

Survey of FY 2009 State R&D Expenditures



Survey Questions (Click here)

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Definitions and Examples (Click here)

Please provide your survey responses at: http://harvester.census.gov/nsf

The purpose of this survey is to measure your state's contributions toward scientific advancement and technological innovation. The results of this survey will be used to estimate national totals for R&D in conjunction with other data collected by the National Science Foundation from private industry, academic institutions, and the Federal government.

OMB: XXXX-XXXX Expires: MM/DD/YYYY

Survey Questions

R&D Screener Question

Did your department/agency do any of the following during FY 2009? Your answer will determine whether you continue to the R&D Expenditure questions in Step 4.

- Had a division, branch, or office devoted to research or development
- Performed research or development activities using department/agency staff
- Funded research or development at another state or local government
- Funded universities or other nonprofit organizations to perform research or development activities
- Funded companies or individuals to perform research or development activities
- Performed or funded other research or development activities not specified above

[] Yes [] No

If you select "No" your state survey coordinator will be notified that your department or agency does not have qualifying R&D activities for the FY 2009 survey.

R&D Expenditure Questions

Question 1

What were your department/agency R&D expenditures for FY 2009 by the following types of performers?

- Include R&D from all sources, and report sources separately when your department/agency performs the R&D internally.
- Do NOT report expenditures for construction and acquisition of facilities used primarily for R&D; use Question 5.

See <u>Page 6</u> for R&D definitions and examples.

Internal Performers

• R&D performed by your Examples of department's/agency's employees expenditures: • Services performed by others in support of • Salaries Equipment an internal R&D project (e.g., lab testing) Benefits Indirect Costs • Administration/management of external Supplies Purchased R&D projects Travel • Services Expenditures by Source of Examples of Internal Performers Expenditures Sources State appropriations, state grants, State Funds tobacco settlement funds, lottery \$ proceeds Federal Funds Federal awards \$ Funds from all other sources, such as: Other Funds nonprofit organizations, companies, \$ other state/local governments

Examples of expenditures:

R&D projects

All Funds (federal, state, other)

All Funds (federal, state, other)

projects

• Payments for contracted

Reimbursable costs for R&D

Grants

Source of

Expenditures

External Performers

R&D done for your department/agency by:

- Academic institutions
- Companies and individuals
- Others

Expenditures by External Performers

Academic Institutions			
\$			

Companies and Individuals

a	•
- 71	•
4	·

- Others
- \$

\$

- All Funds (federal, state, other)
 - Total R&D Expenditures (automatically calculated)

Exclude pass-through

have no administrative

grants for which you

oversight or control.

R&D Expenditure Questions
Question 2
How much of your total R&D expenditures reported in Question 1 were for basic research? You may provide an estimate, if necessary.
 Basic research is conducted primarily to acquire new knowledge without any specific product or process in mind. (The other two categories of R&D, applied and development, are not reported as separate categories in this survey. Applied research is conducted with a specific practical objective.)
See Page 10 for examples.
\$ Basic research expenditures (if none, enter "0")

Note: You may provide comments for each question on the survey website.

	R&D Expenditure Questions
-	otal R&D expenditures reported in Question 1 were from may provide an estimate, if necessary.
Federal source government.	nditures for internal and external performers es include grants, contracts, and appropriations from the United States nonfederal matching amounts.
\$ R&D e	expenditures from federal funds (if none, enter "0")

R&D Expenditure Questions

Question 4

How much of your total R&D expenditures reported in Question 1 were for each type of R&D below? You may provide an estimate, if necessary.

Expenditures	Type of R&D	Examples
\$	Agriculture	Animal health Aquaculture Crop management Food and commodities Forestry
\$	Environment and natural resources	Air and water quality Fish, game, and wildlife Marine and aquatic environments Parks and preserves Soil and water conservation
\$	Health	Biomedical research Mental health and addiction Public health
\$	Transportation	Highways and roads Water transit Rapid transit Rail
\$	Other	R&D in other areas, such as: Corrections Education Energy Geological survey Labor Public safety Social Services
\$	Total R&D Expenditures (au	tomatically calculated)

	R&D Expenditure Questions
Question 5	
	eartment/agency FY 2009 expenditures for construction and ies used primarily for R&D?
Please include:	
Construction	orojects
•	tions of buildings
2	nd and buildings
See Page 6 for R&D def	initions and examples.
	nditures for construction and acquisition of facilities used arily for R&D (if none, enter "0")

Definitions & Examples

- A. What does R&D mean?
- B. What should be included/excluded in R&D?
- C. What makes it R&D?
- D. What are sources of R&D funding?
- E. What does R&D performer mean?
- F. What expenditures should be included/excluded?
- G. What are the other survey definitions (including "basic research")?

A. What does R&D mean?

Research and development (R&D) is creative work conducted systematically to:

- 1) extend scientific knowledge, or
- 2) devise new or improved applications.

Applications can include materials, products, devices, processes, systems or services.

B. What should be included/excluded in R&D?

R&D does NOT include:
Program planning and evaluation
Strategic planning
Market research or analysis
Economic / policy / feasibility studies
Routine data collection / dissemination
Management information systems
Routine monitoring / testing
General patient services
Marketing products / services
Business development services for net
companies
Intellectual property protection (patents)
disclosures)
 Commercialization (includes promoting/producing the products/services from R&D projects)

Examples of classifying R&D in four situations

Activity	It IS R&D	It is NOT R&D…
Technical assistance	You hire a technical consultant to test the disease resistance for the new fish species you are developing. (The assistance addresses the uncertainty of the science/technology aspects of the product or service.)	You hire a technical consultant to help you design the graphic design for the package to ship your new fish species when you begin offering it for sale to other states. (The assistance addresses the uncertainty of the marketing/production aspects of the product or service.)
Help for new businesses	You provide funding to new businesses to help them with the costs of building prototypes of products they are developing.	You provide funding for new technology companies to help them acquire basic skills to market their new products.
Consulting	You use a consultant to plan testing of a highway pavement material that your transportation research center is trying to develop.	You use a consultant to help you secure health and safety approval for your new pavement material.
Developing a product from your research	You hire a university research center to test a new type of grass you developed to test whether it will survive actual conditions along the coastline.	You hire a law firm to help you with the process for patenting the new grass that you developed.

C. What makes it R&D?

What makes it R&D	When it is R&D	When it is NOT R&D
 R&D is novel. It increases our knowledge of the subject It hasn't been done before. 	You are testing blood samples as part of a research project to find out the side effects of a new cancer treatment.	You are collecting information from samples of patients to estimate the incidence of chicken pox in the state's population. (You are using a standard approach to estimate the spread of chicken pox.)
 R&D creates solutions useful to others. Others might benefit from the findings. The findings can be generalized to other situations and locations. 	You are testing a pavement on your highways that is currently used only at airports. Other states will want the results.	You are testing pavement on your state's highways to estimate how much you need to budget for pavement replacement over the next five years. (Other states will not benefit from your specific state information.)
 The outcome of R&D is uncertain. The solution isn't obvious to an expert in that field. 	Your research involves monitoring streams to determine whether a new program is increasing the population of a particular type of fish.	You are monitoring streams as part of plan to implement long-term monitoring for a particular type of fish. (The monitoring plan has already been tested and you are certain of the quality of the plan.)

D. What are sources of R&D funding?

Sources	Examples
State	State appropriations and grants, tobacco settlement funds, state lottery proceeds
Federal	Grants, contracts, and appropriations from the United States government
All other	 Grants and contracts from: Companies Nonprofit organizations, including foundations Other state governments City, county, regional, or other local governments

E. What does R&D performer mean?

Internal Performers	Those within your department/agency who perform R&D	
	 R&D performed by your department's/agency's employees 	
	 Services performed by others in support of an internal R&D project (e.g., lab testing) 	

External Performers	Those outside your department/agency who perform R&D under the administrative oversight or control of your department/agency. This may include projects for your department/agency, as well as your extramural research programs.
Academic institutions	Public or private universities and colleges
Companies and individuals	Companies or individuals under contract for research projects
Others	Nonprofit organizations, including foundations Other departments/agencies within your state Other state governments City, county, regional, or other local governments Federal government

F. What expenditures should be included/excluded?

Expenditures are amounts paid for current operations and capital outlays.

Respondents to this survey will be asked to report expenditures by performer of R&D. Please refer below for guidance on the types of expenditures to report for internal and external performers.

Expenditures for your Department/Agency as Performer (Internal)

Include:	Do NOT include:
 Salaries, wages, and benefits Supplies Purchased services (e.g. lab testing) Travel Indirect or overhead costs for R&D activities Equipment 	 Agency and other fiduciary fund expenditures Intra-agency transactions Non-cash/In-kind payments

Expenditures for Academic Institutions, Companies or Individuals, or Others as Performers (External)

Include:	Do NOT include:
 Grants Payments for contracted R&D projects Reimbursable costs for R&D projects 	 Pass-through grants over which you have no administrative oversight or control

G. What are the other survey definitions (including "basic research")?

Fiscal Year is your state's fiscal year ending in 2009.

Construction and Acquisition of Facilities Used Primarily for R&D includes major costs for construction and purchase of buildings to be primarily used as R&D facilities. Include new construction, major renovations, and purchase of land or buildings.

Basic Research

In order to understand the definition of basic research, it may be helpful to compare it to the other two components of R&D—applied research and development. Below are definitions and examples.

Basic research is conducted primarily to acquire new knowledge without any specific product or process in mind. (The other two categories of R&D, applied research and development, are not reported as separate categories in this survey. Applied research is conducted with a specific practical objective.)

Examples		
Basic research	Applied research	Development
You are studying the properties of blood to determine what affects coagulation.	You are conducting research on how a new chicken pox vaccine affects blood coagulation.	You are testing a newly developed chicken pox vaccine with various ages of school children before implementing it statewide.
You are studying the properties of molecules under various heat and cold conditions.	You are conducting research on the properties of particular substances under various heat and cold conditions with the objective of finding longer lasting components for pavement.	You are testing a newly developed pavement under various types of heat and cold conditions prior to using it on your state's highways.
You are studying the heart chambers of various fish species.	You are examining various levels of a toxic substance to determine the maximum safe level for fish in a stream.	You are designing a new system for monitoring a stream that will try out the results of your recent research in a real world situation.