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Key ideas

- Demonstrate value for money invested in research
- Document the value of education
- Insure permanent, independent, statistical evidence

Overview

- Background
- What has been achieved
- Immediate Next Steps
- The future

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Background

In 2012, our society invested \$209 in academic research for every man, woman, and child in the US

- We make those investments to develop human knowledge and to improve quality of life and well being.
- How do we understand and improve those effects?

The Challenge

- Universities spend a lot on research, but we know too little about what those investments produce
- We have trouble
 - explaining and justifying what we do
 - modifying and improving our processes
 - documenting the full public value of our work
- Existing data and models are insufficient

One answer

Treat R&D funding like a straightforward investment, prioritize the *really* important stuff.

Prioritizing Grants

Even with a smaller budget, we can increase our investments in transformative science and basic research by simply setting priorities and better managing the resources available.

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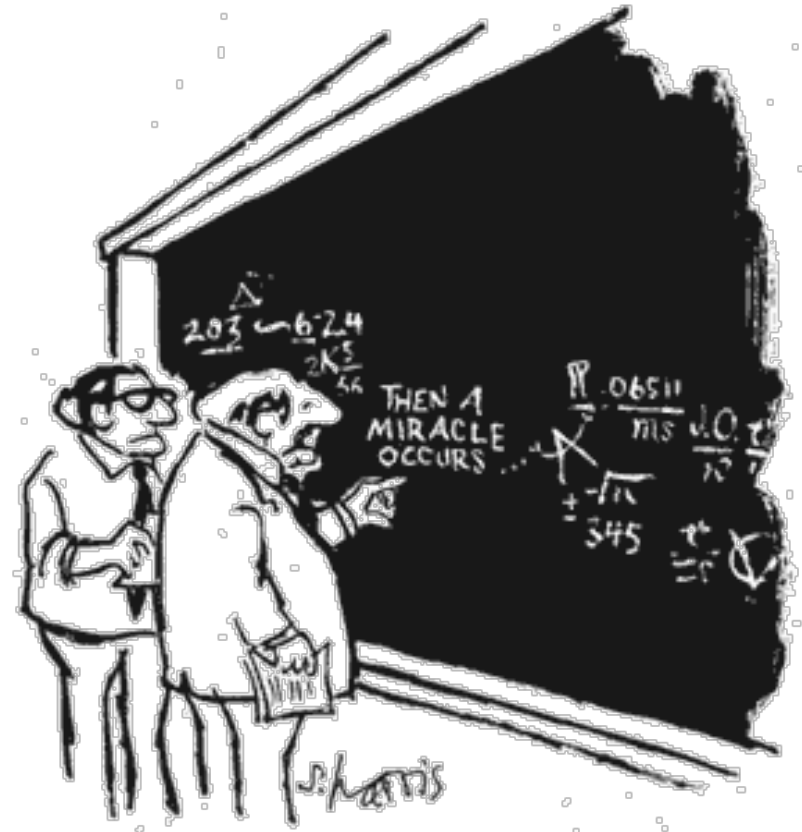
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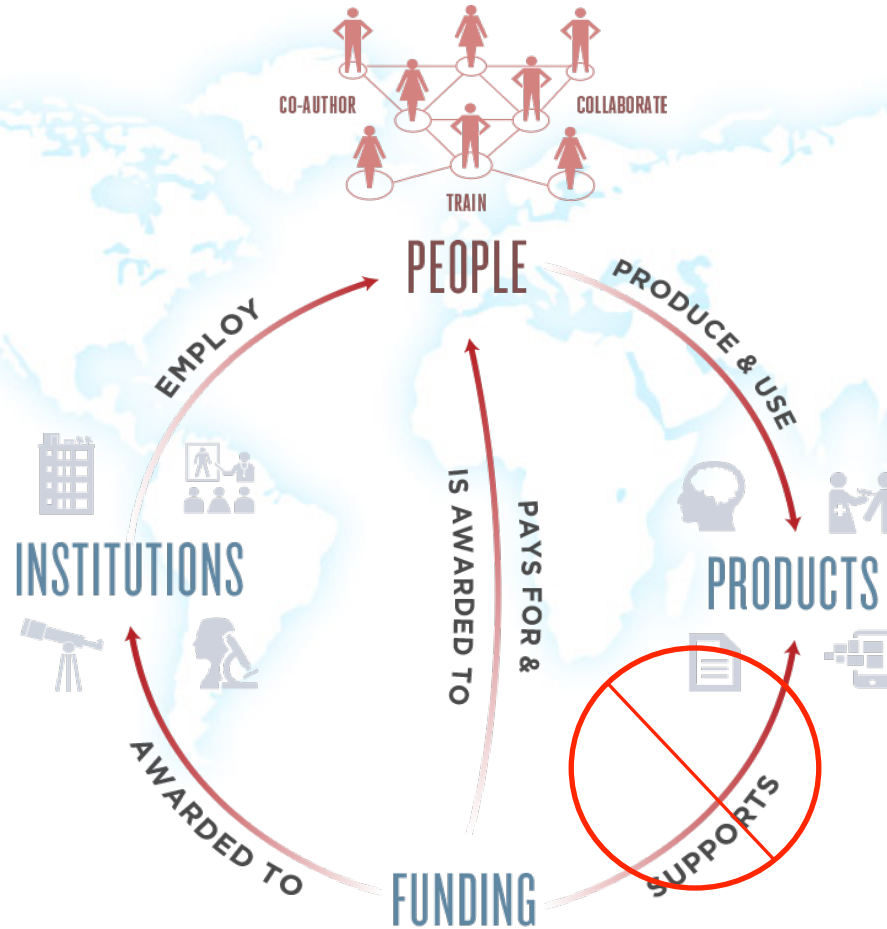
While the scientific mind seeks to understand all aspects of the world around us, some research topics are simply more likely to contribute to truly meaningful discoveries or knowledge.

Competing Budgetary Priorities



"I THINK YOU SHOULD BE MORE EXPLICIT HERE IN STEP TWO."

A conceptual framework



PRELIMINARY RESULTS Please do not cite
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Our Response

- Establish a university-led institute to provide independent scientific evidence on the social and economic impact of research.
- Return timely, research-informed products to universities.

Overview

- Background
- **What has been achieved**
- Immediate Next Steps
- The future

What has been achieved

UMETRICS + CENSUS

UMETRICS

- is a CIC initiative to create independent statistical evidence about the value of university research
- provides valuable information for outreach to Federal, State, and Local constituents
- integrates university administrative data with restricted U.S. Census Bureau data product

What has been produced

FEDERAL RESEARCH FUNDING: A DETAILED ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES AT PURDUE UNIVERSITY

This report documents current federal research funding and expenditures at Purdue University. The report is based on actual financial and payroll records for the University for 2010, 2011 and 2012 as well as published government data for 2010, 2011 and 2012.

SCOPE

Research funding represents an injection of external funds to the university and the academic community.

- Researchers at Purdue University generated over \$601 million in research activity in 2011 (the latest year for which figures are available).
- \$270 million of that research & development was funded by the federal government.

EMPLOYMENT

Scientific research both creates new scientific knowledge and trains the next generation in the scientific method. The research enterprise also employs many technicians, clinicians and other support staff.

- In 2012, more than 7,340 individuals (equivalent to more than 2,050 FTE positions) were directly employed at Purdue University by federal research funding.

Millions
University Research Funding

Number of Individuals Employed by
Federal Research Funding

Dec 2, 2014, at 2:00 PM, [redacted]@osu.edu wrote:

Just a quick follow up. I met last week with Speaker Boehner's budget/appropriations policy advisor and shared the Ohio State Umetrics 2 pager. She responded – this is terrific, and exactly what we need to be sharing to advocate for continued investments in federal research. And then she asked if this data could be linked to start-ups/economic growth? I responded that something along those lines was in the works.

Please keep in touch!

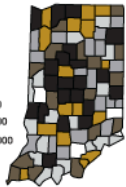
The production of science requires the purchase of scientific equipment and technology as well as collaboration with private/public research organizations.

- Purdue University research generated over \$14 million in expenditures in Indiana counties alone.

- In 2012, federal research funding to Purdue University supported the purchase of almost \$96 million of supplies and subcontracted services from the nation as a whole.
- Vendors in over 700 US counties do business with researchers at Purdue University.
- In 2012, vendors in each of more than 145 of those counties derived combined revenues of over \$60,000.

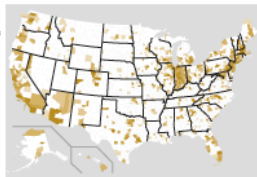
Regional Distribution of Expenditures

\$50 - \$2,500
\$2,500 - \$7,000
\$7,001 - \$15,000
\$15,001 - \$70,000
\$70,000 +



National Distribution of Expenditures

\$10 - \$500
\$501 - \$2,000
\$2,001 - \$10,000
\$10,001 - \$50,000
\$50,001 +



Federal Research Funding: A Detailed Analysis of Expenditures at 8 CIC Universities



This report documents current federal research funding and expenditures at eight major research institutions – Michigan State University, Northwestern University, Ohio State University, Purdue University, University of Chicago, University of Michigan, University of Minnesota and University of Wisconsin-Madison.

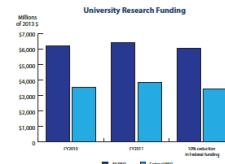
This report is based on actual financial and payroll records for the 8 institutions for 2011 and 2012 as well as published government data for 2010, 2011 and 2012.

It also projects the likely result of a 10% across the board decrease in federal funding.

SCOPE

Research funding represents an injection of external funds to the university and the academic community.

- Researchers at these eight universities generated over \$6.1 billion in research activity in 2011 (the latest year for which figures are available).
- \$3.47 billion of that research & development was funded by the federal government.
- A 10% reduction of federal research funding from 2011 levels would translate into a reduction of research funding by over \$350 million.



EMPLOYMENT

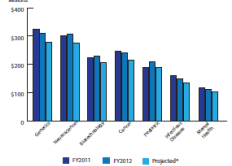
Scientific research both creates new scientific knowledge

SCIENCE

Federal funding comes from many different agencies, but the greatest number and volume comes from the National Institutes of Health about \$1.6 billion for these eight institutions in FY2012.

- A 10% reduction in NIH funding relative to 2012 levels would reduce the funding for biomedical research at these universities by about \$160 million.
- There would be \$30.9 million less for research in genetics and \$30.6 million less for research in the neurosciences.
- There would be \$23.9 million less for cancer research and \$21 million less for research in pediatric diseases.

Medical Research in Key Fields



EXPENDITURES

The production of science requires the purchase of scientific equipment and technology as well as collaboration with private/public research organizations.

- In 2012, federal research funding supported the purchase of over \$866 million of equipment, supplies and subcontracted services.
- Vendors in almost 1,700 counties do business with these researchers at eight universities.
- In 2012, vendors in each of more than 300 of those counties derived combined revenues of over \$100,000.

National Distribution of Expenditures



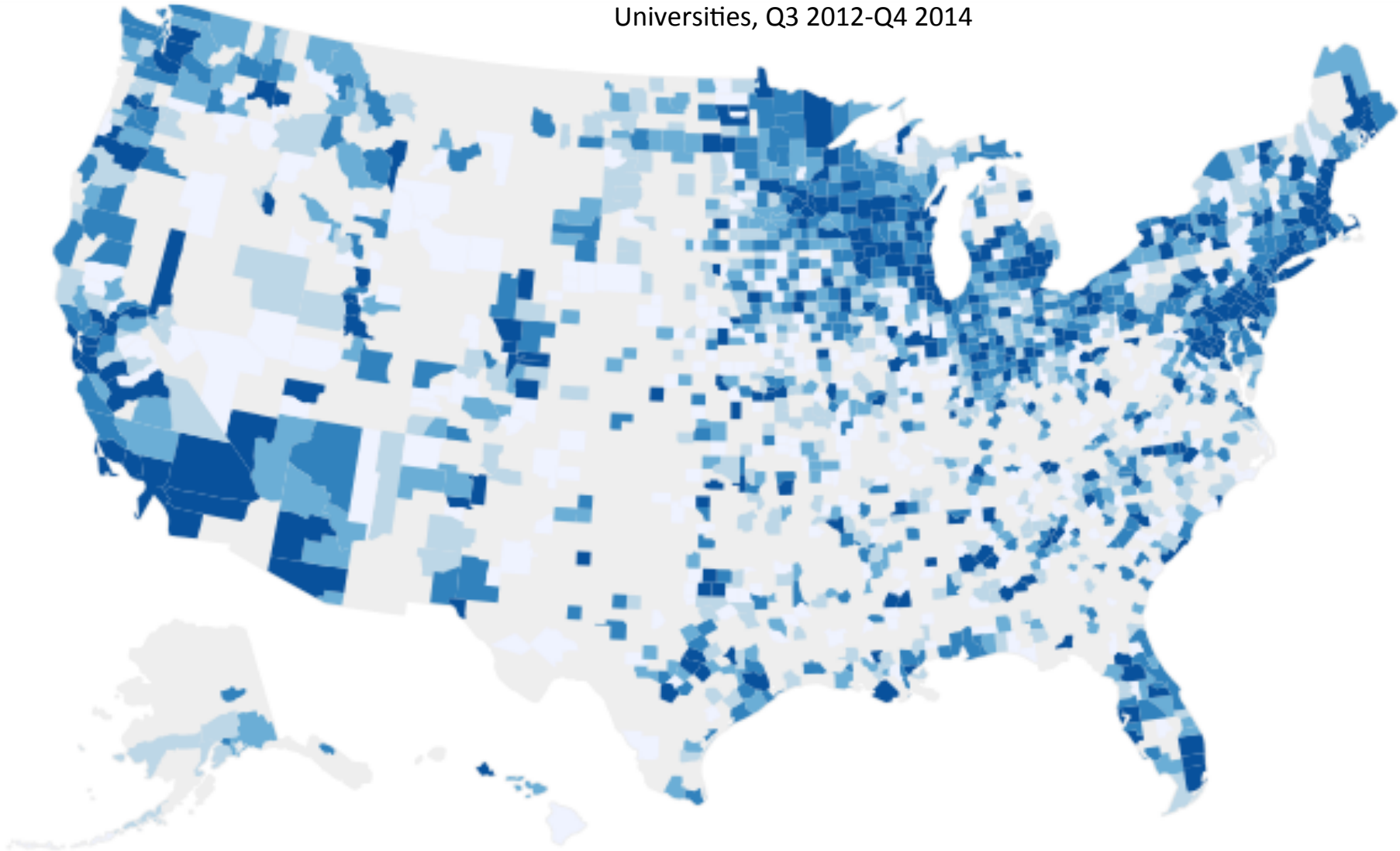
State revenues by county in those 300 counties spanned the 48 to New York, biology industries, oil and manufacturing.

- Michigan: state legislature/regents
- OSU: Boehner's office
- Purdue: state and federal delegations

UMETRICS currently provides

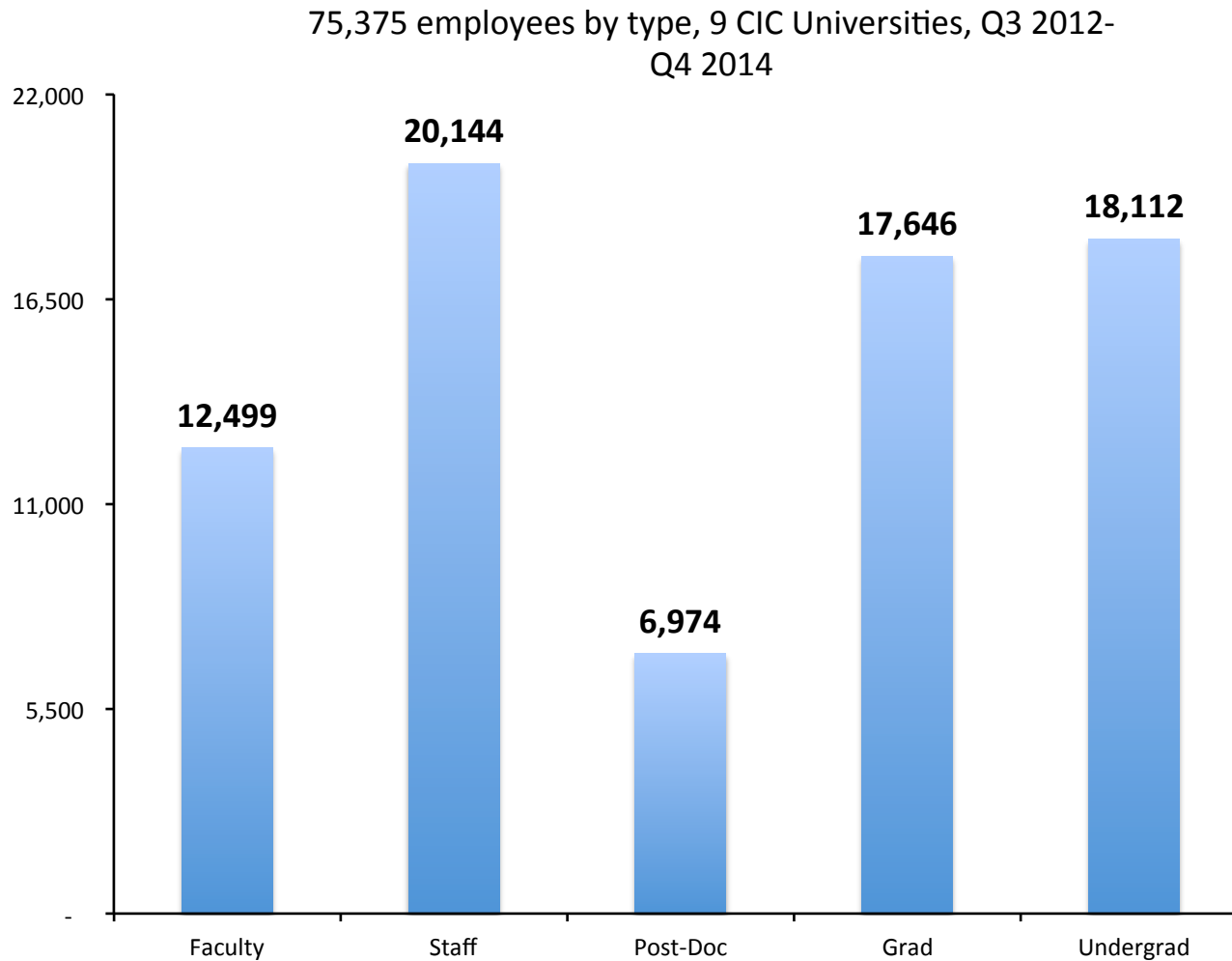
Independent statistical evidence about national, regional & local economic impact

\$1.949 Billion in Direct Cost Vendor Purchases from 9 CIC
Universities, Q3 2012-Q4 2014



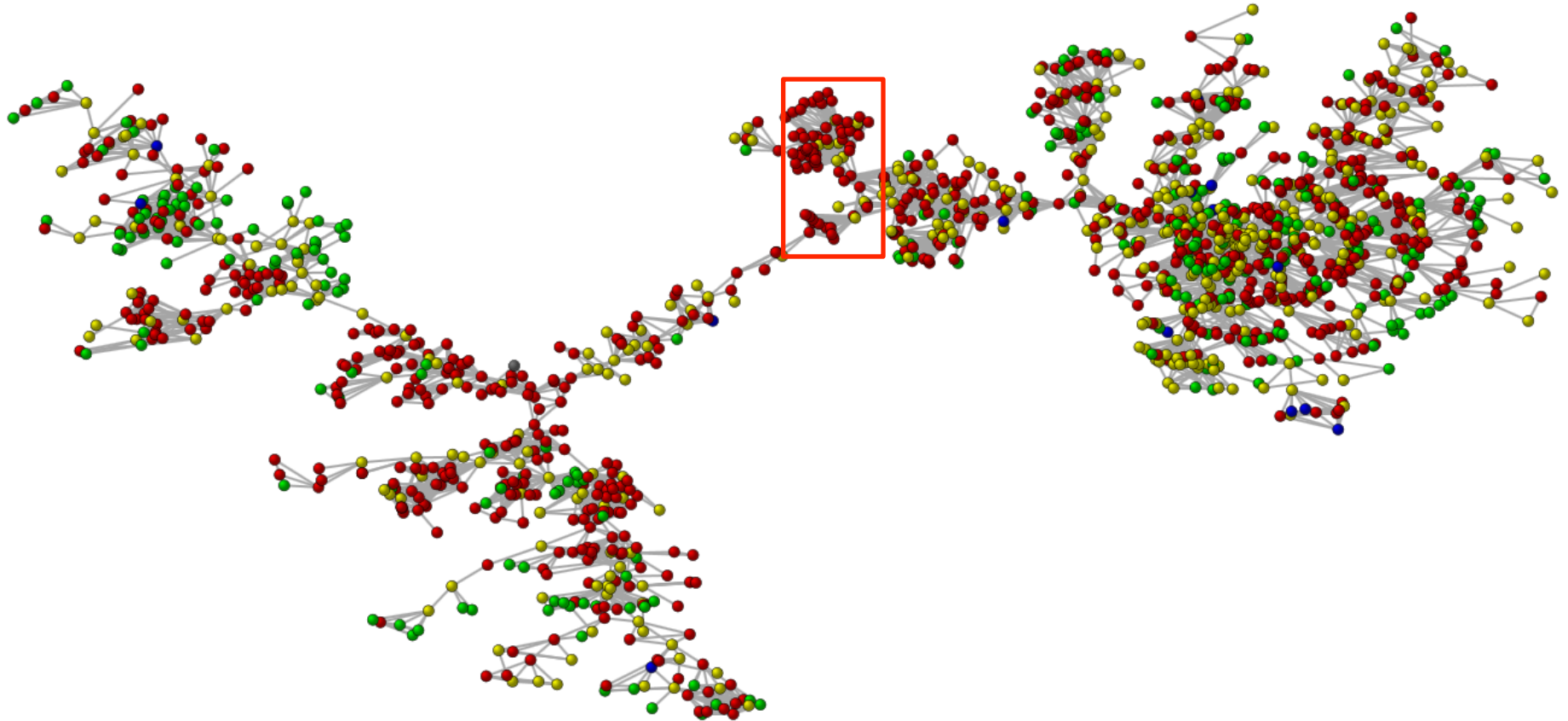
UMETRICS currently provides

Independent statistical evidence about academic workforce composition



UMETRICS Currently provides

Independent statistical evidence about academic research collaborations



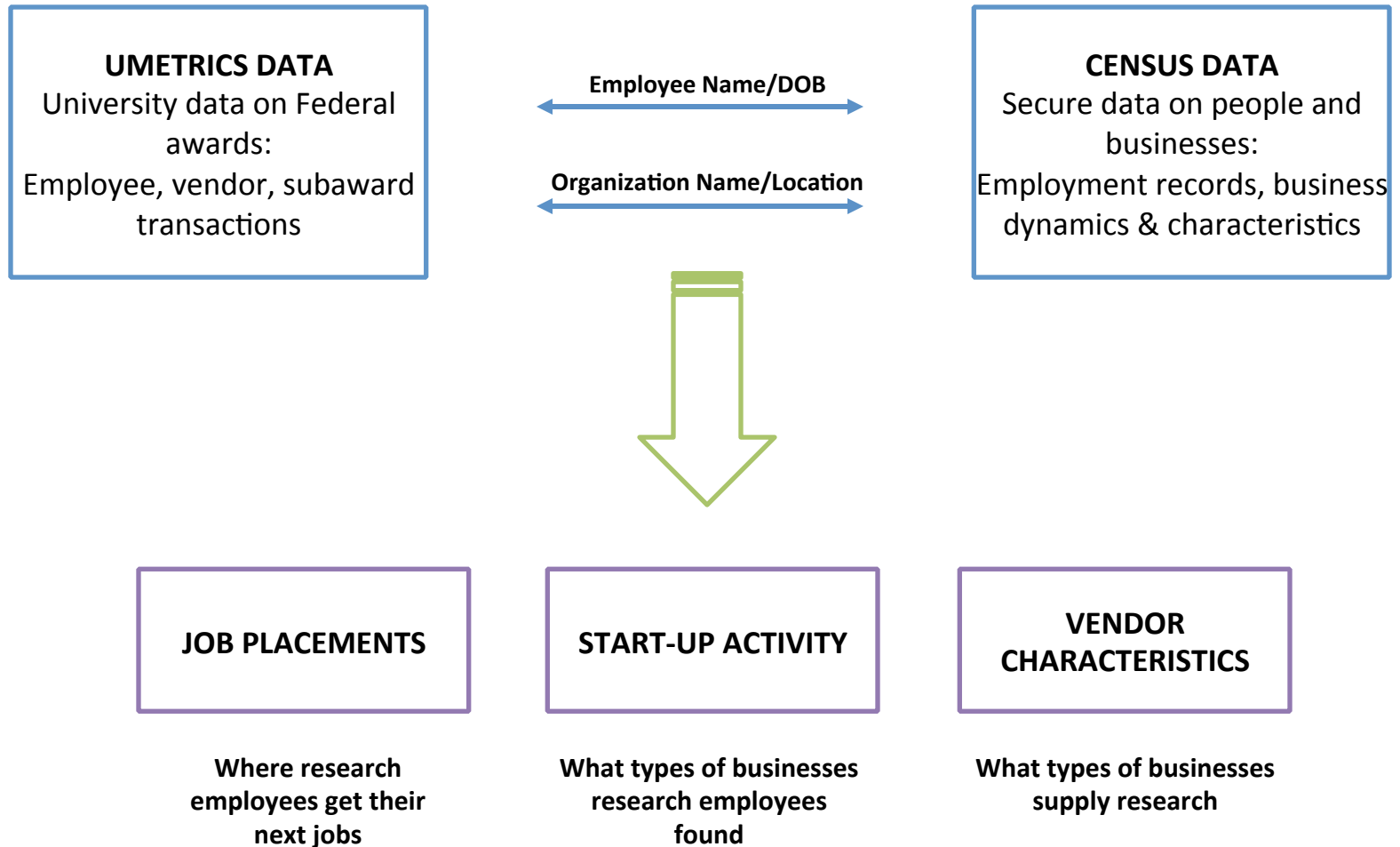
Networks provide insights into conditions of training and their relationship to career outcomes

Links to academic outputs (publications, patents, grant information) inform innovation

Census Links

- Census data contains information on (essentially) the population of organizations that employ people and the population of people who are employed in the US
- **Preliminary** findings rigorously screened to protect privacy
- More Census work remains to be done to validate
- No burden on universities – work all done at Census

Linking UMETRICS to CENSUS data to generate new indicators



Analyze by: Occupational category | Funding agency | Research area | Years since leaving university

PRELIMINARY RESULTS Please do not cite
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2010 Cohort 2-digit NAICS

| NAICS | NAICS Description | LBD | All Universities |
|-------|--|-------|------------------|
| 11 | Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, and Agriculture Support | 1.12% | 0.77% |
| 21 | Mining | 0.59% | 0.36% |
| 22 | Utilities | 0.72% | 0.32% |
| 23 | Construction | 4.64% | 2.63% |
| 31-33 | Manufacturing | 9.75% | 12.24% |
| 42 | Wholesale Trade | | |
| 44-45 | Retail Trade | | |
| 48-49 | Transportation and Warehousing | | |
| 51 | Information | | |
| 52 | Finance and Insurance | | |
| 53 | Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | | |
| 54 | Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | | |
| 55 | Management of Companies and Enterprises | | |
| 56 | Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services | | |
| 62 | Health Care and Social Assistance | | |
| 71 | Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | | |
| 72 | Accommodation and Food Services | | |
| 81 | Other Services (except Public Administration) | | |

Where do research employees get their next jobs?

2010 Cohort 3-digit NAICS (Manufacturing)

| NAICS | NAICS Description | LBD | All Universities |
|-------|--|-------|------------------|
| 330 | Primary Metal Manufacturing | 0.00% | 0.01% |
| 331 | Primary Metal Manufacturing | 0.33% | 0.28% |
| 332 | Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing | 1.18% | 1.01% |
| 333 | Machinery Manufacturing | 0.85% | 1.38% |
| 334 | Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing | 0.78% | 1.73% |
| 335 | Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing | | |
| 336 | Transportation Equipment Manufacturing | | |
| 337 | Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing | | |
| 339 | Miscellaneous Manufacturing | | |
| 541 | Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | | |
| 621 | Ambulatory Health Care Services | | |
| 622 | Hospitals | | |
| 623 | Nursing and Residential Care Facilities | | |
| 624 | Social Assistance | | |

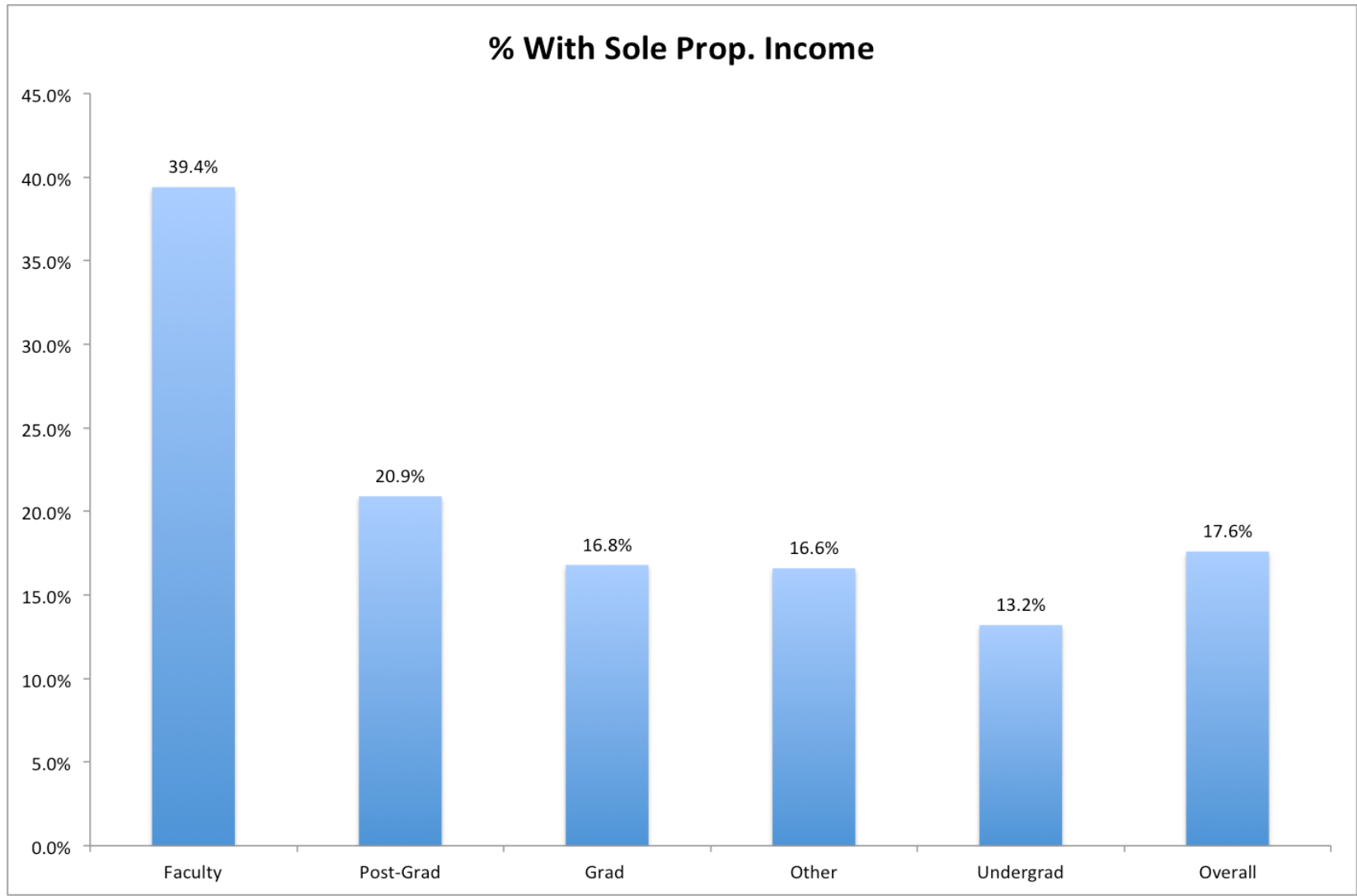
2010 Cohort 4-digit NAICS (Computer & Electronics Manufacturing)

| NAICS | NAICS Description | LBD | All Universities |
|-------|--|-------|------------------|
| 3341 | Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing | 0.06% | 0.26% |
| 3342 | Communications Equipment Manufacturing | 0.10% | 0.17% |
| 3343 | Audio and Video Equipment Manufacturing | 0.01% | 0.02% |
| 3344 | Semiconductor and Other Electronic Component Manufacturing | 0.25% | 0.54% |
| 3345 | Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical, and Control Instruments Manufacturing | 0.34% | 0.74% |
| 3346 | Manufacturing and Reproducing Magnetic and Optical Media | 0.01% | 0.00% |
| 5411 | Legal Services | 1.02% | 1.23% |
| 5412 | Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll Services | 1.15% | 1.29% |
| 5413 | Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services | 1.13% | 1.92% |
| 5414 | Specialized Design Services | 0.09% | 0.04% |
| 5415 | Computer Systems Design and Related Services | 1.30% | 1.99% |
| 5416 | Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services | 0.86% | 1.67% |
| 5417 | Scientific Research and Development Services | 0.63% | 0.00% |

Over three years (2010 – 2012) just over 59% get jobs in industry, just under 33% get jobs in academia.

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How many are entrepreneurs?



N= 6294

N= 2296

N= 6057

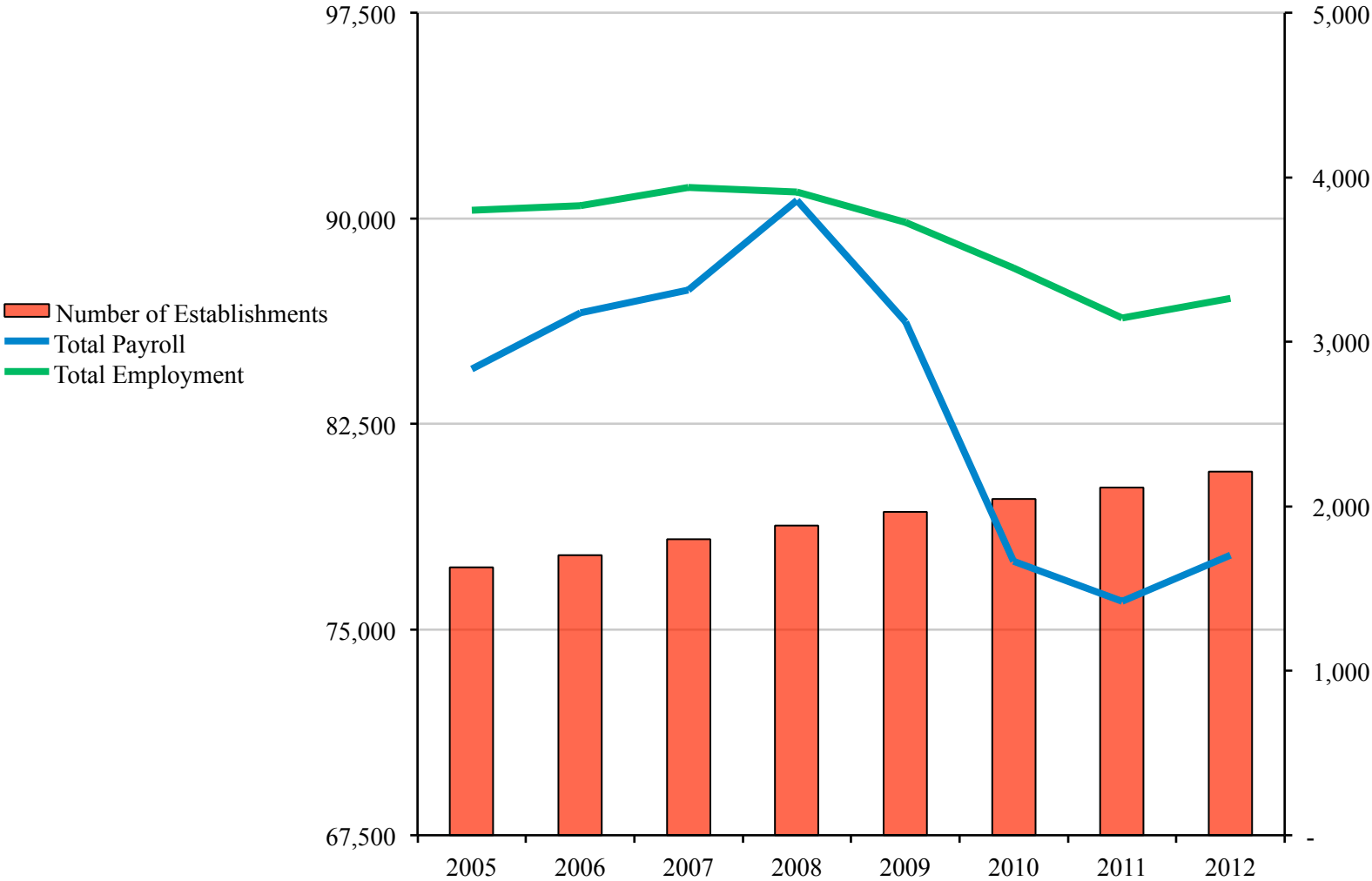
N= 29938

N= 5690

N=50275

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Business Dynamics for the Companies They Found



1700-2200 new firms employing **3000-4000** people per year (2005-2012)

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Vendor Activity by Industry

- At a single university we find a focus on
 - Semiconductors and electronics
 - Engineering services
 - Research services

| NAICS | NAICS Description | Univ X | US |
|------------|--|---------------|---------|
| 331 | Primary Metal Manufacturing | 0.20% | 0.36% |
| 332 | Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing | 9.68% | 1.68% |
| 333 | Machinery Manufacturing | 4.67% | 0.92% |
| 334 | Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing | 17.63% | 0.62% |
| 335 | Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing | 2.01% | 0.25% |
| 336 | Transportation Equipment Manufacturing | 0.47% | 0.64% |
| 337 | Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing | 0.53% | 0.39% |
| 339 | Miscellaneous Manufacturing | 1.63% | 0.58% |
| 541 | Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 17.32% | 8.27% |
| | All 3-Digit Industries | 100.00% | 100.00% |

| NAICS | NAICS Description | Univ X | US |
|-------------|---|--------------|---------|
| 3341 | Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing | 1.11% | 0.08% |
| 3342 | Communications Equipment Manufacturing | 0.99% | 0.08% |
| 3343 | Audio and Video Equipment Manufacturing | (D) | 0.02% |
| 3344 | Semiconductor and Other Electronic Component Manufacturing | 8.25% | 0.21% |
| 3345 | Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical, and Control Instruments Manufacturing | 7.07% | 0.22% |
| 3346 | Manufacturing and Reproducing Magnetic and Optical Media | (D) | 0.02% |
| 5411 | Legal Services | 0.36% | 1.44% |
| 5412 | Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll Services | 0.28% | 0.50% |
| 5413 | Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services | 7.55% | 1.25% |
| 5414 | Specialized Design Services | 0.07% | 0.22% |
| 5415 | Computer Systems Design and Related Services | 2.93% | 2.23% |
| 5416 | Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services | 1.23% | 1.10% |
| 5417 | Scientific Research and Development Services | 4.60% | 0.29% |
| | All 4-Digit Industries | 100.00% | 100.00% |

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Top Vendor Industries – Detail

- How do these industries compare to the average?
- Mostly older, with more receipts and payroll, and higher average wages

| NAICS | Share of Young Firms | Age | Employment | Payroll | Receipts | Average Wage | Employment Growth |
|--|----------------------|---------|------------|---------|----------|--------------|-------------------|
| Chemical Manufacturing | -20.56% | 26.83% | 120.66% | 254.06% | 416.06% | 45.32% | 126.67% |
| Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing | -52.06% | 49.30% | 48.96% | 82.10% | 81.33% | 15.25% | 108.08% |
| Machinery Manufacturing | -51.24% | 55.73% | 80.40% | 156.90% | 160.11% | 34.46% | 161.60% |
| Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing | -27.57% | 27.02% | 102.16% | 227.21% | 202.75% | 51.79% | 28.19% |
| Miscellaneous Manufacturing | -28.11% | 23.76% | 3.71% | 23.17% | 24.39% | -0.90% | 10.38% |
| Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods | -25.05% | 17.04% | -23.66% | 11.12% | 196.09% | 35.27% | -26.38% |
| Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods | -12.29% | 10.42% | -10.13% | 16.95% | 493.91% | 23.75% | -25.37% |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 9.58% | -14.28% | -48.76% | -16.26% | -37.42% | 45.81% | -29.26% |

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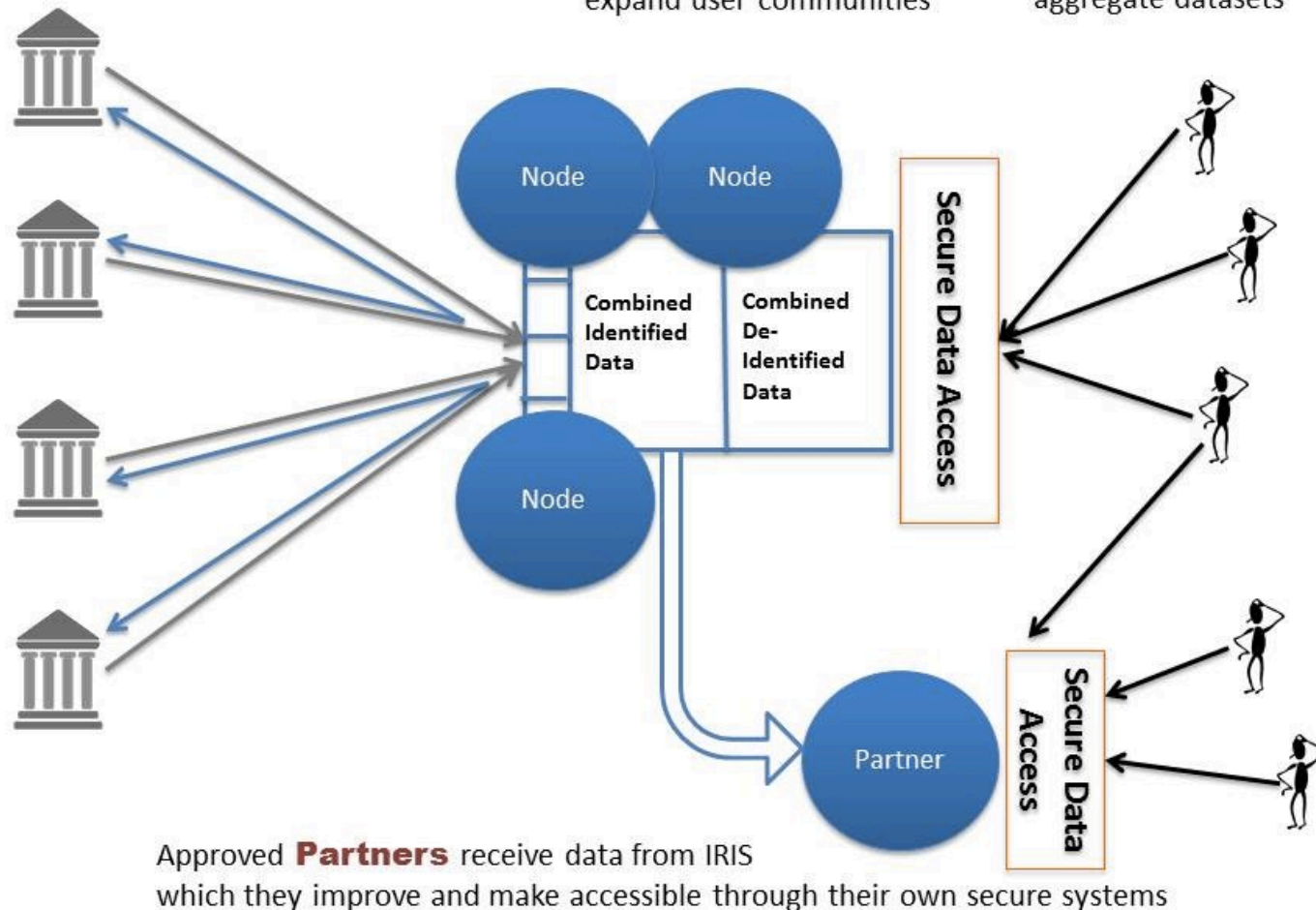
The Institute for Research on Innovation & Science (IRIS) is a new, IRB-approved platform to make UMETRICS a trusted and permanent national data resource for the academic community. It is member-driven, created by and for universities. IRIS's core data facility is located at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research.

Institute for Research on Innovation & Science (IRIS)

Member universities contribute data, support infrastructure and receive campus-specific and aggregate products

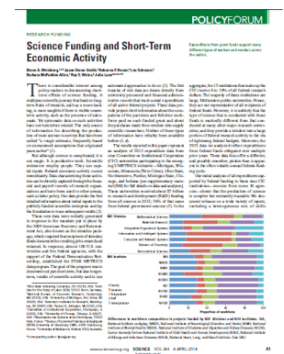
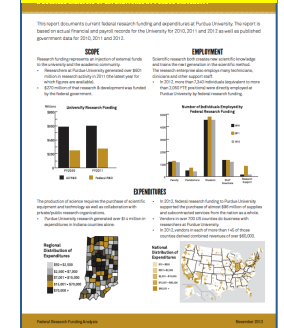
Approved **Nodes** materially improve data, develop products, and expand user communities

Approved **Users** securely access de-identified, aggregate datasets



Approved **Partners** receive data from IRIS which they improve and make accessible through their own secure systems

Creating new research and reports



UMETRICS participants:



Goal: National Coverage in 3-5 Years

- >150 institutions
- All 50 states
- >90% R&D Spending

Seed Funding for IRIS infrastructure:



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Future Possibilities

New work with existing data

1. National workforce (particularly post-doc) composition
2. Network of subcontract relationships across campuses allows e.g. analysis of initial and sustaining effects of multi-institution investments (e.g. STCs, EERCs, CTSAs, infrastructure commitments)
3. National distribution of vendor spending by county/congressional district

Additional research through Census Research Data Center Network

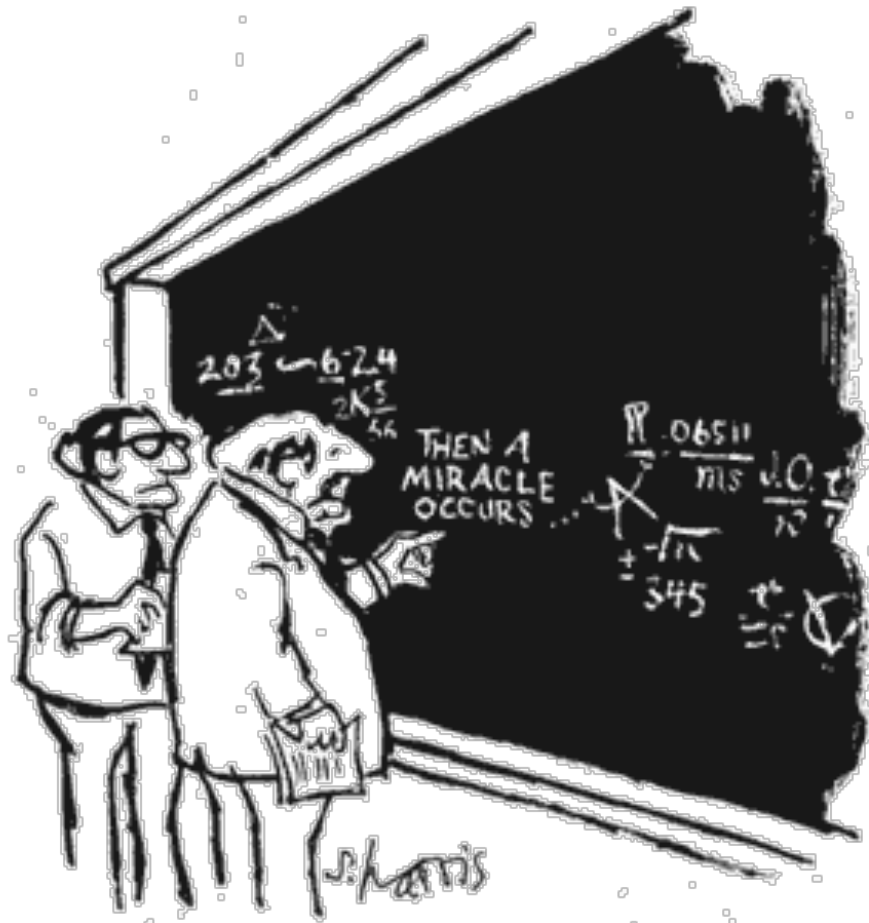
Future Possibilities

Future Possibilities with linkages include

1. Economic outcomes (e.g. placement rates, earnings/career trajectories, startups/firm productivity & growth) by agency, topic, mechanism.
2. Scientific outcomes (e.g. dissertation/publication/patenting outcomes) through partnership with libraries (ARL and SHARE)
3. Undergraduate engagement in research, educational, and career outcomes

Additional research through Census Research Data Center Network

- Demonstrations
- Documented
- Insure performance



"I THINK YOU SHOULD BE MORE EXPLICIT HERE IN STEP TWO."

Key ideas

used in research

historical

- IRIS is open to “early adopting” member institutions through **September 1, 2015**
- Early adopters will help finalize governance structure
- IRIS will reopen to new members when national governance is in place
- Contact **Jason Owen-Smith** (jdos@umich.edu) with questions about becoming an “early adopter”

Questions & Reactions?

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Thank You