

Draft (June 13, 2002) – Vice President/Vice Provost for Research Survey

**CORNELL HIGHER EDUCATION RESEARCH INSTITUTE (CHERI)
*SURVEY OF START-UP COSTS AND LABORATORY ALLOCATION RULES AT
RESEARCH AND DOCTORAL UNIVERSITIES***

University Name
IPEDS Code
Respondent
Respondent Title
Respondent Telephone
Respondent Email

This is a survey of start-up costs and laboratory allocation rules at selected science and engineering departments at research and doctoral universities. Between 3 and 6 departments are being surveyed at each institution, as are the deans of the colleges in which the departments are located and the vice president or vice provost for research at each institution. The survey is part of the research being conducted at the CHERI on the growing importance and costs of science to academic institutions. Your responses will be kept confidential and will be used only as input into statistical tabulations of how start-up costs and laboratory allocation rules vary across disciplines, colleges and categories of universities. Neither the name of your university, nor any data for your institution that you provide, will appear in any reports. A report summarizing our findings will be made available on the CHERI web page (www.ilr.cornell.edu/cheri) and you will be informed as soon as that report is available.

If you would like to provide a narrative with clarifying remarks to accompany your answer to any questions, please do so on separate sheets of paper that include your name, your college, and your institution's name at the top of each sheet.

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SECTION A: START-UP COSTS

Institutions incur a variety of different types of start-up costs when they hire new scientists, engineers and faculty in other disciplines. These include, but are not restricted to, the provision of summer salary for the new faculty member for one or more summers, reductions in teaching loads for one or more years, the provision of graduate assistants, laboratory technicians or postdoctoral research associates, the construction and renovation of laboratory facilities, the purchase of major pieces of equipment, the provision of materials for laboratories, the provision of computing equipment and the provision of research funds that may be used for any research related purposes (such as travel, book purchases, communications).

1. Please provide a rough estimate of the dollar magnitude of the total start-up costs that your university incurred during the most recent academic year for which you have data (include here costs incurred at all levels of the university –department, college, research center/institute and central university)

2. What are the three most expensive fields of science and engineering at your university in terms of the magnitudes of the start up cost packages needed to attract new faculty

3. What is the dollar magnitude of the start-up costs that your university provides for the typical new assistant professor in your university's most expensive (in terms of start-up costs) field?

Average _____ and/or From _____ to _____

4. What is the dollar magnitude of the start-up cost package your college provides to attract senior faculty to your university's most expensive (in terms of start up costs) field?

Average _____ and/or From _____ to _____

5. Start-up Costs are usually funded in a number of ways. Please circle the letters that correspond to which of the following methods are used by your university and then indicate the approximate fraction of funds for start-up costs that come from each circled source

- a. Positions are left vacant until funds can be accumulated from salary savings_____
- b. Endowment income or annual giving designated for these purposes_____
- c. State Appropriations_____
- d. General Operating Budget of the Department_____
- e. General Operating Budget of the College_____ -
- f. General Operating Budget of the University_____
- g. Other (please indicate sources)_____ -

B. LABORATORY SPACE ALLOCATION RULES

A major cost of the science and engineering research to institutions is the costs of constructing and maintaining laboratory space and equipment. While laboratory assignment rules are often the purview of departments, research centers, or colleges, please provide answers that you think best describes what goes on at your university as a whole

- 1. Is laboratory space assigned to all new assistant professors that request it or is it reserved for faculty with external grants?

Assigned to all_____ Only Those with Grants_____

- 2. Once a faculty member is assigned laboratory space, is the expectation that the faculty member will cover the costs of operation and maintenance of the space through indirect cost recoveries received on external grants?

Always_____ Usually_____ Sometimes_____ Never_____

- 3. If a faculty member does not receive external funding to support his or her laboratory or loses external funding, is the laboratory space allocated to the faculty member reduced or eliminated after a period of time?

Always_____ Usually_____ Sometimes_____ Never_____

4. If your answer to the previous question was Always, Usually, or Sometimes, how long a “grace period” is the individual usually given before his or her laboratory space is reduced or eliminated?

a. ____ Years or

b. Depends upon needs of department or research center but the grace period usually is at least ____ years

5. When faculty members at your university retire, if they wish to maintain their laboratory space and remain active professionally, are they permitted to keep their laboratory space?

Always ____ Usually ____ Sometimes _____ Never _____

6. Do the laboratory space allocation rules that apply to all active faculty members in your university apply to emeritus faculty or does the institution have different allocation rules for emeritus faculty?

Same _____ Different _____

7. Does your university have any shared laboratories or do all laboratories “belong” to individual faculty members or research teams?

At least some shared laboratories _____

All laboratories “belong” to individuals or research teams ____