

The Institute of Technology Sector

- The gender breakdown at undergraduate is 50:50. It is slightly more pronounced at postgraduate with females outnumbering males with a breakdown of 52.5% to 47.5% respectively.
- Social Science, Business & Law account for 33.6% of all undergraduate graduates.
- 1st class honours awarded have dropped from 17.0% in 2008 to 15.4% in 2009.

Table 5.1 All Graduates 2009 by Gender, level and Field of Study for all HEA Funded Institutions

Field of Study for Selected ISCED	Undergraduate					
	Diploma/ Certificate		Ordinary Degrees		Hons Degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
General Programmes	**47**	**81**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Education	**25**	**72**	**5**	**23**	**395**	**1,326**
Humanities and Arts	**288**	**593**	**203**	**247**	**1,724**	**3,087**
Social Science Business and Law	**769**	**1,037**	**749**	**1,271**	**3,273**	**4,646**
Combined Social Science, Business and Law	33	136	40	31	658	1,210
Journalism and Information	0	0	0	0	40	84
Business and Administration	716	857	680	1,147	2,281	2,798
Law	20	44	29	93	294	554
Science	**217**	**148**	**489**	**351**	**1,608**	**1,481**
Combined Science, Mathematics and Computing	10	8	5	2	235	346
Life Science	22	43	106	187	384	686
Physical Science	30	40	54	33	272	197
Maths and Statistics	0	0	0	1	119	96
Computer Science & Use	155	57	324	128	598	156
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	**593**	**145**	**1,736**	**219**	**2,277**	**449**
Combined Engineering	11	1	78	6	332	57
Mechanics and Metal work	70	2	214	9	268	20
Electricity and Energy	225	25	464	29	288	40
Process Engineering	21	14	102	35	294	106
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	266	103	878	140	1,095	226
Agriculture and Veterinary	**51**	**55**	**116**	**57**	**130**	**144**
Agriculture (& sub-disciplines)	50	30	116	29	70	93
Veterinary	1	25	0	28	30	51
Health and Welfare	**174**	**590**	**123**	**533**	**812**	**3,806**
Combined Health and Welfare	0	0	0	0	1	29
Medicine & Diagnostic	0	4	7	17	378	729
Nursing and caring	19	94	0	5	119	1,436
Dental Studies	0	67	0	0	30	47
Therapy & Rehabilitation & Counselling	114	359	82	498	223	1,430
Pharmacy	41	66	34	13	61	135
Services	**608**	**329**	**355**	**358**	**227**	**357**
Combined	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Totals	**2,772**	**3,050**	**3,776**	**3,059**	**10,446**	**15,296**

Data includes graduates from all levels

Postgraduate							
Cert/Diploma		Taught Masters (Level 9)		Research Masters (Level 9)		PhD	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	**0**	**2**	**13**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**
616	**1,971**	**97**	**355**	**0**	**10**	**14**	**16**
86	**151**	**563**	**920**	**39**	**47**	**90**	**102**
589	**593**	**1,880**	**1,955**	**21**	**38**	**86**	**77**
55	131	377	605	9	16	39	47
8	11	48	86	0	0	4	4
421	365	1,272	1,001	11	18	26	18
105	86	183	263	1	4	17	8
190	**126**	**508**	**287**	**63**	**61**	**271**	**202**
12	14	8	4	4	11	1	4
4	5	75	110	9	22	76	98
3	0	26	25	23	16	101	68
58	64	9	11	5	4	24	13
113	43	390	137	22	8	69	19
109	**77**	**224**	**165**	**67**	**22**	**135**	**53**
25	19	66	29	15	1	52	15
1	0	2	0	18	6	9	6
2	1	35	6	15	7	43	2
25	15	44	63	9	5	18	22
56	42	77	67	10	3	13	8
16	**3**	**5**	**12**	**2**	**4**	**12**	**11**
0	0	5	12	2	3	9	7
16	3	0	0	0	1	3	4
182	**1,231**	**224**	**817**	**27**	**24**	**43**	**86**
10	7	21	65	0	3	1	8
66	227	79	209	22	8	30	53
37	759	49	195	0	7	3	9
0	0	0	0	0	1	2	6
53	213	50	291	2	2	4	5
16	25	25	57	3	3	3	5
95	**60**	**106**	**94**	**8**	**7**	**5**	**5**
0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
1,883	**4,212**	**3,609**	**4,618**	**227**	**213**	**658**	**552**

- Between them Humanities and Arts and Social Sciences, Business and Law graduates constituted 49.4% of all Honours Bachelor Degree graduates in 2009. They comprised 36.2% of all Ordinary Degrees in 2009.
- Science graduates constituted 11.9% of all Honours Bachelor Degree graduates which is consistent with the findings for 2008 while Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction graduates constituted 10.6% of all Honours Bachelor Degree graduates in 2009.
- Social Sciences, Business and Law graduates also constituted the largest undergraduate graduate bloc with 30.5%.
- Female graduates represent 55.7% of all undergraduate graduates and 60.1% of postgraduate graduates.

Table 5.2 Graduates 2009 by Gender, level and Field of Study the University Sector

Field of Study for Selected ISCED	Undergraduate					
	Diploma/ Certificate		Ordinary Degrees		Hons Degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
General Programmes	**47**	**81**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Education	**24**	**51**	**0**	**0**	**393**	**1,282**
Humanities and Arts	**232**	**518**	**1**	**0**	**1,342**	**2,485**
Social Science Business and Law	**339**	**413**	**2**	**2**	**2,028**	**2,815**
Combined Social Science, Business and Law	32	132	2	0	611	1,100
Journalism and Information	0	0	0	0	20	60
Business and Administration	299	263	0	2	1,151	1,228
Law	8	18	0	0	246	427
Science	**37**	**39**	**8**	**6**	**1,136**	**1,161**
Combined Science, Mathematics and Computing	10	8	5	2	235	346
Life Science	6	15	0	2	288	514
Physical Science	0	0	1	1	225	160
Maths and Statistics	0	0	0	1	104	82
Computer Science & Use	21	16	2	0	284	59
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	**14**	**64**	**0**	**0**	**990**	**255**
Combined Engineering	0	0	0	0	285	54
Mechanics and Metal work	0	0	0	0	120	14
Electricity and Energy	0	0	0	0	114	13
Process Engineering	0	0	0	0	218	85
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	14	64	0	0	253	89
Agriculture and Veterinary	**9**	**50**	**0**	**0**	**90**	**127**
Agriculture (& sub-disciplines)	8	25	0	0	60	76
Veterinary	1	25	0	0	30	51
Health and Welfare	**84**	**310**	**0**	**0**	**624**	**2,335**
Combined Health and Welfare	0	0	0	0	1	29
Medicine & Diagnostic	0	4	0	0	335	611
Nursing and caring	17	80	0	0	73	891
Dental Studies	0	41	0	0	30	47
Therapy & Rehabilitation & Counselling	67	185	0	0	138	647
Pharmacy	0	0	0	0	47	110
Services	**469**	**240**	**0**	**0**	**12**	**14**
Combined	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Totals	**1,255**	**1,766**	**11**	**8**	**6,615**	**10,474**

Data includes graduates from all levels

Postgraduate							
Cert/Diploma		Taught Masters (Level 9)		Research Masters (Level 9)		PhD	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	**0**	**2**	**13**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**
609	**1,917**	**82**	**278**	**0**	**5**	**14**	**15**
69	**118**	**495**	**826**	**33**	**38**	**88**	**100**
435	**450**	**1,566**	**1,614**	**18**	**26**	**84**	**75**
55	131	358	558	9	14	39	46
8	11	40	65	0	0	4	4
300	265	988	735	8	8	24	17
72	43	180	256	1	4	17	8
152	**114**	**377**	**251**	**50**	**40**	**253**	**187**
12	14	8	4	4	9	1	2
4	5	63	109	6	15	75	94
3	0	26	25	20	9	90	62
58	64	6	10	5	3	23	13
75	31	274	103	15	4	64	16
107	**77**	**162**	**109**	**49**	**18**	**128**	**48**
25	19	56	27	14	1	52	15
1	0	2	0	13	6	9	4
2	1	20	3	6	3	36	2
25	15	29	35	8	5	18	19
54	42	55	44	8	3	13	8
16	**3**	**5**	**12**	**2**	**4**	**12**	**11**
0	0	5	12	2	3	9	7
16	3	0	0	0	1	3	4
170	**1,186**	**218**	**798**	**26**	**22**	**43**	**86**
10	7	21	65	0	3	1	8
66	227	79	209	22	8	30	53
36	726	47	188	0	5	3	9
0	0	0	0	0	1	2	6
53	213	48	285	1	2	4	5
5	13	23	51	3	3	3	5
82	**47**	**67**	**49**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**1**
0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
1,640	**3,912**	**2,974**	**3,950**	**180**	**155**	**626**	**523**

- Humanities and Arts and Social Sciences, Business and Law continues to provide the majority (50.7%) of all Honours Bachelor Degree graduates in 2009 but down from 53.2% in 2008.
- Health & Welfare constituted 17.3% of all Honours Bachelor Degree graduates with Science graduates the next largest discipline with 13.4% of graduates.
- Science graduates constituted 38.3% of all PhD graduates in 2009 followed by Humanities and Arts and Social Sciences, Business and Law with 30.2%.
- Overall Female graduates represent 60.9% of all graduates but are particularly strong in Health & Welfare (80.2%) and Education (75.9%).
- Males are more dominant in Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction (71.8%) and Services (64.2%).

Table 5.3 Graduates 2009 by Gender, Level and Field of Study for the Institute of Technology Sector

Field of Study for Selected ISCED	Undergraduate					
	Diploma/ Certificate		Ordinary Degrees		Hons Degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
General Programmes	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Education	**1**	**21**	**5**	**23**	**2**	**44**
Humanities and Arts	**56**	**75**	**202**	**247**	**382**	**602**
Social Science Business and Law	**430**	**624**	**747**	**1,269**	**1,245**	**1,831**
Combined Social Science, Business and Law	1	4	38	31	47	110
Journalism and Information	0	0	0	0	20	24
Business and Administration	417	594	680	1,145	1,130	1,570
Law	12	26	29	93	48	127
Science	**180**	**109**	**481**	**345**	**472**	**320**
Combined Science, Mathematics and Computing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Life Science	16	28	106	185	96	172
Physical Science	30	40	53	32	47	37
Maths and Statistics	0	0	0	0	15	14
Computer Science & Use	134	41	322	128	314	97
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	**579**	**81**	**1,736**	**219**	**1,287**	**194**
Combined Engineering	11	1	78	6	47	3
Mechanics and metal work	70	2	214	9	148	6
Electricity and energy	225	25	464	29	174	27
Process Engineering	21	14	102	35	76	21
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	252	39	878	140	842	137
Agriculture and Veterinary	**42**	**5**	**116**	**57**	**40**	**17**
Agriculture	42	5	116	29	10	17
Veterinary	0	0	0	28	0	0
Health and Welfare	**90**	**280**	**123**	**533**	**188**	**1,471**
Combined Health and Welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine & Diagnostics	0	0	7	17	43	118
Nursing and caring	2	14	0	5	46	545
Dental Studies	0	26	0	0	0	0
Therapy & Rehabilitation	47	174	82	498	85	783
Pharmacy	41	66	34	13	14	25
Services	**139**	**89**	**355**	**358**	**215**	**343**
Combined	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Totals	**1,517**	**1,284**	**3,765**	**3,051**	**3,831**	**4,822**

Postgraduate							
Cert/Diploma		Taught Masters (Level 9)		Research Masters (Level 9)		PhD	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**
7	**54**	**15**	**77**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**1**
17	**33**	**68**	**94**	**6**	**9**	**2**	**2**
154	**143**	**314**	**341**	**3**	**12**	**2**	**2**
0	0	19	47	0	2	0	1
0	0	8	21	0	0	0	0
121	100	284	266	3	10	2	1
33	43	3	7	0	0	0	0
38	**12**	**131**	**36**	**13**	**21**	**18**	**15**
0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
0	0	12	1	3	7	1	4
0	0	0	0	3	7	11	6
0	0	3	1	0	1	1	0
38	12	116	34	7	4	5	3
2	**0**	**62**	**56**	**18**	**4**	**7**	**5**
0	0	10	2	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	5	0	0	2
0	0	15	3	9	4	7	0
0	0	15	28	1	0	0	3
2	0	22	23	2	0	0	0
0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	**45**	**6**	**19**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**0**
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	33	2	7	0	2	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	2	6	1	0	0	0
11	12	2	6	0	0	0	0
13	**13**	**39**	**45**	**6**	**5**	**2**	**4**
0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
243	**300**	**635**	**668**	**47**	**58**	**32**	**29**

- Graduate output at Level 6/7 has continued to decrease from 10,193 in 2008 to 9,617 in 2009. Level 8 graduates have continued to increase from 8,520 in 2008 to 8,653 in 2009.
- The gender breakdown at undergraduate is virtually 50:50 at 49.9% and 50.1% respectively. It is slightly more pronounced at postgraduate with females outnumbering males with a breakdown of 47.5% to 52.5% respectively.
- Humanities & Arts and Social Science, Business & Law provide the lion's share for overall graduates (59.7%).
- Taught Masters Degrees have increased by 15.6% from 1,127 in 2008 to 1,303 in 2009. Research masters Degrees and PhD Degrees are down slightly from 132 to 105 and 69 to 61 respectively.
- Postgraduate Certificates/ Diplomas have dropped by 109 or 16.7%.

Table 5.4 All Undergraduate Awards for all HEA Funded Institutions

Field of Study (ISCED)	2009/10	Field as % of Total	2008/09	% Change 09/10-08/09
General Programmes	128	0.3%	139	-7.9%
Education	1,846	4.8%	1,969	-6.2%
Humanities and Arts	6,142	16.0%	6,228	-1.4%
Social Science Business and Law	11,745	30.6%	12,220	-3.9%
Science	4,294	11.2%	4,754	-9.7%
Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction	5,419	14.1%	5,893	-8.0%
Agriculture and Veterinary	553	1.4%	625	-11.5%
Health and Welfare	6,038	15.7%	5,656	6.8%
Services	2,234	5.8%	2,670	-16.3%
Totals	38,399	**100.0%**	**40,154**	-4.4%

- All disciplines with the exception of Health and Welfare reported declines in graduate numbers compared to last year. This is in part due to stricter interpretation of graduate data. Degree recipients, mainly 'Overseas' graduates, who are awarded degrees by institutions but are not actually registered with the institution and are not included. Falls in Certificate/Higher Certificate & Diplomas, especially in part-time enrolments, have also had an impact. Mode of study is not factored into graduate figures so the part-time decline offsets any growth in full-time graduates.

Table 5.5 All Postgraduate Awards for all HEA Funded Institutions

Field of Study (ISCED)	2009/10	Field as % of Total	2008/09	% Change 09/10-08/09
General Programmes	17	0.1%	12	41.7%
Education	3,079	19.3%	2,627	17.2%
Humanities and Arts	1,998	12.5%	1,859	7.5%
Social Science Business and Law	5,239	32.8%	4,989	5.0%
Science	1,708	10.7%	1,828	-6.6%
Engineering, Manufacturing& Construction	852	5.3%	845	0.8%
Agriculture and Veterinary	65	0.4%	70	-7.1%
Health and Welfare	2,634	16.5%	2,587	1.8%
Services	380	2.4%	359	5.8%
Totals	**15,972**	**100.0%**	**15,176**	**5.2%**

- Postgraduate graduates increased across most disciplines for all HEA funded institutions. However, minor falls were recorded in Science, Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction and Agriculture and Veterinary.

Table 5.6 All Undergraduate Awards University Sector

Field of Study (ISCED)	2009/10	Field as % of Total	2008/09	% Change 09/10-08/09
General Programmes	128	0.6%	105	21.9%
Education	1,750	8.7%	1,837	-4.7%
Humanities and Arts	4,578	22.7%	4,751	-3.6%
Social Science Business and Law	5,599	27.8%	6,012	-6.9%
Science	2,387	11.9%	2,580	-7.5%
Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction	1,323	6.6%	1,385	-4.5%
Agriculture and Veterinary	276	1.4%	269	2.6%
Health and Welfare	3,353	16.7%	3,351	0.1%
Services	735	3.7%	1,117	-34.2%
Totals	20,129	**100.0%**	**21,407**	-6.0%

- Undergraduate graduates for the University sector have decreased overall by 6.0%. For Degree Graduates this amounts to a fall of -2.2%. As explained this is part due to a stricter interpretation of graduate data. Certificates & Diploma graduates declined by -19.5% over last year's figures. Fluctuation at this level is not unexpected.

Table 5.7 All Postgraduate Awards University Sector

Field of Study (ISCED)	2009/10	Field as % of Total	2008/09	% Change 09/10-08/09
General Programmes	16	0.1%	12	33.3%
Education	2,920	20.9%	2,467	18.4%
Humanities and Arts	1,767	12.7%	1,627	8.6%
Social Science Business and Law	4,268	30.6%	4,143	3.0%
Science	1,424	10.2%	1,489	-4.4%
Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction	698	5.0%	688	1.5%
Agriculture and Veterinary	65	0.5%	70	-7.1%
Health and Welfare	2,549	18.3%	2,474	3.0%
Services	253	1.8%	226	11.9%
Totals	**13,960**	**100.0%**	**13,196**	**5.8%**

- Overall postgraduates for the university sector increased by 5.6%. The largest increase was in Education which recorded growth of 18.4%. Due to decreases in enrolment intakes this area is expected to decrease in the near future. Slight decreases can be seen in Science (-4.4%) and Agriculture & Veterinary (-7.1%).

Table 5.8 All Undergraduate Awards Institute of Technology Sector

Field of Study (ISCED)	2009/10	Field as % of Total	2008/09	% Change 09/10-08/09
General Programmes	0	0.0%	34	-100.0%
Education	96	0.5%	132	-27.3%
Humanities and Arts	1,564	8.6%	1,477	5.9%
Social Science Business and Law	6,146	33.6%	6,208	-1.0%
Science	1,907	10.4%	2,174	-12.3%
Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction	4,096	22.4%	4,508	-9.1%
Agriculture and Veterinary	277	1.5%	356	-22.2%
Health and Welfare	2,685	14.7%	2,305	16.5%
Services	1,499	8.2%	1,553	-3.5%
Totals	18,270	**100.0%**	**18,747**	-2.5%

- Almost all areas of study have recorded decreases in graduate output.
- Humanities & Arts reports an impressive increase of 5.9% but this is fact dwarfed by the 380 (16.5%) extra graduates in Health & Welfare.

Table 5.9 All Postgraduate Awards Institute of Technology Sector

Field of Study (ISCED)	2009/10	Field as % of Total	2008/09	% Change 09/10-08/09
General Programmes	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Education	159	7.9%	160	-0.6%
Humanities and Arts	231	11.5%	232	-0.4%
Social Science Business and Law	971	48.3%	846	14.8%
Science	284	14.1%	339	-16.2%
Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction	154	7.7%	157	-1.9%
Agriculture and Veterinary	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Health and Welfare	85	4.2%	113	-24.8%
Services	127	6.3%	133	-4.5%
Totals	**2,012**	**100.0%**	**1,980**	**1.6%**

- As with undergraduates above, nearly all areas of postgraduate study have recorded decreases in graduate output. This despite the fact that overall graduates have posted a modest increase.
- Humanities & Arts reports an impressive increase of 5.9% this is fact dwarfed by the 380 (16.5%) extra graduates in Health & Welfare.

Table 5.10 % Breakdown of Honours Bachelor Degree (Level 8) Awards by Level of Award and Gender for all HEA Funded Institutions

Grade	M	F	T
1st Class Honours	42.5%	57.5%	100.0%
2nd Class Honours (Grade 1)	37.7%	62.3%	100.0%
2nd Class Honours (Grade 2)	42.2%	57.8%	100.0%
Other Honours & Unclassified	38.5%	61.5%	100.0%
Pass	48.9%	51.1%	100.0%
Totals	**40.6%**	**59.4%**	**100.0%**

- Overall 91.5% of female and 93.9% of male graduates received an honour in 2009.

Table 5.11 % Breakdown of Honours Bachelor Degree (Level 8) Awards by Level of Award and Gender for the University Sector

Grade	M	F	T
1st Class Honours	41.7%	58.3%	100.0%
2nd Class Honours (Grade 1)	36.8%	63.2%	100.0%
2nd Class Honours (Grade 2)	39.8%	60.2%	100.0%
Other Honours & Unclassified	37.9%	62.1%	100.0%
Pass	42.8%	57.2%	100.0%
Totals	**38.7%**	**61.3%**	**100.0%**

- The breakdown of awards by level of awards is shows a small decline in Degrees awarded for males with the breakdown for 2008 and a corresponding increase for females.
- In the University Sector 95% of female and 94% of male graduates received an honour in 2009.

Table 5.12 % Breakdown of Honours Bachelor Degree (Level 8) Awards by Level of Award and Gender for the Institute of Technology Sector

Grade	M	F	T
1st Class Honours	44.1%	55.9%	100.0%
2nd Class Honours (Grade 1)	39.9%	60.1%	100.0%
2nd Class Honours (Grade 2)	46.0%	54.0%	100.0%
Other Honours & Unclassified	55.9%	44.1%	100.0%
Pass	54.6%	45.4%	100.0%
Totals	**44.3%**	**55.7%**	**100.0%**

- The breakdown of awards by level of awards is fairly consistent with the breakdown for 2007. The greatest variation was in the Other Honours and Unclassified category where the number of males decreased by 24.1% with a corresponding rise in female graduates.

Table 5.13 % Breakdown of Honours Bachelor Degree (Level 8) Awards by Level of Award and Discipline for all HEA Funded Institutions

Field of Study	1h1	2h1	2h2	Other Honours and Unclassified	Pass	Total
Broad Programmes	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
Education	**11.4%**	**56.7%**	**27.0%**	**3.8%**	**1.2%**	**100.0%**
Humanities and Arts	**14.7%**	**49.5%**	**28.3%**	**3.5%**	**3.9%**	**100.0%**
Social Science Business and Law	**15.6%**	**46.9%**	**29.2%**	**1.9%**	**6.3%**	**100.0%**
Combined Social Science, Business and Law	17.5%	49.7%	28.0%	2.3%	2.5%	100.0%
Journalism and Information	21.0%	63.7%	12.1%	2.4%	0.8%	100.0%
Business and Administration	14.3%	44.3%	31.5%	1.8%	8.1%	100.0%
Law	18.7%	55.6%	19.3%	1.7%	4.6%	100.0%
Science	**23.8%**	**41.0%**	**26.1%**	**4.2%**	**4.9%**	**100.0%**
Combined Science, Mathematics and Computing	19.4%	47.3%	24.6%	2.6%	6.0%	100.0%
Life Science	20.6%	44.7%	27.9%	3.6%	3.2%	100.0%
Physical Science	26.7%	34.3%	27.9%	4.3%	6.8%	100.0%
Maths and Statistics	40.9%	33.0%	18.1%	6.5%	1.4%	100.0%
Computer Science & Use	24.9%	37.5%	25.7%	5.5%	6.4%	100.0%
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	**20.5%**	**35.4%**	**33.3%**	**2.4%**	**8.4%**	**100.0%**
Combined Engineering	27.6%	32.4%	31.6%	3.2%	5.3%	100.0%
Mechanics and metal work	20.5%	41.3%	29.5%	2.4%	6.3%	100.0%
Electricity and energy	28.0%	30.5%	28.4%	2.7%	10.4%	100.0%
Process Engineering	19.8%	35.3%	34.5%	9.0%	1.5%	100.0%
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	16.9%	36.3%	35.5%	0.0%	11.3%	100.0%
Agriculture and Veterinary	**9.1%**	**34.7%**	**45.3%**	**1.5%**	**9.5%**	**100.0%**
Agriculture	10.4%	35.2%	46.1%	1.6%	6.7%	100.0%
Veterinary	6.2%	33.3%	43.2%	1.2%	16.0%	100.0%
Health and Welfare	**11.2%**	**37.4%**	**24.6%**	**12.1%**	**14.6%**	**100.0%**
Health and Welfare	10.0%	83.3%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Medicine & Diagnostics	9.6%	22.3%	11.1%	22.2%	34.8%	100.0%
Nursing and caring	10.8%	32.5%	31.9%	15.6%	9.2%	100.0%
Dental Studies	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	40.3%	58.4%	100.0%
Therapy & Counselling	10.9%	52.5%	28.6%	2.2%	5.7%	100.0%
Pharmacy	30.6%	42.9%	22.4%	0.5%	3.6%	100.0%
Services	**13.7%**	**39.0%**	**35.6%**	**0.2%**	**11.5%**	**100.0%**
Combined	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
Totals	**15.5%**	**44.2%**	**28.8%**	**4.4%**	**7.0%**	**100.0%**

- The proportion of 1st class honours awarded in total stood at 15.5%. Science (23.8%) and Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction (20.5%) provided the largest percentage of these graduates.

Table 5.14 % Breakdown of Honours Bachelor Degree (Level 8) Awards by Level of Award and Discipline for the University Sector

Field of Study	1h1	2h1	2h2	Other Honours and Unclassified	Pass	Total
Broad Programmes	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
Education	**11.4%**	**56.7%**	**26.9%**	**3.9%**	**1.1%**	**100.0%**
Humanities and Arts	**12.7%**	**52.5%**	**27.8%**	**4.4%**	**2.7%**	**100.0%**
Social Science Business and Law	**17.2%**	**51.6%**	**25.5%**	**3.2%**	**2.5%**	**100.0%**
Combined Social Science, Business and Law	17.6%	50.3%	27.7%	2.6%	1.8%	100.0%
Journalism and Information	18.8%	67.5%	10.0%	3.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Business and Administration	16.0%	50.0%	26.8%	3.8%	3.5%	100.0%
Law	20.6%	60.9%	15.6%	2.3%	0.6%	100.0%
Science	**23.3%**	**44.2%**	**24.8%**	**4.9%**	**2.8%**	**100.0%**
Combined Science, Mathematics and Computing	19.4%	47.3%	24.6%	2.6%	6.0%	100.0%
Life Science	20.9%	48.1%	25.4%	4.9%	0.6%	100.0%
Physical Science	26.2%	36.6%	28.6%	5.2%	3.4%	100.0%
Maths and Statistics	40.9%	34.4%	19.4%	3.8%	1.6%	100.0%
Computer Science & Use	22.3%	43.5%	22.3%	9.5%	2.4%	100.0%
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	**24.5%**	**36.0%**	**31.6%**	**5.2%**	**2.7%**	**100.0%**
Combined Engineering	28.7%	33.6%	31.5%	3.7%	2.4%	100.0%
Mechanics and metal work	13.4%	49.3%	29.9%	5.2%	2.2%	100.0%
Electricity and energy	22.8%	31.5%	31.5%	7.1%	7.1%	100.0%
Process Engineering	18.8%	35.3%	34.0%	11.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	30.4%	35.4%	30.4%	0.0%	3.8%	100.0%
Agriculture and Veterinary	**6.9%**	**36.4%**	**45.6%**	**1.8%**	**9.2%**	**100.0%**
Agriculture	7.4%	38.2%	47.1%	2.2%	5.1%	100.0%
Veterinary	6.2%	33.3%	43.2%	1.2%	16.0%	100.0%
Health and Welfare	**10.0%**	**34.1%**	**19.2%**	**18.8%**	**18.0%**	**100.0%**
Health and Welfare	10.0%	83.3%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Medicine & Diagnostics	5.1%	18.9%	9.7%	26.0%	40.3%	100.0%
Nursing and caring	7.5%	26.9%	30.9%	25.1%	9.6%	100.0%
Dental Studies	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	40.3%	58.4%	100.0%
Therapy & Counselling	15.9%	59.5%	18.5%	4.6%	1.5%	100.0%
Pharmacy	29.3%	50.3%	19.1%	0.6%	0.6%	100.0%
Services	**30.8%**	**61.5%**	**7.7%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**100.0%**
Combined	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
Totals	**15.4%**	**46.7%**	**26.3%**	**6.5%**	**5.1%**	**100.0%**

- The proportion of 1st class honours awarded in total has risen to 15.4%. There were also increases at 2H1 and 2H2 with Other Honours & Unclassified decreasing from 15.2% to 6.5%.
- Pass degrees increased from 3.6% in 2008 to 5.1% in 2009.

Table 5.15 % Breakdown of Honours Bachelor Degree (Level 8) Awards by Level of Award and Discipline for the Institute of Technology Sector

Field of Study	1h1	2h1	2h2	Other Honours and Unclassified	Pass	Total
Broad Programmes	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
Education	**10.9%**	**54.3%**	**30.4%**	**0.0%**	**4.3%**	**100.0%**
Humanities and Arts	**20.0%**	**41.8%**	**29.7%**	**1.4%**	**7.1%**	**100.0%**
Social Science Business and Law	**13.2%**	**39.9%**	**34.8%**	**0.1%**	**12.0%**	**100.0%**
Combined Social Science, Business and Law	15.9%	43.3%	31.2%	0.0%	9.6%	100.0%
Journalism and Information	25.0%	56.8%	15.9%	0.0%	2.3%	100.0%
Combined Business and Administration(340)	12.8%	39.5%	35.6%	0.1%	12.1%	100.0%
Law	13.1%	40.0%	30.3%	0.0%	16.6%	100.0%
Science	**25.1%**	**31.9%**	**29.8%**	**2.0%**	**11.1%**	**100.0%**
Combined Science, Mathematics and Computing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Life Science	19.4%	34.3%	35.4%	0.0%	10.8%	100.0%
Physical Science	28.6%	23.8%	25.0%	0.0%	22.6%	100.0%
Maths and Statistics	41.4%	24.1%	10.3%	24.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Computer Science & Use	27.0%	32.6%	28.5%	2.2%	9.7%	100.0%
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	**17.2%**	**35.0%**	**34.7%**	**0.0%**	**13.1%**	**100.0%**
Combined Engineering	20.0%	24.0%	32.0%	0.0%	24.0%	100.0%
Mechanics and metal work	26.6%	34.4%	29.2%	0.0%	9.7%	100.0%
Electricity and energy	31.3%	29.9%	26.4%	0.0%	12.4%	100.0%
Process Engineering	22.7%	35.1%	36.1%	0.0%	6.2%	100.0%
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	12.2%	36.7%	37.3%	0.0%	13.9%	100.0%
Agriculture and Veterinary	**17.5%**	**28.1%**	**43.9%**	**0.0%**	**10.5%**	**100.0%**
Agriculture	17.5%	28.1%	43.9%	0.0%	10.5%	100.0%
Veterinary	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Health and Welfare	**13.5%**	**43.4%**	**34.4%**	**0.1%**	**8.6%**	**100.0%**
Combined Health and Welfare	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Medicine & Diagnostics	36.0%	42.2%	19.3%	0.0%	2.5%	100.0%
Nursing and caring	16.2%	41.8%	33.5%	0.0%	8.5%	100.0%
Dental Studies	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Therapy & Counselling	6.5%	46.1%	37.8%	0.1%	9.6%	100.0%
Pharmacy	35.9%	12.8%	35.9%	0.0%	15.4%	100.0%
Services	**12.9%**	**38.0%**	**36.9%**	**0.2%**	**12.0%**	**100.0%**
Combined	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
Totals	**15.8%**	**39.2%**	**33.8%**	**0.4%**	**10.8%**	**100.0%**

- 1st class honours awarded have dropped from 17% in 2008 to 15.4% in 2009.
- 2H1 Degrees increased from 37% to 46.7% with 2h2 dropping from 33% to 26.3%. Other Honours & Unclassified was unpopulated in 2008 but recorded 6.5% oh graduates in 2009

International perspective

This section contains a comparative perspective of graduate output in selected OECD countries.

Table 5.16 Non Irish Domiciled Graduates and Top Ten Field of Study.

Field of Study & ISCED Code	Male	Female	Total
Medicine	177	164	341
Combined Business and Administration	58	72	130
Medical diagnostic and treatment technology	7	99	106
Computer Science	49	16	65
Management and administration	23	29	52
Accounting and taxation	20	18	38
History and archaeology	12	16	28
Finance, banking, insurance	12	16	28
Biology and biochemistry	3	21	24
Mother tongue	5	18	23
Combined Social Science, Business and Law	11	12	23
Marketing and advertising	8	15	23
Law	6	15	21

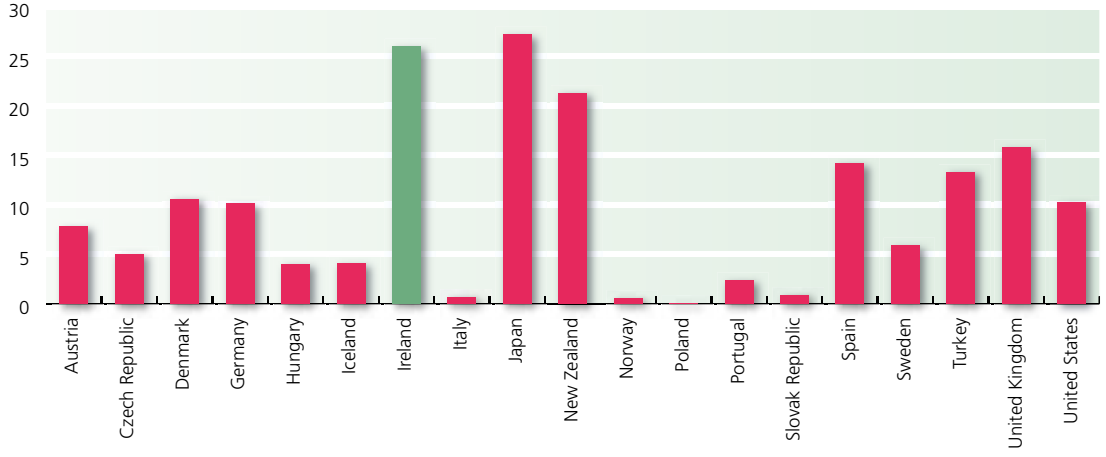
- Medicine and Medicine related studies are by far the most popular choice of study for non-Irish domiciled graduates. The popularity of Medicine is due in no small part to the role of RCSI in providing Medicine and related courses. A large part of their student cohort is non-Irish domiciled.

Table 5.17 Domiciliary of Origin by Graduate

Great Britain (excluding Northern Ireland)	223
Malaysia	149
China	105
United States	97
France	86
Canada	59
Germany	55
Nigeria	33
Spain	32
Singapore	29

- Only 4 of the top ten domiciliary of origin are in the EU with Great Britain topping the table of origin.

Figure 5.1 % of Tertiary Type B Graduates to the Population at Typical Age of Graduation 2008 for selected OECD Countries

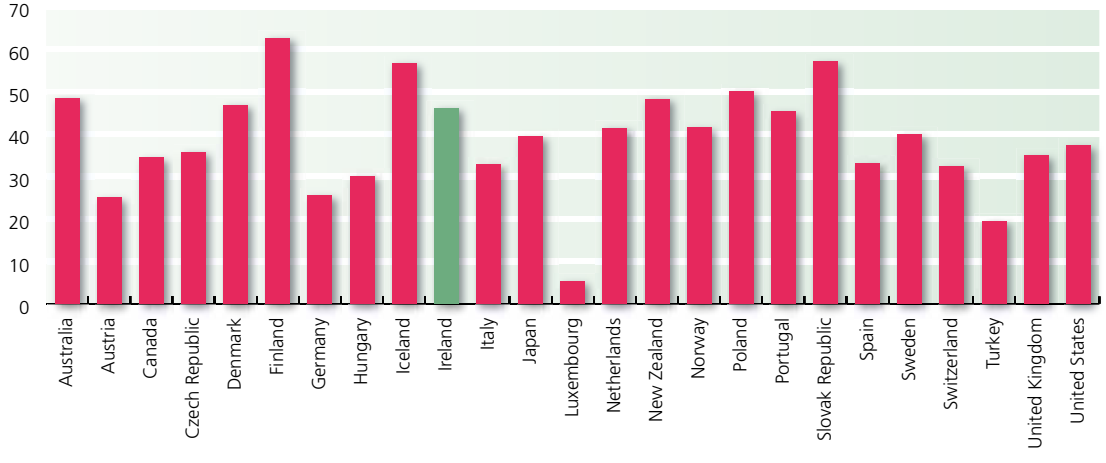


Source: Education at a Glance 2010, OECD

Tertiary Type B graduates correspond to Higher Certificate, University Certificate, Ordinary Degree and University Diploma graduates.

- The average for selected OECD countries is 9.5%. While Japan still produces the highest number of tertiary type B graduates, Ireland performs well above average at 26.0%. This figure remains unchanged from last year. However, it is important to note that Tertiary Type B programmes may differ in length in different countries and in turn impact on the participation and graduation rates

Figure 5.2 % of Tertiary Type A Graduates to the Population at Typical Age of Graduation 2008 for selected OECD Countries

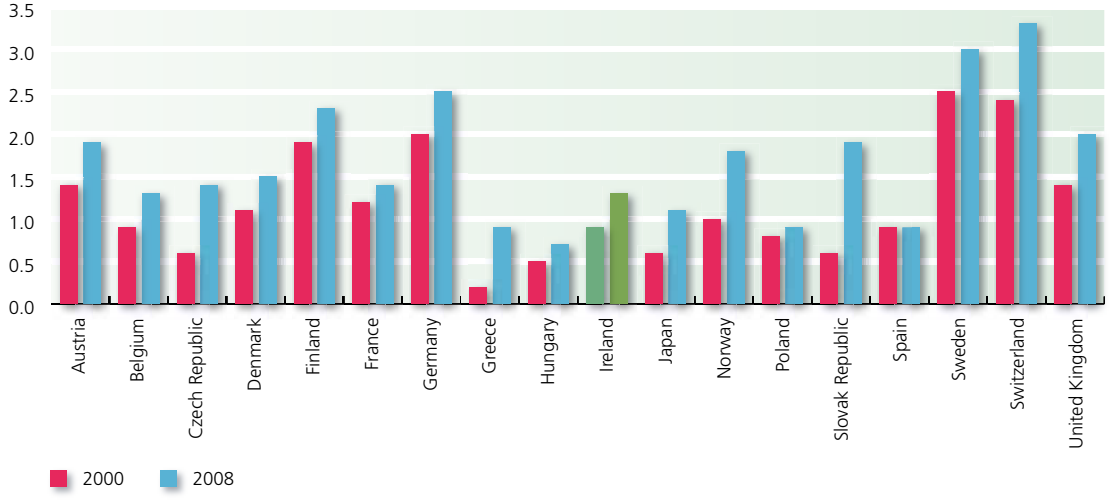


Source: Education at a Glance 2010, OECD

Tertiary Type A graduates correspond to Honours Bachelor Degree and Masters Graduates

- Iceland continues to produce the highest output of graduates for tertiary type A education at 62.6% of the population at typical age of graduation
- At 46.1% the graduation rates of the population at the typical age of graduation in Ireland for tertiary type A education are just above the average rate (38.7%) for the selected OECD countries.

Figure 5.3 Trends in Net Graduation Rates in Advanced Research Qualifications in Selected OECD Countries, 2000 and 2008



Source: Education at a Glance 2010, OECD

Advanced Research Qualifications refer to Tertiary programmes that lead directly to the award of an advanced research qualification (PhD)

Table 5.18 % Increase in Graduates across Selected European Countries 2000 – 2008

Austria	28.1%
Belgium	32.9%
Czech Republic	56.9%
Denmark	25.5%
Finland	18.2%
France	12.6%
Germany	20.5%
Greece	78.7%
Hungary	25.4%
Ireland	31.6%
Japan	44.0%
Norway	46.4%
Poland	9.8%
Slovak Republic	69.8%
Spain	3.3%
Sweden	18.8%
Switzerland	26.0%
United Kingdom	32.6%

- Most countries have displayed an increase in net graduation rates between 2000 and 2008. At 31.6%, the percentage increase for Ireland during this period is above the OECD average of 29.6%.

Section 6: **Student Details**

Combined HEA Funded Institutions

- Mature New Entrants make up 13.6% of all New Entrants in 2009/2010.
- The age-group with greatest increase were those who were 19 on January 1st 2010. They recorded an increase of 17.7% over the 2008/2009 cohort.
- Excluding 'Unknown' and 'Other' categories, Non-EU students' account for less than 5% (4.7%) of all enrolments to HEA funded institutions. This is down from 5.4% in 2008/2009.

The University Sector

- The number of students increased across nearly all ages except two age groups (20 & 21). The Mature Student group increased overall by 10.3% from 2008/2009.
- St Angela's College, Sligo is the most diverse institution in the University Sector with nearly 48% of its cohort domiciliary of origin outside of Connaught.
- Overall enrolments from non-Irish domiciled students have declined by 2.6% with the largest decline in students' enrolling from Asia (-13.0%).
- North America is the largest bloc with non-Irish domiciled students accounting for 32.6% (up from 30.2% in 2008/2009) just slightly more than Europe (EU) at 32.3% (up from 31.1% in 2008/2009).

The Institute of Technology Sector

- Mature New Entrants (23+) account for 17.5% of all New Entrants to the Institute of Technology Sector.
- WIT has the largest provincial breakdown of any HEA funded institution with a nearly even break between students from counties in Leinster and Munster.
- The Institute of Technology Sector has seen declines across nearly every domiciliary of origin category bar Ireland. The largest decline is in Asian students which dropped by 35.5% from 2008/2009.

Table 6.1 Age Distribution of Full-Time Enrolments 09/10 for all HEA Funded Institutions

	2009/2010			Age as %	2008/2009
AGE	M	F	Total	of Total	Total
17 and under	1,382	1,393	2,775	1.8%	2,851
18	8,260	8,775	17,035	10.9%	16,992
19	13,090	14,503	27,593	17.7%	25,261
20	12,055	14,421	26,476	16.9%	25,618
21	10,116	12,068	22,184	14.2%	21,471
22	7,076	7,553	14,629	9.4%	13,125
23	4,232	3,945	8,177	5.2%	7,047
24	2,908	2,650	5,558	3.6%	4,993
25-29	8,337	7,870	16,207	10.4%	14,524
30 and over	7,491	8,115	15,606	10.0%	13,696
Age Unknown	15	13	28	0.0%	112
Total	**74,962**	**81,306**	**156,268**	**100.0%**	**145,690**

Red cell indicates a decline in enrolments from the previous year.

- The data shows that only the number of 17 and under and Unknowns in the system has declined by 1.8%.
- The largest increase of 17.7% was reported among students who were 19 on January 1st 2010.

Figure 6.1 Age Distribution of Full-Time Enrolments 05/06 Vs 09/10 for all HEA Funded Institutions

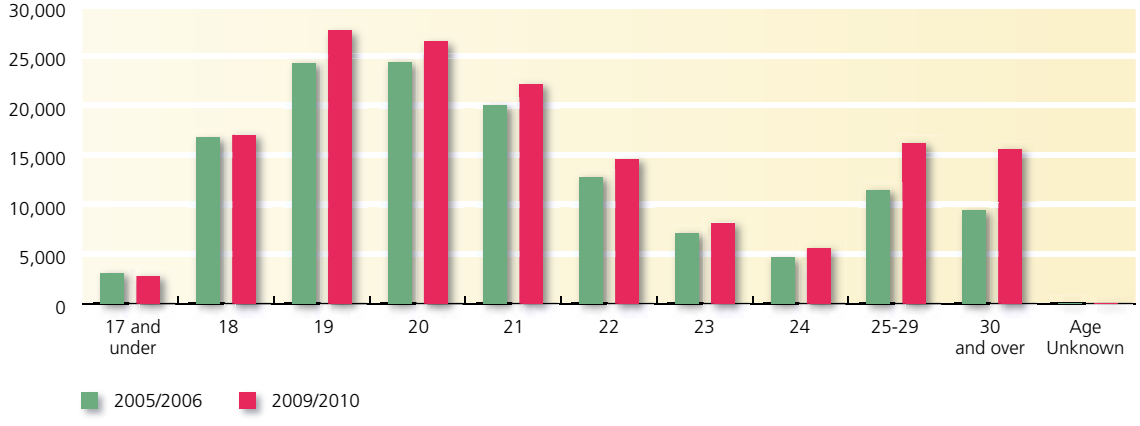


Table 6.2 Age Distribution of Full-Time Enrolments 09/10 for the University Sector

	2009/2010			Age as %	2008/2009
AGE	M	F	Total	of Total	Total
17 and under	654	858	1,512	1.6%	1,492
18	4,242	5,786	10,028	10.4%	10,101
19	7,202	9,713	16,915	17.5%	15,707
20	6,863	9,926	16,789	17.4%	16,284
21	5,810	8,076	13,886	14.4%	13,265
22	3,977	4,927	8,904	9.2%	7,935
23	2,373	2,613	4,986	5.2%	4,370
24	1,671	1,836	3,507	3.6%	3,223
25-29	4,935	5,645	10,580	11.0%	9,863
30 and over	4,185	5,125	9,310	9.7%	8,928
Age Unknown	7	12	19	0.0%	58
Total	**41,919**	**54,517**	**96,436**	**100.0%**	**91,226**

Red cell indicates a decline in enrolments from the previous year.

- There are no significant declines in any age group (18 Year olds declined by 0.7%).
- The number of 19-20 year olds enrolments increased by 5.3% in the same time period. These two age groups provided the largest increases.

Figure 6.2 Age Distribution of Full-Time Enrolments 05/06 Vs 09/10 for the University Sector

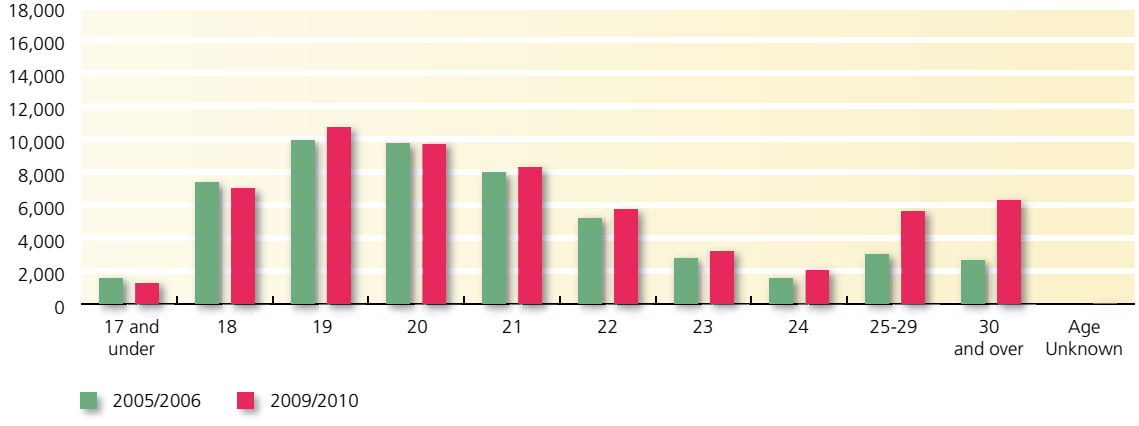


Table 6.3 Age Distribution of Full-Time Enrolments 09/10 for the Institute of Technology Sector

	2009/2010			Age as %	2008/2009
AGE	M	F	Total	of Total	Total
17 and under	728	535	1,263	2.1%	1,359
18	4,018	2,989	7,007	11.7%	6,891
19	5,888	4,790	10,678	17.8%	9,554
20	5,192	4,495	9,687	16.2%	9,334
21	4,306	3,992	8,298	13.9%	8,206
22	3,099	2,626	5,725	9.6%	5,190
23	1,859	1,332	3,191	5.3%	2,677
24	1,237	814	2,051	3.4%	1,770
25-29	3,402	2,225	5,627	9.4%	4,661
30 and over	3,306	2,990	6,296	10.5%	4,768
Age Unknown	8	1	9	0.0%	54
Total	**33,043**	**26,789**	**59,832**	**100.0%**	**54,464**

Red cell indicates a decline in enrolments from the previous year.

- The largest decline was recorded in 17 and under category with a 7.0% drop over last 2008/2009 figures.
- As in the University sector the 19-20 age category provides the largest increase of 7.8%.

Figure 6.3 Age Distribution of Full-Time Enrolments 05/06 Vs 09/10 for the Institute of Technology Sector

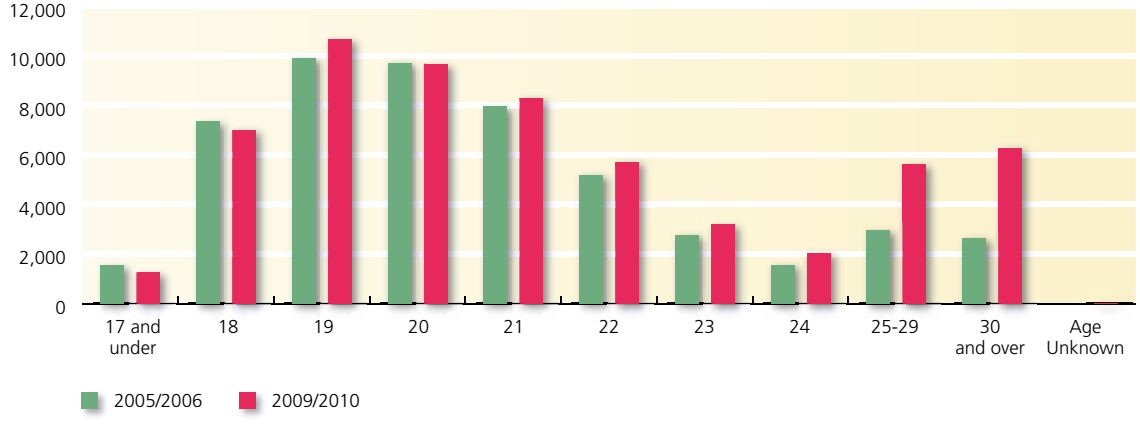


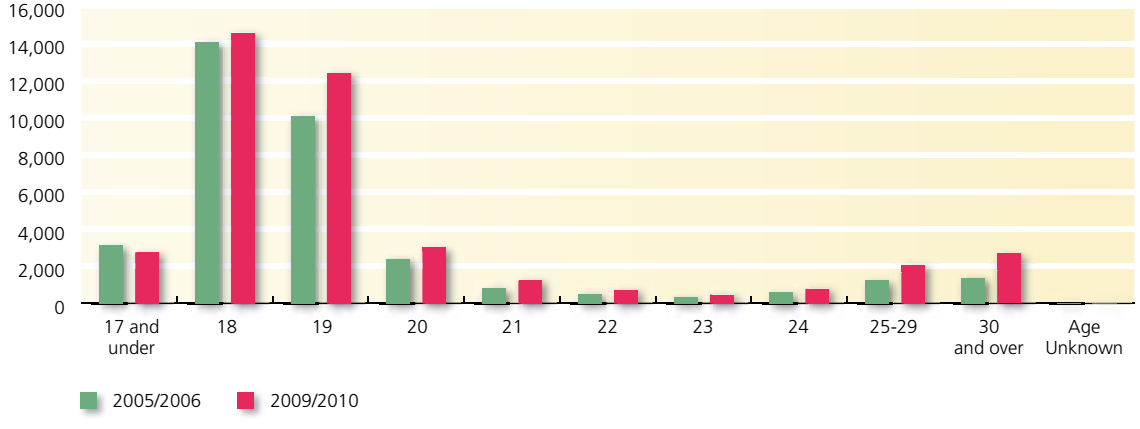
Table 6.4 Age Distribution of Full-time Undergraduate New Entrants 09/10 for all HEA Funded Institutions

	2009/2010			Age as %	2008/2009
AGE	M	F	Total	of Total	Total
17 and under	1,372	1,378	2,750	6.7%	2,799
18	7,116	7,473	14,589	35.7%	14,405
19	6,224	6,193	12,417	30.4%	11,487
20	1,487	1,539	3,026	7.4%	3,306
21	653	620	1,273	3.1%	1,386
22	405	328	733	1.8%	654
23	272	206	478	1.2%	385
24	421	368	789	1.9%	663
25-29	1,183	888	2,071	5.1%	1,692
30 and over	1,443	1,246	2,689	6.6%	2,039
Age Unknown	1	0	1	0.0%	3
Total	**20,577**	**20,239**	**40,816**	**100.0%**	**38,819**

Red cells indicate a decline in enrolments from the previous year.

- Mature students are calculated on the basis of New Entrants who are 23 or over, as of 1 January on year of entry (2009). Age in this case is calculated on 1 January on year of census (2010). Mature New Entrants make up 13.6% of all New Entrants. See tables 6.8 & 6.9.

Figure 6.4 Age Distribution of Undergraduate Full-Time New Entrants 05/06 Vs 09/10 for all HEA Funded Institutions



- The age profile of 2009/2010 new entrants across all age groups looks remarkably similar to that of the 2005/2006 cohort. As expected there have been gains across all age groups particularly the higher age brackets.

Table 6.5 Age Distribution of Full-time Undergraduate New Entrants 09/10 for the University Sector

	2009/2010			Age as %	2008/2009
AGE	M	F	Total	of Total	Total
17 and under	646	845	1,491	6.8%	1,456
18	3,668	4,938	8,606	39.3%	8,535
19	3,286	3,916	7,202	32.9%	6,793
20	571	773	1,344	6.1%	1,707
21	217	307	524	2.4%	660
22	130	148	278	1.3%	275
23	85	118	203	0.9%	177
24	157	187	344	1.6%	322
25-29	467	431	898	4.1%	838
30 and over	513	502	1,015	4.6%	956
Age Unknown	1	0	1	0.0%	0
Total	**9,741**	**12,165**	**21,906**	**100.0%**	**21,719**

Red cells indicate a decline in enrolments from the previous year.

- The number of students increased across nearly all ages except two age groups (20 & 21). The Mature Student group increased overall by 6.7% from 2008/2009 to 2009/2010.

Figure 6.5 Age Distribution of Undergraduate Full-Time New Entrants 05/06 Vs 09/10 for the University Sector

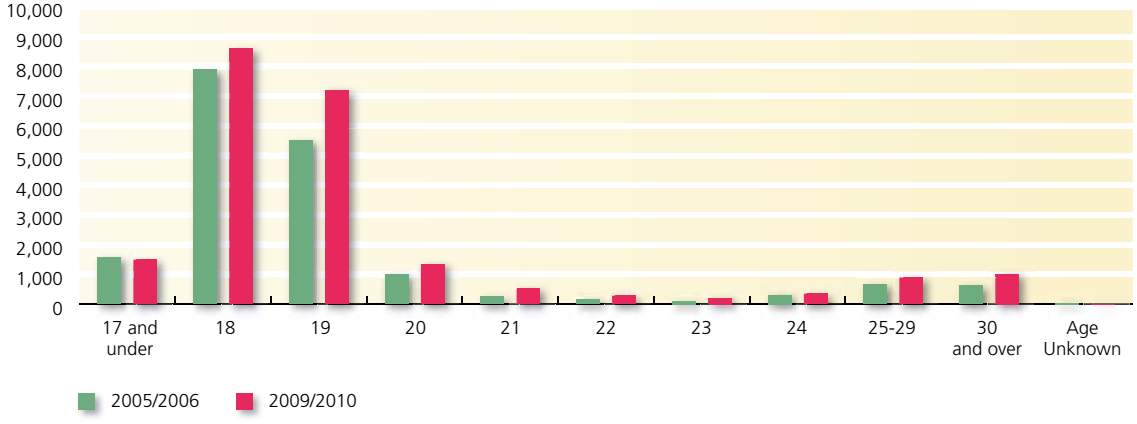


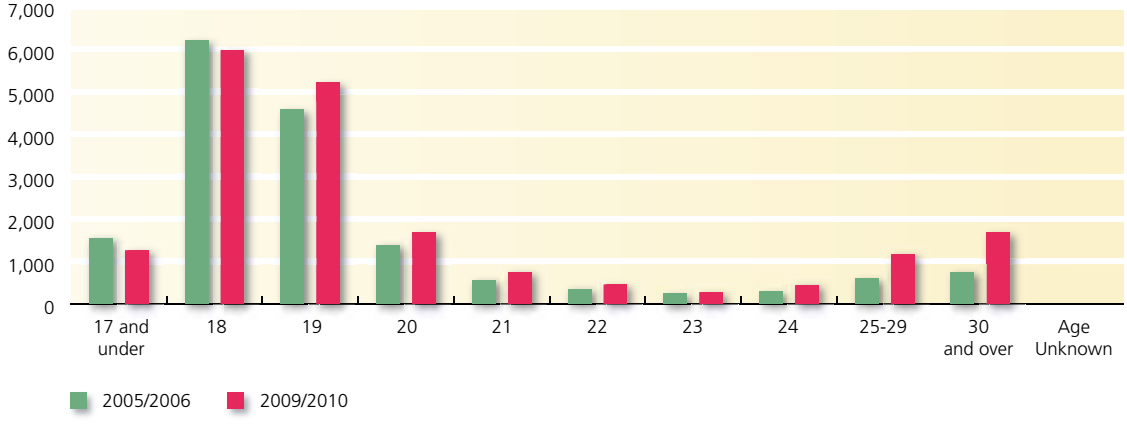
Table 6.6 Age distribution of Full-time Undergraduate New Entrants 09/10 for the Institute of Technology Sector

	2009/2010			Age as %	2008/2009
AGE	M	F	Total	of Total	Total
17 and under	726	533	1,259	6.7%	1,343
18	3,448	2,535	5,983	31.6%	5,870
19	2,938	2,277	5,215	27.6%	4,694
20	916	766	1,682	8.9%	1,599
21	436	313	749	4.0%	726
22	275	180	455	2.4%	379
23	187	88	275	1.5%	208
24	264	181	445	2.4%	341
25-29	716	457	1,173	6.2%	854
30 and over	930	744	1,674	8.9%	1,083
Age Unknown	0	0	0	0.0%	3
Total	**10,836**	**8,074**	**18,910**	**100.0%**	**17,100**

Red cells indicate a decline in enrolments from the previous year.

- All age groups showed an increase over 2008/2009 by 10.6% overall.
- Mature New Entrants account for 17.5% of all New Entrants to the Institute of Technology Sector.

Figure 6.6 Age Distribution of Undergraduate Full-Time New Entrants 05/06 Vs 09/10 for the Institute of Technology Sector



- The above graph illustrates that the number of students in the age group of 17 & under and 18 have continued to decrease. The greatest increases were noted in the higher age brackets.

Figure 6.7 Age Distribution of Undergraduate Full-Time New Entrants: the University Sector Vs the Institute of Technology Sector

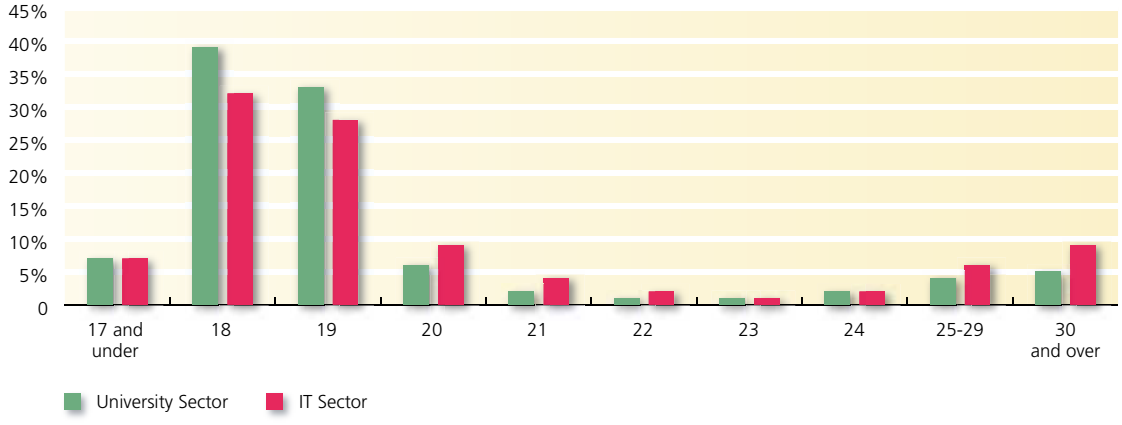
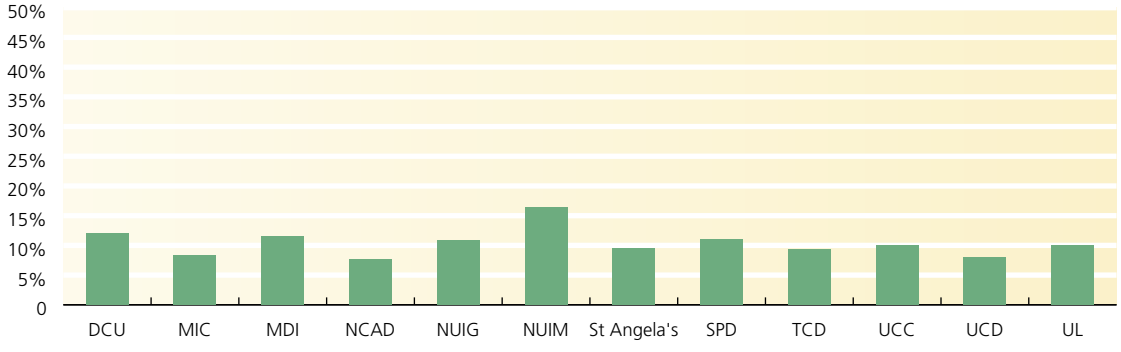
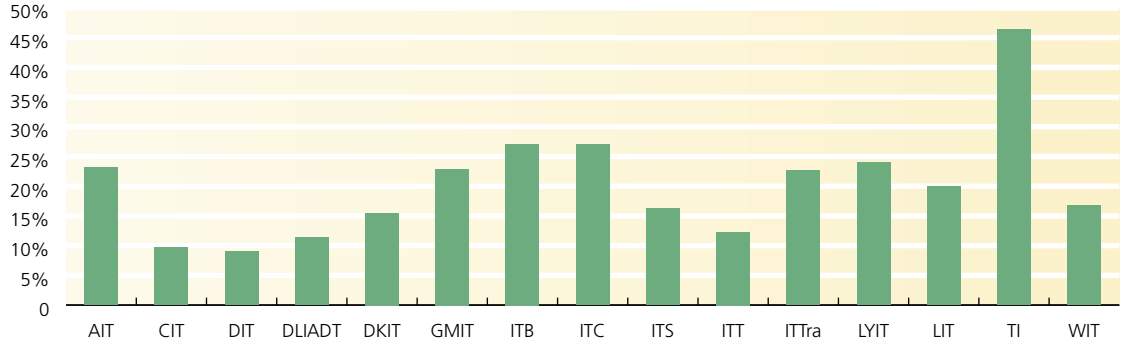


Figure 6.8 Full-Time Undergraduate Mature (23+) New Entrants for the University Sector



- NUIM has the highest percentage of Mature New Entrants while NCAD has the lowest.

Figure 6.9 Full-Time Undergraduate Mature (23+) New Entrants for the Institute of Technology Sector



- Tipperary Institute has the largest Percentage of Mature New Entrants for all HEA Funded Institutions at over 45%. On average the Institute of Technology sector has a higher proportion of New Entrants to their University counterparts.

Table 6.7 Full-Time Undergraduate Enrolments by Origin and College of Study: Irish Domiciled Students for the University Sector

Province	UCD	UCC	NUIG	TCD	NUIM	DCU	UL	MIC	SPD	MDI	NCAD	RCSI	St Angelas's
Connaught	7.2%	1.7%	59.5%	6.4%	6.7%	6.2%	12.6%	13.7%	14.7%	11.0%	6.5%	4.5%	52.2%
Leinster	76.8%	7.1%	16.7%	78.3%	83.0%	80.9%	16.6%	6.3%	65.6%	75.8%	81.8%	64.1%	12.7%
Munster	9.0%	90.8%	15.5%	8.8%	2.7%	5.5%	69.5%	79.7%	6.5%	4.4%	5.3%	4.7%	12.9%
Ulster	6.4%	0.4%	8.3%	6.6%	7.6%	7.2%	1.3%	0.4%	12.9%	8.8%	6.3%	1.8%	10.5%
Unknown Ireland	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	11.6%
Sum	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

- St Angela's College, Sligo is the most diverse institution in the University Sector with nearly 48% of its cohort domiciliary of origin outside of Connaught.
- NUIG is the next most diverse but UCC is the least diverse with fewer than 10% domiciled outside of Munster.

Figure 6.10 Domiciliary of Origin of Full-Time Students in Ireland by Province for the University Sector

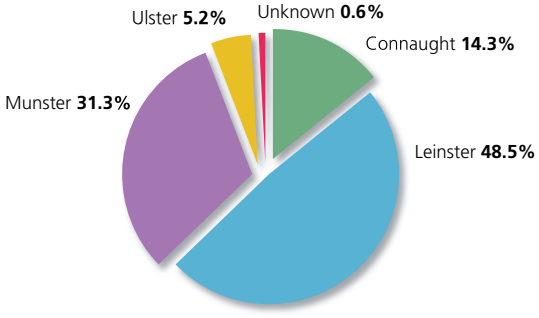


Table 6.8 Full-Time Undergraduate Enrolments by Origin and College of Study: Irish Domiciled Students for the Institute of Technology Sector

Province	AIT	CIT	DIT	DLIADT	DKIT	GMIT	ITB	ITC	ITS	ITT	ITTRA	LYIT	LIT	TI	WIT
Connaught	28.3%	1.5%	4.5%	4.9%	2.4%	76.3%	1.4%	3.2%	68.4%	0.7%	2.6%	9.5%	10.4%	0.6%	1.5%
Leinster	63.0%	4.8%	87.1%	87.1%	74.6%	11.0%	94.8%	89.2%	13.3%	98.5%	5.6%	4.8%	9.2%	19.8%	45.6%
Munster	4.0%	93.4%	3.5%	5.6%	1.3%	7.7%	1.3%	6.3%	1.6%	0.6%	91.1%	1.2%	79.7%	78.9%	52.3%
Ulster	4.7%	0.3%	4.9%	2.5%	21.6%	5.1%	2.5%	1.3%	16.7%	0.2%	0.7%	84.5%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%
Unknown Ireland	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sum	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

- As would be expected the Institute of Technology sector is much more homogenous than the University Sector.
- WIT has the largest provincial breakdown of any HEA funded institution with a nearly even break between Leinster and Munster.

Figure 6.11 Domiciliary of Origin of Full-Time Students in Ireland by Province for the Institute of Technology Sector

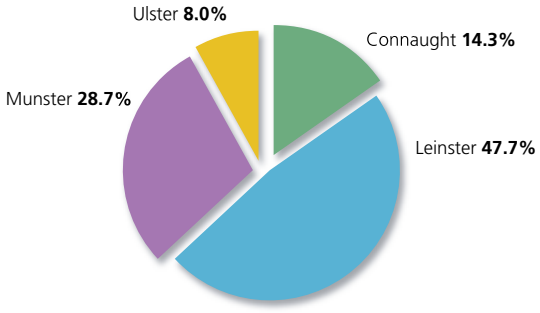


Figure 6.12 Domiciliary of Origin of Full-Time Students in Ireland by Province for all HEA Funded Institutions

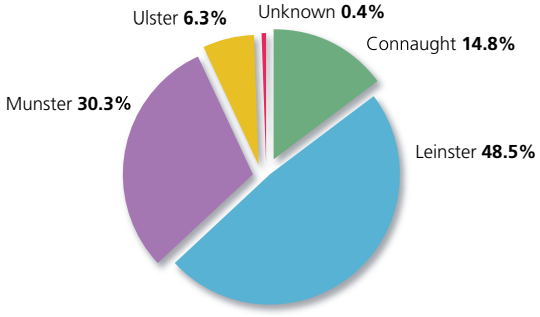


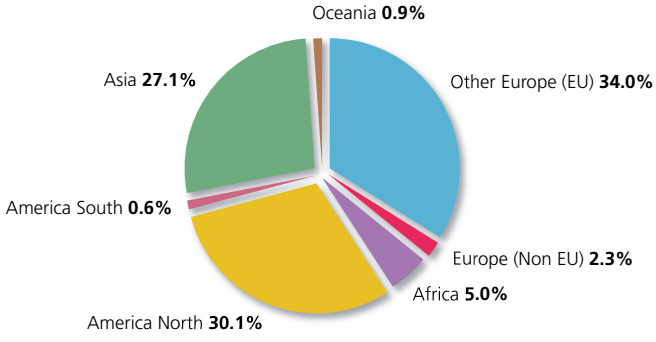
Table 6.9 Domiciliary Origin of all Full-time Enrolments 09/10 for the all HEA Funded Institutions

Country of Origin	As % of Total	M	F	Total 09/10	Total 08/09
Ireland	92.6%	69,764	74,968	144,732	133,619
Other Europe (EU)	2.4%	1,689	2,107	3,796	3,840
Europe (Non EU)	0.2%	99	159	258	286
Africa	0.4%	345	216	561	634
America North	2.2%	1,155	2,207	3,362	3,223
America South	0.0%	31	35	66	75
Asia	1.9%	1,637	1,384	3,021	3,594
Oceania	0.1%	37	63	100	92
Unknown	0.1%	95	63	158	11
Other*	0.1%	110	104	214	316
Total	**100.0%**	**74,962**	**81,306**	**156,268**	**145,690**

Total in 2009/2010 = 11,164 Students

- Excluding 'Unknown' and 'Other' categories, Non-EU students' account for less than 5% (4.7%) of all enrolments to HEA funded institutions. This is down from 5.4% in 2008/2009.
- Overall enrolments from non-Irish domiciled students have declined by 4.9% since 2008/2009.

Figure 6.13 % Non-Irish Domiciled Students by Region of Domicile, 09/10 for all HEA Funded Institutions



- Other EU states (34.0%) provide the largest proportion of non-Irish domiciled students with North America (30.1%) and Asia (27.1%) the bulk of the remainder.

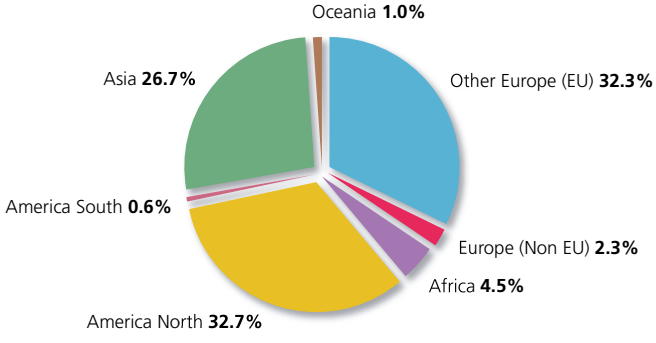
Table 6.10 Domiciliary Origin of all Full-time Enrolments 09/10 for the University Sector

Country of Origin	As % of Total	M	F	Total 09/10	Total 08/09
Ireland	89.2%	37,392	48,634	86,026	80,440
Other Europe (EU)	3.4%	1,421	1,878	3,299	3,267
Europe (Non EU)	0.2%	87	152	239	255
Africa	0.5%	269	191	460	508
America North	3.5%	1,144	2,195	3,339	3,175
America South	0.1%	29	33	62	68
Asia	2.8%	1,437	1,287	2,724	3,133
Oceania	0.1%	37	61	98	91
Unknown	0.0%	17	11	28	0
Other	0.2%	86	75	161	289
Total	**100.0%**	**41,919**	**54,517**	**96,436**	**91,226**

Total in 2009/2010 = 10,221 Students

- Overall enrolments from non-Irish domiciled students have declined by 2.6% with the largest decline in students' enrolling from Asia (-13.0%).
- Excluding 'Unknown' and 'Other' categories, Non-EU students' account for 7.2% of all enrolments to the University Sector. This is down from 7.9% in 2008/2009. No doubt this is a result of the economic downturn and the large increase in Irish domiciled students (6.9%). However, growth in other categories provides evidence the Ireland is still an attractive option to other nationals.

Figure 6.14 Non-Irish Domiciled Students by Region of Domicile, 09/10 for the University Sector



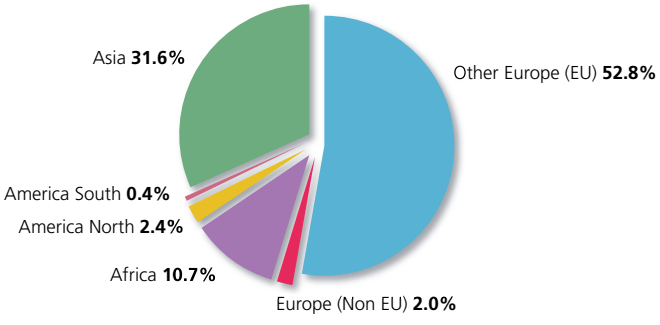
- North America is the largest bloc of non-Irish domiciled students accounting for 32.6% (up from 30.2% in 2008/2009) piping Europe (EU) at 32.3% (up from 31.1% in 2008/2009).

Table 6.11 Domiciliary Origin of all Full-time Enrolments 09/10 for the Institute of Technology Sector

Country of Origin	As % of Total	M	F	Total 09/10	Total 08/09
Ireland	98.1%	32,372	26,334	58,706	53,179
Other Europe (EU)	0.8%	268	229	497	573
Europe (Non EU)	0.0%	12	7	19	31
Africa	0.2%	76	25	101	126
America North	0.0%	11	12	23	48
America South	0.0%	2	2	4	7
Asia	0.5%	200	97	297	461
Oceania	0.0%	0	2	2	1
Unknown	0.2%	78	52	130	11
Other	0.1%	24	29	53	27
Total	**100.0%**	**33,043**	**26,789**	**59,832**	**54,464**

- The Institute of Technology sector has traditionally been more homogenous than its University counterpart. Nonetheless, it has seen declines across nearly every category bar Ireland domiciled students. The largest decline is also in Asian students which dropped by 35.5%

Figure 6.15 Non-Irish Domiciled Students by Region of Domicile 09/10 for the Institute of Technology Sector



- Europe (EU) is the largest non-Irish bloc at 52.8%. Asia is the largest non-EU bloc despite a fall in numbers.

Section 7: **Equal Access Data Collection 2009/2010**

- 78% of the HEIs who participated in the data collection had response rates of 90% - 100%.
- In both the University and Institute of Technology sectors the largest socio-economic group for new entrants is Employer & Manager with 20.2% and 15.6% of all undergraduate full-time new entrants respectively. In the case of the Institute of Technology sector the second largest group is Skilled-Manual.
- Students from Skilled-Manual and Semi- Skilled-Manual and Unskilled backgrounds are better represented in the Institute of Technology sector with 25.5% compared to 15.8% in the University sector.
- Students from Non-Manual backgrounds are equally represented in the Institute of Technology and the University sectors (9.6%).

- The proportion of all full-time undergraduate new entrants from the Employer and Manger, Skilled-Manual, Semi-Skilled-Manual and Unskilled backgrounds decreased in both sectors in 2009/2010 compared to 2008/2009.
- The proportion of all full-time undergraduate new entrants from the Higher Professional group increased in both sectors in 2009/2010 compared to 2008/2009.
- Students with a specific learning disability are the largest category of new entrants indicating a disability again in 2009/2010. Although those indicating that they have a disability and require additional support has decreased to 43.8% compared to 46.3% in 2008/2009.
- Over 90% of new entrants were Irish in the University and Institute of Technology sectors.

In 2007, twenty-six higher-education institutions gathered information for the first Equal Access Data Collection. This survey collected information on the social, economic and cultural background of new students who entered higher education. The collection was managed jointly by the National Access Office and the Statistics unit of the HEA and is carried out on an annual basis.

This data will enhance the quality and transparency of information systems on the sector and strengthen capacity to evaluate the impact of policies aiming to increase access by under-represented groups such as mature students, people with disabilities and those from socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds. The following section presents a summary of the key trends emerging from the data for the academic year 2009/2010 and makes some comparisons with the 2008/2009 survey results.

Table 7.1 Response rates to the Equal Access Data Survey by Institution 2008/2009 – 2009/2010

Institute	Response Rates 2009/2010	Response Rates 2008/2009
IT Tralee	100%	100%
Mater Dei	100%	70%
NCAD	100%	100%
NCI	100%	100%
IT Carlow	100%	99%
UL	100%	100%
IT Tallaght	99%	99%
Athlone IT	99%	89%
MIC-UL	99%	99%
DLIADT	99%	96%
IT Blanchardstown	99%	97%
IT Sligo	98%	98%
Waterford IT	98%	100%
UCD	96%	93%
SPD	96%	97%
TCD	93%	21%
NUIM	92%	98%
Letterkenny IT	92%	88%
Tipperary Institute	92%	94%
UCC	91%	93%
Dundalk IT	90%	92%
DIT	85%	50%
Galway-Mayo IT	82%	83%
Limerick IT	79%	59%
NUIG	69%	56%
Cork IT	61%	94%
DCU	42%	42%

Table 7.1 shows the response rate by higher education institution to the Equal Access Survey 2009/2010. The response rates are compared to those for 2008/2009 and are ranked in order of response to 2009/2010. The table shows in green those institutes who have improved their response rates over the year and in red those who have reduced their response rate. Overall the response rates are very high for a survey. Twenty one of the 27 institutes that responded to the survey had a response rate of 90-100%. Only two institutes had a response rate between 50 and 70% while just one had response rates below 50%.

Table 7.2 Response Rates by Sector and Question

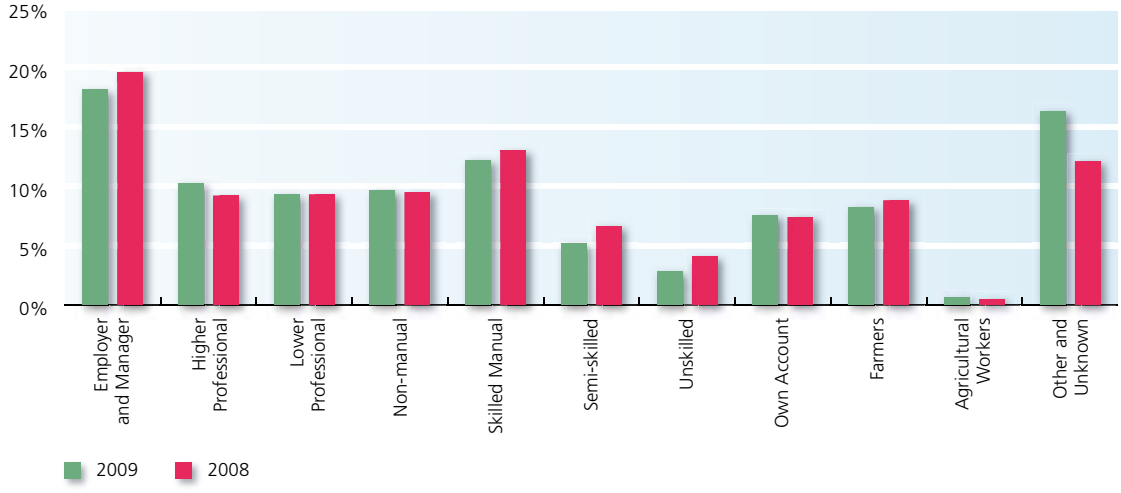
	All New Entrants 2009/2010	Proportion of New Entrants Responding to the Equal Access Survey 2009/2010	% of New Entrants for whom a Socio Economic Classification was assigned	% of New Entrants for whom a Ethnic/Cultural Classification was assigned
Universities	21,211	87%	75%	79%
IoTs and DIT	18,848	89%	69%	79%
Total	**40,059**	**88%**	**72%**	**79%**

Table 7.2 shows the overall response rates by sector. The Institutes of Technology had the highest response rate to the Survey with 89% of all full-time undergraduate new entrants responding. The table shows that response rates to the socio-economic questions are lower with a number of people opting to not answer these questions. The overall response rate to the socio-economic questions was 72% compared to 88% to the survey overall.

Table 7.3 Socio–Economic Profile of Respondents for Whom a Classification was Assigned

Socio Economic Group	% of New Entrants who responded to the Equal Access Survey 2009	% of New Entrants who responded to the Equal Access Survey 2008
Employer and Manager	18.1%	19.6%
Higher Professional	10.2%	9.2%
Lower Professional	9.3%	9.3%
Non Manual	9.6%	9.5%
Skilled Manual	12.2%	13.0%
Semi-Skilled	5.2%	6.6%
Unskilled	2.8%	4.1%
Own Account	7.5%	7.4%
Farmers	8.2%	8.8%
Agricultural Workers	0.6%	0.5%
Other and Unknown	16.3%	12.1%
Total Respondents	72.3%	64.5%
All New Entrants	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Figure 7.1 Socio-Economic Background of Full-Time Undergraduate New Entrants: 2009 and 2008



- Increases in the groups Higher Professional, Non Manual, Own Account and Other & Unknown were recorded in 2009/2010.
- The Employer/Manager, Skilled Manual, Semi Skilled Manual and Unskilled groups all indicate a significant drop in their participation.

Table 7.4 Socio-Economic Profile of Respondents for Whom a Classification was Assigned by Sector 2008/2009 – 2009/2010

Socio Economic Group	Socio Economic Profile of University Respondents		Socio Economic profile of IoTs and DIT Respondents	
	2009/2010	2008/2009	2009/2010	2008/2009
Employer and Manager	20.2%	20.9%	15.6%	17.9%
Higher Professional	14.1%	12.5%	5.6%	5.1%
Lower Professional	11.2%	11.4%	6.9%	6.8%
Non Manual	9.6%	9.7%	9.6%	9.2%
Skilled Manual	9.7%	10.7%	15.2%	15.8%
Semi- Skilled	4.4%	5.9%	6.2%	7.4%
Unskilled	1.7%	2.8%	4.2%	5.7%
Own Account	7.2%	7.0%	7.8%	7.8%
Farmers	8.9%	8.7%	7.4%	9.0%
Agricultural Workers	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%
Other and Unknown	**12.5%**	**10.1%**	**20.9%**	**14.6%**

- Within all sectors the largest socio-economic group is the Employer and Manager group, although this percentage is higher for the University sector.
- In the case of the Higher and Lower Professional the percentage of new entrants within these groups is significantly higher for the University sector.
- The trend is reversed for the Skilled and Semi-Skilled-manual and Unskilled workers where higher percentages of new entrants within these groups are found in the Institute of Technology sector.

Table 7.5 New Entrants Indicating a Disability

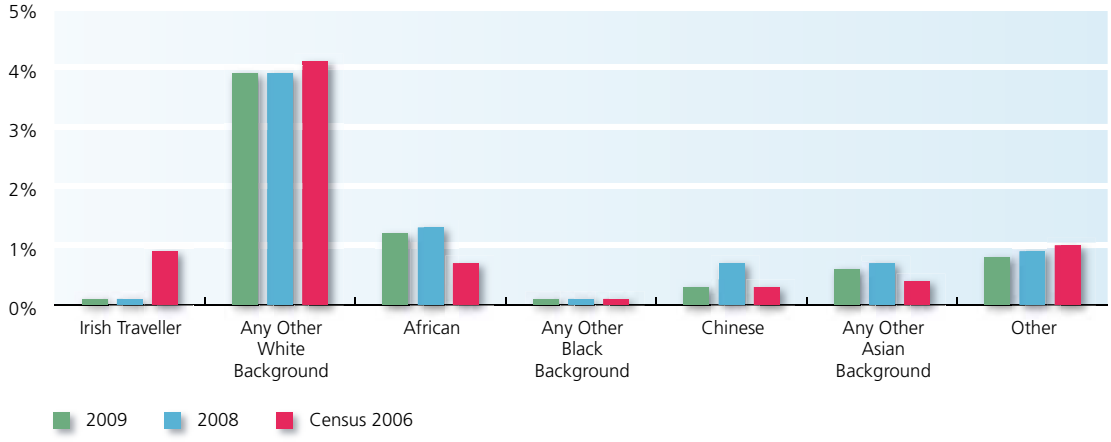
	Access Survey	
Total Indicating a Disability	**2,386**	
Category of Disability	**% of above total**	**% Entrants**
Blindness, deafness, severe vision or hearing impairment	9.0%	0.5%
Physical Condition	9.5%	0.6%
Specific Learning Difficulty	54.0%	3.2%
Psych./Emotional Condition	14.8%	0.9%
Other, incl Chronic Illness	21.2%	1.3%
% of all entrants/undergrads		**6.0%**
% of all respondents		**6.8%**
% indicating support required	**43.8%**	**2.6%**

- At 54.0%, the largest category of student with a disability is those with specific learning disabilities. This is up from 52.7% in 2008/2009. The smallest category are those who are blind, deaf, or have severe vision or hearing impairment.
- Less than half of those (43.8%) who indicated a disability reported that they required additional support. This figure is slightly down on last year.
- It is estimated that 6.0% of all new entrants indicated they had one or more disabilities.

Table 7.6 Ethnic/Cultural Background of New Entrants

	University Sector %	Institute of Technology Sector %	National Profile %
Irish	94.5%	91.3%	93.0%
Irish Traveller	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Any Other White Background	3.2%	4.7%	3.9%
African	0.6%	2.0%	1.2%
Any Other Black Background	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Chinese	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%
Any Other Asian Background	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%
Other	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Figure 7.2 % Entrants from Ethnic/Cultural Minorities: 2009 and 2008



- In both the University and Institute of Technology sectors over 90% of new entrants were Irish. The distribution of new entrants amongst the other ethnic/cultural backgrounds is similar for both sectors.
- The balance was from all other backgrounds with the majority of those indicating any other white background.

Section 8: **Further Education and Training**

- Overall, males greatly outnumber female FETAC enrolments.
- Electrical and electrical related apprenticeships from the largest single bloc (29.9%).

The following section provides an overview of enrolments from further education and training in the Institutes of Technology. As the Institutes provide the education element of a number of Fáilte Ireland and FÁS apprenticeships they have returned this data to the HEA for the first time. This is also fulfilling their reporting obligations under existing legislation. Previously this information was supplied to the HEA via the Institutes from FÁS. The data detailed in this section includes all apprenticeship enrolments in the calendar year.

There are three bodies associated with Institute of Technology provision of apprenticeships, in addition to the HEA's funding & reporting role:

- The **Further Education and Training Awards Council** is the national awarding body for further education and training in Ireland.
- **FÁS** has statutory responsibility for the regulation of craft apprenticeships. Completing a FÁS Apprenticeship is the recognised means by which people are trained to become craftspeople in Ireland.
- **Fáilte Ireland** is the state's tourism development authority and among other roles provides training and training support for those wishing to be employed in the tourism industry.

Since 2003 FETAC assumed responsibility for the many certificates formerly awarded by a range of bodies including FÁS, Fáilte Ireland, NCVA, NCEA and Teagasc.

Table 8.1 All Further Education and Training Enrolments carried out in the Institute of Technology Sector 2008/2009

	Male	Female	Total
FETAC Certificate	221	153	374
FETAC Advanced Certificate	10,636	471	11107
Overall Total	**10,857**	**624**	**11,481**

- Overall, male enrolment outnumbers female FETAC enrolment. Females comprise just 6.9% of FETAC enrolments both at Certificate and Advanced Certificate levels.

FETAC National Craft Certificates (Advanced Certificates)

Collaboration between FÁS and the Institutes of Technology allow apprentices to enter the Institutes of Technology for both phases 4 and 6 of their apprenticeship.

The figures reported in Table 8.2 below are a result of the 4 intakes to the IoTs between **September 2008 and August 2009**. It is accepted that this is the most reliable method of collecting accurate data on apprentices.

Programmes combine workplace, classroom and laboratory learning and are educational and training programmes for employed people. The Institutes of Technology (plus two colleges of further education) are providers for the Off-the-Job Phases 4 and 6 of the programme.

Apprentices are released by employers to attend Institutes of Technology for Phases 4 and 6 of their apprenticeship. These releases normally take place in the apprentice's second and third year of apprenticeship. On successful completion of an apprenticeship, a FETAC Level 6 advanced certificate is awarded; this is recognised nationally as the requirement for craftsperson status and has international status. According to FÁS craft apprentices are recruited into the following broad trade families;

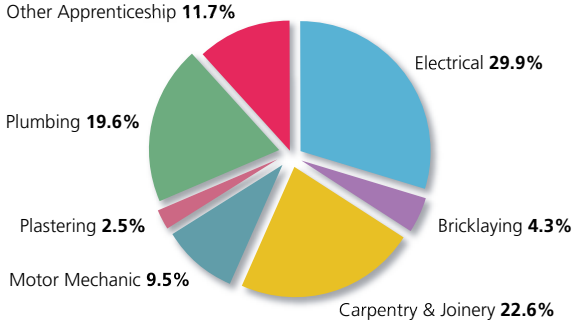
- Electrical Family
- Engineering Family
- Construction Family
- Motor Family
- Print Media Family

Table 8.2 FÁS National Craft Certificate 2008/2009 Phases 4 and 6

	Male	Female	Total
FETAC Advanced Certificate (Apprentices Phase 4 and 6)	9,316	51	9,367
Overall Total	**9,316**	**51**	**9,367**

- Apprenticeships are still seen as very much a male preserve and once again this is strongly reflected in the gender imbalance. Females make up less than 1% of all enrolments.

Figure 8.1 Apprenticeship Enrolments by Trade Family.



- Excluding the Other category of apprenticeships, construction related apprenticeships comprise the bulk (78.9%) of all recruitment to FETAC apprenticeships.
- Electrical and electrical related apprenticeships from the largest single bloc (29.9%) in the both the construction family of trades and overall recruitment.

Section 9: **Department of Education & Skills, Other Department Aided Institutions and Privately Funded Institutions**

Department of Education & Skills and Other Department Aided Institutions

- 40.7% of enrolments to DES and Other Department Aided Institutions are undertaking an Honours Degree. This figure rises to 65.5% for the Privately Funded Institutions who reported.
- Gender breakdown is much more evenly spread for DES and Other Department Aided Institutions at undergraduate level (47.5%/ 52.5%) compared to either of the HEA Funded sectors.
- Enrolment at postgraduate level accounts for 21.1% in DES and Other Department Aided Institutions.

Privately Funded Institutions

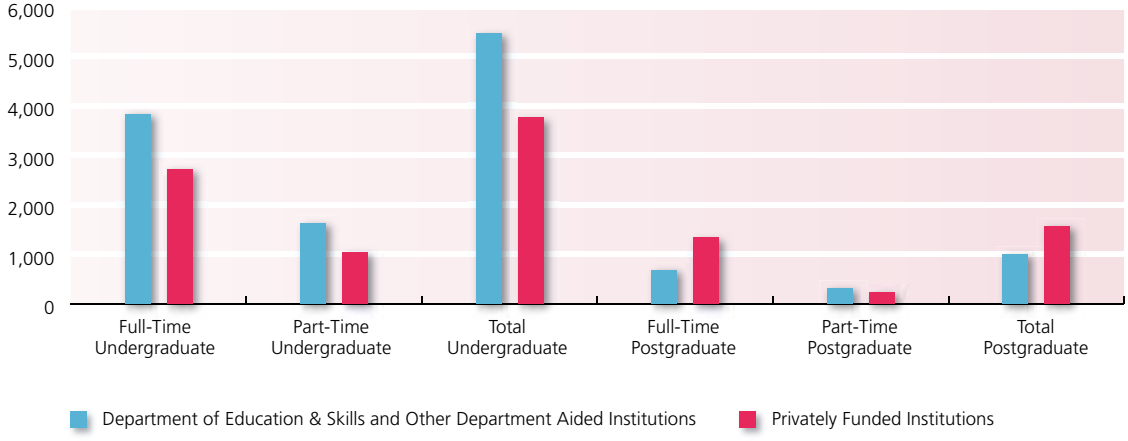
- 65.5% of enrolments to Privately Funded Institutions reporting to the HEA are undertaking an Honours Bachelor Degree.
- Gender breakdown is much more evenly spread at postgraduate level (49.8%/50.2%) for the Privately Funded Institutions.
- Privately Funded Institutions have been more successful in attracting a broader age range than any other higher education sector.

Table 9.1 Full-Time and Part-Time Enrolment 09/10 for Non-HEA Aided Sector

Total Full-time and Part-time	Department of Education & Skills and Other Department Aided Institutions			Privately Funded Institutions		
	M	F	T	M	F	T
Undergraduate						
Hons Bachelor Degree	1,126	1,095	2,221	1,200	1,265	2,465
Ordinary Bachelor Degree	865	1,121	1,986	277	459	736
Diploma & Certificate	554	518	1,072	180	378	558
Occasional	46	132	178	0	0	0
Total	**2,591**	**2,866**	**5,457**	**1,657**	**2,102**	**3,759**
Postgraduate						
PHD	60	37	97	0	0	0
Masters	165	171	336	381	270	651
Postgraduate Diploma & Cert	131	438	569	406	509	915
Total	**356**	**1,108**	**1,464**	**787**	**779**	**1,566**
Total	**2,947**	**3,974**	**6,921**	**2,444**	**2,881**	**5,325**

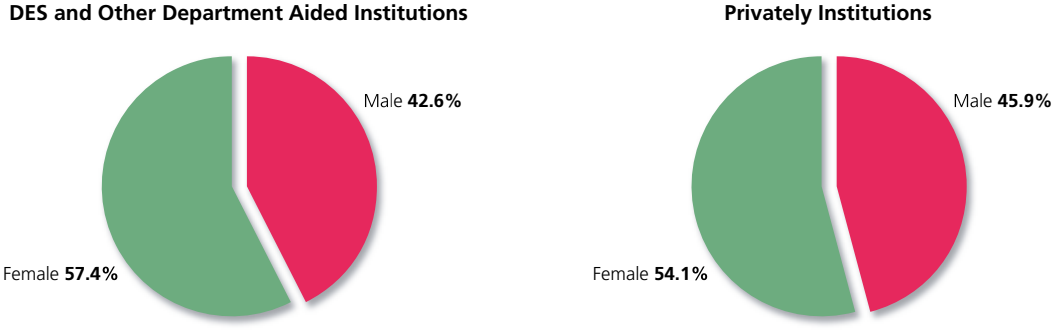
- 40.7% of enrolments to DES and Other Department Aided Institutions are undertaking an Honours Degree. This figure rises to 65.5% for the Privately Funded Institutions who reported.
- Enrolment at postgraduate level accounts for 21.1% in DES and Other Department Aided Institutions and 29.4% for Privately Funded Institutions.
- Gender breakdown is much more evenly spread for DES and Other Department Aided Institutions at undergraduate level (47.5%/ 52.5%) and at postgraduate level (49.8%/50.2%) for the Privately Funded Institutions.
- It is important to note that no direct comparison can be made with previous years for the Privately Funded Institutions as they are under no obligation to report to the HEA and we are unable to guarantee that the same ones will report every year.

Figure 9.1 Full-Time and Part-Time Enrolments in Non-HEA Aided Colleges and Undergraduate and Postgraduate Level



- 40.7% of enrolments to DES and Other Department Aided Institutions are undertaking an Honours Degree. This figure rises to 65.5% for the Privately Funded Institutions.

Figure 9.2 Gender Breakdown of Total Enrolments in Non-HEA Aided Institutions 09/10



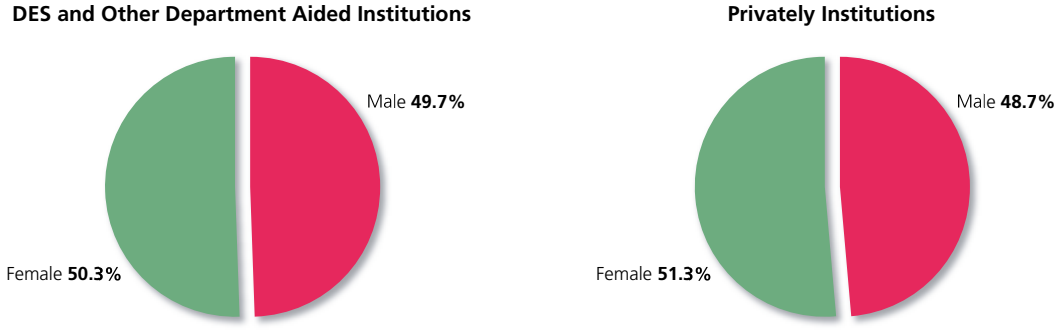
- Mirroring the University sector, the overall gender breakdown is strongly biased towards females.

Table 9.2 Full-Time Undergraduate New Entrants to Non-HEA Aided Institutions 09/10

New Entrants	Male	Female	Total
DES and Other Department Aided Institutions	518	525	1,043
Privately Funded Institutions	739	778	1,517

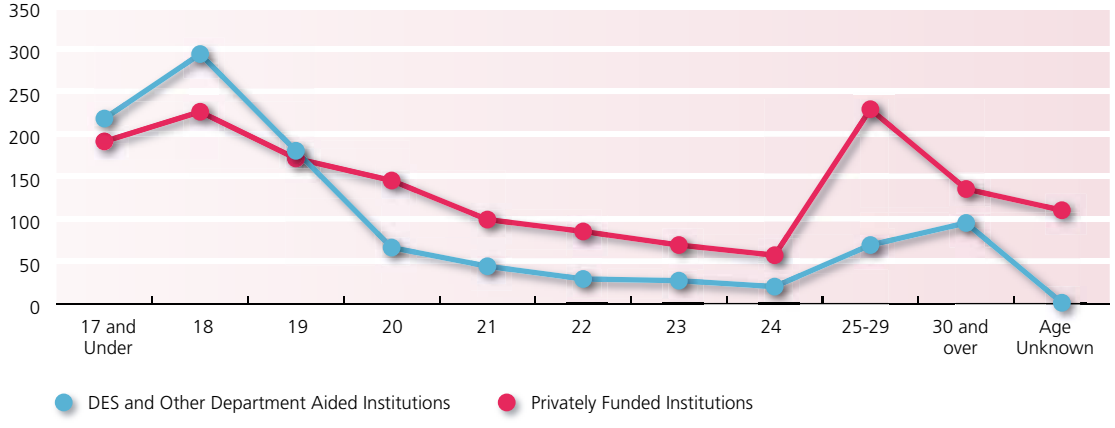
- New entrants to the Privately Funded Institutions is 45% greater than the DES and Other Department Aided Institutions.

Figure 9.3 Full-Time New Entrants by Gender 2009/2010



- Interestingly, the gender breakdown is much more evenly matched in both sectors than in the entre student cohort.

Figure 9.4 Age of Full-Time Undergraduate and Postgraduate Students 2009/2010



- The age distribution of students enrolled in DES and Other Department Aided Institutions follows the same broad pattern as those Privately Funded Institutions. However, Privately Funded Institutions have been more successful in attracting a broader age range.

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