

Introduction

This publication is one of four reference volumes from the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA), which present statistics about the publicly-funded higher education (HE) institutions of the United Kingdom (UK).

This volume draws on HESA's collection of data about finance and staff in HE in the financial year ending 31 July 2000. Tabulations are included which record and analyse the income and expenditure of universities and colleges (with data shown at institution level) and also about the characteristics of academic staff (including gender balance within academic subject departments, ethnicity, etc.).

The other reference volumes published by HESA are:

Students in Higher Education Institutions - which contains statistical data about all aspects of students in higher education institutions (HEIs), including their examination results. Tabulations also cover subjects of study at undergraduate and postgraduate levels. This publication is aimed at those seriously interested in finding out about issues concerning students in HE.

First Destinations of Students Leaving Higher Education Institutions - which includes statistics about the first destinations of graduates including employment rates, participation in further study and training, etc. A summary tabulation at institution level is included.

Higher Education Statistics for the United Kingdom - which is published in conjunction with the Government Statistical Service and which presents an overview of higher education (HE) from a statistical perspective, including statistics about applications, participation, institutional finance, staffing, student awards and loans.

The Agency also makes available a number of other related products. More information about these is set out at the end of this volume.

While HESA publishes extensively from the data it collects, it is recognised that specific requirements by some interested parties may not be addressed. Therefore, the Agency undertakes to provide a service to answer enquiries about the data collected, for which a charge will normally be levied.

In 2000 HESA collected finance and staff data from all publicly-funded UK HEIs for the financial year 1999/2000 (i.e. the period 1 August 1999 to 31 July 2000). This information was collected uniformly from all of the universities and HE colleges in the UK.

This commentary summarises and analyses the data contained within the main tables and presents summary statistics and key points for the finance data and staff data in turn.

Due to the provisions of the Data Protection Act 1998 and the Human Rights Act 1998, HESA now implements a strategy designed to prevent the disclosure of personal information about any individual. This strategy involves the suppression of small numbers in tables, together with the rounding of larger numbers to the nearest ten. A summary of this strategy is as follows:

1. 0 in cells remains as 0
2. Numbers 1-9 are represented as '~' (tilde)
3. Numbers 10 and above are rounded to the nearest 10

So for example 3 is represented as '~', 22 is represented as 20, 3286 is represented as 3290 while 0, 20, 50, 3510 remain unchanged.

Total figures are also subject to this rounding methodology; the consequence of which is that the sum of numbers in each row or column will rarely match the total shown precisely. Average values, proportions and FTE values prepared by HESA are not subject to the above strategy, and will be calculated on precise raw numbers.

Finance Data

It should be noted that where comparisons are made between the latest financial year and a previous year, the previous year's figures are as re-stated in the most recent financial statements available. They are not therefore necessarily reconcilable with figures for that year published in previous HESA volumes. However, it is understood that all such figures can be reconciled to the published accounts of the institutions.

On Finance Tables some of the totals do not add up to those shown due to rounding.

Key Points:

Balance Sheet

- Tangible assets have increased by £588 million (4.7%).
- There has been a substantial increase in short-term borrowing (£160 million) and a decrease in short-term investments (£108 million).

Income and Expenditure

- Income during the year amounted to £12.8 billion.
- The surplus of income over expenditure was £70 million.

Sources of Income

- Funding council grants increased by £225 million (4.6%).
- The amount of income received from tuition fees and education contracts increased by 5.5%. UK and EU domiciled students charged full-time HE course standard fees accounted for 40.4% of income from tuition fees and education contracts.
- Research councils provided just under a third of research grants & contracts; the largest share of the total.

Expenditure

- Increases of £269 million in operating expenses and £484 million in staff costs largely accounted for a 6.6% rise in total expenditure.

Balance Sheet

A comparison of the HE sector's balance sheet at 31 July 2000 with that at 31 July 1999 shows a £160 million increase in short-term creditors while amounts due after more than one year have increased by £131 million. This increase in short-term borrowing was matched by substantial increase in debtors (£228 million).

A wider perspective, however, shows that investments (other than current assets) have risen by 12.3% in comparison to last year's decrease of 1.7%. The value of tangible assets has increased by £588 million (4.7%).

Table A - Balance Sheet

	Balance (£M) as at 31 July			
	2000	1999	Change	(%)
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	12964	12376	588	4.7%
Investments	394	351	43	12.3%
Total	13357	12727	631	5.0%
Endowment assets	2964	2773	191	6.9%
Current assets				
Stock	66	62	3	5.5%
Debtors	1577	1349	228	16.9%
Investments	1286	1394	-108	-7.7%
Cash at bank & in hand	561	588	-27	-4.5%
Total	3490	3393	97	2.9%
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2479	2319	160	6.9%
Net current assets	1011	1074	-63	-5.9%
Total assets less current liabilities	17333	16574	759	4.6%
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2468	2337	131	5.6%
Provisions for liabilities & charges	345	343	1	0.4%
Net assets	14521	13894	627	4.5%
Deferred capital grants	2874	2702	172	6.4%
Endowments				
Specific	2351	2197	154	7.0%
General	625	588	37	6.3%
Total	2976	2785	191	6.9%
Reserves				
Revaluation reserve	4407	4410	-3	-0.1%
Minority interest	113	110	3	2.8%
General reserve	4150	3886	263	6.8%
Total	8670	8407	264	3.1%
Total	14521	13894	627	4.5%

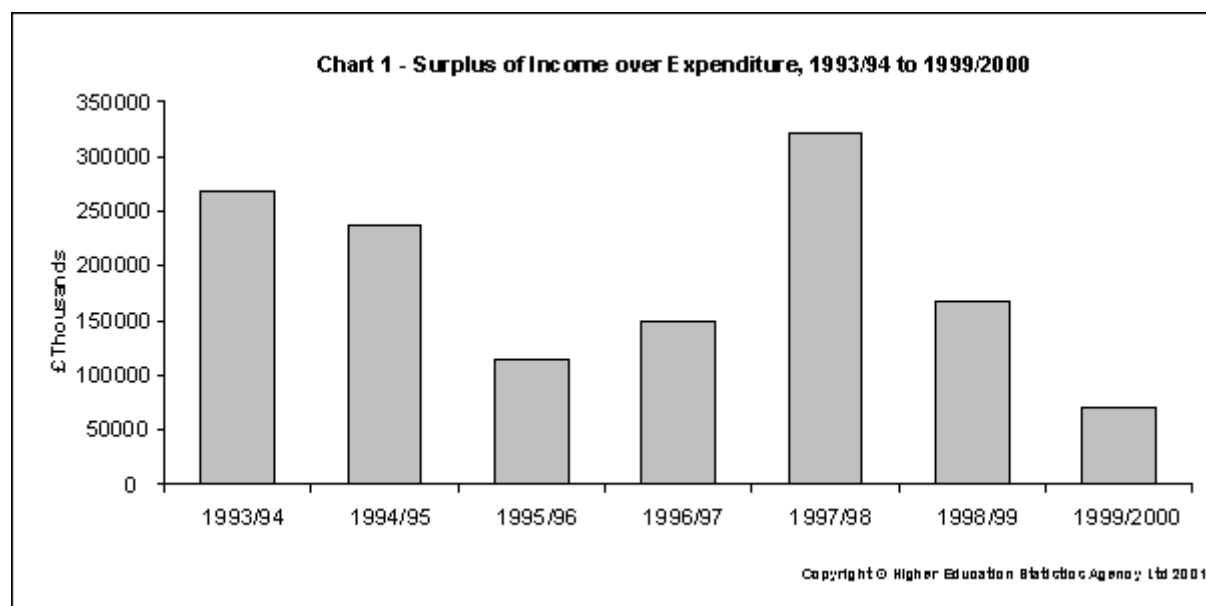
Income and Expenditure

The income of the HE sector totalled £12.8 billion during the financial year to 31 July 2000; this compares with £12.1 billion for the previous year. The surplus of income over expenditure decreased by £97 million from £167 million in 1998/99 to £70 million in 1999/2000.

Table B - Total Income and Expenditure, Financial Years 1999/2000 and 1998/99

	£ Thousands		
	1999/2000	1998/99	% change
Income	12779676	12087441	5.7%
Expenditure	12709752	11920727	6.6%
Surplus	69924	166714	-58.1%
Surplus as percentage of income	0.5%	1.4%	

To provide the context for these figures, Chart 1 shows the HE sector's surplus (re-based and re-calculated as appropriate) for each of the years for which HESA now has data. Data were returned to HESA for financial year 1993/94 onwards; figures for previous financial years are set out in earlier editions of this volume.



The number of individual institutions reporting a surplus or breakeven were 96 in 1999/2000 compared with 121 in 1998/99. Deficits were reported by 74 institutions in 1999/2000 compared with 49 institutions in 1998/99. 39 institutions reported deficits in both financial years.

The final table in this section aggregates figures for institutions funded by each of the four UK countries' funding councils. It should be noted that in this and other tables, The Open University is counted as an institution based in England.

Table C - Income and Expenditure by UK Country

Location of Institution	Financial Year 1999/2000				Financial Year 1998/99			
			Surplus/ Deficit	% of income			Surplus/ Deficit	% of income
	Income	Expenditure			Income	Expenditure		
England	10464649	10369760	94889	0.9%	9883615	9731747	151868	1.5%
Wales	598207	593237	4970	0.8%	569795	565495	4300	0.8%
Scotland	1456915	1481064	-24149	-1.7%	1385167	1374170	10997	0.8%
Northern Ireland	259905	265691	-5786	-2.2%	248864	249315	-451	-0.2%
Total	12779676	12709752	69924	0.5%	12087441	11920727	166714	1.4%

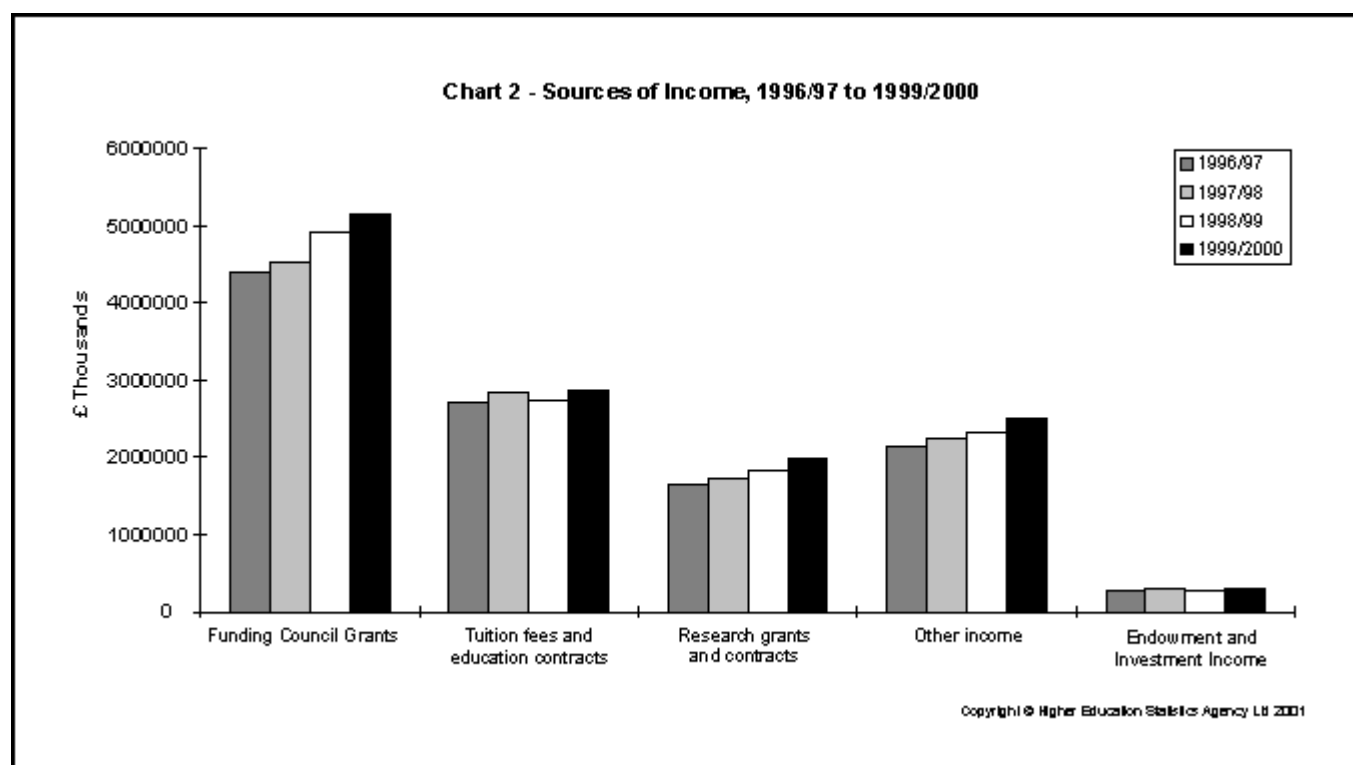
Income

The table (below) and chart (overleaf) summarise institutions' sources of income in terms of proportions contributed by and the growth or otherwise of each source over time.

Funding council grants have shown a third consecutive increase this year and represent a 40.3% proportion of total income. Tuition fees and education contracts continue to represent a 22.5% proportion of total income.

Table D - Sources of Income

	£ Thousands		
	1999/2000	1998/99	% change
Funding council grants	5147078	4922072	4.6%
Tuition fees & education contracts	2872356	2722601	5.5%
Research grants & contracts	1973416	1831540	7.7%
Other income	2494757	2326496	7.2%
Endowment & investment income	292069	284732	2.6%
Total income	12779676	12087441	5.7%



Funding Council Grants

Institutional funds for academic and other purposes are allocated primarily by the higher education funding councils for England, Wales and Scotland, and by the Department of Education for Northern Ireland acting as a funding agency for the Northern Ireland higher education institutions. Some funds are also provided by the Teacher Training Agency (TTA), and further education funding councils in England and Wales in relation to some categories of FE teaching. (In Scotland it is impossible to disaggregate the funding of FE teaching.)

Table E - Breakdown of Funding Council Grants 1999/2000

	£ Thousands	
		% of total
Recurrent - teaching	3695485	71.8%
Recurrent - research	1042714	20.3%
Recurrent - other	139234	2.7%
Special initiatives	100381	2.0%
Capital grants - buildings	50560	1.0%
Capital grants - equipment	52418	1.0%
Grants for FE provision (not applicable in Scotland)	66286	1.3%
Total funding council grants	5147078	100%

Tuition Fees and Education Contracts

Table F - Income from Tuition Fees and Education Contracts

	£ Thousands	
		% of total
Full-time HE course fees		
UK and EU domiciled students charged standard fees	1161330	40.4%
UK and EU domiciled students charged non-standard fees	393318	13.7%
Overseas (Non EU)	672185	23.4%
Sub-total full-time HE course fees	2226833	77.5%
Part-time credit-bearing HE course fees	364939	12.7%
Non-credit-bearing course fees	221813	7.7%
FE course fees	36380	1.3%
Research training support grants	22391	0.8%
Total tuition fees and education contracts	2872356	100.0%

The total income for tuition fees and education contracts increased by 5.5% this year from £2.7 billion in 1998/99 to £2.9 billion. Income from overseas students continues to provide 23.4% of this category's income.

Research Grants and Contracts

Income from research grants and contracts increased by 7.7% this year from £1.8 billion in 1998/99 to £2.0 billion. The Office of Science and Technology (OST) research councils continue to be the largest providers, providing 30.6% of total research grants and contracts income. However EU government bodies have significantly decreased the amount of income they provide this year from £155 million (8.5%) in 1998/99 to £136 million (6.9%).

Table G - Income from Research Grants and Contracts

	£ Thousands	
		% of total
OST research councils	604286	30.6%
UK based charities	484727	24.6%
UK govt bodies, health & hospital authorities	337309	17.1%
UK industry, commerce & public corps	242188	12.3%
EU government bodies	135854	6.9%
EU other	31312	1.6%
Other overseas	97953	5.0%
Other sources	39787	2.0%
Total research grants & contracts	1973416	100.0%

Other Income

This category increased by 7.2% this year from £2.3 billion in 1998/99 to £2.5 billion.

Table H - Other Income

	£ Thousands	
		% of total
Other services rendered		
Course validation fees	15916	0.6%
Teaching companies	20344	0.8%
UK government bodies, health & hospital authorities	147450	5.9%
UK industry, commerce & public corporations	122705	4.9%
EU government bodies	66493	2.7%
EU other	8339	0.3%
Other overseas	20085	0.8%
Other sources	227758	9.1%
Sub-total other services rendered	629090	25.2%
Residences & catering operations	895886	35.9%
Grants from local authorities	859	0.0%
Income from health & hospital authorities	219268	8.8%
Released from deferred capital grants	40321	1.6%
Income from intellectual property rights	14547	0.6%
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	48274	1.9%
Other operating income	646512	25.9%
Total other income	2494757	100.0%

Expenditure

The 6.6% (£789 million) rise in expenditure to £12.7 billion as shown in Table I was largely made up of an increase of £484 million in staff costs and £269 million in other operating expenses.

Table I - Expenditure, Financial Years ending 1999/2000 and 1998/99

	£ Thousands		
	1999/2000	1998/99	% change
Staff costs	7380517	6896287	7.0%
Depreciation	556815	522608	6.5%
Other operating expenses	4570315	4301785	6.2%
Interest payable	202105	200047	1.0%
Total	12709752	11920727	6.6%

The percentage distribution of expenditure by functional area within the total as shown in Table J has changed little from the previous year. Academic departments continue to represent a 42.6% proportion of total expenditure and residences & catering operations represent a proportion of just 6.8%.

The clinical medicine cost centre and business & management studies cost centre continue to have the largest share of total expenditure with 9% each. They spent £495 million and £512 million respectively in 1999/2000. The social studies cost centre and nursing & paramedical studies cost centre each have a 7% share of total expenditure. They spent £402 million and £358 million respectively in 1999/2000.

Table J - Distribution of Expenditure by Functional Area

	£ Thousands	
		% of total
Academic departments	5412196	42.6%
Academic services	907941	7.1%
Administrative & central services	1584100	12.5%
Premises	1337284	10.5%
Residences & catering operations	859931	6.8%
Research grants & contracts	1719240	13.5%
Other expenditure	889060	7.0%
Total expenditure	12709752	100.0%

Staff Data

Analysis by 'staff grade' is only meaningful where institutions have reported their staff within nationally recognised grade structures or within internal grade structures which facilitate differentiation on a similar basis. Several institutions, including some large post-1992 universities, report their staff on a single grade structure, and therefore, for example, the number of professors is significantly under-counted for these institutions, and for the sector as a whole. This under-counting will have a consequential effect on the proportions of professors within particular subject areas and cost centres, and also probably by gender, since grade distribution varies by subject. The Agency therefore advises caution in analysis of staff by grade.

Key Points:

- The total number of academic staff in the HE sector grew by 3.5% from 131,140 in 1998/99 to 135,750 in 1999/2000.
- 69% of all full-time posts were wholly financed by the institutions themselves. This compares exactly with 1998/99.
- 36% of academic staff in the HE sector in 1999/2000 were women. The number of female academic staff increased by 6% in comparison to a 2% increase of men.
- 25% of all full-time staff were employed in medicine, dentistry & health departments.
- 81% of researchers were funded other than wholly by the institutions themselves.
- Just under a half of full-time non-clinical wholly institutionally financed staff were aged over 45.
- The average age of all academic staff was 42.
- 88% of full-time non-clinical wholly institutionally financed academic staff were working in the same institution as they were in the previous year.
- 5% of responding UK nationality staff were known to have a non-white ethnicity and 1% of responding staff of UK nationality were known to have a disability.

General

In the academic year to 31 July 2000, the total number of academic staff employed by UK HEIs was 135,750. The 3.5% growth rate in staff numbers during the year was more than accounted for by continued growth in the number of those employed part-time (from 18,760 to 21,960) who comprised some 16% of staff.

While just over one third (36%) of all staff were female, women comprised just over a half (52%) of those working part-time.

69% of full-time posts were wholly financed by the institutions themselves, this proportion rising to 71% for part-time posts. This is the same as the proportions of full-time and part-time posts which include teaching as a primary employment function.

Table A - Summary - Academic Staff in all UK Institutions

United Kingdom			
	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Mode of employment	113790	21960	135750
Gender			
Female	37230	11350	48580
Male	76560	10610	87170
Principal source of salary			
Wholly institutionally financed	78330	15680	94000
Other sources of finance	35470	6280	41740
Primary employment function			
Teaching/Teaching & research	78710	15650	94360
Research only	35080	6310	41390
Grade(1)			
Professors	11680	810	12490
Senior lecturers & researchers	21510	1790	23290
Lecturers	41670	7790	49450
Researchers	31690	5640	37320
Other grades	7260	5930	13190
Clinical status			
Non-clinical	107970	20770	128730
Clinical	5830	1190	7010

In this table, all numbers between one and nine have been expressed as ~. Other numbers have been rounded up or down to the nearest ten. Zero represents zero.

(1) See note 6 in Notes on Tables

Region and Clinical Status

Table B - Full-time Academic Staff in all UK Institutions by Location of Institution

United Kingdom

	Location of Institution				Total
	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	
All full-time staff	91530	5550	13880	2830	113790
Female	30150	1710	4470	900	37230
Wholly institutionally financed	18910	1210	2470	650	23240
Non-clinical	18610	1200	2410	640	22860
Clinical	310	10	60	~	390
Other sources of finance	11240	500	2000	250	13990
Non-clinical	10360	480	1890	230	12960
Clinical	880	20	120	20	1030
Male	61390	3840	9410	1930	76560
Wholly institutionally financed	43970	3010	6630	1470	55080
Non-clinical	42560	2940	6340	1460	53300
Clinical	1420	70	290	~	1790
Other sources of finance	17410	830	2780	460	21480
Non-clinical	15220	740	2520	380	18850
Clinical	2200	90	260	80	2630

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Overall, 63% of full-time clinical posts were financed other than by the institutions themselves; this compares with 31% for all full-time posts. Women made up 24% of all full-time staff with clinical status.

Full-time posts held by women were less likely to be funded by the institutions themselves compared to men; 38% of such female staff were funded other than wholly by the institution compared with 28% of males. There was some variation at UK country level, most notably, 45% of full-time women employed in Scottish institutions were at least in part externally funded.

Departmental Cost Centres, Principal Source of Salary and Grade

Table C - Full-time Academic Staff in all UK Institutions by Principal Source of Salary, Gender and Departmental Cost Centre

United Kingdom

	Wholly Institutionally Financed			All Other Sources of Finance		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Departmental cost centres	23240	55080	78330	13990	21480	35470
Medicine, dentistry & health	6300	7480	13780	7560	7380	14940
Agriculture, forestry & veterinary science	460	1370	1830	340	430	770
Biological, mathematical & physical science	2390	11260	13650	3350	7090	10440
Engineering & technology	1160	9380	10540	820	4260	5080
Architecture & planning	320	1430	1750	110	220	330
Administrative, business & social studies	5350	12120	17480	1080	1300	2380
Language based studies	2100	2780	4880	120	150	270
Other arts	2410	5760	8170	270	390	650
Education	2430	3070	5500	270	210	480
Academic services	220	240	460	50	50	100
Administration & central services	120	190	310	10	20	30
Premises	0	~	~	0	0	0
Residences & catering	0	~	~	0	0	0

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25% of all full-time staff worked in medicine, dentistry & health and a further 21% of all full-time staff worked in biological, mathematical & physical science departments.

37% of the sector's female full-time employees worked in medicine, dentistry & health while biological, mathematical & physical science departments accounted for almost a quarter (24%) of male full-time employees.

52% of full-time staff in departments of medicine, dentistry & health and 43% in biological, mathematical & physical science were financed other than wholly by the institutions themselves. Departments with the fewest partially or wholly externally funded staff were in the areas of language based studies (5%), other arts (7%) and education (8%).

Since the 1998/99 academic year, the total number of full-time academic staff working in education departments has increased by 5% and decreased in architecture & planning departments by 4%.

While overall, 31% of full-time staff were at least partially externally funded, 81% of researchers were so financed; researchers made up nearly three quarters (72%) of all staff for whom finance was received from outside the institution.

Table D - Full-time Academic Staff in all UK Institutions by Principal Source of Salary, Grade(1) and Gender

United Kingdom			
	Principal Source of Salary		Total
	Wholly institutionally financed	Other sources of finance	
Professors	10670	1000	11680
Female	1220	150	1360
Male	9460	860	10310
Senior lecturers & researchers	19200	2310	21510
Female	4210	780	4980
Male	14990	1530	16530
Lecturers	37360	4300	41670
Female	13460	1940	15410
Male	23900	2360	26260
Researchers	6050	25630	31690
Female	2360	10240	12600
Male	3700	15390	19090
Other grades	5040	2220	7260
Female	2000	880	2880
Male	3040	1340	4380
Total	78330	35470	113790

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(1) See note 6 in Notes on Tables

Age

(Note: the figures in this section and the following section relate only to full-time non-clinical staff, wholly financed by the institution.)

Table E - Full-time Non-clinical Wholly Institutionally Financed Academic Staff by Grade(1) and Age

United Kingdom						
	Professors	Senior lecturers & researchers	Lecturers	Researchers	Other grades	Total
Under 26	~	~	240	670	180	1090
26-30	~	100	3330	1790	410	5630
31-35	130	980	7150	1370	430	10070
36-40	640	2280	6790	820	590	11110
41-45	1300	3140	5890	520	790	11620
46-50	2220	3930	5670	380	960	13160
51-55	2800	4410	4800	310	950	13260
56-60	1850	2700	2220	120	430	7320
61-65	850	960	720	50	120	2710
66+	70	50	30	~	20	160
Unknown	~	~	10	~	10	40
Total	9860	18550	36830	6040	4880	76150

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(1) See note 6 in Notes on Tables

Of those staff whose age was known, 48% were aged over 45 and 17% were aged between 46 and 50.

47% of professors and senior lecturers & researchers were aged between 46 and 55 and nearly two thirds (63%) of researchers were aged under 36. The average mean age of **all** academic staff was 42.

Inflow/Outflow

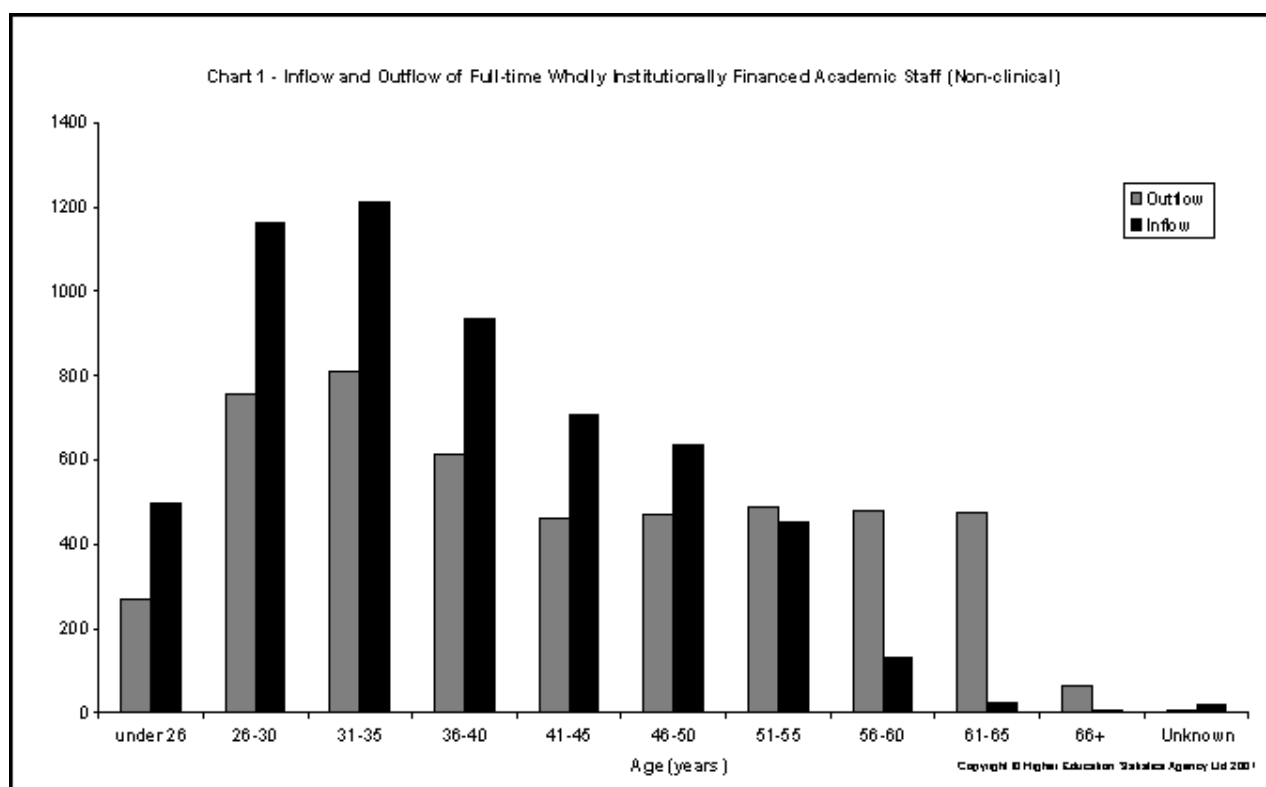
During the academic year to 31 July 2000, 88% of staff were working in the same institution as they were one year earlier and a further 4% had been working in another HEI. An inflow of 5,790 staff outnumbered the loss of 4,890 staff. Retirement was the largest single known reason for departures and the sector gained more staff from overseas than left to work overseas. Caution should be exercised when further analysing staff flows on account of the size of the unknown category.

Table F - Full-time Non-clinical Wholly Institutionally Financed Academic Staff by Employment in the Previous Year and Destination

Total		Total	
Employment in the previous year		Destination	
Non-clinical	76150	Non-clinical	76150
Current institution	67070	Current institution	69900
UK other HEI	3300	UK other HEI	1360
Inflow	5790	Outflow	4890
UK	2780	UK	600
Overseas	1080	Overseas	330
Not in regular employment	90	Not in regular employment	200
Not known	1850	Retirement	790
		Death	70
		Not known	2890

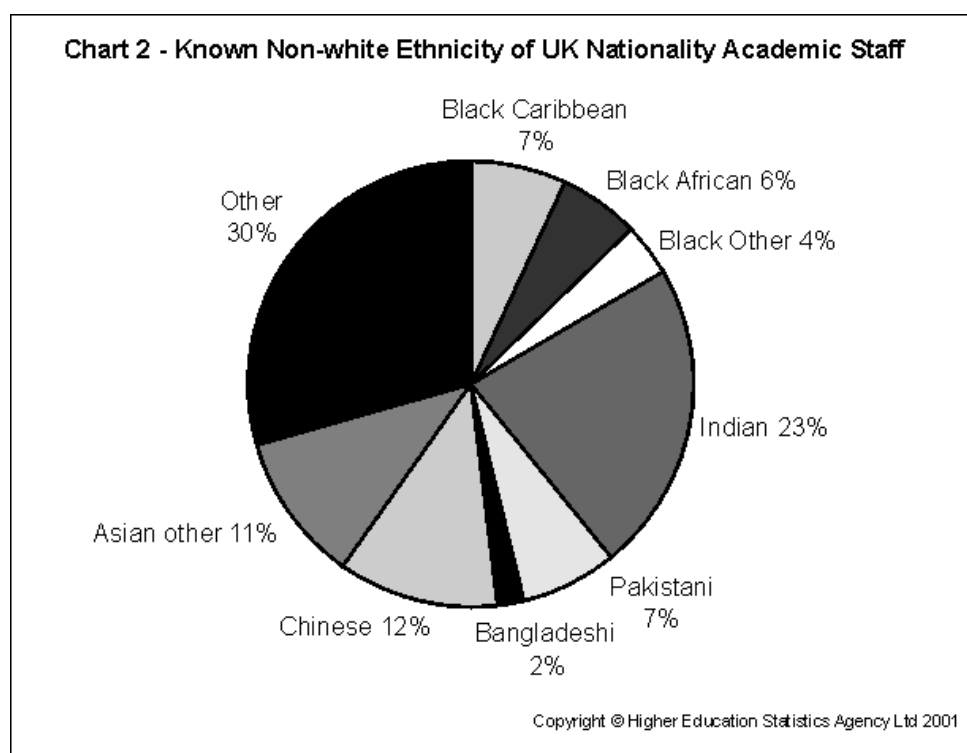
In this table, all numbers between one and nine have been expressed as ~. Other numbers have been rounded up or down to the nearest ten. Zero represents zero.

Chart 1 displays graphically the inflow and outflow by age groups.



Ethnicity

Although 10% of academic staff of UK nationality declined to disclose their ethnic group, of those that did 5% (4,490 staff) were of non-white ethnicity. Chart 2 shows the percentages of those of non-white ethnicity represented by each visible ethnic minority group.



Disability

Of the 91% of staff who disclosed this information, just over 1% were known to be disabled.

Table G - Academic Staff of UK Nationality by Disability Status and Mode of Employment

United Kingdom

	Not known to be disabled	Disabled but not registered	Registered disabled	Total for whom returns were made	Information not provided	Total
Total	95850	840	190	96880	9530	106410
Full-time	80420	700	150	81270	8050	89320
Part-time	15430	140	40	15610	1480	17090

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