

# Higher education and the creative economy: critical frames, paths and spaces for art & artists (in the city)

#### **Panel**

**Abigail Gilmore (Chair)** 

Silvie Jacobi

**Mark Banks** 

**Dave Gledhill** 

**Hilary Jack** 





# **Panel context**







### www.creative-campus.org.uk

AHRC funded network exploring the relationships between HEIs & CCIs

- Knowledge transfer & exchange
- Collaborative research & partnerships
- Public engagement & social responsibility
- Supply & demand the market for creative graduates, for human capital



#### **Context**



- Recent growing pressure in UK to understand the value of HE to the economy
   & the 'creative' economy – including impact on places
- HE as key 'cultural' players in cities and communities (Chatterton & Goddard, 2000)
- Expansion of higher education (Willetts, 2013)

Table 3.1. Students in full-time higher education, 1900-01 to 2010-1134

	Universities	Other institutions	All full-time higher education					
Pre-Robbins time series								
1900-01	20,000	5,000	25,000					
1924-25	42,000	19,000	61,000					
1938-39	50,000	19,000	69,000					
1954-55	82,000	40,000	122,000					
1962-63	118,000	98,000	216,000					
Post-Robbins time series								
1970-71	235,000	221,000	457,000					
1980-81	307,000	228,000	535,000					
1990-91	370,000	377,000	747,000					
2000-01	1,210,000	77,000	1,286,000					
2010-11	1,677,000	62,000	1,739,000					
Robbins projections								
1980-81	346,000	212,000	558,000					
difference from actuals	39,000	- 16,000	23,000					

From Willetts (2013)

Table 3.2. Full-time university students by sex and faculty, 1961–62 and 2011–12<sup>40</sup>

	Percentage of students in each faculty who were of each sex			Percentage of students who were in each faculty					
	Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women			
1961–62									
Humanities	58	42	100	25	53	32			
Social studies	77	23	100	11	10	11			
Science	78	22	100	26	22	25			
Applied science	97	3	100	22	2	17			
Medical subjects	78	22	100	15	13	15			
All faculties	75	25	100	100	100	100			
2011–12									
Humanities	38	62	100	9	11	10			
Social studies	43	57	100	30	33	32			
Science	57	43	100	15	9	12			
Applied science	55	45	100	30	20	25			
Medical subjects	41	59	100	3	4	4			
Other subjects	34	65	100	13	22	18			
All faculties	46	54	100	100	100	100			

## **Context**



- Participation inequalities access to education, precariat workforce and labour market inequalities in terms of class, gender and ethnicity
- The value of arts and humanities in marketised higher education
- The labour market value of artists & the question of over-supply
- Decreasing public funding and quest for new funds and partnerships
- New models for economic, sector and professional development

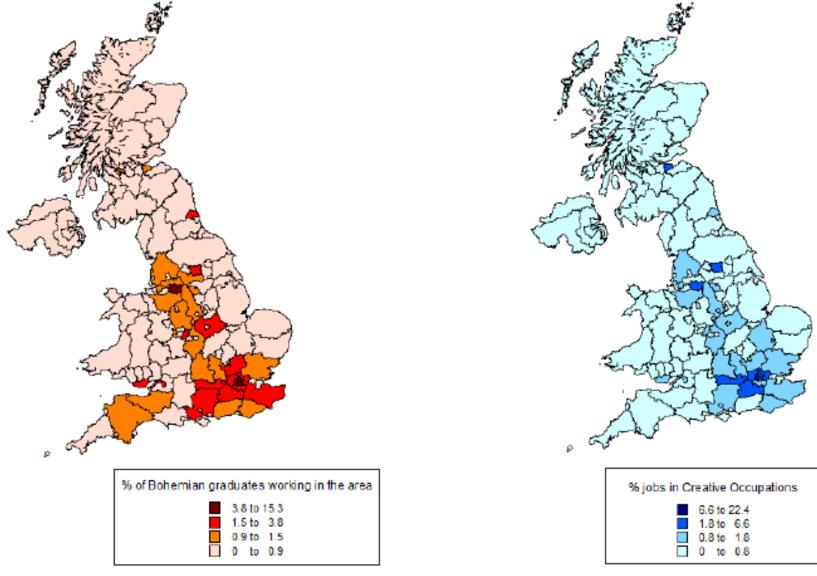


Figure 1. Percentage of creative graduates (over total) working in the area

Figure 2. Graduates (over total) working in creative professions

From Comunian, R. & Faggian, A (2014) Creative Graduates and Creative Cities: Exploring the Geography of Creative Education in the UK,International Journal of Cultural and Creative Industries Vol.1

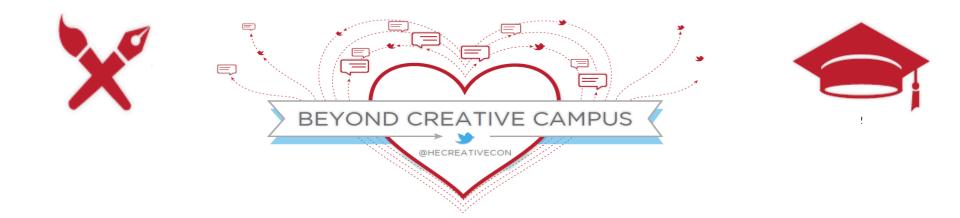


#### Silvie Jacobi:

Leipzig's visual artist as actors of urban change: Articulating the intersection between place attachment, professional development and urban pioneering.)







# Mark Banks & Kate Oakley The Dance Goes on Forever? Class, Art Schools and the Myth of Mobility





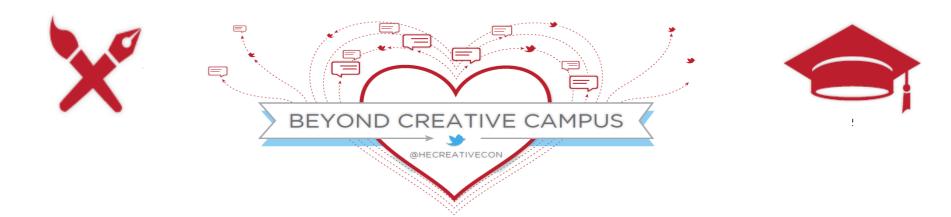


#### **Dave Gledhill:**

Looking North: The Arts Ecology in Manchester.







#### **Hilary Jack:**

A Manchester-based artist's experience



