

## R&D statistics 2013 for the higher education sector in Norway

***R&D expenditure at Norwegian universities, university colleges and university hospitals amounted to 16 billion NOK in 2013 (corresponding to 2.1 billion euro). This implies an increase of more than 1.6 billion NOK from 2011. In fixed prices, the growth amounts to almost 6 per cent between 2011 and 2013, and close to 3 per cent between 2012 and 2013.***

In 2013, current expenditure accounted for 94 per cent of total R&D expenditure, while capital expenditure represented 6 per cent. These is the same pattern as in 2011. In some years prior to this, the capital expenditure share was higher, due to several large construction projects. Wages contributed 56 per cent in 2013 - the same as in 2011. Investment in scientific equipment increased from 380 million NOK in 2011 to about 420 million NOK in 2013.

### R&D expenditure in the higher education sector in Norway in 2013, by type of institution and source of funds. Mill. NOK.

Type of institution	Industrial sector	Government		Other sources	Abroad		Total
		Total	Of which: Norwegian Research Council		Total	Of which: EU comm.	
University	529	9 383	2 074	325	381	287	10 618
Spec. univ. Institutions and more	54	896	97	237	11	5	1 198
State university colleges	32	1 344	144	19	18	12	1 413
University hospitals	45	2 560	157	138	29	19	2 772
<b>Total</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>14 183</b>	<b>2 471</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>16 001</b>
Per cent	4.1	88.6	15.4	4.5	2.8	2.0	100.0
Real growth in per cent. 2011-2013	8.4	4.5	-7.6	13.1	28.2	34.5	5.6

Source: NIFU/R&D-statistics

R&D activity in the Higher Education Sector is mainly funded by public sources; almost 89 per cent of total R&D expenditure in the sector in 2013, including general university funds (GUF) and other governmental sources. Amongst the latter, the Research Council of Norway funded 15 per cent. The industrial sector contributed 4 per cent of R&D funding in the higher education sector, and other national sources almost 5 per cent, including private foundations, ideal organizations, donations, gifts etc. Funding from abroad paid for almost 3 per cent of R&D expenditure in 2013.

From 2011 to 2013, government funding had the largest growth, in terms of current prices: 1.3 billion NOK. However, the relative real growth in government funding was slightly below total growth of R&D. GUF increased by just over 8 per cent. Funding from abroad increased the most in terms of real relative growth, particularly because of an increase in EU-funding. Funding from the Norwegian Research Council decreased by almost 50 million NOK from 2011 to 2013, which is a real decrease of 8 per cent. Funding from the industrial sector increased by more than 8 per cent, in real terms.

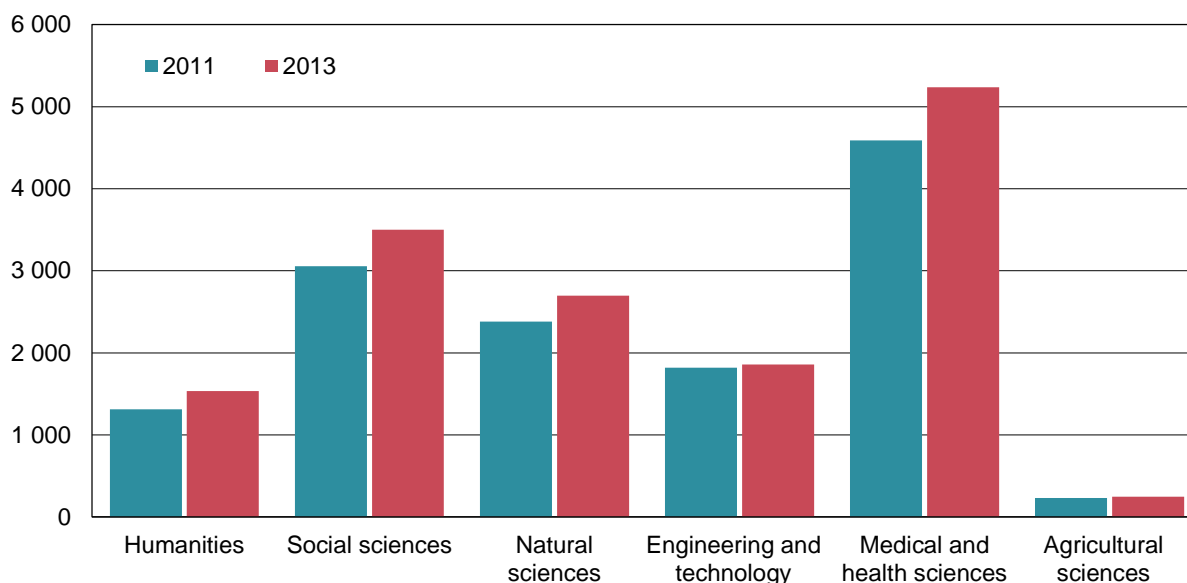
The state university colleges of Oslo and Akershus merged into Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences in the period. In connection to this, a time use survey was conducted, resulting in increased R&D coefficients for this institution. The state university colleges' share of total R&D expenditure increased from eight to nine per cent between 2011 and 2013. After an assessment of R&D-activity at institutions not yet included in the R&D-statistics, four institutions have been included as from 2013: Høgskolen Campus Kristiania, The Norwegian School of Information Technology, Lovisenberg Diaconal University College and Haraldsplass Deaconess University College. All these new institutions have been included in in the category «specialized university institutions and more», and contributed to the increase of this category from seven to eight per cent of total

R&D from 2011 to 2013. The universities' share of total R&D expenditure have declined from almost 69 per cent in 2011 to just over 66 per cent in 2013. University hospitals (included in the higher education sector according to international guidelines of the OECD Frascati Manual) represented 17 per cent of R&D expenditure in the sector, 16 per cent in 2011.

Almost 12 700 R&D full-time equivalents (FTE) were performed in the higher education sector in 2013, of which 10 050 were performed by researchers, while the rest were performed by technical and administrative personnel. This implies a growth in total R&D FTE from 2011 to 2013 of about 400 person-years. Researchers accounted for two thirds of the growth.

### Current R&D expenditure in the higher education sector in 2011 and 2013, by field of science. Mill. NOK.

Mill. NOK



In 2013, more than one third of current expenditure for R&D is attributable to units operating within medical and health sciences. This share is almost unchanged from 2011, and a large part (of the expenditure) concerns university hospitals. 23 per cent of current R&D expenditure is correspondingly classified as social sciences, while natural sciences accounted for 18 per cent. As shown in the diagram above, all fields of science increased from 2011 to 2013. Agricultural sciences was the smallest field of science in 2013, with less than 2 per cent of current R&D expenditure, the same as in 2011. The share of current R&D expenditures within engineering and technology decreased from 14 to 12 per cent in this period. The largest real growth was found within the humanities, followed by social sciences, medical and health sciences, natural sciences and agricultural sciences. In terms of fixed prices, R&D expenditure within engineering and technology decreased by 4 per cent from 2011 to 2013.

More results can be found at the [R&D-statistics databank](#).

Questions regarding the R&D surveys of the higher education sector might be directed towards [Kaja.Wendt@nifu.no](mailto:Kaja.Wendt@nifu.no), phone number:00 47 22 59 51 66.

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The national R&D statistics for Norway are prepared and published annually on commission by The Research Council of Norway. NIFU is responsible for the higher education sector and the institute sector, while Statistics Norway is responsible for the industrial sector.

NIFU is also responsible for compiling the sector data into the total R&D statistics for Norway, and to report statistics to international organisations and agencies. The statistics are prepared on the basis of the OECD guidelines, as published in the Frascati manual. The R&D statistics are reported to the OECD databases for Science & Technology as well as to Eurostat.

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The national R&D statistics for Norway are published by NIFU <http://www.nifu.no/> and Research council of Norway <http://www.forskningsradet.no/>. More information on the industrial sector is available on <http://www.ssb.no/>

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