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. ABSTRACT

Presented is a summary of the Research and Development (R&D) expenditures of state public institutions for the fiscal year 1973. A comparison is presented in graph form of these expenditures for the fiscal years 1964, 1968, and 1973. A review, with comparison figures, is given related to distribution of R&D expenditures of state government agencies and state universities and colleges, by character of work (basic research, applied research, and development) and by field of science (life sciences, engineering, social sciences, physical sciences, and others). A table showing the distribution of R&D expenditures of state public institutions as compared with other state indicators (population, personal income, and total state government general expenditures) for fiscal year 1973 is presented. Other tables show comparison of R&D expenditures by state and performer, by state and source of funds, by state and character of work, and by state and field of science. (EB)

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# DATA ON SCIENCE RESOURCES

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20550

NSF 75-311

No. 23 May 1975

### R&D Expenditures of State Public Institutions, Fiscal Year 1973

#### Introduction

The National Science Foundation (NSF) has the mission of conducting a continuing measurement of the national resources devoted to scientific activities. Data on funding and manpower are gathered by means of a series of surveys that cover the different performance sectors. The R&D activities of Federal agencies, industrial firms, and universities and colleges are covered on an annual basis, and those of nonprofit institutions are covered every few years. In the 1964-73 decade the R&D activities of State government agencies were also reported on three occasions.

The latest of these reports, Research and Development in State Government Agencies, Fiscal Years 1972 and 1973 (NSF 75-303), provides data on State agency R&D funding and manpower. This report does not, however, combine such data with similar data on State universities and colleges, even though these institutions constitute another arm of the State government apparatus. Data on universities and colleges are collected and published in a separate NSF series covering all institutions of higher education. The latest report from this series is Expenditures for Scientific Activities at Universities and Colleges, Fiscal Year 1973, to be published at a later date.

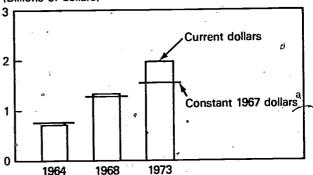
To close an analytic gap, the present study combines data for 1973 from both reports, showing State public R&D expenditures in the aggregate and by individual States. A joint consideration of State agency and State university R&D efforts can be useful in assessing the factors that contribute to economic and social change within the States. These combined expenditures, representing funds that were disbursed by the budget offices of State agencies and universities, amounted to \$1,990 million in 1973 — or 6.5 percent of the national \$30,427 million R&D expenditure total.

Between 1964, the first year comparable data were collected, and 1973, the average annual rate of growth was 11 percent (chart 1). When converted to constant dollars, the amounts reflect a 7-percent average annual increase, which contrasts with a constant dollar increase for overall national R&D expenditures of 1-percent per year.

<sup>1</sup>See National Science Foundation, National Patterns of R&D Resources: Funds & Manpower in the United States, 1953-1974 (NSF 74-304) (Washington D.C. 20402: Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974).

### Chart 1. R&D expenditures of State public institutions, FY 1964, 1968, and 1973

(Billions of dollars)



<sup>a</sup>Based on GNP implicit price deflator. SQURCE: National Science Foundation

(Prepared in the Government Studies Group, Division of Science Resources Studies)

The basic data are as follows:

R&D expenditures (millions of dollars) 1964 1978

Total, State public institutions S710.5 S1,989.5

State universities and colleges 1638.5 .11,725.7 State government agencies 72.0 263.8

The first category in the tabulation above shows R&D performance by State universities and colleges for all sponsors except State government agencies. The second category represents all the research and development sponsored by State government agencies in 1964 and 1973, respectively, whatever organizations may have performed the actual work.

## State Agency/State University . Comparisons

The R&D operations of State government agencies and those of State universities are conducted under different conditions and with different points of view. An overlap between the two worlds occurs in the area of State university R&D performance under State agency sponsorship, but this area is not a large one. A trend is developing, however, toward increased cooperation between State and local governments and university departments, and one measure of this trend is the increasing dollar level of State agency R&D program performance by State universities, a figure which rose from \$8 million in 1964 to \$28 million in 1973.

The major difference in R&D emphases between State universities and State government agencies is that the former, aside from the teaching function, have the dual role of developing a knowledge base and contributing expertise to public service projects, while the latter are focused almost entirely on practical problems. The laboratories at the State agency level are mainly organized to find answers to needs that arise in program administration and for the most part are not geared to long-range or broadly based investigations.

Both State government agencies and State universities and colleges are primarily funded by the Federal Government, to the extent of 51 percent of the State agency R&D effort and 64 percent of the State university R&D effort in 1973. Beyond that point, however, State agencies are almost entirely funded by State appropriations for the remainder of their work, whereas State universities draw support from a number

of sources. In 1973 the second most important R&D source for State universities was their own unrestricted funds that were derived from a variety of original sources, such as tuition, endowment, and generalpurpose grants and appropriations. These funds were budgeted by the universities for R&D purposes and constituted an R&D source that is university-controlled. This source for the universities was closely followed in 1973 by funds from State government appropriations that were earmarked for R&D purposes: funds to agricultural experiment stations and funds from State agencies for R&D work. Most of the rest of the funding was provided by private industry and nonprofit organizations. Although small in the State university R&D total, these private sources played a more important part than in the case of State government agency R&D funding, where these sources were insignificant.

Sources of support affect the scope and nature of the work undertaken. The Federal funds to State government agencies are mostly transferred under categorical grants on a matching basis, requiring some degree of financial commitment on the part of the State's and the meeting of specified program requirements. All of the work of State government agencies, whether financed by Federal or State sources, is restricted to the achievement of specific State goals, even though these goals may fit into a Federal framework. On the other hand, Federal monies flowing into State universities and colleges are transferred under a variety of agreements; contracts, matching grants, and outright grants.

Most of the R&D work of State universities and colleges is comparatively unrestricted. Since so much of their effort is commissioned by Federal agencies, it is primarily addressed to issues of a national nature. Many federally supported programs are dependent on the extension of fundamental scientific knowledge across a broad front. Much work supported by university-controlled funds is also of this nature. Only a small portion of the university R&D total is derived from State-appropriated funds earmarked for R&D purposes. Thus, the R&D support given to universities tends to underwrite basic research rather than applied research or development.

In 1973 State universities and colleges reported 65 percent of their R&D expenditures as-basic research, whereas State government agencies reported only 22 percent of their R&D expenditures in that category (chart 2). By contrast, the university share for applied research was 29 percent and the State government agency share was 62 percent.

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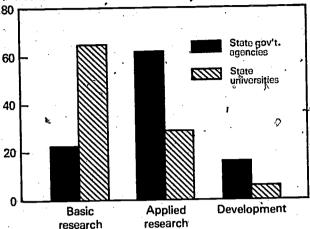
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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Excludes sums directed to State universities and colleges by State government agencies for R&D performance.

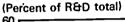
# Chart 2. Distribution of R&D expenditures of State government agencies and State universities and colleges, FY 1973

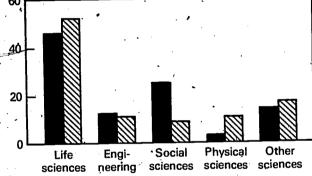
By character of work





By field of science





SOURCE: National Science Foundation

Between the two groups fields of science distribution showed some similarities and some marked differences. In the case of both State universities and State government agencies the life sciences (biology and clinical medical sciences) made up approximately one-half of the total (chart 2). The engineering sciences also received similar shares (11 percent and 12 percent). The chief difference was found in the social sciences, which accounted for only 9 percent of State university and college expenditures but 25 percent of State government agency R&D expenditures. Also, the physical sciences accounted for 11 percent of the State university and college total against 3 percent of the State government agency total.

The dominance of the life sciences stems primarily from the extensive concern with health on the part of .

both Federal and State governments. The chief Federal sponsor of State university R&D work is the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW), and this agency also is the chief Federal sponsor of work at the State agency level. State agencies additionally place a large portion of their own funds in health R&D programs. In contrasting field-of-science areas, the high share for the social sciences in State government agency support is influenced by agency investment in education &D programs, and the low share in State university support is partly a reflection of the far greater emphasis placed on other fields by sponsors of university R&D projects. As to the physical sciences, a sizable portion of the State university R&D effort is directed to work on defense, space, and atomic energy programs, all of which are closely involved with the physical sciences; such is not the case with State agencies.

#### The Public Sector

R&D expenditures of State public institutions are concentrated to a degree among a few leading States. In 1973 California led by a significant margin with 15 percent of the total, and the five leading States—California, Texas, Michigan, New York, and Wisconsin—accounted for 38 percent. The share of the next ranking States, however, were fairly evenly distributed (table 1). The 25th State, Hawaii, still accounted for 1½ percent.

As might be expected, considerable correlation can be found between the leadership of States in public R&D expenditures and their relative rankings in State population, total personal income, and total State government general expenditures. The leading 15 States in public R&D expenditures included 11 that were among the leading 15 States in population, 10 that were among the leading 15 in total personal income, and 12 that were among the leading 15 in State government general expenditures.

This correlation is not quite as close, however, as in the case of State government agency R&D expenditures. State university and college R&D activity, which is heavily dependent on Federal support, is somewhat less tied to the population and wealth of individual States than is the R&D activity of State agencies, although more populous and wealthy States are likely to foster the growth of State universities able to offer greater capabilities for R&D performance.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>See National Science Foundation, Research and Development in State Government Agencies, Fiscal Years 1972 and 1973 (NSF 75-303) (Washington, D.C. 20402: Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.)

TABLE 1. DISTRIBUTION OF R&D EXPENDITURES OF STATE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AS COMPARED WITH OTHER STATE INDIGATORS: FISCAL YEAR 1973

State public R&D expenditures		tD expenditures	Poni	ilation	Total perso	anal income	Total State	government
	Otato pablic ric	r	1 Opt	<del></del>	<u> </u>		<del>}</del>	
State	Rank	Percent (	Rank	Percent of total	Rank	Percent of total v	: Rank	Percent of total
rotal, all States in millions)	\$1,	990	12	210	² \$1,032,045		\$10	B,086
California Texas Michigan New York Wisconsin	1 2 3 4 5	15.5 6.0 5.9 5.6 4.7	1 4 7 2 16	9.82 5.62 4.31 8.70 2.18	1 6 7 2 16	10:86 4.96 4.77 10.02 2.05	2 6 5 1 1	10.6 4.0 4.8 12.2 2.5
Washington Illinois Colorado North Carolina Minnespta	6 7 8 9	4.0 3.2 3.1 2.9 2.8	22 5 28 12 . 19	1.63 5.35 1.16 2.51 1.86	20 3 26 14 18	1.66 6.26 1.19 2.11 1.86	16 4 28 14 12	2.1 5.2 1.1 2.2 2.3
Indiana	11 12 13 14 15	2.7 2.6 2.6 2.2 2.2	. 11 8 3 14 6	2.53 3.66 5.67 2.28 5.11	11 9 4 17 • 5	2.53 3.46 5.64 1.97 5.21	19 9 3 15	1.8 3.1 5.8 2.1 3.8
Virginia Oregon Missouri Utah	16 17 18 19 20	2.1 1.9 1.8 1.8 1.7	13 31 15 36 25	2.29 1.06 2.27 .55 1.38	12 29 13 37 23	2.20 1.01 2.15 .45 1.37	17 29 20 37 26	2.1 1,0 1.6 .6 1.2
Kansas	21 22 23 24 25	1.6 1.6 3 1.6 1.5 1.5	30 32 9 18 40	.1.09 .98 3.51 1.94 .40	27 31 8 15 38	1.12 .90 4.11 2.10 .43	33 32 10 13 34	1.0 3.0 2.2 .8
Alabama Louisiana Oklahoma Kentucky Alaska	26 27 28 29 30	1.3 1.2 , 1.1 1.0 1.0	21 20 27 23 50	1.69 1.79 1.27 1.59 .16	25 22 28 24 49	1.28 1.40 1.0 <u>8</u> 1.28 .18	23 18 25 21 38	1.5 1.9 1.2 1.6
Mississippi Connecticut New Mexico Nebraska Massachusetts .	31 32 33 34 35	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	29 24 37 35 10	1.09 1.47 ,.53 ,.73 2.77	32 19 39 34 10	.76 1.76 .40 .72 2.95	30 22 36 39 8	1.0 1.5 .6 .6 3.2
Tennessee South Carolina . Arkansas daho Montana	36 37 38 39 40	.8 .6 .6 .5	17* 26 33 42 43	1.97 1.30 .97 .37 .34	21 30 33 42 44	1.58 1.01 .73 .32 .31	24 27 35 43 44	1.5 1.2 .7 .4
West Virginia Rhode Island Vermont Maine South Dakota	41 42 43 44 45	.5 .5 .4 .4	34 39 48 38 -44	.85 .46 .22 .49 .33	35 36 48 40 47	.67 .45 .18 .39 .29	31 41 46 40 47	1.0 .5 .3 .5
Wyoming North Dakota Nevada Delaware, New Hampshire	46 47 48 49 50	.4 .4 .4 .3	49 p 45 47 - 46 41	1.7 .31 .26 .27 .38	50 45 46 43 41	.16 .30 .30 .31 .35	50 45 49 42 48	.2 .3 .3 .4 .3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Provisional estimate of resident population as of July 1, 1973 (209,851,000).

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 520, July 1974; U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business, Volume 54, No. 4, April 1974; U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census, State Government Finances in 1973, Series GF73, No. 3, August 1974.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Both population and personal income totals include data for the District of Columbia. Therefore the shares of total shown for the States within these two categories do not add up quite to 100 percent since the District of Columbia is omitted.

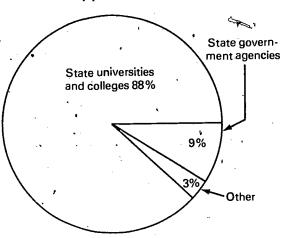
#### Performers

When State public R&D expenditures are studied in terms of performers, the outstanding fact is the extent of the State university effort. In 1973, of the \$1,990 million total, the largest share by far — 88 percent — was assigned to State universities and colleges (chart 3). Only 9 percent was expended by State government agencies in direct performance of R&D work, and 3 percent was allotted to other performers (private firms, nonprofit organizations, local government agencies, including local universities and colleges, private

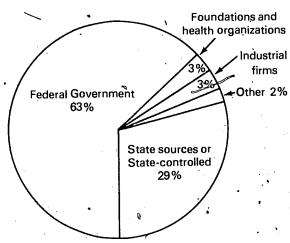
Chart 3. Distribution of R&D expenditures of State public institutions, FY 1973

\$1,990 million

By performer



By source of funds



SOURCE: National Science Foundation

universities and colleges, and local and multigovernmental agencies — all under grant or contract from State government agencies).

. In every State except four, at least 80 percent of the State public R&Dototal was performed by State universities and colleges (table 2). In 1973, of the 900 or more State public institutions performing research and development in the United States, the 10 leading institutions were State universities, and these accounted for 27 percent of the State public R&D expenditure total.3 The top performer was the University of Wisconsin-Madison with R&D expenditures oamounting to \$84 million, followed by the University of Michigan (\$69 million), the University of California-San Diego (\$67 million), the University of California-Berkeley (\$57 million), the University of Minnesota (\$53 million), the University of Washington (\$53 million), the University of California-Los Angeles (\$52 million), the University of Illinois-Urbana (\$42 million), the University of Colorado (\$34 million), and Texas A&M University (\$34 million).

In 1973 New York was the only State in which State government agencies were responsible for most of the performance — they accomplished 51 percent of the total. In no other State was a high share of the R&D effort carried out by State government agencies. In only six other States — Maine, Alaska, Florida, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Illinois — did State government agencies perform as much as 15 percent of the public R&D expenditure total.

The chief State agency in New York was the Roswell Park Memorial Institute, which spent \$23 million, mainly for cancer research, making it the 25th largest State institutional R&D performer nationwide. All the higher ranking performers were State universities. As to nonuniversity performers, the next in rank were the New York Department of Health (\$7.4 million) and the New York Psychiatric Institute (\$7.1 million). Although these were important in the New York public R&D effort, they ranked 63rd and 65th among all State public institutions in 1973.

New York is in a unique category because the expenditures of New York State agencies for R&D purposes are unusually large. In 1973 they were almost twice those of California, the next State. This fact alone would tend to reduce the share of R&D perform-

 $<sup>^3</sup>$  Data taken from National Science Foundation. Expenditures for Scientific Activities at Universities and Colleges, Fiscal Year 1973, to be published later.  $\ensuremath{\mathbb{C}}$ 

ance on the part of State universities and colleges, which was 46 percent of the New York total in 1973. Another factor is the low level of State university R&D expenditures relative to other leading States (table 2). Although State university R&D expenditures were relatively low in New York, those of the private universities were relatively high, in fact, the highest of any State.<sup>4</sup>

#### **Sources of Funds**

As previously mentioned, the Federal Government is the chief source of funds for both State government agencies and State universities and colleges (table 3). In 1973 Federal agencies provided 63 percent of the public agency support on an aggregate basis (chart 3). Most of this support was given to State universities and colleges, but approximately one-tenth was directed to State government agencies.

Within the Federal Government, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) accounted for approximately one-half of the Federal support total. The major funding source within HEW was the National Institutes of Health. The National Institute of Mental Health and the Office of Education also provided support. Other Federal funding sources were the National Science Foundation, the Department of Defense, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Department of Agriculture (primarily through the Cooperative State Research Service), and the Atomic Energy Commission.

Funds controlled at the State level, which are divided into two categories, represented 29 percent of the total in 1973. The first category, which made up almost three-fifths of State-controlled funds, consisted of State government funds earmarked for R&D purposes that were appropriated to State universities, including affiliated agricultural experiment stations and medical schools, as well as funds appropriated to State agencies that were used for the performance of State agency R&D programs. The second category, which made up the remaining two-fifths, consisted of State universities' and colleges' own unrestricted funds that were budgeted by the institutions for R&D purposes.

TABLE 2. R&D EXPENDITURES OF STATE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, BY STATE AND PERFORMER: FISCAL YEAR 1973

[Dollars in thousands]

(Denicis III triododrids)									
State	R&D total	State universities and colleges	State government agencles	Other perform- ers <sup>1</sup>					
Total, all States .	\$1,989,511	²\$1,754,218	³\$178,083	\$57,210					
California Texas Michigan New York Wisconsin	307,600	275,452	24,023	8,125					
	119,124	111,121	4,575	3,428					
	118,324	111,946	5,750	628					
	110,530	51,006	55,925	3,599					
	92,645	89,102	3,147	396					
Washington Illinois	78,848	69,321,	3,716	5,811					
	64,112	53,119	9,334	1,659					
	61,346	56,204	1,824	3,318					
	57,597	53,762	2,671	4,164					
	56,469	53,701	840	1,928					
Indiana	53,092	51,932	1,014	146					
Florida	52,355	42,462	9,388	505					
Pennsylvania	52,277	45,931	5,161	1,185					
Georgia	44,742	42,268	1,444	1,030					
Ohio	43,098	38,155	2,007	2,936					
Virginia Oregon	40,808	34,331	5,578	899					
	37,770	33,982	1,439	2,349					
	36,119	34,461	1,236	422					
	34,889	33,306	670	913					
	33,439	32,073	980	386					
Kansas	32,715	31,277	620	818					
Arizona	32,417	30,321	`904	1,192					
New Jersey	31,453	25,913	2,502	3,038					
Maryland	30,594	27,717	2,295	582					
Hawaii	29,110	26,859	1,860	391					
Alabama	26,164	24,878	407	879					
	23,779	21,953	1,506	320					
	21,588	19,633	1,696	259					
	20,713	17,124	3,065	524					
	20,591	16,560	3,931	100					
Mississippi	20,156	19,023	582	551					
Connecticut	19,381	16,381	2,698	302					
New Mexico	18,970	18,170	740	60					
Nebraska	18,008	17,711	285	12					
Massachusetts	15,412	10,570	2,667	2,175					
Tennessee South Carolina Arkansas Idaho Montana	15,163	12,356	1,686	1,121					
	12,889	10,975	1,069	845					
	11,032	10,185	426	421					
	9,790	8,727	1,018	45					
	9,418	8,654	726	38					
West Virginia	9,073	6,960	1,080	1,033					
Rhode Island	9,058	8,855	193	10					
Vermont	8,294	7,188	755	351					
Maine	8,292	6,438	1,661	193					
South Dakota .	7,979	6,711	636	632					
Wyoming	7,576	6,678	777	121					
North Dakota	,7,359	6,701	1 423	235					
Nevada	7,343	6,449	851	43					
Delaware	6,004	5,760	165	79					
New Hampshire	4,006	3,856	137	13					

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Private firms and individuals, private nonprofit organizations, local government agencies, universities, and colleges, private universities and colleges, and local and multigovernmental agencies performing research and development under grant or contract from State government agencies.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>While 60 percent of all university and college R&D expenditures, public and private, was accounted for by State universities and colleges in 1973, the State universities and colleges in New York accounted for only 15 percent of the university and college total. At the same time New York was second only to California in the level of its combined public and private university and college R&D support. In 1973 four of the top 20 academic institutions in terms of R&D funding were located in New York State; all of them were private.

Massachusetts was similar to New York in the low ratio of R&D performance on the part of its State universities and colleges to overall university and college R&D performance — 4 percent in the case of this State. In 1973 Massachusetts ranked third after California and New York in total R&D expenditures by universities and colleges.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Includes \$28,485 thousand performed for State government agencies.

 $<sup>^3\</sup>mbox{Research}$  and development performed directly by State agency personnel.

#### TABLE 3. R&D EXPENDITURES OF STATE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, BY STATE AND SOURCE OF FUNDS: FISCAL YEAR 1973

[Dollars in thousands]

				(Dollars III ti	1000011001		4	<del>,</del>	
			State sources or State controlled						
State	R&D total	Federal sources	Total	State government funds	State universities' own funds	Foundations and health organizations	Industrial firms	Local government• sources	Other
Total, all States .	\$1,989,511	¹\$1,249,155	\$586,136	²\$340,334	³\$245,802	\$59,670	\$52,605	\$7,809	\$34,136
California Texas Michigan New York Wisconsin	307,600 119,124 118,324 110,530 92,645	234,959 66,566 73,990 53,852 49,601	57,780 37,966 28,728 47,441 36,655	13,780 28,870 12,552 43,154 19,066	44,000 9,096 16,176 4,287 17,589	12,066 6,225 6,274 2,488 2,649	2,184 4,832 6,389 6,142 1,210	253 140 388 496 18	358 3,395 2,555 4,111 2,512
Washington Illinois Colorado North Carolina . Minnesota	78,848 64,112 61,346 57,597 56,469	60,372 38,602 48,008 36,248 32,183	13,447 21,883 5,957 16,743 17,670	10,854 11,431 5,305 15,235 6,455	2,593 10,452 652 1,508 11,215	1,361 1,224 2,066 2,181 3,116	1,557 777 4,391 1,546 1,283	335 560 431 138	1,776 1,066 493 741 2,217
Indiana Florida	53,092 52,355 52,277 44,742 43,098	41,343 27,486 35,306 18,942 27,004	8,278 21,757 13,253 22,440 11,336	1,063 5,958 4,497 16,161 8,999	7,215 15,799 8,756 6,279 2,337	904 1,277 1,244 493 1,655	1,754 997 1,451 1,907 2,148	576 146 52 406 167	237 692 971 554 788
Virginia	40,808 . 37,770 36,119 34,889 33,43.	24,216 26,175 15,645 27,111 20,962	12,986 8,474 19,055 4,760 10,494	10,127 6,102 6,654 2,673 5,101	2,859 2,372 12,401 2,087 ,5,393	1,344 1,320 287 824 309	. 1,257 1,044 677 850 919	63 152 15 1,108 147	942 605 440 236 608
Kansas	32,417 31,453 30,594 29,110	21,098 18,189 16,406 20,326 17,362	9,707 11,218 13,197 7,787 10,987	5,573 7,203 7,737 7,300 10,932	4,134 4,015 5,460 487 55	566 876 740 956 363	804 946 236 1,546 65	282 95 72 4 130	258 1,093 802 75 203
Alabama Louisiana Oklahoma Kentucky Alaska	23,779 21,588 20,713	18,790 9,609 12,199 11,146 13,956	6,000 12,659 7,341 8,255 5,126	4,096 1,549 5,517 3,390 2,126	1,904 11,110 1,824 4,865 3,000	371 645 345 662 207	743 804 485 409 484	43 - 142	217 62 1,218 99 818
Mississippi Connecticut New Mexico Nebraska		9,880 8,367 14,741 7,252 11,061	8,400 9,875 2,883 9,869 3,529	4,908 2,394 1,682 6,328 2,792	3,492 7,481 1,201 3,541 737	662 545 182 362 324	720 107 653 431 395	380 47 13 36 14	114 440 498 58 89
Tennessee South Carolina Arkansas ' Idaho Montana	9,790	12,373 6,010 5,743 4,284 4,212	1,511 5,770 4,635 5,035 4,243	980 5,597 4,178 4,311 2,659	531 173 457 724 1,584	, 254 589 136 , 28 112	560 396 370 432 801	76 12 — 11	389 112 148  50
West Virginia . Rhode Island . Vermont Maine South Dakota	9,058 8,294	6,373 7,662 5,862 5,138 3,690	2,284 1,044 1,897 2,802 3,574	2,217 524 737 1,333 2,976	67 520 1,160 1,469 598	48 161 228 89 81	128 52 139 <sup>©</sup> 253 219	100 - - 10 38	240 39 168  377
Wyoming North Dakota . Nevada Delaware New Hampshire	7,359 7,343 6,004	5,022 3,075 4,218 3,639 2,901	1,705 3,035 2,424 1,573 768	1,705 2,944 1,502 701 506	91 922 872 262	41 97 149 510 34	137 285 448 231 11	671 - 42 - -	867 62 51 292

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Of this total, \$1,115,591 thousand was directed to State universities and colleges and \$133,564 thousand was directed to State government agencies.



<sup>3</sup> Of this total, \$214,816 thousand represented State-appropriated funds that were provided directly to State universities and colleges, largely for work at agricultural experiment stations, and \$125,518 thousand represented State-appropriated funds to State agencies that were used for R&D purposes.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Unrestricted funds from all sources except the Federal Government that State universities and colleges were free to spend for R&D purposes and that were so budgeted. These sources included endowment income, tuition and fees, general-purpose State or local government appropriations, and general-purpose grants from industry, foundations, health agencies or other outside sources.

## TABLE 4. R&D EXPENDITURES OF STATE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, BY STATE AND CHARACTER OF WORK: FISCAL YEAR 1973

[Dollars in thousands]

State	R&D total	Basic research	Applied' research	Develop- ment
Total, all States.	\$1,989,511	\$1,193,721	\$659,875	\$135,915
California Texas Michigan New York Wisconsin	307,600	187,451	102,954	17, 189
	119,124	84,121	30,666	4,357
	118,324	79,608	32,289	6,427
	110,530	59,584	45,568	5,378
	92,645	82,043	6,982	3,620
Washington Illinois Colorado North Carolina Minnesota	78,848	47,431	28,086	3,331
	64,112	40,010	23,482	620
	61,346	31,916	25,604	3,826
	57,597	34,234	17,003	6,360
	56,469	23,721	29,261	3,487
Indiana	53,092	33,948	10,911	8,233
Florida	52,355	28,660	16,929	6,766
Pennsylvania .	52,277	- 30,949	J7,417	3,911
Georgia	44,742	19,067	22,871	2,804
Ohio	43,098	26,717	15,834	547
Virginia	40,808	23,155	15,481	2,172
Oregon	37,770	21,451	12,761	3,558
Missouri	36,119	25,261	6,163	4,695
Utah	34,889	22,100	10,034	2,755
Iowa	33,439	27,871	4,182	1,386
Kansas	32,715	14,840	15,216	2,659
Arizona	32,417	21,109	7,941	3,367
New Jersey	31,453	17,660	10,084	3,709
Maryland	30,594	21,190	8,517	887
Hawaii	29,110	16,921	9,044	3,145
Alabama	26, 164	9,446	15,296	1,422
Louisiana	23,779	16,014	7,421	344
Oklahoma	21,588	12,588	7,091	1,909
Kentucky	20,713	9,314	6,511	4,888
Alaska	20,591	5,796	14,516	279
Mississippi	20,156	9,262	9,274	1,620
Connecticut	19,381	14,664	4,413	304
New Mexico	18,970	10,388	4,845	3,737
Nebraska	18,008	12,549	5,117	342
Massachusetts	15,412	9,976	4,299	1,137
Tennessee South Carolina Arkansas Idaho Montana	15,163	4,310	9,573	1,280
	12,889	6,479	5,279	1,131
	11,032	6,749	3,479	804
	9,790	3,174	3,702	2,914
	9,418	5,990	3,187	241
West Virginia	9,073	4,861	2,974	1,238
	9,058	6,208	1,964	886
	8,294	3,744	3,397	1,153
	8,292	4 2,984	3,529	1,779
	7,979	3,209	3,950	820
Wyoming	7,576	3,406	3,346	824
North Dakota	7,359	1,414	5,812	133
Nevada	7,343	3,713	2,491	1,139
Delaware	6,004	4,608	1,066	330
New Hampshire	4,006	1,851	2,063	92

Much smaller shares of total State public R&D funds were provided by private sources: foundations and health organizations, 3 percent of the total; industrial firms, 3 percent; "other" (private individuals and professional societies), 2 percent. Less than one-half of 1 percent was provided by local governments.

#### Character of Work

In 1973, of the State public R&D expenditure total, 60 percent was directed to basic research, 33 percent to applied research, and 7 percent to development (table 4). The greater weight placed on basic research is a reflection of the nature of State university efforts. University research is closely related to the traditional academic role of pursuing knowledge for its own sake and provides, among other things, a method for the training of scientists and engineers.

State government agencies, on the other hand, are primarily interested in solving problems related to program administration, and most of the efforts they sponsor are applied in nature. Nonetheless, the State university effort was of sufficient magnitude in 1973 to make the State university applied research total almost four times the comparable total of State government agencies (table 5).

TABLE 5. R&D EXPENDITURES OF STATE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, BY PERFORMER AND CHARACTER OF WORK: FISCAL YEAR 1973

(Dollars in millions)

	Total	Basic research	Applied research	Develop- ment
Total	\$1,990	\$1,194	\$660	\$136
State universities and colleges	1,754 178 57	1,140 50 4	516 110 34	98 18 19

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>All performers that were under grant or contract from State government agencies except State universities and colleges.

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#### **Functional Areas**

More R&D work performed by the States in 1973 was in health than in any other area, whether accomplished by State universities or State government agencies. Approximately one-third of all State university and college research and development was addressed to medical and health-related problems. Approximately one-third of State agency R&D expenditures were also assigned to health purposes in 1973.

Another important area is that of natural resources, representing as much as one-fourth of the university R&D total.<sup>5</sup> Agricultural experiment stations have accounted for most of the work at the university level in this category. Approximately one-fifth of the State agency R&D effort was assigned to natural resources in 1973.

#### Fields of Science'

In 1973 the life sciences accounted for 51 percent of State public R&D expenditures. Engineering and the social sciences each accounted for 11 percent, the physical sciences for 10 percent, the environmental sciences for 8 percent, psychology for 3 percent, and mathematics for 2 percent (table 6):

The emphasis on the life sciences is related to the fact that a major portion of the State R&D effort is concerned with activity in the areas of health and natural resources, including agriculture. The remaining funds were rather evenly divided among a number of fields, largely reflecting the State university commitment to support of science as a whole.

#### **R&D** Manpower

In 1973 approximately 44,000 scientists and engineers were engaged in research and development on a full-time-equivalent basis in public institutions at the

See National Science Foundation, Expenditures for Scientific Activities at Universities and Colleges, Fiscal Year 1973 appendix tables. Functional data were derived from fields of science data for this report: the health data mainly from the life sciences, excluding an estimated amount for the agricultural sciences, and the natural resources data from the agricultural and environmental sciences.

State level: 39,000 at State universities and colleges and 5,000 in the direct employ of State government agencies. The cost per scientist or engineer (S/E) man-year at State universities and colleges was approximately \$45,000. This figure compares with \$36,000 per S/E man-year in State government agencies. These averages include not only salaries of scientists and engineers but also all supporting costs; i.e., the salaries of technicians and other support personnel, as well as supplies and all other overhead items.

#### State Agency/State University Interface

To date, State universities and colleges have not been extensively used by State government agencies to assist them in solving problems related to State government administration. In 1973 only 11 percent of the research and development sponsored by State government agencies (\$28.5 million) was performed by State universities and colleges. In 1964 and 1968 the amounts represented by State university work were approximately 10 percent of the total State government agency R&D effort.

State governments are now operating in an atmosphere that is increasingly conducive to R&D approaches. The cost squeeze on State budgets and the proliferating problems in environment, energy, and social services call for more technical inputs to policy-making and more efficient methods of delivering services that were previously used. An important question facing State agencies is how to coordinate their own R&D efforts with those of other performers for the most effective results.

State universities represent a rich source for problem solving that is only beginning to be tapped. In the past decade Federal grants to the States have grown many times over, and a number of them have represented the kinds of categorical programs — in areas like water resources, housing and urban development, vocational training, occupational safety, and energy conservation — that have tended to involve university faculty. As a result, better management of State agency/State



<sup>\*</sup>This figure includes graduate students receiving compensation for part time services as scientists and engineers:

TABLE 6. RED EXPENDITURES OF STATE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, BY STATE AND FIELD OF SCIENCE: FISCAL YEAR 1973

[Dollars in thousands]

٠					(Dollars in th	ousarius	٠.,	•	•	
	State	R&D total	Life sciences	Psychol- ogy	Physical sciences	Environ- mental sciences	Mathe- matics	Engineering	Social sciences	Other sciences
	Total, all States .	\$1,989,511	\$1,021,986	\$64,041	\$196,951	\$156,504	\$42,072	\$226,665	\$213,063	\$68,229
	California Texas Michigan New York Wisconsin	307,600 119,124 118,324 110,530 92,645	168,624 57,832 52,208 73,700 32,932	, 14,262 2,653 6,000 2,754 4,728	36,571 14,644 7,254 ~7,769 10,730	37,485 6,083 3,948 7,030 13,369	5,251 2,778 2,647 3,117 3,349	25,104 17,933 22,796 5,256 5,045	16,812 9,975 20,127 8,444 15,040	3,491 7,226 3,344 2,460 7,452
	Washington Illinois	78,848 64,112 61,346 57,597 56,469	47,219 22,766 24,707 33,889 34,331	1,721 3,120 2,705 992 1,036	5,173 6,756 8,177 1,652 3,991	9,467 4,338 3,974 1,208 971	663 -3,971 1,089 985 909	7,475 12,540 6,139 5,878 5,012	6,966 8,325 7,065 4,525 7,164	164 2,296 7,490 8,468 3,055
	Indiana Florida Pennsylvania Georgia Ohio	53,092 52,355 52,277 44,742 43,098	24,658 25,632 22,689 19,123 18,856	1,056 1,846 1,345 1,199 1,003	6,731 5,901 6,236 5,277 4,162	448 2,170 4,314 595 2,029	1,473 1,437 264 1,302 588	6,899 6,275 7,264 8,628 7,744	9,580 9,033 7,342 8,475 8,030	2,247 61 2,823 143 686
	Virginia	40,808 37,770 36,119 34,889 33,439	21,801 20,628 25,254 18,333 19,811	454 785 353 1,659 331	4,473 2,257 1,306 3,090 4,524	2,327 5,845 885 . 2,582 . 266	767 383 353 ,2,322 1,288	6,656 1,727 4,741 5,861 3,658	2,509 6,077 1,968 1,042 3,432	1,821 68 1,259 – 129
	Kansas	32,715 32,417 31,453 30,594 ,29,110	17,720 11,968 13,443 13,284 10,787	2,558 1,112 1,178 569 346	1,646 8,413 3,043 6,921 3,309	2,390 4,000 2,970 2,897 7,070	592 201 950 1,974 58	3,508 3,538 2,239 3,367 2,261	3,377 3,142 5,213 1,390 4,694	924 43 2,417 202 585
	Alabama Louisiana Oklahoma Kentucky Alaska	26,164 23,779 21,588 20,713 20,591	18,719 15,051 11,444 11,056 7,842	953 481 240 - 528 67	686 2,380 827 844 4,984	1,346 2,133 1,015 710 5,247	37 635 406 75 2	2,796 1,830 2,750 2,319 676	1,475 921 1,126 3,702 1,760	152 348 3,780 1,479 13
٠	Mississippi Connecticut New Mexico Nebraska Massachusetts	20,156 19,381 18,970 18,008 15,412	15,111° 12,468 4,162 13,825 4,319	225 824 474 48 1,449	962 574 1,107 689 2,234	168 930 2,030 1,317 2,19	92 740 142 128 266	1,486 2,177 7,316 1,169 2,205	2,111, 1,668 2,920 832 2,680	1 819 60
-	Tennessee South Carolina Arkansas Idaho Montana	15,163 12,889 11,032 9,790 9,418	9,523 8,093 7,822 6,524 5,444	423 238 111 2 88	691 2315 329 317 718	185 509 941 282 946	57 99 94 3 17	2,374 830 586 621 1,540	1,878 2,363 1,104 677 640	32 442 45 1,364 25
•	West Virginia Rhode Island Vermont Maine South Dakota .	9,073 9,058 8,294 8,292 7,979	5,042 3,365 6,108 4,682 3,862	203 455 415 102 174	69 1,799 207 230 66	302 23 135 1,811 1,501	1 474 5 - 2	2,201 1,618 98 458 667	1,254 1,324 1,201 1,006 = 1,076	1 125 3 631
<b>.</b>	Wyoming North Dakota	7,576 7,359 7,343 6,004 4,006	3,370 6,030 2,706 1,441 1,782	137 2 136 329 172	1,568 161 3,414 927 847	1,503 401 572 1,424 213	2 1 1 51 31	626 407 120 1,438 823	315 357 394 394 138	55 - " - - -



university work arrangements is a subject of increasing interest.

, Nonetheless, in 1973 only 1.6 percent of the total State university R&D effort was devoted to work for State agencies. A recent report of the Council of State Governments pointed out that State university professors and State agency administrators had different operating philosophies that had worked in the past as a barrier to effective interchange between the two groups.\* The State administrator requires specific results from a research or development project that he can use as a plan for action, and he needs to show measurable benefits from his expenditures. The academic researcher is more interested in advancing knowledge per se and often wishes to continue with a problem over a long period. Instances have also occurred where university professors working under State grants or contracts have arrived at politically

unpalatable conclusions and have had support with-

At the present time, however, the recognition is growing in both State government and State university circles that university expertise could be further extended intogthe public service sphere with benefit to both groups.' In a number of States new institutional links are being established to make university competence available to State agencies, and efforts are being made to reduce or eliminate the obstacles to effective work between the two groups. Instances of such activities continue to grow, and the adjustments to be made by both sides are becoming increasingly apparent and attainable. Although the Federal Government will undoubtedly continue to lead as a source of State university R&D support, a few years hence a larger portion of that support may well be provided by State government agencies for the performance of research and development to implement State programs.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>D.C. Spriesterbach, Margery E. Hoppin, and John McCrone, "University Research and the New Federalism," Science, Vol. 186 (October 25, 1974).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> The Council of State Governments, Power to the States: Mobilizing Public Technology, Lexington, Ky., May 1972.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>Ibid.; M. Frank Hersman, Resident Resources for Problem-Solving in the 1970's, speech at the North Dakota Summit Conference for State Officials, Grand Forks, N.D., March 11, 1974.

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