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ABSTRACT

This report provides a detailed overview of research activity at the three research institutions of the University and Community College System of Nevada: Desert Research Institute (DRI); the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV); and the University of Nevada, Reno (UNR). It is based on survey data provided by the three institutions for fiscal years 1994 through 1997. The report includes data on total sponsored awards and total sponsored projects expenditures, funding profile, indirect cost recovery, graduate education, and comparative national data. It notes that between 1994 and 1997 DRI, UNLV, and UNR generated over $408 million in grants and contracts, and that combined expenditures for sponsored projects increased from nearly $97 million in 1994 to $103 million in 1997. Overall, more than 60 percent of funds spent on research and other sponsored programs was received from the federal government, though the percentage of funds received from the federal government declined from 64 percent in 1994 to 61 percent in 1997. In 1997, the three institutions enrolled 4,846 full-time-equivalent graduate students, an increase of nearly 11 percent over 1994. A copy of the report information request and definitions of terms are included. (Contains 9 data tables.) (MDM)

UNIVERSITY AND COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM OF NEVADA

RESEARCH REPORT

November 1998

UCCSN Research Report
Fall 1998

Prepared by Department of Academic and Student Affairs

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Introduction

This report is the University and Community College System of Nevada's (UCCSN) first attempt to provide a detailed overview of research activity at the three Nevada research institutions. The focus of this report is grants and contracts for all sponsored projects at the Desert Research Institute (DRI), the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV), and the University of Nevada, Reno (UNR) over fiscal years 1994-1997. Undoubtedly, there is a lot more that constitutes research enterprise than just sponsored projects. Faculty and students often conduct a wide range of scholarly research that is not sponsored and therefore will not be reflected in the sponsored projects data presented in this report.

This report is based on data (survey questionnaire in Appendix A) provided by the Sponsored Projects Offices of the Desert Research Institute, the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, and the University of Nevada, Reno for fiscal years 1994 through 1997. Data from community colleges are not included in this report.

DRI, UNLV and UNR have different methods of collecting, reporting and interpreting grants and contracts information. Each campus has priorities and policies that direct their procedure in the area of grants and contracts. Because consistent, comparable and comprehensive data within and across campuses were essential for this report, a number of steps were taken in concert with the Vice Presidents for Research and Sponsored Projects Offices. Standardized definitions and reporting methods were designed. Appendix B provides a list of terms used in the report.

To avoid double or triple counting of awards received, the campuses were instructed to exclude awards that are subcontracted to them by their fellow institutions. For example, if a NSF EPSCoR award is originally received by UNLV, and a portion is subcontracted to UNR or DRI, then UNR and DRI excluded that amount from their total, and UNLV reported the full amount of the award. That methodology results in some award amounts appearing less than the actual research productivity.

Not all of the information requested from the campuses was incorporated into this report. Certain elements of data requested were not available or were difficult to report for some campuses. For the purposes of consistency, only those data that were available from each campus and reported uniformly were included in the final draft.
The 'Total Sponsored Projects Awards' and the 'Total Sponsored Projects Expenditures' sections of the report present data on awards and expenditures for research and other

sponsored projects for the three research institutions. When viewing these data, it is important to distinguish between *research* sponsored projects and other sponsored projects. *Research* sponsored projects include projects that have a specific purpose of conducting scientific research in a given academic field of study. Other sponsored projects include other activities, such as public service, scholarships & fellowships, institutional support, etc. Refer to explanation notes and footnotes that accompany each table in the report.

The section 'Funding Profile' presents data on expenditures for research and other sponsored projects by funding source: federal, federal pass through, state, private, and local.

The section 'Indirect Cost Recovery' presents data on indirect cost recovery rates for research and other sponsored projects at DRI, UNLV, and UNR. Data on total dollar amount of indirect costs for research and other sponsored projects are summarized in Table 5.

The section 'Graduate Education' contains information on graduate enrollment and degrees awarded in the UCCSN along with comparisons to other states.

The section 'National Data' contains statistics on research, science, engineering and technology in Nevada and other states. Survey and data collection instruments (as well as definitions) used to arrive at the figures and conclusions presented in the national publications may vary from those used in the UCCSN research report. Therefore some of the data presented in the national publications may not be comparable to those in this report. This section was added to the report for the purpose of presenting an overview of Nevada's research performance and science and technology capabilities as reflected in national publications.

This report is the first attempt to evaluate and assess the state of research among the higher education institutions of Nevada. We will be looking for ways to improve this report every year in a way that adequately responds to the dynamic and ever changing nature of academic research itself.

Executive Summary

This report is based on data provided by the Sponsored Projects Offices of the Desert Research Institute (DRI), the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV), and the University of Nevada, Reno (UNR). Highlights of the report include:

Total Sponsored Projects Awards

- Over the last four fiscal years (1994-97) UCCSN's three research institutions (DRI, UNLV, UNR) generated $408,950,498 in grants and contracts. Using standard education sector multiplier (1.7590), this translates into a total economic impact of over $719,343,925.

- There has been a relatively flat growth rate or decrease in total sponsored projects awards between 1994 and 1997 at DRI, UNLV, and UNR (See Table 1).

    - At DRI total sponsored projects awards decreased by 18.5 percent from 1994 to 1997.
    - At UNLV total sponsored projects awards grew by 15 percent from 1994 to 1997.
    - At UNR total sponsored projects awards grew by 3.6 percent from 1994 to 1997.

Total Sponsored Projects Expenditures

- Total expenditures for sponsored projects at DRI, UNLV, and UNR combined increased from $96,950,292 in fiscal year 1994 to $103,324,123 in fiscal year 1997, which represents a 6.6 percent increase (See Table 2).

- According to the most recent national data available, total research and development expenditures at the U.S. universities and colleges increased by 8.7 percent between 1994 and 1996[1]. For the same time period (1994-96) there was an increase of 8 percent in total expenditures for sponsored projects at DRI, UNLV and UNR combined.

    - At DRI there was a decrease of 12.6 percent in total sponsored projects expenditures from 1994 to 1997.
    - At UNLV total expenditures for sponsored projects grew by 9.5 percent for the same period.
    - UNR had the highest increase in expenditures for sponsored projects - an increase of 12.7 percent.

[1] National Science Foundation, SRS, Survey of Research and Development Expenditures at Universities and Colleges, Fiscal Year 1996

Funding Profile

Federal Funding

- Over the last four fiscal years (1994-97), more than 60 percent of funds spent on research and other sponsored projects at DRI, UNLV and UNR combined was received from the federal government, which is consistent with national data (See Table 3).

- Federal funding for research and other sponsored projects at all three research institutions combined decreased from 64 percent in 1994 to 61 percent in 1997.

    - At DRI approximately 64 percent of funds expended for research and other sponsored projects comes from the federal government. There was no significant change in this number for the period of 1994 through 1997.

    - At UNLV over 70 percent of funds expended for research and other sponsored projects came from the federal government. Over the last four fiscal years the portion of federal funds at UNLV has slightly decreased from 73 percent in 1994 to 71 percent in 1997.

    - At UNR 58 percent of funds expended for research and other sponsored projects from 1994 to 1997 was received from the federal government. Over the last four fiscal years the portion of federal funds at UNR has decreased from 60 percent in 1994 to 57 percent in 1997.

State Funding

- The percentage of funds spent on research and other sponsored projects provided by the state level agencies has decreased from 12 percent in 1994 to 10 percent in 1997 at DRI, UNLV and UNR.

- At DRI 5 percent of funds expended for research and other sponsored projects was received from the state level agencies. This number has not changed between 1994 and 1997.
    - At UNLV state funding has decreased from 10 percent in 1994 to 4 percent in 1997.
    - At UNR state funding has decreased from 16 percent in 1994 to 12 percent in 1997.

Private Funding

- Over the last four fiscal years (1994-97) 10 percentof funds expended for research and other sponsored projects at DRI, UNLV and UNR was received from the private sector. There have been no significant changes in the amount of private funding for research and other sponsored projects. Nationally, the industrial/private sector provides about 7 percent for academic research and development.

- At DRI private funding for research and other sponsored projects has decreased from 18 percent in 1994 to 11 percent in 1997.

- At UNLV there has been a slight increase in the private funding for research and other sponsored projects. Private funding at UNLV increased from 7 percent in 1994 to 9 percent in 1997.
- At UNR there has been a slight increase in the private funding for research and other sponsored projects. Private funding at UNR increased from 8 percent in 1994 to 10 percent in 1997.

Local Funding

- The percentage of funds expended for research and other sponsored projects at DRI, UNLV and UNR that was received from local agencies has slightly increased from 5 percent in 1994 to 8 percent in 1997.

- At DRI the percentage of funds expended for research and other sponsored projects that was received from the local agencies has increased from 4 percent in 1994 to 8 percent in 1997.
- At UNLV the percentage of funds expended for research and other sponsored projects that was received from local agencies represents 1 percent only There has been no change at UNLV in local funding.
- At UNR the percentage of funds expended for research and other sponsored projects that was received from local agencies has increased from 7 percent in 1994 to 10 percent in 1997.

Indirect Cost Recovery

- From 1991 to 1997 Indirect Cost Recovery Rates for research and other sponsored projects have decreased at DRI and UNR and increased at UNLV (See Table 4). Indirect cost recovery rates (now called Facilities and Administrative rates) are pre-negotiated and vary from school to school. Rates, negotiated annually or in some cases for several years, are based on allowable charges, past experience and future expected costs.

- At DRI the indirect cost recovery rate for research and other sponsored projects has decreased from 75 percent in 1991 to 70.3 percent in 1997.
- At UNLV the indirect cost recovery rate for research and other sponsored projects has increased from 44.5 percent in 1991 to 46.4 in 1997.
- At UNR the indirect cost recovery rate for research and other sponsored projects has decreased from 48 percent in 1991 to 44.3 in 1997.

- Total dollar amount of indirect costs for research and other sponsored projects recovered by DRI, UNLV and UNR has slightly decreased from $15,305,188 in 1994 to $14,248,932 in 1997, which represents a 6. 9 decrease (See Table 5).

- At DRI total dollar amount of indirect costs for research and other sponsored projects has decreased from $7,452,315 in 1994 to $6,309,011 in 1997, which represents a 15.3 percent.
- At UNLV total dollar amount of indirect costs for research and other sponsored projects has decreased from $2,707,341 in 1994 to $2,188,269 in 1997, which represents a 19.1 percent decrease.

- UNR has experienced an increase in total dollar amount of indirect costs for research and other sponsored projects from $5,145,532 in 1994 to $5,751,652 in 1997, which represents an 11.8 percent increase.

Graduate Education

- In fall 1997 the universities (UNLV, UNR) enrolled 4,846 full-time equivalent graduate students, an increase of 475 or 10.9 percent over fall 1994. On average, graduate enrollment (FTE) in Nevada has been growing at a rate of 3.6 percent each year. According to the Council of Graduate Schools (CGS), the number of students enrolled for graduate study at CGS and affiliated institutions[2] grows at an overall 1 percent annual rate (See Table 6).

- In fall 1997 UNLV enrolled 2,382 full-time equivalent graduate students, an increase of 298 or 14.3 percent over fall 1994.
- In fall 1997 UNR enrolled 2,464 full-time equivalent graduate students, an increase of 177 or 7.7 percent over fall 1994.

- The total number of master's and doctoral degrees awarded by UNR and UNLV increased by 8.8 percent from 1030 in 1994 to 1121 in 1997 (See Table 7). The number of master's and doctoral degrees granted in Nevada grows at an annual average of 3 percent, which is consistent with the annual average national rate.

- The number of doctoral degrees awarded in Nevada grew by 61.8 percent from 55 in 1994 to 89 in 1997. However, Nevada is among the ten states with the lowest number of doctoral degrees awarded (See Table 8).

National Data

- Out of 493 universities surveyed by the National Science Foundation, Desert Research Institute ranks 176th, University of Nevada, Las Vegas 189th, and University of Nevada, Reno 127th in R&D expenditures in 1996 (the most recent year for which data are available).

- In 1995 Nevada ranked 46th in the nation in production of doctoral scientists and 43rd in production of doctoral engineers (See Nevada Science and Engineering Profile).

- In 1995 Nevada ranked 40th in the nation in R&D expenditures in academic sector (See Nevada Science and Engineering Profile).

- In 1995 Nevada's universities and colleges ranked 45th in total R&D funds from the federal agencies (See Nevada Science and Engineering Profile).

[2] There are currently 4296 member institutions from the U.S., Canada, Mexico, Europe, Australia, Africa and Asia.

TOTAL SPONSORED PROJECTS AWARDS

Total Sponsored Projects Awards

Research, particularly in science, engineering and technology, is heavily dependent on grants and contracts. Faculty at Nevada's higher education institutions receive research grants from federal, state, and local governments, foundations, and private enterprises. Sponsored projects incorporate many other activities for which universities receive extramural funding, but awards for sponsored projects are commonly viewed as an indicator of research productivity.

Conducting academic and scientific research is the primary activity associated with sponsored projects. However, a wide range of other activities and services performed by the campuses falls under 'sponsored projects' and for which extramural funding is received. Therefore, awards for sponsored projects are grouped into two categories: 'research' and 'other'.

Research award is defined as an allocation of financial assistance provided by a public/private agency to conduct research and/or scholarly activities in a particular academic discipline. Awards received by the campuses to conduct activities such as Instruction, Public Service, Academic Support, Student Service, Scholarships & Fellowships are grouped under *'Other'.*

Over the last four fiscal years (1994-97) UCCSN's three research institutions (DRI, UNLV, UNR) generated $408,950,498 in grants and contracts. Overall (DRI, UNLV, UNR combined), there has been a relatively flat growth rate or decrease in total sponsored projects awards between 1994 and 1997.

At DRI total sponsored projects awards decreased by 18.5 percent from 1994 to 1997. At UNLV and UNR total sponsored projects awards grew by 15 percent and 3.6 percent respectively for the same period.

The data summarized in Table 1 represent the total dollar amount of the awards received by the Desert Research Institute, the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, and the University of Nevada, Reno from local, private, state, and federal agencies to conduct research and other sponsored activities in fiscal years 1994 through 1997. Any support raised by the foundations are not included.

Total Sponsored Projects Awards (continued)

Table 1. Total Sponsored Projects Awards Received by Institution for Fiscal Years 1994-97[1] (DRI, UNLV, UNR)

Institution	Research ($)	Other[2] ($)	Total ($)
1994			
DRI	21,767,075	n/a[3]	21,767,075
UNLV	7,939,000	7,458,300	15,397,300
UNR	22,480,689	39,681,330	62,162,019
Total for 1994 (DRI, UNLV, UNR)	*52,186,764*	*47,139,630*	*99,326,394*
1995			
DRI	22,880,314	n/a	22,880,314
UNLV	10,495,200	6,771,200	17,266,400
UNR	26,974,083	41,136,210	68,110,295
Total for 1995 (DRI, UNLV, UNR)	*60,349,597*	*47,907,410*	*108,257,009*
1996			
DRI	18,814,443	n/a	18,814,443
UNLV	11,234,300	7,058,000	18,292,300
UNR	21,064,766	43,369,526	64,434,292
Total for 1996 (DRI, UNLV, UNR)	*51,113,509*	*50,427,526*	*101,541,035*
1997			
DRI	17,727,574	n/a	17,727,574
UNLV	9,715,500	7,975,000	17,690,500
UNR	22,175,743	42,232,243	64,407,986
Total for 1997 (DRI, UNLV, UNR)	*49,618,817*	*50,207,243*	*99,826,060*

[1] Subcontracts were excluded to avoid counting twice. Thus, the values showed in this table may be lower than actual campus awards.
[2] Instruction, Public Service, Academic Support, Student Service, Scholarships & Fellowships
[3] 'Research' is the only category DRI tracks

TOTAL SPONSORED PROJECTS EXPENDITURES

Total Sponsored Projects Expenditures

Most national publications use expenditures instead of awards to measure research productivity. Generally, expenditures are viewed as a good indicator of faculty work. Expenditures indicate the actual activity occurring on a given research or other sponsored project.

Awards and expenditures cannot be compared for the same year, because awards are usually multiyear and expenditures usually do not occur in the year of award. There is usually not a significant gap between awards and expenditures. The amount of expenditures each year for sponsored projects at DRI, UNLV, and UNR is relatively close to awards levels (see Table 1).

Total expenditures for sponsored projects at DRI, UNLV, and UNR combined increased from $96,950,292 in fiscal year 1994 to $103,324,123 in fiscal year 1997, which represents a 6.6 percent increase. The change in expenditures varies on individual campuses. At DRI there has been a decrease of 12.6 percent in total sponsored projects expenditures from 1994 to 1997. At UNLV total expenditures for sponsored projects grew by 9.5 percent for the same period. UNR has seen the highest increase in expenditures for sponsored projects: an increase of 12.7 percent.

According to the most recent national data available, total research and development expenditures at the U.S. universities and colleges increased by 8.7 percent between 1994 and 1996[1]. For the same time period (1994-96) there has been an increase of 8 percent in total expenditures for sponsored projects at DRI, UNLV and UNR combined.

Table 2 represents expenditures for all sponsored projects (Indirect Cost Recovery is included) awarded to DRI, UNLV and UNR from fiscal year 1994 through fiscal year1997.

Table 2. Total Expenditures for Sponsored Projects by Institution for Fiscal Years 1994-97 (DRI, UNLV, UNR)

Institution	1994 ($)	1995 ($)	1996 ($)	1997 ($)
DRI	21,085,208	21,548,673	19,946,822	18,435,936
UNLV	19,233,124	21,016,896	22,017,783	21,062,330
UNR	56,631,960	62,184,285	63,111,027	63,825,857
Total	*96,950,292*	*104,749,854*	*105,075,632*	*103,324,123*

[1] National Science Foundation, SRS, Survey of Research and Development Expenditures at Universities and Colleges, Fiscal Year 1996

FUNDING PROFILE

Funding Profile

Over the last four fiscal years (1994-97) approximately 63 percent of all funding for sponsored projects at DRI, UNLV, and UNR came from federal agencies. According to the National Science Foundation publication "Science and Engineering Indicators 1998", the Federal Government continues to provide the majority of funds for academic research and development in the country providing an estimated 60 percent of the funding in 1997. It should be noted that nationally the federal share is declining steadily, down from 68 percent in 1980 and 71 percent in 1970. In total dollars federal funding has increased over the years, but other funding sources are becoming more important. The Federal Government has been steadily losing ground to industry and businesses as a source of funds for academic research. Industrial support of research to academic institutions has grown more rapidly than support from all other sources in recent years. Industry-financed academic research increased by an estimated average annual rate of 8.1 percent between 1980 and 1997

Over the last four fiscal years (1994-97) federal pass through funds made up roughly 10 percent of expenditures for research and other sponsored projects at DRI, UNLV and UNR. There has been an increase in the federal pass through funds at all three institutions.

The percentage of funds spent on research and other sponsored projects provided by the state level agencies has decreased from 12 percent in 1994 to 10 percent in 1997 at DRI, UNLV and UNR.

Over the last four fiscal years (1994-97) 10 percentof funds expended for research and other sponsored projects at DRI, UNLV and UNR was received from the private sector. There have been no significant changes in the amount of private funding for research and other sponsored projects. Nationally, the industrial/private sector provides about 7 percent for academic research and development.

The percentage of funds expended for research and other sponsored projects at DRI, UNLV and UNR that was received from the local level agencies has slightly increased from 5 percent in 1994 to 8 percent in 1997.

The data summarized in Table 3 represent total expenditures for Sponsored Projects (Indirect Cost Recovery included) broken down by funding source.

Funding Profile (continued)

Table 3. Total Expenditures for Sponsored Projects by Source of Funding for Fiscal Years 1994-97 (DRI, UNLV, UNR)

Source of Funding	1994 ($)	1995 ($)	1996 ($)	1997 ($)
FEDERAL[1]				
DRI	13,628,296	13,840,792	12,042,275	11,867,257
UNLV	14,483,410	15,511,090	15,999,076	14,857,945
UNR	33,567,071	36,166,557	36,504,187	36,092,909
Total Federal	***61,678,777***	***65,518,439***	***64,545,538***	***62,818,111***
FEDERAL PT[2]				
DRI	1,753,481	2,026,372	2,633,051	1,973,255
UNLV	1,864,088	2,525,457	2,627,325	3,138,625
UNR	4,999,076	5,977,136	5,014,090	6,782,435
Total Federal PT	***8,616,645***	***10,528,965***	***10,274,466***	***11,894,315***
STATE[3]				
DRI	1,104,994	1,161,219	981,819	1,208,333
UNLV	1,378,919	782,072	918,074	850,029
UNR	9,206,930	9,784,857	10,252,275	7,906,361
Total State	***11,690,843***	***11,728,148***	***12,152,168***	***9,964,723***
LOCAL[4]				
DRI	740,565	1,211,226	1,692,740	1,493,932
UNLV	174,365	339,336	335,760	233,205
UNR	4,222,186	4,530,399	5,161,094	6,428,267
Total Local	***5,137,116***	***6,080,961***	***7,189,594***	***8,155,404***
PRIVATE				
DRI	3,843,651	3,429,493	2,897,282	2,053,669
UNLV	1,332,340	1,858,912	2,137,547	1,982,524
UNR	4,636,698	5,725,334	6,179,379	6,615,885
Total Private	***9,812,689***	***11,013,739***	***11,214,208***	***10,652,078***

[1] Federal agencies providing funding for research activities, and other specific projects (e.g. National Science Foundation, Department of Energy, etc.)
[2] Local agencies receiving federal aid funds passed through the state
[3] State level agencies (e.g. NV Department of Education, NV Department of Commerce, etc.)
[4] Local agencies and any municipal level agencies (e.g. City of Reno, Clark County)

INDIRECT COST RECOVERY

Indirect Cost Recovery

Federal research and development funding at academic institutions totals over $10 billion annually. About one-third pays for indirect costs or overhead. There are two types of costs associated with research and other sponsored projects: direct and indirect costs. **Direct costs** of academic research consist of payment for salaries, large pieces of equipment, operating, and other direct costs of conducting research. Academic institutions are allowed to charge the government for the **overhead or indirect costs, now called "facilities and administrative" (F&A) costs**, such as for heating, cooling, libraries and administration, incurred in conducting research and development that the government sponsors or purchases via either grants or contracts. The F&A rate also includes a portion of regular operating costs that the university normally incurs in teaching and daily operations.

Facilities and Administrative rates are pre-negotiated and vary from school to school. Rates, negotiated annually or in some cases for several years, are based on allowable charges, past experience and future expected costs. Generally, these rates are higher at private schools at an average of 61%, than at public schools, at an average of 48%. Typically, the highest overhead rates are for medical schools.

Table 4 demonstrates *indirect cost recovery rate* for research sponsored projects for selected years charged by DRI, UNLV and UNR.

From 1991 to 1997 Indirect Cost Recovery Rates for research and other sponsored projects have decreased at DRI and UNR and increased at UNLV (See Table 4).

Table 5 represents *total dollar amount* of indirect costs recovered by DRI, UNLV and UNR for conducting sponsored research and performing other sponsored activities.

Total dollar amount of indirect costs for research and other sponsored projects recovered by DRI, UNLV and UNR has slightly decreased from $15,305,188 in 1994 to $14,248,932 in 1997, which represents a 6. 9 decrease (See Table 5).

Indirect Cost Recovery (continued)

Table 4. Indirect Cost Recovery Rates at DRI, UNLV and UNR for Selected Years

Institution	1991	1994	1997
DRI	75%	75%	70.3%
UNLV	44.5%	46.4%	46.4%[1]
UNR	48%	44.3%	44.3%

Table 5. Total Indirect Cost Recovery[2] for Sponsored Projects by Institution Fiscal Years 1994-97

Institution	1994 ($)	1995 ($)	1996 ($)	1997 ($)
DRI	7,452,315	7,366,716	7,145,574	6,309,011
UNLV	2,707,341	2,782,238	2,544,624	2,188,269
UNR	5,145,532	5,693,128	5,322,541	5,751,652
Total	15,305,188	15,842,082	15,012,739	14,248,932

[1] A rate of 46.4 per cent means that for every dollar that a university or institute receives for the direct costs of a research project, it can charge the government as much as 46.4 cents for the overhead costs associated with that research. Overhead includes expenses for such things as utilities, libraries, and administrative costs that are related to research but cannot be divided accurately among specific projects. The government and universities negotiate the rates, which are based on complex calculations of the overhead costs for which government rules allow universities to be reimbursed.

[2] Certain grants (e.g. equipment, which could be a large item in absolute dollars) have no or little indirect cost recovery (e.g. training grants).

GRADUATE EDUCATION

Graduate Education

In fall 1997 the universities (UNLV, UNR) enrolled 4,846 full-time equivalent graduate students, an increase of 475 or 10.9 percent over fall 1994. On average, graduate enrollment (FTE) in Nevada has been growing at a rate of 3.6 percent each year. According to the Council of Graduate Schools (CGS), the number of students enrolled for graduate study at CGS and affiliated institutions[1] grows at an overall 1 percent annual rate.

Table 6 represents the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) graduate students enrolled at UNLV and UNR in 1994 through 1997.

Table 6. Total Graduate Enrollment (FTE)
1994-1997

Universities	Degrees	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	Fall 1997
UNLV	Graduate	1,758	1,856	1,891	1,997
	Engineering-Related Programs Graduate	206	231	216	267
	Nursing Graduate	35	37	40	42
	Radiology	85	n/a	76	76
Subtotal UNLV		*2,084*	*2,124*	*2,223*	*2,382*
UNR	Graduate	1,730	1,607	1,811	1,839
	Engineering-Related Programs Graduate	339	342	357	387
	Nursing Graduate	9	29	31	32
	Medical School	218	211	205	206
Subtotal UNR		*2,287*	*2,189*	*2,404*	*2,464*
Total Graduate		**4,371**	**4,313**	**4,627**	**4,846**

[1] There are currently 4296 member institutions from the U.S., Canada, Mexico, Europe, Australia, Africa and Asia.

Graduate Education (continued)

The total number of master's and doctoral degrees awarded by UNR and UNLV increased by 8.8 percent for the period from 1994 to 1997. The number of master's and doctoral degrees granted in Nevada grows at an annual average of 3 percent, which is consistent with the annual average national rate.

Table 7 summarizes the number and type of graduate degrees awarded by Nevada institutions for the period from 1994 to 1997.

Table 7. Total Number of Graduate Degrees Awarded[2] 1994-1997

University	Degrees Awarded	1994	1995	1996	1997
UNLV	Postbaccalaureate Certificates[3]	4	3	3	0
	Master's Degrees	496	523	574	589
	Post-Master's Certificates[4]	2	5	9	12
	Doctoral Degrees[5]	11	10	20	25
Subtotal UNLV		*513*	*541*	*606*	*626*
UNR	Postbaccalaureate Certificates	0	0	1	1
	Master's	426	372	381	379
	Post-Master's Certificates	8	11	3	4
	Doctoral Degrees	44	67	56	64
	First-professional Degrees[6]	39	54	55	47
Subtotal UNR		*517*	*504*	*496*	*495*
Total Graduate Degrees Awarded		**1030**	**1045**	**1102**	**1121**

[2] Source: IPEDS, *Completion Survey*

[3] an award that requires completion of an organized program of study requiring 18 credit hours beyond the bachelor's; designed for persons who have completed a baccalaureate degree, but do not meet the requirements of academic degrees carrying the title of master.

[4] an award that requires completion of an organized program of study of 24 credit hours beyond the master's degree, but does mot meet the requirements of academic degrees at the doctor's level.

[5] Breakdown of Doctoral graduates reflected in IPEDS may differ from that of NSF due to the differences in surveys used to collect the data.

[6] Medicine, Law

Graduate Education

There is a trend indicating that the production of doctorates in the state of Nevada is increasing. The number of doctoral degrees awarded in Nevada grew by 61.8 percent from 55 in 1994 to 89 in 1997. However, Nevada remains near the bottom of national rankings in the number of doctoral degrees awarded.

Table 8 displays ten states with the lowest number of doctoral degrees awarded by the type of degree (science and engineering doctorates vs. non-science and engineering doctorates). The most recent data available cover the period from 1994 to 1996.

Table 8. Ten States with the Lowest Number of Doctoral Degrees Awarded[7] 1994-96

State and Year	Total Science & Engineering Doctorates Awarded	Total Non-Science & Engineering Doctorates Awarded	Total Doctorates Awarded
1994			
Idaho	63	25	88
North Dakota	52	22	74
Wyoming	51	22	73
Vermont	50	13	63
South Dakota	29	30	59
Montana	40	18	58
Nevada	34	21	55
Maine	39	6	45
Alaska	24	0	24
1995			
North Dakota	53	30	83
Nevada	54	26	80
Idaho	57	23	80
Montana	47	20	67
Wyoming	50	13	63
South Dakota	17	41	58
Vermont	44	10	54
Maine	28	12	40
Alaska	19	0	19
1996			
Idaho	56	38	94
South Dakota	24	57	81
North Dakota	54	25	79
Wyoming	53	25	78

[7] Source: National Science Foundation, *Science and Engineering Doctorate Survey, 1994,1995,1996 Breakdown of Doctoral graduates reflected in NSF may differ from that of IPEDS due to the differences in surveys used to collect the data.*

Nevada	48	26	74
Montana	48	13	61
Vermont	47	13	60
Maine	36	12	48
Alaska	28	0	28

NATIONAL DATA

National Data

There are many national publications that rank states and individual institutions according to the volume of research performed. The most popular sources include publications by the National Science Foundation: Survey of Research and Development Expenditures at Universities and Colleges; Science and Engineering Indicators, Science and Engineering State Profiles, etc. These publications provide valuable comparative data for all states and many individual institutions. However, the definitions and methods used by the national agencies to collect and report data may vary significantly from the usual reporting methods employed by individual campuses. The data presented in the UCCSN Research Report were collected based on the methods and definitions used by DRI, UNLV and UNR. Therefore, direct comparisons of the data presented in this report and the data presented in the following two tables should be avoided.

Most national publications measure research activity at U.S. academic institutions in terms of research and development (R&D) expenditures. Academic R&D activities are concentrated at the research (basic and applied) end of the R&D spectrum and do not include much development activity. Notwithstanding this delineation, the term "R&D" – rather than just "research"—is used by most national publications, since almost all of the data collected on academic R&D do not differentiate between "R" and "D". Moreover, it is often difficult to make clear distinctions among basic research, applied research, and development[1].

The following two tables contain information on how the state of Nevada as a whole as well as individual research institutions place in the national rankings on research. The table 'Total R&D Expenditures at Universities and Colleges' summarizes the findings of the NSF survey of 493 universities and their total research and development expenditures in fiscal years 1989 through 1996. Due to the length of this survey only divisions that include Nevada institutions are displayed as well as the top ten institutions. This survey collects data on expenditures by universities and colleges for separately budgeted Research and Development[2] activities in Science and Engineering only. Other sponsored activities such as training grants, public service grants, etc. are excluded. Also, excluded are any R&D expenditures in the fields of education, law, humanities, music, the arts, physical education, library science, as well as other non-science fields. UCCSN Research Report does not exclude any of the academic disciplines when reporting its research activities.

Out of 493 universities surveyed by the National Science Foundation, Desert Research Institute 176, University of Nevada, Las Vegas 189 and University of Nevada, Reno ranks 127 in R&D expenditures in 1996 (the most recent year for which data are available).

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[1] As defined by the National Science Foundation, development is the systematic use of the knowledge or understanding gained from research directed toward the production of useful materials, devices, systems, or methods, including the design and development of prototypes and processes.

[2] Separately budgeted research and development includes all funds expanded for activities specifically organized to produce research outcomes and commissioned by an agency either external to the institution or separately budgeted by an organization unit within the institution.

The Nevada Science and Engineering Profile includes various characteristics pertaining to the science and engineering activities in the state as a whole, not just the academic sector. However, that data presented in the profile indicates how much more needs to be done in research in order for Nevada to move up in the national ranking. In 1995 Nevada ranked 46th in the nation in production of doctoral scientists and 43d in production of doctoral engineers. In 1995 Nevada ranked 45th in receiving federal funds for Research & Development at the universities and colleges and 40th in Research & Development expenditures in academic sector.

Table 9. Total R&D Expenditures at Universities and Colleges: FY 1989-96

[Dollars in thousands]

Institution and ranking	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989
Total, all institutions	22,995,463	22,207,253	21,050,664	19,948,348	18,816,086	17,584,017	16,285,322	14,976,204
1 Johns Hopkins Univ [1]	798,468	788,687	784,043	745,515	735,542	710,095	668,915	648,395
2 University of Michigan	468,876	443,070	430,778	425,868	393,059	363,582	310,578	280,905
3 U WI Madison	412,570	403,541	392,718	372,362	352,706	326,489	309,841	285,982
4 U of Washington	406,472	389,160	353,945	335,329	313,514	274,423	245,313	221,712
5 MA Institute of Tech [2]	380,612	370,800	374,768	377,413	333,908	323,535	311,767	287,157
6 U CA San Diego	371,509	357,333	331,901	307,051	282,114	261,422	237,032	216,991
7 Texas A&M University	366,983	362,539	355,750	322,691	305,390	288,005	272,800	250,706
8 U CA Los Angeles	354,645	303,668	279,869	277,974	270,954	250,033	246,795	227,828
9 University of Minnesota	341,179	336,524	317,865	332,033	317,026	331,471	292,046	258,614
10 Cornell University [2]	339,534	343,786	312,683	310,949	299,342	309,535	300,144	286,733
Total, 1st 10 institutions	***4,240,848***	***4,099,108***	***3,934,320***	***3,807,185***	***3,603,555***	***3,438,590***	***3,195,231***	***2,965,023***
121 U CA Santa Cruz	51,062	44,294	42,457	37,886	36,413	31,620	26,347	23,651
122 Montana St U Bozeman	50,097	47,998	36,149	32,911	34,419	30,278	27,648	25,968
123 George Washington U	49,263	43,488	38,429	41,177	39,335	29,791	32,372	30,284
124 University of Houston	49,178	44,993	43,131	55,038	44,957	42,292	37,978	34,229
125 Allegheny U of Hlth Sci	48,790	41,237	45,218	42,752	44,038	37,814	32,238	31,700
126 Rush University	48,772	44,322	39,736	34,039	26,184	27,359	21,284	21,741
127 U of Nevada Reno	47,977	46,783	42,176	38,564	37,546	29,303	21,449	18,141
128 Medical Col of Wisconsin	47,365	44,169	49,604	48,689	43,579	40,446	34,622	34,951
129 U of New Hampshire	45,693	42,548	43,707	39,555	33,744	29,591	25,994	23,720
130 U PR Mayaguez	44,502	40,393	22,967	23,156	25,238	27,897	30,555	29,343
Total, 1st 130 institutions	***20,066,016***	***19,424,969***	***18,450,867***	***17,531,822***	***16,639,710***	***15,467,217***	***14,382,827***	***13,211,832***
171 U MD Center for EES	21,448	21,100	19,817	19,055	18,557	16,205	15,652	13,741
172 The University of Montana	21,421	18,881	16,908	15,169	10,177	7,871	7,332	6,482

Institution and ranking	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989
173 Oregon Grad Inst Sci Tech	21,412	22,141	20,859	18,288	12,332	11,160	9,262	8,825
174 U of Missouri Rolla	20,652	21,220	19,706	18,025	15,619	14,432	14,285	17,692
175 NM Inst Mining & Tech	20,580	19,584	20,945	24,040	25,208	24,059	22,911	22,289
176 Desert Research Institute	20,100	22,851	21,459	21,187	20,579	17,948	16,852	16,005
177 U WI Milwaukee	19,679	19,684	19,180	18,245	18,567	16,865	15,639	13,428
178 Drexel University	19,322	19,389	20,886	20,314	23,184	19,705	20,079	17,983
179 Colorado School of Mines	19,291	16,585	13,880	13,644	12,783	12,971	10,943	9,364
180 SUNY Binghamton	18,500	17,106	15,803	13,760	12,843	9,870	10,680	9,270
Total, 1st 180 institutions	***21,559,569***	***20,837,948***	***19,762,607***	***18,771,725***	***17,810,059***	***16,568,055***	***15,356,855***	***14,105,735***
181 The University of Memphis	18,429	14,642	13,305	11,740	12,169	12,000	12,073	9,892
182 Ohio University	18,329	19,713	16,425	15,452	14,811	12,796	12,982	11,461
183 Georgia State University	18,114	17,867	17,100	12,133	10,026	9,271	8,942	7,000
184 Northeastern University	17,980	19,850	19,104	18,517	15,876	15,973	14,347	13,302
185 U MA Lowell	17,834	15,505	15,155	14,292	14,880	12,403	11,291	11,242
186 Eastern VA Med School	17,730	17,823	17,873	15,818	11,238	11,112	10,496	8,125
187 Old Dominion University	17,577	14,439	14,911	14,097	10,859	10,040	10,478	9,107
188 Wright State University	17,381	18,661	19,388	19,791	16,793	14,646	13,451	11,043
189 U of Nevada Las Vegas	16,893	17,268	15,486	19,373	13,300	19,491	15,449	11,409
190 Florida International U	16,856	16,375	13,520	11,443	--	--	--	--
Total, 1st 190 institutions	***21,736,692***	***21,010,091***	***19,924,874***	***18,924,381***	***17,930,011***	***16,685,787***	***15,466,364***	***14,198,316***

[1] Johns Hopkins University includes Applied Physics Laboratory, with $435 million in total R&D expenditures.

[2] These data do not include R&D expenditures at university-associated federally funded research and development centers.

See tables B-73 and B-74.

NOTE: This survey collects data on expenditures by universities and clleges for separately budgeted Research & Development (R&D) in Science & Engineering

Excluded are training grants, public service grants, demonstration projects, clinical trials, & departmental research expenditures that are not separately budgeted.

Also, excluded are any R&D expenditures in the fields of education, law, humanities, music, the arts, physical education, library science, as well as other non-science fields

Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals

KEY: -- = not available; e=estimated; I=imputed

SOURCE: National Science Foundation/SRS, Survey of Research and Development Expenditures at Universities and Colleges, Fiscal Year 1996

NEVADA

Science and Engineering Profile

	NV	U.S.	Rank
Doctoral scientists, 1995	1,423	453,928	46
Doctoral engineers, 1995	313	86,738	43
S&E doctorates awarded, 1996	48	27,230	46
of which, in life sciences	25%	25%	
in environmental sciences	19%	3%	
in engineering	17%	23%	
S&E postdoctorates, 1995 in doctorate-granting institutions	54	35,379	43
S&E graduate students, 1995 in doctorate-granting institutions	1,681	436,328	43
Population, 1996 (000s)	1,603	269,067	39
Civilian labor force, 1996 (000s)	844	135,528	37
Personal income per capita, 1996	$25,451	$24,231	11
Federal spending			
Total expenditures, 1996 (millions)	$7,428	$1,368,858	41
R&D obligations, 1995 (millions)	$373	$67,080	28

	NV	U.S.	Rank
Total R&D performance, 1995 (millions)	$445	$177,210	40
Industry R&D, 1995 (millions)	$322	$130,332	37
Academic R&D, 1995 (millions)	$87	$21,606	40
of which, in environmental sciences	30%	6%	
in life sciences	29%	55%	
in engineering	10%	16%	
Higher education current-fund expenditures, 1995 (millions)	$456	$182,602	48
Number of SBIR awards, 1990-1996	54	26,399	37
Patents issued to state residents, 1996	195	61,099	39
Gross state product, 1994 (billions)	$44.0	$6,876.0	35
of which, agriculture	1%	2%	
manufacturing, mining, construction	15%	23%	
transportation, communication, utilities	8%	9%	
wholesale and retail trade	14%	16%	
finance, insurance, real estate	18%	19%	
services	34%	20%	
government	11%	13%	

Rankings and totals are based on data for the 50 states, D.C., and Puerto Rico.

Data on S&E postdoctorates and S&E graduate students include health fields.

Federal Obligations for Research and Development in Nevada by Agency and Performer: Fiscal Year 1995

[Thousands of Dollars]

	Total	Federal intramural	All FFRDCs	Industrial firms	Universities & colleges	Other nonprofits	State & local government	State rank
Total, all agencies	372,570	34,669	0	313,505	22,107	1,457	832	28
Department of Agriculture	3,160	880	0	0	2,244	36	0	51
Department of Commerce	728	0	0	16	712	0	0	39
Department of Defense	19,611	12,430	0	6,678	503	0	0	39
Department of Energy	298,870	10	0	295,590	3,195	75	0	8
Dept. of Health & Human Services	6,245	0	0	0	4,656	1,346	243	46
Department of the Interior	11,738	10,420	0	0	1,318	0	0	12
Department of Transportation	10,106	0	0	9,268	249	0	589	15
Environmental Protection Agency	12,583	10,894	0	753	936	0	0	13
Nat'l Aeronautics & Space Admin.	1,949	35	0	953	961	0	0	43
National Science Foundation	7,580	0	0	247	7,333	0	0	43
State rank	28	36	na	19	45	43	48	

Federal R&D obligations are as reported by funding agencies.

FFRDC = federally funded research and development center

SBIR = small business innovation research

na = not applicable

pared by the National Science Foundation/Division of Science Resources Studies. Data compiled from numerous sources.

APPENDIX A

UCCSN "State of Research" Report - Information Request

Please note deadlines for return of information vary in each section

(Revised questions are marked by a star *)

I. Faculty/Students *(Please, refer to file "Part I" in Excel)*

Deadline for return of information: December 15, 1997

A. Faculty by rank (full, associate, assistant, instructor), college, department, source of funding (state, other) for each of the last 5 FYs (headcount, FTE)
Tables I A1, I A2, I A3

B. Research support staff (technicians, administrative) by college, department, source of funding (i.e., state supported, grant supported) for each of the last 5 FYs
Table I B1

C. Graduate Students (Master's, Doctorate) by college and department for each of the last 5 FYs (headcount, FTE)
Tables I C1, 1 C2, 1 C3

D. Postdoctoral Fellows by college, department, source of funding (state supported, other) for each of the last 5 FYs (headcount)
Table I D1

E. Average $ amount of graduate teaching and research assistantships by college, department for each of the last 5 FYs
Table I E1

F. Number of undergraduate students involved in research activities by college, department for each of the last 5 FYs
Table I F1

G. Track record of employment among graduates by college, department for each of the last 5 FYs
Academic_____ Private_____ Other_____
Table I G1

II. Sponsored Projects *(Please, refer to file "Part II" in Excel)*

[1] Deadline for return of information: December 15, 1997

A. Total number and $ amount of proposals **submitted** by college, department for each of the last 5 FYs (please, specify *instruction, research, etc. Refer to Excel spreadsheets on the diskette)*
Table II A1, II A2, II A3, II A4, II A5

B. Total number and $ amount of awards **received** by college, department for each of the last 5 FYs (please, specify *instruction, research, etc. Refer to Excel spreadsheets on the diskette)*
Table II B1, II B2, II B3, II B4, II B5

C. Total **direct** costs (as expenditures) for sponsored projects by college, department, sponsor for each of the last 5 FYs (please, specify *instruction, research, etc. Refer to Excel spreadsheets on the diskette)*
Tables II C1, II C2, II C3, II C4, II C5, II C6, II C7, II C8, II C9, II C10

D. Total **indirect** costs recovery by college, department, sponsor for each of the last 5 FYs
Tables II D1, II D2

E. Number and $ amount of business partnership grants (SBIR, STTR, ATP, Other) by college, department for each of the last 5 FYs
Table II E1

III. Facilities *(Please, refer to file "Part III" in Excel)*

Deadline for return of information: November 15, 1997

A. Facilities (square-feet) by college, department for FY 92 and FY 97 only:
*Research Laboratories _____
*Teaching Laboratories _____
*Office Space _____
*Classrooms _____
Table III A1

B. Other (please, specify) _____
Table III A2

C. Special research facilities (e.g., P3 at UNR, GBERL at DRI) and special research equipment (e.g., 500 MHz NMR at UNR, Supercomputer at UNLV)
Table III A3

[1] *Indicates revisions

IV. Scholarship *(Please, refer to file "Part IV" in Excel)*

Deadline for return of information: December 15, 1997

A. Publications:
- Number of published refereed journal articles, non-refereed journal articles, books and monographs, book chapters by college, department, by calendar year for the past 5 years

Table IV A1

B. Presentations:
- Number of papers presented at meetings (local, regional, national, and international) by college, department, by calendar year for the past 5 years

Table IV B1

C. Other Scholarly Activities:
- Number of exhibits, performances, conferences, etc. by college, department, by calendar year for the past 5 years

Table IV C1

V. Intellectual Properties/Technology Transfer *(Please, refer to file "Part V" in Excel)*

Deadline for return of information: November 15, 1997

A. *Number of patents, copyrights and disclosures by college, department for each of the last 5 FYs

Table V A1

B. The $ amount of royalties and licensing fees generated by college, department for each of the last 5 FYs

Table V B1

C. Number of products commercialized by college, department for each of the last 5 FYs

Table V C1

APPENDIX B

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Award is a decision by the granting agency to allocate funds to a particular institution over a period of one or more years

Development is the systematic use of knowledge and understanding gained from research directed toward the production of useful materials, devices, systems, or methods, including design and development of prototypes and processes.

Doctoral Degree the highest award a student can earn for graduate study. The doctor's degree classification includes such degrees as Doctor of Education, Doctor of juridicial Science, Doctor of public Health, and the Doctor of Philosophy degree in any field such as agronomy, food technology, education, engineering, public administration, ophthalmology, or radiology.

First-Professional Certificate (Post-Degree) an award that requires completion of an organized program of study designed for persons who have completed the first-professional degree. Examples could be refresher courses or additional units of study in a specialty or subspecialty.

First-Professional Degree an award that requires completion of a program that meets all of the following criteria: (1) completion of the academic requirements to begin practice in the profession; (2) at least 2 years of college work prior to entering the program; and (3) a total of at least 6 academic years of college work to complete the degree program, including prior required college work plus the length of the professional program itself. First-professional degrees may be awarded in the following 10 fields:

- Chiropractic (D.C. or D.C.M.)
- Pharmacy (Pharm.D.)
- Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.)
- Podiatry (D.P.M., D.P., Pod.D.)
- Medicine (M.D.)
- Veterinary Medicine (D.V.M.)
- Optometry (O.D.)
- Law (L.L.B., J.D.)
- Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.)
- Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D., or Ordination)

Fiscal Year the 12-month accounting period ending June 30

Funding Sources **Federal** - federal agencies providing funding for research activities, and other sponsored projects (e.g. National Science Foundation, Department of Energy, etc.).
Federal Pass Through – local agencies receiving federal funds passed through the state.
Local – local agencies and any municipal level agencies (e.g. City of Reno, Clark County).
Private - nongovernmental organizations and individuals providing funding for research activities and other sponsored projects.
State – state level agencies (e.g. Nevada Department of Education, Nevada Department of Commerce, etc.) providing funding for research and other sponsored projects.

Graduate Students individuals enrolled in advanced degree seeking program in a given semester or academic year (including graduate special students)

Indirect Costs	costs necessary to program performance but not specifically provided by sponsors as direct program costs: these include maintenance, depreciation, libraries, departmental administration and various other functions. Indirect costs included in this report are those considered recovered, which are calculated and recorded as a result of application of a sponsor-approved rate to an appropriate base of direct program costs as decided by sponsor agreement.
Master's Degree	an award that requires the successful completion of a program of study of at least the full-time equivalent of 1 but no more than 2 academic years of work beyond the bachelor's degree.
Postbaccalaureate Certificate	an award that requires completion of an organized program of study requiring 18 credit hours beyond the bachelor's; designed for persons who have completed a baccalaureate degree, but do not meet the requirements of academic degrees carrying the title of master.
Post-Master's Certificate	an award that requires completion of an organized program of study of 24 credit hours beyond the master's degree, but does mot meet the requirements of academic degrees at the doctor's level.
Research	is all research activities, both basic and applied, and all development activities that are supported at universities, colleges, and other non-profit institutions. Research is defined as a systematic study directed toward fuller scientific knowledge or understanding of the subject studied. The term research also includes activities involving the training of individuals in research techniques where such activities are not included in the instruction function.
Research Award	An allocation of financial assistance provided by a public/private agency to conduct research and /or scholarly activities in a particular academic discipline
Research and Other Sponsored Projects	include projects that have a specific purpose of conducting scientific research in a given academic field of study. Other sponsored projects include activities, such as public service, scholarships & fellowships, institutional support, etc.

U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI)
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