

## FACTS + FIGURES

Tate is a Non-Departmental Public Body governed under the terms of the Museums and Galleries Act of 1992.

### The Collection

Tate houses the national collections of British art (including the Turner Collection) and international art from 1900 on. The Collection includes substantial groups of works on paper, notably by Turner and William Blake and in the Oppé Collection, and of international modern prints since 1945.

The Tate Collection as of 31 March 2002 is as follows:

4,366 paintings  
 1,544 sculptures (including reliefs and installations)  
 4,307 unique works on paper  
 11,066 prints  
 37,463 works on paper in the Turner Bequest  
 3,734 works on paper in the Oppé Collection  
 541 miscellaneous items

During the period, a total of 3,302 works from the Collection were on view at Tate Britain, Tate Modern, Tate Liverpool or Tate St Ives.

Tate is committed to sharing the Collection with other galleries and museums so that a larger number of people nationally and internationally can enjoy the works of art in its care. During the same period 1,165 works were loaned to other organisations. Tate's Archive of Twentieth-Century British Art established in 1969 has become a collection in its own right and is a vital resource for artists, students and educators. Tate also maintains its own records as a Departmental Record Office, by arrangement with the Public Records Office.

### Staff

The total number of staff employed by Tate is 1,245 including part-timers and those employed by Tate Publishing and Tate Catering. Tate is an Equal Opportunities Employer and has agreed statements of policy under section 2(3) of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Pay negotiations are conducted through the Tate Negotiating Committee at which the four unions are represented – FDA, IPMS, CPSA, PTC. Tate as a Non-Departmental Public Body follows policy issued by the Cabinet Office on employment of people with disabilities.

### Tate attendance figures\*

|              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| 2000         |                  |
| April        | 237,000          |
| May          | 658,000          |
| June         | 701,000          |
| July         | 828,000          |
| August       | 804,000          |
| September    | 592,000          |
| October      | 635,000          |
| November     | 504,000          |
| December     | 376,000          |
| 2001         |                  |
| January      | 428,000          |
| February     | 495,000          |
| March        | 476,000          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>6,734,000</b> |

|              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| April        | 567,000          |
| May          | 412,000          |
| June         | 468,000          |
| July         | 510,000          |
| August       | 521,000          |
| September    | 389,000          |
| October      | 443,000          |
| November     | 405,000          |
| December     | 314,000          |
| 2002         |                  |
| January      | 304,000          |
| February     | 503,000          |
| March        | 691,000          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>5,527,000</b> |

\*Aggregate figures for Tate Britain, Tate Liverpool, Tate Modern, and Tate St Ives, rounded to the nearest thousand

# FINANCIAL REPORT

Copies of Tate's audited accounts are laid before Parliament, published and are available direct from HMSO

Tate is funded by Grant-in-Aid from Parliament, provided through the Department of Culture, Media and Sport. To an increasing extent in recent years Tate has supplemented its Grant-in-Aid with funds from other sources. These include donations, Lottery funds, sponsorships and other income earned from Tate's own activities and those of associated fundraising charities, Tate Members and the Tate Foundation. Tate also receives contributions from catering, retail and publishing activities operated through its trading subsidiary, Tate Enterprises Limited.

In this biennium Tate has seen the conclusion of an ambitious programme of capital development including the opening of Tate Modern, supported by funds made available from a combination of the Millennium Commission and private and public sector contributions; and the refurbishment and renewal of the Millbank site as Tate Britain, supported by a generous donation from Sir Edwin and Lady Manton, other private sector contributions and funds from the Heritage Lottery Fund.

## Tables

A sets out the income received over the biennium from Grant-in-Aid and other sources

Income is allocated to the following areas:

Capital projects to meet the cost of major projects currently in progress  
Collection purchases to meet the costs of works of art purchased for the Collection.

Operating activities to meet the staff costs and other direct costs incurred in the operation and maintenance of Tate sites.

B sets out the allocation of income between these categories of expenditure during the biennium.

Expenditure, particularly on capital projects and on Collection purchases, can vary considerably from year to year depending on the incidence of major projects or purchases of works of art, and the opportunities for raising funds towards these.

The proportion of total Tate income represented by non-government income was 71% in 2000-2001 and 67% in 2001-2002.

C sets out the major components of operating expenditure.

## A Income from Grant-in-Aid and other sources (£million)

|                         | 2000-01     | %  | 2001-02     | %  |
|-------------------------|-------------|----|-------------|----|
| Grant-in-Aid            | 24.9        | 29 | 26.8        | 33 |
| Other income:           |             |    |             |    |
| Capital and development | 27.5        | 32 | 20.7        | 25 |
| Collection Purchases    | 6.4         | 8  | 4.9         | 6  |
| Operating               | 26.9        | 31 | 29.0        | 36 |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>85.7</b> |    | <b>81.4</b> |    |

## B Allocation of income (£million)

| 2000-01                 | Grant-in-Aid | Other       | Total       |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital and development | –            | 27.5        | 27.5        |
| Collection Purchases    | –            | 6.4         | 6.4         |
| Operating               | 24.9         | 26.9        | 51.8        |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>24.9</b>  | <b>60.8</b> | <b>85.7</b> |
| 2001-02                 |              |             |             |
| Capital and development | –            | 20.7        | 20.7        |
| Collection Purchases    | –            | 4.9         | 4.9         |
| Operating               | 26.8         | 29.0        | 55.8        |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>26.8</b>  | <b>54.6</b> | <b>81.4</b> |

## C Analysis of operating expenditure (£million)

|              | 2000-01     | %  | 2001-02     | %  |
|--------------|-------------|----|-------------|----|
| Staff costs  | 24.0        | 47 | 25.5        | 46 |
| Other        | 27.6        | 53 | 30.1        | 54 |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>51.6</b> |    | <b>55.6</b> |    |