

Statistical bulletin

UK government expenditure on science, engineering and technology: 2014

Science, engineering and technology (SET) expenditure by the UK government includes expenditure by government departments, Research Councils and Higher Education Funding Councils (HEFCs). It also includes the indicative UK contributions to the EU's research and development expenditure.

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1 . Main points

In 2014, the UK government spent £11.0 billion on science, engineering and technology (SET), an increase of 0.4% in current prices compared with 2013. Allowing for inflation (in constant prices), this was a 1.0% decrease compared with 2013.

The UK Research Councils contributed the most to expenditure on SET in 2014 at £3.4 billion, 31% of all expenditure on SET. This total was a decrease of 3% in current prices compared with 2013.

Between 2003 and 2014, defence expenditure on SET decreased by £1.1 billion in constant prices to £1.7 billion. Over the same period there was an increase in Research Councils' expenditure on SET of £0.5 billion.

The 2014 SET estimate of £11.0 billion consists of expenditure on research and development (R&D) of £10.1 billion, indicative UK contributions to EU R&D expenditure of £0.6 billion and the amount spent on knowledge transfer at £0.3 billion.

2 . Statistician's quote

"Total UK government expenditure on science, engineering and technology was £11.0 billion in 2014 – that's up 0.4% from 2013. However, the defence component increased by 12% between 2013 and 2014 to £1.7 billion."

Kate Davies, Surveys and Economic Indicators Division, Office for National Statistics

3 . Things you need to know

Science, engineering and technology (SET) expenditure by the UK government covers expenditure by government departments, Research Councils and Higher Education Funding Councils (HEFCs). It also includes indicative UK contributions to the EU's research and development (R&D) expenditure. This should not be confused with the [UK Gross domestic expenditure on R&D: 2014 \(GERD\)](#) statistical bulletin published on 18 March 2016, which only includes expenditure on R&D performed "in-house", that is, by organisations themselves, by all sectors of the economy. This is explained in more detail in Section 13 (Quality and methodology).

SET statistics consist of:

- UK government expenditure on R&D plus knowledge transfer (commonly known as SET): [Tables 1 and 2 in the dataset](#)
- knowledge transfer activities (including technology transfers) that are associated with research and experimental development, and contribute to the dissemination and application of scientific and technical knowledge: separately identified in Tables 5 and 6
- expenditure on R&D (excluding knowledge transfer): Tables 3 and 4
- indicative UK contributions to the EU's R&D expenditure: included in Tables 1 to 4

Estimates of R&D include in-house R&D, purchased R&D or funding provided for R&D, less funding received for R&D, and are therefore on a net expenditure basis. Table 15 shows the breakdown of net expenditure on R&D in the government sector.

There are 2 types of estimates in this release: current and constant prices. Estimates in current prices present the value of expenditure in cash terms. Constant price estimates (available from 2003 in this bulletin) have been adjusted for inflation between years using the gross domestic product (GDP) deflator. This allows changes in government expenditure on SET to be examined on a comparable basis over time.

This SET release also includes data tables on qualified scientists and engineers in the labour force by sex (Tables 16 and 17).

In this statistical bulletin, R&D and related concepts follow internationally agreed standards defined by the [Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development \(OECD\)](#), as published in the [Frascati Manual \(2002\)](#). This manual defines R&D as “creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications”.

The Frascati Manual was originally written by, and for, the experts in OECD member countries that collect and issue national estimates of R&D. The definitions provided in this manual are internationally accepted and serve as a common language for designing and evaluating science and technology policy.

The estimates in this bulletin and associated data tables relate to financial years. The main source of estimates for this publication is the annual Government Research and Development survey (GovERD).

Notes

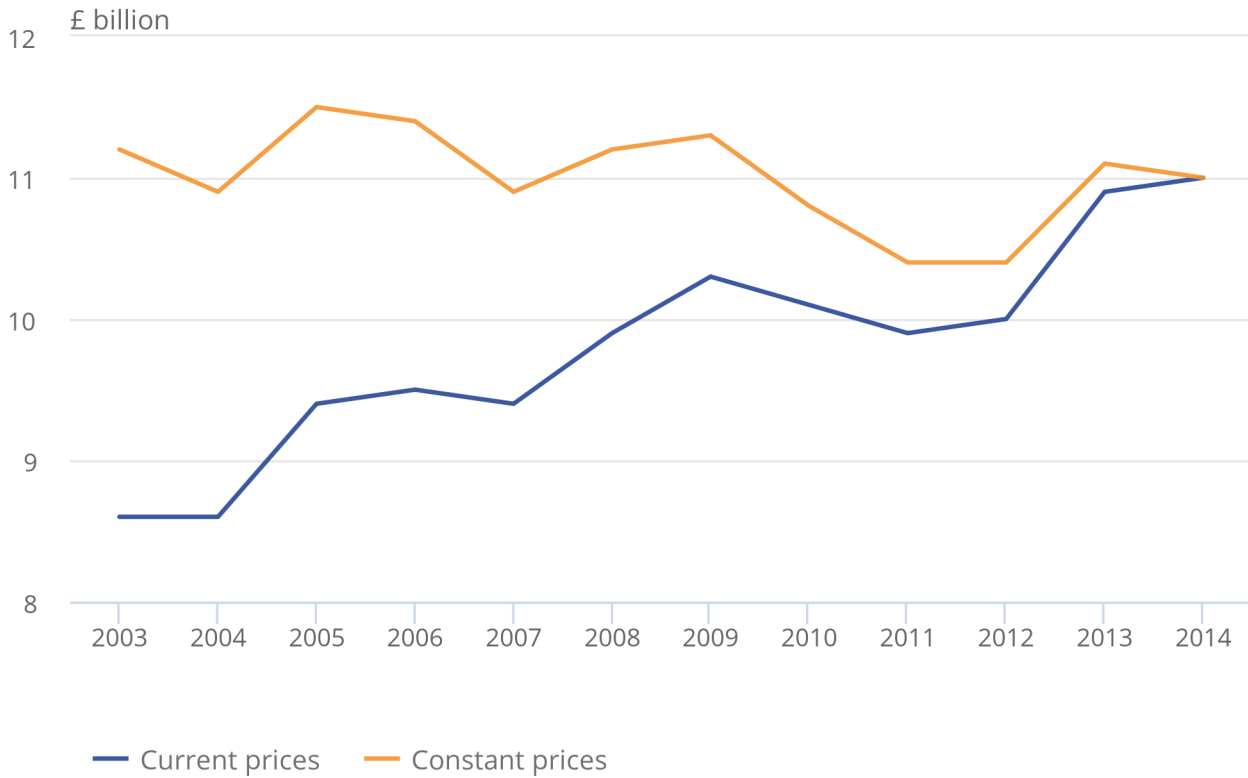
1. Please note an updated [Frascati Manual \(2015\)](#) was introduced in October 2015, which improved the definitions and explanations of R&D.
2. The GDP measure used is non-seasonally adjusted money GDP from 1955-56 to 2014-15 (1955 to 2014) consistent with UK Economic Accounts Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2015 published on 23 December 2015.

4 . SET expenditure 2014

In 2014, £11.0 billion was spent on SET by the UK government, an increase of 0.4% in current prices compared with 2013. In constant prices, SET expenditure decreased by 1% compared with 2013. This value was 2% below the £11.2 billion seen in 2003 (Figure 1).

Figure 1: UK government expenditure on SET, 2003 to 2014

Figure 1: UK government expenditure on SET, 2003 to 2014



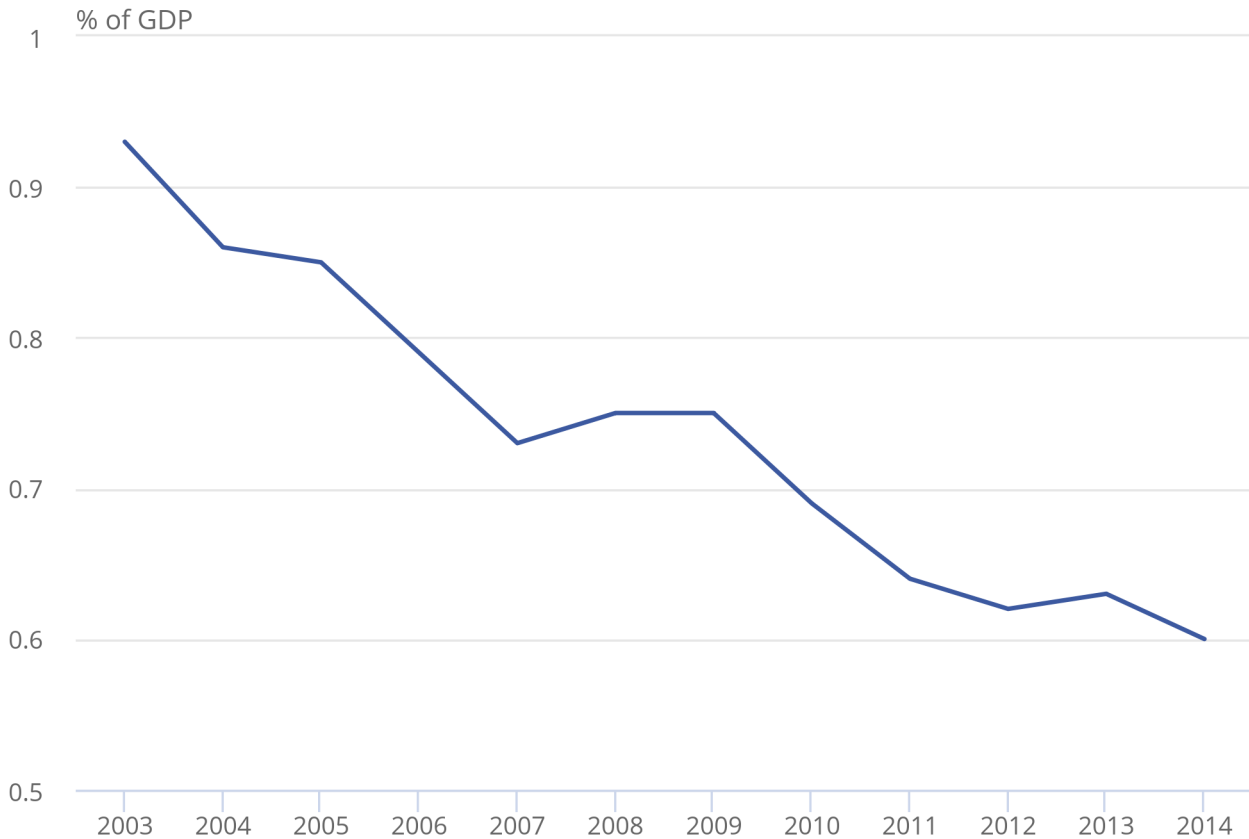
Source: Office for National Statistics

Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 2 shows UK government expenditure on SET as a percentage of GDP. Total expenditure on SET in 2014 represented 0.6% of GDP. This estimate has seen a downward trend in recent years.

Figure 2: UK government expenditure on SET as a percentage of GDP, 2003 to 2014

Figure 2: UK government expenditure on SET as a percentage of GDP, 2003 to 2014



Source: Office for National Statistics

Source: Office for National Statistics

5 . SET expenditure by sectors of the UK government

The UK government's expenditure on SET can be categorised into expenditure by Research Councils, Higher Education Funding Councils (HEFCs), and by civil and defence departments, all of which include elements of knowledge transfer. The indicative UK contributions to EU R&D expenditure provided by HM Treasury are also included in SET expenditure. Figure 3 shows the contribution each of these made to the 2014 total SET estimate. Almost a third (31%) of UK government expenditure on SET was by Research Councils, with civil departments and HEFCs contributing 26% and 22% respectively. The remainder of the SET estimate consisted of defence expenditure (16%) and contributions to EU R&D expenditure (6%).

Figure 3: The components of UK government expenditure on SET, 2014

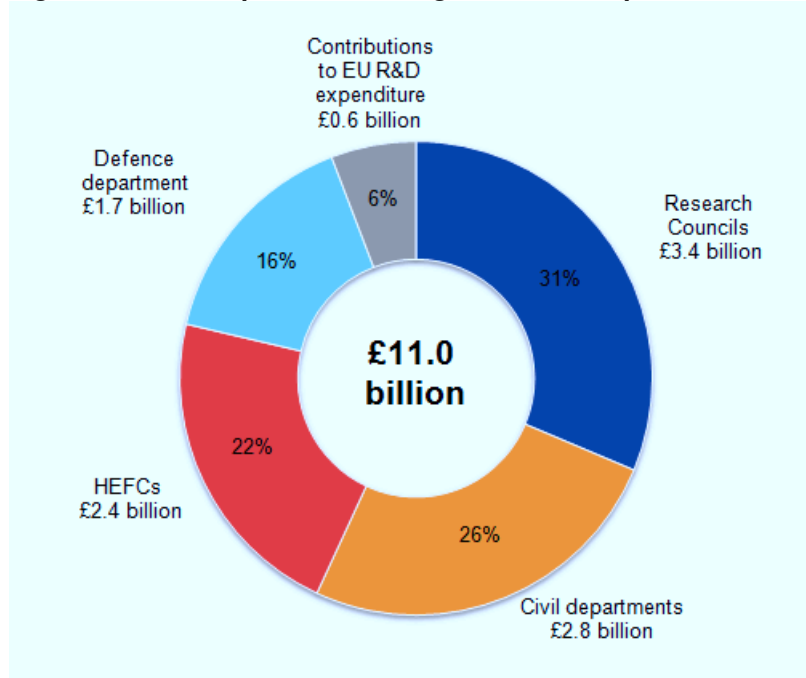
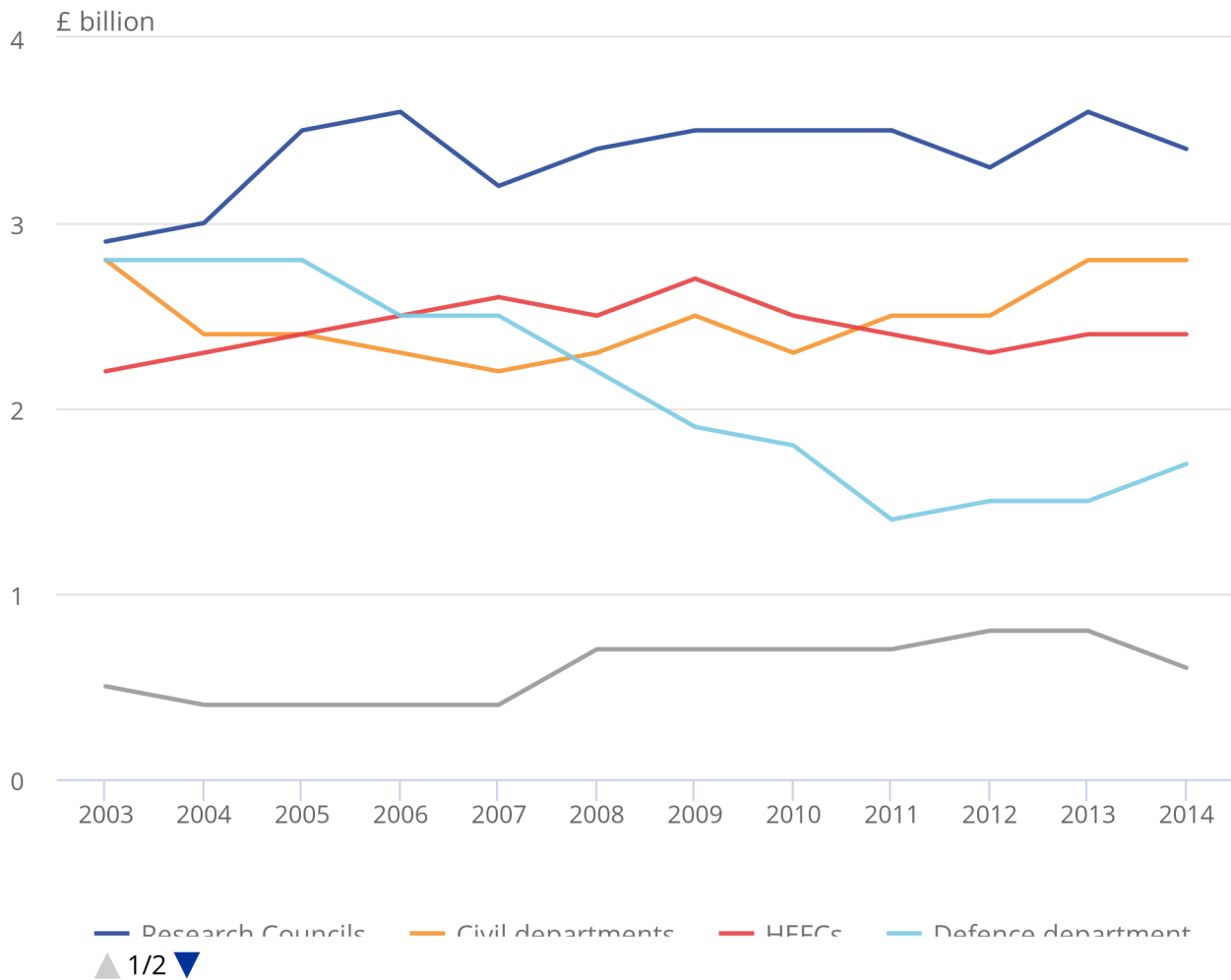


Figure 4 shows changes in SET components between 2003 and 2014 in constant prices. Defence expenditure decreased by £1.1 billion (39%), from £2.8 billion in 2003 to £1.7 billion in 2014. Over the same period there was an increase in Research Councils' expenditure on SET of £0.5 billion.

The defence estimate of £2.8 billion for 2003 was arrived at during a time of change for the Ministry of Defence (MoD), with changing internal structures and the introduction of new accounting systems, as well as a review to ensure that Frascati Manual definitions were being adhered to. Caution is therefore advised when using the SET defence estimate for this period, as it is likely to be overestimated. More information on defence statistics can be found in [Note 2 of Section 13](#) (Quality and methodology).

Figure 4: The components of UK government expenditure on SET in constant prices, 2003 to 2014

Figure 4: The components of UK government expenditure on SET in constant prices, 2003 to 2014



Source: Office for National Statistics

Source: Office for National Statistics

6 . Decrease in Research Councils' expenditure on SET

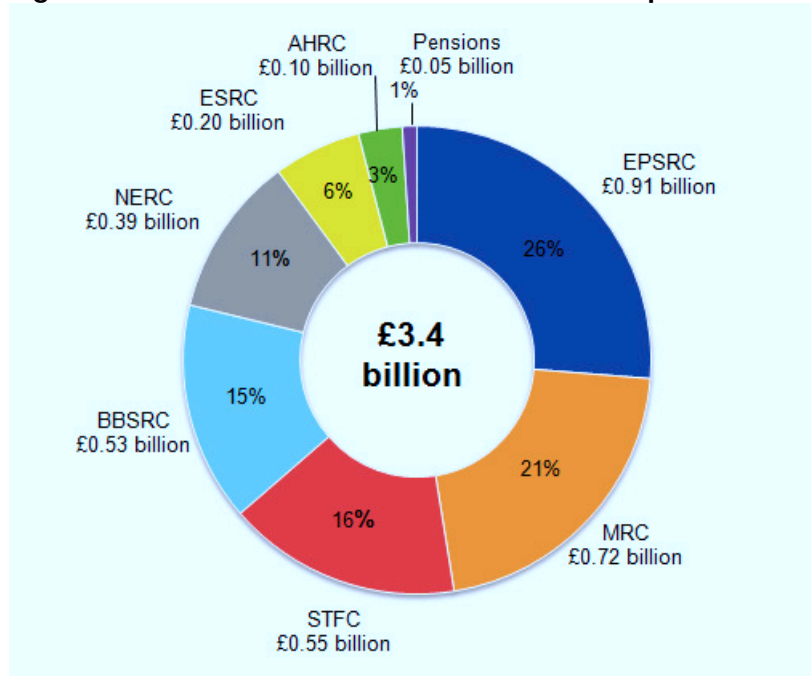
[Research Councils UK \(RCUK\)](#) is the strategic partnership of the UK's 7 Research Councils. Each year the Research Councils perform research covering the full spectrum of academic disciplines, from the medical and biological sciences to astronomy, physics, chemistry, engineering, social sciences, economics, environmental sciences and the arts and humanities.

In 2014, expenditure on SET by Research Councils was £3.4 billion, a decrease of £0.1 billion (3%) in current prices compared with 2013. Allowing for inflation (in constant prices), this was a decrease of £0.1 billion (4%) compared with 2013.

The research council with the highest expenditure on SET (£0.9 billion in 2014) continued to be the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC), representing 26% of Research Councils' SET expenditure. However, this saw a drop of 8% in current prices.

The Research Councils' estimated expenditure on SET includes their pension arrangements. These pension contributions are included separately on the datasets associated with this publication (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Breakdown of UK Research Councils' expenditure on SET, 2014

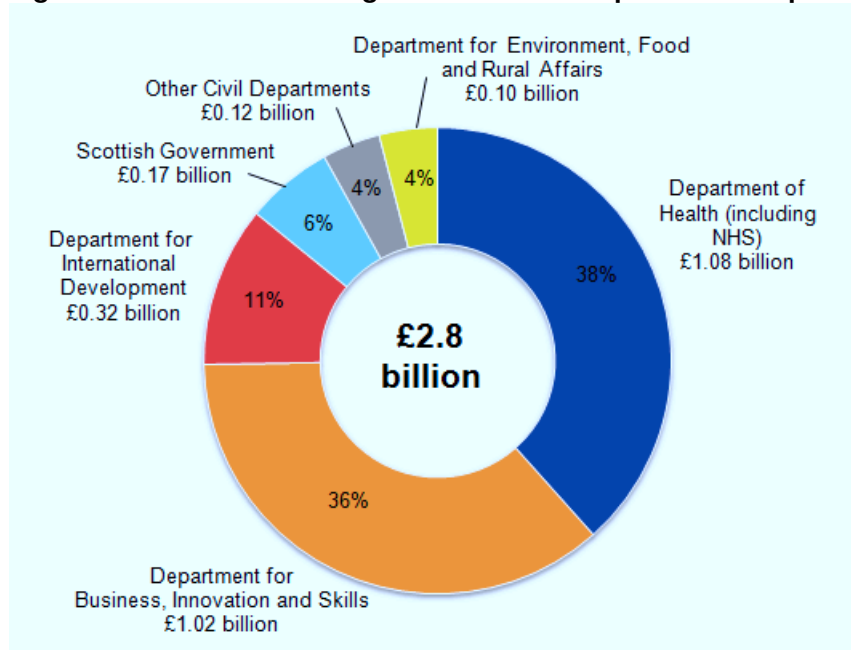


7 . Civil departments' expenditure on SET increases

The UK government owns many research institutes and laboratories that carry out R&D. These are managed by various government departments. It also uses a range of different suppliers with facilities to carry out research, both inside and outside the UK.

In 2014, expenditure by civil departments on SET was £2.8 billion, showing a slight increase of £14 million (0.5%) in current prices compared with 2013. In 2014, 5 departments contributed £2.7 billion (96%) to the 2014 total. The civil department with the largest expenditure on SET was the Department for Health (including the National Health Service) which represented 38% (£1.1 billion) of total civil departments' expenditure on SET (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Breakdown of UK government civil departments' expenditure on SET, 2014



8 . Increase in Higher Education Funding Councils' (HEFCs) expenditure on SET

HEFCs promote and fund teaching and research in higher education institutions (HEIs).

All HEIs (including universities) provide finance statistics to the [Higher Education Statistics Agency \(HESA\)](#). Grant income provided by HEFCs is used as a proxy to estimate government-funded R&D expenditure in HEIs. More information can be found in [Note 3 of Section 13](#) (Quality and methodology).

In 2014, expenditure on SET by HEFCs was £2.4 billion, an increase of £0.1 billion (3%) in current prices compared with 2013. Allowing for inflation (in constant prices) this was an increase of £34 million (1%) compared with 2013 and an increase of £0.2 billion (10%) since 2003. This was in contrast to the decrease from the peak of £2.7 billion in 2009 (Figure 4).

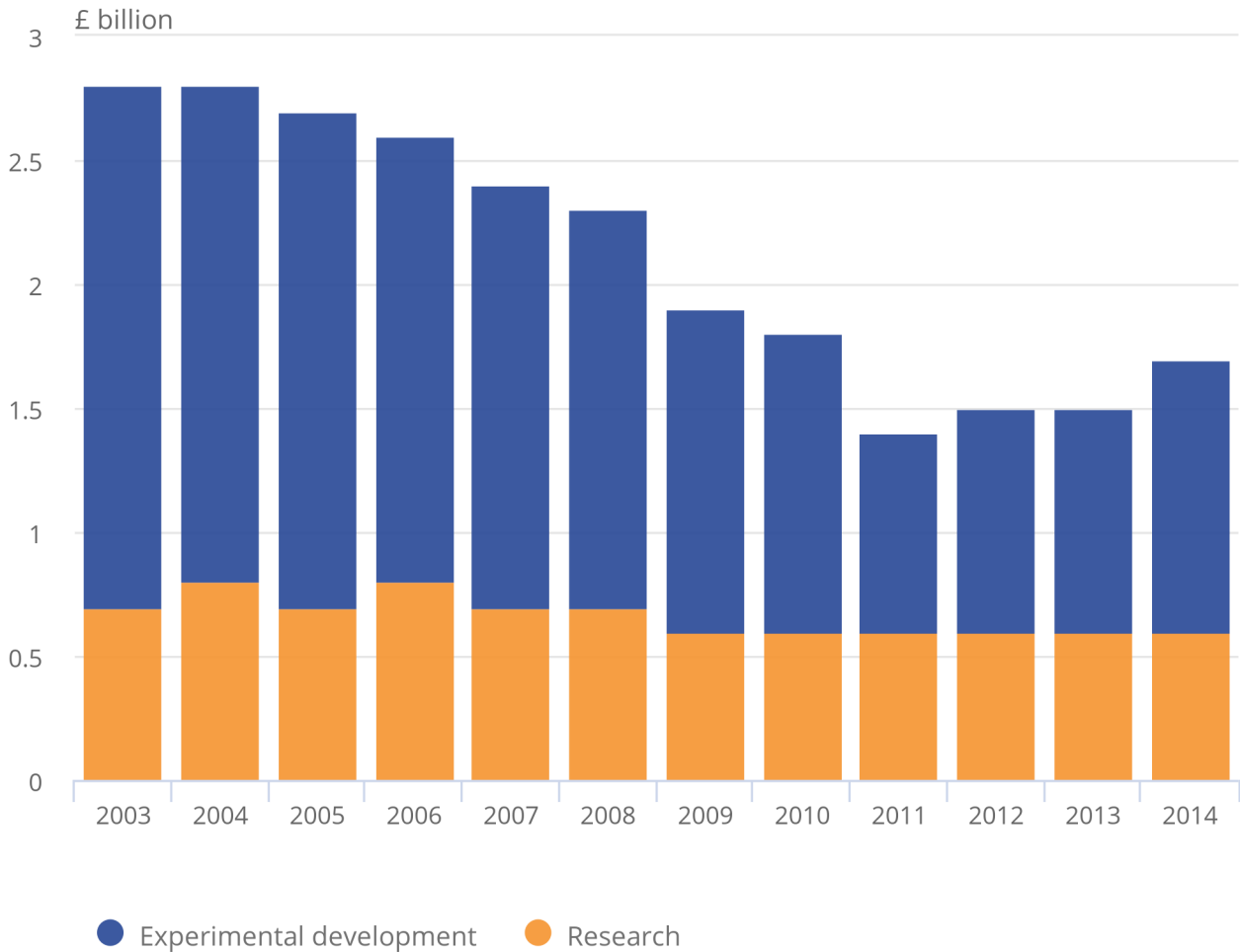
The Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE) provides the most research funding as it has the highest number of HEIs. In 2014, expenditure by HEFCE on SET was £1.8 billion. This was 76% of the total HEFCs' expenditure on SET, a similar level to recent years.

9 . Defence expenditure on R&D increases but down on 2003 peak

In 2014, defence expenditure on SET was £1.7 billion, an increase of £0.2 billion (12%) in current prices compared with 2013. This is attributable to a 17% increase in experimental development. Allowing for inflation (in constant prices) defence expenditure also increased by £0.2 billion (11%) compared with 2013, the third consecutive increase in recent years. This was still a decrease of £1.1 billion (39%) when compared with 2003 (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Defence expenditure on SET by research and experimental development, in constant prices, 2003 to 2014

Figure 7: Defence expenditure on SET by research and experimental development, in constant prices, 2003 to 2014



Source: Office for National Statistics

Source: Office for National Statistics

10 . Indicative UK contributions to EU R&D expenditure

In 2014, the indicative contributions that the UK made to EU R&D expenditure totalled £0.6 billion. This is an increase in constant prices of £0.1 billion (25%) since 2003. These figures were provided by HM Treasury and are broad estimates. This is because member states' contributions are not made to individual expenditure programmes, but to the EU budget as a whole. They are therefore referred to as "indicative UK contributions to EU R&D expenditure".

11 . Your views matter

We aim to improve this release and its associated commentary. We welcome any feedback you have and are particularly interested to know how you make use of these estimates to inform your work. Please contact us using the details accompanying this release.

12 . Main issues specific to this bulletin

Please note that, when examining the datasets included in this release, there may be discrepancies between totals and the sum of their independently rounded parts. Caution should also be taken when examining departmental time series.

13. Quality and methodology

1. General information

Prior to 2012, the UK science, engineering and technology (SET) estimates were previously published annually by the [Department for Business, Innovation and Skills \(BIS\)](#), using estimates collected by us. If you have any questions regarding the levels of SET expenditure by government departments, or any other queries related to science and technology policy, please contact BIS at enquiries@bis.gsi.gov.uk

SET statistics are broader than just in-house research and development (R&D) as reported in the [UK Gross domestic expenditure on research and development: 2014 \(GERD\)](#) statistical bulletin. This is because the GERD bulletin only includes estimates of expenditure on R&D performed in-house, that is by organisations themselves, whereas SET estimates also include expenditure on externally purchased or funded R&D, as well as taking account of funding received for R&D. In-house expenditure plus purchased or funding provided to other organisations, less funding received, when aggregated together form the concept of “net expenditure” on R&D, which is the basis for SET estimates.

As a result, the estimate of the R&D component of the UK government’s net expenditure on SET in 2014 (£10.1 billion) is more than 4 times larger than the UK government departments’ expenditure on performing in-house R&D, as recorded in the 2014 UK GERD (£2.2 billion). Figure 8 and its accompanying table show the amount that each SET contributor spent in 2014 on in-house R&D performed in the UK, and on total SET net expenditure. Please note that HEFCs are only funders of R&D as they do not perform R&D themselves. Therefore the HEFCs’ value in Figure 8 is all classed as SET expenditure. It is also unknown where and how UK contributions to EU R&D expenditure are spent, so none of these estimates are regarded as R&D performed in the UK. Table 15 in the dataset shows how the government net expenditure on R&D is calculated.

SET additionally includes the UK’s indicative contributions to EU R&D expenditure and expenditure on knowledge transfer. Knowledge transfer (including technology transfers) activities are designed to help the conveyance of ideas, research, results and skills between researchers, businesses and wider communities. These actions contribute to the dissemination and application of scientific and technical knowledge, including consultancy services, demonstration projects, and sharing information. Examples include developing partnerships, establishing forums for knowledge exchange, specialist training, and licensing.

The main source of the estimates related to UK government departments, Research Councils and Higher Education Funding Councils (HEFCs), is our annual Government Research and Development survey (GovERD).

Launch Investment is a risk-sharing government investment in the design of civil aerospace projects in the UK. The investment is repayable at a real rate of return, usually via levies on sales of the product. Launch Investment is only available to the civil aerospace sector, and is permitted under the [Civil Aviation Act 1982](#), which charges the Secretary of State with “organising, carrying out and encouraging measures for the designing, development and production of civil aircraft”. These values have been negative every year since 2004. See the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills’ (BIS) [Annual Report and Accounts 2013-14](#) for more information. The UK government’s commitment to the UK civil aerospace sector is documented in the [Aerospace Growth Partnership](#).

The categories, as presented in Table 7, are defined by the UK government’s primary purpose for the R&D activity, and not the intentions of the researchers or the end result. The primary purposes are:

- general research – all basic and applied R&D which advances knowledge for its own sake and support for post graduate research studentships (PhDs)
- government services – R&D relevant to any aspect of government service provision (all defence expenditure is included here)
- policy research – R&D which government funds to create new knowledge which informs policy making (excluding government services and technology research), and for monitoring developments of significance for the welfare of the population
- technology research – applied and/or strategic R&D that advances the technology underpinning the UK economy

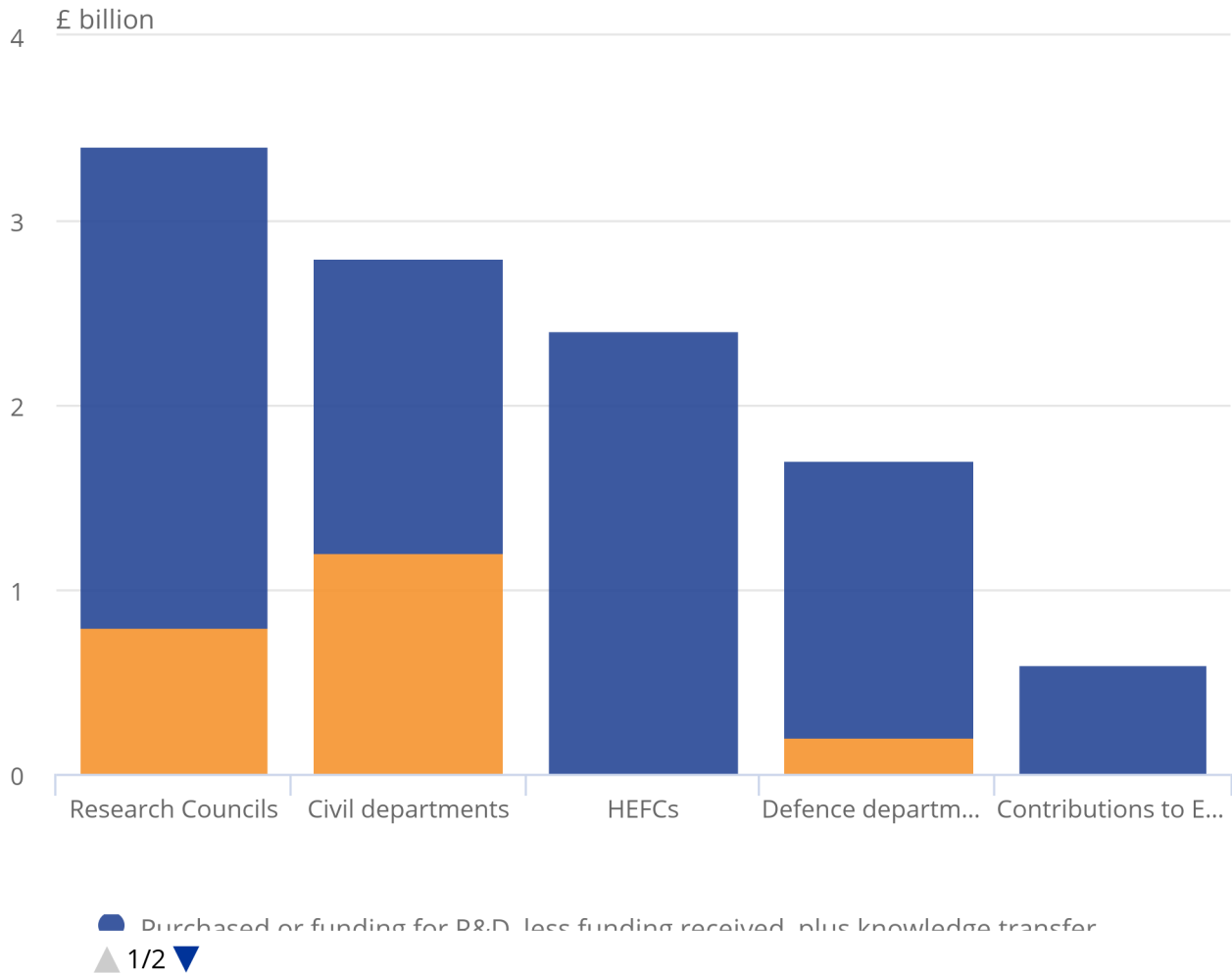
The EU supports R&D programmes in member states. The UK makes a positive net contribution to the EU budget and a proportion of this is estimated to be for R&D; it is included in SET data Tables 1 to 4. However, because no specific information is available on where and how these contributions are spent, they are excluded from the remaining SET tables.

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) terminology is used to classify the main sectors of the economy. Government corresponds to the general government sector of the UK national accounts. Prior to 2007, Value Added Tax (VAT) related to these estimates was collected separately, but has been excluded from these estimates. However, it should be noted that various amounts of VAT may have been included by some departments due to difficulties in separating out expenditure subject to VAT. Since the 2007 data collection, the GovERD survey has included additional information throughout, notifying respondents to exclude VAT from the estimates they provide.

Table 1 in the [UK GERD: 2014 statistical bulletin](#) included the totals of expenditure on performing in-house R&D by UK government civil and defence departments and Research Councils of £1.4 billion and £0.8 billion respectively. This included funding from other UK sectors and overseas. The breakdowns of these high level estimates are available in this SET publication in Tables 12 and 13.

Figure 8: UK government total expenditure on SET, including expenditure on R&D performed (in-house) in the UK by the government sector, 2014

Figure 8: UK government total expenditure on SET, including expenditure on R&D performed (in-house) in the UK by the government sector, 2014



Source: Office for National Statistics

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. The amount of expenditure on R&D performed (in-house) by the UK government sector in Figure 8 includes funding from other sources.

Table 1: UK government total expenditure on SET, including expenditure on R&D performed (in-house) in the UK by the government sector, 2014

	R&D performed (in-house) by UK government sector (Included in GERD)	Purchased or funding for R&D, less funding received, plus knowledge transfer	£ billion
Research Councils	0.8		2.6
Civil departments	1.2		1.6
HEFCs	0.0		2.4
Defence department	0.2		1.5
Contributions to EU R&D expenditure	0.0		0.6
Total	2.2		8.8

Source: Office for National Statistics

SET also includes data tables on qualified scientists and engineers in the labour force by sex. These estimates are from our Labour Force Survey and are categorised by type of qualification and occupation from the population of Great Britain aged 16 to 64. Occupation is based on the [Standard Occupational Classification 2010 \(SOC2010\)](#). See Tables 16 and 17 in the data section of this publication.

2. Coherence

UK government departments' R&D expenditure in the UK is included in the [UK GERD statistical bulletin](#).

The Ministry of Defence (MoD) publishes extensive defence statistics. Their expenditure on defence R&D is published as part of the [UK defence statistics compendium](#).

3. Completeness of coverage

The GovERD survey is conducted annually as a census survey. UK government departments, including Research Councils and HEFCs, are contacted to establish their department's structure and whether they carried out and/or funded R&D activities in the survey period. This ensures that the correct respondents receive the survey. Approximately 140 government departments and Research Councils are sent the questionnaire. Government departments are asked to include the R&D they performed as part of their estimates. Estimates for R&D performed by local authorities and NHS trusts are also included (Tables 12 and 13).

To estimate government funded R&D expenditure in higher education institutions (HEIs), grant income is used as a proxy for expenditure. The grants are classified into 3 groups:

- research-oriented grants – these include the block research grant, plus other grants which are all deemed to be used for research
- teaching-oriented grants – these are considered to be for teaching only activities, and are not included in the research expenditure estimate
- other grants – these are not allocated specifically for research or teaching, but may contain elements of both to varying degrees; these are reviewed annually and an estimate is made of the research expenditure elements within each grant

The estimates of R&D expenditure were collected from the HEFCs for England, Scotland, Wales and the Department for Employment and Learning in Northern Ireland (DELNI).

A quality report for this specific output is not yet available, but should be available by the end of August 2016. However, one is available for the [UK GERD statistical bulletin](#). This contains relevant information as the majority of the SET estimates were collected via the GovERD survey, the same source as the government sector part of the UK GERD statistical bulletin.

4. Users and uses of SET estimates

There are users inside and outside government who use these estimates to produce various analyses and to inform policy decisions. These include:

- the [Department for Business, Innovation and Skills \(BIS\)](#), that use SET and R&D estimates to assess policy impact and inform debate
- the [Welsh government \(WG\)](#), [Scottish government \(SG\)](#) and the [Department for Employment and Learning, Northern Ireland \(DELNI\)](#), that use SET and GERD estimates as main indicators for measuring the performance of their respective economies within the UK, as well as to monitor and develop R&D policies which seek to increase R&D investment
- the [Research and Development Society](#), is a UK-based organisation formed to promote and improve the understanding of R&D in all its forms. Its members include representatives from industry, government departments and agencies, universities and consultants. The Research and Development Society uses SET estimates for understanding R&D investment and to inform wider debates about R&D

5. Official statistics

The [UK Statistics Authority](#) has not yet reviewed this publication and these statistics are still designated as [official statistics](#).

6. Timeliness and punctuality

These official statistics were previously published by the [Department for Business, Innovation and Skills](#) (BIS) in September each year. By publishing the SET statistical bulletin in July, we have enabled access to these estimates 2 months earlier.

7. Revisions

Revisions have been made to a small number of the estimates for 2011, 2012 and 2013. These were mainly due to a combination of late returns and misreporting, which had little impact on the SET estimates.

8. Sampling variability

As the GovERD survey is a census survey, the estimates are not subject to sampling error. They may still have non-sampling errors, including factors such as population coverage, misreporting and non-response bias. These errors are generally hard to quantify because of the difficulty in identifying the population of actual or likely R&D performers, and because of problems ensuring departments adhere to Frascati R&D definitions.

The 2014 response rate was 95% and included all the departments with the highest SET expenditure. Forecast data were used to estimate for the non-responding departments, which accounted for approximately 3% of the total SET estimate.

9. Discontinuities in estimates

UK government departments and Research Councils change their reporting structures as governments and policy requirements change. These may have an impact on the comparability of individual departments' estimates over time, as responsibilities move between departments for specific projects.

UK government expenditure on science, engineering and technology, 2014

Published 15 July 2016

Notes to be used in conjunction with the datasets below.

Please click on the links below to access the datasets:

- 1 UK government net expenditure on science, engineering and technology (SET) by department: current prices, 2003 to 2014
- 2 UK government net expenditure on science, engineering and technology (SET) by department: constant prices (2014 prices), 2003 to 2014
- 3 UK government net expenditure on R&D by department: current prices, 2003 to 2014
- 4 UK government net expenditure on R&D by department: constant prices (2014 prices), 2003 to 2014
- 5 UK government expenditure on knowledge transfer by department: current prices, 2003 to 2014
- 6 UK government expenditure on knowledge transfer by department: constant prices (2014 prices), 2003 to 2014
- 7 Analysis of UK government net expenditure on R&D by primary purpose and department: 2014
- 8 UK government net expenditure on R&D by socio-economic objective, percentage share: 2007 to 2014
- 9 Aggregate destination of UK government gross expenditure on R&D: current prices, 2003 to 2014
- 10 Analysis of UK government net expenditure on R&D by Frascati type of research activity: current prices, 2003 to 2014
- 11 Analysis of UK government net expenditure on R&D by Frascati type of research activity: constant prices (2014 prices), 2003 to 2014
- 12 Expenditure on R&D performed in UK government by department: current prices, 2008 to 2014
- 13 Expenditure on R&D performed in UK government by department: constant prices (2014 prices), 2008 to 2014
- 14 Analysis of UK government purchased or funding provided for R&D by funding and receiving organisations: 2014
- 15 Analysis of UK government net expenditure on R&D by flow of funds and department: 2014
- 16 Qualified scientists and engineers in the labour force, three months ending December 2014: Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted
- 17 Qualified scientists and engineers in the labour force by gender, three months ending December 2014: Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted

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The following symbols and abbreviations are used throughout these reference tables;

- denotes nil, figures unavailable or too small to display.
- † denotes earliest data revision.

There may be discrepancies between totals and the sum of their independently rounded parts.

Notes:

1. The data in these tables and the associated statistical bulletin relate to financial years.
2. There are 2 types of estimates in this release, current and constant prices. Estimates in current prices present the value of expenditure in cash terms. Constant price (real terms) estimates have been adjusted for inflation between years using the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) deflator. This allows changes in government expenditure on SET to be examined on a comparable basis over time.
3. UK government expenditure on R&D plus knowledge transfer (commonly known as SET): Tables 1 and 2.
4. Expenditure on R&D (excluding knowledge transfer): Tables 3 and 4.
5. Indicative UK contributions to the EU's R&D expenditure are included in Tables 1 to 4. The EU supports R&D programmes in member states. The UK makes a positive net contribution to the EU budget, and a proportion of this is assumed to be for R&D. However, because no specific information is available on where and how these contributions are spent, they are excluded from the remaining SET tables.
6. Knowledge transfer (including technology transfers) activities are designed to help the conveyance of ideas, research, results and skills between researchers, businesses and wider communities. These actions contribute to the dissemination and application of scientific and technical knowledge, including consultancy services, demonstration projects, and sharing information. For example developing partnerships, establishing forums for knowledge exchange, specialist training, and licensing. Knowledge transfer estimates which are included in the SET totals in Tables 1 and 2 are separately identified in Tables 5 and 6.

Current prices	£ million											
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR) ³	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and Industry (DTI) ³	334	322	300	265	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BIS Science ³	-	-	-	-	420	438	83	-	-	-	-	-
Net Launch Investment	215	-127	-158	-154	-154	-128	-57	-91	-108	-150	-153	-179
TOTAL	2,140	1,866	1,965	1,918	1,896	2,073	2,236	2,161	2,331	2,430	2,791	2,805
Ministry of Defence (MoD) ⁹												
of which:												
Research	524	639	598	632	635	584	575	534	553	565	586	616
Experimental Development	1,609	1,552	1,645	1,492	1,505	1,406	1,177	1,159	753	895	931	1,088
TOTAL	2,133	2,191	2,243	2,124	2,139	1,991	1,752	1,693	1,306	1,460	1,516	1,704
DEPARTMENTAL SET TOTAL	8,196	8,270	9,008	9,141	9,029	9,334	9,586	9,461	9,202 †	9,286	10,178	10,353
Indicative UK contributions to EU R&D expenditure ¹⁰	390	325	365	374	374	593	668	647	661	751	768	638
GRAND SET TOTAL	8,586	8,595	9,373	9,515	9,403	9,927	10,255	10,108	9,863 †	10,036	10,947	10,991

Source: Office for National Statistics

- denotes nil, figures unavailable or too small to display.

† denotes earliest data revision.

1 In April 2007, CCLRC and PPARC merged to form Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC). In 2011, STFCs subscription for European Space Agency (ESA) transferred to BIS Space.

2 AHRC was established in April 2005.

3 From July 2007, the Department for Trade and Industry (DTI) and the Office for Science and Technology (OST) were renamed Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR) and the Department of Innovation, Universities and Skills (DIUS) respectively. In 2009, DIUS and BERR merged to form BIS. DIUS was renamed as BIS Science and BERR renamed as BIS. A number of departments previously reporting under DIUS transferred to BIS. From 2010, BIS Science reported under BIS. From 2011 includes all UK subscriptions to the European Space Agency (ESA), and some budget transfers from DEFRA and DfT.

4 NHS Wales was included from 2010 and Museum Wales included from 2011.

5 In 2011, Department of the Environment was included for the first time. This will be used as a base year going forward. No back data available.

6 From June 2007 DfES was renamed Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF). From May 2010 DCSF was replaced with Department for Education (DfE). In 2011, expenditure fell due to a move to drive down spend across all budgets, and reflects Ministerial priorities.

7 DECC was created in October 2008.

8 Prior to 2006, Ministry of Justice figures were included under "Other departments".

9 These data comprise elements from both the operating cost statement and the balance sheet in the Departmental Resource Accounts (DRAc). The funding received by MoD and its trading funds for expenditure on R&D are not necessarily spent on defence related R&D. The fall in 2011 net development expenditure was reported by the MoD's Defence Equipment and Support (DE&S) as a number of project teams moved from the development phase to manufacturing.

10 These indicative contributions are provided by HM Treasury.

11 Department was not surveyed prior to 2009.

12 Research Councils' pension contributions are included separately.

2

UK government net expenditure on science, engineering and technology (SET) by department: 2003 to 2014

Constant prices (2014)

£ million

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Research Councils:												
Engineering and Physical Sciences (EPSRC)	554 †	618	681	768	805	829	834	906	901	954	1,006	913
Medical (MRC)	478 †	480	511	562	574	657	700	727	709	622	802	716
Science and Technology Facilities (STFC) ¹	-	-	-	-	641 †	667	670	604	572	484	519	552
Biotechnology and Biological Sciences (BBSRC)	349 †	350	395	436	433	444	491	466	515	514	517	531
Natural Environment (NERC)	384 †	401	458	431	422	447	501	481	440	407	415	387
Economic and Social (ESRC)	116 †	132	153	172	176	183	192	195	184	176	197	195
Arts and Humanities (AHRC) ²	-	-	85 †	98	102	106	99	99	104	101	102	102
Pensions ¹²	39 †	54	19	21	29	83	42	37	37	41	39	51
OST / DTI ³	590 †	556	710	606	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Particle Physics and Astronomy (PPARC) ¹	355 †	373	411	392	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Council for the Central Laboratory (CCLRC) ¹	81 †	81	103	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2,945 †	3,045	3,527	3,595	3,181	3,417	3,528	3,515	3,462	3,299	3,597	3,446
Higher Education Funding Councils (HEFCs):												
England (HEFCE)	1,736 †	1,837	1,905	1,959	2,066	2,028	2,140	1,972	1,922	1,799	1,830	1,829
Scotland (SFC)	253 †	266	280	338	371	335	319	347	342	352	379	422
Wales (HEFCW)	108 †	106	103	103	102	103	103	96	86	83	88	86
Northern Ireland (DELNI)	73 †	72	81	88	73	73	89	80	62	59	66	60
TOTAL	2,170 †	2,281	2,369	2,487	2,612	2,539	2,653	2,495	2,412	2,293	2,363	2,397
Civil Departments:												
Health (DH including NHS)	773 †	795	772	802	826	889	934	946	955	1,016	1,036	1,076
of which: National Health Service (NHS)	694 †	726	716	743	767	825	878	908	914	983	999	1,036
Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) ^{1,3}	-	-	-	-	-	-	340 †	497	735	799	1,036	1,018
International Development (DFID)	280 †	272	325	295	175	191	262	235	249	246	276	317
Scottish Government (SG)	205 †	223	257	255	257	247	241	190	179	183	180	172
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) ³	335 †	345	354	357	234	224	205	168	169	150	131	101
Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS)	20 †	20	28	43	51	73	71	57	50	49	90	60
Transport (DfT) ³	91 †	74	74	70	77	72	88	57	37	40	45	52
Energy and Climate Change (DECC) ⁷	-	-	-	-	-	30 †	27	38	41	38	45	41
Other Departments ⁸	56 †	52	47	51	44	42	38	33	32	27	26	24
Home Office (HO)	63 †	73	90	60	50	52	49	51	27	21	24	22
Northern Ireland Departments (NI) ⁵	27 †	27	26	26	26	25	24	22	21	22	22	18
Work and Pensions (DWP)	24 †	22	22	22	19	21	38	31	21	22	20	18
Welsh Government (WG) ⁴	40 †	40	41	12	14	13	12	11	10	13	13	16
Education (DfE) ⁶	-	-	-	-	41 †	37	34	29	14	15	14	14
Food Standards Agency (FSA)	29 †	25	21	18	17	13	12	6	7	7	8	10
Ministry of Justice (MoJ) ⁸	-	-	-	2 †	13	15	12	8	7	9	7	8
Health and Safety Executive (HSE)	22 †	35	26	20	14	14	14	13	11	8	8	8
Communities and Local Government (DCLG)	40 †	36	33	35	30	31	32	17	8	9	8	7
Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) ¹¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 †	3	-	-	-	2
Education and Skills (DfES) ⁶	68 †	75	123	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR) ³	-	-	-	-	2 †	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and Industry (DTI) ³	436 †	407	368	316	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BIS Science ³	-	-	-	-	487 †	495	92	-	-	-	-	-

Constant prices (2014)												£ million
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Net Launch Investment	281 †	-161	-194	-184	-178	-145	-63	-98	-113	-156	-156	-179
TOTAL	2,789 †	2,359	2,413	2,288	2,199	2,342	2,468	2,316	2,460	2,518	2,834	2,805
Ministry of Defence (MoD) ⁹ of which:												
Research	683 †	808	735	754	736	660	635	572	584	586	594	616
Experimental Development	2,097 †	1,963	2,021	1,780	1,745	1,589	1,299	1,242	794	928	945	1,088
TOTAL	2,780 †	2,770	2,755	2,534	2,481	2,249	1,934	1,815	1,378	1,513	1,539	1,704
DEPARTMENTAL SET TOTAL	10,684 †	10,455	11,064	10,905	10,473	10,547	10,582	10,140	9,711	9,623	10,332	10,353
Indicative UK contributions to EU R&D expenditure ¹⁰	509 †	411	448	446	434	670	738	693	698	778	780	638
GRAND SET TOTAL	11,192 †	10,866	11,512	11,351	10,907	11,217	11,320	10,833	10,409	10,401	11,112	10,991
2014 = 100												
GDP deflator used to convert current prices to constant prices	76.711 †	79.103	81.417	83.823	86.213	88.497	90.589	93.309	94.757	96.494	98.510	100

Source: Office for National Statistics

- denotes nil, figures unavailable or too small to display.

† denotes earliest data revision.

1 In April 2007, CCLRC and PPARC merged to form Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC). In 2011, STFCs subscription for European Space Agency (ESA) transferred to BIS Space.

2 AHRC was established in April 2005.

3 From July 2007, the Department for Trade and Industry (DTI) and the Office for Science and Technology (OST) were renamed Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR) and the Department of Innovation, Universities and Skills (DIUS) respectively. In 2009, DIUS and BERR merged to form BIS. DIUS was renamed as BIS Science and BERR renamed as BIS. A number of departments previously reporting under DIUS transferred to BIS. From 2010, BIS Science reported under BIS. From 2011 includes all UK subscriptions to the European Space Agency (ESA), and some budget transfers from DEFRA and DfT.

4 NHS Wales was included from 2010 and Museum Wales included from 2011.

5 In 2011, Department of the Environment was included for the first time. This will be used as a base year going forward. No back data available.

6 From June 2007 DfES was renamed Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF). From May 2010 DCSF was replaced with Department for Education (DfE). In 2011, expenditure fell due to a move to drive down spend across all budgets, and reflects Ministerial priorities.

7 DECC was created in October 2008.

8 Prior to 2006, Ministry of Justice figures were included under "Other departments".

9 These data comprise elements from both the operating cost statement and the balance sheet in the Departmental Resource Accounts (DRAc). The funding received by MoD and its trading funds for expenditure on R&D are not necessarily spent on defence related R&D. The fall in 2011 net development expenditure was reported by the MoD's Defence Equipment and Support (DE&S) as a number of project teams moved from the development phase to manufacturing.

10 These indicative contributions are provided by HM Treasury.

11 Department was not surveyed prior to 2009.

12 Research Councils' pension contributions are included separately.

Current prices	£ million											
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR) ³	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and Industry (DTI) ³	255	275	243	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BIS Science ³	-	-	-	-	393	408	83	-	-	-	-	-
Net Launch Investment	215	-127	-158	-154	-154	-128	-57	-91	-108	-150	-153	-179
TOTAL	1,929	1,666	1,721	1,652	1,738	1,905	2,076	2,064	2,244	2,353 †	2,711	2,738
Ministry of Defence (MoD) ⁹												
of which:												
Research	524	639	598	632	635	584	575	534	553	565	586	616
Experimental Development	1,609	1,552	1,645	1,492	1,505	1,406	1,177	1,159	753	895	931	1,088
TOTAL	2,133	2,191	2,243	2,124	2,139	1,991	1,752	1,693	1,306	1,460	1,516	1,704
DEPARTMENTAL R&D TOTAL	7,869	7,942	8,656	8,745	8,825	9,107	9,371	9,260	8,995	8,990 †	9,883	10,063
Indicative UK contributions to EU R&D expenditure ¹⁰	390	325	365	374	374	593	668	647	661	751	768	638
GRAND R&D TOTAL	8,260	8,267	9,021	9,119	9,199	9,699	10,039	9,907	9,657	9,741 †	10,652	10,701

Source: Office for National Statistics

- denotes nil, figures unavailable or too small to display.

† denotes earliest data revision.

1 In April 2007, CCLRC and PPARC merged to form Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC). In 2011, STFCs subscription for European Space Agency (ESA) transferred to BIS Space.

2 AHRC was established in April 2005.

3 From July 2007, the Department for Trade and Industry (DTI) and the Office for Science and Technology (OST) were renamed Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR) and the Department of Innovation, Universities and Skills (DIUS) respectively. In 2009, DIUS and BERR merged to form BIS. DIUS was renamed as BIS Science and BERR renamed as BIS. A number of departments previously reporting under DIUS transferred to BIS. From 2010, BIS Science reported under BIS. From 2011 includes all UK subscriptions to the European Space Agency (ESA), and some budget transfers from DEFRA and DfT.

4 NHS Wales was included from 2010 and Museum Wales included from 2011.

5 In 2011, Department of the Environment was included for the first time. This will be used as a base year going forward. No back data available.

6 From June 2007 DfES was renamed Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF). From May 2010 DCSF was replaced with Department for Education (DfE). In 2011, expenditure fell due to a move to drive down spend across all budgets, and reflects Ministerial priorities.

7 DECC was created in October 2008.

8 Prior to 2006, Ministry of Justice figures were included under "Other departments".

9 These data comprise elements from both the operating cost statement and the balance sheet in the Departmental Resource Accounts (DRAc). The funding received by MoD and its trading funds for expenditure on R&D are not necessarily spent on defence related R&D. The fall in 2011 net development expenditure was reported by the MoD's Defence Equipment and Support (DE&S) as a number of project teams moved from the development phase to manufacturing.

10 These indicative contributions are provided by HM Treasury.

11 Department was not surveyed prior to 2009.

12 Research Councils' pension contributions are included separately.

4 UK government net expenditure on R&D by department: 2003 to 2014

Constant prices (2014)

£ million

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Research Councils:												
Engineering and Physical Sciences (EPSRC)	528 †	607	679	767	805	829	833	860	851	821	883	808
Medical (MRC)	470 †	475	511	562	574	657	700	727	709	622	802	716
Science and Technology Facilities (STFC) ¹	-	-	-	-	636 †	659	662	595	564	472	509	541
Biotechnology and Biological Sciences (BBSRC)	348 †	348	394	434	428	433	477	452	498	495	497	513
Natural Environment (NERC)	362 †	375	446	418	406	430	480	474	430	392	399	371
Economic and Social (ESRC)	109 †	124	143	159	171	179	187	190	177	167	190	186
Arts and Humanities (AHRC) ²	-	-	71 †	84	100	103	96	95	100	94	93	96
Pensions ¹²	37 †	50	18	20	28	82	41	37	36	38	36	48
OST / DTI ³	505 †	450	618	493	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Particle Physics and Astronomy (PPARC) ¹	355 †	373	411	392	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Council for the Central Laboratory (CCLRC) ¹	81 †	81	103	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2,794 †	2,883	3,394	3,440	3,148	3,372	3,475	3,430	3,365	3,101	3,409	3,279
Higher Education Funding Councils (HEFCs):												
England (HEFCE)	1,736 †	1,837	1,905	1,959	2,066	2,028	2,140	1,972	1,922	1,799	1,830	1,829
Scotland (SFC)	253 †	266	280	338	350	311	310	320	312	323	348	371
Wales (HEFCW)	108 †	106	103	103	102	103	103	96	86	83	88	86
Northern Ireland (DELNI)	73 †	72	81	88	73	73	89	80	62	59	66	55
TOTAL	2,170 †	2,281	2,369	2,487	2,591	2,516	2,644	2,468	2,382	2,264	2,332	2,341
Civil Departments:												
Health (DH including NHS)	773 †	795	772	802	826	889	933	946	954	1,016	1,036	1,076
of which: National Health Service (NHS)	694 †	726	716	743	767	824	878	908	914	983	999	1,036
Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) ^{1,3}	-	-	-	-	-	-	293 †	439	682	755	995	982
International Development (DFID)	280 †	272	325	295	155	169	249	224	238	237	266	308
Scottish Government (SG)	168 †	166	168	158	159	159	170	179	167	168	167	164
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) ³	236 †	242	246	232	220	211	200	164	166	146	130	100
Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS)	20 †	20	28	43	45	53	51	50	44	46	81	53
Transport (DfT) ³	77 †	61	62	68	72	68	75	57	36	39	44	51
Energy and Climate Change (DECC) ⁷	-	-	-	-	-	30 †	27	38	41	38	45	41
Other Departments ⁸	39 †	36	31	35	42	41	37	32	31	26	26	24
Home Office (HO)	63 †	73	89	60	49	50	48	46	25	19	22	20
Northern Ireland Departments (NI) ⁵	27 †	26	25	26	25	25	24	21	20	22	21	18
Work and Pensions (DWP)	24 †	22	22	22	19	21	38	30	21	22	20	18
Welsh Government (WG) ⁴	40 †	40	41	12	14	12	11	10	9	11	12	15
Education (DfE) ⁶	-	-	-	-	41 †	37	34	29	14	15	14	14
Food Standards Agency (FSA)	29 †	25	21	18	17	13	12	6	6	7	7	9
Ministry of Justice (MoJ) ⁸	-	-	-	2 †	12	14	10	7	7	8	7	8
Health and Safety Executive (HSE)	18 †	31	23	17	14	14	14	13	11	8	8	8
Communities and Local Government (DCLG)	40 †	36	33	35	29	31	31	17	8	9	8	7
Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) ¹¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 †	3	-	-	-	2
Education and Skills (DfES) ⁶	68 †	75	123	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR) ³	-	-	-	-	1 †	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and Industry (DTI) ³	333 †	347	298	243	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BIS Science ³	-	-	-	-	456 †	461	92	-	-	-	-	-

Constant prices (2014)												£ million	
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Net Launch Investment	281 †	-161	-194	-184	-178	-145	-63	-98	-113	-156	-156	-179	
TOTAL	2,515 †	2,106	2,114	1,971	2,016	2,153	2,292	2,212	2,368	2,438	2,752	2,738	
Ministry of Defence (MoD) ⁹ of which:													
Research	683 †	808	735	754	736	660	635	572	584	586	594	616	
Experimental Development	2,097 †	1,962	2,021	1,780	1,745	1,589	1,299	1,242	794	928	945	1,088	
TOTAL	2,780 †	2,770	2,755	2,534	2,481	2,249	1,934	1,815	1,378	1,513	1,539	1,704	
DEPARTMENTAL R&D TOTAL	10,259 †	10,040	10,632	10,433	10,236	10,290	10,344	9,924	9,493	9,317	10,033	10,063	
Indicative UK contributions to EU R&D expenditure ¹⁰	509 †	411	448	446	434	670	738	693	698	778	780	638	
GRAND R&D TOTAL	10,767 †	10,451	11,080	10,879	10,670	10,960	11,082	10,617	10,191	10,095	10,813	10,701	
2014 = 100													

Source: Office for National Statistics

- denotes nil, figures unavailable or too small to display.

† denotes earliest data revision.

1 In April 2007, CCLRC and PPARC merged to form Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC). In 2011, STFC's subscription for European Space Agency (ESA) transferred to BIS Space.

2 AHRC was established in April 2005.

3 From July 2007, the Department for Trade and Industry (DTI) and the Office for Science and Technology (OST) were renamed Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR) and the Department of Innovation, Universities and Skills (DIUS) respectively. In 2009, DIUS and BERR merged to form BIS. DIUS was renamed as BIS Science and BERR renamed as BIS. A number of departments previously reporting under DIUS transferred to BIS. From 2010, BIS Science reported under BIS. From 2011 includes all UK subscriptions to the European Space Agency (ESA), and some budget transfers from DEFRA and DfT.

4 NHS Wales was included from 2010 and Museum Wales included from 2011.

5 In 2011, Department of the Environment was included for the first time. This will be used as a base year going forward. No back data available.

6 From June 2007 DfES was renamed Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF). From May 2010 DCSF was replaced with Department for Education (DfE). In 2011, expenditure fell due to a move to drive down spend across all budgets, and reflects Ministerial priorities.

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10 These indicative contributions are provided by HM Treasury.

11 Department was not surveyed prior to 2009.

12 Research Councils' pension contributions are included separately.

Current prices	£ million											
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR) ³	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and Industry (DTI) ³	79	47	57	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BIS Science ³	-	-	-	-	27	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Launch Investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	211	200	243	266	158	167	160	97	87 †	77	80	67
Ministry of Defence (MoD) ⁹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	326	328	352	396	205	228	215	201	206 †	296	295	290

Source: Office for National Statistics

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† denotes earliest data revision.

1 In April 2007, CCLRC and PPARC merged to form Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC). In 2011, STFCs subscription for European Space Agency (ESA) transferred to BIS Space.

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10 Department was not surveyed prior to 2009.

11 Research Councils' pension contributions are included separately.

Constant prices (2014)	£ million											
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR) ³	-	-	-	-	1 [†]	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and Industry (DTI) ³	103 [†]	59	70	73	- [†]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BIS Science ³	-	-	-	-	31	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Launch Investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	275[†]	253	299	317	183	189	176	104	92	80	81	67
Ministry of Defence (MoD) ⁹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	425[†]	415	432	472	237	257	238	215	218	306	299	290
2014 = 100	Source: Office for National Statistics											
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GDP deflator used to convert current prices to constant prices	76.711 [†]	79.103	81.417	83.823	86.213	88.497	90.589	93.309	94.757	96.494	98.510	100

- denotes nil, figures unavailable or too small to display.

[†] denotes earliest data revision.

1 In April 2007, CCLRC and PPARC merged to form Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC). In 2011, STFCs subscription for European Space Agency (ESA) transferred to BIS Space.

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10 Department was not surveyed prior to 2009.

11 Research Councils' pension contributions are included separately.

Analysis of UK government net expenditure on R&D by primary purpose and department: 2014

	£ million				
	General Research	Government Services	Policy Research	Technology Research	Total R&D
Research Councils:					
Engineering and Physical Sciences (EPSRC)	204	-	-	604	808
Medical (MRC)	532	95	21	68	716
Science and Technology Facilities (STFC)	467	-	-	73	541
Biotechnology and Biological Sciences (BBSRC)	494	-	-	19	513
Natural Environment (NERC)	267	7	69	28	371
Economic and Social (ESRC)	90	-	96	-	186
Arts and Humanities (AHRC)	96	-	-	-	96
TOTAL¹	2,151	102	186	793	3,231
Higher Education Funding Councils (HEFCs):					
England (HEFCE)	1,829	-	-	-	1,829
Scotland (SFC)	371	-	-	-	371
Wales (HEFCW)	86	-	-	-	86
Northern Ireland (DELNI)	55	-	-	-	55
TOTAL	2,341	-	-	-	2,341
Civil Departments:					
Health (DH including NHS)	1,036	9	31	-	1,076
of which: National Health Service (NHS)	1,036	-	-	-	1,036
Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) ²	85	-	10	708	803
International Development (DFID)	-	-	308	-	308
Scottish Government (SG)	72	5	53	34	164
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)	12	27	60	1	100
Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS)	31	3	19	1	53
Transport (DfT)	-	2	18	31	51
Energy and Climate Change (DECC)	20	7	5	8	41
Other Departments	-	5	6	12	24
Home Office (HO)	-	9	11	-	20
Northern Ireland Departments (NI)	11	2	4	1	18
Work and Pensions (DWP)	-	-	18	-	18
Welsh Government (WG)	-	8	6	1	15
Education (DfE)	-	-	14	-	14
Food Standards Agency (FSA)	-	-	9	-	9
Ministry of Justice (MoJ)	-	5	3	-	8
Health and Safety Executive (HSE)	-	-	8	-	8
Communities and Local Government (DCLG)	-	-	7	-	7
Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO)	-	-	2	-	2
TOTAL	1,267	82	592	797	2,738

	£ million				
	General Research	Government Services	Policy Research	Technology Research	Total R&D
Ministry of Defence (MoD)	-	1,704	-	-	1,704
TOTAL	-	1,704	-	-	1,704
GRAND TOTAL	5,759	1,888	778	1,589	10,015

Source: Office for National Statistics

- denotes nil, figures unavailable or too small to display.

1 For the purpose of this analysis Research Councils expenditure for Pensions have been excluded as they cannot be attributed to type of research.

2 Please note for the purpose of this analysis Launch Investment is not shown separately.

8

UK government net expenditure on R&D by socio-economic objective, percentage share: 2007 to 2014

Current prices

£ million

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL	8,825	9,107	9,371	9,260	8,995	8,990[†]	9,883	10,063
Per cent								
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Agriculture	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	3
Industrial production and technology	-	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
Energy	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3
Transport, telecommunication, other infrastructure	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	4
Environment	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
Health	17	18	19	21	22	22	23 [†]	22
Education	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Exploration and exploitation of the earth	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
General advancement of knowledge: R&D financed from General University Funds	25	24	26	25	25	24	23	23
Exploration and exploitation of space	2	2	2	2	3	3 [†]	4	3
Defence	24	22	19	18	15	16	15 [†]	17
Culture, recreation, religion and mass media	2	2	2	2	2	1 [†]	1	1
Political and social systems, structures and processes	1	2	2	2	1	3 [†]	3	3
General advancement of knowledge: R&D financed from other sources	18	18	17	18	13	13	13	12

Source: Office for National Statistics

- denotes nil, figures unavailable or too small to display.

[†] denotes earliest data revision.

Aggregate destination of UK government gross expenditure on R&D: 2003 to 2014

Current prices

£ million

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GROSS EXPENDITURE¹	8,476	8,598	9,353	9,465	9,584	9,852	10,263	10,141	9,800	9,836 †	10,760	11,043
of which:												
Within government departments ²	2,213	2,322	2,448	2,467	2,452	2,530	2,668	2,660	2,562	2,478	2,602	2,496
Higher Education Institutions	3,224	3,400	3,868	4,146	4,136	4,366	4,661	4,608	4,631	4,472	4,795	4,920
Private Industry/Public corporations	2,327	2,058	2,225	2,124	2,080	1,783	1,727	1,935	1,535	1,841	2,081	2,299
Overseas	575	648	609	531	705	946	916	676	720	688	750	825
Others	137	170	203	197	211	228	290	262	353	357	532	503
Less funding received ³	606	656	697	720	759	746	892	881	805	846	876	981
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	7,869	7,942	8,656	8,745	8,825	9,107	9,371	9,260	8,995	8,990 †	9,883	10,063
GROSS CIVIL EXPENDITURE¹												
of which:												
Within government departments ²	1,833	1,960	2,077	2,106	2,173	2,260	2,376	2,433	2,399	2,325	2,433	2,329
Higher Education Institutions	3,214	3,384	3,863	4,132	4,131	4,361	4,657	4,604	4,628	4,472	4,794	4,918
Private Industry/Public corporations	737	427	416	372	428	430	609	576	493	595	772	835
Overseas	356	397	476	446	429	500	493	485	580	584	669	709
Others	137	169	203	197	203	228	290	261	353	357	532	503
Less funding received ³	539	587	623	632	678	663	805	793	763	802	833	936
CIVIL NET EXPENDITURE	5,737	5,751	6,413	6,621	6,686	7,116	7,619	7,567	7,690	7,530 †	8,367	8,359
GROSS DEFENCE EXPENDITURE¹												
of which:												
Within government departments ²	380	362	371	361	279	269	293	227	163	154	169	167
Higher Education Institutions	10	16	5	13	5	5	5	4	3	-	1	2
Private Industry/Public corporations	1,590	1,631	1,809	1,752	1,652	1,353	1,118	1,359	1,042	1,246	1,309	1,464
Overseas	219	251	132	85	276	446	423	191	140	104	81	116
Others	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Less funding received ³	68	69	75	88	81	83	87	89	42	44	44	45
DEFENCE NET EXPENDITURE	2,133	2,191	2,243	2,124	2,139	1,991	1,752	1,693	1,306	1,460	1,516	1,704

Source: Office for National Statistics

- denotes nil, figures unavailable or too small to display.

† denotes earliest data revision.

1 Gross expenditure is the amount of R&D expenditure within and outside government departments, which includes Research Council Institutes and Local Authorities.

2 Includes Research Council Institutes and Local Authorities.

3 Funding received for R&D from outside the reporting department.

Analysis of UK government net expenditure on R&D by Frascati³ type of research activity: 2003 to 2014

Current prices

£ million

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
RESEARCH COUNCILS R&D¹													
Basic	- pure	756	766	1,019	953	739	817	808	790	746	718 †	755	777
	- orientated	689	747	853	980	1,010	1,114	1,206	1,218	1,209	1,167 †	1,304	1,232
Applied	- strategic	554	594	686	755	733	754	838	896	890	767 †	906	870
	- specific	89	116	166	157	167	186	206	213	255	255 †	302	294
Experimental Development		26	19	24	21	40	41	53	50	54	49	57	59
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE		2,115	2,241	2,748	2,866	2,689	2,912	3,111	3,166	3,155	2,956 †	3,323	3,231
CIVIL R&D²													
Basic	- pure	66	69	43	46	105	100	123	122	109	116	120	110
	- orientated	76	77	46	39	82	216	138	101	129	90	99	90
Applied	- strategic	760	787	890	831	670	620	669	697	681	768 †	814	811
	- specific	937	629	616	641	794	896	1,084	801	997	965 †	1,092	1,125
Experimental Development		89	104	126	95	87	73	61	344	328	413	586 †	603
CIVIL NET EXPENDITURE		1,929	1,666	1,721	1,652	1,738	1,905	2,076	2,064	2,244	2,353 †	2,711	2,738
DEFENCE R&D													
Basic	- pure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- orientated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Applied	- strategic	129	75	30	35	21	13	29	21	17	59	89	100
	- specific	395	564	568	598	614	571	546	513	536	506	497	516
Experimental Development		1,609	1,552	1,645	1,492	1,505	1,406	1,177	1,159	753	895	931	1,088
DEFENCE NET EXPENDITURE		2,133	2,191	2,243	2,124	2,139	1,991	1,752	1,693	1,306	1,460	1,516	1,704

Source: Office for National Statistics

- denotes nil, figures unavailable or too small to display.

† denotes earliest data revision.

1 For the purpose of this analysis Research Councils expenditure for Pensions have been excluded.

2 For the purpose of this analysis Higher Education Funding Councils are excluded.

3 [R&D and related concepts follow internationally agreed standards as published in the Frascati Manual.](#)

Analysis of UK government net expenditure on R&D by Frascati³ type of research activity: 2003 to 2014

Constant prices (2014)

£ million

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
RESEARCH COUNCILS R&D¹													
Basic	- pure	986 †	968	1,252	1,137	858	923	892	846	787	744	766	777
	- orientated	899 †	944	1,047	1,169	1,172	1,258	1,331	1,305	1,276	1,209	1,323	1,232
Applied	- strategic	723 †	751	843	901	851	852	926	960	940	795	919	870
	- specific	116 †	146	204	188	193	211	227	228	270	264	306	294
Experimental Development		34 †	24	30	24	46	46	58	54	57	51	58	59
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE		2,757 †	2,833	3,375	3,420	3,119	3,290	3,434	3,394	3,329	3,063	3,373	3,231
CIVIL R&D²													
Basic	- pure	86 †	88	53	55	121	114	136	130	115	121	122	110
	- orientated	100 †	97	56	47	95	244	152	109	136	94	101	90
Applied	- strategic	991 †	994	1,093	991	778	700	739	747	719	796	826	811
	- specific	1,222 †	795	757	764	921	1,012	1,197	858	1,052	1,000	1,109	1,125
Experimental Development		116 †	131	155	113	101	83	68	368	346	428	595	603
CIVIL NET EXPENDITURE		2,515 †	2,106	2,114	1,971	2,016	2,153	2,292	2,212	2,368	2,438	2,752	2,738
DEFENCE R&D													
Basic	- pure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- orientated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Applied	- strategic	168 †	95	37	41	24	15	32	23	18	61	90	100
	- specific	515 †	713	698	713	712	646	603	550	566	525	505	516
Experimental Development		2,097 †	1,962	2,021	1,780	1,745	1,589	1,299	1,242	794	928	945	1,088
DEFENCE NET EXPENDITURE		2,780 †	2,770	2,755	2,534	2,481	2,249	1,934	1,815	1,378	1,513	1,539	1,704
2014 = 100													
Source: Office for National Statistics													
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GDP deflator used to convert current prices to constant prices		76.711 †	79.103	81.417	83.823	86.213	88.497	90.589	93.309	94.757	96.494	98.510	100

- denotes nil, figures unavailable or too small to display.

† denotes earliest data revision.

1 For the purpose of this analysis Research Councils expenditure for Pensions have been excluded.

2 For the purpose of this analysis Higher Education Funding Councils are excluded.

3 [R&D and related concepts follow internationally agreed standards as published in the Frascati Manual.](#)

Expenditure on R&D performed in UK government by department: 2008 to 2014

Current prices

£ million

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
--	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Research Councils:

Engineering and Physical Sciences (EPSRC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical (MRC)	320	340	394	348	278	246	232
Science and Technology Facilities (STFC)	304	275	228	304	254	297	314
Biotechnology and Biological Sciences (BBSRC) ¹	173	202	219	87	-	-	-
Natural Environment (NERC)	214	261	283	285	263	262	263
Economic and Social (ESRC)	8	7	6	-	-	-	-
Arts and Humanities (AHRC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pensions ⁴	23	11	10	10	8 †	8	11
TOTAL	1,041	1,097	1,141	1,035	804 †	814	821

Civil Departments:

Health (DH including NHS)	36	24	30	26	28	36	30
Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) ^{2,5,6}	-	83	85	112	123	134	92
International Development (DFID)	4	5	6	6	7	8	7
Scottish Government (SG)	55	57	55	51	58	57	57
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)	107	109	91	91	86	93 †	80
Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS)	37	39	39	38	54	93	68
Transport (DfT)	4	3	3	2	3	3	3
Energy and Climate Change (DECC)	-	-	1	1	1	2	2
Other Departments	39	40	39	47	41	43	43
Home Office (HO)	16	16	18	13	9	12	15
Northern Ireland Departments (NI)	9	8	7	8	8	8	7
Work and Pensions (DWP)	5	15	6	5	5	5	6
Welsh Government (WG)	3	2	2	2	2	3	2
Education (DfE)	4	4	3	2	3	3	3
Food Standards Agency (FSA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Justice (MoJ)	7	4	4	5	6	5	6
Health and Safety Executive (HSE)	8	8	8	9	7	7	7
Communities and Local Government (DCLG)	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) ³	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR) ²	83	-	-	-	-	-	-
BIS Science ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local Authorities (including NHS Trusts)	667	697	746	745	797 †	838	816
TOTAL	1,087	1,119	1,146	1,164	1,241 †	1,349	1,244

Current prices	£ million						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Ministry of Defence (MoD)	262	288	226	158	150	164	158
TOTAL	262	288	226	158	150	164	158
GRAND TOTAL	2,390	2,504	2,513	2,356	2,195[†]	2,327	2,222

Source: Office for National Statistics

Please note, no R&D data appears on this table for HEFCs as they are R&D funders and not performers.

- denotes nil, figures unavailable or too small to display.

[†] denotes earliest data revision.

1 From 2011, the research institutes that BBSRC funded, were reclassified from general government to either the higher education or non profit organisation sectors.

2 In 2009, BERR was renamed BIS.

3 Department was not surveyed prior to 2009.

4 Research Councils' pension contributions are included separately.

5 From 2010, BIS Science reported under BIS.

6 Please note for the purpose of this analysis Launch Investment is not shown separately.

13 Expenditure on R&D performed in UK government by department: 2008 to 2014

Constant prices (2014)

£ million

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Research Councils:							
Engineering and Physical Sciences (EPSRC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical (MRC)	362 †	375	422	368	288	249	232
Science and Technology Facilities (STFC)	343 †	304	244	321	264	302	314
Biotechnology and Biological Sciences (BBSRC) ¹	195 †	223	234	92	-	-	-
Natural Environment (NERC)	242 †	289	304	301	273	266	263
Economic and Social (ESRC)	9 †	8	7	-	-	-	-
Arts and Humanities (AHRC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pensions ⁴	26 †	12	11	10	9	8	11
TOTAL	1,177 †	1,211	1,223	1,092	833	826	821
Civil Departments:							
Health (DH including NHS)	40 †	26	32	28	29	36	30
Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) ^{2,5,6}	-	91 †	91	118	127	136	92
International Development (DFID)	4 †	5	6	6	8	8	7
Scottish Government (SG)	62 †	63	59	54	60	58	57
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)	121 †	120	98	96	89	95	80
Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS)	42 †	43	42	40	56	95	68
Transport (DfT)	4 †	4	3	2	3	3	3
Energy and Climate Change (DECC)	-	-	1 †	1	2	2	2
Other Departments	44 †	44	41	49	43	43	43
Home Office (HO)	18 †	17	19	13	10	12	15
Northern Ireland Departments (NI)	10 †	9	8	8	8	8	7
Work and Pensions (DWP)	6 †	17	6	6	5	5	6
Welsh Government (WG)	3 †	3	2	2	2	3	2
Education (DfE)	5 †	4	3	2	3	3	3
Food Standards Agency (FSA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Justice (MoJ)	8 †	4	4	5	6	5	6
Health and Safety Executive (HSE)	9 †	9	9	9	7	7	7
Communities and Local Government (DCLG)	4 †	3	4	1	1	1	1
Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) ³	-	2 †	1	-	-	-	-
Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR) ²	94 †	-	-	-	-	-	-
BIS Science ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local Authorities (including NHS Trusts)	754 †	770	800	787	826	851	816
TOTAL	1,228 †	1,235	1,228	1,228	1,286	1,370	1,244

Constant prices (2014)	£ million						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Ministry of Defence (MoD)	296 †	318	242	167	156	166	158
TOTAL	296 †	318	242	167	156	166	158
GRAND TOTAL	2,701 †	2,764	2,693	2,487	2,275	2,362	2,222
2014 = 100	Source: Office for National Statistics						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GDP deflator used to convert current prices to constant prices	88.497 †	90.589	93.309	94.757	96.494	98.510	100

Please note, no R&D data appears on this table for HEFCs as they are R&D funders and not performers.

- denotes nil, figures unavailable or too small to display.

† denotes earliest data revision.

1 From 2011, the research institutes that BBSRC funded, were reclassified from general government to either the higher education or non profit organisation sectors.

2 In 2009, BERR was renamed BIS.

3 Department was not surveyed prior to 2009.

4 Research Councils' pension contributions are included separately.

5 From 2010, BIS Science reported under BIS.

6 Please note for the purpose of this analysis Launch Investment is not shown separately.

£ million

	Organisations receiving funds for R&D							Total	
	UK Research Councils	Elsewhere within Own Organisation	Elsewhere within UK Central Government	UK Local Authorities	UK Higher Education	UK Business	UK Other		Abroad
Department providing the funds for R&D									
Research Councils:									
Engineering and Physical Sciences (EPSRC)	17	-	25	-	778	-	14	1	835
Medical (MRC)	7	-	13	1	458	-	70	20	570
Science and Technology Facilities (STFC)	-	-	-	-	127	-	-	170	298
Biotechnology and Biological Sciences (BBSRC)	-	-	-	-	307	-	218	6	531
Natural Environment (NERC)	13	-	-	-	165	1	1	3	183
Economic and Social (ESRC)	13	-	1	-	181	-	3	5	204
Arts and Humanities (AHRC)	3	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	98
TOTAL¹	54	-	40	1	2,112	2	305	205	2,718
Higher Education Funding Councils (HEFCs):									
England (HEFCE)	-	-	-	-	1,829	-	-	-	1,829
Scotland (SFC)	-	-	-	-	371	-	-	-	371
Wales (HEFCW)	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	86
Northern Ireland (DELNI)	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	55
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	2,341	-	-	-	2,341
Civil Departments:									
Health (DH including NHS)	8	6	1	758	245	70	11	-	1,100
of which: National Health Service (NHS)	7	-	1	757	221	70	10	-	1,067
Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) ²	38	-	12	4	78	603	110	268	1,112
International Development (DFID)	30	-	-	-	-	-	45	226	301
Scottish Government (SG)	2	1	2	45	32	26	2	-	110
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)	13	2	5	-	11	21	3	2	57
Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS)	-	-	1	1	2	10	1	-	15
Transport (DfT)	-	-	5	-	1	33	9	1	49
Energy and Climate Change (DECC)	1	1	-	-	3	35	5	1	45
Other Departments	-	-	1	-	1	5	1	-	7
Home Office (HO)	-	-	4	-	1	2	-	1	8
Northern Ireland Departments (NI)	-	-	3	6	7	1	1	-	20
Work and Pensions (DWP)	1	-	7	-	-	5	-	-	13
Welsh Government (WG)	-	13	7	1	46	6	-	-	73
Education (DfE)	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	1	11
Food Standards Agency (FSA)	1	-	2	-	4	2	-	-	9
Ministry of Justice (MoJ)	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	2

£ million

Organisations receiving funds for R&D

	UK Research Councils	Elsewhere within Own Organisation	Elsewhere within UK Central Government	UK Local Authorities	UK Higher Education	UK Business	UK Other	Abroad	Total
Department providing the funds for R&D									
Health and Safety Executive (HSE)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Communities and Local Government (DCLG)	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	7
Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO)	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
TOTAL	95	24	50	815	434	833	193	500	2,945
Ministry of Defence (MoD)	-	-	9	-	2	1,464	-	116	1,591
TOTAL	-	-	9	-	2	1,464	-	116	1,591
GRAND TOTAL	149	24	100	816	4,889	2,299	499	822	9,596

Source: Office for National Statistics

- denotes nil, figures unavailable or too small to display.

1 For the purpose of this analysis Research Councils expenditure for Pensions have been excluded as they cannot be attributed to type of research.

2 Please note for the purpose of this analysis Launch Investment is not shown separately.

15 Analysis of UK government net expenditure on R&D by flow of funds and department: 2014

	£ million			
	In-House Expenditure on R&D	Purchased or Funding provided for R&D	Funding Received for R&D ¹	Net Expenditure on R&D ²
Research Councils:				
Engineering and Physical Sciences (EPSRC)	-	835	27	808
Medical (MRC)	232	570	85	716
Science and Technology Facilities (STFC)	314	298	72	541
Biotechnology and Biological Sciences (BBSRC)	-	531	18	513
Natural Environment (NERC)	263	183	75	371
Economic and Social (ESRC)	-	204	18	186
Arts and Humanities (AHRC)	-	98	2	96
Pensions	11	41	4	48
TOTAL	821	2,759	301	3,279
Higher Education Funding Councils (HEFCs):				
England (HEFCE)	-	1,829	-	1,829
Scotland (SFC)	-	371	-	371
Wales (HEFCW)	-	86	-	86
Northern Ireland (DELNI)	-	55	-	55
TOTAL	-	2,341	-	2,341
Civil Departments:				
Health (DH including NHS)	30	1,100	54	1,076
of which: National Health Service (NHS)	-	1,067	32	1,036
Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) ³	92	1,112	402	803
International Development (DFID)	7	301	-	308
Scottish Government (SG)	57	110	3	164
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)	80	57	37	100
Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS)	68	15	30	53
Transport (DfT)	3	49	1	51
Energy and Climate Change (DECC)	2	45	6	41
Other Departments	43	7	27	23
Home Office (HO)	15	8	3	20
Northern Ireland Departments (NI)	7	20	9	18
Work and Pensions (DWP)	6	13	1	18
Welsh Government (WG)	2	73	60	15
Education (DfE)	3	11	1	14
Food Standards Agency (FSA)	-	9	-	9
Ministry of Justice (MoJ)	6	2	1	8

	£ million			
	In-House Expenditure on R&D	Purchased or Funding provided for R&D	Funding Received for R&D ¹	Net Expenditure on R&D ²
Health and Safety Executive (HSE)	7	1	-	8
Communities and Local Government (DCLG)	1	7	1	7
Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO)	-	2	-	2
Local Authorities (including NHS Trusts) ⁴	816	-	816	-
TOTAL	1,244	2,945	1,452	2,738
Ministry of Defence (MoD)	158	1,591	45	1,704
GRAND TOTAL	2,222	9,637	1,798	10,063

- denotes nil, figures unavailable or too small to display.

1 Funding received for R&D excluding grant in aid (also referred to as own funds).

2 Net expenditure is calculated as in-house R&D plus purchased R&D or funding provided for R&D less funding received for R&D.

3 Please note for the purpose of this analysis Launch Investment is not shown separately.

4 Departmental estimates of funding provided to Local Authorities/NHS Trusts' are used as a proxy for Local Authorities/NHS Trusts' performed (in-house) R&D expenditure.

	Thousands			Percentage Holding		
	All	With Higher Education Qualification ¹	Science or Engineering Higher Education Qualification ²	No Higher Education Qualification ³	With Higher Education Qualification ¹	Science or Engineering Higher Education Qualification ²
Persons						
GB Population aged 16-64	39,500	10,843	4,729	73	27	12
Inactive	8,691	1,255	620	86	14	7
Economically active	30,809	9,588	4,109	69	31	13
Employed	29,052	9,301	4,017	68	32	14
Unemployed ⁴	1,758	287	92	84	16	5
Occupation of those employed⁵						
All occupations⁶	29,052	9,301	4,017	68	32	14
Managers and senior officials	2,893	1,175	396	59	41	14
Professional occupations	5,677	4,260	2,531	25	75	45
Associate professional and technical	4,068	1,803	502	56	44	12
Administrative and secretarial	3,088	699	187	77	23	6
Skilled trades occupations	3,130	203	73	94	6	2
Personal service occupations	2,724	397	160	85	15	6
Sales and customer service occupations	2,301	354	77	85	15	3
Process, plant and machine operatives	1,810	114	29	94	6	2
Elementary occupations	3,232	282	55	91	9	2

Source: Office for National Statistics, Labour Force Survey

1 People who have obtained a higher, first or other degree, National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) level 5, level 8 diploma, certificate or award, level 7 diploma or certificate.

2 People who have obtained a higher education qualification in a science or engineering subject. These subjects broadly consist of medicine, medical related subjects, biological sciences, agricultural sciences, physical/environmental sciences, mathematical science and computing, engineering, technology, architecture and related studies and social sciences. People with multiple degrees with at least one of the subjects listed are included in the table, with those holding multiple degrees in these subjects included only once.

3 Nil returns have been included in the 'No Higher Education Qualification' category.

4 Unemployed as defined by the International Labour Organisation.

5 Occupation is based on SOC 2010. As a result there may be some inconsistencies with estimates from previous years which used SOC 2000.

6 Includes people who did not state their occupations.

Qualified scientists and engineers in the labour force by gender, three months ending December 2014: Great Britain,
not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands			Percentage Holding		
	All	With Higher Education Qualification ¹	Science or Engineering Higher Education Qualification ²	No Higher Education Qualification ³	With Higher Education Qualification ¹	Science or Engineering Higher Education Qualification ²
Men						
GB Population aged 16-64	19,611	5,277	2,375	73	27	12
Inactive	3,277	449	247	86	14	8
Economically active	16,334	4,827	2,128	70	30	13
Employed	15,362	4,675	2,077	70	30	14
Unemployed ⁴	972	153	51	84	16	5
Women						
GB Population aged 16-64	19,889	5,566	2,354	72	28	12
Inactive	5,414	805	373	85	15	7
Economically active	14,475	4,761	1,981	67	33	14
Employed	13,689	4,626	1,940	66	34	14
Unemployed ⁴	786	134	42	83	17	5

Source: Office for National Statistics, Labour Force Survey

1 People who have obtained a higher, first or other degree, National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) level 5, level 8 diploma, certificate or award, level 7 diploma or certificate.

2 People who have obtained a higher education qualification in a science or engineering subject. These subjects broadly consist of medicine, medical related subjects, biological sciences, agricultural sciences, physical/environmental sciences, mathematical science and computing, engineering, technology, architecture and related studies and social sciences. People with multiple degrees with at least one of the subjects listed are included in the table, with those holding multiple degrees in these subjects included only once.

3 Nil returns have been included in the 'No Higher Education Qualification' category.

4 Unemployed as defined by the International Labour Organisation.