

PQ 70489: Table showing higher education spending from 2009/10 to 2018/9 (in billions of pounds)

Academic year	Higher education spending from 2009/10 to 2018/19 (in billions of pounds)			
	Student loans deficit contribution ¹	Student grants ²	Teaching grants ³	Total deficit contribution ⁴
2009/10	0.9	1.4	4.7	7.0
2010/11	0.9	1.5	4.6	7.0
2011/12	1.0	1.6	4.4	7.0
2012/13	2.1	1.7	3.2	7.0
2013/14	3.5	1.9	2.3	7.7
2014/15	4.4	2.0	1.5	7.9
2015/16	5.2	2.0	1.3	8.4
2016/17	5.6	1.4	1.3	8.3
2017/18	7.0	0.9	1.2	9.1
2018/19	7.9	0.5	1.2	9.6

¹ Spending on student loans by the government can be measured via their contribution to Public Sector Net Borrowing (PSNB), also known as the deficit. This includes spending on the portion of student loans which are not expected to be repaid, as well as any expected interest income. These statistics are published by the Office for National Statistics:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/governmentpublicsectorandtaxes/publicsectorfinance/adhocs/11984table1impactofstudentloanextensioninterestandsalesonpublicsectornetborrowingexcludingpublicsectorbanks>. This reflects recent changes to the classification of student loans. These figures include both student loans for higher education and further education and loans funded by the devolved administrations and the department.

² Student grants include maintenance grants and special support grants, Disabled Student's Allowance and other targeted support for students domiciled in England. These numbers are available in tables 2 and 4 of the annual publications from the Student Loans Company, available here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/student-support-for-higher-education-he>. From 2013/14, student grant spend includes grants awarded to part-time students as well as full-time students.

³ Teaching grant funding is provided to publicly funded English providers. Income data by source at each UK higher education provider is available in Table 7 of the 'Higher Education Provider Data: Finance' pages by the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) for the academic years 2015/16 to 2018/19 at <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis/finances/table-7>. This includes teaching grant income that providers receive from the Office for Students (OfS). Data prior to 2015/16 can be accessed through HESA's publications archive at <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis/publications>.

⁴ The portion of student loans which have been, or are expected to be, repaid are not included in the total cost as they do not represent a long-term cost to the taxpayer. In addition to government funding for teaching and students, many higher education providers also receive government funding for research through UK Research and Innovation. Research funding is not included in the total cost displayed in the table above.