

OREGON UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
2004 FACT BOOK

Performance and Benchmarks

OUS Performance Measurement

BACKGROUND

The Oregon University System began conceptualizing a performance measurement system in response to a legislative mandate in 1997 (Senate Bill 919). This legislation required OUS to develop and implement performance indicators for the four broad goals adopted by the Board of Higher Education in January 1997 – access, quality, employability, and cost-effectiveness. The directions articulated in SB 919 built on the Board's earlier strategic vision expressed in the 1994 report, *Education Unbounded: A Vision of Public Higher Education Serving Oregon in the Year 2010*, which also led to streamlined administrative processes and a new entrepreneurial funding model.

In the years following the adoption of SB 919, the practical problems of designing a performance measurement system were considered and deliberated by the Board, Chancellor, and institution presidents and vice presidents in numerous public forums. Today, the OUS framework of performance measures reported to the Board includes 13 indicators supporting the broad goals of SB 919. In addition, the Oregon University System participates in a reporting structure for an array of legislatively-approved performance measures. This state-level effort began in 1989 with the publication of *Oregon Shines* (updated in 1997) which articulates the state's strategic vision. The companion document, *Oregon Benchmarks*, provides the measurement link to *Oregon Shines* through 90 indicators aligned along seven broad categories: economy, education, civic engagement, social support, public safety, community development, and environment. The Oregon University System provides

links to *Oregon Benchmarks* in the form of more than 20 different indicators, reported annually to the Department of Administrative Services (DAS) and biennially to the Oregon Legislature.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS: ALIGNING STATE, BOARD, AND INSTITUTION MEASUREMENT

Performance measurement at the state and Board levels has developed in a parallel rather than integrated fashion. A revised conceptual model for monitoring and reporting OUS performance aligns the processes and measures; ties performance to current Board initiatives in the broad areas of affordable access, student progress, education quality, and economic and civic contribution; and focuses on a small number of key outcome measures with an underlying set of more detailed supporting indicators. The framework also recognizes the link between financial stewardship and high-level performance outcomes as part of a broader accountability function. A comprehensive review, scheduled to begin in 2005, will build on this alignment and, through collaboration with the Oregon Department of Community Colleges and Workforce Development, pursue common measures for statewide assessment.

OUS Performance Reporting

Indicators Reported to the Board:

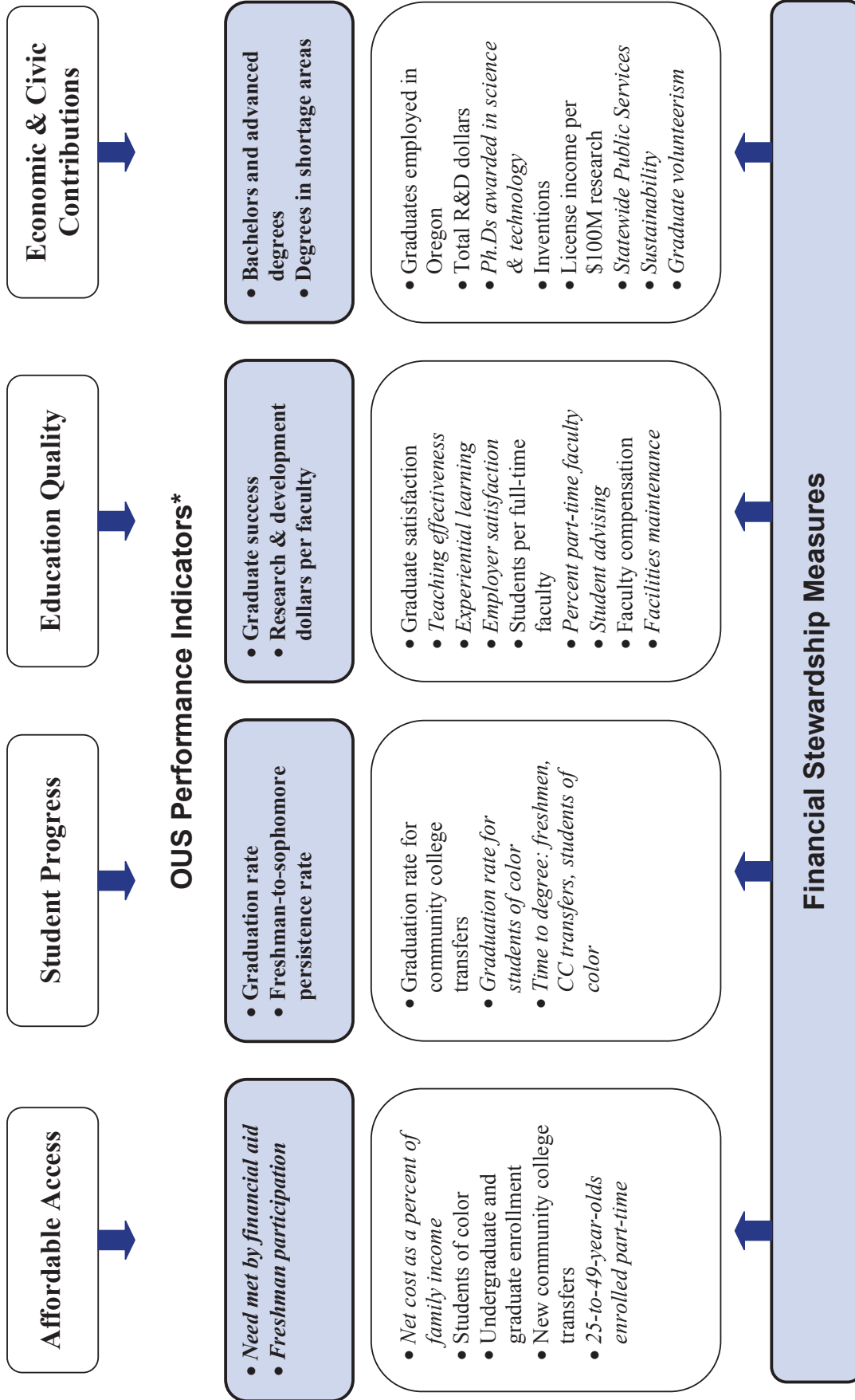
- Annual Report on System Performance
- OUS Performance Report Card
- Annual Campus Performance & Target Reports

Indicators Reported to the State:

- Agency Annual Performance Report
- Links to Oregon Benchmarks
- Biennial Report to the Legislature

OUS Performance & Accountability Framework

OUS Performance Areas Related to Strategic Goals














* Key outcome measures are displayed in shaded boxes; supporting indicators below. Indicators not currently reported in the OUS or DAS performance indicator reports, including those to be developed, are shown in *italics*.

2004 Performance Report

October 2004

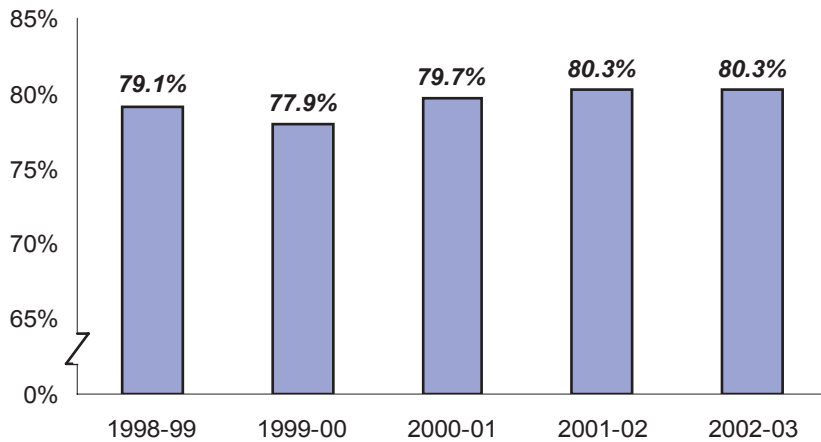
Results Overview

<u>Performance Indicators</u>	Trend	Percentage
Freshman persistence to the second year (1998-99 through 2002-03)		1.5%
Freshmen completing a bachelor's degree (1998-99 through 2002-03)		5.7%
Quality ratings by recent graduates (1994-95 through 2002-03)		13.8%
R&D support from grants and contracts (1998-99 through 2002-03)		31.9%
Philanthropy - foundation net assets (1998-99 through 2002-03)		15.9%
Student diversity (Fall 1998 - Fall 2003)		32.4%
Fall enrollment (Fall 1998 - Fall 2003)		22.4%
Total degree production (1998-99 through 2002-03)		17.7%
Engineering and computer science degrees awarded (1998-99 through 2002-03)		23.2%
<u>Early Warning Signals</u>		
Students to full-time faculty ratio (Fall 1998 through Fall 2003)		15.8%
Average faculty compensation (2003-04)		From 2.7% to 12.6% below peers

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Quality Indicators

Freshman persistence to second year



Freshman persistence remains one of the best predictors of degree completion.

OUS has held steady at 80.3% for the past two years, a significant improvement from the 1999-00 academic year.

In addition to *institution* variables, such as course availability, **degree completion** is influenced by any number of *student* variables, such as:

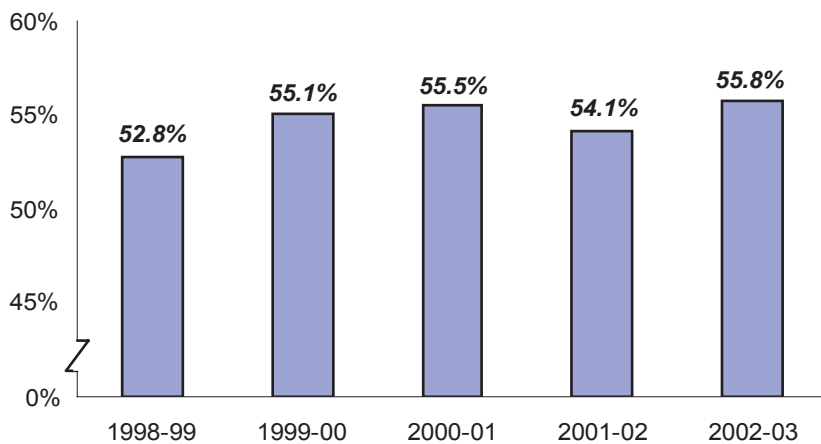
- Financial ability to pay
- Personal preparation
- Motivation and commitment
- Family obligations

Many students choose full-time continuous enrollment after high school. Others choose part-time enrollment and a slower track to graduation.

College affordability relative to cost affects attendance patterns and depends on:

- Family income
- College savings
- Financial aid
- Life circumstances

Completion of bachelor's degree



Note: All U.S. universities report six-year graduation rates to the National Center for Education Statistics. OUS rates shown above reflect the percentage of freshmen graduating from any OUS institution within six years.

Quality ratings by recent graduates

	1994-95	1996-97	1999-00	2000-01	2002-03
Percent saying					
<i>Excellent or very good</i>	72.0%	62.2%	79.9%	79.8%	81.9%
Mean rating					
<i>5-pt. scale</i>	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.0

Note: In a survey of randomly selected bachelor's degree recipients, administered within 12 months of degree completion, respondents are asked to rate the quality of overall educational experience on a 5-point scale, with 5 rated as "excellent" and 1 as "poor."

Data on recent graduate **satisfaction and success** are obtained through a biennial survey of bachelor's degree recipients, administered 6-12 months following graduation.

Graduate success (the percentage of degree recipients who report they are employed, continuing their studies, volunteering, or working at home) for the class of 2003 dropped from 96% in 2001 to 93.8%.

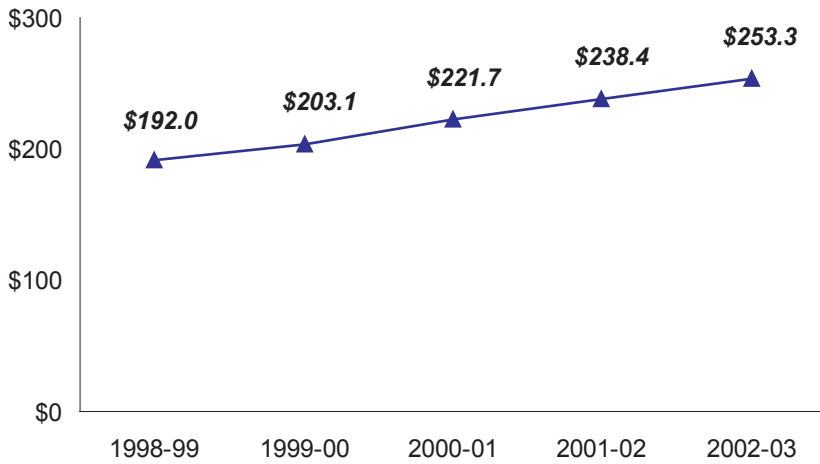
A weak economy and tough job market are likely contributors to this decrease.

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Quality and Cost-Effectiveness Indicators

Sponsored research and development

Total gift, grant, and contract expenditures (\$ in millions)



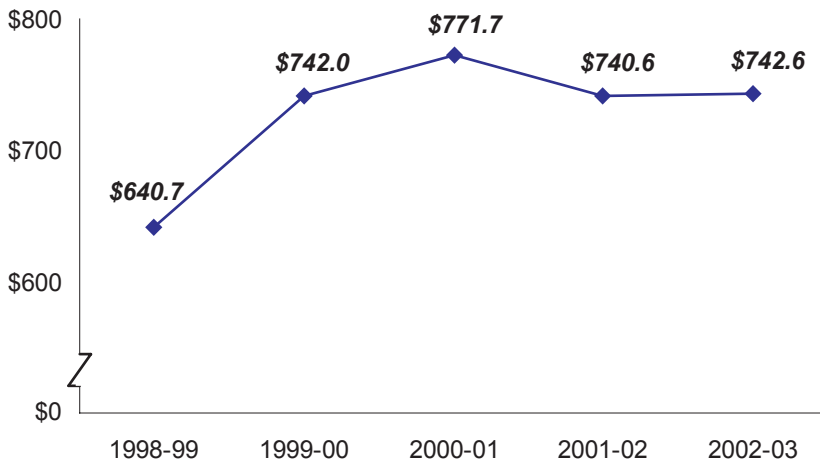
R&D expenditures increased by over \$61 million, or 32%, between 1998-99 and 2002-03. Adjusted for inflation, the increase is \$43 million or 22%.

Philanthropy is defined here as the net worth of the institution's affiliated foundation.

Although factors such as the specific nature of gifts, investment returns, and current projects affect a foundation's net assets at any given time, OUS' increase over time is a good indicator of external support.

Philanthropy

Foundation net worth (\$ in millions)



Average faculty compensation

100% = average at peer universities

Research/Doctoral Universities

OSU	92.7%
PSU	91.2%
UO	88.0%

Comprehensive Universities

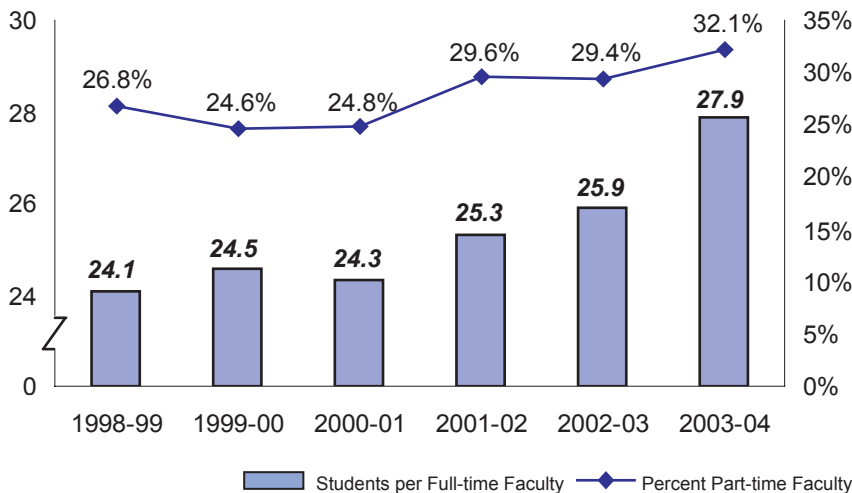
EOU	87.4%
SOU	94.0%
WOU	96.2%

Technical Institute

OIT	97.3%
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Ratio of students to full-time faculty

Compared with part-time faculty percentage



Funding declines, combined with growing enrollments, have contributed to significant increases in **student to full-time faculty ratios**.

A byproduct of this dynamic is that OUS institutions are being forced to rely on more temporary, part-time faculty. Between 1998-99 and 2003-04, the percentage of part-time faculty grew from 26.8% to 32.1%.

2004 Performance Report

Access and Employability Indicators

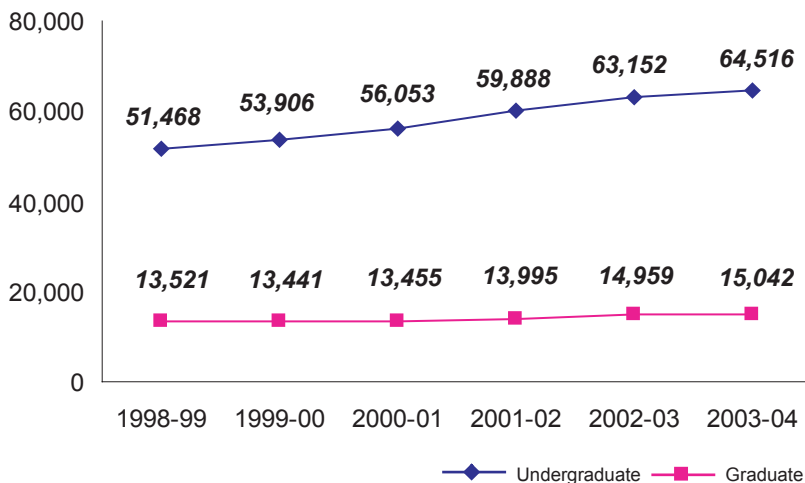
Student diversity

	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04
African American	987	1,093	1,132	1,230	1,310	1,447
American Indian / Alaska Native	887	910	868	939	984	988
Asian / Pacific American	4,036	4,288	4,559	4,840	5,130	5,306
Hispanic / Latino	2,053	2,150	2,259	2,437	2,644	2,802
Total	7,963	8,441	8,818	9,446	10,068	10,543
Percent of total student body	12.3%	12.5%	12.7%	12.8%	12.9%	13.3%

A **diverse student body** enriches the educational experience of all students as well as their preparation for the workforce.

OUS institutions actively seek to provide opportunities that facilitate ongoing progress towards enhanced representation, inclusion, engagement, and success of people of diverse backgrounds.

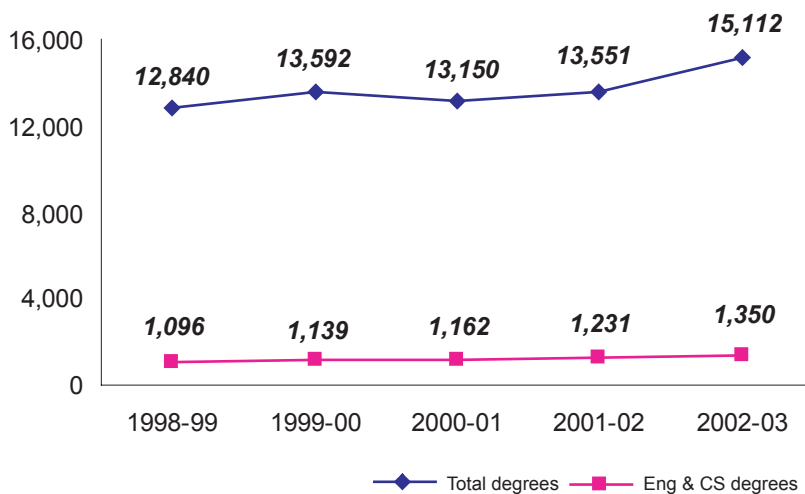
Fall enrollment



Total credit enrollment has increased significantly since 1998-99, reflecting the high priority placed on ensuring access, even during periods of constrained resources.

Undergraduate enrollment has grown 25% during that time - twice the national rate of increase - while graduate enrollment grew 11%.

Degree production



After several years in the 13,000 range, **total degree production** jumped to over 15,000 in 2002-03. This dramatic increase may reflect the infusion of state resources in 1999-00 that permitted greater access and enrollment than had been possible before.

Other strategic investments of state resources are also paying off. **Engineering and computer science degree production** has increased 23% since 1998-99.

“Oregon’s economic health depends more than ever on the services provided by our public universities... They have a central role in producing the well-educated workforce that is vital to the knowledge-based economy.”

Oregon Business Plan, 2003

Comparative Data on Higher Education in the 50 States

<i>Rank</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>2003 Population</i>
	United States	290,809,777
1	California	35,484,453
2	Texas	22,118,509
3	New York	19,190,115
4	Florida	17,019,068
5	Illinois	12,653,544
6	Pennsylvania	12,365,455
7	Ohio	11,435,798
8	Michigan	10,079,985
9	Georgia	8,684,715
10	New Jersey	8,638,396
11	North Carolina	8,407,248
12	Virginia	7,386,330
13	Massachusetts	6,433,422
14	Indiana	6,195,643
15	Washington	6,131,445
16	Tennessee	5,841,748
17	Missouri	5,704,484
18	Arizona	5,580,811
19	Maryland	5,508,909
20	Wisconsin	5,472,299
21	Minnesota	5,059,375
22	Colorado	4,550,688
23	Alabama	4,500,752
24	Louisiana	4,496,334
25	South Carolina	4,147,152
26	Kentucky	4,117,827
27	Oregon	3,559,596
28	Oklahoma	3,511,532
29	Connecticut	3,483,372
30	Iowa	2,944,062
31	Mississippi	2,881,281
32	Arkansas	2,725,714
33	Kansas	2,723,507
34	Utah	2,351,467
35	Nevada	2,241,154
36	New Mexico	1,874,614
37	West Virginia	1,810,354
38	Nebraska	1,739,291
39	Idaho	1,366,332
40	Maine	1,305,728
41	New Hampshire	1,287,687
42	Hawaii	1,257,608
43	Rhode Island	1,076,164
44	Montana	917,621
45	Delaware	817,491
46	South Dakota	764,309
47	Alaska	648,818
48	North Dakota	633,837
49	Vermont	619,107
50	Wyoming	501,242

Source: The Chronicle of Higher Education,
Almanac Issue 2004-05

<i>Rank</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>2003 Per Capita Personal Income</i>
1	Connecticut	\$43,173
2	New Jersey	\$40,427
3	Massachusetts	\$39,815
4	Maryland	\$37,331
5	New York	\$36,574
6	New Hampshire	\$34,702
7	Minnesota	\$34,443
8	Colorado	\$34,283
9	California	\$33,749
10	Illinois	\$33,690
11	Virginia	\$33,671
12	Alaska	\$33,568
13	Washington	\$33,332
14	Delaware	\$32,810
15	Wyoming	\$32,808
16	Pennsylvania	\$31,998
17	Rhode Island	\$31,916
	United States	\$31,632
18	Nevada	\$31,266
19	Hawaii	\$30,913
20	Wisconsin	\$30,898
21	Nebraska	\$30,758
22	Vermont	\$30,740
23	Florida	\$30,446
24	Michigan	\$30,439
25	Ohio	\$29,944
26	Kansas	\$29,935
27	Georgia	\$29,442
29	Oregon	\$29,340
28	Texas	\$29,372
30	Missouri	\$29,252
31	South Dakota	\$29,234
32	North Dakota	\$29,204
33	Iowa	\$29,043
34	Maine	\$28,831
35	Indiana	\$28,783
36	Tennessee	\$28,455
37	North Carolina	\$28,235
38	Arizona	\$26,838
39	Oklahoma	\$26,656
40	Alabama	\$26,338
41	Kentucky	\$26,252
42	South Carolina	\$26,132
43	Louisiana	\$26,100
44	Montana	\$25,920
45	Idaho	\$25,911
46	New Mexico	\$25,541
47	Utah	\$24,977
48	West Virginia	\$24,379
49	Arkansas	\$24,289
50	Mississippi	\$23,448

Source: The Chronicle of Higher Education,
Almanac Issue 2004-05

Comparative Data on Higher Education in the 50 States

Rank	State	<i>Number of Public 4-yr Institutions, 2002-03</i>
United States		631
1	New York	47
2	Pennsylvania	46
3	Texas	42
4	California	33
5	Ohio	27
6	Georgia	21
7	Alabama	18
8	North Carolina	16
9	Louisiana	15
9	Massachusetts	15
9	Michigan	15
9	Oklahoma	15
9	Virginia	15
14	Colorado	14
14	Indiana	14
14	Maryland	14
14	New Jersey	14
18	Florida	13
18	Missouri	13
18	Wisconsin	13
21	Illinois	12
21	South Carolina	12
21	West Virginia	12
24	Arkansas	11
24	Connecticut	11
24	Minnesota	11
24	Washington	11
28	Kansas	9
28	Mississippi	9
28	Oregon	9
28	Tennessee	9
32	Kentucky	8
32	Maine	8
32	South Dakota	8
35	Nebraska	7
35	New Mexico	7
35	North Dakota	7
38	Montana	6
38	Utah	6
40	Arizona	5
40	New Hampshire	5
40	Vermont	5
43	Idaho	4
44	Alaska	3
44	Hawaii	3
44	Iowa	3
44	Nevada	3
48	Delaware	2
48	Rhode Island	2
50	Wyoming	1

Source: The Chronicle of Higher Education,
Almanac Issue 2004-05

Rank	State	<i>Public 4-yr Headcount Enrollment per 10,000 Population, Fall 2001</i>
1	North Dakota	468
2	Utah	439
3	South Dakota	419
4	West Virginia	394
5	Alaska	393
6	Montana	355
7	Idaho	335
8	Kansas	333
9	Louisiana	327
10	Colorado	316
11	Indiana	312
12	Nebraska	309
13	Delaware	297
14	Alabama	292
14	Oklahoma	292
16	Michigan	281
17	Wisconsin	273
18	New Mexico	267
19	Kentucky	264
20	Arkansas	262
21	Maine	258
22	Vermont	256
23	Wyoming	247
24	Virginia	245
25	Iowa	241
26	Minnesota	238
27	Maryland	231
28	Mississippi	228
29	Ohio	226
30	Missouri	217
United States		215
31	Oregon	214
32	Rhode Island	213
33	South Carolina	210
34	Texas	204
35	Tennessee	203
36	North Carolina	202
37	Georgia	201
37	New Hampshire	201
39	Pennsylvania	198
40	Arizona	196
41	Nevada	179
41	New York	179
43	Connecticut	176
44	New Jersey	169
45	Hawaii	168
46	California	164
47	Massachusetts	160
48	Washington	157
49	Illinois	154
50	Florida	146

Source: The Chronicle of Higher Education,
Almanac Issue 2004-05

Comparative Data on Higher Education in the 50 States

Rank	State	<i>Public 4-yr Bachelor's Degrees per 10,000 Population, 2002-03</i>
1	North Dakota	65
2	Montana	51
3	Delaware	49
4	Utah	47
5	Kansas	45
6	Colorado	44
7	West Virginia	42
8	South Dakota	41
9	Nebraska	40
10	Louisiana	39
10	Wisconsin	39
12	Alabama	38
12	Indiana	38
12	Iowa	38
15	Idaho	37
15	Michigan	37
15	Oklahoma	37
15	Vermont	37
19	Virginia	36
20	Wyoming	35
21	Maryland	34
21	Mississippi	34
23	Minnesota	32
23	Oregon	32
23	Washington	32
26	Arkansas	31
26	New Hampshire	31
26	New Mexico	31
26	South Carolina	31
30	Arizona	30
30	Kentucky	30
30	Missouri	30
30	North Carolina	30
30	Ohio	30
	United States	30
35	Pennsylvania	29
35	Texas	29
37	California	28
37	Maine	28
37	Rhode Island	28
40	Georgia	26
40	Illinois	26
40	Tennessee	26
43	New Jersey	25
44	Hawaii	24
45	Connecticut	23
45	Florida	23
45	New York	23
48	Massachusetts	21
49	Nevada	20
50	Alaska	19

Sources: IPEDS, 2003 Completion Surveys; The Chronicle of Higher Education, *Almanac Issue 2004-05*

Rank	State	<i>Public 4-yr Tuition and State Approp. per FTE, 2002-03</i>
1	Connecticut	\$17,441
2	New Jersey	\$16,234
3	Vermont	\$15,309
4	Iowa	\$15,111
5	Alaska	\$15,054
6	Hawaii	\$15,046
7	Wyoming	\$14,814
8	Maryland	\$14,521
9	North Carolina	\$14,220
10	California	\$13,964
11	Michigan	\$13,959
12	Minnesota	\$13,869
13	Massachusetts	\$13,596
14	Washington	\$13,523
15	Ohio	\$13,356
16	Mississippi	\$13,306
17	Nebraska	\$13,219
18	New Mexico	\$13,213
19	Indiana	\$13,151
20	South Carolina	\$13,096
21	Delaware	\$13,084
22	Rhode Island	\$12,997
23	Texas	\$12,880
24	Georgia	\$12,818
25	Illinois	\$12,702
26	Tennessee	\$12,645
27	Arizona	\$12,624
	United States	\$12,556
28	Alabama	\$12,392
29	Virginia	\$11,948
30	Florida	\$11,935
31	Oregon	\$11,859
32	Kentucky	\$11,845
33	Nevada	\$11,796
34	New York	\$11,489
35	Kansas	\$11,457
36	Missouri	\$11,213
37	Maine	\$11,198
38	Wisconsin	\$10,866
39	Idaho	\$10,801
40	Arkansas	\$10,782
41	New Hampshire	\$10,462
42	Pennsylvania	\$10,015
43	Louisiana	\$10,013
44	West Virginia	\$9,883
45	North Dakota	\$9,793
46	Utah	\$9,645
47	Montana	\$9,556
48	Oklahoma	\$9,423
49	South Dakota	\$9,203
50	Colorado	\$8,925

Sources: IPEDS, 2002-03 Finance Survey; IPEDS, 2002 Enrollment Survey

Comparative Data on Higher Education in the 50 States

Rank	State	<i>Public 4-yr State Approp. per FTE, 2002-03</i>
1	Wyoming	\$12,106
2	Connecticut	\$11,914
3	Alaska	\$11,769
4	Hawaii	\$11,525
5	New Jersey	\$10,777
6	New Mexico	\$10,680
7	California	\$10,409
8	North Carolina	\$9,947
9	Iowa	\$9,937
10	Delaware	\$9,675
11	Nebraska	\$9,653
12	Georgia	\$9,310
13	Mississippi	\$9,017
14	Texas	\$8,711
15	Florida	\$8,686
16	Minnesota	\$8,544
17	Nevada	\$8,330
18	Massachusetts	\$8,306
19	Arizona	\$8,220
20	Kentucky	\$8,151
21	Illinois	\$8,059
22	New York	\$8,047
	United States	\$7,978
23	Tennessee	\$7,932
24	Arkansas	\$7,876
25	Maryland	\$7,868
26	Alabama	\$7,702
27	Washington	\$7,641
28	Idaho	\$7,528
29	Kansas	\$7,402
30	South Carolina	\$7,371
31	Indiana	\$7,001
32	Rhode Island	\$6,981
33	Michigan	\$6,970
34	Louisiana	\$6,891
35	Maine	\$6,722
36	Oklahoma	\$6,687
37	Wisconsin	\$6,639
38	Virginia	\$6,613
39	Missouri	\$6,609
40	Ohio	\$6,424
41	Utah	\$6,270
42	West Virginia	\$6,148
43	North Dakota	\$6,134
44	Oregon	\$5,631
45	South Dakota	\$5,601
46	Pennsylvania	\$4,869
47	Montana	\$4,409
48	Vermont	\$3,890
49	Colorado	\$3,804
50	New Hampshire	\$3,633

Sources: IPEDS, 2002-03 Finance Survey; IPEDS, 2002 Enrollment Survey

Rank	State	<i>Public 4-yr Tuition and Fees per FTE, 2002-03</i>
1	Vermont	\$11,419
2	Michigan	\$6,988
3	Ohio	\$6,932
4	New Hampshire	\$6,828
5	Maryland	\$6,653
6	Oregon	\$6,228
7	Indiana	\$6,151
8	Rhode Island	\$6,017
9	Washington	\$5,882
10	South Carolina	\$5,725
11	Connecticut	\$5,527
12	New Jersey	\$5,457
13	Virginia	\$5,336
14	Minnesota	\$5,326
15	Massachusetts	\$5,290
16	Iowa	\$5,174
17	Montana	\$5,146
17	Pennsylvania	\$5,146
19	Colorado	\$5,121
20	Tennessee	\$4,712
21	Alabama	\$4,690
22	Illinois	\$4,643
23	Missouri	\$4,604
	United States	\$4,579
24	Maine	\$4,475
25	Arizona	\$4,404
26	Mississippi	\$4,289
27	North Carolina	\$4,274
28	Wisconsin	\$4,227
29	Texas	\$4,170
30	Kansas	\$4,056
31	West Virginia	\$3,735
32	Kentucky	\$3,694
33	North Dakota	\$3,659
34	South Dakota	\$3,602
35	Nebraska	\$3,566
36	California	\$3,554
37	Hawaii	\$3,521
38	Georgia	\$3,508
39	Nevada	\$3,466
40	New York	\$3,442
41	Delaware	\$3,410
42	Utah	\$3,375
43	Alaska	\$3,285
44	Idaho	\$3,272
45	Florida	\$3,250
46	Louisiana	\$3,122
47	Arkansas	\$2,906
48	Oklahoma	\$2,735
49	Wyoming	\$2,708
50	New Mexico	\$2,534

Sources: IPEDS, 2002-03 Finance Survey; IPEDS, 2002 Enrollment Survey

Comparative Data on Higher Education in the 50 States

Rank	State	<i>Public 4-yr R&D from Federal Sources, 2001-02</i>
	United States	\$13,367,288,000
1	California	\$1,838,105,000
2	Texas	\$1,100,681,000
3	Michigan	\$697,157,000
4	Pennsylvania	\$638,308,000
5	Washington	\$547,965,000
6	Colorado	\$476,128,000
7	Florida	\$427,583,000
8	Ohio	\$418,824,000
9	Illinois	\$382,727,000
10	Maryland	\$381,962,000
11	Virginia	\$380,965,000
12	New York	\$379,939,000
13	North Carolina	\$372,495,000
14	Wisconsin	\$362,253,000
15	Alabama	\$349,094,000
16	Minnesota	\$296,742,000
17	Georgia	\$294,384,000
18	Arizona	\$287,052,000
19	Oregon	\$272,517,000
20	Iowa	\$253,225,000
21	Indiana	\$242,110,000
22	Utah	\$222,018,000
23	New Jersey	\$208,104,000
24	New Mexico	\$195,383,000
25	South Carolina	\$181,529,000
26	Mississippi	\$178,571,000
27	Massachusetts	\$175,869,000
28	Kentucky	\$149,923,000
29	Kansas	\$134,301,000
30	Louisiana	\$129,655,000
31	Tennessee	\$119,448,000
32	Hawaii	\$119,381,000
33	Missouri	\$111,731,000
34	Oklahoma	\$105,632,000
35	Connecticut	\$94,700,000
36	Nevada	\$85,085,000
37	Nebraska	\$82,728,000
38	Alaska	\$71,086,000
39	Montana	\$65,575,000
40	Arkansas	\$61,765,000
41	West Virginia	\$58,896,000
42	Vermont	\$58,280,000
43	Delaware	\$51,002,000
44	New Hampshire	\$50,829,000
45	North Dakota	\$46,418,000
46	Rhode Island	\$45,453,000
47	Idaho	\$42,376,000
48	Maine	\$23,889,000
49	South Dakota	\$21,895,000
50	Wyoming	\$20,017,000

Source: National Science Foundation, *Survey of Research and Development Expenditures at Universities and Colleges*, 2001-02

Rank	State	<i>Public 4-yr R&D from State, Local, and Institutional Sources, 2001-02</i>
	United States	\$8,244,330,000
1	California	\$1,171,340,000
2	Texas	\$605,791,000
3	Florida	\$380,015,000
4	Michigan	\$374,968,000
5	Georgia	\$355,117,000
6	Illinois	\$326,988,000
7	North Carolina	\$296,569,000
8	Ohio	\$287,895,000
9	Indiana	\$267,752,000
10	Wisconsin	\$252,993,000
11	Maryland	\$242,359,000
12	New Jersey	\$210,028,000
13	Pennsylvania	\$195,919,000
14	Virginia	\$193,083,000
15	New York	\$189,811,000
16	Arizona	\$185,790,000
17	Louisiana	\$185,009,000
18	South Carolina	\$170,751,000
19	Iowa	\$168,759,000
20	Kentucky	\$143,795,000
21	Minnesota	\$136,191,000
22	Kansas	\$136,099,000
23	Nebraska	\$134,545,000
24	Oklahoma	\$132,185,000
25	Washington	\$123,115,000
26	Missouri	\$119,779,000
27	Tennessee	\$102,891,000
28	Colorado	\$99,420,000
29	Alabama	\$98,589,000
30	Mississippi	\$90,612,000
31	Massachusetts	\$82,146,000
33	Oregon	\$78,018,000
34	Utah	\$73,568,000
35	Arkansas	\$61,762,000
36	Connecticut	\$52,176,000
37	North Dakota	\$49,533,000
38	Montana	\$47,330,000
39	Hawaii	\$43,294,000
40	Idaho	\$42,405,000
41	Nevada	\$34,295,000
42	Maine	\$32,822,000
43	Alaska	\$31,890,000
44	West Virginia	\$30,375,000
45	New Hampshire	\$27,661,000
46	Delaware	\$22,509,000
47	Vermont	\$18,740,000
48	Wyoming	\$18,254,000
49	South Dakota	\$12,722,000
50	Rhode Island	\$7,501,000

Source: National Science Foundation, *Survey of Research and Development Expenditures at Universities and Colleges*, 2001-02

Comparative Data on Higher Education in the 50 States

Rank	State	<i>Public 4-yr R&D from All Sources, 2001-02</i>
	United States	\$24,830,706,000
1	California	\$3,650,974,000
2	Texas	\$2,057,020,000
3	Michigan	\$1,226,860,000
4	Pennsylvania	\$959,567,000
5	Florida	\$898,553,000
6	Ohio	\$848,550,000
7	Illinois	\$779,766,000
8	Washington	\$748,215,000
9	Maryland	\$738,747,000
10	Georgia	\$730,831,000
11	North Carolina	\$722,577,000
12	Wisconsin	\$696,807,000
13	New York	\$673,234,000
14	Virginia	\$648,684,000
15	Colorado	\$633,347,000
16	Indiana	\$590,086,000
17	Arizona	\$531,106,000
18	New Jersey	\$502,251,000
19	Minnesota	\$497,800,000
20	Alabama	\$484,153,000
21	Iowa	\$479,726,000
22	South Carolina	\$397,304,000
23	Oregon	\$383,878,000
24	Louisiana	\$372,846,000
25	Utah	\$338,328,000
26	Kentucky	\$331,665,000
27	Kansas	\$299,728,000
28	Massachusetts	\$293,512,000
29	New Mexico	\$292,691,000
30	Mississippi	\$284,459,000
31	Oklahoma	\$270,459,000
32	Tennessee	\$259,151,000
33	Missouri	\$250,619,000
34	Nebraska	\$247,948,000
35	Connecticut	\$173,775,000
36	Hawaii	\$172,664,000
37	Arkansas	\$140,283,000
38	Alaska	\$128,832,000
39	Nevada	\$126,713,000
40	Montana	\$122,375,000
41	North Dakota	\$106,078,000
42	West Virginia	\$96,515,000
43	Idaho	\$93,323,000
44	New Hampshire	\$93,222,000
45	Vermont	\$88,602,000
46	Delaware	\$88,319,000
47	Maine	\$63,900,000
48	Rhode Island	\$53,347,000
49	Wyoming	\$41,632,000
50	South Dakota	\$38,145,000

Source: National Science Foundation, *Survey of Research and Development Expenditures at Universities and Colleges, 2001-02*