

facts
figures

Research and Innovation

SUMMER 2005



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HIGHER EDUCATION IN FACTS AND FIGURES - RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

Higher education in facts and figures
- research and innovation covers national and
international issues related to different areas
of research and innovation. The data is
derived from a variety of sources, each of
which is fully referenced. Please see the
source information to each table.

Further information can be obtained from:

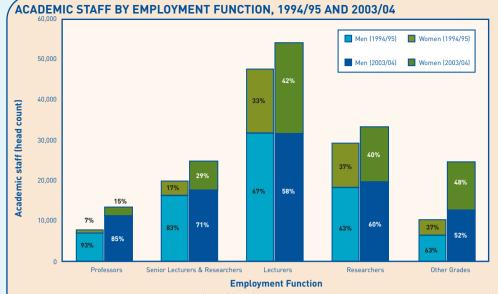
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Universities UK works to achieve a vision of UK universities that are autonomous, properly funded from a diversity of sources, accessible to all, delivering high quality teaching and learning, and at the leading edge of research of regional, national and international significance.

STAFF



Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) (2005): Resources of Higher Education Institutions, Table 14, 1994/95 and Table 12, 2003/04

ACADEMIC STAFF GRADE A RANKED* (HEAD COUNT), 2002 (with percentage changes since 1999)

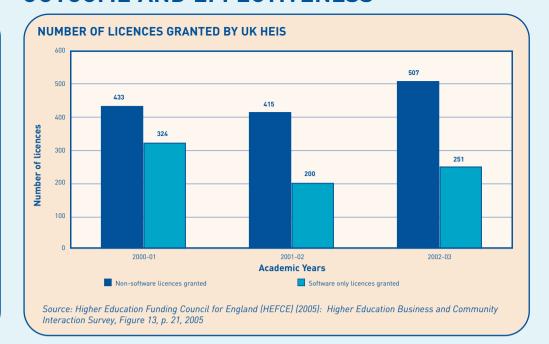
Country	Male staff	% change since 1999	Female staff	% change since 1999	Total number of grade A ranked staff
Austria	1,872	n.a.	123	n.a.	1,995
Belgium	2,052	n.a.	187	n.a.	2,239
Cyprus	27	35%	2	100%	29
Czech Republic	1,653	14%	158	45%	1,811
Denmark	1,004	13%	105	33%	1,109
Estonia	484	2%	101	7%	585
Finland	1,902	6%	474	18%	2,376
France	19,390	-3%	3,732	-3%	23,122
Germany	11,539	-2%	1,010	28%	12,549
Greece	1,699	7%	216	19%	1,915
Hungary	2,453	11%	387	28%	2,840
Italy	14,423	26%	2,468	65%	16,891
Latvia	296	-13%	88	16%	384
Malta	50	6%	1	-50%	51
Netherlands	2,173	-5%	192	33%	2,365
Poland	7,414	19%	1,645	24%	9,059
Portugal	1,015	4%	255	12%	1,270
Slovenia	632	9%	87	13%	719
Spain	8,393	7%	1,690	24%	10,083
Sweden	3,269	39%	534	67%	3,803
United Kingdom	12,201	10%	2,023	40%	14,224

* Definition of grade A ranked staff: The single highest grade/post at which research is normally conducted within the institutional or corporate system. Figures for Israel and Luxembourg not available.

Source: European Commission (2005): Women and Science: Excellence and Innovation - Gender Equality in Science,

Commission Staff Working Paper, SEC (2005) 370, Annex 1.4, p.18 © European Communities, 1995-2005

OUTCOME AND EFFECTIVENESS

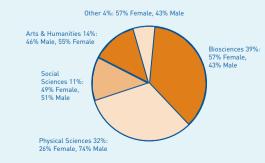


Selected countries		Public			Citations					
	1997	1997/2001		1993/1997		7/2001	1993/1997			
	Total	Per cent	Total	Per cent	Total	Per cent	Total	Per cen		
United States	1,265,808	34%	1,248,733	37%	10,850,549	41%	21,664,121	45%		
United Kingdom	342,535	9%	309,683	9%	2,500,035	9%	4,502,052	9%		
Japan	336,858	9%	289,751	9%	1,852,271	7%	3,123,966	6%		
Germany	318,286	9%	268,393	8%	2,199,617	8%	3,575,143	7%		
France	232,058	6%	203,814	6%	1,513,090	6%	2,638,563	5%		
Canada	166,216	4%	168,331	5%	1,164,450	4%	2,315,140	5%		
Italy	147,023	4%	122,398	4%	964,164	4%	1,535,208	3%		
Russia	123,629	3%	121,505	4%	315,016	1%	509,105	1%		
China	115,339	3%	68,661	2%	341,519	1%	392,055	1%		
Spain	103,454	3%	79,121	2%	559,875	2%	813,722	2%		
Australia	103,300	3%	89,557	3%	623,636	2%	1,078,746	2%		
Netherlands	92,526	2%	83,600	2%	759,027	3%	1,335,748	3%		
Sweden	72,927	2%	63,757	2%	548,112	2%	1,007,418	2%		
Switzerland	66,761	2%	57,664	2%	647,013	2%	1,113,886	2%		
South Korea	55,739	1%	26,838	1%	192,346	1%	183,122	0%		
Belgium	48,010	1%	40,147	1%	339,895	1%	574,095	1%		
Israel	45,944	1%	41,804	1%	293,039	1%	517,027	1%		
Denmark	37,198	1%	31,808	1%	295,004	1%	508,183	1%		
Finland	34,690	1%	28,727	1%	250,456	1%	427,873	1%		
Austria	33.598	1%	26.100	1%	218.493	1%	332.145	1%		

Source: D A King (2004): The Scientific Impact of Nations, Table 1, Nature 430 (2004) 311-316 (15 July 2004); Universities UK analysis (percentage Figures based on selected countries only.)

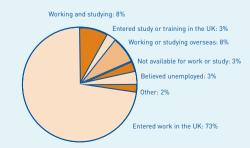
PHD STUDENTS

BREAKDOWN OF ALL UK-DOMICILED PHD GRADUATES FROM UK UNIVERSITIES, 2003

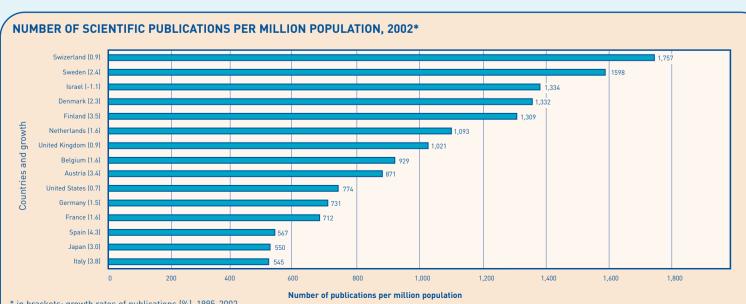


Source: UK Grad Programme (2004): What do PhDs do?, Figure 2, p. 5, 2004, reproduced from the UK GRAD Programme 'What Do PhDs Do?' based on data from the HESA Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education 2002/03

DESTINATION OF UK-DOMICILED PHD GRADUATES, 2003 (ALL SUBJECTS)



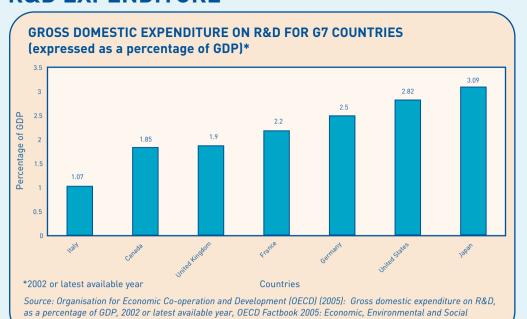
Source: UK Grad Programme (2004): What do PhDs do?, Figure 1, p. 15, 2004, reproduced from the UK GRAD Programme 'What Do PhDs Do?' based on data from the HESA Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education 2002/03

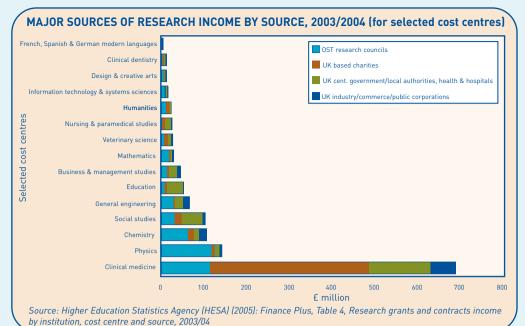


* in brackets: growth rates of publications (%), 1995-2002

Source: European Commission (2003): Key Figures 2003-2004: Towards a European Research Area Science, Technology and Innovation, Figure II-1b, p. 61, 2003, © European Communities, 1995-2005

R&D EXPENDITURE





TRENDS IN HIGHER EDUCATION EXPENDITURE ON R&D IN G7 COUNTRIES AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP

Year	UK	Germany	France	Italy	Japan	Canada	USA
1990	0.33	0.39	0.35	0.27	0.34	0.45	0.38
1991	0.34	0.41	0.36	0.26	0.33	0.49	0.39
1992	0.35	0.41	0.36	0.26	0.35	0.51	0.39
1993	0.35	0.41	0.38	0.28	0.37	0.51	0.39
1994	0.38	0.41	0.38	0.27	0.36	0.48	0.38
1995	0.37	0.41	0.39	0.25	0.39	0.46	0.38
1996	0.36	0.42	0.39	0.27	n.a.	0.45	0.38
1997	0.35	0.41	0.39	0.32	n.a.	0.45	0.37
1998	0.35	0.40	0.38	0.34	n.a.	0.49	0.36
1999	0.36	0.40	0.37	0.33	n.a.	0.53	0.37
2000	0.38	0.40	0.41	0.33	n.a.	0.55	0.37
2001	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.36	n.a.	0.59	0.40
2002	0.42	0.43	0.43	n.a.	n.a.	0.63	0.42

Source: Office of Science and Technology (OST) (2005): SET statistics, Figure 7.7, 2005

ESTIMATED REGIONAL BREAKDOWN OF INTRAMURAL R&D EXPENDITURE IN BUSINESS, GOVERNMENT AND HE SECTORS, 2002

(£ million)

	R&D performed within business (BERD)	R&D performed within Govt (GOVERD)	R&D performed within HEIs (HERD)	
United Kingdom	13,110	1,752	4,413	
England	12,138	1,459	3,568	
North East	128	6	159	
North West & Mersey	rside 1,661	67	354	
Yorkshire & Humber	357	62	340	
East Midlands	1,063	65	234	
West Midlands	695	50	221	
Eastern	2,741	286	402	
London	950	235	1,059	
South East	3,268	459	608	
South West	1,274	228	191	
Wales	182	41	180	
Scotland	640	238	581	
Northern Ireland	149	15	84	

Source: The Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2004): Research and experimental development (R&D) statistics, 2002, Table 14, Economic Trends 610, September 2004, taken from the National Statistics website, www.statistics.gov.uk, Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO

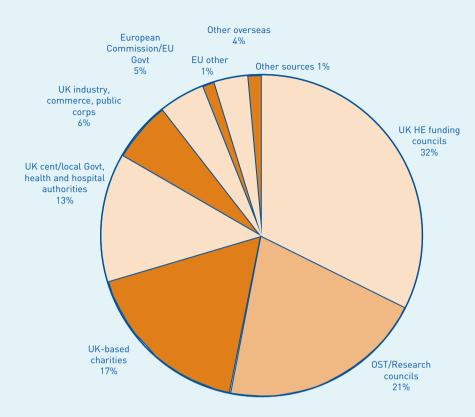
TRENDS IN GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON R&D, 1993/94 - 2002/03

(£ million, in cash terms)

	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Science Budget R&D	1,135	1,174	1,240	1,261	1,279	1,280	1,339	1,459	1,649	1,870
HE Funding Councils R&D	968	1,017	1,018	1,028	1,033	1,085	1,157	1,276	1,474	1,626
Science & Engineering Base R&D	2,103	2,191	2,257	2,289	2,312	2,365	2,496	2,735	3,122	3,496
Civil Departments R&D	1,021	978	1,315	1,327	1,282	1,246	1,351	1,474	1,595	1,849
Total Civil R&D	3,124	3,169	3,572	3,616	3,594	3,611	3,847	4,209	4,717	5,345
Total Defence R&D	2,279	2,032	2,070	2,234	2,314	2,140	2,272	2,240	2,057	2,734
Indicative UK contribution to the EU R&D budget	281	286	339	358	340	375	328	399	393	458
Total	5,683	5,487	5,981	6,207	6,248	6,126	6,447	6,848	7,167	8,538

Source: Office of Science and Technology (OST) (2005): SET statistics, Table 3.1, 2005

UK HEIS, 2003/04 (including funding council grants)



Total (2003/04): £4 billion

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) (2005): Finance Plus, Table 5b, Income by institution and source, 2003/04

NOTES

