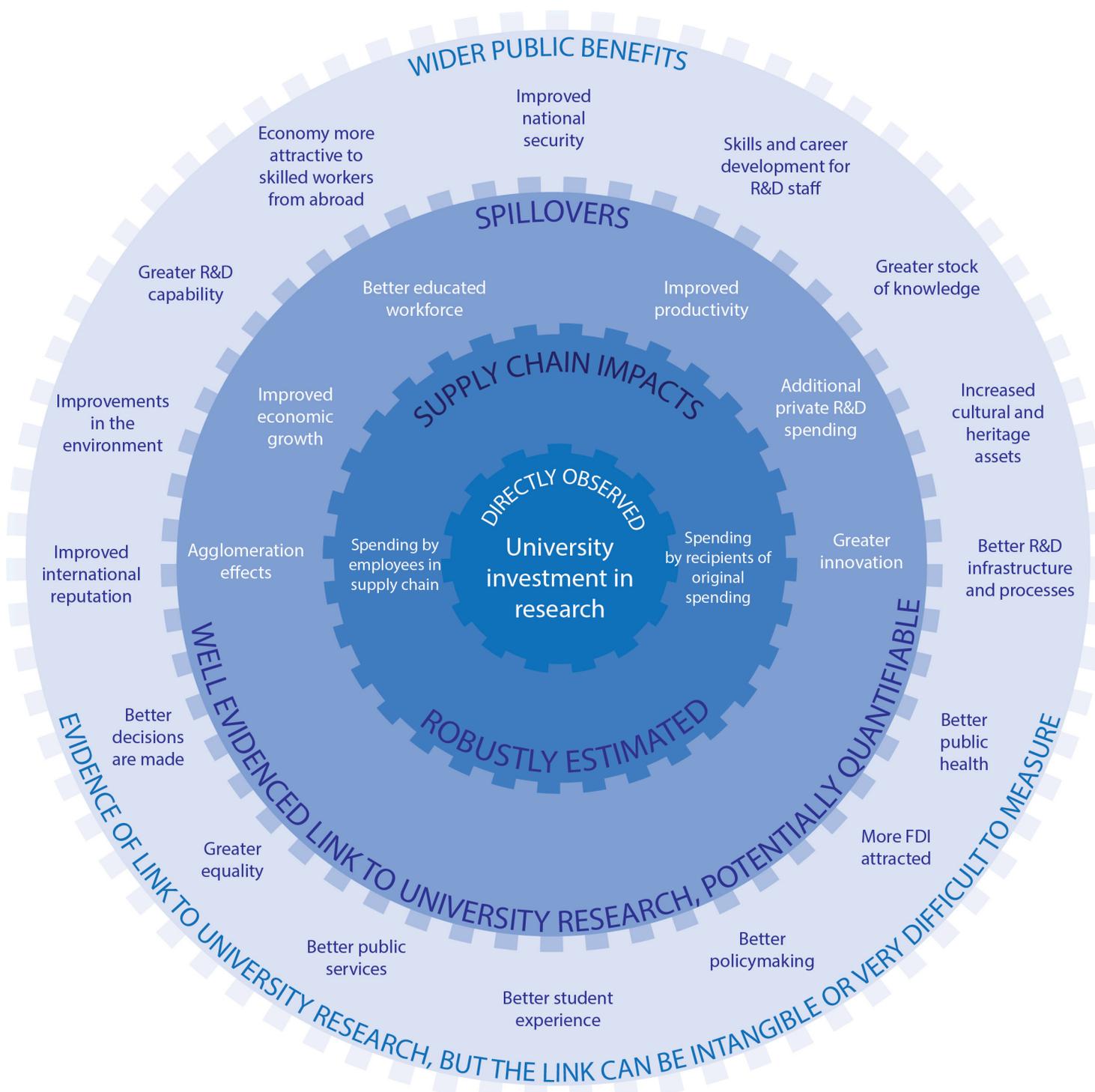


THE VALUE OF UNIVERSITY RESEARCH

The diagram below shows the different kinds of benefits that research can generate – from the **narrow** benefits generated from spending on research in the **supply chain**, to the **more intangible** benefits to society, such as contributing to the country's international reputation, increasing the stock of knowledge, or helping to ensure better decisions are made.



The Scottish Funding Council (SFC) invested **£286m** in university research in Scotland in 2019-20



In 2019-20, in addition to SFC funds, universities received **£791m** in other income for research – the largest portion of which was from UKRI research councils (£270m)

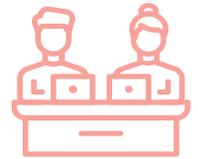
Across the economy, including businesses, government and universities, **£2.8bn** was invested in R&D in Scotland in 2019

SUPPLY CHAIN IMPACTS

SFC funding supported over **8,500** full-time equivalent jobs and **£400m** in GVA



All R&D spending supported nearly **60,000** FTE jobs, and **£3,225m** in GVA



Output, GVA, and employment multipliers for university research funding are **typically higher** than the average sector in Scotland



Recent literature on potential spillovers from university research in the UK indicates that an **additional 20% impact** can be generated from productivity improvements which can result from research spillovers

SPILLOVERS

Scotland's productivity spillover effect may be **greater than the UK average**, given the type and nature of research carried out here, including:

- More impactful research in technology
- More research outputs in science, technology, engineering and maths (STEM) subjects
- More research council funding for medical research



WIDER PUBLIC BENEFITS

Various social benefits to research also exist but these cannot be appropriately measured or monetised. Approaches in the literature can provide an estimate of the value of R&D spillovers to productivity and other outcomes, however will **not capture other benefits** such as international reputation, policy influence, and other less tangible impacts.

In these cases, **case studies** and consideration of intangible impacts are useful for understanding the impact of research in a given field.

