

## Research income for Law – 2013/14 to 2017/18

### Introduction

- This briefing uses data from the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)<sup>1</sup> to present findings on research income in the field of Law for the period of 2013/14 to 2017/18. This is the first Chartered ABS report on Law and we would appreciate your feedback on whether it is useful and if other reports on Law would be valued. Please email [ramin.bokaian@charteredabs.org](mailto:ramin.bokaian@charteredabs.org) with feedback.

### Research income sources – Law 2013/14 to 2017/18 (£000s)

Source of Income	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2013/14 to 2017/18 % change
BEIS Research Councils, The Royal Society, British Academy and The Royal Society of Edinburgh	5,879	6,570	8,575	8,524	7,432	26.4%
UK central government bodies/local authorities, health and hospital authorities	1,816	2,237	3,689	3,697	3,419	88.3%
UK central government tax credits for research and development expenditure	0	14	1	1	0	N/A
UK industry, commerce and public corporations	434	337	293	352	451	3.9%
UK-based charities (open competitive process)	2,306	2,428	2,468	2,990	3,423	48.4%
UK-based charities (other)	244	237	691	484	664	172.1%
EU government bodies	4,621	5,289	4,961	4,370	5,049	9.3%
EU-based charities (open competitive process)	20	6	14	26	24	20%
EU industry, commerce and public corporations	144	56	7	75	89	-38.2%
EU (excluding UK) other	441	481	545	468	665	50.8%
Non-EU-based charities (open competitive process)	365	332	253	434	722	97.8%
Non-EU industry, commerce and public corporations	207	260	439	348	312	50.7%
Non-EU other	1,082	715	774	747	1,620	49.7%
UK other sources	660	1,284	379	311	636	-3.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,219</b>	<b>20,246</b>	<b>23,089</b>	<b>22,827</b>	<b>24,506</b>	<b>34.5%</b>

<sup>1</sup> **Source:** Data is from the HESA Finance Records 2013/14 to 2017/18, sourced via the Heidi Plus Online Analytics service. Copyright Higher Education Statistics Agency Limited. The analysis was undertaken by the Chartered ABS in May 2019.

**Advice on full comparability with prior years:** From 1 January 2015 the financial reporting for universities changed in line with Financial Reporting Standards (FRS) 102. Due to these changes, absolute comparability with HESA finance records pre and post 2014/15 and 2015/16 may not be possible.

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### Research Income in Law – UK Sources

Law Funding - UK Sources (£000s)	2013/14	2017/18	% Increase/Decrease	Diff
All UK Sources	11,339	16,025	41%	4,686
All UK Sources ( <i>Inflation Adjusted</i> )	12,471	16,025	28%	3,554
UK Government Sources Only	7,695	10,851	41%	3,156
UK Government Sources Only ( <i>Inflation Adjusted</i> )	8,463	10,851	28%	2,388

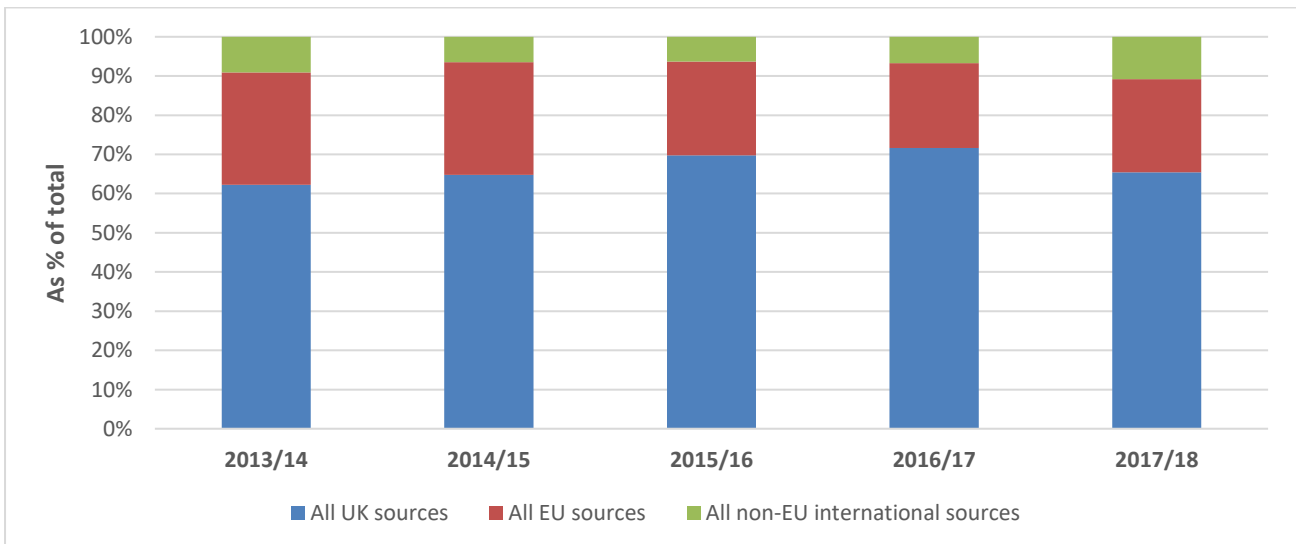
### Research income in Law – International Sources

Law Funding - Intl Sources (£000s)	2013/14	2017/18	% Increase/Decrease	Diff
All EU Sources	5,226	5,827	12%	601
All non-EU International Sources	1,654	2,654	60%	1,000

### Overall trends

- Law schools in the UK received a total of £24.5m in research income in 2017/18, an increase of 7% on the previous year and one-third higher than in 2013/14. Research income for Law has increased in three of the last four years.
- In the last year falls in funding from the Research Councils (-£1.1m) and UK central government (-£300k) were offset by increases from EU government bodies (+£700k), UK-based charities (+£600k) and non-EU other sources (+£1.1m).

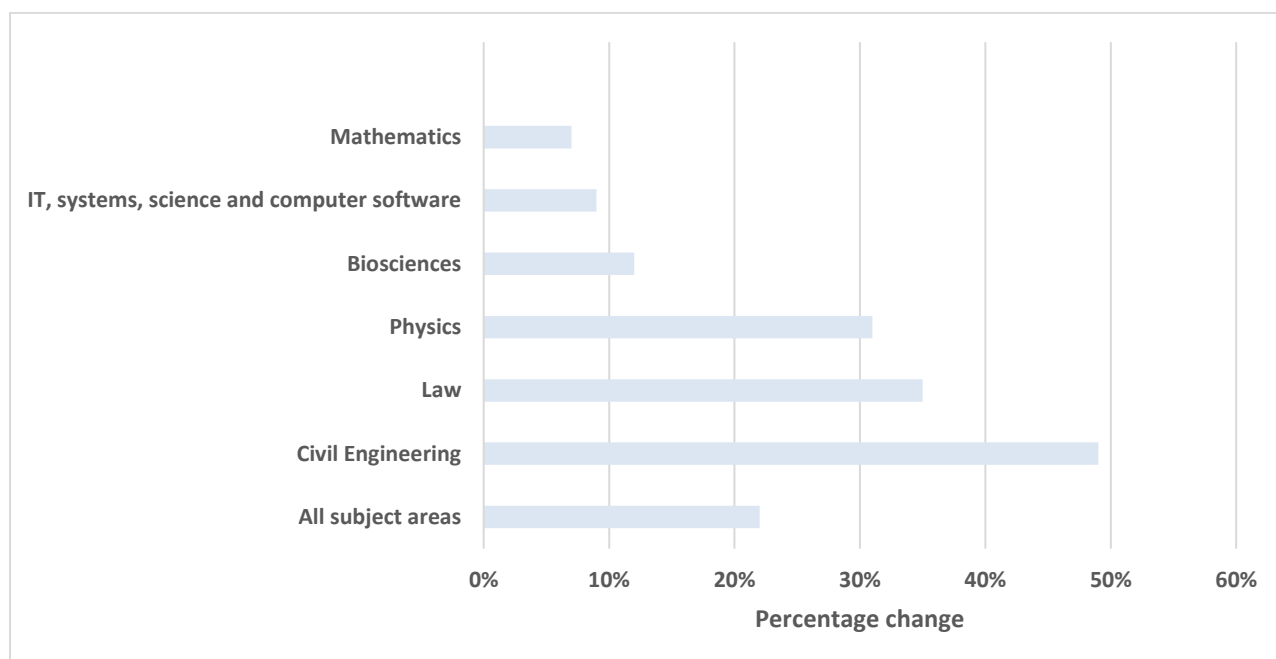
### Research income in Law: Breakdown of funding from UK, EU and International sources (2013/14 to 2017/18)



- In 2017/18 UK sources accounted for 65% of all research funding in the subject of Law, EU sources 24% and non-EU sources 11%, with the latter increasing from 6% in 2015/16. The share of funding from all EU sources has declined from the 29% seen four years ago.
- Research funding from all non-EU international sources amounted to £2.7m in 2017/18, which is 60% higher than the £1.7m received in 2013/14.

## Comparison with other subjects

*Research income in Law and STEM subjects: percentage difference between 2013/14 and 2017/18*



- During the five year period of analysis Law received an increase in research income of 35% compared to a 22% increase across all subject fields.
- The proportional increase in research income for Law is higher than for most STEM subjects, with only Civil Engineering seeing larger growth during this period (+49%).
- If adjusting for inflation Law schools saw a 22% real-term increase in research income over the five year period, compared to 10% across all fields.

## Research income by region

Research income in Law by region (£000s)

Region	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
East	1,898	2,157	2,565	3,024	3,418
East Midlands	633	1,511	757	550	745
London	4,293	3,336	4,266	4,627	5,237
North-East	456	570	493	436	618
North-West	676	1,120	1,242	1,389	1,615
Northern Ireland	876	860	1,058	1,340	1,699
Scotland	2,967	2,990	4,481	4,018	3,093
South-East	2,986	3,265	2,922	2,439	2,584
South-West	1,260	1,741	1,685	1,167	1,001
Wales	1,043	944	1,328	1,121	1,114
West Midlands	483	477	585	701	1,446
Yorkshire and Humberside	648	1,275	1,707	2,015	1,936
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,219</b>	<b>20,246</b>	<b>23,089</b>	<b>22,827</b>	<b>24,506</b>

- The total share of research income for Law schools in London and the South-East has declined over the five year period of analysis, from 40% in 2013/14 to 32% in 2017/18. Over the same period the share of income amongst Law schools in the rest of the UK has increased from 60% to 68%.
- The regions that have increased their share of research income in Law over the five year period are the East of England, the North-West, Northern Ireland, West Midlands and Yorkshire and Humberside.

## Research income by Law schools

- For the combined period of 2015/16 to 2017/18 the five schools that received the highest amounts of research income were all Russell Group institutions: the University of Edinburgh (£7.1m), the University of Cambridge (£6.4m), the University of Oxford (£4.8m), Queen Mary University of London (£4.3m), and the University of Leeds (£2.8m).
- Research income for Law shows a tendency towards concentration in a certain group of institutions, with the five schools receiving the highest amounts of research income in the last three years accounting for 36% of total research funding. The ten schools with the highest amount of research income constitute 53% of the total.