TheCenter

The Top American Research Universities

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Introduction

The task of building and sustaining an American research university challenges every member of the institution's extended community. Progress in this permanent quest requires enthusiasm, commitment, talent, and resources, but it also requires reliable comparative data. The task for universities is to improve, not only measured by what they did last year or the year before, but also in comparison to what their counterparts and competitors at other universities have accomplished. Reference points for comparative success serve the utilitarian purpose of measuring progress.

The Top American Research Universities annual report charts the comparative performance of institutions, reflecting our conviction that research university success comes from the effective investment in and management of individual institutions. American universities exist in many different bureaucratic arrangements, and public universities in particular often form parts of complex statewide system structures. Nonetheless, the key decisions about faculty and students that produce successful research universities take place primarily at the campus level. For that reason, this publication focuses on the performance of individual campuses, not of systems, and adjusts the data to reflect the performance of each campus within a system.

The Top American Research Universities also presents a categorization of research universities into groups based on their performance on nine measures, as described in the text and in the introduction to the tables. Institutions in the top group rank among the top 25 on all nine of the measures; in the second group they rank in the top 25 on eight measures; and so on. This method does not produce a single ranked list, but instead it reflects our observation that the difference separating these top universities is not sufficiently great to justify making a single, rank-ordered list.

We think that the very best universities compete at top levels on most everything they do. Others compete well on some measures but not as well on others. *TheCenter* groups identify clusters of institutions with roughly comparable performance on a variety of measures. In this year's report, we have extended our coverage to include not only the universities that compete among the top 25, but also those that compete in the range 26–50 on at least one of the nine measures.

In this edition, we highlight the national competition among universities in the Top American Research University tables, although we also include the tables for the Top Private and Top Public institutions separately, as in the previous report. This focus on the national rankings recognizes that the competition for faculty and students is primarily a single competition in which both public and private universities participate, regardless of their control or ownership. A university's private or public ownership (or control) influences some institutional characteristics that bear on its competitiveness within the national context, rather than creating independent competitive contexts.

In addition to the expanded tables, this edition of *The Top American Research Universities* also includes data for a variety of institutional characteristics that may be of interest to many observers. We include information on those universities that we define as major research universities with over $20 million in federal research expenditures, and we include data on the top 200 institutions for the measures used in constructing our categories. Each university, however, exists within a unique context and has different interests in data such as these. For this reason, *TheCenter* provides all of the data in this publication as well as additional tables of related information on its website [http://thecenter.ufl.edu] in two formats. This publication, including the tables, appears as a .pdf file, available for downloading and printing. All of the published data, as well as some additional tables, appear on the website in Microsoft Excel format suitable for downloading and additional analysis. This gives others the opportunity to analyze the data for their own purposes. The website also includes a variety of other information including an extensive bibliography.

The task for universities is to improve, not only measured by what they did last year, but also in comparison with their competitors.

In the text of *The Top American Research Universities*, we offer a description of a model for the research university, and we use the data as the basis for the discussion of a variety of issues, especially the patterns of change in federal research expenditures over the past decade. We have discovered that the audience for these materials is much wider than we had anticipated, including academic experts, students, public policy administrators, legislators, trustees, alumni, and international scholars and observers. Some of our comments, reflecting the work of many scholars of American higher education, will appear obvious to the experts, although less familiar to those outside the university.

In developing this second edition of *The Top American Research Universities*, we benefited greatly from many suggestions from our colleagues, but special thanks go to the members of our Advisory Board, whom we list on page 147. Their observations, suggestions, and critique have helped us immeasurably.

The work reflected in this publication draws on the exceptional support of Ms. Lynne Collis, who manages *TheCenter's* administrative services. Without her expertise, dedication, and initiative, this publication would not have appeared. The authors also thank Mr. Gregory A. Harris for his excellent contributions to this project and Ms. Anney Doucette for her careful work with many aspects of the data collection and verification.

The Top American Research Universities is a project made possible through the generosity of Mr. Lewis M. Schott in establishing The Lombardi Program on Measuring University Performance. The authors greatly appreciate his confidence and support.

The University

The American Research University: A Perspective

American Higher Education and the Research University

Any effort to summarize American higher education struggles with the large variety of missions, structures, and characteristics represented by the over 4,700 institutions offering some form of post-secondary education. Community colleges, trade schools, denominational colleges, liberal arts institutions, small and large state colleges and universities, elite private colleges and universities, and medical institutions all inhabit overlapping parts of the same educational space.

This diversity of institutions represents one of the great strengths of American post-secondary schooling. Institutions exist to serve virtually any student, whatever their preferences, needs, values, and abilities. The system lacks formal, structural elegance, but it more than compensates with its comprehensive scope and its remarkable resilience and dynamism.

This lack of formal structure poses a major challenge for those who would analyze, categorize, and evaluate these institutions, because few fit into neat categories suitable for data collection and comparative analysis. Institutions as different as community colleges, research universities, and elite liberal arts colleges teach students a relatively standardized curriculum for the first two years. All undergraduate institutions, from large comprehensive state-supported universities to small privately endowed sectarian colleges, compete for college-bound high school graduates. Although these colleges and universities teach students within the context of a four-year undergraduate curriculum leading to a bachelor's degree, they nonetheless differ substantially in size, characteristics of student populations, and overall institutional mission. Nationally competitive research takes place at approximately the same scale whether in public institutions with as many as 50,000 students or in small private universities with less than 1,000. No effort to understand these institutions on a single scale can hope to succeed.

The overlapping missions, diverse governance mechanisms, and multiple sources of funding tend to obscure the highly competitive behavior of American higher education. Institutions compete with each other for funding, students, faculty, and recognition. The nature of this competition, more than the specific characteristics of the institutions themselves, defines groups of institutions: liberal arts colleges compete primarily with other liberal arts colleges, comprehensive state institutions compete with others like themselves, research institutions compete with other research universities.

Institutions also compete across categories, not only within them. Community colleges and comprehensive state universities often compete for the same students within a defined geographic area. All public institutions in a given state compete with each other for tax-based support. Prestigious public and private universities compete with small elite liberal arts colleges for top students.

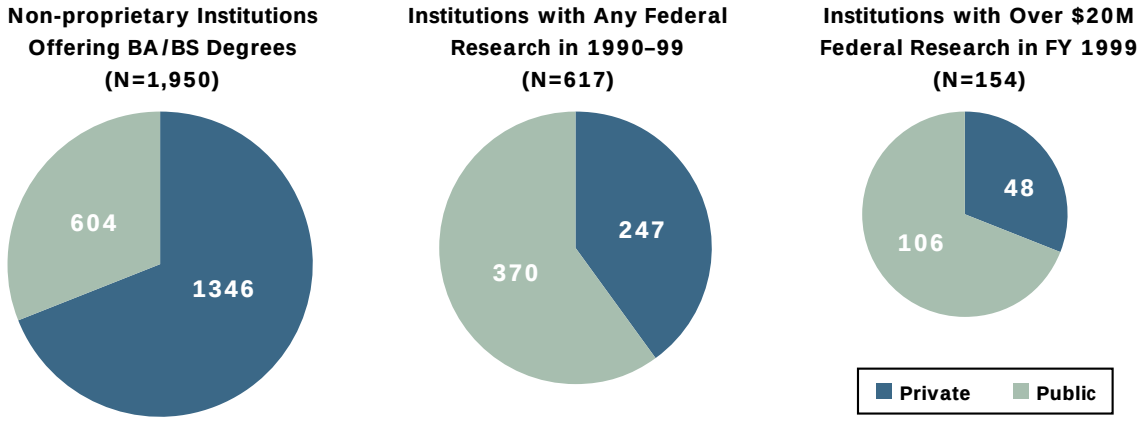
Some forms of competition, however, define institutions sufficiently to create a category of analytical interest. Research provides a defining characteristic for a set of institutions whose performance in many areas of academic life sets the standards for most of American higher education.

The overlapping missions, diverse governance, and multiple sources of funding tend to obscure the highly competitive behavior of American higher education.

The definition of a research university for the purposes of this report involves two primary characteristics.

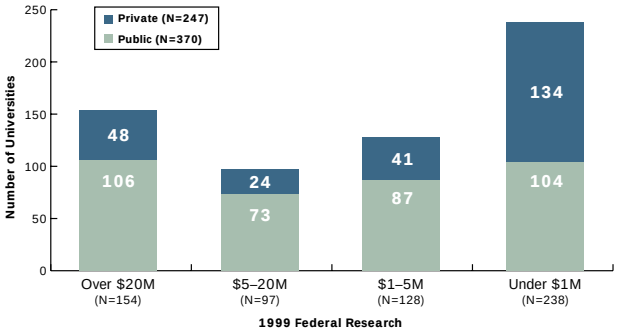
- First, these universities compete successfully for federal research funds. Major research institutions spend at least $20 million a year from these sources, while other research institutions spend less.
- Second, research universities are regionally accredited institutions whose academic programs award accredited academic degrees.

The following figures provide a perspective on this group of institutions. Of the 1,950 non-



proprietary postsecondary institutions that offer at least a bachelor's degree, some 617 reported expenditures from federal sources on research in at least one year during the period 1990–1999. Within this group of institutions that compete for federally sponsored research, only 154 major research universities spent over $20 million on research from federal sources in fiscal year 1999.

The Four Research Groups

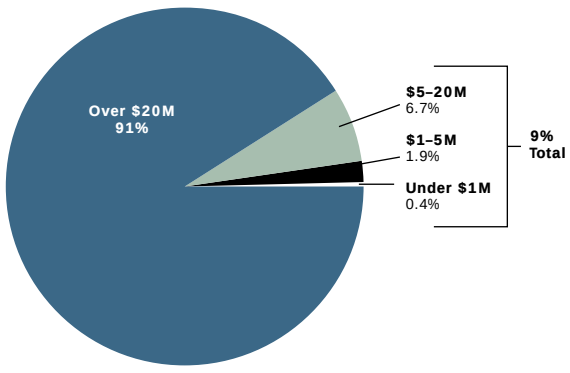


These 154 institutions account for 91% of annual federal research expenditures. The other 463 universities, taken together, account for the other 9% of the total, and our report divides this larger group into three additional categories for some analysis based on the institution's 1999 federal expenditures. *TheCenter* has an interest in all research universities and provides data online for all categories of federal research spending [http://thecenter.ufl.edu]. However, this report continues to focus primarily on those institutions with over $20 million in federal research expenditures, as in the previous *Top American Research Universities* report issued in 2000.

The highly evolved and complex American research universities in this top category share many things in common, but they differ significantly in size, structure, organization, and finance. Some have student populations as large as 30,000 to 50,000, while others have fewer than 1,000 students. Some have a majority of their students in undergraduate programs, others have a majority of graduate and professional students, and a few have no undergraduates at all.

Research universities operate with significantly different formal organizational structures. Some operate as private, not-for-profit corporations and display clearly defined organizations governed by

Federal Research Market Share by Research Group



self-perpetuating boards. Others operate as public entities under state constitutional or legislative provision with ownership or control assigned to boards of trustees or regents. These boards are selected, appointed, or elected in accord with differing criteria. Some public research universities may share a governing board with other institutions, only some of which may emphasize research. Public research universities also have complex relationships that link them directly to state legislatures and statewide coordinating commissions. On occasion, they have both local and statewide governing boards.

These research universities do many things in addition to research, further complicating an analysis of their research performance. As educational institutions, research universities can sustain any number of academic specialties, support a wide array of professional schools, engage in extensive off-campus educational activities in continuing professional education, and perform services for public and private constituencies. Individual universities combine these functions in many different ways, ensuring that no two universities will have identical missions.

For all of their complexity, American research universities serve as primary institutions for advancing knowledge in virtually all fields of human activity, from the arts and humanities through the social and behavioral sciences and from the professions to the mathematical, physical, and biological sciences. No university cultivates research in all areas of human inquiry, but there is at least one university with a research program in almost every area of knowledge.

The strength of the American research university results from a combination of reinforcing elements. For most institutions, the standard mission includes the education of undergraduate students to become useful and productive citizens in what are traditionally four- or five-year programs; the preparation of graduates in the professions of education, law, medicine, business, engineering, or journalism; and the training of advanced students in Ph.D. programs in a number of specialized fields. Research universities in particular emphasize intensive and extensive research programs in many academic and professional areas. Local, state, and national agencies, recognizing the high social and economic value of these institutions, provide significant tax-based assistance to private and public universities through research grants, facilities funding, financial aid for students at all levels.

In return, the research university generally implements its obligation to the public by producing educated and useful citizens, transferring academic research results into products and services that enhance national prosperity and defense, and engaging the university in a wide range of public service work. Although there is great variation in the methods and techniques, in the mix and balance, and in the success of American research universities in delivering this combination of functions, almost every institution participates in most aspects of this combined activity.

Quality Engines: The American Research University Prototype

Even though these institutions demonstrate a bewildering variety in the details of their organization, all of them express a common research university prototype. This prototype models the behavior of research universities as organizations, even if, like all synthetic constructs, it does not represent the operations of any particular institution in detail.

American research universities serve as primary institutions for advancing knowledge in virtually all fields of human activity.

The model presented here views research universities as organizations with two related but relatively independent structures.

- The first is an academic core, composed of a group of faculty guilds that have primary responsibility for the academic content and quality of the enterprise.
- The second is an administrative shell, responsible for the acquisition and distribution of resources and for the management of the enterprises that support the faculty guilds.

The Academic Core: Faculty guilds are the most important part of the university because they define

and create the university's academic substance. The guilds enable the university's many other functions related to teaching and research.

Disciplinary considerations define guilds such as chemistry, history, physics, psychology, philosophy, medicine, and law. Moreover, within the university, each faculty guild serves as the local branch of a national guild of the same specialty. For example, all of the professors in a university history department belong to the same national guild, even though the local university employs them. The national guild establishes the intellectual standards for their work; the local university deals with their employment and work assignments. The same holds true for chemists, psychologists, and the members of other guilds.

Faculty guilds are the most important part of the university because they define the university's academic substance and maintain its quality.

Each guild defines itself in terms of the intellectual methodology that its members apply to their field of study. Historians, for example, have a methodology for the use of historical evidence in the development of explanations about past events. The guild's definition of standards based on these methods and the evaluation of quality based on the standards are what define the guild's responsibility. Members of the guild must meet these academic and methodological standards, or the guild will not recognize the validity of their work.

As has been the case for all guilds since medieval times, the methodological standards guarantee that the members' products meet guild criteria. If a guild-certified historian writes a biography of Simón Bolívar, for example, we can have confidence that the interpretation presented uses documents and evidence in accord with the history guild's standards of accuracy and reliability. The guild does not guarantee the correctness of the resulting interpretation, only that the guild-certified historian used appropriate methodology properly in ways that permit other expert members of the guild to review and validate that work.

The same is true in science, which perhaps offers a better illustration. Scientists have precise methodologies, both for doing their work and for validating its results. When physicists, for example, present the results of their work, most people lack the expertise to evaluate the scientific validity of the process used to arrive at the announced result. Instead, the public relies on a validation by the physics guild before accepting the result as a reliable scientific finding.

Each guild has its own process for validating the work done by its members and for reviewing results presented by aspirants for membership or advancement in the guild. All guilds, however, rely on a variation of the peer review system that mobilizes the talents of expert guild members to validate the work of other guild members. This process often involves experts replicating the experiments and a peer review of results before presentation to the public through publication. Whatever the process, however, the guild sets and enforces the standards for the field to ensure the quality of guild-certified results.

The analytical methodology, more than the subject matter studied, distinguishes one guild from another. For example, although historians and sociologists study similar phenomena (revolution, poverty, social change), they employ significantly different methodologies, and these differences separate the sociologists' guild from the historians' guild.

The expanding range of knowledge constantly produces new information and suggests new explanations. These, in turn, often require new methodologies. Over time, new guilds emerge with definable methodologies that serve to advance understanding. In other cases, efforts to create new guilds do not succeed because no coherent, intellectually sound, and distinct methodology emerges.

The guild does not pass judgment primarily on whether a scholar's idea is right or wrong, but rather it ensures that scholarly ideas receive rigorous analysis and proof regardless of the political or personal interests that may surround them. Scientists may believe that they have found the key to eternal life, but public acceptance of this result requires

validation by other members of the appropriate science guilds through a critical review according to applicable methodological standards.

The guilds also define the university's undergraduate curriculum in a negotiated conversation with other guilds. This negotiation establishes the content and delivery of knowledge contained in the traditional frame of four- or five-year undergraduate degree programs. Each component of this degree reflects guild-certified knowledge. Doctoral and other advanced degree programs belong exclusively to the guilds.

Finally, the guild controls the acquisition, promotion, tenure, and retention of faculty. Although other actors in the university (administrators, union officials, students, and others) influence this process in various ways, the guild holds primary responsibility for the quality of the faculty. Because their own members hire and retain their successors, guilds behave as self-replicating organizations.

If the guilds replicate themselves at the same quality level, the university overall will maintain its current level of quality. If they replace themselves at a lower level, the university declines, and if they hire their replacements at a higher level of quality, the university improves. Research universities pay close attention to guild management of faculty talent, because they know that the university's quality and productivity depend on the faculty.

A diagram of the core structure of the model research university would show a number of guilds, each separate from the others, linked by their common participation in the instructional enterprise and by their common concern for the support and promotion of research. They would appear as separate entities because the members of one guild cannot generally participate in the work of another except as guests or in jointly owned interdisciplinary projects. Members of one guild may not normally transfer their academic standing directly to another guild without a complete review of their qualifications by the other guild.

The guilds would also appear as separate entities to emphasize that they belong intellectually more to their national guild than to their local university. This feature of guild behavior requires some discussion. The national guild sets the same methodological standards for determining the quality and reliability of its products everywhere. Local guilds apply these same methodological standards, whether they operate in New York or Texas, Minnesota or California. However, the level of productivity and quality required for membership by each local guild will vary from university to university.

In major research universities, as an example, the local history guilds will require new members to possess not only a Ph.D. with a dissertation completed and approved according to the standards of the guild, but also a record of publication in significant peer-reviewed journals and the promise of a major scholarly book. For permanent status within these high-quality local guilds, historians will publish at least two major peer-reviewed books. At a comprehensive state university, the level of research quality and productivity expected by the local history guild for permanent status will include perhaps only the completion of a Ph.D. and the publication of one or two peer-reviewed articles.

The university's academic standing is the aggregate result of the success of the guilds in the recruitment and retention of faculty.

A university's quality and competitiveness depend on the quality and competitiveness of its faculty, and the local guild sets the level of performance for new and continuing faculty members. The university's academic standing, then, is the aggregate result of the success of each of these local guilds in the recruitment and retention of faculty. This model of guild behavior applies to competitive research universities and sets the standards for almost all other colleges and universities.

The Administrative Shell: The second structure within the American research university is the administrative shell. Most observers see the shell when they first encounter the university. The shell contains a traditional corporate structure: hierarchical and orderly, with a chain of command as well as the other accouterments of modern corporate America. It provides the formal, legal governance

mechanism of the university, including a board of trustees or regents, a president, and vice presidents, deans, other administrators, and members of faculty senates who carry out corporate line and staff functions on behalf of the university and manage governance as well as administrative issues.

To most people, this is the university's management. In one sense, this is true. The board owns the university. The president is legally responsible for the institution's management. The vice presidents and deans report through an administrative hierarchy. The faculty senate approves new degrees and curricular changes.

The criteria for distributing money create much stronger incentives for guild behavior than do strategic plans or mission statements.

At the same time, the people in the shell do not actually do the work that makes the university valuable. That work takes place primarily in the guilds or under guild supervision. The shell mobilizes and distributes resources that support the work of the guilds, and it protects the guilds from harmful external forces. The shell manages the interactions between guilds. Most importantly, the shell manages the university's money and creates the incentives that motivate guild behavior.

Participants in the administrative shell typically demonstrate a fondness for public displays of institutional homogeneity, as expressed in the form of mission statements, strategic plans, and the like. These high-minded products generally have minor impact on the guilds and their work — unless the shell administrators match these plans with the incentives created by the distribution of money. The criteria for distributing money create much stronger incentives for guild behavior than do strategic plans and mission statements articulated by institutional leaders.

Deans and department chairs occupy a special intermediate role between the functions of the shell and those of the core guilds. While deans, and chairs to a somewhat lesser extent, serve as administrative officers in the formal organization of the university, they serve more as guild representatives to the shell than as administrative managers of the core. Deans receive their appointments from vice presidents and presidents, and they recognize their responsibility to these shell officers. Deans also know that their success depends on their ability to earn and retain the respect and support of their fellow guild members and to successfully represent guild interests in the competition for resources managed by the shell organization. Department and program chairs respond even more closely to the interests of their guild colleagues than do deans. We might think of deans and chairs as "guild masters," for they manage the operation of the guilds both on behalf of the guild members and on behalf of the shell organization.

In this model, it is important to focus on institutional purpose. Some might say that the research university produces students, research products, economic development, and public service. While the university does produce these things, the delivery of goods and services to society is actually a secondary benefit from the university's primary pursuit of internal quality, as represented by research and students.

Quality Engines: Research universities, in our view, exist to accumulate the highest level and the greatest amount of internal academic quality possible. The goal is to gather inside the university the most research-productive faculty, the brightest students, and the highest-quality academic and cultural environment achievable. Although the research university delivers a wide variety of products to external constituencies, such as graduates, technology, economic development, and public service, its primary focus is on the creation of internal quality. This is why we call research universities "quality engines."

In pursuing the goal of maximum internal quality, the research university will almost automatically graduate its students, promote economic development, and serve the public interest. However, the production of these goods and services does not drive university success, although it may motivate others to help the institution to succeed.

The model clearly illustrates a relationship between the academic core of guilds and the university's shell. The shell's primary responsibility is to

find the money needed to compete effectively for the best faculty (including all of the subsidies for their research) and for the best students (including all of the amenities and academic and educational enhancements that attract them).

The shell organizes structures and systems to raise private endowments and gifts, to lobby for public funds, to compete for federal dollars, to seek foundation revenue, and to create a hospitable and supportive academic and cultural environment. The shell raises this money and creates this environment so that the guilds succeed in recruiting and retaining quality faculty, in subsidizing research, and in promoting similar activities that create internal quality.

Shell participants often take a more direct role in the recruitment and retention of undergraduate students, in whom the guild has less of a direct interest. The interactions between the guilds and the shell, and also between the shell and the external environment, are much more complex and more closely interrelated than presented here. Nonetheless, the model of quality engines focuses our attention on the research university's revenue-seeking behavior in support of the guild's success and by extension the institution's success in the competition for quality.

The model sees the university as an enterprise that is its own primary customer. On the surface, this appears a bit contradictory, since the revenue that supports the university comes from outside the institution and the institution organizes itself to capture relentlessly as much revenue from all of these sources as possible. Most observers would assume that the university sells a product or service directly to those who provide it with money. While the university does provide value to those who pay, the process that it uses to provide the value and the mechanisms for payment dilute much of the relationship between buyer and seller that characterizes transactions in the for-profit world.

For example, research universities sell the talent of their research faculty and staff to the federal government to do research that is in the national interest. At the same time, universities also purchase access to (and a competitive advantage in) the federal competition for grants through subsidies of research facilities and talent. The universities compete against each other for federal grants, but they also invest their internal funds heavily for the opportunity to compete. The funds that universities use to subsidize the competition for federal research come from annual giving, earnings on endowment, state agencies, returns on patents and licenses, internal savings, and other surplus-generating activities of the institution.

The university maximizes its revenue to purchase quality research, quality students, quality faculty, and a quality academic environment.

Instead of seeing the university as a producer of goods and services *for* an external competitive marketplace, we can think of the university as a consumer of the quality that it purchases *from* the external marketplace. In this view, the university maximizes its revenue from all sources to purchase quality research, quality students, quality faculty, and a quality academic environment. It then uses the existence of this quality environment to attract additional external investors who buy access to the environment and contribute to its creation rather than purchasing ownership of any particular university product.

The goal of research universities, then, is to accumulate the highest level and the largest amount of quality it can through the competitive purchase of scarce quality elements. Whether the institution is an elite private institution with a $14 billion endowment and $266 million of federally funded research or a public institution just barely over the $20 million level of federal research with an endowment of only $15 million, they behave in remarkably similar ways.

The details of the revenue-seeking behavior of individual universities vary depending on circumstances, history, opportunities, and private or public control. *TheCenter*'s annual reports track the performance of research universities as they pursue the maximum accumulation of research and undergraduate student quality.

The Competitive Context for Research Universities

The research university's essential elements are scarce. Universities and their people live in an environment of competition for everything: outstanding students, good grades, faculty positions, promotion and tenure, publication opportunities, grants, research and teaching space, and resources to support academic specialties are a few examples.

The most important competition for faculty begins with the hiring process, when one open position attracts many applicants but the applicant pool contains only a few top candidates. Potential faculty members compete with each other to appear in the top group of aspiring research faculty, and universities compete with each other to purchase the services of the individuals in the top group.

Availability of Research and Teaching Talent: The discussion of the process for recruiting, promoting, tenuring, and retaining faculty is long, and we will not engage it fully here. For our purposes in charting the performance of research universities, a critical distinction about this competition for the best faculty requires emphasis.

Research university competition for faculty is about research, not about teaching. Much confusion and rhetoric attaches to this view, as observers of university life argue about the relative merits of teaching and research. For our purposes, this argument is beside the point. The issue is not whether teaching or research has more intrinsic value, but whether teaching talent is more plentiful than research talent.

Research talent and productivity are much less available and much less predictable than is teaching talent.

Research talent and productivity is much less available and much less predictable than teaching talent, and this difference determines the university's focus on research rather than teaching in the acquisition and management of faculty. Although teaching requires skill, knowledge, creativity, and commitment, this is not the issue. The issue is that almost all faculty with the basic credentials for a research university appointment (a Ph.D. or its equivalent and a reasonable record of scholarly accomplishment) will teach well. The likelihood is high that a university, in hiring promising research faculty members, will also acquire excellent teachers.

Like teaching, research also requires skill, knowledge, creativity, and commitment, but research talent is scarce. The guilds cannot predict with high levels of confidence which of the most promising research graduates of the best doctoral programs in the country will sustain a high level of nationally competitive research productivity over a working career. By selecting and reviewing credentials carefully, the guild can improve its chances of hiring and retaining people who will indeed perform as researchers throughout their careers, but the risk nonetheless remains substantial.

As time goes on, even with the most careful screening, the proportion of a cohort of promising faculty who remain productive in research will decline. A few will not produce nationally competitive research at all; many will produce well for six to eight years and then cease to compete at national levels. Others will create sustained and productive research programs and will maintain their vitality and competitiveness over a career of thirty or more years. By contrast, in any given cohort of faculty hired by a research university, all but a very few will teach effectively, and many will teach superbly for the thirty or more years of their careers.

From a management perspective, this creates a problem, because the labor force required for universities to succeed in the national research competition is relatively inflexible. Once the long six-year period of probation ends, faculty become permanent university employees. Tenure confers this security of employment and is the structure that creates an inflexible labor force, but it is also a requirement for a successful university research enterprise.

The topic of tenure is complex and has an extensive and often polemical literature. Suffice it to say here that university research that extends human knowledge does not prosper where the investigator's livelihood is dependent on evaluations of short-term success. The pursuit of short-term research results often leads people to work on the things they already

know well rather than on the things they do not know. The pursuit of new knowledge entails a substantial risk of being wrong (scholars can only be right all of the time if they already know the answers to the questions they ask). The employment security of tenure is a necessary requirement to encourage this risky exploration of the unknown, and it represents a cost in the university's support of research.

Universities compete with each other by paying a premium in the faculty marketplace for successful research faculty at various stages in their careers because such individuals are scarce. Universities pay almost no premium for successful teaching faculty at any stage in their careers because such individuals are abundant. Indeed, the emergence of a lively market in inexpensive adjunct and part-time teaching talent indicates a negative premium for teaching experience.

The limited availability of research talent and the competition to acquire this talent explain why the conversation about mobilizing resources for institutional quality focuses primarily on the competition for and support of research faculty.

Supporting Research Competition: This model of research universities as quality engines highlights the close relationship between competitive success and money. Money makes it possible for the institutions to compete for the scarce talent of research faculty and to support all of the elements of plant, equipment, personnel, and university environment that they require.

University people see themselves as pursuing a higher mission and do not like to think of themselves as part of enterprises that generate and spend revenue. Yet in no university does the higher mission prosper without the investment of money in people, plant, and equipment.

The centrality of money to this competition affects every single program, whether it is fine arts and music or physics and chemistry. The art department needs studio space and materials; the music school needs rehearsal space, instruments, and recording equipment. The physics and chemistry departments require laboratory space and scientific instruments. The best faculty in every guild want nationally competitive salaries, and the best students want nationally competitive undergraduate programs and financial aid packages.

The quality engine's success depends in the first instance on its ability to generate money. All things being equal, the more money the university can invest effectively in the competition for quality, the better it will become. Research university shells, as predicted by our model, organize the mechanisms for maximizing revenue.

All things being equal, the more money the university can invest effectively in the competition for quality, the better it will become.

The competition among universities for people and resources is fierce. If a research project will take five years to develop, the university that starts first will finish first. The university that gets the three best faculty in the world in a particular field will have a competitive edge. While research faculty move from institution to institution for higher salaries and better research support, they do not move every year. If the faculty with the critical talent needed for a research project moved last year, they will not likely move this year.

The advantage in the competition goes to those who have the money today to buy the services of talented people and the equipment and resources needed. What matters most for the research university is not its total assets or the aggregate value of its endowment, buildings, and equipment. Rather, what matters most is the cash generated by these assets and other activities, which the university can immediately spend to compete.

Competitive university research operates at the outside edges of human knowledge, and small differences in talent and ability often make big differences in research success. If a university fails to recruit the top quantum physicists for its project, it will find itself disadvantaged in competing against the university that has those top physicists. The disadvantage will rapidly become serious as the competing university moves quickly ahead in the process of discovery.

Research is also a high-risk business, and institutions find it difficult to predict exactly which research investment will produce the most competitive result in the medium term of five to ten years. The larger the cash flow that a university can mobilize to invest in different research initiatives, the greater the chance that it will have successful results, and the better its ability to withstand failures.

Individual scientific research programs may have a lifespan of ten years, and in that time the institution will invest many millions from its own resources (in addition to whatever it can win in grants and external support) for salaries, space, equipment, and support personnel. If it spends its revenue well, the university will see returns on this investment in the form of discoveries, publications, grants, contracts, and scholarly reputation. If it invests ineffectively, it will see its quality decline despite that investment.

Universities frequently use decision mechanisms that rely primarily on traditions, politics, or personal preferences that limit the effective use of rational criteria.

Universities encounter significant challenges in managing the institution's investment choices. Universities and their faculty engage in many activities, produce many things, and have multiple constituencies. Every activity can benefit from the investment of additional dollars, and all activities have internal and external support groups that argue for additional investment in their preferred activity. Almost all of these activities reflect quality programs.

As the model would predict, the process for making investment decisions in a university is complex. This is because the guilds have their own interests centered on guild advancement, and the shell often lacks the technical and political support to make effective investment choices. Deans and chairs represent not the interests of the university but those of the guilds or collections of guilds under their administration. Pressures from both the academic core and the external constituencies of revenue providers, combined with often remarkably poor management data, inhibit the effective use of resources to build competitive quality.

Universities frequently use decision mechanisms that reflect the complicated relationships of their many constituencies and that rely primarily on traditions, politics, or personal preferences. These common mechanisms limit the effective use of the rational criteria that will guide the institution to identify the optimal choice for acquiring internal quality. When a university has large amounts of discretionary revenue, it can often afford ineffective systems and nonetheless remain competitive. However, universities with fewer resources will find that these ineffective decision methods inhibit their efforts to improve.

Decisions about spending money have a disproportionate impact on research because research is a money-losing proposition with significant multiplier effects. Universities must generate as much revenue as possible so that they can buy as much quality research as possible. Each investment of internal funds creates the opportunity to acquire additional external funds in support of research. Good investments create large multipliers and research grows rapidly; poor investments have small multipliers and produce much slower growth.

Research, even though it can serve as a multiplier, creates an expense, not a surplus. Although externally funded grants and contracts are large items in any research university's revenue stream, they represent the multiplier effect of the additional university funds that these projects always require to pay their full cost.

Some of these required payments from internal resources appear explicitly: for example, underpayment for indirect costs is a characteristic of federal, state, and especially foundation sponsored projects. Although the effective recovery of indirect costs varies from institution to institution, no university recovers the full audited costs of research. The difference between the audited and the reimbursed expenses is a cost to the university of the successful competition for grant-funded research projects.

Universities subsidize research in many other ways. Released time from teaching for faculty who

do research in the humanities, social sciences, arts, and professions (fields with fewer substantial external grants) is a cost of research for the university. Funded grants from federal and other agencies often require an explicit university payment from internal funds, called "cost sharing," as a condition for acquiring the grant.

The competition for quality human resources impels universities to fund endowed positions for research faculty, the cost of which they rarely charge in full to research grants. Institutions also subsidize graduate students through stipends both to attract the quality research faculty who teach them and to provide talented labor for research projects.

The direct competition for research faculty often involves even larger subsidies. When a university succeeds in attracting a highly productive faculty member in the sciences from another institution, for example, the recruitment package usually includes many expenses beyond the individual's increased salary and benefits. The university will pay for the cost of moving the scientist's laboratory to the new university, the cost of laboratory renovations and set up, the cost of new equipment to replace equipment belonging to the prior institution. It will also pay to acquire the newly hired faculty member's students and assistants, costs that include moving them and setting up their research space.

Universities do this because the newly acquired faculty member's team will bring larger and more significant research grants to the university, thereby increasing institutional quality. The institution also knows that it will never recover most of these relocation costs. Instead, the increased research grants and contracts brought by the newly acquired faculty member will require additional subsidies. The gain is in the acquisition of internal quality for the institution, thus improving the multiplier of university investments in research, but the university must first generate the revenue that it needs to invest in this quality.

As the quality engine model shows, university success comes from the ability to spend wisely an ever-increasing revenue stream. For a research university, spending it well means increasing research productivity by acquiring the best faculty and programs, competing successfully for the most prestigious grants, and ultimately, publishing the most significant advances in the arts, humanities, social sciences, professions, and sciences.

The Undergraduate Competition: Competition among research universities also includes an aggressive effort in the teaching enterprise. While the research competition focuses on the acquisition of scarce faculty research talent, undergraduate programs compete for the limited number of top-quality students.

Universities and colleges sell undergraduate education primarily as an experienced process rather than as a purchased product.

The perceived quality of a university's undergraduate program depends in considerable measure on the quality of its student body. The better the quality of students that the university can recruit, the better the quality of undergraduate program it will have. This assumption about undergraduate quality is an important reality of the university marketplace.

The undergraduate competition focuses primarily on non-academic issues that parents and students assume are relevant to the educational experience. This is an interesting phenomenon because undergraduate education is ostensibly about acquiring the defined body of knowledge that the degree certifies. If we decompose undergraduate education into its component parts, however, we find that the formal academic curriculum follows a relatively standard form at most universities and resembles a commodity product.

This is true because accreditation agencies, financial aid organizations, public regulatory agencies, legislatures, and consumers of undergraduate education prefer a relatively standardized curriculum. Over time, the formal content of the undergraduate degree has tended towards a high degree of standard content from one university to another. While the curriculum may vary in terms of electives and the degree of emphasis placed on science, humanities, ethics, or religion, the basic content of a four- or five-year bachelor's degree has become

almost a commodity product, even if the way it is delivered and the faculty who deliver it vary significantly from institution to institution.

In addition, even though the quality of the undergraduate content and the quality of the teaching may differ from institution to institution, the consumers generally cannot easily recognize these differences directly. Undergraduate consumers do not constitute repeat buyers in the marketplace for the most part. The differences in quality from institution to institution, while perhaps significant in some instances, have no obvious external measure. Instead, consumers look for indirect measures of presumed academic quality. As a result, universities tend to compete for students based more on the quality of the experience that students will receive at the university while pursuing the standard curricular structure, rather than on highly differentiated content within the curriculum.

Without clear indicators of undergraduate quality, consumers take the quality of students as a signal of quality content.

Universities and colleges sell undergraduate education primarily as an experienced process rather than as a purchased product. They issue a token of successful participation in that process — the degree or diploma — but the degree certifies participation that meets relatively generic standards and does not necessarily guarantee a particular result or a defined level of competence. Different participants will take away different results from the experience, even though they all receive the same degree.

Universities and colleges imply that the degree represents a product containing a measurable and standard amount of education or knowledge. Efforts to measure this learning in some clear and reliable way have so far failed to establish a definition of the content of a standard undergraduate degree. The apparent commodity characteristic of the content and the difficulty of measuring the result of the process lead universities to compete for students based on the quality and variety of experiences and opportunities that the process provides.

As is the case with all providers of name-brand commodities, universities invest heavily in differentiating the presentation and the context of their undergraduate process to compete for quality students. The differentiation involves such things as smaller classes, enhanced extracurricular activities, and elaborate entertainment for participants through sports, art, music, theater, and similar amenities. Universities enrich the basic commodity content with learning experiences such as overseas campuses, honors programs, off-campus fieldwork, internships, and individualized study.

Universities offer a wide range of experiences to accompany the commodity content by providing activities such as leadership opportunities in clubs and student government. They offer special non-academic services such as psychological counseling and travel opportunities, as well as elaborate recreation, intramural sports, and fitness programs.

Success in this competition comes from attracting a high-quality student population to the campus. This is a self-reinforcing phenomenon. Without clear and direct indicators of quality, consumers take the quality of enrolled students as one of the most important signals of quality content. The high quality of existing students attracts high-quality applicants, and from this group the university can select an even higher-quality student body.

All of this activity in pursuit of the quality student costs money. Enhanced facilities consume revenue. High-quality students expect preferential treatment in the form of tuition discounts and other financial aid considerations. In large, public universities with low tuition, a tuition discount is not a major benefit, but special housing, small classes for honors students, and special extracurricular opportunities all cost money and help to attract the best students. Indeed, the competitiveness of the honors programs at public institutions is such that their admissions standards are often higher than those at most elite private colleges (and of course much higher than the general admission standards of the public institution itself). The undergraduate financial model that supports this competition varies by institutional control.

Private institutions use substantial subsidies drawn from endowment income and annual gifts to support the tuition discounts that attract the best students. This limits the size of the student body that they can support. Public universities, with tax-supported payments for instruction, often respond to the political process and state funding systems when setting enrollments. Public institutions use their discretionary dollars to create special programs and enrich the educational experience that they offer to the most desirable students.

The undergraduate financial system depends less on the sale of admission to students and more on the acquisition of funds from multiple sources to support the experience of students. Many who do not participate directly in undergraduate education nonetheless pay for its success. Some funding comes by virtue of social policies such as state and federal payments for student financial aid. Alumni and other private individuals contribute to scholarships and programs for undergraduates because they value a continuing identification with the undergraduate experience. Others support quality undergraduate programs through bequests, endowments, and capital gifts that secure the immortality of permanent recognition. The motives for these purchasers of undergraduate quality are many, but each purchase recognizes value in the process, although many of those who contribute to the cost of undergraduate education (state and federal legislators and private donors in particular) do not actually receive a direct benefit.

Colleges and universities invest heavily in enhancements to the undergraduate experience, because they know that the quality of students and of student life attracts other students and signals the overall quality of the institution to donors, alumni, faculty, legislators, and others. For the same reasons, colleges and universities invest in elegant campuses, ivy-covered buildings, student recreation facilities, cultural entertainment programs, alumni halls, intercollegiate sports, and other non-academic features of college life. The techniques used to fund the endless additions to the undergraduate process and to enhance the physical and experiential elements of college life vary among institutions, but the drive to generate revenue for investment in this competition for high-quality students is visible in all institutional types.

The Combination of Undergraduate and Research Competition:

High-quality research universities compete directly with the single-function, elite undergraduate colleges for the scarce talent of superior students. It is no surprise, then, to discover that the undergraduate part of the research university functions in ways that mimic the elite college. However, where the elite college emphasizes the benefits of a smaller size, the research universities tend to emphasize the benefits of their nationally preeminent research faculty and the breadth of their offerings. In this competition for quality undergraduates, the research university has some advantages. Research universities, by virtue of the complexity of their activities, find ways to cross-subsidize research from teaching, and teaching from research.

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The most obvious example involves the physical plant. Facilities that the university builds for research often support some forms of teaching as well, either through laboratory use or by housing faculty who teach. Similarly, facilities constructed in support of teaching also house faculty who conduct research. Libraries serve both teaching and research, but the support of a research program allows a much larger and richer library for undergraduates than the university could afford based on its undergraduate program alone. At the same time, in public universities, tax-generated funding for libraries often follows formulas based on enrollment, and the existence of a larger undergraduate population may make possible a richer research library than the university could afford on the basis of its research activity alone. Computing resources, like libraries, often have a scale in support of teaching and research that they could not reach based on one or the other alone.

The most important shared element, of course, is the faculty. Research universities can have a larger

faculty than they could justify by the teaching mission alone, because the institution subsidizes a portion of faculty time for research purposes and competes for research dollars that sustain additional parts of the faculty's costs. The university will not necessarily have more faculty members teaching smaller classes. Instead, the students will have the opportunity to engage a wider range of high-quality research faculty talent.

The key distinction is the word "opportunity." In the competition that surrounds the standard content of undergraduate education, the opportunity for participation is often just as important as a student actually engaging research faculty. Many students do not care to engage faculty beyond the minimum requirements, while others anticipate that they will engage but do not actually do so.

Some institutions avoid confronting the data, but those who seek improvement know that they must monitor the numbers reflecting their competitive position.

Research faculty may not teach many of the large, lower-division undergraduate courses, but they frequently teach upper-division courses for majors. As a result, students in general may not have many encounters with distinguished research faculty, but they usually will have at least some encounters, thus validating the opportunity for participation.

Both the presence of the research enterprise and the high national visibility of such activity enhance the institution's ability to generate revenue from other sources in support of undergraduate education. Donors, for example, in giving to scholarships and other funds that the university uses to recruit the best undergraduate students, may be responding just as much to the institution's research reputation as they are to the actual quality of the undergraduate program.

Conversely, undergraduate education also supports research. The best research faculty often value their membership in an academic community that includes quality undergraduate programs and student life. They seek an academic environment that includes sports facilities, recreation, music, fine arts, and other entertainment and culture brought by the existence of the quality undergraduate experience. All faculty value their membership in a university community that they perceive to be intellectually elite, and the quality of the undergraduates is one of the tokens of elite status that universities use in recruiting stellar faculty. Many research faculty also seek the opportunity to teach talented undergraduates.

In some circumstances, the relationship between undergraduate education and research is more direct and revenue-related. In public universities, the undergraduate mission — seen by state agencies as a primary activity — often generates an amount of revenue that exceeds the direct cost of undergraduate education. In such cases, undergraduate students become a profit center, generating revenue above their costs that the university can then reinvest to subsidize quality research.

States sometimes fund universities based on formulas that anticipate providing the university with some research support for every undergraduate student enrolled. This reflects the belief that faculty research contributes to the quality of undergraduate education. As mentioned above, states often use formulas based on undergraduate enrollment in funding facilities for infrastructure, library, or computing, thus creating a subsidy for research facilities at the same time.

This revenue synergy between teaching and research at public universities offsets their relatively small endowments as compared to their private university competitors. It also helps to explain the relatively large size of undergraduate populations at public research institutions. In a private institution, which lacks publicly funded subsidies for education, the size of the undergraduate population is more a function of the revenue available to subsidize quality students. Increasing the size of the student body usually does not increase available revenue, especially if the university must pay more to educate the students than their discounted tuition can cover.

The drive to acquire quality students and research faculty creates a universal imperative: to generate the revenue needed to compete for these scarce but

essential elements. The university, represented by its shell structure, organizes its systems into a revenue-generating organization on behalf of faculty research and student quality. In this competition, institutions require both the availability of the revenue and its effective investment to produce a top American research university.

Measuring Institutional Competitiveness for Research Universities

Ranking and Measuring

The operation of research universities is a required topic for everyone interested in improving institutional performance. Often, the rhetoric of improvement implies a positive-sum game in which everyone can improve by doing the right thing. In one sense, this is true, for every university can improve its internal operations and enhance its performance as a result.

The message of positive-sum improvement, however, implies that the choice of what to improve is a local concern. If every university could improve without regard to other participants in the higher education environment, then improvement relative to others would not be particularly important. The significant question would then be internal: how well does the institution perform on whatever internal agenda it defines?

University improvement programs often appear in this format, proposing to enhance some aspect of the local environment as if what happens elsewhere is of minor concern or serves primarily as a source of examples of desirable programs and activities. The advantage of this perspective is that such improvement programs generally have weak mechanisms for determining success or failure, since any change can appear to be beneficial. Its inherent flaw, however, is that it ignores the reality of competition for scarce but essential resources.

As the quality engine model shows, quality elements are scarce, and universities acquire them through competition against other institutions. Competition for students, faculty, and research defines the performance of the research university. Some institutions may prefer to avoid confronting the data that describe their success in this competition; however, those who seek improvement know that they must monitor the numbers reflecting their competitive position.

Universities and their constituents often focus on process issues rather than on performance. They worry about the process for distributing revenue, for hiring faculty, and for recruiting students. They pay much less attention to the results and especially to the comparative results. However, if the process for distributing revenue to the guilds produces internal harmony and high levels of participation but fails to improve either undergraduate quality or research performance, then it is actually a failed process, regardless of the state of internal harmony.

Sustaining undergraduate programs and research at nationally competitive levels of quality and productivity requires constant measurement, close attention to revenues and expenditures, and close faculty and administrative management. A few universities perform at top competitive levels; others compete more effectively in some things and less so in others.

TheCenter's data identify some of the characteristics of the institutions that excel in this national competition. The data in this publication (presented in more detail online) display these characteristics.

Institutions are often frustrated by the lack of tools that are currently available for measuring their success in the competition for faculty, students, and dollars. In part, this is the result of the location of universities within corporate space. As not-for-profit enterprises, they enjoy a self-justifying existence that requires them to provide only a limited number of validated references to the public. Although universities provide an endless stream of

The drive to acquire quality students and research creates a universal imperative: to generate the revenue needed to compete for these scarce but essential elements.

Although universities complain bitterly about the unreliable nature of rankings, they advertise their own success in spurious rankings with enthusiasm.

reports and surveys to external agencies and governing organizations, these rarely offer the data necessary for effective management or for reliable institutional comparison. Detailed, standardized information does exist for a variety of accounting purposes that are useful for demonstrating the fulfillment of the institution's fiduciary responsibilities, but these data do not usually serve a useful management purpose.

Systems for ranking and classifying universities abound, and many of these systems use data that are unreliable or inappropriate for this purpose. Many rankings attempt to capture in one number an aggregate evaluation of the institution's worth relative to others. No currently available data offer sufficient reliability or coverage to accomplish this task. The widely varying results from year to year of the most popular of these rankings, outlined in a paper published online by *TheCenter*, offer eloquent testimony to the unreliability of the measures, since colleges and universities in the top categories rarely change their competitive performance significantly from one year to the next. These popular rankings will often move institutions up and down in ways that do not reflect real changes in performance.

In addition, universities compete in the marketplace of public opinion based on prestige or reputation, which is often a highly subjective evaluation. Prestige is a form of name-brand recognition derived from historical visibility, from promotional campaigns that project institutional identity, and from the halo effect of real accomplishments. As a result, colleges and universities emphasize what is unique and different in their environment. They collect information that identifies them as unique in a comparative context. Special characteristics demonstrated by institutionally unique data are a hallmark of much university-generated public relations information. Prestige, or reputation, also reflects past behavior and publicity more than current performance, and its unreliability severely limits the validity of rankings that use reputation as an indicator.

Various national groups publish many rankings of universities, colleges, and programs, and these rankings fill a vacuum created by the inability of universities to agree on standard, validated measures of performance or on common criteria for judging competitiveness. Although many universities complain bitterly about the unreliable nature of the rankings (and they truly are often quite unreliable), these same universities nonetheless advertise their own success in spurious rankings with great enthusiasm.

In the competition for the best students and faculty, universities embrace positive rankings in the effort to enhance their reputations. They also use positive rankings from virtually any source to persuade donors and other revenue providers that the institution's unique and valuable mission deserves a gift or grant or additional state or federal subsidy. The highly publicized but methodologically questionable rankings serve this purpose. They create an illusion of distinction and differentiation, offer a presumably impartial validation of qualities promoted by the institution, and create an opportunity for self-promotion that outsiders find difficult to challenge and that insiders find difficult to resist. Within the many rankings done by organizations with different purposes and using different methodologies, universities can usually find at least one that ranks them highly on some criteria.

These rankings, in spite of their visibility, do not help university managers, although they may indeed help the public relations effort. No business, not-for-profit or otherwise, can allow promotional materials alone to serve as accurate measures of its competitive success. To do so is to forfeit the opportunity to improve the university's performance.

Without clear measurement and a commitment to competitive success, universities tend to replicate themselves at the same level (or at slightly declining levels) of performance. Absent institutional commitment, the external competition for the best students and faculty will slowly erode a university's quality. Beyond the minimal requirements of enrollment

and meeting the institution's steady state financial commitments, nothing in the external environment compels a self-generating research university to become better than it already is. The drive to compete at a high level generally comes from within the institution.

For research universities, the risks inherent in unmeasured management are significant. This is because success is so heavily dependent on the institution's ability to generate the money for effective investment in research and student subsidies. An institution that manages its money poorly loses the opportunity to generate surpluses to invest in research and student quality. An institution that raises too little endowment to generate income or inadequate annual giving to sustain its subsidies, for example, will eventually fail to maintain its market share in the research competition, thus losing its competitive edge in recruiting the best students. An institution that invests without measuring results will waste its resources.

In the competition for quality undergraduates and research performance, the total size of the university's budget does not matter as much as the way that the institution uses its money. If a large institution with a budget in excess of a billion dollars spends large portions of its revenue on activities that are unrelated to research or undergraduate quality, it will have a less competitive research university than a much smaller institution that spends most of its money on research and undergraduate quality.

The first requirement for a successful research university is to generate revenue. The second requirement is to spend it well. The detailed and specific methods that universities use internally to make good choices vary from place to place and from time to time, but a number of measures do exist that serve as reasonably reliable indicators of an institution's competitiveness in the national marketplace. A discussion of these measures appears below.

Defining the Competition: Although the quality engine model depicts research universities operating two theoretically separable economies for teaching and research, most institutional accounting systems do not separate the revenue and expenses clearly enough to analyze these economies separately. Rather than trying to identify research or teaching revenue and expenses as separate elements, it is more useful to imagine that the university purchases its undergraduate and research quality by drawing the money from one common fund. This is not true in detail, of course, since most university money is restricted to specific purposes in both private and public institutions.

Nonetheless, universities gain more by thinking of all of the revenue as being available for any purpose: money is money. Institutions that first identify the best uses for their revenue (whether in improving the quality of the undergraduate student body or in improving the quality of the research enterprise), before considering various restrictions and limitations created by the providers of the revenue, will make better choices. They will identify the highest and best use of each dollar, and then, if necessary, they can make adjustments, reallocations, or transfers to meet required fund restrictions.

By making their choices first, however, many universities find that they can accommodate fund restrictions and still stay on track with their optimal expenditure plan. If the university begins its budget plan by considering the limitations on funds, it will have considerable difficulty identifying the highest and best uses for the money.

The first requirement for a successful research university is to generate revenue. The second requirement is to spend it well.

The most useful measures of a university's competitiveness mark the institution's success in securing quality research, a quality student body, and quality faculty. The university with the most research, the highest student quality, and the most distinguished faculty is thus the most competitive.

Of course, such measures do not mean that universities with smaller numbers are of less intrinsic value or that their smaller number of research faculty are less distinguished or less productive than the larger number at the more competitive institution. The data only identify which institutions compete most successfully for the largest share of the quality elements that all universities seek.

These data help to clarify general impressions about university performance. The differences between institutions with similar performance characteristics are not great, which is why *TheCenter* classifies institutions into groups based on their performance within the top 25 or the top 50 institutions on a variety of measures. More important than the classification of institutions into these groups, the comparable data provided by *TheCenter* allows universities to measure the effectiveness of their improvement initiatives.

Indicators of Competitiveness: Although we cannot measure research university competition directly at the institutional level, a number of comparable indicators exist that, when taken together, give a reasonably good sense of a university's competitiveness. This publication reports on these indicators, which the 2000 edition of *The Top American Research Universities* described in detail.

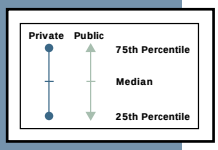
In the following summary of each of the measures, we have included a high-median-low graphic that captures the range of performance of private and public research institutions on each measure within each of the four research groups or categories (over $20 million, $5 to $20 million, $1 to $5 million, and under $1 million in federal research expenditures). To reduce the effect of outliers, the high represents the 75th percentile and the low represents the 25th percentile.

Briefly, the most important indicator of research competitiveness is the institution's annual federal research expenditures. This number, reported by the National Science Foundation (NSF), reflects an institution's research expenditures in the areas of science and engineering from funds awarded by the various programs of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the National Science Foundation, and other agencies of the federal government, including the departments of Defense and Energy. These dollars, generally distributed through an intensely competitive peer-reviewed process, reflect the active scientific community's judgment on the competitiveness of the faculty at each institution.

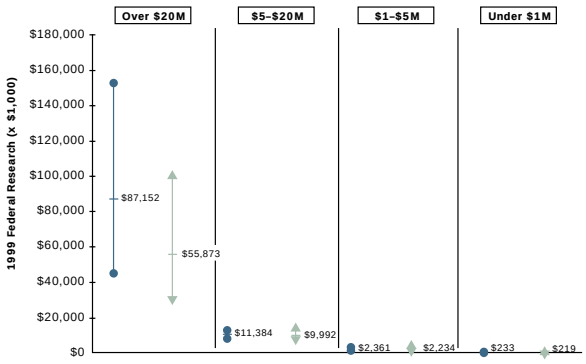
An additional value of this measure is that it indicates the effectiveness of the institution in supporting research, for the more money a university spends in support of research, all things being equal, the more research it will get. Of course, if a university spends its money in support of research that does not result in publication or other peer-reviewed results, its standing in this competition will not improve. For these reasons, most observers of the competition among American research universities watch the federal research expenditure number as the most reliable single indicator of research competitiveness.

NSF also reports the annual federal awards of grants and contracts for research received by each institution, which is a significantly less useful measure. Awards often reflect multi-year commitments; expenditures capture the actual work done on projects during a given year. Awards also include dollars that subsequently flow to other universities under subcontracts. For institutions moving rapidly ahead on a research promotion agenda, the awards number may help to demonstrate their growing success in competing for greater amounts of research funding, but as a comparative measure of current university performance, the expenditure data are more reliable.

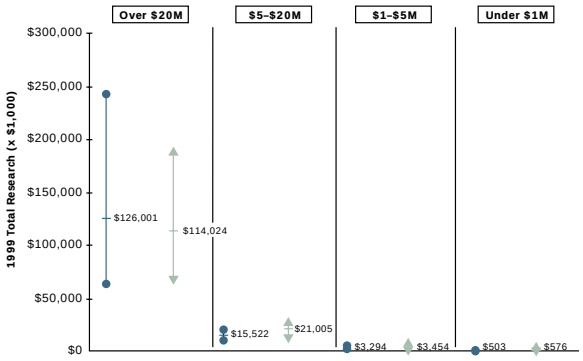
Universities, both private and public, in addition to the federal expenditures, report expenditures from non-federal sources, including corporations, state governments, and foundation or for-profit research enterprises. These expenditures, more broadly defined than the federal number, include a variety of specially designated state funds that are allocated to institutions within the state for agriculture or other research purposes. Such funding may not be nation-



Federal Research by Research Group and Control



Total Research
by Research Group and Control



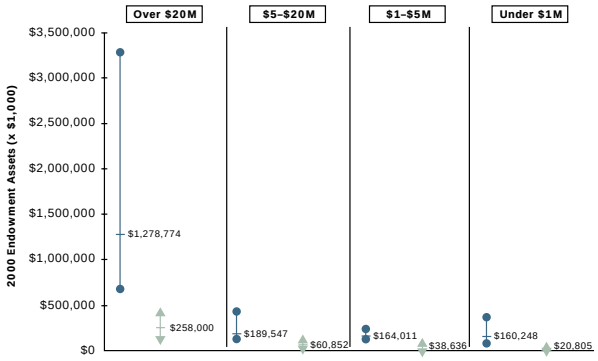
ally competitive. Nonetheless, these expenditures, combined with the federal expenditures, reflect total research activity and provide a useful indicator of research performance, even if the national peer review process does not referee all of the projects included in this number. Most of the non-federal portion of this total research, especially when funded by foundations, requires institutional subsidies as well. Thus, many observers recognize total research expenditures as another useful indicator of research competitiveness.

Universities that do not have large portfolios of corporate or agricultural research will argue that the total research measurement puts them at a disadvantage in any comparison. While that may be true, institutions still make many choices in how they will spend their revenue in support of research. Some will take advantage of medical schools; others will leverage their opportunities in agriculture. Some will take advantage of successfully constructed linkages between industry and programs in engineering to generate corporate funding. Others will benefit from alumni who direct large foundations that make research grants. The issue here is not the relative value of the different types of research but rather the strategies and successes of universities in creating the revenue necessary to expand their research portfolios.

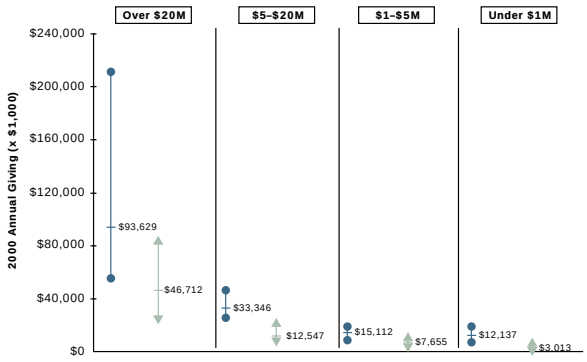
In making choices about how to compete for external research funding, some universities compete in all sectors of the research market, while others compete only in the parts of the market where they identify a comparative advantage. The federal and total research expenditures capture most of this activity, and together these two serve as useful indicators of competitive research success. In the discussion of changes in research competitiveness included in this edition of *The Top American Research Universities*, however, we maintain our focus on federal research expenditures.

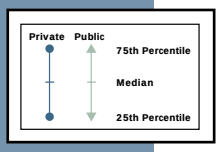
Although it is difficult to derive a valid measure of the total financial resources that are available to a research university, two measures provide some indication of the university's ability to compete for private funds. Endowment represents the university's permanent fund that continues to generate income each year. Annual giving includes the total gifts received by the university in the most recent year. While endowment reflects a long history of private giving, as well as the growth of the fund through retained earnings and appreciation, it also serves as

Endowment Assets
by Research Group and Control

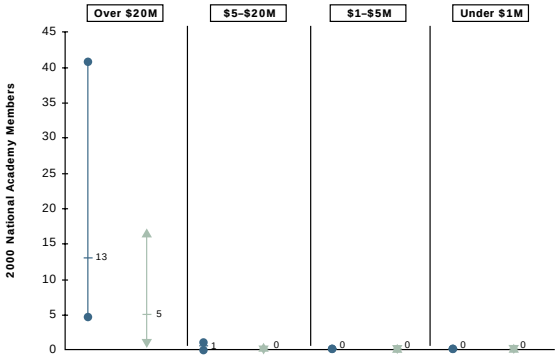


Annual Giving
by Research Group and Control

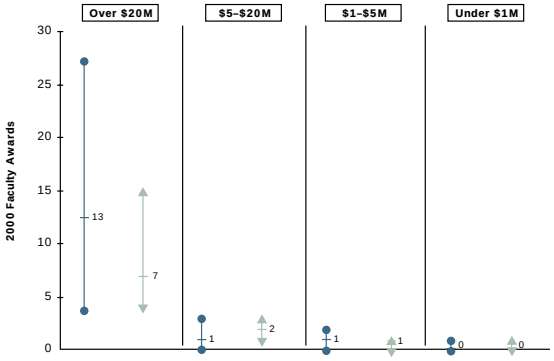




National Academy Membership by Research Group and Control



Faculty Awards by Research Group and Control



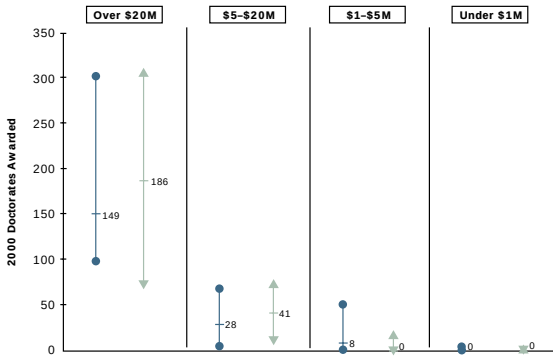
an indirect indicator of the annual income available from this source for current competitive expenditures. Annual giving reflects the most recent efforts of the institution in the private marketplace for donations.

Data that directly measure faculty quality and productivity at the institutional level are rare, but national figures do exist on the numbers of National Academy memberships and prestigious faculty awards of various kinds. These distinctions, which recognize individual faculty merit in a wide range of scholarly disciplines, serve as useful indicators of an institution's success in acquiring scarce faculty talent. Taken together, the two measures identify faculty recognized for distinction in the sciences, the humanities and social sciences, as well as most other fields of academic scholarship.

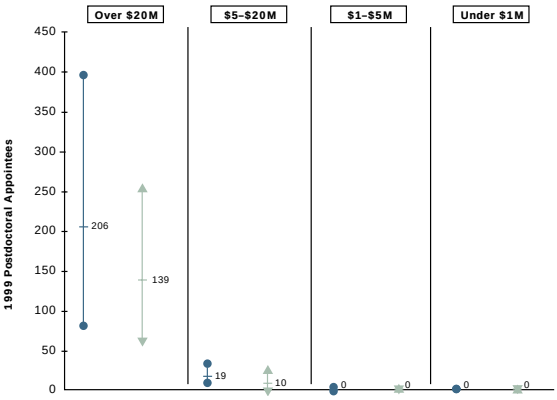
The number of doctorates awarded reflects the university's commitment to advanced study in all fields. Postdoctoral appointees demonstrate the commitment of the institution to subsidizing the cost of advanced training, much of which is in support of research, as well as their success in competing for grants that include post-doctoral support.

Finally, as our model indicates, the best research universities spend a significant portion of revenue on the maintenance of high-quality undergraduate programs, and the median SAT score of the entering freshman class serves as an indicator of success in this competition. Graduate student quality would also be a useful indicator, but the data for such an indicator are not available in a form we can use in this project.

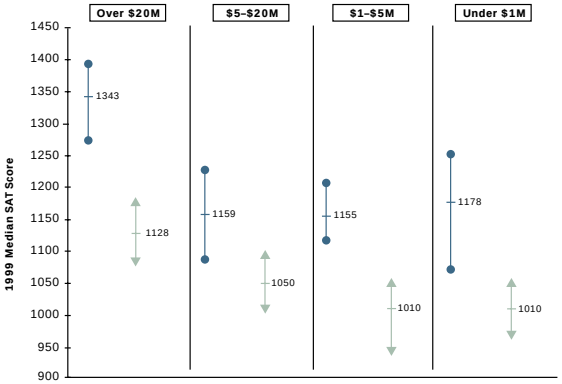
Doctorates Awarded by Research Group and Control



Postdoctoral Appointees by Research Group and Control



Median SAT Scores
by Research Group and Control



These nine measures provide the basis for categorizing *The Top American Research Universities*. We believe that it is useful to identify those institutions that compete at the top levels (within the top 25) and at the next level (within the top 26–50) on one or more of these measures. Although we continue the practice of showing private and public institutional categories separately, we focus primarily on the categorization that includes all research universities within a national context. In some ways, we find this to be more useful, since the competition for faculty, students, and revenue often puts private and public universities into direct competition with each other on a national basis.

The Impact of Enrollment and Medical Schools on Research Competitiveness

Some universities have remarkable success in the competition described by these data, but the critical determinants of university performance do not appear so clearly. In conversations among university people, two elements receive much attention. Some argue that increasing undergraduate enrollments brings a major competitive advantage. Others believe that the presence of a medical school gives universities a competitive advantage in today's research marketplace. While our data indicate that enrollment and medical schools may very well make some difference, the impact is not as straightforward or as significant as one might assume.

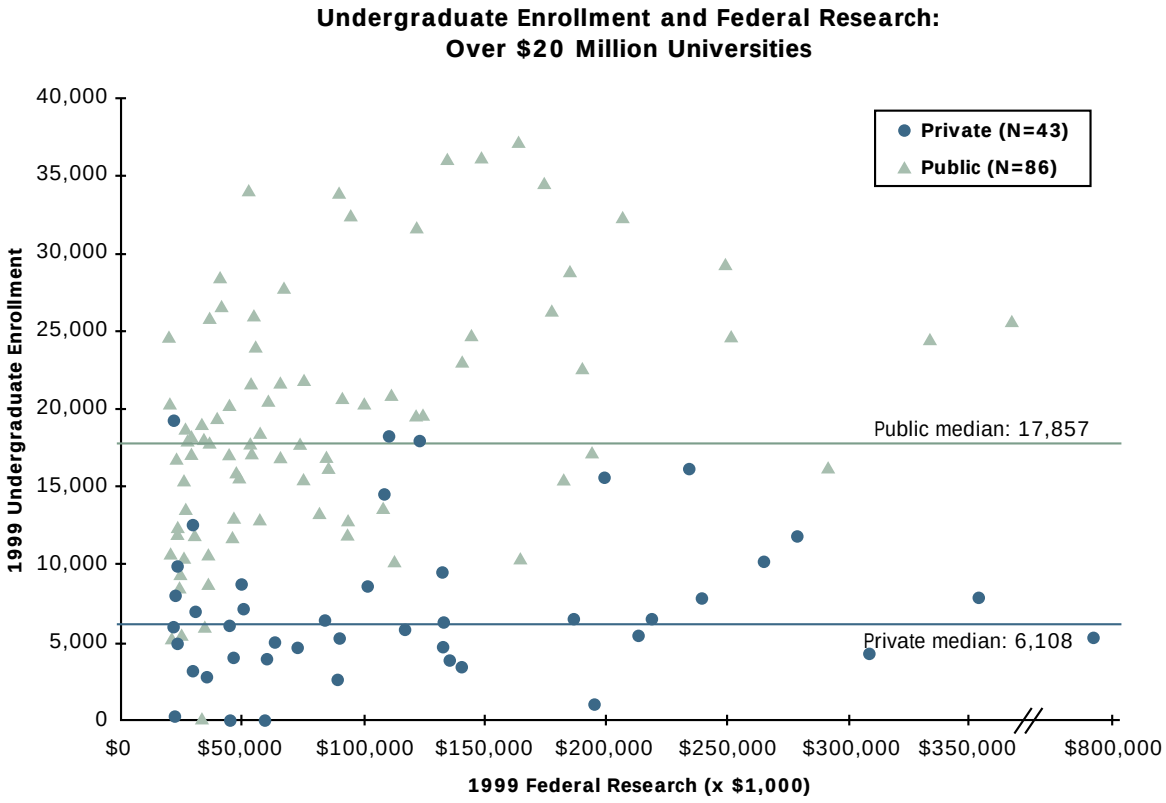
Private and Public University Enrollment, Federal Research, and Faculty Numbers: Most observers of American research universities recognize that private universities tend to have smaller enrollments than their public counterparts. As indicated above in our discussion of the quality engine model, enrollment size responds to many pressures but probably reflects the financial model underlying the institution. Because research universities are complex organizations, however, simple assumptions about the relationship of enrollment to institutional competitiveness in research and student quality generally do not hold.

To explore the impact of enrollment, we first examined the relationship between undergraduate headcount enrollment and federal research. We made a few adjustments to the data. For the analysis, we excluded stand-alone medical institutions. These institutions are significant competitors in the research marketplace but do not include undergraduate education within their primary mission. After these adjustments, the universe that we examined included those 575 universities reporting any federal research between 1990 and 1999, although we focused primarily on institutions with over $20 million in federal research.

The scatterplot displays undergraduate enrollment and federal research for the 129 major research universities in this adjusted universe with over $20 million in federal expenditures. It clearly illustrates that private universities generally have smaller enrollments than do their public counterparts, but at the same time, it shows no simple linear relationship between undergraduate enrollment size and success in the federal research competition. Large and small institutions, private and public, appear at all levels of research performance.

Large and small institutions, private and public, appear at all levels of research performance.

The same pattern also holds for those research universities with less than $20 million. At every level of federal research, public universities tend to



be larger than are their private counterparts, but the relationship between undergraduate size and federal research success is weak.

Enrollment size is of some significance, nonetheless, in understanding the different financial models that underlie private and public research university competition. In our model of research universities described above, what matters is the availability of funds to invest in the acquisition and support of research faculty and of quality undergraduate programs.

In the case of public universities, the size of an institution's undergraduate enrollment responds to many pressures. In some instances, public universities grow in response to state mandates for increased public access to undergraduate education. Such institutions may well have many students and may use the revenue from enrollment to support a large portfolio of instructional and service enterprises that are of significant value but are unrelated to research or to the acquisition of quality students. In the event that teaching and service do not produce revenue exceeding their costs, their contribution to research or student competitiveness will not be great. Large institutions may also incur a quality penalty. In accommodating the large number of undergraduates required by state access goals, they may not have the resources to invest in the programs and other amenities that attract the highest quality undergraduates.

Nonetheless, because most public universities receive substantial portions of their total budgets based on undergraduate enrollments, it is not surprising to discover that they generally grow larger than their private counterparts, whose revenue is not as enrollment driven. Indeed, private universities have between one-fourth to less than one-half of the median undergraduate enrollment of public institutions at every level of federal research.

However, undergraduate enrollment has an obvious impact on the number of faculty members at an institution. In public universities, the larger number of students can support a larger number

of faculty than at their smaller private counterparts. Nonetheless, if the larger public institution hires mostly teaching faculty — individuals who do not perform significant amounts of competitive research — then the increased faculty size will enhance research competitiveness less than the increase in faculty numbers might suggest.

While public institutions support larger undergraduate student bodies and have larger complements of personnel than their private counterparts, this added size does not necessarily enhance their ability to capture large research portfolios or to enhance the quality of their students. Although the best public research competitors have substantial undergraduate enrollments (the five top public university performers in federal research have enrollments in the 15,000 to 30,000 range), the four private universities in the same range all have less than 12,000 in undergraduate enrollment. Again, we believe that this speaks to the underlying financial models. Public university enrollments may help to generate the revenue that allows them to compete for research faculty, but private universities may not gain much benefit from larger undergraduate enrollments.

Unlike public universities, whose undergraduate enrollments respond to public policies and funding priorities, private universities may set their enrollments to meet programmatic needs. Private universities need enough students to populate the academic programs that they offer. An institution with a small number of academic specialties may require a smaller undergraduate student body than an institution with many specialties. Elite private universities often subsidize the tuition of their students from internal funds (using endowment earnings as well as various forms of federal and state financial aid) in order to compete successfully for the best students. Consequently, for private universities, increasing the size of the undergraduate student body may not produce a financial benefit but may instead increase their costs.

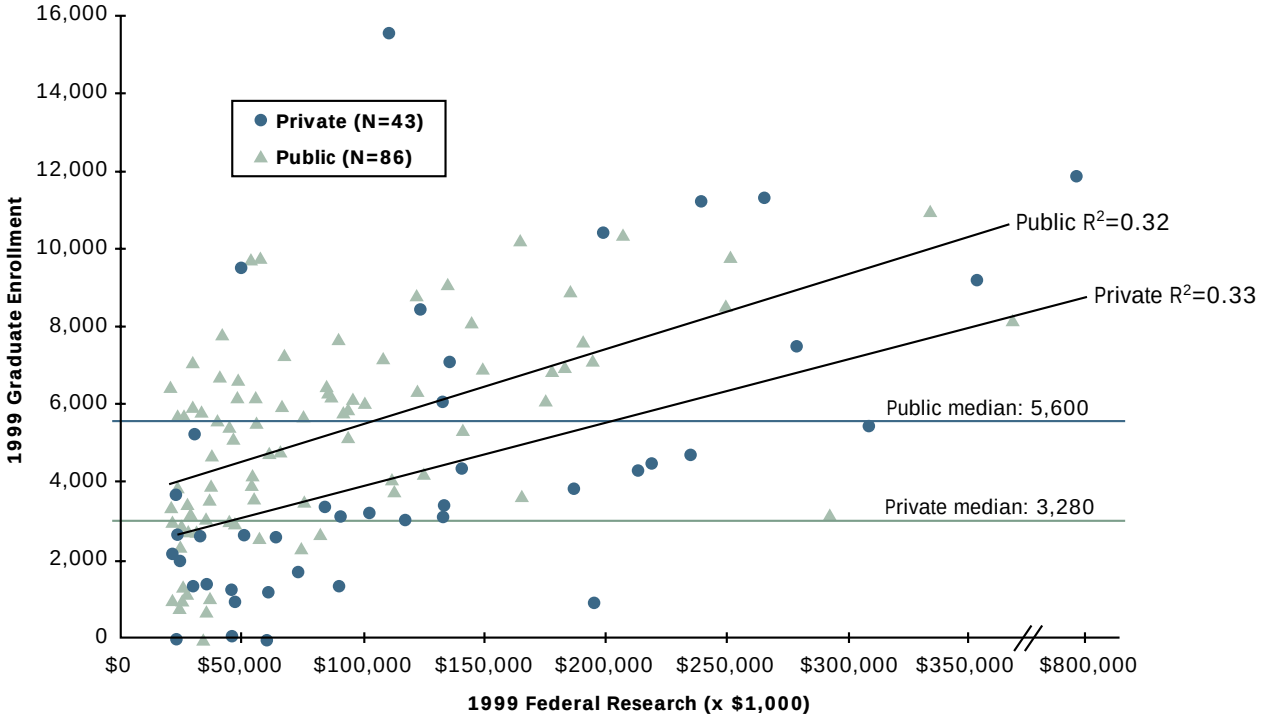
For these reasons, it is likely that private institutions have a self-limiting enrollment structure scaled to match the academic complexity of the institution as well as its investment in competing for high-quality students. As a result, the benefit that a larger enrollment brings to the private university's research competitiveness is relatively limited. This may help to explain the narrower range of enrollment sizes for private universities compared to the wider range observed in comparable public institutions.

An additional perspective on the issue of enrollment size involves the relationships between graduate student enrollment and federal research. Some graduate student enrollment, especially of those in the pursuit of Ph.D.s, reflects the size and capacity of research programs, but other graduate students are in various forms of terminal master's degree programs that have much less of a relationship to the university's research agenda. Universities with larger undergraduate enrollment gain an opportunity to support a larger number of graduate students as teaching assistants. The plot of graduate student headcount and federal research for the major research universities with over $20 million in federal research is instructive. Among both private and public institutions, approximately the same relationship exists between the number of graduate students and the size of the institution's federal research expenditures.

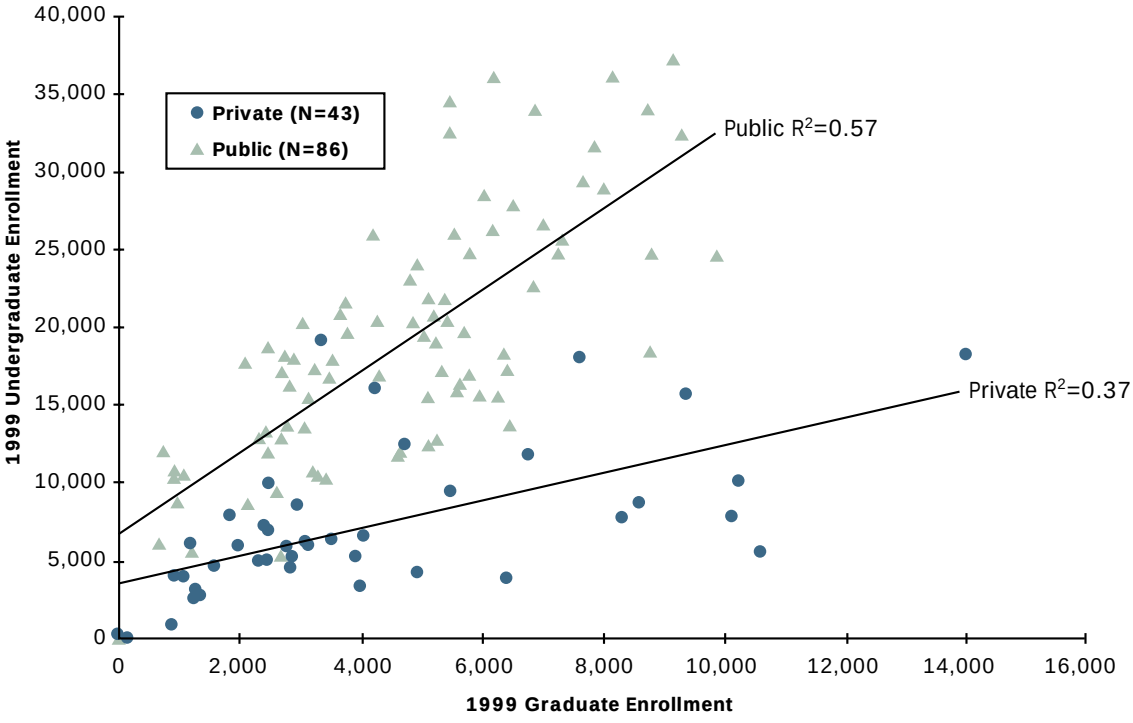
For public universities, increasing undergraduate enrollment may help to generate the revenue that allows them to compete for research faculty. For privates, more students may not provide a financial benefit but instead increase costs due to tuition subsidies.

The difference in the median size of the graduate student populations of private and public universities is somewhat less than the difference observed for undergraduate student enrollment but it is still substantial. The scatterplot of undergraduate and graduate enrollment illustrates that while both private and public universities demonstrate a relationship between undergraduate and graduate enrollment, the relationship is substantially higher for public universities, as we would expect given the role of graduate students in the teaching mission of large public institutions.

Graduate Enrollment and Federal Research:
Over $20 Million Universities



Undergraduate vs. Graduate Enrollment:
Over $20 Million Universities



While enrollment, both undergraduate and graduate, helps us to understand some of the competitive elements in the construction of a successful research university, we do not have a measure for the most important element: the number of active research faculty. Unfortunately, no methodology currently exists to capture this number accurately. While all universities report various faculty counts to national agencies and in response to a variety of surveys, the methodologies used to produce these numbers vary significantly by institution, as described in a paper published on *TheCenter* website. The result is that comparisons based on faculty counts are unreliable, mostly because the data from the institutions are not comparable. Further complicating the use of faculty counts is the wide range of faculty functions in universities of different types. Some institutions have many individuals classified as faculty in instructional and service activities, while other institutions have most of their faculty in research functions.

If we could identify the full-time equivalent research faculty on a standard basis across institutions, our hypothesis predicts that this number would be an excellent predictor of institutional research success, as it often is in comparing the research success of individual guilds. Reliable data on research faculty would also permit an analysis of comparative faculty productivity by institution, a task not possible with currently available faculty data.

Medical Schools and Federal Research: Medical schools offer another point of comparison between institutions. A common perception holds that institutions with medical schools have an advantage in a research competition where significant sums go to biomedical and life science projects. Indeed, only eight institutions out of the top 50 in federal research succeed at this level without a medical school. The importance of life science research for many high-performing universities (which is visible in the data table of Institutional Characteristics for Institutions with Over $20 million in Federal Research) reinforces the belief in the importance of a medical school in the competition for federal research dollars.

Although medical schools frequently have high-quality research faculty who compete successfully for federal grants and contracts, the data do not demonstrate that the existence of a medical school alone guarantees a nationally competitive research university faculty. Universities with and without medical schools appear at all levels of research competition. Although only one institution without a medical school competes among the top ten institutions in federal research, many institutions without medical schools compete successfully in each subsequent group of ten among the top 130 institutions (excluding stand-alone medical schools) ranked by federal research.

Comparisons based on faculty counts are unreliable, mostly because the data from the institutions are not comparable.

The primary functions of medical schools, which include preparing future physicians and participating in the clinical enterprise, do not necessarily require high levels of federally funded basic research. Universities without medical schools often have significant investments in biomedical research in departments of biology, microbiology, bioengineering, and similar disciplines, and they often compete effectively against the medical school research faculty at other institutions.

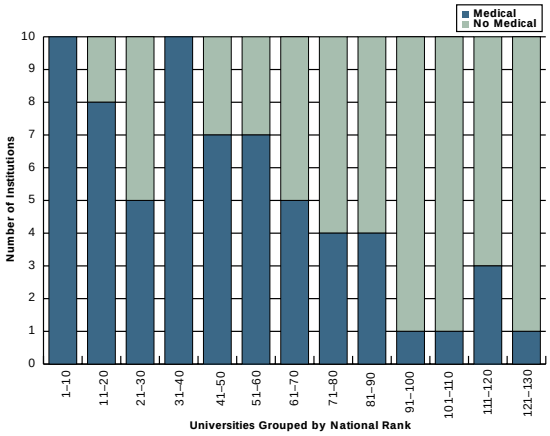
The key contribution that a medical school makes to a research university is the generation of surplus revenue that can subsidize the development of high-quality biomedical and life science research. Most, but not all, medical schools prove capable of generating such surpluses and have the commitment to invest such funds into research. Nonetheless, universities with and without medical schools perform at comparable levels of research competitiveness.

The chart included here shows the top 130 research universities divided into groups of ten based upon federal research, with each cluster divided by those institutions with medical schools and those without. In this chart, we removed the institutions that are stand-alone medical schools,

as our discussion here focuses on comprehensive research universities that include medical schools.

Universities with and without medical schools appear in all clusters of federal research within the top 130 universities represented by this chart. Of the 80 universities with medical schools, 14 institutions do not have sufficient federal research activity to rank among the top 130 institutions included in this chart.

Universities with and without Medical Schools by 1999 Federal Research Rank



When a medical school generates a surplus and invests that in support of research, its presence as part of the university will make a major contribution to its research competitiveness. The existence of a medical school with the capacity to support research, then, contributes to the university's research competitiveness. A medical school alone does not guarantee competitiveness.

Change in Competitive Performance on Federal Research

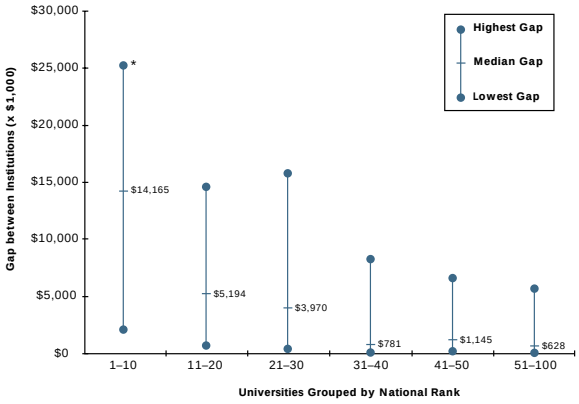
Competition in university research implies gains and losses. University faculty offer more quality research proposals than the various federal agencies can support. Primarily through the process of peer review, although sometimes through the direct appropriation of federal dollars to individual research projects or institutions without peer review (this process is called earmarking), some faculty projects receive funding while others do not. The performance of a university in terms of its federal research comes from the success of its faculty in competing for these funds. While this is obvious, it bears emphasis that this competition is fierce.

Success rates for proposals submitted to the NSF and NIH vary, but in recent years, over all projects, about 30% of the proposals submitted received funding. The resulting expenditures by universities from federal funds reflect the aggregate success of the institution in acquiring and supporting research faculty who compete successfully for these funds. Universities increase or decrease in their research performance based primarily on this competition.

Change in Rank Order: Many observers focus on the ranking of research universities, including the authors of this report. However, overemphasis on rank order as the primary reflection of competitiveness can obscure some important distinctions. Ranking, by virtue of its evenly spaced series from number one on down, gives the impression that ranking also reflects an even distribution of performance. That is certainly not the case here.

In fact, the performance gap between universities at the top of the ranking scale is much greater than the difference separating universities farther down the scale. As the following figure illustrates, the distance that separates universities (median, low, and high) within groups of ten decreases rapidly as rank declines.

Gap between Adjacent Ranked Universities by 1999 Federal Research Rank



* The gap between Johns Hopkins and the second-ranked institution ($402 million) is atypical and therefore excluded from this analysis.

For example, the median gap between each of the universities ranked 1–10 is about $14.2 million, while the median gap for ranks 11–20 is less than two-thirds of that at $5.2 million. Thus, to improve in rank, holding all other elements constant, a university in the top ten might need to increase its federal expenditures by roughly 6% while a university in the 11–20 range would only need to increase by about 2%.

In practice, not all elements are constant, since a change in the rank of any particular university is a function of its position relative not to the median of its group but to the performance of institutions immediately above and below. The variation in the gap between institutions of similar research performance is large, and the amount of change required to move up one rank varies substantially by institution.

Improvement or decline in rank also depends on the behavior of other universities. If the institution one position higher declines in performance, the university below may improve its rank without having improved its performance at all. A university that improves its performance may nonetheless decline in rank because the institution below it made a greater improvement and the institution above it improved by the same amount.

The figures included here clarify these relationships. We looked at all universities with $20 million or more in federal research over a period of ten years (1990–1999). We divided them into two groups: those whose federal research increased in constant 1998 dollars, and those whose federal research declined. We then tracked the change in rank for each group and arranged them by the size of their 1999 federal research expenditures.

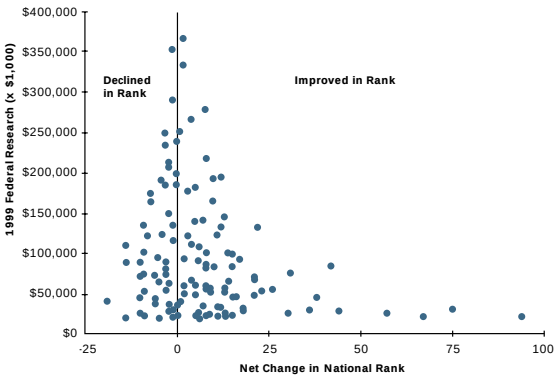
Of those who gained in expenditures, some also improved their rank, but many did not. The amount of rank change over the ten-year period increases as the amount of federal research decreases, illustrating the impact of the smaller gap between universities at lower ranks.

The second chart shows the rank change for institutions that experienced a decline in federal research during the ten-year period. All of those in the higher ranks declined significantly in research volume and declined somewhat in rank with the exception of Johns Hopkins. Although Hopkins lost $29.8 million in constant dollars over the ten years, it easily maintained its top position in the ranking.

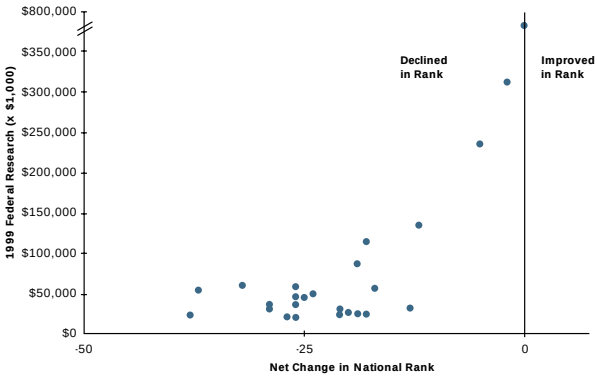
The ranking of universities helps to illustrate the general characteristics of research competitiveness, but change in rank is less helpful as an indicator of individual university performance over time. A better indicator is the actual change in federal research expenditures, expressed in constant 1998 dollars, which gives a useful comparative context for assessing institutional performance.

An absolute decline in constant-dollar federal research expenditures is a relatively clear event for this decade, since there was an increase in the total federal dollars available. An absolute increase,

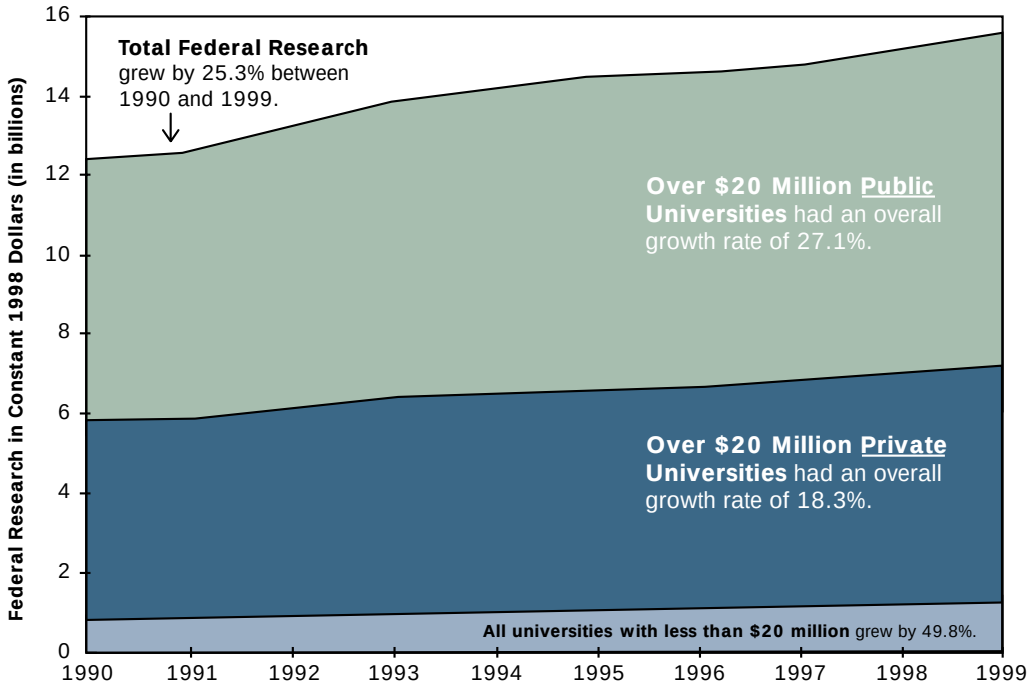
Over $20 Million Universities with an Increase in Federal Research: Change in National Rank, 1990–99



Over $20 Million Universities with a Decrease in Federal Research: Change in National Rank, 1990–99



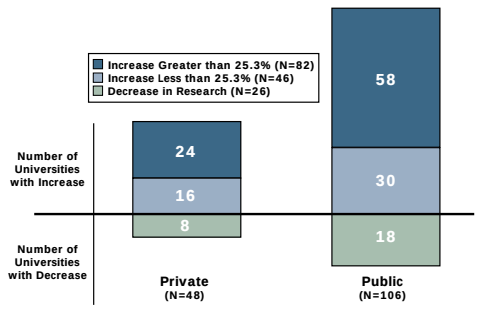
Growth in Federal Research, 1990–99
(in Constant 1998 Dollars)



however, offers two possible interpretations. In the first case, an institution might increase its research expenditures, but at a rate less than the rate of increase for all research university federal expenditures. In this decade, the overall increase was 25.3%. In a relative sense, this may reflect a decline in an institution's share of federal research, as it has not grown at the same rate as the pool of funds.

In the second case, an institution might increase its constant-dollar research expenditures at a rate in excess of the increase of the pool, thus also increasing its share. The table below displays those universities with over $20 million that experienced each of these three cases over the past ten years.

Change in Federal Research, 1990–99: Over $20 Million Universities
(in Constant 1998 Dollars)

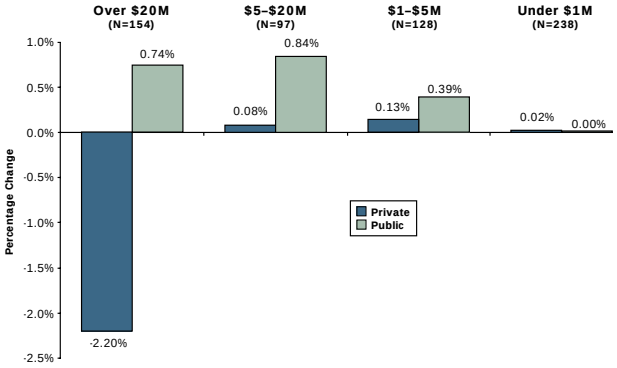


Private and Public University Shares of Federal Research: The shifts in market share offer some additional insight. The past decade has seen the emergence of a number of public universities competing successfully for federal research dollars. As a result, the distribution of market share in federal research expenditures has shifted over the period of 1990–1999.

Private universities with over $20 million in federal research lost 2.2% market share during the decade. This was the only category of universities amount our four research groups that lost market share. Because the total amount of federal dollars grew during those ten years, the private institutions in this category gained $896 million, but because the total federal expenditures grew at a faster rate, they actually lost market share.

Public research universities with over $1 million gained 1.97%, with most of the gain occurring in

Change in Federal Research Market Share, 1990–99: By Research Group and Control
(in Constant 1998 Dollars)

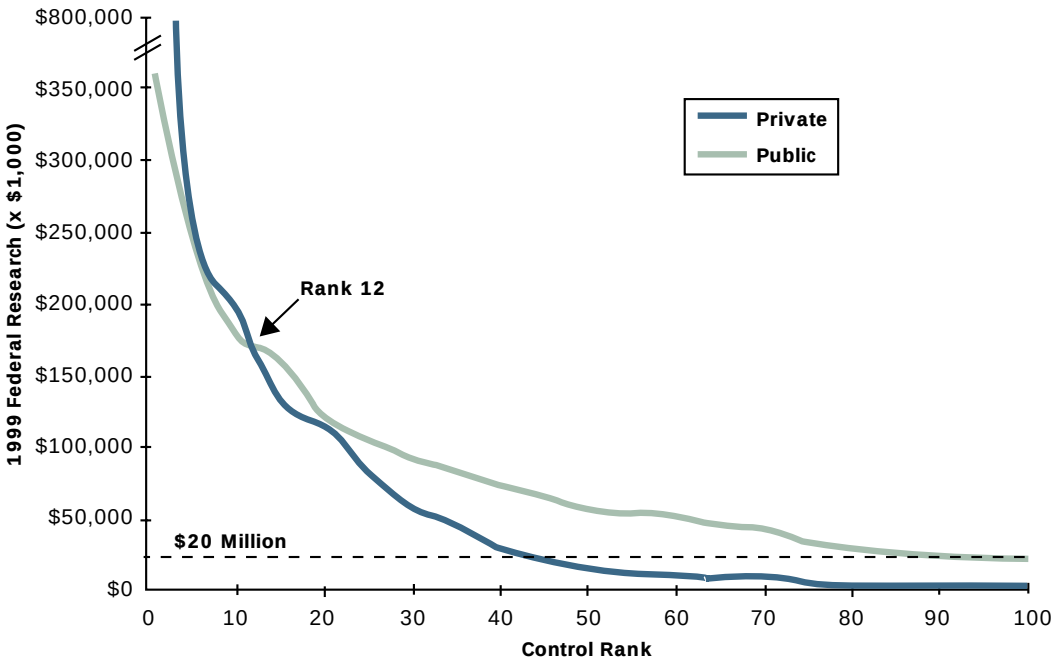


the $20 million and $5–$20 million categories. Private universities with less than $20 million gained 0.23% market share in the decade.

A final reflection on the private-public distribution of federal research compares private and public university research expenditures. The graph includes two lines plotted on the same scale: one for the top 100 private universities and the other for top 100 public universities, both arranged in order of their federal research expenditures. The purpose of this graph is to show the relative competitiveness of private and public research universities in acquiring federal research support. For the first 12 private and the first 12 public universities, the private universities have a higher level of federal research. After than, this pattern reverses, and from rank 13 on down, public universities have greater federal research expenditures than private universities.

This pattern indicates that the top private universities continue to succeed in maintaining their preeminence as competitive research performers. However, the number of private universities that can compete with their public counterparts falls off after rank 12. Although we have not yet analyzed this pattern in detail, we expect that tax-based funding provides the revenue supporting many public universities' investments in research-competitive faculty and facilities. Private universities often find it more difficult to generate the revenue required to compete for faculty and to provide the necessary research support. As a result, while many private universities remain competitive, they find themselves at a

Top 100 Private vs. Top 100 Public Institutions: 1999 Federal Research



disadvantage compared to their public competitors on one side and their better-endowed private competitors on the other.

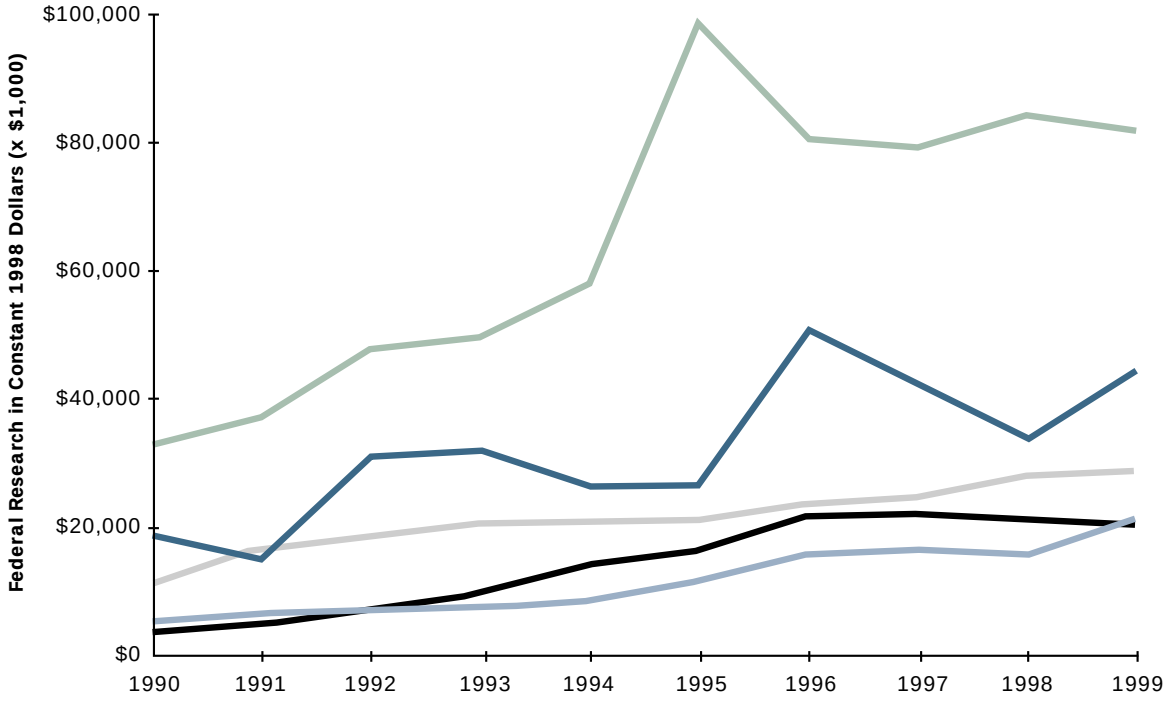
Patterns of Improvement and Decline in Federal Research Expenditures: Although we can summarize the aggregate behavior of research university competitiveness over time, as measured by federal research expenditures, the patterns of change for individual universities pose a different challenge. Some institutions demonstrate predictable patterns, with a steady increase or decrease in their expenditures. For others, the data change substantially over the ten-year period, rising many millions in one year and falling an equal or greater amount in subsequent years.

These larger changes reflect many circumstances that are particular to each university. Institutions can receive grants that include capital expenditures. As the university spends these one-time dollars, the reported federal expenditures for that year will spike upward, only to fall back to a normal level in subsequent years. Institutions can gain or lose large grants, producing major fluctuations in their expenditure patterns. Sometimes, universities improve their methods of data reporting to the federal government, producing a one-time increase in the reported revenue.

Whatever the case, an explanation for the particular history of any university's research competitiveness requires a specific and detailed understanding of that institution's research activities in comparison to similarly competitive counterparts. The explanations for a rise or fall in reported results will vary significantly from institution to institution.

An illustration of the complexity of a university's research performance as reflected by federal expenditures is visible in the graphs of ten universities displayed in the two figures below. The first figure graphs the ten-year performance of five universities (1 private, 4 public) that showed the greatest percentage improvement in their research performance (excluding stand-alone medical institutions). The second figure graphs a comparable group of five universities (3 private, 2 public) that declined the most in research performance during the same ten-

Research Universities with the Largest Percentage Increase in Federal Research: 1990–1999



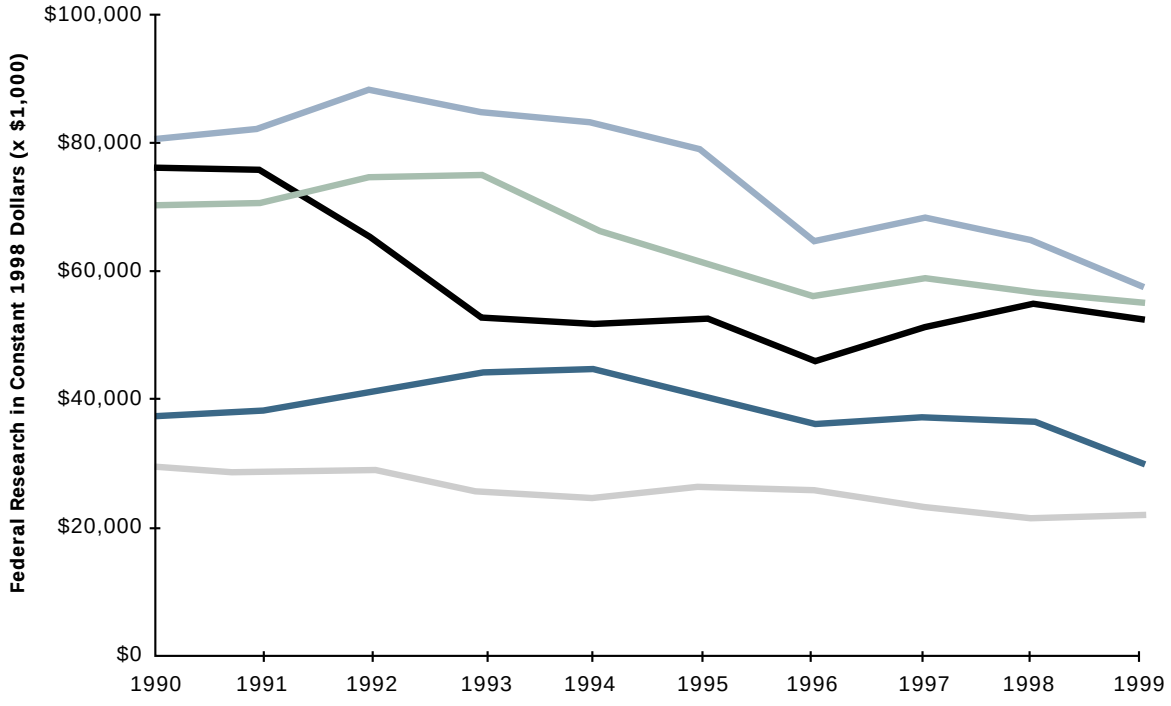
year period. The institutions all fall within a group reporting expenditures in the $20–$90 million range in 1999. The graphs display expenditures in constant 1998 dollars.

Some of these institutions report a steady rise or fall in expenditures; others show major changes from one year to the next. To understand the competitive circumstances of the federal research marketplace that these data reflect, each institution would need to review its ten-year data and compare this performance history with its near competitors.

For all of the similarity in their organizational models, American research universities have many different strategies for success. No single pattern explains the success or difficulty encountered by universities in competing for federal research and outstanding students. Our understanding of research university behavior indicates that the most important element is the creation of revenue to subsidize the acquisition of high-quality scarce faculty and student talent and support for the research enterprise. At the same time, each university has an internal strategy for the effective investment of its revenue. Many characteristics determine a university's ability to compete for the scarce elements that make a research institution. No single characteristic appears to explain competitive achievement, but instead, the right combination of elements matched with an institution's resources and opportunities is what appears to drive the most successful institutions.

To maintain or improve their competitiveness in these marketplaces, universities almost certainly need to understand the relationship between their investments in research and student support and the results that they achieve. Some universities may be wealthy enough to avoid the discipline of measuring results, but most institutions are not. Our goal in this publication is to provide useful data that present institutions within their competitive context as a tool for measuring and improving research university performance.

Research Universities with the Largest Percentage Decrease in Federal Research: 1990–1999



Data Tables

Part I
The Top American Research Universities

TheCenter determines the Top American Research Universities by their rank on nine different measures: Total Research, Federal Research, Endowment Assets, Annual Giving, National Academy Members, Faculty Awards, Doctorates Granted, Postdoctoral Appointees, and Median SAT Scores. (The Source Notes section of this study provides detailed information on each of the nine indicators.) The tables group research institutions according to how many times they rank in the top 25 on each of these nine measures. The top category includes those universities that rank in the top 25 on all nine indicators. The bottom category includes universities with only one of the nine measures ranked in the top 25. Within these groups, institutions are then sorted by how many times they rank between 26 and 50 on the nine performance variables, with ties listed alphabetically. A similar methodology produces a second set of institutions — those ranked 26 through 50 on the same nine measures.

For the purpose of this study, *TheCenter* includes only those institutions that had at least $20 million in federal research expenditures in FY 1999. This is the same dollar cutoff used in our last report.

The first two tables list each institution with the most current data available for each measure and its corresponding national rank (i.e., rank among all institutions regardless of whether they are privately or publicly controlled). The third and fourth tables provide the same nine data measures but with the groupings determined by the control rank (i.e., rank among all private or all public institutions). Institutions ranking in the top 25 on at least one measure are included in the tables with the (1–25) identifier, while those ranking 26 through 50 are found in the tables labeled with the (26–50) header.

- The Top American Research Universities (1–25) identifies the 50 institutions (26 private, 24 public) that rank in the top 25 nationally on at least one of the nine measures.
- The Top American Research Universities (26–50) identifies the 37 institutions (9 private, 28 public) that rank 26 through 50 nationally on at least one of the nine measures.
- The Top Private Research Universities (1–25) identifies the 36 private institutions that rank in the top 25 among all private universities on at least one of the nine measures.
- The Top Public Research Universities (1–25) identifies the 46 public institutions that rank in the top 25 among all public universities on at least one of the nine measures.
- The Top Private and Public Research Universities (26–50) identifies the 12 private and 31 public institutions that rank 26 through 50 among their private or public counterparts on at least one of the nine measures.

Many research universities rank highly both nationally and among their public or private peers and therefore appear in more than one table. For example, of the 36 private institutions in the Top Private Research Universities (1–25) table, 27 universities also appear in the Top American Research Universities (1–25) table.

Data found in these tables may not always match the figures published by the original source. *TheCenter* makes adjustments, when necessary, to ensure that the data reflect the activity at a single campus rather than that of a multiple campus institution or state university system. When data are missing from the original source, *TheCenter* may substitute another figure if available. A full discussion of this subject, and the various adjustments or substitutions made to the original data, is in the Data Notes section of this report.

TheCenter presents these tables, along with last year's top universities, in Microsoft Excel spreadsheets on its website [http://thecenter.ufl.edu].

Top American Research Universities (1–25)

	Institutions in Order of Top 25 Score, then Top 26–50 Score, then Alphabetically	Number of Measures in Top 25 Nationally	Number of Measures in Top 26–50 Nationally	Research: 1999 — Total Research x $1000	Research: Total Research National Rank	Research: 1999 — Federal Research x $1000	Research: Federal Research National Rank	Private Support: 2000 — Endowment Assets x $1000	Private Support: Endowment National Rank
Private	Cornell University	9	0	395,552	12	234,792	12	3,436,926	11
Private	Harvard University	9	0	326,193	18	266,019	8	18,844,338	1
Private	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	9	0	420,306	9	308,921	5	6,475,506	5
Private	Stanford University	9	0	426,549	8	353,947	3	8,649,475	3
Private	University of Pennsylvania	9	0	383,569	13	279,013	7	3,200,812	15
Private	Columbia University	8	1	279,587	25	240,158	11	4,263,972	7
Private	Johns Hopkins University	8	1	874,518	1	770,580	1	1,825,212	22
Private	Duke University	8	0	348,274	16	186,757	21	2,663,891	17
Public	University of California — Berkeley	8	0	451,539	7	191,025	20	2,168,671	20
Public	University of Michigan — Ann Arbor	8	0	508,619	2	334,226	4	3,329,637	14
Public	University of Minnesota — Twin Cities	8	0	356,529	15	207,761	16	1,809,305	23
Public	University of California — Los Angeles	7	1	477,620	4	251,999	9	1,447,371	28
Private	University of Southern California	7	1	280,741	24	199,619	17	2,152,589	21
Public	University of Wisconsin — Madison	7	1	462,725	5	249,961	10	1,080,363	39
Public	University of Washington — Seattle	7	0	482,659	3	368,112	2	911,804	53
Private	Washington University	6	2	315,606	21	218,598	14	4,234,599	8
Private	Yale University	6	2	274,050	26	213,404	15	10,084,900	2
Public	University of California — San Francisco	6	0	417,095	10	233,181	13	912,258	52
Private	University of Chicago	5	3	162,805	52	135,720	33	3,828,664	10
Public	University of North Carolina — Chapel Hill	5	3	252,767	32	182,935	23	1,105,254	38
Private	Princeton University	5	2	124,237	75	72,974	69	8,398,100	4
Public	University of California — San Diego	5	2	461,632	6	292,007	6	292,730	150
Public	University of Texas — Austin	5	2	258,122	30	164,913	27	1,611,050	25
Public	University of Illinois — Urbana-Champaign	5	1	358,247	14	185,767	22	585,879	79
Private	Northwestern University	4	5	233,809	35	132,647	37	3,368,233	13
Private	California Institute of Technology	4	4	212,216	38	195,303	18	1,535,702	27
Public	Ohio State University — Columbus	3	4	322,810	19	135,216	34	1,294,923	33
Public	Texas A&M University	3	4	402,203	11	149,151	28	3,932,469	9
Public	University of Arizona	3	4	320,245	20	178,126	24	285,356	153
Public	University of Florida	3	4	304,447	23	122,296	41	681,370	70
Public	University of Virginia	3	4	157,487	55	108,495	46	1,738,984	24
Public	Pennsylvania State University — University Park	3	3	333,874	17	175,212	25	781,038	62
Public	University of Pittsburgh — Pittsburgh	2	4	249,477	33	194,618	19	1,018,015	44
Private	Vanderbilt University	2	3	149,675	61	116,887	42	2,314,935	19
Private	Dartmouth College	2	2	69,522	115	46,741	97	2,490,376	18
Private	Rice University	2	1	41,069	150	35,012	111	3,372,458	12
Private	New York University	1	8	167,179	49	111,124	45	1,030,800	43
Private	Baylor College of Medicine	1	4	272,198	27	141,111	30	1,044,685	41
Private	Emory University	1	4	189,170	42	132,816	36	5,032,683	6
Public	Michigan State University	1	4	207,912	39	89,835	56	310,289	140
Public	Purdue University — West Lafayette	1	4	226,411	37	95,708	51	1,301,976	32
Public	University of California — Davis	1	4	307,950	22	124,463	38	395,346	110
Private	Brown University	1	3	76,330	109	45,276	100	1,416,052	29
Public	University of Maryland — College Park	1	3	257,628	31	145,081	29	319,061	135
Private	Carnegie Mellon University	1	2	142,174	65	90,408	55	829,121	59
Private	Rockefeller University	1	2	121,519	77	45,010	101	1,372,200	30
Private	University of Notre Dame	1	2	30,483	165	23,614	143	3,089,007	16
Public	Indiana University — Bloomington	1	1	77,916	108	40,905	105	499,105	85
Public	University at Stony Brook	1	1	148,982	63	93,937	52	38,145	491
Private	Yeshiva University	1	0	111,771	81	89,680	57	775,262	63

Private Support		Faculty				Advanced Training				Undergraduate	
2000 — Annual Giving x $1000	Giving National Rank	2000 — National Academy Members	National Academy National Rank	2000 — Faculty Awards	Faculty Awards National Rank	2000 — Doctorates Granted	Doctorates National Rank	1999 — Postdoctoral Appointees	Postdocs National Rank	1999 — Median SAT	SAT National Rank
308,676	5	82	9	32	12	468	18	607	11	1365	24
485,238	2	247	1	61	1	602	8	3291	1	1495	2
238,426	12	236	3	33	10	475	17	498	17	1475	4
580,474	1	239	2	54	3	589	10	1242	2	1455	6
288,152	8	87	8	42	5	427	23	917	8	1400	13
292,268	7	75	10	38	6	461	20	352	27	1370	22
304,044	6	65	14	35	8	351	32	1239	3	1385	18
407,953	3	40	22	31	14	230	63	571	13	1400	13
166,844	23	190	4	59	2	756	1	933	7	1315	52
221,381	15	60	17	32	12	629	4	728	10	1270	77
193,950	20	36	23	31	14	604	7	518	16	1185	182
253,765	10	61	16	51	4	606	6	851	9	1285	70
253,288	11	34	25	19	29	481	16	558	15	1265	84
280,182	9	68	13	25	25	729	2	440	20	1195	164
225,575	14	71	12	37	7	486	15	1057	5	1160	224
127,219	30	35	24	30	17	199	72	582	12	1355	29
358,103	4	101	5	28	20	334	34	206	62	1465	5
218,320	16	64	15	31	14	77	155	1117	4	NA	
177,619	21	60	17	35	8	391	28	348	29	1390	16
164,640	25	33	26	29	18	425	24	568	14	1245	104
166,189	24	73	11	28	20	279	45	315	33	1450	7
112,792	36	91	7	29	18	294	41	968	6	1180	185
201,637	18	52	20	28	20	659	3	246	52	1195	164
107,504	39	53	19	33	10	597	9	246	52	1250	98
203,069	17	31	28	27	23	321	35	249	50	1370	22
117,561	33	93	6	14	46	127	104	497	18	1515	1
174,329	22	13	54	19	29	620	5	264	44	1140	283
110,426	37	15	50	11	61	490	14	267	43	1180	185
91,711	49	27	30	18	36	405	26	451	19	1100	421
163,600	26	17	46	27	23	516	12	344	30	1265	84
195,284	19	22	35	25	25	343	33	339	31	1310	58
125,958	31	22	35	16	39	513	13	246	52	1205	146
82,030	56	17	46	11	61	316	37	432	21	1145	267
94,181	45	11	58	18	36	190	74	406	22	1310	58
116,128	34	15	50	13	52	38	228	115	90	1440	8
73,651	61	19	42	8	81	115	118	118	89	1415	11
236,620	13	30	29	22	27	402	27	293	36	1325	47
92,078	48	12	55	13	52	61	179	394	25	NA	
101,430	41	9	66	10	69	160	86	200	66	1340	36
121,287	32	6	78	15	42	444	22	258	47	1110	377
84,358	53	17	46	19	29	468	18	228	58	1100	421
76,768	58	25	32	19	29	357	30	204	63	1170	204
93,077	46	17	46	11	61	149	94	187	67	1390	16
56,119	83	18	44	12	58	461	20	220	60	1240	110
71,671	64	22	35	14	46	152	92	144	79	1365	24
60,179	76	43	21	10	69	19	312	275	40	NA	
140,679	28	2	112	13	52	147	95	96	102	1345	35
100,797	42	10	62	11	61	409	25	143	80	1095	444
20,080	198	12	55	17	38	244	58	400	23	1120	351
41,299	105	9	66	5	111	126	105	400	23	1190	172

Top American Research Universities (26–50)

	Institutions in Order of Top 26–50 Score, then Alphabetically	Number of Measures in Top 26–50 Nationally	Research				Private Support	
			1999 — Total Research x $1000	Total Research National Rank	1999 — Federal Research x $1000	Federal Research National Rank	2000 — Endowment Assets x $1000	Endowment National Rank
Private	Case Western Reserve University	7	182,332	44	140,178	32	1,550,600	26
Public	Georgia Institute of Technology	7	263,725	29	112,861	43	1,141,666	36
Public	University of Colorado — Boulder	6	184,237	43	140,959	31	238,960	173
Private	University of Rochester	6	177,126	45	132,852	35	1,278,774	34
Public	University of Iowa	5	207,135	40	122,638	40	424,159	100
Public	University of Utah	5	153,843	58	111,716	44	317,268	136
Private	Boston University	4	141,102	67	123,390	39	913,207	50
Public	North Carolina State University	4	270,621	28	66,310	73	312,840	139
Public	Rutgers the State University of NJ — New Brunswick	4	190,316	41	67,341	72	400,259	108
Public	University of Alabama — Birmingham	4	232,115	36	165,223	26	228,740	179
Public	University of Texas SW Medical Center — Dallas	4	165,520	51	101,996	47	713,253	68
Public	University at Buffalo	3	166,823	50	85,490	59	447,322	95
Public	University of Illinois — Chicago	3	175,093	46	86,406	58	119,007	285
Private	Brandeis University	2	48,305	136	29,423	123	406,722	105
Private	Georgetown University	2	111,426	82	83,972	63	745,398	64
Public	Indiana University-Purdue University — Indianapolis	2	116,874	78	61,357	77	381,134	116
Public	University of California — Irvine	2	141,842	66	75,505	66	128,738	268
Public	University of Cincinnati — Cincinnati	2	153,002	59	100,325	50	963,907	47
Public	University of Colorado Health Sciences Center	2	130,450	72	101,044	49	119,480	284
Public	University of Georgia	2	237,493	34	56,080	84	388,422	113
Public	University of Kentucky	2	174,034	47	66,184	74	370,125	120
Private	University of Miami	2	139,608	69	101,883	48	465,212	92
Public	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	2	169,250	48	75,386	67	368,197	121
Public	Arizona State University — Tempe	1	107,184	84	53,905	90	215,594	189
Public	Colorado State University	1	150,281	60	91,943	54	104,777	310
Public	Iowa State University	1	161,301	53	54,179	89	410,704	103
Public	Louisiana State University — Baton Rouge	1	158,672	54	37,291	107	189,813	203
Private	Saint Louis University — St. Louis	1	27,817	172	23,722	142	925,955	49
Private	Tufts University	1	101,728	88	63,618	75	523,520	83
Public	University of California — Santa Barbara	1	104,561	87	74,026	68	85,866	341
Public	University of Connecticut — Storrs	1	75,592	111	23,863	140	125,638	273
Public	University of Kansas — Lawrence	1	73,831	112	33,176	115	684,362	69
Public	University of Massachusetts — Amherst	1	86,576	98	39,877	106	65,247	389
Public	University of Tennessee — Knoxville	1	101,717	89	44,920	102	258,000	164
Public	University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center	1	155,126	57	69,413	71	300,480	144
Public	University of Texas Medical Branch — Galveston	1	93,580	94	55,061	87	342,602	128
Private	Wake Forest University	1	82,827	102	60,293	78	969,618	46

Private Support		Faculty				Advanced Training				Undergraduate	
2000 — Annual Giving x $1000	Giving National Rank	2000 — National Academy Members	National Academy National Rank	2000 — Faculty Awards	Faculty Awards National Rank	2000 — Doctorates Granted	Doctorates National Rank	1999 — Postdoctoral Appointees	Postdocs National Rank	1999 — Median SAT	SAT National Rank
109,933	38	23	34	6	92	202	69	349	28	1330	44
107,465	40	22	35	15	42	230	63	0	264	1320	48
57,284	81	24	33	15	42	266	50	274	41	1160	224
64,091	71	20	41	12	58	211	67	268	42	1320	48
83,894	54	18	44	11	61	317	36	279	39	1190	172
144,016	27	19	42	19	29	215	66	295	35	1130	317
73,428	62	14	53	20	28	274	49	183	70	1270	77
74,363	59	15	50	14	46	316	37	203	64	1175	198
73,945	60	26	31	19	29	371	29	151	78	1205	146
56,864	82	9	66	15	42	125	107	280	38	1010	799
115,033	35	22	35	19	29	55	192	229	57	NA	
28,287	148	5	83	16	39	303	40	246	52	1110	377
38,509	114	5	83	16	39	201	71	264	44	1070	520
61,704	74	12	55	14	46	111	123	100	99	1320	48
92,837	47	5	83	6	92	107	127	70	118	1350	31
90,718	50	5	83	4	131	43	219	255	48	945	1090
67,254	69	21	40	12	58	202	69	324	32	1145	267
61,671	75	2	112	8	81	238	59	224	59	1050	612
28,642	145	7	72	9	73	44	216	285	37	NA	
45,739	97	8	71	11	61	352	31	179	71	1195	164
48,382	93	4	96	14	46	249	55	186	68	1125	332
100,563	43	1	132	3	158	176	80	138	84	1160	224
55,610	84	11	58	7	85	309	39	108	94	1165	216
69,026	65	3	100	11	61	286	42	75	112	1105	405
22,465	177	6	78	5	111	180	79	255	48	1130	317
130,022	29	7	72	6	92	238	59	179	71	1210	140
33,400	128	1	132	10	69	275	47	72	116	1090	460
31,662	134	1	132	0	517	123	108	38	147	1160	224
72,990	63	5	83	13	52	100	131	243	56	1340	36
24,111	168	32	27	9	73	232	62	158	76	1185	182
31,755	133	1	132	8	81	275	47	59	126	1130	317
62,793	73	7	72	14	46	246	56	130	86	1110	377
21,117	192	10	62	13	52	276	46	143	80	1135	302
48,004	94	1	132	6	92	286	42	107	96	1100	421
63,526	72	1	132	2	199	NA		392	26	NA	
34,969	124	2	112	1	283	35	241	263	46	NA	
42,502	103	2	112	2	199	28	270	96	102	1300	64

Top Private Research Universities (1–25)			Research				Private Support	
Institutions in Order of Top 25 Score, then Top 26–50 Score, then Alphabetically	Number of Measures in Top 25 Among Privates	Number of Measures in Top 26–50 Among Privates	1999 — Total Research x $1000	Total Research Control Rank	1999 — Federal Research x $1000	Federal Research Control Rank	2000 — Endowment Assets x $1000	Endowment Control Rank
Columbia University	9	0	279,587	10	240,158	6	4,263,972	7
Cornell University	9	0	395,552	4	234,792	7	3,436,926	10
Duke University	9	0	348,274	6	186,757	12	2,663,891	15
Harvard University	9	0	326,193	7	266,019	5	18,844,338	1
Johns Hopkins University	9	0	874,518	1	770,580	1	1,825,212	19
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	9	0	420,306	3	308,921	3	6,475,506	5
Northwestern University	9	0	233,809	13	132,647	18	3,368,233	12
Stanford University	9	0	426,549	2	353,947	2	8,649,475	3
University of Chicago	9	0	162,805	19	135,720	15	3,828,664	9
University of Pennsylvania	9	0	383,569	5	279,013	4	3,200,812	13
Yale University	9	0	274,050	11	213,404	9	10,084,900	2
California Institute of Technology	8	1	212,216	14	195,303	11	1,535,702	21
Princeton University	8	1	124,237	25	72,974	27	8,398,100	4
Washington University	8	1	315,606	8	218,598	8	4,234,599	8
University of Southern California	8	0	280,741	9	199,619	10	2,152,589	18
Case Western Reserve University	7	2	182,332	16	140,178	14	1,550,600	20
New York University	7	2	167,179	18	111,124	21	1,030,800	31
University of Rochester	7	2	177,126	17	132,852	16	1,278,774	25
Vanderbilt University	7	1	149,675	20	116,887	20	2,314,935	17
Baylor College of Medicine	6	1	272,198	12	141,111	13	1,044,685	29
Carnegie Mellon University	5	4	142,174	21	90,408	23	829,121	42
Boston University	5	3	141,102	22	123,390	19	913,207	36
Dartmouth College	5	3	69,522	35	46,741	35	2,490,376	16
Brown University	4	5	76,330	33	45,276	36	1,416,052	22
Emory University	4	5	189,170	15	132,816	17	5,032,683	6
University of Miami	4	2	139,608	23	101,883	22	465,212	68
Rice University	3	6	41,069	40	35,012	38	3,372,458	11
University of Notre Dame	3	6	30,483	44	23,614	44	3,089,007	14
Rockefeller University	3	4	121,519	26	45,010	37	1,372,200	23
Brandeis University	2	6	48,305	39	29,423	42	406,722	75
Tufts University	2	6	101,728	29	63,618	28	523,520	60
Yeshiva University	2	6	111,771	27	89,680	24	775,262	45
Mount Sinai School of Medicine	2	1	127,765	24	84,624	25	NR	
Georgetown University	1	8	111,426	28	83,972	26	745,398	46
George Washington University	1	6	66,757	36	49,944	33	737,647	47
Thomas Jefferson University	1	3	78,410	32	56,369	31	400,000	78

Private Support		Faculty				Advanced Training				Undergraduate	
2000 — Annual Giving x $1000	Giving Control Rank	2000 — National Academy Members	National Academy Control Rank	2000 — Faculty Awards	Faculty Awards Control Rank	2000 — Doctorates Granted	Doctorates Control Rank	1999 — Postdoctoral Appointees	Postdocs Control Rank	1999 — Median SAT	SAT Control Rank
292,268	7	75	8	38	4	461	7	352	14	1370	22
308,676	5	82	7	32	8	468	6	607	5	1365	24
407,953	3	40	13	31	9	230	17	571	7	1400	13
485,238	2	247	1	61	1	602	1	3291	1	1495	2
304,044	6	65	10	35	5	351	11	1239	3	1385	18
238,426	10	236	3	33	7	475	5	498	9	1475	4
203,069	12	31	16	27	13	321	13	249	22	1370	22
580,474	1	239	2	54	2	589	2	1242	2	1455	6
177,619	13	60	11	35	5	391	10	348	16	1390	16
288,152	8	87	6	42	3	427	8	917	4	1400	13
358,103	4	101	4	28	11	334	12	206	25	1465	5
117,561	17	93	5	14	18	127	33	497	10	1515	1
166,189	14	73	9	28	11	279	14	315	17	1450	7
127,219	16	35	14	30	10	199	20	582	6	1355	29
253,288	9	34	15	19	16	481	4	558	8	1265	75
109,933	19	23	18	6	33	202	19	349	15	1330	44
236,620	11	30	17	22	14	402	9	293	19	1325	47
64,091	34	20	20	12	25	211	18	268	21	1320	48
94,181	22	11	27	18	17	190	22	406	11	1310	55
92,078	25	12	25	13	21	61	65	394	13	NA	
71,671	30	22	19	14	18	152	29	144	29	1365	24
73,428	28	14	24	20	15	274	15	183	28	1270	70
116,128	18	15	23	13	21	38	91	115	32	1440	8
93,077	23	17	22	11	26	149	30	187	27	1390	16
101,430	20	9	30	10	27	160	28	200	26	1340	36
100,563	21	1	50	3	55	176	24	138	30	1160	178
73,651	27	19	21	8	30	115	42	118	31	1415	11
140,679	15	2	43	13	21	147	31	96	35	1345	35
60,179	36	43	12	10	27	19	143	275	20	NA	
61,704	35	12	25	14	18	111	44	100	34	1320	48
72,990	29	5	34	13	21	100	48	243	24	1340	36
41,299	48	9	30	5	38	126	34	400	12	1190	139
NR		11	27	3	55	27	120	0	88	NA	
92,837	24	5	34	6	33	107	46	70	38	1350	31
40,350	49	4	39	2	71	236	16	50	43	1235	99
31,000	65	6	33	2	71	16	157	247	23	NA	

Top Public Research Universities (1–25)

Institutions in Order of Top 25 Score, then Top 26–50 Score, then Alphabetically	Number of Measures in Top 25 Among Publics	Number of Measures in Top 26–50 Among Publics	Research: 1999 — Total Research x $1000	Research: Total Research Control Rank	Research: 1999 — Federal Research x $1000	Research: Federal Research Control Rank	Private Support: 2000 — Endowment Assets x $1000	Private Support: Endowment Control Rank
University of California — Berkeley	9	0	451,539	6	191,025	9	2,168,671	3
University of California — Los Angeles	9	0	477,620	3	251,999	4	1,447,371	7
University of Florida	9	0	304,447	15	122,296	22	681,370	21
University of Michigan — Ann Arbor	9	0	508,619	1	334,226	2	3,329,637	2
University of North Carolina — Chapel Hill	9	0	252,767	20	182,935	11	1,105,254	11
Pennsylvania State University — University Park	8	1	333,874	11	175,212	13	781,038	18
University of Illinois — Urbana-Champaign	8	1	358,247	9	185,767	10	585,879	23
University of Minnesota — Twin Cities	8	1	356,529	10	207,761	7	1,809,305	4
University of Virginia	8	1	157,487	36	108,495	25	1,738,984	5
University of Washington — Seattle	8	1	482,659	2	368,112	1	911,804	16
University of Wisconsin — Madison	8	1	462,725	4	249,961	5	1,080,363	12
University of Texas — Austin	7	2	258,122	18	164,913	15	1,611,050	6
Georgia Institute of Technology	7	1	263,725	17	112,861	23	1,141,666	10
Ohio State University — Columbus	7	1	322,810	12	135,216	19	1,294,923	9
University of Arizona	7	0	320,245	13	178,126	12	285,356	54
University of California — San Francisco	7	0	417,095	7	233,181	6	912,258	15
Texas A&M University	6	3	402,203	8	149,151	16	3,932,469	1
University of California — San Diego	6	2	461,632	5	292,007	3	292,730	51
University of Pittsburgh — Pittsburgh	6	2	249,477	21	194,618	8	1,018,015	13
University of California — Davis	5	4	307,950	14	124,463	20	395,346	32
University of Maryland — College Park	5	4	257,628	19	145,081	17	319,061	42
Purdue University — West Lafayette	5	3	226,411	24	95,708	29	1,301,976	8
University of Utah	5	3	153,843	39	111,716	24	317,268	43
Rutgers the State University of NJ — New Brunswick	4	5	190,316	27	67,341	45	400,259	31
University of Iowa	4	5	207,135	26	122,638	21	424,159	28
Michigan State University	4	4	207,912	25	89,835	33	310,289	45
University of Colorado — Boulder	4	4	184,237	28	140,959	18	238,960	63
University of Texas SW Medical Center — Dallas	4	3	165,520	33	101,996	26	713,253	19
University of Alabama — Birmingham	4	2	232,115	23	165,223	14	228,740	67
Indiana University — Bloomington	3	2	77,916	76	40,905	68	499,105	24
North Carolina State University	2	7	270,621	16	66,310	46	312,840	44
Iowa State University	2	5	161,301	34	54,179	58	410,704	30
University of Georgia	2	5	237,493	22	56,080	53	388,422	34
University at Stony Brook	2	4	148,982	43	93,937	30	38,145	165
University of California — Irvine	2	4	141,842	45	75,505	40	128,738	93
University of Illinois — Chicago	2	3	175,093	29	86,406	34	119,007	98
University at Buffalo	1	6	166,823	32	85,490	35	447,322	26
University of California — Santa Barbara	1	5	104,561	59	74,026	42	85,866	114
University of Cincinnati — Cincinnati	1	5	153,002	40	100,325	28	963,907	14
Indiana University-Purdue University — Indianapolis	1	4	116,874	52	61,357	49	381,134	36
University of Colorado Health Sciences Center	1	4	130,450	49	101,044	27	119,480	97
University of Kansas — Lawrence	1	4	73,831	79	33,176	77	684,362	20
University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center	1	4	155,126	38	69,413	44	300,480	47
University of Delaware	1	2	73,521	80	34,628	75	911,521	17
University of Nebraska — Lincoln	1	2	131,046	48	36,977	71	590,875	22
University of Texas Medical Branch — Galveston	1	1	93,580	65	55,061	56	342,602	41

Private Support		Faculty				Advanced Training				Undergraduate	
2000 — Annual Giving x $1000	Giving Control Rank	2000 — National Academy Members	National Academy Control Rank	2000 — Faculty Awards	Faculty Awards Control Rank	2000 — Doctorates Granted	Doctorates Control Rank	1999 — Postdoctoral Appointees	Postdocs Control Rank	1999 — Median SAT	SAT Control Rank
166,844	10	190	1	59	1	756	1	933	4	1315	3
253,765	2	61	6	51	2	606	6	851	5	1285	6
163,600	12	17	25	27	11	516	9	344	14	1265	10
221,381	4	60	7	32	5	629	4	728	6	1270	8
164,640	11	33	11	29	8	425	16	568	7	1245	15
125,958	15	22	17	16	22	513	10	246	29	1205	23
107,504	20	53	8	33	4	597	8	246	29	1250	13
193,950	8	36	10	31	6	604	7	518	8	1185	37
195,284	7	22	17	25	12	343	22	339	15	1310	4
225,575	3	71	3	37	3	486	12	1057	2	1160	47
280,182	1	68	4	25	12	729	2	440	10	1195	30
201,637	6	52	9	28	10	659	3	246	29	1195	30
107,465	21	22	17	15	25	230	47	0	177	1320	1
174,329	9	13	30	19	14	620	5	264	23	1140	60
91,711	24	27	13	18	20	405	18	451	9	1100	99
218,320	5	64	5	31	6	77	98	1117	1	NA	
110,426	19	15	28	11	36	490	11	267	22	1180	39
112,792	18	91	2	29	8	294	28	968	3	1180	39
82,030	30	17	25	11	36	316	24	432	11	1145	57
76,768	32	25	15	19	14	357	20	204	38	1170	43
56,119	44	18	23	12	34	461	14	220	36	1240	16
84,358	27	17	25	19	14	468	13	228	34	1100	99
144,016	13	19	22	19	14	215	49	295	17	1130	69
73,945	34	26	14	19	14	371	19	151	50	1205	23
83,894	28	18	23	11	36	317	23	279	20	1190	34
121,287	16	6	46	15	25	444	15	258	26	1110	86
57,284	42	24	16	15	25	266	35	274	21	1160	47
115,033	17	22	17	19	14	55	119	229	33	NA	
56,864	43	9	37	15	25	125	72	280	19	1010	241
100,797	22	10	33	11	36	409	17	143	51	1095	105
74,363	33	15	28	14	29	316	24	203	39	1175	42
130,022	14	7	41	6	60	238	44	179	43	1210	21
45,739	55	8	40	11	36	352	21	179	43	1195	30
20,080	103	12	31	17	21	244	43	400	12	1120	78
67,254	37	21	21	12	34	202	51	324	16	1145	57
38,509	64	5	50	16	22	201	52	264	23	1070	135
28,287	79	5	50	16	22	303	27	246	29	1110	86
24,111	89	32	12	9	45	232	46	158	48	1185	37
61,671	40	2	70	8	52	238	44	224	35	1050	162
90,718	25	5	50	4	88	43	133	255	27	945	371
28,642	78	7	41	9	45	44	131	285	18	NA	
62,793	39	7	41	14	29	246	41	130	56	1110	86
63,526	38	1	83	2	129	NA		392	13	NA	
44,679	56	10	33	9	45	164	58	129	57	1140	60
47,615	53	2	70	5	74	251	39	110	61	1150	53
34,969	71	2	70	1	183	35	140	263	25	NA	

Top Private Research Universities (26–50)

Institutions in Order of Top 26–50 Score, then Alphabetically	Number of Measures in Top 26–50 Among Privates	Research: 1999 — Total Research x $1000	Research: Total Research Control Rank	Research: 1999 — Federal Research x $1000	Research: Federal Research Control Rank	Private Support: 2000 — Endowment Assets x $1000	Private Support: Endowment Control Rank
Syracuse University	8	39,640	41	30,050	41	825,250	43
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	7	39,034	42	22,803	45	729,973	48
Tulane University	7	87,324	30	50,779	32	636,350	55
Saint Louis University — St. Louis	6	27,817	48	23,722	43	925,955	35
Wake Forest University	6	82,827	31	60,293	29	969,618	33
Medical College of Wisconsin	4	61,446	37	47,087	34	65,307	260
Charles R. Drew University of Medicine and Science	3	24,484	50	22,212	47	2,200	549
Howard University	3	23,557	53	21,658	48	308,972	96
Northeastern University	3	30,209	45	22,776	46	518,536	61
Rush University	3	60,957	38	31,119	39	347,611	85
University of Dayton	3	36,937	43	30,755	40	297,297	99
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution	3	71,722	34	59,534	30	278,829	102

Top Public Research Universities (26–50)

Institutions in Order of Top 26–50 Score, then Alphabetically	Number of Measures in Top 26–50 Among Publics	Research: 1999 — Total Research x $1000	Research: Total Research Control Rank	Research: 1999 — Federal Research x $1000	Research: Federal Research Control Rank	Private Support: 2000 — Endowment Assets x $1000	Private Support: Endowment Control Rank
University of Missouri — Columbia	7	149,002	42	53,875	60	379,095	37
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	7	169,250	31	75,386	41	368,197	40
University of Kentucky	6	174,034	30	66,184	47	370,125	39
Colorado State University	4	150,281	41	91,943	32	104,777	106
University of Houston — University Park	4	43,370	107	20,443	104	390,617	33
Washington State University — Pullman	4	96,943	63	44,610	66	437,093	27
Arizona State University — Tempe	3	107,184	56	53,905	59	215,594	71
Florida State University	3	97,673	62	55,666	54	288,500	53
Louisiana State University — Baton Rouge	3	158,672	35	37,291	70	189,813	74
Oregon Health Sciences University	3	112,197	54	76,033	39	246,349	61
Oregon State University	3	139,285	47	81,649	38	266,324	56
University of Hawaii — Manoa	3	156,810	37	93,418	31	172,985	79
University of Maryland — Baltimore	3	140,903	46	84,516	37	149,560	86
University of Massachusetts — Amherst	3	86,576	68	39,877	69	65,247	129
University of South Carolina — Columbia	3	105,835	57	48,490	61	267,740	55
University of Texas Health Science Center - — Houston	3	105,307	58	71,288	43	96,519	110
Wayne State University	3	146,832	44	57,610	50	158,841	83
Texas Tech University	2	58,488	90	20,242	106	293,407	49
University of California — Santa Cruz	2	52,902	97	25,084	92	85,285	115
University of Massachusetts Medical Sch — Worcester	2	83,040	71	55,516	55	41,521	157
University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey	2	126,277	50	61,730	48	140,341	90
University of Oklahoma - — Norman	2	79,568	75	29,370	82	417,909	29
University of Oregon	2	32,695	117	27,336	85	251,359	59
West Virginia University	2	63,392	84	26,264	89	299,825	48
Clemson University	1	99,341	61	27,064	86	236,348	66
Medical University of South Carolina	1	55,819	93	30,997	79	81,408	119
Temple University	1	66,777	81	29,734	81	156,762	84
University of Connecticut — Storrs	1	75,592	78	23,863	98	125,638	95
University of New Mexico — Albuquerque	1	115,850	53	84,976	36	202,558	72
University of South Florida	1	123,961	51	42,005	67	237,027	65
University of Tennessee — Knoxville	1	101,717	60	44,920	65	258,000	58

Private Support		Faculty				Advanced Training				Undergraduate	
2000 — Annual Giving x $1000	Giving Control Rank	2000 — National Academy Members	National Academy Control Rank	2000 — Faculty Awards	Faculty Awards Control Rank	2000 — Doctorates Granted	Doctorates Control Rank	1999 — Postdoctoral Appointees	Postdocs Control Rank	1999 — Median SAT	SAT Control Rank
42,814	44	1	50	7	32	147	31	37	46	1200	127
42,716	45	11	27	8	30	93	51	46	44	1275	67
66,000	33	3	40	9	29	126	34	64	40	1290	63
31,662	61	1	50	0	212	123	36	38	45	1160	178
42,502	46	2	43	2	71	28	117	96	35	1300	59
17,800	108	1	50	1	101	11	179	94	37	NA	
NR		2	43	0	212	0	308	0	88	NR	
NR		5	34	1	101	121	39	33	51	1105	311
31,089	64	0	76	4	44	76	58	26	56	1125	258
NR		2	43	0	212	44	86	25	58	NA	
27,205	72	1	50	0	212	31	108	2	82	1150	202
15,588	125	5	34	0	212	NA		27	54	NA	

Private Support		Faculty				Advanced Training				Undergraduate	
2000 — Annual Giving x $1000	Giving Control Rank	2000 — National Academy Members	National Academy Control Rank	2000 — Faculty Awards	Faculty Awards Control Rank	2000 — Doctorates Granted	Doctorates Control Rank	1999 — Postdoctoral Appointees	Postdocs Control Rank	1999 — Median SAT	SAT Control Rank
39,212	63	5	50	9	45	256	38	152	49	1200	27
55,610	45	11	32	7	54	309	26	108	62	1165	45
48,382	51	4	58	14	29	249	40	186	41	1125	75
22,465	95	6	46	5	74	180	56	255	27	1130	69
80,777	31	7	41	6	60	204	50	64	83	1025	222
45,808	54	7	41	9	45	118	75	163	47	1055	152
69,026	35	3	61	11	36	286	29	75	75	1105	95
68,203	36	6	46	2	129	263	36	99	67	1150	53
33,400	72	1	83	10	43	275	33	72	79	1090	111
51,535	48	4	58	11	36	38	138	84	72	NA	
37,178	68	5	50	6	60	158	60	85	71	1085	120
22,844	93	5	50	4	88	153	63	55	90	1090	111
29,419	76	9	37	5	74	73	102	140	53	NA	
21,117	101	10	33	13	32	276	32	143	51	1135	65
52,357	47	1	83	10	43	246	41	82	74	1100	99
23,880	90	5	50	4	88	87	89	170	46	NA	
40,000	60	3	61	6	60	222	48	135	55	970	323
59,474	41	0	112	5	74	141	65	88	69	1075	129
15,564	113	10	33	7	54	90	86	120	58	1160	47
13,159	126	2	70	9	45	20	166	214	37	NA	
22,400	96	2	70	6	60	69	107	112	60	NA	
51,244	49	3	61	2	129	167	57	68	81	1110	86
48,584	50	5	50	5	74	138	66	106	64	1115	81
52,855	46	0	112	2	129	132	67	7	151	1020	226
82,929	29	1	83	6	60	116	76	17	127	1135	65
16,714	108	2	70	1	183	25	158	185	42	NA	
39,721	61	1	83	5	74	263	36	113	59	1040	180
31,755	73	1	83	8	52	275	33	59	85	1130	69
30,879	74	4	58	6	60	184	55	92	68	1070	135
40,809	58	3	61	9	45	131	70	62	84	1084	126
48,004	52	1	83	6	60	286	29	107	63	1100	99

Part II
TheCenter Research Universities

TheCenter's Research Universities consist of academic institutions that had more than $20 million in federal research expenditures in FY 1999. In the following tables, institutions are listed alphabetically with the most current data available on each measure, their rank on each measure, and the prior year ranks. *TheCenter* provides both the national rank (rank among all universities) and the control rank (rank within private or public universities). In addition to the nine performance variables presented in The Top American Research Universities tables, these tables also include other institutional characteristics related to student enrollment, medical schools, land grant status, ownership, research focus, and National Merit and National Achievement Scholars. The Source Notes section of this report provides detailed information on each data element. Tables in this section include:

- Research presents total and federal research expenditures and a breakdown of federal research by major discipline.
- Private Support and Faculty Quality includes endowment assets, annual giving, National Academy members, and faculty awards.
- Advanced Training and Undergraduate Quality covers doctorates granted, postdoctoral appointees, SAT scores, and National Merit and Achievement Scholars.
- Change provides trend data on federal research (1990 and 1999) and endowment assets (1994 and 2000) in constant dollars, and student headcount enrollment (1990 and 1999).
- Institutional Characteristics and *TheCenter* Measures includes state location, highest degree offered, medical school and land grant status, research focus (summary of federal research by discipline), and total student enrollment. Also presented is the number of times a university ranks in the top 25 (or 26–50) on the nine quality measures this year (2001 Report) as compared to last year (2000 Report).
- Student Characteristics provides headcount enrollment data broken out by level (i.e., undergraduate, graduate, first-professional), part-time enrollment by level, and degrees awarded.

Data found in these tables may not always match the figures published by the original source. *TheCenter* makes adjustments, when necessary, to ensure that the data reflect the activity at a single campus rather than that of a multiple campus institution or state university system. When data are missing from the original source, *TheCenter* may substitute another figure if available. A full discussion of this subject, and the various adjustments or substitutions made to the original data, is in the Data Notes section of this report.

The prior year's ranks may differ slightly from our last report due to revised figures or estimates from the data source or institution.

TheCenter's website [http://thecenter.ufl.edu] provides these same tables in Microsoft Excel spreadsheets for ease of analysis. In addition, similar tables containing data on all institutions with any federal research in 1999 are available online.

Research

Institutions with Over $20 Million in Federal Research, Alphabetically

		Total					Federal	
		1999 — Total Research x $1000	1999 — National Rank	1999 — Control Rank	1998 — National Rank	1998 — Control Rank	1999 — Federal Research x $1000	1999 — National Rank
Public	Arizona State University — Tempe	107,184	84	56	93	63	53,905	90
Public	Auburn University — Auburn	80,544	103	72	97	66	27,058	129
Private	Baylor College of Medicine	272,198	27	12	35	13	141,111	30
Private	Boston University	141,102	67	22	70	23	123,390	39
Private	Brandeis University	48,305	136	39	140	41	29,423	123
Private	Brown University	76,330	109	33	110	35	45,276	100
Private	California Institute of Technology	212,216	38	14	41	14	195,303	18
Private	Carnegie Mellon University	142,174	65	21	65	20	90,408	55
Private	Case Western Reserve University	182,332	44	16	42	15	140,178	32
Private	Charles R. Drew University of Medicine and Science	24,484	180	50	208	58	22,212	147
Public	Clemson University	99,341	90	61	94	64	27,064	128
Public	Colorado State University	150,281	60	41	61	42	91,943	54
Private	Columbia University	279,587	25	10	25	10	240,158	11
Private	Cornell University	395,552	12	4	12	4	234,792	12
Private	Dartmouth College	69,522	115	35	118	37	46,741	97
Private	Duke University	348,274	16	6	21	7	186,757	21
Private	Emory University	189,170	42	15	45	17	132,816	36
Public	Florida A&M University	21,622	197	142	201	145	20,693	151
Public	Florida State University	97,673	91	62	88	59	55,666	85
Private	George Washington University	66,757	117	36	109	34	49,944	93
Private	Georgetown University	111,426	82	28	74	24	83,972	63
Public	Georgia Institute of Technology	263,725	29	17	27	16	112,861	43
Private	Harvard University	326,193	18	7	17	6	266,019	8
Private	Howard University	23,557	185	53	176	52	21,658	148
Public	Indiana University — Bloomington	77,916	108	76	115	79	40,905	105
Public	Indiana University-Purdue University — Indianapolis	116,874	78	52	81	54	61,357	77
Public	Iowa State University	161,301	53	34	49	32	54,179	89
Private	Johns Hopkins University	874,518	1	1	1	1	770,580	1
Public	Kansas State University	85,580	99	69	101	70	28,102	126
Public	Louisiana State University — Baton Rouge	158,672	54	35	56	37	37,291	107
Public	Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center	44,726	142	103	137	98	24,150	137
Private	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	420,306	9	3	8	2	308,921	5
Private	Medical College of Wisconsin	61,446	124	37	127	38	47,087	96
Public	Medical University of South Carolina	55,819	131	93	124	87	30,997	118
Public	Michigan State University	207,912	39	25	39	26	89,835	56
Public	Mississippi State University	110,896	83	55	83	56	46,528	98
Public	Montana State University — Bozeman	55,475	133	95	131	92	26,231	132
Private	Mount Sinai School of Medicine	127,765	73	24	78	27	84,624	61
Public	New Jersey Institute of Technology	40,982	151	111	146	104	21,127	149
Public	New Mexico State University — Las Cruces	79,877	104	73	104	73	56,875	82
Private	New York University	167,179	49	18	50	18	111,124	45
Public	North Carolina State University	270,621	28	16	28	17	66,310	73
Private	Northeastern University	30,209	166	45	170	50	22,776	146
Private	Northwestern University	233,809	35	13	32	12	132,647	37
Public	Ohio State University — Columbus	322,810	19	12	19	13	135,216	34
Public	Oklahoma State University — Stillwater	83,108	100	70	112	77	23,179	144
Public	Oregon Health Sciences University	112,197	80	54	79	52	76,033	65
Public	Oregon State University	139,285	70	47	64	45	81,649	64
Public	Pennsylvania State University — Hershey Medical Ctr	45,528	141	102	142	101	23,893	139
Public	Pennsylvania State University — University Park	333,874	17	11	16	11	175,212	25
Private	Princeton University	124,237	75	25	75	25	72,974	69

Federal			1999 Federal Research by Major Discipline								
1999 — Control Rank	1998 — National Rank	1998 — Control Rank	Percent Life Sci	Percent Physical Sci	Percent Enviro Sci	Percent Eng Sci	Percent Computer Sci	Percent Math	Percent Psychology	Percent Social Sci	Percent Other Sci
59	105	67	14%	19%	28%	26%	2%	1%	8%	3%	1%
87	127	84	37%	7%	1%	42%	0%	1%	3%	2%	7%
13	40	18	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
19	43	20	65%	9%	3%	12%	1%	2%	2%	1%	6%
42	125	43	49%	10%	0%	0%	3%	1%	4%	33%	0%
36	97	36	48%	9%	8%	12%	7%	11%	3%	2%	0%
11	18	11	13%	53%	7%	19%	5%	0%	0%	0%	1%
23	49	23	7%	6%	0%	27%	43%	3%	4%	7%	2%
14	30	13	82%	4%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
47	162	52	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
86	124	82	54%	6%	1%	31%	1%	2%	0%	4%	0%
32	60	36	61%	7%	13%	7%	1%	1%	3%	1%	6%
6	11	6	64%	9%	17%	6%	2%	0%	1%	2%	0%
7	15	8	49%	28%	1%	13%	5%	1%	1%	2%	0%
35	95	35	76%	5%	1%	12%	3%	1%	1%	1%	0%
12	19	12	77%	8%	2%	6%	1%	1%	2%	4%	0%
17	36	17	95%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
103	163	111	57%	10%	6%	18%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%
54	90	57	11%	41%	17%	13%	4%	3%	5%	5%	0%
33	94	34	31%	3%	0%	15%	0%	27%	1%	3%	20%
26	55	24	91%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	3%	0%
23	39	22	5%	7%	5%	65%	12%	2%	1%	1%	1%
5	7	4	69%	11%	5%	2%	0%	1%	1%	5%	5%
48	149	49	57%	20%	0%	9%	5%	1%	5%	4%	0%
68	106	68	34%	35%	2%	0%	2%	2%	13%	11%	0%
49	80	50	91%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%
58	89	56	39%	8%	4%	24%	2%	5%	0%	16%	1%
1	1	1	36%	16%	5%	29%	9%	3%	0%	1%	0%
84	129	86	52%	22%	1%	16%	1%	1%	1%	3%	2%
70	117	77	49%	16%	15%	16%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%
95	136	91	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
3	5	3	16%	29%	7%	36%	9%	1%	0%	1%	2%
34	99	38	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
79	107	69	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
33	59	35	56%	23%	1%	5%	2%	1%	2%	11%	0%
63	103	65	38%	3%	5%	45%	3%	0%	0%	4%	3%
90	135	90	49%	22%	2%	16%	0%	1%	0%	6%	4%
25	68	26	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
101	151	101	0%	9%	19%	53%	6%	2%	0%	0%	11%
52	82	51	12%	7%	5%	67%	7%	0%	1%	1%	0%
21	45	22	80%	4%	0%	0%	3%	5%	4%	3%	2%
46	62	37	32%	9%	9%	41%	2%	4%	1%	1%	2%
46	150	50	22%	22%	0%	43%	4%	3%	5%	2%	0%
18	33	15	63%	9%	0%	23%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
19	35	19	58%	9%	4%	15%	2%	1%	2%	9%	0%
100	139	93	42%	11%	2%	25%	1%	1%	1%	12%	5%
39	66	41	94%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%
38	58	34	47%	6%	33%	12%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
97	143	96	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
13	26	14	17%	14%	9%	46%	0%	1%	4%	7%	1%
27	69	27	18%	28%	9%	31%	3%	2%	6%	4%	0%

Research

Institutions with Over $20 Million in Federal Research, Alphabetically *continued*

		Total					Federal	
		1999 — Total Research x $1000	1999 — National Rank	1999 — Control Rank	1998 — National Rank	1998 — Control Rank	1999 — Federal Research x $1000	1999 — National Rank
Public	Purdue University — West Lafayette	226,411	37	24	36	23	95,708	51
Private	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	39,034	154	42	151	43	22,803	145
Private	Rice University	41,069	150	40	145	42	35,012	111
Private	Rockefeller University	121,519	77	26	76	26	45,010	101
Private	Rush University	60,957	125	38	128	39	31,119	117
Public	Rutgers the State University of NJ — New Brunswick	190,316	41	27	43	28	67,341	72
Private	Saint Louis University — St. Louis	27,817	172	48	168	49	23,722	142
Private	Stanford University	426,549	8	2	9	3	353,947	3
Public	State Univ. of New York Downstate Medical Center	28,840	169	123	167	119	21,053	150
Private	Syracuse University	39,640	153	41	154	45	30,050	121
Public	Temple University	66,777	116	81	119	82	29,734	122
Public	Texas A&M University	402,203	11	8	10	7	149,151	28
Public	Texas Tech University	58,488	128	90	129	90	20,242	154
Private	Thomas Jefferson University	78,410	107	32	114	36	56,369	83
Private	Tufts University	101,728	88	29	92	30	63,618	75
Private	Tulane University	87,324	97	30	96	31	50,779	92
Public	University at Albany	64,278	118	82	133	94	46,242	99
Public	University at Buffalo	166,823	50	32	53	35	85,490	59
Public	University at Stony Brook	148,982	63	43	59	40	93,937	52
Public	University of Alabama — Birmingham	232,115	36	23	31	20	165,223	26
Public	University of Alabama — Huntsville	40,203	152	112	155	110	25,166	133
Public	University of Alaska — Fairbanks	88,825	95	66	106	74	34,647	112
Public	University of Arizona	320,245	20	13	18	12	178,126	24
Public	University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences	44,066	145	106	149	107	26,392	130
Public	University of California — Berkeley	451,539	7	6	6	5	191,025	20
Public	University of California — Davis	307,950	22	14	20	14	124,463	38
Public	University of California — Irvine	141,842	66	45	69	47	75,505	66
Public	University of California — Los Angeles	477,620	4	3	3	2	251,999	9
Public	University of California — San Diego	461,632	6	5	7	6	292,007	6
Public	University of California — San Francisco	417,095	10	7	11	8	233,181	13
Public	University of California — Santa Barbara	104,561	87	59	85	57	74,026	68
Public	University of California — Santa Cruz	52,902	135	97	126	89	25,084	134
Private	University of Chicago	162,805	52	19	54	19	135,720	33
Public	University of Cincinnati — Cincinnati	153,002	59	40	48	31	100,325	50
Public	University of Colorado — Boulder	184,237	43	28	40	27	140,959	31
Public	University of Colorado Health Sciences Center	130,450	72	49	72	49	101,044	49
Public	University of Connecticut — Health Center	59,394	126	88	121	84	31,633	116
Public	University of Connecticut — Storrs	75,592	111	78	107	75	23,863	140
Private	University of Dayton	36,937	155	43	139	40	30,755	119
Public	University of Delaware	73,521	113	80	113	78	34,628	113
Public	University of Florida	304,447	23	15	22	15	122,296	41
Public	University of Georgia	237,493	34	22	34	22	56,080	84
Public	University of Hawaii — Manoa	156,810	56	37	55	36	93,418	53
Public	University of Houston — University Park	43,370	146	107	143	102	20,443	152
Public	University of Idaho	62,531	121	85	122	85	24,263	136
Public	University of Illinois — Chicago	175,093	46	29	52	34	86,406	58
Public	University of Illinois — Urbana-Champaign	358,247	14	9	15	10	185,767	22
Public	University of Iowa	207,135	40	26	38	25	122,638	40
Public	University of Kansas — Lawrence	73,831	112	79	117	81	33,176	115
Public	University of Kansas Medical Center	58,921	127	89	135	96	24,096	138
Public	University of Kentucky	174,034	47	30	47	30	66,184	74

Federal			1999 Federal Research by Major Discipline								
1999 — Control Rank	1998 — National Rank	1998 — Control Rank	Percent Life Sci	Percent Physical Sci	Percent Enviro Sci	Percent Eng Sci	Percent Computer Sci	Percent Math	Percent Psychology	Percent Social Sci	Percent Other Sci
29	50	27	36%	14%	3%	38%	3%	2%	2%	3%	0%
45	147	48	4%	20%	3%	65%	3%	4%	0%	1%	0%
38	110	40	11%	25%	11%	16%	30%	6%	1%	0%	0%
37	98	37	95%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
39	123	42	97%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%
45	74	46	32%	16%	12%	19%	4%	8%	5%	4%	0%
43	138	46	98%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
2	2	2	49%	14%	2%	28%	4%	1%	1%	0%	0%
102	156	106	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
41	120	41	11%	17%	3%	23%	29%	2%	5%	7%	3%
81	122	81	73%	4%	0%	1%	0%	1%	7%	14%	0%
16	28	16	29%	8%	36%	21%	1%	1%	1%	3%	0%
106	159	108	28%	13%	7%	34%	1%	2%	1%	12%	2%
31	88	33	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
28	75	29	85%	4%	0%	6%	1%	1%	2%	1%	0%
32	86	32	82%	3%	1%	6%	0%	1%	1%	3%	4%
64	111	71	74%	4%	6%	0%	1%	0%	5%	9%	0%
35	64	39	67%	6%	0%	17%	3%	0%	5%	1%	0%
30	51	28	52%	18%	14%	7%	2%	4%	2%	1%	0%
14	24	12	93%	1%	0%	3%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%
91	137	92	1%	25%	17%	34%	16%	4%	0%	0%	4%
74	115	75	18%	47%	23%	7%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%
12	27	15	45%	30%	4%	14%	2%	1%	1%	3%	0%
88	146	99	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
9	20	8	34%	29%	2%	27%	0%	2%	2%	3%	1%
20	38	21	79%	8%	1%	8%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%
40	71	44	65%	16%	3%	6%	4%	1%	2%	3%	0%
4	10	5	67%	11%	3%	12%	2%	2%	2%	1%	0%
3	6	3	46%	9%	23%	9%	10%	0%	1%	2%	0%
6	12	6	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
42	70	43	7%	22%	22%	37%	2%	2%	2%	6%	0%
92	119	79	22%	33%	24%	9%	5%	1%	2%	3%	0%
15	34	16	67%	24%	3%	0%	1%	1%	1%	3%	0%
28	52	29	83%	3%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
18	29	17	10%	25%	43%	11%	3%	1%	3%	3%	0%
27	53	30	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
78	118	78	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
98	142	95	30%	11%	17%	25%	1%	1%	10%	5%	0%
40	108	39	0%	5%	1%	92%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
75	112	72	12%	21%	18%	34%	3%	3%	3%	7%	0%
22	41	23	62%	11%	2%	17%	2%	2%	3%	2%	0%
53	84	53	75%	5%	9%	1%	1%	1%	4%	3%	0%
31	54	31	39%	14%	35%	6%	0%	0%	1%	1%	4%
104	144	97	26%	24%	0%	27%	9%	3%	10%	3%	0%
94	155	105	67%	3%	8%	13%	0%	0%	0%	3%	5%
34	65	40	78%	6%	0%	7%	1%	2%	3%	2%	3%
10	22	10	18%	18%	6%	29%	23%	1%	3%	2%	2%
21	37	20	79%	9%	0%	7%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%
77	121	80	45%	17%	7%	17%	3%	1%	0%	2%	8%
96	148	100	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
47	77	47	70%	5%	1%	15%	1%	1%	1%	2%	4%

Research

Institutions with Over $20 Million in Federal Research, Alphabetically *continued*

		Total					Federal	
		1999 — Total Research x $1000	1999 — National Rank	1999 — Control Rank	1998 — National Rank	1998 — Control Rank	1999 — Federal Research x $1000	1999 — National Rank
Public	University of Maryland — Baltimore	140,903	68	46	57	38	84,516	62
Public	University of Maryland — College Park	257,628	31	19	33	21	145,081	29
Public	University of Massachusetts — Amherst	86,576	98	68	95	65	39,877	106
Public	University of Massachusetts Medical Sch — Worcester	83,040	101	71	99	68	55,516	86
Public	University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey	126,277	74	50	77	51	61,730	76
Private	University of Miami	139,608	69	23	66	21	101,883	48
Public	University of Michigan — Ann Arbor	508,619	2	1	2	1	334,226	4
Public	University of Minnesota — Twin Cities	356,529	15	10	13	9	207,761	16
Public	University of Missouri — Columbia	149,002	62	42	67	46	53,875	91
Public	University of Nebraska — Lincoln	131,046	71	48	73	50	36,977	108
Public	University of Nevada — Reno	47,939	137	98	138	99	24,587	135
Public	University of New Hampshire — Durham	57,613	129	91	130	91	30,586	120
Public	University of New Mexico — Albuquerque	115,850	79	53	71	48	84,976	60
Public	University of North Carolina — Chapel Hill	252,767	32	20	30	19	182,935	23
Private	University of Notre Dame	30,483	165	44	166	48	23,614	143
Public	University of Oklahoma — Norman	79,568	106	75	116	80	29,370	124
Public	University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center	62,517	122	86	123	86	28,219	125
Public	University of Oregon	32,695	160	117	159	113	27,336	127
Private	University of Pennsylvania	383,569	13	5	14	5	279,013	7
Public	University of Pittsburgh — Pittsburgh	249,477	33	21	37	24	194,618	19
Public	University of Puerto Rico — Mayaguez	55,648	132	94	132	93	23,784	141
Public	University of Rhode Island — Kingston	44,452	144	105	152	109	36,207	109
Private	University of Rochester	177,126	45	17	44	16	132,852	35
Public	University of South Carolina — Columbia	105,835	85	57	91	62	48,490	94
Public	University of South Florida	123,961	76	51	80	53	42,005	104
Private	University of Southern California	280,741	24	9	24	9	199,619	17
Public	University of Tennessee — Knoxville	101,717	89	60	90	61	44,920	102
Public	University of Tennessee Health Science Center	46,090	139	100	141	100	20,354	153
Public	University of Texas — Austin	258,122	30	18	29	18	164,913	27
Public	University of Texas Health Science Center — Houston	105,307	86	58	82	55	71,288	70
Public	University of Texas Health Science Ctr — San Antonio	87,804	96	67	100	69	56,904	81
Public	University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center	155,126	57	38	60	41	69,413	71
Public	University of Texas Medical Branch — Galveston	93,580	94	65	98	67	55,061	87
Public	University of Texas SW Medical Center — Dallas	165,520	51	33	51	33	101,996	47
Public	University of Utah	153,843	58	39	58	39	111,716	44
Public	University of Vermont	64,049	119	83	125	88	36,085	110
Public	University of Virginia	157,487	55	36	62	43	108,495	46
Public	University of Washington — Seattle	482,659	3	2	5	4	368,112	2
Public	University of Wisconsin — Madison	462,725	5	4	4	3	249,961	10
Public	US Naval Postgraduate School	34,095	158	115	158	112	33,308	114
Public	Utah State University	95,364	93	64	89	60	54,433	88
Private	Vanderbilt University	149,675	61	20	68	22	116,887	42
Public	Virginia Commonwealth University	79,785	105	74	102	71	48,175	95
Public	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	169,250	48	31	46	29	75,386	67
Private	Wake Forest University	82,827	102	31	105	32	60,293	78
Public	Washington State University — Pullman	96,943	92	63	87	58	44,610	103
Private	Washington University	315,606	21	8	23	8	218,598	14
Public	Wayne State University	146,832	64	44	63	44	57,610	80
Public	West Virginia University	63,392	120	84	120	83	26,264	131
Private	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution	71,722	114	34	108	33	59,534	79
Private	Yale University	274,050	26	11	26	11	213,404	15
Private	Yeshiva University	111,771	81	27	84	28	89,680	57

Federal			1999 Federal Research by Major Discipline								
1999 — Control Rank	1998 — National Rank	1998 — Control Rank	Percent Life Sci	Percent Physical Sci	Percent Enviro Sci	Percent Eng Sci	Percent Computer Sci	Percent Math	Percent Psychology	Percent Social Sci	Percent Other Sci
37	63	38	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
17	32	18	8%	23%	4%	29%	10%	1%	1%	24%	0%
69	101	63	27%	23%	7%	14%	18%	3%	7%	0%	0%
55	85	54	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
48	78	48	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
22	44	21	63%	2%	25%	1%	0%	0%	6%	3%	0%
2	4	2	55%	5%	1%	25%	1%	1%	1%	11%	0%
7	14	7	71%	7%	3%	12%	2%	2%	2%	1%	0%
60	93	60	69%	5%	1%	11%	0%	1%	6%	7%	0%
71	104	66	38%	15%	19%	12%	2%	1%	0%	9%	4%
93	152	102	51%	15%	19%	7%	0%	0%	3%	3%	1%
80	132	88	15%	6%	59%	9%	0%	1%	4%	5%	0%
36	56	32	34%	9%	2%	25%	3%	1%	4%	3%	20%
11	21	9	76%	7%	3%	0%	3%	0%	2%	9%	0%
44	140	47	12%	50%	0%	30%	3%	2%	3%	1%	0%
82	126	83	2%	22%	46%	11%	0%	0%	11%	7%	0%
83	131	87	97%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%
85	128	85	45%	24%	7%	2%	11%	1%	7%	4%	0%
4	8	5	82%	8%	0%	4%	3%	0%	1%	2%	0%
8	23	11	86%	5%	0%	2%	1%	0%	2%	2%	1%
99	145	98	72%	5%	12%	9%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
72	113	73	20%	2%	56%	7%	0%	0%	11%	1%	3%
16	31	14	57%	9%	0%	27%	2%	0%	3%	1%	0%
61	102	64	26%	14%	14%	26%	1%	3%	6%	5%	5%
67	109	70	52%	1%	26%	12%	0%	0%	7%	1%	0%
10	16	9	47%	4%	4%	16%	23%	1%	2%	1%	0%
65	100	62	35%	17%	13%	25%	6%	0%	0%	3%	1%
105	153	103	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
15	25	13	12%	29%	4%	37%	9%	6%	1%	1%	0%
43	67	42	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
51	87	55	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
44	73	45	95%	4%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
56	91	58	99%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
26	48	26	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
24	46	24	61%	11%	3%	12%	10%	1%	1%	1%	0%
73	116	76	87%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	5%
25	47	25	62%	10%	4%	16%	4%	0%	3%	1%	0%
1	3	1	67%	5%	15%	6%	1%	1%	2%	2%	0%
5	9	4	54%	12%	7%	14%	2%	1%	6%	5%	0%
76	113	73	0%	6%	24%	27%	12%	9%	0%	14%	9%
57	83	52	27%	6%	12%	50%	1%	0%	0%	1%	2%
20	42	19	78%	11%	0%	6%	0%	0%	2%	3%	0%
62	92	59	88%	5%	0%	3%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%
41	57	33	25%	6%	27%	34%	2%	2%	2%	3%	0%
29	81	31	98%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
66	96	61	63%	10%	3%	17%	0%	1%	1%	7%	0%
8	17	10	88%	3%	1%	3%	3%	0%	1%	1%	0%
50	79	49	82%	8%	0%	5%	0%	0%	3%	1%	0%
89	133	89	40%	11%	5%	39%	1%	0%	1%	0%	3%
30	72	28	0%	0%	84%	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
9	13	7	86%	8%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
24	61	25	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Private Support and Faculty Quality

Institutions with Over $20 Million in Federal Research, Alphabetically

		Endowment Assets					Annual Giving		
		2000 — Endowment Assets x $1000	2000 — National Rank	2000 — Control Rank	1999 — National Rank	1999 — Control Rank	2000 — Annual Giving x $1000	2000 — National Rank	2000 — Control Rank
Public	Arizona State University — Tempe	215,594	189	71	192	69	69,026	65	35
Public	Auburn University — Auburn	238,170	174	64	159	54	37,301	119	67
Private	Baylor College of Medicine	1,044,685	41	29	34	25	92,078	48	25
Private	Boston University	913,207	50	36	63	46	73,428	62	28
Private	Brandeis University	406,722	105	75	107	78	61,704	74	35
Private	Brown University	1,416,052	29	22	29	22	93,077	46	23
Private	California Institute of Technology	1,535,702	27	21	27	21	117,561	33	17
Private	Carnegie Mellon University	829,121	59	42	55	39	71,671	64	30
Private	Case Western Reserve University	1,550,600	26	20	24	20	109,933	38	19
Private	Charles R. Drew University of Medicine and Science	2,200	660	549	NR	NR	NR		
Public	Clemson University	236,348	177	66	170	58	82,929	55	29
Public	Colorado State University	104,777	310	106	318	107	22,465	177	95
Private	Columbia University	4,263,972	7	7	8	8	292,268	7	7
Private	Cornell University	3,436,926	11	10	12	11	308,676	5	5
Private	Dartmouth College	2,490,376	18	16	18	16	116,128	34	18
Private	Duke University	2,663,891	17	15	19	17	407,953	3	3
Private	Emory University	5,032,683	6	6	5	5	101,430	41	20
Public	Florida A&M University	NR			NR	NR	NR		
Public	Florida State University	288,500	152	53	153	52	68,203	66	36
Private	George Washington University	737,647	65	47	62	45	40,350	107	49
Private	Georgetown University	745,398	64	46	57	40	92,837	47	24
Public	Georgia Institute of Technology	1,141,666	36	10	37	10	107,465	40	21
Private	Harvard University	18,844,338	1	1	1	1	485,238	2	2
Private	Howard University	308,972	141	96	131	90	NR		
Public	Indiana University — Bloomington	499,105	85	24	94	27	100,797	42	22
Public	Indiana University-Purdue University — Indianapolis	381,134	116	36	111	33	90,718	50	25
Public	Iowa State University	410,704	103	30	142	45	130,022	29	14
Private	Johns Hopkins University	1,825,212	22	19	22	19	304,044	6	6
Public	Kansas State University	188,054	205	76	215	77	40,331	108	59
Public	Louisiana State University — Baton Rouge	189,813	203	74	196	71	33,400	128	72
Public	Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center	21,840	564	198	573	212	NR		
Private	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	6,475,506	5	5	6	6	238,426	12	10
Private	Medical College of Wisconsin	65,307	388	260	380	254	17,800	214	108
Public	Medical University of South Carolina	81,408	356	119	327	111	16,714	223	108
Public	Michigan State University	310,289	140	45	143	46	121,287	32	16
Public	Mississippi State University	153,750	238	85	205	73	26,720	156	83
Public	Montana State University — Bozeman	42,606	465	153	NR	NR	12,000	289	134
Private	Mount Sinai School of Medicine	NR			NR	NR	NR		
Public	New Jersey Institute of Technology	40,932	474	158	478	158	7,700	426	177
Public	New Mexico State University — Las Cruces	52,444	431	141	416	137	8,452	383	159
Private	New York University	1,030,800	43	31	33	24	236,620	13	11
Public	North Carolina State University	312,840	139	44	133	42	74,363	59	33
Private	Northeastern University	518,536	84	61	95	68	31,089	137	64
Private	Northwestern University	3,368,233	13	12	14	13	203,069	17	12
Public	Ohio State University — Columbus	1,294,923	33	9	32	9	174,329	22	9
Public	Oklahoma State University — Stillwater	166,885	222	82	209	74	37,984	115	65
Public	Oregon Health Sciences University	246,349	168	61	168	57	51,535	87	48
Public	Oregon State University	266,324	161	56	157	53	37,178	120	68
Public	Pennsylvania State University — Hershey Medical Ctr	97,630	316	108	335	114	12,800	272	127
Public	Pennsylvania State University — University Park	781,038	62	18	66	18	125,958	31	15
Private	Princeton University	8,398,100	4	4	3	3	166,189	24	14

Annual Giving		National Academy Membership					Faculty Awards				
1999 — National Rank	1999 — Control Rank	2000 — National Academy Members	2000 — National Rank	2000 — Control Rank	1999 — National Rank	1999 — Control Rank	2000 — Faculty Awards	2000 — National Rank	2000 — Control Rank	1999 — National Rank	1999 — Control Rank
87	46	3	100	61	100	61	11	61	36	65	40
109	58	0	187	112	180	108	3	158	104	504	286
62	31	12	55	25	59	27	13	52	21	47	21
54	28	14	53	24	49	23	20	28	15	45	19
94	46	12	55	25	55	25	14	46	18	51	22
52	27	17	46	22	47	22	11	61	26	51	22
25	15	93	6	5	6	5	14	46	18	40	17
102	50	22	35	19	36	19	14	46	18	100	36
51	26	23	34	18	34	18	6	92	33	65	26
NR	NR	2	112	43	122	47	0	517	212	504	219
122	67	1	132	83	122	76	6	92	60	122	82
162	88	6	78	46	81	48	5	111	74	88	56
5	5	75	10	8	11	9	38	6	4	13	8
2	2	82	9	7	9	7	32	12	8	23	12
38	21	15	50	23	51	24	13	52	21	73	29
3	3	40	22	13	22	13	31	14	9	13	8
8	7	9	66	30	68	31	10	69	27	44	18
NR	NR	0	187	112	180	108	2	199	129	276	163
71	37	6	78	46	69	38	2	199	129	122	82
92	44	4	96	39	69	32	2	199	71	100	36
44	23	5	83	34	92	37	6	92	33	81	31
43	21	22	35	17	43	23	15	42	25	88	56
1	1	247	1	1	1	1	61	1	1	1	1
NR	NR	5	83	34	81	34	1	283	101	148	51
47	24	10	62	33	69	38	11	61	36	51	30
55	27	5	83	50	100	61	4	131	88	81	51
82	44	7	72	41	69	38	6	92	60	122	82
14	11	65	14	10	15	10	35	8	5	9	6
115	62	0	187	112	180	108	1	283	183	276	163
107	56	1	132	83	122	76	10	69	43	73	45
NR	NR	0	187	112	180	108	3	158	104	187	119
12	10	236	3	3	3	3	33	10	7	9	6
		1	132	50	122	47	1	283	101	100	36
216	104	2	112	70	112	68	1	283	183	187	119
40	19	6	78	46	69	38	15	42	25	65	40
139	76	0	187	112	180	108	3	158	104	148	98
		0	187	112	180	108	5	111	74	148	98
NR	NR	11	58	27	64	29	3	158	55	100	36
329	140	0	187	112	180	108	0	517	306	187	119
448	173	0	187	112	122	76	7	85	54	122	82
29	16	30	29	17	29	17	22	27	14	19	11
53	26	15	50	28	43	23	14	46	29	88	56
129	58	0	187	76	180	73	4	131	44	122	41
24	14	31	28	16	26	15	27	23	13	27	14
21	8	13	54	30	57	32	19	29	14	27	14
114	61	3	100	61	100	61	6	92	60	276	163
118	65	4	96	58	92	56	11	61	36	65	40
101	52	5	83	50	92	56	6	92	60	122	82
188	97	3	100	61	100	61	4	131	88	88	56
37	17	22	35	17	34	17	16	39	22	31	16
19	13	73	11	9	10	8	28	20	11	24	13

Private Support and Faculty Quality

Institutions with Over $20 Million in Federal Research, Alphabetically *continued*

		Endowment Assets					Annual Giving		
		2000 — Endowment Assets x $1000	2000 — National Rank	2000 — Control Rank	1999 — National Rank	1999 — Control Rank	2000 — Annual Giving x $1000	2000 — National Rank	2000 — Control Rank
Public	Purdue University — West Lafayette	1,301,976	32	8	28	7	84,358	53	27
Private	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	729,973	66	48	80	58	42,716	102	45
Private	Rice University	3,372,458	12	11	11	10	73,651	61	27
Private	Rockefeller University	1,372,200	30	23	36	27	60,179	76	36
Private	Rush University	347,611	125	85	112	79	NR		
Public	Rutgers the State University of NJ — New Brunswick	400,259	108	31	109	31	73,945	60	34
Private	Saint Louis University — St. Louis	925,955	49	35	42	30	31,662	134	61
Private	Stanford University	8,649,475	3	3	4	4	580,474	1	1
Public	State Univ. of New York Downstate Medical Center	37,710	494	168	461	150	900	921	362
Private	Syracuse University	825,250	60	43	64	47	42,814	101	44
Public	Temple University	156,762	235	84	232	83	39,721	110	61
Public	Texas A&M University	3,932,469	9	1	9	1	110,426	37	19
Public	Texas Tech University	293,407	148	49	181	66	59,474	78	41
Private	Thomas Jefferson University	400,000	114	78	98	71	31,000	138	65
Private	Tufts University	523,520	83	60	84	61	72,990	63	29
Private	Tulane University	636,350	76	55	76	55	66,000	70	33
Public	University at Albany	10,337	629	235	580	217	16,215	231	109
Public	University at Buffalo	447,322	95	26	85	24	28,287	148	79
Public	University at Stony Brook	38,145	491	165	523	183	20,080	198	103
Public	University of Alabama — Birmingham	228,740	179	67	175	61	56,864	82	43
Public	University of Alabama — Huntsville	20,456	577	203	551	195	10,503	323	144
Public	University of Alaska — Fairbanks	97,134	318	109	307	104	9,429	352	153
Public	University of Arizona	285,356	153	54	135	43	91,711	49	24
Public	University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences	64,079	394	131	NR	NR	27,600	149	80
Public	University of California — Berkeley	2,168,671	20	3	20	3	166,844	23	10
Public	University of California — Davis	395,346	110	32	129	41	76,768	58	32
Public	University of California — Irvine	128,738	268	93	297	99	67,254	69	37
Public	University of California — Los Angeles	1,447,371	28	7	31	8	253,765	10	2
Public	University of California — San Diego	292,730	150	51	179	65	112,792	36	18
Public	University of California — San Francisco	912,258	52	15	56	17	218,320	16	5
Public	University of California — Santa Barbara	85,866	341	114	297	99	24,111	168	89
Public	University of California — Santa Cruz	85,285	344	115	404	134	15,564	238	113
Private	University of Chicago	3,828,664	10	9	13	12	177,619	21	13
Public	University of Cincinnati — Cincinnati	963,907	47	14	44	13	61,671	75	40
Public	University of Colorado — Boulder	238,960	173	63	182	67	57,284	81	42
Public	University of Colorado Health Sciences Center	119,480	284	97	301	102	28,642	145	78
Public	University of Connecticut — Health Center	53,845	428	140	432	140	5,200	556	207
Public	University of Connecticut — Storrs	125,638	273	95	299	101	31,755	133	73
Private	University of Dayton	297,297	147	99	154	102	27,205	154	72
Public	University of Delaware	911,521	54	17	52	15	44,679	98	56
Public	University of Florida	681,370	70	21	70	20	163,600	26	12
Public	University of Georgia	388,422	113	34	119	36	45,739	97	55
Public	University of Hawaii — Manoa	172,985	216	79	226	80	22,844	172	93
Public	University of Houston — University Park	390,617	112	33	103	29	80,777	57	31
Public	University of Idaho	108,217	304	103	277	93	27,396	151	82
Public	University of Illinois — Chicago	119,007	285	98	283	95	38,509	114	64
Public	University of Illinois — Urbana-Champaign	585,879	79	23	78	22	107,504	39	20
Public	University of Iowa	424,159	100	28	82	23	83,894	54	28
Public	University of Kansas — Lawrence	684,362	69	20	68	19	62,793	73	39
Public	University of Kansas Medical Center	171,090	218	80	214	76	15,698	236	112
Public	University of Kentucky	370,125	120	39	121	38	48,382	93	51

Annual Giving		National Academy Membership					Faculty Awards				
1999 — National Rank	1999 — Control Rank	2000 — National Academy Members	2000 — National Rank	2000 — Control Rank	1999 — National Rank	1999 — Control Rank	2000 — Faculty Awards	2000 — National Rank	2000 — Control Rank	1999 — National Rank	1999 — Control Rank
45	22	17	46	25	37	18	19	29	14	31	16
110	52	11	58	27	57	26	8	81	30	122	41
49	25	19	42	21	43	21	8	81	30	65	26
74	36	43	21	12	21	12	10	69	27	30	15
NR	NR	2	112	43	100	40	0	517	212	504	219
70	36	26	31	14	33	16	19	29	14	33	18
127	57	1	132	50	122	47	0	517	212	122	41
4	4	239	2	2	2	2	54	3	2	2	2
NR	NR	1	132	83	122	76	0	517	306	504	286
121	55	1	132	50	122	47	7	85	32	88	33
90	48	1	132	83	122	76	5	111	74	100	65
31	15	15	50	28	51	28	11	61	36	41	24
64	33	0	187	112	180	108	5	111	74	100	65
155	72	6	78	33	81	34	2	199	71	187	69
75	37	5	83	34	92	37	13	52	21	56	24
65	32	3	100	40	122	47	9	73	29	65	26
231	110	0	187	112	180	108	2	199	129	276	163
207	102	5	83	50	81	48	16	39	22	50	29
287	127	12	55	31	51	28	17	38	21	36	21
108	57	9	66	37	64	36	15	42	25	47	27
851	305	0	187	112	180	108	0	517	306	504	286
NR	NR	0	187	112	180	108	1	283	183	276	163
50	25	27	30	13	29	13	18	36	20	59	34
187	96	0	187	112	180	108	0	517	306	504	286
16	4	190	4	1	4	1	59	2	1	5	2
73	38	25	32	15	32	15	19	29	14	36	21
83	45	21	40	21	37	18	12	58	34	88	56
13	3	61	16	6	14	5	51	4	2	3	1
34	16	91	7	2	7	2	29	18	8	15	6
22	9	64	15	5	16	6	31	14	6	12	5
183	93	32	27	12	28	12	9	73	45	47	27
160	86	10	62	33	59	33	7	85	54	73	45
32	17	60	17	11	17	11	35	8	5	8	5
103	53	2	112	70	112	68	8	81	52	56	33
78	40	24	33	16	29	13	15	42	25	19	9
141	77	7	72	41	79	46	9	73	45	59	34
757	261	3	100	61	100	61	3	158	104	187	119
152	82	1	132	83	180	108	8	81	52	100	65
239	126	1	132	50	122	47	0	517	212	276	114
105	55	10	62	33	59	33	9	73	45	100	65
26	11	17	46	25	48	26	27	23	11	27	14
97	50	8	71	40	64	36	11	61	36	88	56
249	120	5	83	50	81	48	4	131	88	73	45
112	59	7	72	41	69	38	6	92	60	73	45
161	87	0	187	112	180	108	2	199	129	122	82
113	60	5	83	50	81	48	16	39	22	41	24
39	18	53	19	8	18	7	33	10	4	18	8
46	23	18	44	23	49	27	11	61	36	33	18
58	30	7	72	41	81	48	14	46	29	122	82
213	103	0	187	112	180	108	5	111	74	148	98
76	39	4	96	58	92	56	14	46	29	51	30

Private Support and Faculty Quality

Institutions with Over $20 Million in Federal Research, Alphabetically *continued*

		Endowment Assets					Annual Giving		
		2000 — Endowment Assets x $1000	2000 — National Rank	2000 — Control Rank	1999 — National Rank	1999 — Control Rank	2000 — Annual Giving x $1000	2000 — National Rank	2000 — Control Rank
Public	University of Maryland — Baltimore	149,560	245	86	210	75	29,419	143	76
Public	University of Maryland — College Park	319,061	135	42	125	39	56,119	83	44
Public	University of Massachusetts — Amherst	65,247	389	129	372	124	21,117	192	101
Public	University of Massachusetts Medical Sch — Worcester	41,521	473	157	452	147	13,159	270	126
Public	University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey	140,341	259	90	263	91	22,400	178	96
Private	University of Miami	465,212	92	68	89	64	100,563	43	21
Public	University of Michigan — Ann Arbor	3,329,637	14	2	15	2	221,381	15	4
Public	University of Minnesota — Twin Cities	1,809,305	23	4	23	4	193,950	20	8
Public	University of Missouri — Columbia	379,095	117	37	110	32	39,212	113	63
Public	University of Nebraska — Lincoln	590,875	78	22	88	25	47,615	95	53
Public	University of Nevada — Reno	128,789	267	92	266	92	21,604	189	100
Public	University of New Hampshire — Durham	148,034	249	87	240	87	11,790	292	136
Public	University of New Mexico — Albuquerque	202,558	196	72	183	68	30,879	139	74
Public	University of North Carolina — Chapel Hill	1,105,254	38	11	38	11	164,640	25	11
Private	University of Notre Dame	3,089,007	16	14	16	14	140,679	28	15
Public	University of Oklahoma — Norman	417,909	101	29	115	35	51,244	88	49
Public	University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center	131,971	264	91	229	82	26,398	158	85
Public	University of Oregon	251,359	165	59	171	59	48,584	92	50
Private	University of Pennsylvania	3,200,812	15	13	10	9	288,152	8	8
Public	University of Pittsburgh — Pittsburgh	1,018,015	44	13	48	14	82,030	56	30
Public	University of Puerto Rico — Mayaguez	NR			NR	NR	NR		
Public	University of Rhode Island — Kingston	64,881	391	130	375	126	12,758	274	128
Private	University of Rochester	1,278,774	34	25	30	23	64,091	71	34
Public	University of South Carolina — Columbia	267,740	160	55	149	50	52,357	86	47
Public	University of South Florida	237,027	176	65	176	62	40,809	106	58
Private	University of Southern California	2,152,589	21	18	21	18	253,288	11	9
Public	University of Tennessee — Knoxville	258,000	164	58	219	78	48,004	94	52
Public	University of Tennessee Health Science Center	167,000	221	81	251	89	15,500	241	115
Public	University of Texas — Austin	1,611,050	25	6	26	6	201,637	18	6
Public	University of Texas Health Science Center — Houston	96,519	322	110	344	117	23,880	169	90
Public	University of Texas Health Science Ctr — San Antonio	293,090	149	50	151	51	26,499	157	84
Public	University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center	300,480	144	47	146	48	63,526	72	38
Public	University of Texas Medical Branch — Galveston	342,602	128	41	128	40	34,969	124	71
Public	University of Texas SW Medical Center — Dallas	713,253	68	19	71	21	115,033	35	17
Public	University of Utah	317,268	136	43	137	44	144,016	27	13
Public	University of Vermont	189,153	204	75	194	70	24,280	167	88
Public	University of Virginia	1,738,984	24	5	25	5	195,284	19	7
Public	University of Washington — Seattle	911,804	53	16	54	16	225,575	14	3
Public	University of Wisconsin — Madison	1,080,363	39	12	40	12	280,182	9	1
Public	US Naval Postgraduate School	NR			NR	NR	NR		
Public	Utah State University	76,878	365	122	367	123	23,729	170	91
Private	Vanderbilt University	2,314,935	19	17	17	15	94,181	45	22
Public	Virginia Commonwealth University	225,674	180	68	178	64	27,567	150	81
Public	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	368,197	121	40	114	34	55,610	84	45
Private	Wake Forest University	969,618	46	33	47	34	42,502	103	46
Public	Washington State University — Pullman	437,093	97	27	91	26	45,808	96	54
Private	Washington University	4,234,599	8	8	7	7	127,219	30	16
Public	Wayne State University	158,841	231	83	227	81	40,000	109	60
Public	West Virginia University	299,825	145	48	148	49	52,855	85	46
Private	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution	278,829	156	102	161	106	15,588	237	125
Private	Yale University	10,084,900	2	2	2	2	358,103	4	4
Private	Yeshiva University	775,262	63	45	61	44	41,299	105	48

Annual Giving		National Academy Membership					Faculty Awards				
1999 — National Rank	1999 — Control Rank	2000 — National Academy Members	2000 — National Rank	2000 — Control Rank	1999 — National Rank	1999 — Control Rank	2000 — Faculty Awards	2000 — National Rank	2000 — Control Rank	1999 — National Rank	1999 — Control Rank
163	89	9	66	37	79	46	5	111	74	59	34
81	43	18	44	23	41	22	12	58	34	59	34
185	95	10	62	33	55	31	13	52	32	65	40
578	206	2	112	70	180	108	9	73	45	81	51
237	113	2	112	70	112	68	6	92	60	100	65
42	22	1	132	50	122	47	3	158	55	81	31
17	5	60	17	7	19	8	32	12	5	7	3
18	6	36	23	10	23	10	31	14	6	19	9
104	54	5	83	50	81	48	9	73	45	51	30
20	7	2	112	70	112	68	5	111	74	81	51
130	72	2	112	70	112	68	4	131	88	148	98
228	108	0	187	112	180	108	6	92	60	122	82
144	78	4	96	58	92	56	6	92	60	88	56
23	10	33	26	11	25	11	29	18	8	24	12
36	20	2	112	43	112	45	13	52	21	56	24
89	47	3	100	61	92	56	2	199	129	65	40
184	94	2	112	70	112	68	4	131	88	148	98
79	41	5	83	50	81	48	5	111	74	59	34
6	6	87	8	6	8	6	42	5	3	6	4
57	29	17	46	25	51	28	11	61	36	36	21
NR	NR	0	187	112	180	108	0	517	306	276	163
240	114	1	132	83	122	76	3	158	104	187	119
84	39	20	41	20	41	20	12	58	25	88	33
80	42	1	132	83	122	76	10	69	43	100	65
179	92	3	100	61	100	61	9	73	45	79	50
10	9	34	25	15	23	14	19	29	16	45	19
96	49	1	132	83	122	76	6	92	60	276	163
235	112	0	187	112	180	108	1	283	183	504	286
27	12	52	20	9	20	9	28	20	10	24	12
148	80	5	83	50	69	38	4	131	88	100	65
202	101	1	132	83	122	76	7	85	54	81	51
63	32	1	132	83	122	76	2	199	129	276	163
149	81	2	112	70	122	76	1	283	183	276	163
59	31	22	35	17	37	18	19	29	14	19	9
30	14	19	42	22	46	25	19	29	14	41	24
159	85	3	100	61	122	76	7	85	54	100	65
28	13	22	35	17	37	18	25	25	12	35	20
11	2	71	12	3	11	3	37	7	3	9	4
7	1	68	13	4	13	4	25	25	12	15	6
NR	NR	1	132	83	122	76	0	517	306	504	286
165	90	0	187	112	180	108	0	517	306	504	286
15	12	11	58	27	59	27	18	36	17	36	16
133	74	1	132	83	180	108	4	131	88	73	45
56	28	11	58	32	59	33	7	85	54	100	65
86	41	2	112	43	100	40	2	199	71	122	41
100	51	7	72	41	69	38	9	73	45	100	65
35	19	35	24	14	26	15	30	17	10	17	10
117	64	3	100	61	112	68	6	92	60	59	34
131	73	0	187	112	180	108	2	199	129	100	65
537	342	5	83	34	81	34	0	517	212	276	114
9	8	101	5	4	5	4	28	20	11	3	3
99	49	9	66	30	64	29	5	111	38	79	30

Advanced Training and Undergraduate Quality

Institutions with Over $20 Million in Federal Research, Alphabetically

		Doctorates Awarded					Postdoc Appointees	
		2000 — Doctorates	2000 — National Rank	2000 — Control Rank	1998 — National Rank	1998 — Control Rank	1999 — Postdocs	1999 — National Rank
Public	Arizona State University — Tempe	286	42	29	48	34	75	112
Public	Auburn University — Auburn	186	75	53	79	55	33	158
Private	Baylor College of Medicine	61	179	65	208	79	394	25
Private	Boston University	274	49	15	42	14	183	70
Private	Brandeis University	111	123	44	130	46	100	99
Private	Brown University	149	94	30	83	26	187	67
Private	California Institute of Technology	127	104	33	77	23	497	18
Private	Carnegie Mellon University	152	92	29	74	22	144	79
Private	Case Western Reserve University	202	69	19	80	25	349	28
Private	Charles R. Drew University of Medicine and Science	0	547	308	542	307	0	264
Public	Clemson University	116	116	76	124	83	17	192
Public	Colorado State University	180	79	56	69	49	255	48
Private	Columbia University	461	20	7	20	7	352	27
Private	Cornell University	468	18	6	16	6	607	11
Private	Dartmouth College	38	228	91	219	84	115	90
Private	Duke University	230	63	17	63	17	571	13
Private	Emory University	160	86	28	97	28	200	66
Public	Florida A&M University	8	401	200	516	227	0	264
Public	Florida State University	263	51	36	43	29	99	101
Private	George Washington University	236	61	16	78	24	50	137
Private	Georgetown University	107	127	46	149	54	70	118
Public	Georgia Institute of Technology	230	63	47	56	42	0	264
Private	Harvard University	602	8	1	2	1	3291	1
Private	Howard University	121	111	39	130	46	33	158
Public	Indiana University — Bloomington	409	25	17	33	21	143	80
Public	Indiana University-Purdue University — Indianapolis	43	219	133	237	143	255	48
Public	Iowa State University	238	59	44	45	31	179	71
Private	Johns Hopkins University	351	32	11	34	13	1239	3
Public	Kansas State University	132	99	67	90	63	88	106
Public	Louisiana State University — Baton Rouge	275	47	33	59	43	72	116
Public	Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center	33	244	141	277	155	74	113
Private	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	475	17	5	14	4	498	17
Private	Medical College of Wisconsin	11	369	179	319	148	94	104
Public	Medical University of South Carolina	25	285	158	319	172	185	69
Public	Michigan State University	444	22	15	22	15	258	47
Public	Mississippi State University	128	103	71	120	81	24	177
Public	Montana State University — Bozeman	32	252	146	202	125	74	113
Private	Mount Sinai School of Medicine	27	274	120	542	307		
Public	New Jersey Institute of Technology	52	196	121	247	147	0	264
Public	New Mexico State University — Las Cruces	76	156	99	130	85	18	190
Private	New York University	402	27	9	23	8	293	36
Public	North Carolina State University	316	37	24	39	26	203	64
Private	Northeastern University	76	156	58	143	52	26	171
Private	Northwestern University	321	35	13	29	10	249	50
Public	Ohio State University — Columbus	620	5	5	8	7	264	44
Public	Oklahoma State University — Stillwater	185	76	54	82	57	35	154
Public	Oregon Health Sciences University	38	228	138	271	154	84	109
Public	Oregon State University	158	88	60	80	56	85	108
Public	Pennsylvania State University — Hershey Medical Ctr	22	299	163	334	176	51	136
Public	Pennsylvania State University — University Park	513	13	10	11	9	246	52
Private	Princeton University	279	45	14	56	15	315	33

Postdoctoral Appointees			SAT Scores					National Merit and Achievement Scholars				
1999 — Control Rank	1998 — National Rank	1998 — Control Rank	1999 — Median SAT	1999 — National Rank	1999 — Control Rank	1998 — National Rank	1998 — Control Rank	2000 — National Merits	2000 — National Rank	2000 — Control Rank	1999 — National Rank	1999 — Control Rank
75	103	69	1105	405	95	389	91	119	18	8	17	6
108	154	104	1085	485	120	280	56	38	65	30	100	49
13	21	11	NA			NA	NA	NA			NA	NA
28	99	33	1270	77	70	85	73	60	39	24	34	19
34	107	36	1320	48	48	48	47	32	74	40	84	44
27	78	28	1390	16	16	15	15	76	29	17	34	19
10	18	9	1515	1	1	1	1	71	31	18	42	26
29	80	29	1365	24	24	22	22	19	105	56	77	40
15	32	17	1330	44	44	26	26	68	33	20	31	18
88	287	95	NA			NA	NA	NA			NA	NA
127	185	128	1135	302	65	303	61	29	81	40	66	31
27	53	30	1130	317	69	361	81	14	129	58	132	62
14	26	13	1370	22	22	22	22	54	44	27	50	28
5	14	7	1365	24	24	26	26	53	47	28	50	28
32	111	37	1440	8	8	8	8	71	31	18	37	22
7	10	5	1400	13	13	15	15	107	23	12	27	14
26	67	26	1340	36	36	32	32	61	37	23	39	24
177	287	193	950	1074	365			62	35	14	53	23
67	93	62	1150	254	53	280	56	54	44	18	21	9
43	146	46	1235	117	99	124	104	16	118	62	100	52
38	106	35	1350	31	31	26	26	39	64	35	82	42
177	287	193	1320	48	1	52	2	115	21	11	21	9
1	1	1	1495	2	2	2	2	444	1	1	1	1
51	141	44	1105	405	311	490	371	46	54	32	59	34
51	71	44	1095	444	105	317	67	10	157	68	84	41
27	57	34	945	1090	371	1015	329	0	412	163	409	154
43	70	43	1210	140	21	137	22	125	16	7	19	7
3	4	3	1385	18	18	19	19	65	34	21	30	17
69	111	75	1070	520	135	444	103	14	129	58	94	46
79	118	81	1090	460	111	444	103	34	71	33	62	28
76	110	74	NA			NA	NA	NA			NA	NA
9	20	10	1475	4	4	3	3	173	7	4	9	5
37	287	95	NA			NA	NA	NA			NA	NA
42	77	50	NA			NA	NA	NA			NA	NA
26	56	33	1110	377	86	372	84	61	37	15	42	17
117	170	117	1070	520	135	372	84	35	68	31	64	30
76	115	78	1105	405	95	444	103	4	222	88	238	96
			NA			NA	NA	NA			NA	NA
177	212	147	1130	317	69	317	67	0	412	163	409	154
126	168	115	970	984	323	891	276	0	412	163	256	101
19	30	15	1325	47	47	48	47	149	13	9	13	8
39	81	52	1175	198	42	238	50	21	99	48	119	55
56	152	49	1125	332	258	425	325	2	261	156	216	128
22	47	22	1370	22	22	22	22	92	25	14	16	11
23	60	36	1140	283	60	317	67	116	19	9	20	8
106	136	93	1130	317	69	238	50	18	112	54	90	43
72	108	72	NA			NA	NA	NA			NA	NA
71	123	86	1085	485	120	476	115	6	186	76	157	69
94	146	101	NA			NA	NA	NA			NA	NA
29	62	38	1205	146	23	144	25	26	86	42	77	38
17	31	16	1450	7	7	4	4	122	17	10	14	9

Advanced Training and Undergraduate Quality

Institutions with Over $20 Million in Federal Research, Alphabetically *continued*

		Doctorates Awarded					Postdoc Appointees	
		2000 — Doctorates	2000 — National Rank	2000 — Control Rank	1998 — National Rank	1998 — Control Rank	1999 — Postdocs	1999 — National Rank
Public	Purdue University — West Lafayette	468	18	13	17	11	228	58
Private	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	93	135	51	109	34	46	141
Private	Rice University	115	118	42	118	39	118	89
Private	Rockefeller University	19	312	143	285	127	275	40
Private	Rush University	44	216	86	192	70	25	173
Public	Rutgers the State University of NJ — New Brunswick	371	29	19	26	17	151	78
Private	Saint Louis University — St. Louis	123	108	36	103	30	38	147
Private	Stanford University	589	10	2	10	2	1242	2
Public	State Univ. of New York Downstate Medical Center	14	343	180	346	181	47	140
Private	Syracuse University	147	95	31	87	27	37	149
Public	Temple University	263	51	36	49	35	113	91
Public	Texas A&M University	490	14	11	13	10	267	43
Public	Texas Tech University	141	97	65	89	62	88	106
Private	Thomas Jefferson University	16	334	157	307	141	247	51
Private	Tufts University	100	131	48	146	53	243	56
Private	Tulane University	126	105	34	107	33	64	122
Public	University at Albany	155	90	62	85	59	15	199
Public	University at Buffalo	303	40	27	47	33	246	52
Public	University at Stony Brook	244	58	43	54	40	400	23
Public	University of Alabama — Birmingham	125	107	72	98	70	280	38
Public	University of Alabama — Huntsville	29	263	152	221	136	0	264
Public	University of Alaska — Fairbanks	20	307	166	168	107	7	226
Public	University of Arizona	405	26	18	25	16	451	19
Public	University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences	22	299	163	346	181	42	145
Public	University of California — Berkeley	756	1	1	4	3	933	7
Public	University of California — Davis	357	30	20	36	23	204	63
Public	University of California — Irvine	202	69	51	76	54	324	32
Public	University of California — Los Angeles	606	6	6	9	8	851	9
Public	University of California — San Diego	294	41	28	40	27	968	6
Public	University of California — San Francisco	77	155	98	135	87	1117	4
Public	University of California — Santa Barbara	232	62	46	55	41	158	76
Public	University of California — Santa Cruz	90	137	86	137	89	120	88
Private	University of Chicago	391	28	10	31	11	348	29
Public	University of Cincinnati — Cincinnati	238	59	44	53	39	224	59
Public	University of Colorado — Boulder	266	50	35	41	28	274	41
Public	University of Colorado Health Sciences Center	44	216	131	179	115	285	37
Public	University of Connecticut — Health Center	0					139	83
Public	University of Connecticut — Storrs	275	47	33	61	45	59	126
Private	University of Dayton	31	256	108	271	118	2	248
Public	University of Delaware	164	84	58	98	70	129	87
Public	University of Florida	516	12	9	21	14	344	30
Public	University of Georgia	352	31	21	30	20	179	71
Public	University of Hawaii — Manoa	153	91	63	91	64	55	132
Public	University of Houston — University Park	204	68	50	72	51	64	122
Public	University of Idaho	79	150	95	163	103	31	162
Public	University of Illinois — Chicago	201	71	52	66	48	264	44
Public	University of Illinois — Urbana-Champaign	597	9	8	6	5	246	52
Public	University of Iowa	317	36	23	38	25	279	39
Public	University of Kansas — Lawrence	246	56	41	51	37	130	86
Public	University of Kansas Medical Center	12	360	185	359	185	50	137
Public	University of Kentucky	249	55	40	64	47	186	68

Postdoctoral Appointees			SAT Scores					National Merit and Achievement Scholars				
1999 — Control Rank	1998 — National Rank	1998 — Control Rank	1999 — Median SAT	1999 — National Rank	1999 — Control Rank	1998 — National Rank	1998 — Control Rank	2000 — National Merits	2000 — National Rank	2000 — Control Rank	1999 — National Rank	1999 — Control Rank
34	58	35	1100	421	99	409	94	54	44	18	40	16
44	124	38	1275	73	67	81	70	17	114	59	124	67
31	87	30	1415	11	11	10	10	168	9	6	7	4
20	59	24	NA			NA	NA	NA			NA	NA
58	150	47	NA			NA	NA	NA			NA	NA
50	72	45	1205	146	23	144	25	21	99	48	97	48
45	135	43	1160	224	178	222	178	14	129	72	106	56
2	3	2	1455	6	6	7	7	244	4	2	2	2
97	146	101	NA			NA	NA	NA			NA	NA
46	152	49	1200	153	127	179	144	3	237	143	409	256
59	90	59	1040	656	180	768	221	2	261	106	409	154
22	37	20	1180	185	39	206	42	146	14	5	8	4
69	104	70	1075	503	129	556	138	19	105	50	137	64
23	45	21	NA			NA	NA	NA			NA	NA
24	48	23	1340	36	36	36	35	36	67	37	52	30
40	124	38	1290	68	63	116	100	43	59	33	41	25
132	206	142	1110	377	86	327	72	0	412	163	409	154
29	55	32	1110	377	86	344	76	2	261	106	287	110
12	28	14	1120	351	78	372	84	1	294	116	409	154
19	34	17	1010	799	241	784	228	3	237	95	157	69
177	287	193	1150	254	53	280	56	0	412	163	409	154
151	203	139	1040	656	180			3	237	95	216	89
9	17	9	1100	421	99	409	94	42	60	27	48	21
101	132	92	NA			NA	NA	NA			NA	NA
4	7	4	1315	52	3	33	1	249	3	2	4	2
38	38	21	1170	204	43	222	45	23	95	47	90	43
16	35	18	1145	267	57	327	72	2	261	106	124	58
5	9	5	1285	70	6	74	8	87	26	12	25	12
3	5	2	1180	185	39	183	38	53	47	20	46	19
1	2	1	NA			NA	NA	NA			NA	NA
48	74	47	1185	182	37	213	43	13	137	61	196	82
58	65	41	1160	224	47	303	61	8	166	72	238	96
16	43	20	1390	16	16	26	26	160	11	8	11	6
35	60	36	1050	612	162	607	153	6	186	76	157	69
21	40	22	1160	224	47	238	50	11	147	65	216	89
18	29	15	NA			NA	NA	NA			NA	NA
54	83	54	NA			NA	NA	NA			NA	NA
85	185	128	1130	317	69	344	76	0	412	163	196	82
82	263	85	1150	254	202	267	214	15	122	66	144	78
57	89	58	1140	283	60	303	61	14	129	58	137	64
14	33	16	1265	84	10	100	14	194	6	3	5	3
43	67	42	1195	164	30	171	34	51	51	22	42	17
90	91	60	1090	460	111	409	94	1	294	116	409	154
83	120	83	1025	744	222	685	186	24	91	44	112	53
110	157	107	1105	405	95	389	91	13	137	61	196	82
23	51	28	1070	520	135	607	153	6	186	76	238	96
29	49	26	1250	98	13	120	19	42	60	27	68	32
20	45	25	1190	172	34	197	40	32	74	35	73	37
56	86	57	1110	377	86	372	84	116	19	9	26	13
95	122	85	NA			NA	NA	NA			NA	NA
41	62	38	1125	332	75	327	72	60	39	16	33	15

Advanced Training and Undergraduate Quality

Institutions with Over $20 Million in Federal Research, Alphabetically *continued*

		Doctorates Awarded					Postdoc Appointees	
		2000 — Doctorates	2000 — National Rank	2000 — Control Rank	1998 — National Rank	1998 — Control Rank	1999 — Postdocs	1999 — National Rank
Public	University of Maryland — Baltimore	73	161	102	163	103	140	82
Public	University of Maryland — College Park	461	20	14	19	13	220	60
Public	University of Massachusetts — Amherst	276	46	32	46	32	143	80
Public	University of Massachusetts Medical Sch — Worcester	20	307	166	285	159	214	61
Public	University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey	69	168	107	150	96	112	92
Private	University of Miami	176	80	24	102	29	138	84
Public	University of Michigan — Ann Arbor	629	4	4	7	6	728	10
Public	University of Minnesota — Twin Cities	604	7	7	5	4	518	16
Public	University of Missouri — Columbia	256	53	38	52	38	152	77
Public	University of Nebraska — Lincoln	251	54	39	50	36	110	93
Public	University of Nevada — Reno	84	144	92	161	102	0	264
Public	University of New Hampshire — Durham	49	207	126	158	100	14	202
Public	University of New Mexico — Albuquerque	184	77	55	75	53	92	105
Public	University of North Carolina - — Chapel Hill	425	24	16	27	18	568	14
Private	University of Notre Dame	147	95	31	113	36	96	102
Public	University of Oklahoma — Norman	167	83	57	88	61	68	119
Public	University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center	17	324	175	319	172	57	128
Public	University of Oregon	138	98	66	93	66	106	97
Private	University of Pennsylvania	427	23	8	24	9	917	8
Public	University of Pittsburgh — Pittsburgh	316	37	24	28	19	432	21
Public	University of Puerto Rico — Mayaguez	4	459	215	470	213		
Public	University of Rhode Island — Kingston	84	144	92	163	103	39	146
Private	University of Rochester	211	67	18	67	19	268	42
Public	University of South Carolina — Columbia	246	56	41	62	46	82	111
Public	University of South Florida	131	102	70	94	67	62	125
Private	University of Southern California	481	16	4	15	5	558	15
Public	University of Tennessee — Knoxville	286	42	29	60	44	107	96
Public	University of Tennessee Health Science Center	29	263	152	302	165	56	130
Public	University of Texas — Austin	659	3	3	1	1	246	52
Public	University of Texas Health Science Center — Houston	87	141	89	171	110	170	74
Public	University of Texas Health Science Ctr — San Antonio	24	292	161	280	157	102	98
Public	University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center	NA					392	26
Public	University of Texas Medical Branch — Galveston	35	241	140	257	150	263	46
Public	University of Texas SW Medical Center — Dallas	55	192	119	173	112	229	57
Public	University of Utah	215	66	49	72	51	295	35
Public	University of Vermont	58	182	116	182	118	74	113
Public	University of Virginia	343	33	22	44	30	339	31
Public	University of Washington — Seattle	486	15	12	18	12	1057	5
Public	University of Wisconsin — Madison	729	2	2	3	2	440	20
Public	US Naval Postgraduate School	NR					0	264
Public	Utah State University	71	165	105	137	89	25	173
Private	Vanderbilt University	190	74	22	68	20	406	22
Public	Virginia Commonwealth University	112	122	79	115	78	203	64
Public	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	309	39	26	35	22	108	94
Private	Wake Forest University	28	270	117	250	103	96	102
Public	Washington State University — Pullman	118	115	75	84	58	163	75
Private	Washington University	199	72	20	70	21	582	12
Public	Wayne State University	222	65	48	71	50	135	85
Public	West Virginia University	132	99	67	95	68	7	226
Private	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution	NA					27	168
Private	Yale University	334	34	12	32	12	206	62
Private	Yeshiva University	126	105	34	125	42	400	23

Postdoctoral Appointees			SAT Scores					National Merit and Achievement Scholars				
1999 — Control Rank	1998 — National Rank	1998 — Control Rank	1999 — Median SAT	1999 — National Rank	1999 — Control Rank	1998 — National Rank	1998 — Control Rank	2000 — National Merits	2000 — National Rank	2000 — Control Rank	1999 — National Rank	1999 — Control Rank
53	83	54	NA			NA	NA	NA			NA	NA
36	53	30	1240	110	16	144	25	46	54	23	48	21
51	85	56	1135	302	65	344	76	0	412	163	287	110
37	64	40	NA			NA	NA	NA			NA	NA
60	101	68	NA			NA	NA	NA			NA	NA
30	69	27	1160	224	178	238	189	20	102	53	90	48
6	11	6	1270	77	8	75	9	55	43	17	46	19
8	15	8	1185	182	37	213	43	40	63	29	55	24
49	82	53	1200	153	27	155	29	30	79	38	90	43
61	95	63	1150	254	53	267	54	26	86	42	77	38
177	287	193	1040	656	180	644	170	1	294	116	287	110
135	206	142	1115	367	81	317	67	0	411	163	256	101
68	108	72	1070	520	135	505	125	1	294	116	256	101
7	13	7	1245	104	15	116	17	151	12	4	24	11
35	102	34	1345	35	35	44	43	47	52	30	66	36
81	113	76	1110	377	86	372	84	145	15	6	10	5
86	105	71	NA			NA	NA	NA			NA	NA
64	95	63	1115	367	81	409	94	13	137	61	112	53
4	8	4	1400	13	13	17	17	86	27	15	29	16
11	25	13	1145	267	57	303	61	9	161	70	151	68
			NR					0	412	163	409	154
102	175	121	1090	460	111	526	129	0	412	163	287	110
21	40	19	1320	48	48	56	52	21	99	52	94	49
74	116	79	1100	421	99	476	115	44	56	24	60	26
84	128	88	1084	496	126	371	83	19	105	50	119	55
8	16	8	1265	84	75	108	93	170	8	5	15	10
63	100	67	1100	421	99	409	94	35	68	31	71	35
88	136	93	NA			NA	NA	NA			NA	NA
29	50	27	1195	164	30	155	29	250	2	1	3	1
46	75	48	NA			NA	NA	NA			NA	NA
65	91	60	NA			NA	NA	NA			NA	NA
13	23	12	NA			NA	NA	NA			NA	NA
25	42	23	NA			NA	NA	NA			NA	NA
33	22	11	NA			NA	NA	NA			NA	NA
17	36	19	1130	317	69	317	67	29	81	40	68	32
76	113	76	1130	317	69	303	61	0	412	163	409	154
15	43	24	1310	58	4	52	2	53	47	20	60	26
2	6	3	1160	224	47	238	50	44	56	24	55	24
10	19	10	1195	164	30	162	32	44	56	24	68	32
177	287	193	NA			NA	NA	NA			NA	NA
116	185	128	1055	589	152	444	103	19	105	50	94	46
11	24	12	1310	58	55	43	42	107	23	12	23	13
39	52	29	1020	758	226	836	251	1	294	116	409	154
62	98	66	1165	216	45	222	45	24	91	44	100	49
35	88	31	1300	64	59	56	52	25	90	47	87	46
47	79	51	1055	589	152	607	153	2	261	106	216	89
6	12	6	1355	29	29	36	35	164	10	7	11	6
55	73	46	970	984	323	1110	379	1	294	116	409	154
151	211	146	1020	758	226	685	186	11	147	65	157	69
54	193	62	NA			NA	NA	NA			NA	NA
25	66	25	1465	5	5	6	6	220	5	3	6	3
12	27	14	1190	172	139	85	73	2	261	156	409	256

Change

Institutions with Over $20 Million in Federal Research, Alphabetically

		Federal Research in Constant 1998 Dollars					
		1999 — Federal Research x $1000	1990 — Federal Research x $1000	Net Change in Constant Dollars	Percent Change in Constant Dollars	Net Change in National Rank	Net Change in Control Rank
Public	Arizona State University — Tempe	52,191	34,394	17,797	52%	9	4
Public	Auburn University — Auburn	26,198	18,923	7,275	38%	6	5
Private	Baylor College of Medicine	136,624	98,038	38,585	39%	5	3
Private	Boston University	119,466	78,204	41,262	53%	11	5
Private	Brandeis University	28,487	24,342	4,145	17%	-2	1
Private	Brown University	43,836	47,755	(3,919)	-8%	-26	-7
Private	California Institute of Technology	189,092	117,161	71,931	61%	12	3
Private	Carnegie Mellon University	87,533	83,495	4,038	5%	-10	-2
Private	Case Western Reserve University	135,720	91,211	44,509	49%	5	3
Private	Charles R. Drew University of Medicine and Science	21,506	5,309	16,197	305%	67	19
Public	Clemson University	26,203	18,395	7,809	42%	13	12
Public	Colorado State University	89,019	65,637	23,382	36%	6	2
Private	Columbia University	232,521	202,135	30,386	15%	0	-1
Private	Cornell University	227,326	221,511	5,815	3%	-3	-3
Private	Dartmouth College	45,255	38,980	6,275	16%	-10	-2
Private	Duke University	180,818	137,180	43,639	32%	0	-2
Private	Emory University	128,592	67,737	60,856	90%	22	8
Public	Florida A&M University	20,035	16,958	3,077	18%	-5	-1
Public	Florida State University	53,896	42,591	11,305	27%	-3	-3
Private	George Washington University	48,356	34,688	13,668	39%	5	3
Private	Georgetown University	81,302	46,686	34,615	74%	15	5
Public	Georgia Institute of Technology	109,272	122,678	(13,406)	-11%	-18	-11
Private	Harvard University	257,560	199,315	58,244	29%	4	1
Private	Howard University	20,969	16,902	4,067	24%	-1	-3
Public	Indiana University — Bloomington	39,604	29,572	10,032	34%	1	2
Public	Indiana University-Purdue University — Indianapolis	59,406	44,358	15,048	34%	2	-1
Public	Iowa State University	52,456	44,035	8,421	19%	-9	-9
Private	Johns Hopkins University	746,076	775,907	(29,832)	-4%	0	0
Public	Kansas State University	27,208	20,245	6,964	34%	6	5
Public	Louisiana State University — Baton Rouge	36,105	30,300	5,805	19%	-2	-1
Public	Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center	23,382	21,463	1,919	9%	-9	-10
Private	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	299,097	302,437	(3,340)	-1%	-2	0
Private	Medical College of Wisconsin	45,590	27,932	17,658	63%	16	5
Public	Medical University of South Carolina	30,011	14,112	15,899	113%	36	27
Public	Michigan State University	86,978	75,309	11,669	15%	-3	-4
Public	Mississippi State University	45,048	27,715	17,334	63%	15	11
Public	Montana State University — Bozeman	25,397	11,709	13,688	117%	30	23
Private	Mount Sinai School of Medicine	81,933	56,406	25,527	45%	8	2
Public	New Jersey Institute of Technology	20,455	3,533	16,923	479%	94	69
Public	New Mexico State University — Las Cruces	55,066	70,739	(15,673)	-22%	-26	-20
Private	New York University	107,590	104,458	3,132	3%	-14	-6
Public	North Carolina State University	64,201	56,638	7,563	13%	-5	-4
Private	Northeastern University	22,052	13,216	8,836	67%	11	3
Private	Northwestern University	128,429	80,434	47,995	60%	12	5
Public	Ohio State University — Columbus	130,916	102,029	28,887	28%	-1	-1
Public	Oklahoma State University — Stillwater	22,442	22,952	(510)	-2%	-21	-20
Public	Oregon Health Sciences University	73,615	35,236	38,379	109%	31	22
Public	Oregon State University	79,053	65,379	13,674	21%	-3	-3
Public	Pennsylvania State University — Hershey Medical Ctr	23,133	21,212	1,921	9%	-9	-10
Public	Pennsylvania State University — University Park	169,640	155,552	14,088	9%	-7	-4
Private	Princeton University	70,653	66,692	3,962	6%	-10	-1

Endowment Assets in Constant 1998 Dollars						Headcount Enrollment			
2000 — Endowment Assets x $1000	1994 — Endowment Assets x $1000	Net Change in Constant Dollars	Percent Change in Constant Dollars	Net Change in National Rank	Net Change in Control Rank	Fall 1999 — Total Student Enrollment	Fall 1990 — Total Student Enrollment	Net Change in Enrollment	Percent Change in Enrollment
207,617	60,925	146,692	241%	76	16	44,215	42,936	1,279	3%
229,358	139,301	90,057	65%	-36	-26	22,120	21,537	583	3%
1,006,032	333,300	672,732	202%	25	24	1,186	999	187	19%
879,418	376,952	502,466	133%	8	9	28,487	27,996	491	2%
391,673	216,163	175,510	81%	-12	-5	4,527	3,791	736	19%
1,363,658	675,589	688,069	102%	-1	0	7,758	7,577	181	2%
1,478,881	667,263	811,618	122%	2	2	1,889	1,861	28	2%
798,444	460,732	337,712	73%	-18	-10	8,438	7,225	1,213	17%
1,493,228	618,938	874,290	141%	5	5	9,300	8,213	1,087	13%
2,119	NR					211	99	112	113%
227,603	90,093	137,510	153%	13	-6	16,982	15,714	1,268	8%
100,900	34,887	66,014	189%	49	3	27,036	26,828	208	1%
4,106,205	2,131,062	1,975,143	93%	-1	-2	21,167	18,242	2,925	16%
3,309,760	1,387,617	1,922,143	139%	2	2	22,089	22,615	(526)	-2%
2,398,232	875,476	1,522,756	174%	1	1	5,344	4,859	485	10%
2,565,327	776,592	1,788,735	230%	5	4	11,811	11,293	518	5%
4,846,474	1,878,885	2,967,588	158%	3	2	11,294	9,390	1,904	20%
NR	NR					12,082	8,344	3,738	45%
277,826	55,718	222,108	399%	129	40	32,878	28,170	4,708	17%
710,354	403,185	307,169	76%	-12	-7	20,346	19,103	1,243	7%
717,818	378,367	339,452	90%	-7	-2	12,498	11,525	973	8%
1,099,424	302,953	796,471	263%	37	6	14,074	12,241	1,833	15%
18,147,097	6,889,555	11,257,542	163%	0	0	24,214	22,851	1,363	6%
297,540	146,796	150,744	103%	-11	-3	9,108	11,101	(1,993)	-18%
480,638	208,628	272,010	130%	15	1	36,201	35,451	750	2%
367,032	187,763	179,269	95%	-8	-6	27,587	27,517	70	0%
395,508	118,013	277,495	235%	56	16	26,110	25,737	373	1%
1,757,679	823,100	934,579	114%	-2	-1	17,801	13,363	4,438	33%
181,096	104,970	76,127	73%	-30	-22	21,543	21,137	406	2%
182,790	66,660	116,130	174%	42	8	31,639	26,112	5,527	21%
21,032	21,086	(54)	0%	-121	-59	2,799	2,538	261	10%
6,235,912	1,975,110	4,260,802	216%	2	1	9,972	9,628	344	4%
62,891	35,146	27,744	79%	-32	-11	1,279	1,005	274	27%
78,396	22,220	56,176	253%	72	12	2,383	1,781	602	34%
298,808	114,210	184,599	162%	23	4	43,038	44,307	(1,269)	-3%
148,061	70,229	77,833	111%	-3	-7	16,076	14,391	1,685	12%
41,030	NR					11,658	10,392	1,266	12%
NR	NR					495	504	(9)	-2%
39,418	6,733	32,685	485%	66	36	8,258	7,667	591	8%
50,504	23,998	26,506	110%	-14	-15	15,449	14,812	637	4%
992,660	769,324	223,336	29%	-20	-11	37,132	32,813	4,319	13%
301,265	131,978	169,287	128%	11	-2	28,011	27,199	812	3%
499,350	237,069	262,282	111%	6	8	23,556	30,510	(6,954)	-23%
3,243,608	1,416,983	1,826,626	129%	-1	-1	17,041	17,041	-	0%
1,247,011	539,942	707,069	131%	0	-1	48,003	54,087	(6,084)	-11%
160,710	55,101	105,609	192%	62	12	21,014	19,827	1,187	6%
237,234	107,154	130,080	121%	1	-10	1,849	1,356	493	36%
256,470	89,312	167,158	187%	31	5	16,041	16,361	(320)	-2%
94,018	32,302	61,715	191%	56	4	593	494	99	20%
752,140	258,415	493,724	191%	17	0	40,658	38,864	1,794	5%
8,087,370	3,829,415	4,257,956	111%	-1	-1	6,440	6,483	(43)	-1%

Institutions with Over $20 Million in Federal Research, Alphabetically
continued

		Federal Research in Constant 1998 Dollars					
		1999 — Federal Research x $1000	1990 — Federal Research x $1000	Net Change in Constant Dollars	Percent Change in Constant Dollars	Net Change in National Rank	Net Change in Control Rank
Public	Purdue University — West Lafayette	92,664	83,384	9,280	11%	-5	-4
Private	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	22,078	29,503	(7,426)	-25%	-38	-8
Private	Rice University	33,899	25,866	8,032	31%	7	2
Private	Rockefeller University	43,579	47,585	(4,007)	-8%	-26	-7
Private	Rush University	30,129	7,868	22,261	283%	75	21
Public	Rutgers the State University of NJ — New Brunswick	65,200	47,174	18,026	38%	4	1
Private	Saint Louis University — St. Louis	22,968	18,246	4,722	26%	0	1
Private	Stanford University	342,691	330,904	11,787	4%	-1	0
Public	State Univ. of New York Downstate Medical Center	20,384	18,851	1,532	8%	-14	-9
Private	Syracuse University	29,094	24,478	4,616	19%	-1	1
Public	Temple University	28,788	33,843	(5,055)	-15%	-21	-16
Public	Texas A&M University	144,408	120,297	24,111	20%	-2	-3
Public	Texas Tech University	19,598	12,093	7,505	62%	6	5
Private	Thomas Jefferson University	54,576	29,040	25,536	88%	26	7
Private	Tufts University	61,595	49,528	12,067	24%	-2	0
Private	Tulane University	49,164	36,646	12,518	34%	2	3
Public	University at Albany	44,772	18,752	26,020	139%	38	30
Public	University at Buffalo	82,771	86,504	(3,733)	-4%	-19	-13
Public	University at Stony Brook	90,950	72,321	18,629	26%	2	0
Public	University of Alabama — Birmingham	159,969	96,348	63,621	66%	10	6
Public	University of Alabama — Huntsville	24,366	27,623	(3,257)	-12%	-19	-16
Public	University of Alaska — Fairbanks	33,545	41,257	(7,712)	-19%	-29	-22
Public	University of Arizona	172,462	120,192	52,270	43%	3	2
Public	University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences	25,553	8,607	16,946	197%	57	42
Public	University of California — Berkeley	184,950	170,376	14,574	9%	-4	-1
Public	University of California — Davis	120,505	100,148	20,357	20%	-4	-1
Public	University of California — Irvine	73,104	67,898	5,206	8%	-9	-7
Public	University of California — Los Angeles	243,985	212,706	31,280	15%	1	2
Public	University of California — San Diego	282,721	236,135	46,586	20%	-1	-1
Public	University of California — San Francisco	225,766	226,695	(929)	0%	-5	-1
Public	University of California — Santa Barbara	71,672	61,924	9,748	16%	-6	-6
Public	University of California — Santa Cruz	24,286	17,921	6,365	36%	9	7
Private	University of Chicago	131,404	124,599	6,805	5%	-9	-2
Public	University of Cincinnati — Cincinnati	97,135	58,164	38,971	67%	15	11
Public	University of Colorado — Boulder	136,477	90,333	46,144	51%	7	3
Public	University of Colorado Health Sciences Center	97,831	60,223	37,608	62%	14	10
Public	University of Connecticut — Health Center	30,627	32,056	(1,428)	-4%	-13	-11
Public	University of Connecticut — Storrs	23,104	24,182	(1,078)	-4%	-18	-19
Private	University of Dayton	29,777	37,568	(7,791)	-21%	-29	-6
Public	University of Delaware	33,527	22,750	10,777	47%	11	6
Public	University of Florida	118,407	83,578	34,829	42%	3	2
Public	University of Georgia	54,297	56,738	(2,441)	-4%	-17	-12
Public	University of Hawaii — Manoa	90,447	55,187	35,260	64%	17	12
Public	University of Houston — University Park	19,793	22,733	(2,940)	-13%	-27	-22
Public	University of Idaho	23,491	17,866	5,626	31%	8	6
Public	University of Illinois — Chicago	83,658	56,873	26,786	47%	8	6
Public	University of Illinois — Urbana-Champaign	179,860	151,557	28,303	19%	-3	0
Public	University of Iowa	118,738	102,246	16,492	16%	-8	-4
Public	University of Kansas — Lawrence	32,121	19,749	12,372	63%	18	13
Public	University of Kansas Medical Center	23,330	14,899	8,431	57%	13	9
Public	University of Kentucky	64,079	38,303	25,776	67%	14	8

Endowment Assets in Constant 1998 Dollars						Headcount Enrollment			
2000 — Endowment Assets x $1000	1994 — Endowment Assets x $1000	Net Change in Constant Dollars	Percent Change in Constant Dollars	Net Change in National Rank	Net Change in Control Rank	Fall 1999 — Total Student Enrollment	Fall 1990 — Total Student Enrollment	Net Change in Enrollment	Percent Change in Enrollment
1,253,803	555,788	698,015	126%	0	-1	39,471	37,588	1,883	5%
702,964	310,620	392,344	126%	6	9	7,650	6,692	958	14%
3,247,677	1,420,440	1,827,237	129%	-1	-1	4,274	4,266	8	0%
1,321,429	634,035	687,393	108%	0	1	142	128	14	11%
334,749	238,382	96,368	40%	-37	-18	1,299	1,144	155	14%
385,449	195,129	190,320	98%	-2	-3	35,308	33,016	2,292	7%
891,695	316,835	574,860	181%	20	20	14,062	12,891	1,171	9%
8,329,444	3,056,110	5,273,335	173%	1	1	18,083	14,724	3,359	23%
36,315	17,723	18,592	105%	-30	-17	1,516	1,642	(126)	-8%
794,716	264,986	529,730	200%	18	18	18,535	21,900	(3,365)	-15%
150,962	94,392	56,570	60%	-49	-27	28,124	29,714	(1,590)	-5%
3,786,968	2,236,040	1,550,928	69%	-4	0	43,817	41,171	2,646	6%
282,551	107,696	174,855	162%	19	1	24,249	25,363	(1,114)	-4%
385,200	238,115	147,085	62%	-25	-10	2,270	2,364	(94)	-4%
504,150	241,418	262,732	109%	4	6	9,269	7,895	1,374	17%
612,805	316,635	296,170	94%	-6	1	11,426	11,019	407	4%
9,955	3,019	6,936	230%	-62	-20	16,901	17,400	(499)	-3%
430,771	208,027	222,744	107%	6	0	24,256	27,638	(3,382)	-12%
36,734	11,995	24,738	206%	9	2	19,139	17,624	1,515	9%
220,277	105,702	114,575	108%	-7	-14	15,098	15,356	(258)	-2%
19,699	8,570	11,129	130%	-49	-17	6,874	8,139	(1,265)	-16%
93,540	66,230	27,310	41%	-70	-25	6,768	7,592	(824)	-11%
274,798	79,536	195,261	245%	59	15	34,326	35,729	(1,403)	-4%
61,708	NR					1,861	1,408	453	32%
2,088,430	731,226	1,357,204	186%	5	2	31,347	30,634	713	2%
380,718	129,040	251,678	195%	42	11	25,092	23,890	1,202	5%
123,975	43,013	80,961	188%	53	10	19,277	16,808	2,469	15%
1,393,818	451,639	942,179	209%	15	3	36,351	36,420	(69)	0%
281,899	86,027	195,872	228%	51	13	19,894	17,790	2,104	12%
878,504	258,080	620,425	240%	28	4	3,491	3,812	(321)	-8%
82,689	21,507	61,182	284%	92	20	20,056	18,385	1,671	9%
82,129	21,507	60,623	282%	89	19	11,302	10,054	1,248	12%
3,687,003	1,359,842	2,327,162	171%	4	4	12,016	10,867	1,149	11%
928,242	426,338	501,904	118%	3	-2	27,467	31,013	(3,546)	-11%
230,118	83,107	147,011	177%	34	5	28,851	28,600	251	1%
115,059	41,554	73,506	177%	42	7	2,452	1,805	647	36%
51,853	13,574	38,279	282%	60	23	498	483	15	3%
120,989	31,675	89,315	282%	102	19	18,721	25,497	(6,776)	-27%
286,297	102,449	183,848	179%	29	23	10,223	11,493	(1,270)	-11%
877,795	497,093	380,702	77%	-17	-8	21,206	20,818	388	2%
656,159	315,142	341,017	108%	1	-6	43,382	35,477	7,905	22%
374,050	158,804	215,246	136%	10	2	30,912	28,395	2,517	9%
166,585	76,541	90,043	118%	2	-8	17,612	18,799	(1,187)	-6%
376,164	199,192	176,972	89%	-9	-6	32,651	33,115	(464)	-1%
104,213	56,101	48,112	86%	-25	-12	11,305	10,536	769	7%
114,604	44,527	70,077	157%	32	4	24,610	24,959	(349)	-1%
564,201	219,208	344,993	157%	13	0	38,851	38,163	688	2%
408,465	185,423	223,043	120%	9	3	28,846	28,785	61	0%
659,041	295,847	363,194	123%	5	-3	25,406	26,434	(1,028)	-4%
164,760	73,961	90,798	123%	6	-6	2,432	2,473	(41)	-2%
356,430	121,738	234,693	193%	38	6	23,060	22,538	522	2%

Institutions with Over $20 Million in Federal Research, Alphabetically
continued

		Federal Research in Constant 1998 Dollars					
		1999 — Federal Research x $1000	1990 — Federal Research x $1000	Net Change in Constant Dollars	Percent Change in Constant Dollars	Net Change in National Rank	Net Change in Control Rank
Public	University of Maryland — Baltimore	81,828	50,241	31,588	63%	10	8
Public	University of Maryland — College Park	140,467	85,901	54,566	64%	13	6
Public	University of Massachusetts — Amherst	38,609	34,278	4,331	13%	-6	-5
Public	University of Massachusetts Medical Sch — Worcester	53,751	36,218	17,533	48%	9	5
Public	University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey	59,767	42,925	16,842	39%	5	2
Private	University of Miami	98,643	88,144	10,499	12%	-9	-4
Public	University of Michigan — Ann Arbor	323,598	233,420	90,178	39%	2	1
Public	University of Minnesota — Twin Cities	201,154	186,018	15,136	8%	-2	0
Public	University of Missouri — Columbia	52,162	31,590	20,572	65%	13	8
Public	University of Nebraska — Lincoln	35,801	29,344	6,457	22%	0	0
Public	University of Nevada — Reno	23,805	15,421	8,384	54%	15	11
Public	University of New Hampshire — Durham	29,613	18,698	10,916	58%	18	15
Public	University of New Mexico — Albuquerque	82,274	32,918	49,355	150%	42	30
Public	University of North Carolina — Chapel Hill	177,118	119,607	57,510	48%	5	4
Private	University of Notre Dame	22,863	16,643	6,220	37%	5	2
Public	University of Oklahoma — Norman	28,436	11,129	17,307	156%	44	36
Public	University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center	27,322	10,693	16,628	156%	44	36
Public	University of Oregon	26,467	26,065	401	2%	-10	-7
Private	University of Pennsylvania	270,140	173,002	97,139	56%	8	4
Public	University of Pittsburgh — Pittsburgh	188,429	117,320	71,109	61%	10	8
Public	University of Puerto Rico — Mayaguez	23,028	18,545	4,483	24%	-1	-2
Public	University of Rhode Island — Kingston	35,056	26,531	8,525	32%	7	5
Private	University of Rochester	128,627	136,651	(8,023)	-6%	-12	-4
Public	University of South Carolina — Columbia	46,948	26,629	20,319	76%	21	15
Public	University of South Florida	40,669	39,427	1,242	3%	-19	-13
Private	University of Southern California	193,271	160,024	33,247	21%	0	-1
Public	University of Tennessee — Knoxville	43,492	47,030	(3,539)	-8%	-25	-18
Public	University of Tennessee Health Science Center	19,707	21,999	(2,292)	-10%	-26	-21
Public	University of Texas — Austin	159,669	141,759	17,910	13%	-7	-4
Public	University of Texas Health Science Center — Houston	69,021	37,533	31,488	84%	21	14
Public	University of Texas Health Science Ctr — San Antonio	55,094	38,069	17,025	45%	8	5
Public	University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center	67,206	37,368	29,838	80%	21	14
Public	University of Texas Medical Branch — Galveston	53,310	28,060	25,250	90%	23	16
Public	University of Texas SW Medical Center — Dallas	98,753	71,097	27,655	39%	8	5
Public	University of Utah	108,163	80,581	27,582	34%	4	2
Public	University of Vermont	34,937	39,523	(4,585)	-12%	-26	-20
Public	University of Virginia	105,045	76,059	28,986	38%	6	3
Public	University of Washington — Seattle	356,406	263,037	93,369	35%	2	0
Public	University of Wisconsin — Madison	242,012	231,358	10,654	5%	-3	-1
Public	US Naval Postgraduate School	32,249	22,420	9,829	44%	12	7
Public	Utah State University	52,702	76,271	(23,569)	-31%	-37	-30
Private	Vanderbilt University	113,170	86,337	26,833	31%	-1	-1
Public	Virginia Commonwealth University	46,643	53,817	(7,174)	-13%	-24	-18
Public	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	72,989	59,435	13,554	23%	-3	-3
Private	Wake Forest University	58,376	39,040	19,335	50%	8	3
Public	Washington State University — Pullman	43,191	34,774	8,417	24%	-6	-4
Private	Washington University	211,647	136,799	74,847	55%	8	3
Public	Wayne State University	55,778	36,849	18,929	51%	13	9
Public	West Virginia University	25,429	27,990	(2,561)	-9%	-20	-16
Private	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution	57,641	80,657	(23,017)	-29%	-32	-8
Private	Yale University	206,618	187,508	19,109	10%	-2	-2
Private	Yeshiva University	86,828	84,163	2,665	3%	-14	-4

Endowment Assets in Constant 1998 Dollars						Headcount Enrollment			
2000 — Endowment Assets x $1000	1994 — Endowment Assets x $1000	Net Change in Constant Dollars	Percent Change in Constant Dollars	Net Change in National Rank	Net Change in Control Rank	Fall 1999 — Total Student Enrollment	Fall 1990 — Total Student Enrollment	Net Change in Enrollment	Percent Change in Enrollment
144,026	47,212	96,814	205%	66	13	5,553	4,727	826	17%
307,256	90,131	217,125	241%	54	17	32,864	34,829	(1,965)	-6%
62,833	34,829	28,004	80%	-29	-19	25,031	26,025	(994)	-4%
39,985	22,163	17,821	80%	-44	-25	682	556	126	23%
135,148	59,307	75,841	128%	9	-1	4,618	3,215	1,403	44%
447,999	266,297	181,702	68%	-15	-8	13,715	13,841	(126)	-1%
3,206,440	1,072,104	2,134,337	199%	1	0	37,846	36,391	1,455	4%
1,742,361	728,784	1,013,577	139%	3	2	45,361	57,168	(11,807)	-21%
365,068	183,522	181,547	99%	-7	-5	22,930	25,058	(2,128)	-8%
569,013	189,484	379,528	200%	29	7	22,142	24,453	(2,311)	-9%
124,024	65,808	58,216	88%	-16	-7	12,532	11,487	1,045	9%
142,557	54,122	88,434	163%	37	8	14,677	13,260	1,417	11%
195,063	115,283	79,780	69%	-34	-24	24,374	23,950	424	2%
1,064,360	257,518	806,842	313%	43	9	24,653	23,878	775	3%
2,974,714	976,489	1,998,225	205%	0	0	10,654	10,007	647	6%
402,446	155,540	246,906	159%	24	8	23,694	20,774	2,920	14%
127,088	66,660	60,428	91%	-19	-9	2,936	2,818	118	4%
242,059	78,495	163,563	208%	50	11	17,236	18,840	(1,604)	-9%
3,082,382	1,627,010	1,455,372	89%	-5	-4	21,855	21,868	(13)	0%
980,348	429,920	550,428	128%	4	-2	26,162	28,120	(1,958)	-7%
NR	NR					12,794	9,866	2,928	30%
62,480	19,940	42,540	213%	60	12	14,577	16,047	(1,470)	-9%
1,231,459	693,716	537,743	78%	-7	-4	8,108	9,291	(1,183)	-13%
257,834	87,010	170,823	196%	36	7	23,430	25,613	(2,183)	-9%
228,257	72,732	155,525	214%	52	11	34,839	32,326	2,513	8%
2,072,943	879,195	1,193,748	136%	-3	-2	28,766	28,374	392	1%
248,454	73,264	175,190	239%	61	17	26,437	26,055	382	1%
160,821	62,275	98,546	158%	37	5	2,116	1,785	331	19%
1,551,441	749,421	802,021	107%	-1	-2	49,009	49,617	(608)	-1%
92,948	21,126	71,822	340%	119	28	3,170	3,016	154	5%
282,246	20,321	261,924	1289%	298	91	2,544	2,456	88	4%
289,362	85,871	203,491	237%	58	18	20	NR		
329,926	136,600	193,326	142%	17	0	1,953	1,800	153	9%
686,863	230,709	456,153	198%	23	3	1,552	1,529	23	2%
305,529	127,903	177,626	139%	17	1	25,781	24,922	859	3%
182,154	106,596	75,558	71%	-34	-23	10,206	11,076	(870)	-8%
1,674,642	805,197	869,444	108%	-3	-2	22,433	21,110	1,323	6%
878,067	330,736	547,331	165%	14	-2	35,559	33,854	1,705	5%
1,040,390	421,059	619,331	147%	12	1	40,099	43,209	(3,110)	-7%
NR	NR					NR	1,749		
74,034	27,868	46,165	166%	28	-1	20,865	15,155	5,710	38%
2,229,282	931,447	1,297,836	139%	-2	-2	10,022	9,161	861	9%
217,324	97,930	119,394	122%	1	-12	23,481	21,764	1,717	8%
354,574	183,426	171,148	93%	-10	-7	27,910	25,568	2,342	9%
933,742	447,083	486,659	109%	0	3	6,082	5,477	605	11%
420,921	250,441	170,480	68%	-15	-6	20,799	18,412	2,387	13%
4,077,919	1,930,870	2,147,049	111%	0	-1	12,088	11,990	98	1%
152,964	70,159	82,805	118%	5	-4	31,025	33,872	(2,847)	-8%
288,731	115,816	172,915	149%	16	-1	22,315	20,854	1,461	7%
268,512	150,724	117,789	78%	-27	-10	NA	NA		
9,711,759	3,920,719	5,791,040	148%	0	0	11,029	10,994	35	0%
746,577	348,830	397,748	114%	1	6	5,655	4,670	985	21%

Institutional Characteristics and TheCenter Measures

Institutions with Over $20 Million in Federal Research, Alphabetically

		Institutional Characteristics				
		State	Highest Degree Offered	Has a Medical School	Federal Land Grant Institution	Research Focus
Public	Arizona State University — Tempe	AZ	Doctoral and First-Prof.			Moderate Enviro and Eng
Public	Auburn University — Auburn	AL	Doctoral and First-Prof.		Yes	Moderate Life and Eng
Private	Baylor College of Medicine	TX	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		All Life Science
Private	Boston University	MA	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Strong Life Science
Private	Brandeis University	MA	Doctoral			Moderate Life and Social
Private	Brown University	RI	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Moderate Life Science
Private	California Institute of Technology	CA	Doctoral			Strong Physical Science
Private	Carnegie Mellon University	PA	Doctoral			Moderate Eng and Computer
Private	Case Western Reserve University	OH	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Heavy Life Science
Private	Charles R. Drew University of Medicine and Science	NJ	Doctoral and First-Prof.			All Life Science
Public	Clemson University	SC	Doctoral		Yes	Strong Life Science
Public	Colorado State University	CO	Doctoral and First-Prof.		Yes	Strong Life Science
Private	Columbia University	NY	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Strong Life Science
Private	Cornell University	NY	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes	Yes	Moderate Life and Physical
Private	Dartmouth College	NH	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Heavy Life Science
Private	Duke University	NC	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Heavy Life Science
Private	Emory University	GA	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		All Life Science
Public	Florida A&M University	FL	Doctoral and First-Prof.		Yes-1890	Strong Life Science
Public	Florida State University	FL	Doctoral and First-Prof.			Moderate Physical Science
Private	George Washington University	DC	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Moderate Life and Math
Private	Georgetown University	DC	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Heavy Life Science
Public	Georgia Institute of Technology	GA	Doctoral			Strong Engineering
Private	Harvard University	MA	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Strong Life Science
Private	Howard University	DC	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Strong Life Science
Public	Indiana University — Bloomington	IN	Doctoral and First-Prof.			Moderate Life and Physical
Public	Indiana University-Purdue University — Indianapolis	IN	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Heavy Life Science
Public	Iowa State University	IA	Doctoral and First-Prof.		Yes	Moderate Life Science
Private	Johns Hopkins University	MD	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Moderate Life and Eng
Public	Kansas State University	KS	Doctoral and First-Prof.		Yes	Strong Life Science
Public	Louisiana State University — Baton Rouge	LA	Doctoral and First-Prof.		Yes-System	Moderate Life Science
Public	Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center	LA	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes	No-System	All Life Science
Private	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	MA	Doctoral and First-Prof.		Yes	Moderate Physical and Eng
Private	Medical College of Wisconsin	WI	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		All Life Science
Public	Medical University of South Carolina	SC	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		All Life Science
Public	Michigan State University	MI	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes	Yes	Strong Life Science
Public	Mississippi State University	MS	Doctoral and First-Prof.		Yes	Moderate Life and Eng
Public	Montana State University — Bozeman	MT	Doctoral		Yes	Moderate Life Science
Private	Mount Sinai School of Medicine	NY	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		All Life Science
Public	New Jersey Institute of Technology	NJ	Doctoral			Strong Engineering
Public	New Mexico State University — Las Cruces	NM	Doctoral		Yes	Strong Engineering
Private	New York University	NY	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Heavy Life Science
Public	North Carolina State University	NC	Doctoral and First-Prof.		Yes	Moderate Life and Eng
Private	Northeastern University	MA	Doctoral and First-Prof.			Moderate Engineering
Private	Northwestern University	IL	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Strong Life Science
Public	Ohio State University — Columbus	OH	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes	Yes	Strong Life Science
Public	Oklahoma State University — Stillwater	OK	Doctoral and First-Prof.		Yes	Moderate Life and Eng
Public	Oregon Health Sciences University	OR	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Heavy Life Science
Public	Oregon State University	OR	Doctoral and First-Prof.		Yes	Moderate Life and Enviro
Public	Pennsylvania State University — Hershey Medical Ctr	PA	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		All Life Science
Public	Pennsylvania State University — University Park	PA	Doctoral		Yes	Moderate Engineering
Private	Princeton University	NJ	Doctoral			Moderate Physical and Eng

	National Rankings				Institutional Control Rankings			
Total Student Enrollment Fall 99	2001 — No. of Measures in Top 25 Nationally	2001 — No. of Measures in Top 26–50 Nationally	2000 — No. of Measures in Top 25 Nationally	2000 — No. of Measures in Top 26-50 Nationally	2001 — No. of Measures in Top 25 Among Privates / Publics	2001 — No. of Measures in Top 26–50 Among Privates / Publics	2000 — No. of Measures in Top 25 Among Privates / Publics	2000 — No. of Measures in Top 26–50 Among Privates / Publics
44,215	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	3
22,120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,186	1	4	1	4	6	1	5	2
28,487	0	4	0	3	5	3	5	3
4,527	0	2	0	2	2	6	2	6
7,758	1	3	1	3	4	5	4	5
1,889	4	4	5	3	8	1	9	0
8,438	1	2	1	2	5	4	5	4
9,300	0	7	1	5	7	2	6	3
211	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
16,982	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
27,036	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	5
21,167	8	1	8	1	9	0	9	0
22,089	9	0	8	1	9	0	8	1
5,344	2	2	2	1	5	3	4	4
11,811	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0
11,294	1	4	2	5	4	5	5	4
12,082	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32,878	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	3
20,346	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	7
12,498	0	2	0	2	1	8	3	5
14,074	0	7	0	6	7	1	6	1
24,214	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
9,108	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	4
36,201	1	1	0	1	3	2	2	4
27,587	0	2	0	0	1	4	0	4
26,110	0	1	0	2	2	5	1	6
17,801	8	1	8	0	9	0	9	0
21,543	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31,639	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	3
2,799	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9,972	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
1,279	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
2,383	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
43,038	1	4	1	2	4	4	2	6
16,076	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11,658	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
495	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	4
8,258	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15,449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37,132	1	8	2	7	7	2	8	1
28,011	0	4	0	3	2	7	2	5
23,556	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4
17,041	4	5	3	5	9	0	9	0
48,003	3	4	3	3	7	1	6	2
21,014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1,849	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2
16,041	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2
593	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40,658	3	3	2	4	8	1	8	1
6,440	5	2	5	1	8	1	8	1

Institutions with Over $20 Million in Federal Research, Alphabetically
continued

		Institutional Characteristics				
		State	Highest Degree Offered	Has a Medical School	Federal Land Grant Institution	Research Focus
Public	Purdue University — West Lafayette	IN	Doctoral and First-Prof.		Yes	Moderate Life and Eng
Private	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	NY	Doctoral			Strong Engineering
Private	Rice University	TX	Doctoral			Moderate Physical and Comp
Private	Rockefeller University	NY	Doctoral			All Life Science
Private	Rush University	IL	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		All Life Science
Public	Rutgers the State University of NJ — New Brunswick	NJ	Doctoral and First-Prof.		Yes	Moderate Life Science
Private	Saint Louis University — St. Louis	MO	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		All Life Science
Private	Stanford University	CA	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Moderate Life and Eng
Public	State Univ. of New York Downstate Medical Center	NY	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		All Life Science
Private	Syracuse University	NY	Doctoral and First-Prof.			Moderate Computer Sci
Public	Temple University	PA	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Strong Life Science
Public	Texas A&M University	TX	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes	Yes	Moderate Life and Enviro
Public	Texas Tech University	TX	Doctoral and First-Prof.			Moderate Life and Eng
Private	Thomas Jefferson University	PA	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		All Life Science
Private	Tufts University	MA	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Heavy Life Science
Private	Tulane University	LA	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Heavy Life Science
Public	University at Albany	NY	Doctoral			Strong Life Science
Public	University at Buffalo	NY	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Strong Life Science
Public	University at Stony Brook	NY	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Strong Life Science
Public	University of Alabama — Birmingham	AL	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Heavy Life Science
Public	University of Alabama — Huntsville	AL	Doctoral			Moderate Physical and Eng
Public	University of Alaska — Fairbanks	AK	Doctoral		Yes-System	Moderate Physical Science
Public	University of Arizona	AZ	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes	Yes	Moderate Life and Physical
Public	University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences	AR	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		All Life Science
Public	University of California — Berkeley	CA	Doctoral and First-Prof.		No-System	Moderate Life, Physical, Eng
Public	University of California — Davis	CA	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes	Yes-System	Heavy Life Science
Public	University of California — Irvine	CA	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes	No-System	Strong Life Science
Public	University of California — Los Angeles	CA	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes	No-System	Strong Life Science
Public	University of California — San Diego	CA	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes	No-System	Moderate Life Science
Public	University of California — San Francisco	CA	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes	No-System	All Life Science
Public	University of California — Santa Barbara	CA	Doctoral		No-System	Moderate Engineering
Public	University of California — Santa Cruz	CA	Doctoral		No-System	Moderate Physical Science
Private	University of Chicago	IL	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Strong Life Science
Public	University of Cincinnati — Cincinnati	OH	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Heavy Life Science
Public	University of Colorado — Boulder	CO	Doctoral and First-Prof.			Moderate Physical and Enviro
Public	University of Colorado Health Sciences Center	CO	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		All Life Science
Public	University of Connecticut — Health Center	CT	First-Professional Only	Yes		All Life Science
Public	University of Connecticut — Storrs	CT	Doctoral and First-Prof.		Yes	Moderate Life and Eng
Private	University of Dayton	OH	Doctoral and First-Prof.			Heavy Engineering
Public	University of Delaware	DE	Doctoral		Yes	Moderate Engineering
Public	University of Florida	FL	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes	Yes	Strong Life Science
Public	University of Georgia	GA	Doctoral and First-Prof.		Yes	Heavy Life Science
Public	University of Hawaii — Manoa	HI	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes	Yes	Moderate Life and Enviro
Public	University of Houston — University Park	TX	Doctoral and First-Prof.			Moderate Life and Eng
Public	University of Idaho	ID	Doctoral and First-Prof.		Yes	Strong Life Science
Public	University of Illinois — Chicago	IL	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Heavy Life Science
Public	University of Illinois — Urbana-Champaign	IL	Doctoral and First-Prof.		Yes	Moderate Engineering
Public	University of Iowa	IA	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Heavy Life Science
Public	University of Kansas — Lawrence	KS	Doctoral and First-Prof.			Moderate Life Science
Public	University of Kansas Medical Center	KS	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		All Life Science
Public	University of Kentucky	KY	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes	Yes	Strong Life Science

Total Student Enrollment Fall 99	National Rankings				Institutional Control Rankings			
	2001 — No. of Measures in Top 25 Nationally	2001 — No. of Measures in Top 26–50 Nationally	2000 — No. of Measures in Top 25 Nationally	2000 — No. of Measures in Top 26-50 Nationally	2001 — No. of Measures in Top 25 Among Privates / Publics	2001 — No. of Measures in Top 26–50 Among Privates / Publics	2000 — No. of Measures in Top 25 Among Privates / Publics	2000 — No. of Measures in Top 26–50 Among Privates / Publics
39,471	1	4	1	6	5	3	6	2
7,650	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	6
4,274	2	1	2	3	3	6	4	5
142	1	2	1	2	3	4	3	4
1,299	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4
35,308	0	4	0	3	4	5	4	5
14,062	0	1	0	2	0	6	0	7
18,083	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
1,516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18,535	0	0	0	1	0	8	0	7
28,124	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
43,817	3	4	3	4	6	3	7	2
24,249	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
2,270	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	3
9,269	0	1	0	2	2	6	2	5
11,426	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	7
16,901	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24,256	0	3	0	2	1	6	1	6
19,139	1	1	0	3	2	4	2	4
15,098	0	4	1	3	4	2	3	2
6,874	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6,768	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34,326	3	4	3	3	7	0	6	2
1,861	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31,347	8	0	8	1	9	0	9	0
25,092	1	4	1	4	5	4	6	3
19,277	0	2	0	2	2	4	2	3
36,351	7	1	7	1	9	0	9	0
19,894	5	2	5	2	6	2	6	2
3,491	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0
20,056	0	1	0	3	1	5	1	5
11,302	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
12,016	5	3	3	4	9	0	8	1
27,467	0	2	0	3	1	5	1	5
28,851	0	6	1	5	4	4	4	4
2,452	0	2	0	1	1	4	1	4
498	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18,721	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
10,223	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
21,206	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1
43,382	3	4	2	5	9	0	8	1
30,912	0	2	0	1	2	5	2	5
17,612	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4
32,651	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	3
11,305	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24,610	0	3	0	2	2	3	1	5
38,851	5	1	5	2	8	1	8	1
28,846	0	5	0	6	4	5	7	2
25,406	0	1	0	1	1	4	1	3
2,432	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23,060	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	7

Institutions with Over $20 Million in Federal Research, Alphabetically
continued

		Institutional Characteristics				
		State	Highest Degree Offered	Has a Medical School	Federal Land Grant Institution	Research Focus
Public	University of Maryland — Baltimore	MD	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		All Life Science
Public	University of Maryland — College Park	MD	Doctoral		Yes	Moderate Engineering
Public	University of Massachusetts — Amherst	MA	Doctoral		Yes	Moderate Life Science
Public	University of Massachusetts Medical Sch — Worcester	MA	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		All Life Science
Public	University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey	NJ	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		All Life Science
Private	University of Miami	FL	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Strong Life Science
Public	University of Michigan — Ann Arbor	MI	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Strong Life Science
Public	University of Minnesota — Twin Cities	MN	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes	Yes	Strong Life Science
Public	University of Missouri — Columbia	MO	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes	Yes-System	Strong Life Science
Public	University of Nebraska — Lincoln	NE	Doctoral and First-Prof.		Yes-System	Moderate Life Science
Public	University of Nevada — Reno	NV	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes	Yes	Strong Life Science
Public	University of New Hampshire — Durham	NH	Doctoral		Yes	Strong Environmental Science
Public	University of New Mexico — Albuquerque	NM	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Moderate Life and Eng
Public	University of North Carolina — Chapel Hill	NC	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Heavy Life Science
Private	University of Notre Dame	IN	Doctoral and First-Prof.			Strong Physical Science
Public	University of Oklahoma — Norman	OK	Doctoral and First-Prof.			Moderate Environmental
Public	University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center	OK	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		All Life Science
Public	University of Oregon	OR	Doctoral and First-Prof.			Moderate Life Science
Private	University of Pennsylvania	PA	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Heavy Life Science
Public	University of Pittsburgh — Pittsburgh	PA	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Heavy Life Science
Public	University of Puerto Rico — Mayaguez	PR	Doctoral		Yes	Strong Life Science
Public	University of Rhode Island — Kingston	RI	Doctoral and First-Prof.		Yes	Strong Environmental Science
Private	University of Rochester	NY	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Strong Life Science
Public	University of South Carolina — Columbia	SC	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Moderate Life and Eng
Public	University of South Florida	FL	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Strong Life Science
Private	University of Southern California	CA	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Moderate Life Science
Public	University of Tennessee — Knoxville	TN	Doctoral and First-Prof.		Yes	Moderate Life and Eng
Public	University of Tennessee Health Science Center	TN	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		All Life Science
Public	University of Texas — Austin	TX	Doctoral and First-Prof.			Moderate Physical and Eng
Public	University of Texas Health Science Center — Houston	TX	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		All Life Science
Public	University of Texas Health Science Ctr — San Antonio	TX	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		All Life Science
Public	University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center	TX	Non-Degree Granting			All Life Science
Public	University of Texas Medical Branch — Galveston	TX	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		All Life Science
Public	University of Texas SW Medical Center — Dallas	TX	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		All Life Science
Public	University of Utah	UT	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Strong Life Science
Public	University of Vermont	VT	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes	Yes	Heavy Life Science
Public	University of Virginia	VA	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Strong Life Science
Public	University of Washington — Seattle	WA	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Strong Life Science
Public	University of Wisconsin — Madison	WI	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes	Yes	Strong Life Science
Public	US Naval Postgraduate School	CA	Doctoral			Moderate Engineering
Public	Utah State University	UT	Doctoral		Yes	Strong Engineering
Private	Vanderbilt University	TN	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Heavy Life Science
Public	Virginia Commonwealth University	VA	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Heavy Life Science
Public	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	VA	Doctoral and First-Prof.		Yes	Moderate Life, Enviro and Eng
Private	Wake Forest University	NC	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		All Life Science
Public	Washington State University — Pullman	WA	Doctoral and First-Prof.		Yes	Strong Life Science
Private	Washington University	MO	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Heavy Life Science
Public	Wayne State University	MI	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Heavy Life Science
Public	West Virginia University	WV	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes	Yes	Moderate Life and Eng
Private	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution	MA	Non-Degree Granting			Heavy Environmental Science
Private	Yale University	CT	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		Heavy Life Science
Private	Yeshiva University	NY	Doctoral and First-Prof.	Yes		All Life Science

	National Rankings				Institutional Control Rankings			
Total Student Enrollment Fall 99	2001 — No. of Measures in Top 25 Nationally	2001 — No. of Measures in Top 26–50 Nationally	2000 — No. of Measures in Top 25 Nationally	2000 — No. of Measures in Top 26-50 Nationally	2001 — No. of Measures in Top 25 Among Privates / Publics	2001 — No. of Measures in Top 26–50 Among Privates / Publics	2000 — No. of Measures in Top 25 Among Privates / Publics	2000 — No. of Measures in Top 26–50 Among Privates / Publics
5,553	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4
32,864	1	3	1	3	5	4	5	4
25,031	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	3
682	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
4,618	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
13,715	0	2	0	3	4	2	3	4
37,846	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0
45,361	8	0	8	0	8	1	8	1
22,930	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	6
22,142	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2
12,532	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14,677	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24,374	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
24,653	5	3	5	2	9	0	9	0
10,654	1	2	1	3	3	6	3	6
23,694	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
2,936	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17,236	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
21,855	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
26,162	2	4	2	3	6	2	6	2
12,794	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14,577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8,108	0	6	0	5	7	2	6	2
23,430	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	3
34,839	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
28,766	7	1	7	1	8	0	8	0
26,437	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2
2,116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49,009	5	2	4	4	7	2	7	2
3,170	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
2,544	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
20	0	1	1	0	1	4	1	4
1,953	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
1,552	0	4	2	2	4	3	4	3
25,781	0	5	0	5	5	3	5	2
10,206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22,433	3	4	1	6	8	1	7	2
35,559	7	0	7	0	8	1	8	1
40,099	7	1	7	1	8	1	8	1
NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20,865	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10,022	2	3	3	3	7	1	7	2
23,481	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
27,910	0	2	0	1	0	7	1	6
6,082	0	1	0	1	0	6	0	7
20,799	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2
12,088	6	2	5	3	8	1	8	1
31,025	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	5
22,315	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
NR	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
11,029	6	2	6	1	9	0	9	0
5,655	1	0	0	2	2	6	2	6

Student Characteristics

Institutions with Over $20 Million in Federal Research, Alphabetically

		Fall 1999 Headcount Enrollment						
		Total Student Enrollment	Total Undergraduate Students	%	Total Graduate Students	%	Total First-Professional Students	%
Public	Arizona State University — Tempe	44,215	33,948	77%	9,806	22%	461	1%
Public	Auburn University — Auburn	22,120	18,669	84%	2,793	13%	658	3%
Private	Baylor College of Medicine	1,186	0	0%	520	44%	666	56%
Private	Boston University	28,487	18,018	63%	8,518	30%	1,951	7%
Private	Brandeis University	4,527	3,112	69%	1,415	31%	0	0%
Private	Brown University	7,758	6,108	79%	1,334	17%	316	4%
Private	California Institute of Technology	1,889	907	48%	982	52%	0	0%
Private	Carnegie Mellon University	8,438	5,265	62%	3,173	38%	0	0%
Private	Case Western Reserve University	9,300	3,380	36%	4,435	48%	1,485	16%
Private	Charles R. Drew University of Medicine and Science	211	200	95%	11	5%	0	0%
Public	Clemson University	16,982	13,526	80%	3,456	20%	0	0%
Public	Colorado State University	27,036	20,667	76%	5,838	22%	531	2%
Private	Columbia University	21,167	7,763	37%	11,316	53%	2,088	10%
Private	Cornell University	22,089	16,074	73%	4,765	22%	1,250	6%
Private	Dartmouth College	5,344	4,057	76%	1,015	19%	272	5%
Private	Duke University	11,811	6,368	54%	3,887	33%	1,556	13%
Private	Emory University	11,294	6,215	55%	3,451	31%	1,628	14%
Public	Florida A&M University	12,082	10,691	88%	1,047	9%	344	3%
Public	Florida State University	32,878	25,965	79%	6,228	19%	685	2%
Private	George Washington University	20,346	8,695	43%	9,578	47%	2,073	10%
Private	Georgetown University	12,498	6,361	51%	3,416	27%	2,721	22%
Public	Georgia Institute of Technology	14,074	10,256	73%	3,818	27%	0	0%
Private	Harvard University	24,214	10,148	42%	11,388	47%	2,678	11%
Private	Howard University	9,108	5,986	66%	2,219	24%	903	10%
Public	Indiana University — Bloomington	36,201	28,511	79%	6,786	19%	904	2%
Public	Indiana University-Purdue University — Indianapolis	27,587	20,416	74%	4,792	17%	2,379	9%
Public	Iowa State University	26,110	21,503	82%	4,209	16%	398	2%
Private	Johns Hopkins University	17,801	5,498	31%	11,835	66%	468	3%
Public	Kansas State University	21,543	17,903	83%	3,244	15%	396	2%
Public	Louisiana State University — Baton Rouge	31,639	25,911	82%	4,729	15%	999	3%
Public	Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center	2,799	797	28%	682	24%	1,320	47%
Private	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	9,972	4,300	43%	5,489	55%	183	2%
Private	Medical College of Wisconsin	1,279	0	0%	467	37%	812	63%
Public	Medical University of South Carolina	2,383	422	18%	993	42%	968	41%
Public	Michigan State University	43,038	33,966	79%	7,732	18%	1,340	3%
Public	Mississippi State University	16,076	12,879	80%	3,004	19%	193	1%
Public	Montana State University — Bozeman	11,658	10,458	90%	1,200	10%	0	0%
Private	Mount Sinai School of Medicine	495	0	0%	40	8%	455	92%
Public	New Jersey Institute of Technology	8,258	5,265	64%	2,993	36%	0	0%
Public	New Mexico State University — Las Cruces	15,449	12,831	83%	2,618	17%	0	0%
Private	New York University	37,132	18,204	49%	15,642	42%	3,286	9%
Public	North Carolina State University	28,011	21,684	77%	6,038	22%	289	1%
Private	Northeastern University	23,556	19,228	82%	3,749	16%	579	2%
Private	Northwestern University	17,041	9,477	56%	6,131	36%	1,433	8%
Public	Ohio State University — Columbus	48,003	36,092	75%	9,153	19%	2,758	6%
Public	Oklahoma State University — Stillwater	21,014	16,810	80%	3,921	19%	283	1%
Public	Oregon Health Sciences University	1,849	656	35%	529	29%	664	36%
Public	Oregon State University	16,041	13,168	82%	2,727	17%	146	1%
Public	Pennsylvania State University — Hershey Medical Ctr	593	0	0%	169	28%	424	72%
Public	Pennsylvania State University — University Park	40,658	34,505	85%	6,153	15%	0	0%
Private	Princeton University	6,440	4,672	73%	1,768	27%	0	0%

Fall 1999 Part-Time Enrollment				1999–2000 Degrees Awarded				
Percentage of Total Students Enrolled Part-Time	Percentage of Undergraduates Enrolled Part-Time	Percentage of Graduates Enrolled Part-Time	Percentage of First-Professionals Enrolled Part-Time	Associate's Degrees	Bachelor's Degrees	Master's Degrees	Doctorate Degrees	Professional Degrees
27%	17%	10%	0%	0	6,622	2,207	286	159
13%	7%	6%	0%	0	4,182	727	186	127
0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	55	61	150
19%	8%	11%	0%	8	3,779	3,139	274	603
11%	1%	10%	0%	0	717	289	111	0
5%	4%	1%	0%	0	1,604	251	149	81
0%	0%	0%	0%	0	202	114	127	0
12%	3%	9%	0%	0	1,205	1,197	152	0
30%	3%	25%	1%	0	714	1,261	202	431
20%	17%	3%	0%	50	15	0	0	0
14%	5%	9%	0%	0	2,554	867	116	0
26%	12%	15%	0%	0	3,621	1,053	180	129
20%	8%	11%	0%	19	1,639	4,443	461	622
6%	6%	0%	0%	433	3,454	1,334	468	370
2%	1%	1%	0%	0	1,106	310	38	61
3%	0%	3%	0%	0	1,659	1,088	230	459
12%	1%	9%	2%	299	1,390	901	160	436
16%	12%	4%	0%	45	1,466	325	8	100
20%	11%	8%	0%	382	5,342	1,460	263	220
38%	6%	30%	1%	355	1,592	2,776	236	582
11%	2%	8%	1%	6	1,564	1,325	107	796
10%	6%	4%	0%	0	2,027	1,006	230	0
26%	13%	14%	0%	12	2,125	2,993	602	800
17%	10%	7%	0%	48	1,136	457	121	467
14%	6%	8%	0%	195	5,203	1,655	409	259
47%	32%	14%	1%	718	2,156	689	43	604
15%	7%	7%	0%	0	4,039	760	238	99
50%	5%	45%	0%	10	1,714	2,783	351	112
21%	12%	9%	0%	99	3,154	633	132	97
15%	9%	6%	0%	0	3,830	1,094	275	235
16%	8%	7%	0%	57	301	173	33	326
3%	1%	2%	0%	0	1,253	1,471	475	0
27%	0%	27%	0%	0	0	74	11	198
17%	6%	10%	0%	0	201	284	25	205
19%	10%	8%	0%	34	6,897	1,912	444	315
20%	11%	9%	0%	0	2,418	724	128	49
17%	11%	6%	0%	0	1,712	316	32	0
0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	11	27	119
42%	19%	23%	0%	0	810	871	52	0
28%	19%	9%	0%	84	1,830	596	76	0
29%	6%	23%	0%	804	3,973	5,128	402	883
27%	14%	13%	0%	177	3,710	1,166	316	73
35%	28%	7%	0%	244	2,534	1,338	76	189
19%	9%	10%	0%	5	2,007	2,166	321	427
17%	11%	7%	0%	325	6,755	2,310	620	679
25%	13%	11%	0%	0	2,836	910	185	72
17%	8%	9%	0%	19	309	81	38	151
12%	7%	5%	0%	0	2,797	588	158	41
3%	0%	3%	0%	0	0	5	22	95
10%	5%	5%	0%	4,145	9,061	1,183	513	0
2%	2%	0%	0%	0	1,122	338	279	0

Student Characteristics

Institutions with Over $20 Million in Federal Research, Alphabetically *continued*

		Fall 1999 Headcount Enrollment						
		Total Student Enrollment	Total Undergraduate Students	%	Total Graduate Students	%	Total First-Professional Students	%
Public	Purdue University — West Lafayette	39,471	32,526	82%	6,155	16%	790	2%
Private	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	7,650	4,926	64%	2,724	36%	0	0%
Private	Rice University	4,274	2,785	65%	1,489	35%	0	0%
Private	Rockefeller University	142	0	0%	142	100%	0	0%
Private	Rush University	1,299	197	15%	617	47%	485	37%
Public	Rutgers the State University of NJ — New Brunswick	35,308	27,799	79%	7,326	21%	183	1%
Private	Saint Louis University — St. Louis	14,062	9,882	70%	2,793	20%	1,387	10%
Private	Stanford University	18,083	7,784	43%	9,269	51%	1,030	6%
Public	State Univ. of New York Downstate Medical Center	1,516	472	31%	286	19%	758	50%
Private	Syracuse University	18,535	12,469	67%	5,291	29%	775	4%
Public	Temple University	28,124	18,175	65%	7,141	25%	2,808	10%
Public	Texas A&M University	43,817	36,082	82%	6,964	16%	771	2%
Public	Texas Tech University	24,249	20,227	83%	3,424	14%	598	2%
Private	Thomas Jefferson University	2,270	838	37%	538	24%	894	39%
Private	Tufts University	9,269	4,977	54%	2,656	29%	1,636	18%
Private	Tulane University	11,426	7,151	63%	2,699	24%	1,576	14%
Public	University at Albany	16,901	11,737	69%	5,164	31%	0	0%
Public	University at Buffalo	24,256	16,258	67%	6,334	26%	1,664	7%
Public	University at Stony Brook	19,139	12,690	66%	5,888	31%	561	3%
Public	University of Alabama — Birmingham	15,098	10,420	69%	3,674	24%	1,004	7%
Public	University of Alabama — Huntsville	6,874	5,513	80%	1,361	20%	0	0%
Public	University of Alaska — Fairbanks	6,768	6,028	89%	740	11%	0	0%
Public	University of Arizona	34,326	26,258	76%	6,944	20%	1,124	3%
Public	University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences	1,861	549	30%	436	23%	876	47%
Public	University of California — Berkeley	31,347	22,593	72%	7,676	24%	1,078	3%
Public	University of California — Davis	25,092	19,517	78%	4,245	17%	1,330	5%
Public	University of California — Irvine	19,277	15,361	80%	3,535	18%	381	2%
Public	University of California — Los Angeles	36,351	24,668	68%	9,850	27%	1,833	5%
Public	University of California — San Diego	19,894	16,230	82%	3,178	16%	486	2%
Public	University of California — San Francisco	3,491	91	3%	1,984	57%	1,416	41%
Public	University of California — Santa Barbara	20,056	17,699	88%	2,357	12%	0	0%
Public	University of California — Santa Cruz	11,302	10,269	91%	1,033	9%	0	0%
Private	University of Chicago	12,016	3,844	32%	7,155	60%	1,017	8%
Public	University of Cincinnati — Cincinnati	27,467	20,381	74%	6,086	22%	1,000	4%
Public	University of Colorado — Boulder	28,851	22,976	80%	5,383	19%	492	2%
Public	University of Colorado Health Sciences Center	2,452	525	21%	1,029	42%	898	37%
Public	University of Connecticut — Health Center	498	0	0%	0	0%	498	100%
Public	University of Connecticut — Storrs	18,721	12,353	66%	5,731	31%	637	3%
Private	University of Dayton	10,223	7,018	69%	2,753	27%	452	4%
Public	University of Delaware	21,206	18,098	85%	3,108	15%	0	0%
Public	University of Florida	43,382	31,633	73%	8,822	20%	2,927	7%
Public	University of Georgia	30,912	24,040	78%	5,540	18%	1,332	4%
Public	University of Hawaii — Manoa	17,612	11,939	68%	5,197	30%	476	3%
Public	University of Houston — University Park	32,651	24,672	76%	6,507	20%	1,472	5%
Public	University of Idaho	11,305	8,591	76%	2,398	21%	316	3%
Public	University of Illinois — Chicago	24,610	16,170	66%	6,294	26%	2,146	9%
Public	University of Illinois — Urbana-Champaign	38,851	28,916	74%	8,974	23%	961	2%
Public	University of Iowa	28,846	19,537	68%	6,401	22%	2,908	10%
Public	University of Kansas — Lawrence	25,406	18,995	75%	5,870	23%	541	2%
Public	University of Kansas Medical Center	2,432	482	20%	1,256	52%	694	29%
Public	University of Kentucky	23,060	16,841	73%	4,822	21%	1,397	6%

Fall 1999 Part-Time Enrollment				1999–2000 Degrees Awarded				
Percentage of Total Students Enrolled Part-Time	Percentage of Undergraduates Enrolled Part-Time	Percentage of Graduates Enrolled Part-Time	Percentage of First-Professionals Enrolled Part-Time	Associate's Degrees	Bachelor's Degrees	Master's Degrees	Doctorate Degrees	Professional Degrees
14%	9%	5%	0%	893	5,470	1,287	468	176
18%	1%	17%	0%	0	1,028	702	93	0
3%	2%	1%	0%	0	738	376	115	0
0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	19	0
35%	1%	34%	0%	0	94	117	44	110
22%	8%	13%	0%	0	5,601	1,403	371	83
45%	30%	13%	2%	41	1,392	668	123	373
30%	8%	22%	1%	0	1,737	2,052	589	263
27%	15%	12%	0%	3	212	59	14	190
23%	6%	16%	0%	1	2,370	1,554	147	231
33%	14%	18%	1%	10	3,119	1,469	263	747
10%	5%	4%	0%	0	7,512	1,388	490	182
15%	9%	6%	0%	0	3,587	835	141	180
31%	18%	13%	0%	8	262	127	16	215
8%	0%	7%	0%	0	1,257	728	100	404
19%	13%	5%	0%	41	1,302	1,021	126	439
24%	7%	18%	0%	0	2,391	1,238	155	0
22%	9%	13%	0%	15	3,077	1,390	303	438
24%	7%	18%	0%	0	2,270	1,440	244	138
32%	23%	9%	0%	0	1,586	1,076	125	254
48%	35%	13%	0%	0	676	301	29	0
47%	43%	4%	0%	281	445	169	20	0
21%	14%	8%	0%	0	4,932	1,260	405	307
20%	7%	12%	0%	73	197	95	22	274
9%	5%	3%	0%	0	6,287	1,687	756	340
10%	8%	1%	0%	0	4,698	660	357	377
6%	4%	2%	0%	0	3,334	630	202	85
5%	3%	1%	0%	0	6,220	2,360	606	613
5%	4%	1%	0%	0	3,530	558	294	130
0%	0%	0%	0%	0	105	187	77	336
4%	3%	1%	0%	0	4,596	477	232	0
6%	5%	1%	0%	0	2,421	195	90	0
17%	0%	16%	0%	0	956	2,126	391	287
29%	19%	10%	0%	330	2,830	1,185	238	272
22%	9%	13%	0%	0	4,734	1,046	266	172
39%	1%	33%	5%	0	223	149	44	212
1%	0%	0%	1%	0	0	0	0	130
22%	5%	16%	1%	18	2,802	1,174	275	209
25%	5%	20%	0%	0	1,423	680	31	130
19%	15%	4%	0%	8	3,327	709	164	0
12%	7%	5%	1%	419	7,654	2,224	516	824
14%	8%	5%	0%	0	4,867	1,186	352	373
29%	12%	17%	0%	0	2,620	1,040	153	128
36%	25%	11%	1%	0	3,551	1,389	204	465
25%	11%	14%	0%	0	1,520	507	79	100
21%	9%	12%	0%	0	2,928	1,587	201	513
11%	4%	7%	0%	18	6,370	2,298	597	278
22%	9%	12%	0%	33	3,857	1,294	317	550
22%	8%	14%	0%	0	3,235	1,278	246	277
15%	2%	13%	0%	0	209	152	12	157
20%	9%	11%	0%	0	3,187	1,067	249	369

Student Characteristics

Institutions with Over $20 Million in Federal Research, Alphabetically *continued*

		Fall 1999 Headcount Enrollment						
		Total Student Enrollment	Total Undergraduate Students	%	Total Graduate Students	%	Total First-Professional Students	%
Public	University of Maryland — Baltimore	5,553	753	14%	2,351	42%	2,449	44%
Public	University of Maryland — College Park	32,864	24,717	75%	8,147	25%	0	0%
Public	University of Massachusetts — Amherst	25,031	19,372	77%	5,659	23%	0	0%
Public	University of Massachusetts Medical Sch — Worcester	682	0	0%	267	39%	415	61%
Public	University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey	4,618	805	17%	1,882	41%	1,931	42%
Private	University of Miami	13,715	8,628	63%	3,280	24%	1,807	13%
Public	University of Michigan — Ann Arbor	37,846	24,493	65%	11,063	29%	2,290	6%
Public	University of Minnesota — Twin Cities	45,361	32,342	71%	10,436	23%	2,583	6%
Public	University of Missouri — Columbia	22,930	17,811	78%	3,971	17%	1,148	5%
Public	University of Nebraska — Lincoln	22,142	17,804	80%	3,954	18%	384	2%
Public	University of Nevada — Reno	12,532	9,402	75%	2,923	23%	207	2%
Public	University of New Hampshire — Durham	14,677	11,893	81%	2,784	19%	0	0%
Public	University of New Mexico — Albuquerque	24,374	16,874	69%	6,479	27%	1,021	4%
Public	University of North Carolina — Chapel Hill	24,653	15,434	63%	7,020	28%	2,199	9%
Private	University of Notre Dame	10,654	8,014	75%	2,065	19%	575	5%
Public	University of Oklahoma — Norman	23,694	17,126	72%	5,988	25%	580	2%
Public	University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center	2,936	774	26%	848	29%	1,314	45%
Public	University of Oregon	17,236	13,610	79%	3,117	18%	509	3%
Private	University of Pennsylvania	21,855	11,814	54%	7,559	35%	2,482	11%
Public	University of Pittsburgh — Pittsburgh	26,162	17,168	66%	7,187	27%	1,807	7%
Public	University of Puerto Rico — Mayaguez	12,794	11,959	93%	835	7%	0	0%
Public	University of Rhode Island — Kingston	14,577	10,639	73%	3,593	25%	345	2%
Private	University of Rochester	8,108	4,528	56%	3,168	39%	412	5%
Public	University of South Carolina — Columbia	23,430	15,551	66%	6,670	28%	1,209	5%
Public	University of South Florida	34,839	26,569	76%	7,885	23%	385	1%
Private	University of Southern California	28,766	15,594	54%	10,477	36%	2,695	9%
Public	University of Tennessee — Knoxville	26,437	20,259	77%	5,450	21%	728	3%
Public	University of Tennessee Health Science Center	2,116	244	12%	499	24%	1,373	65%
Public	University of Texas — Austin	49,009	37,159	76%	10,278	21%	1,572	3%
Public	University of Texas Health Science Center — Houston	3,170	262	8%	1,828	58%	1,080	34%
Public	University of Texas Health Science Ctr — San Antonio	2,544	739	29%	623	24%	1,182	46%
Public	University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center	20	20	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Public	University of Texas Medical Branch — Galveston	1,953	654	33%	479	25%	820	42%
Public	University of Texas SW Medical Center — Dallas	1,552	246	16%	499	32%	807	52%
Public	University of Utah	25,781	20,840	81%	4,119	16%	822	3%
Public	University of Vermont	10,206	8,739	86%	1,087	11%	380	4%
Public	University of Virginia	22,433	13,570	60%	7,218	32%	1,645	7%
Public	University of Washington — Seattle	35,559	25,638	72%	8,212	23%	1,709	5%
Public	University of Wisconsin — Madison	40,099	29,336	73%	8,604	21%	2,159	5%
Public	US Naval Postgraduate School	NR						
Public	Utah State University	20,865	17,228	83%	3,637	17%	0	0%
Private	Vanderbilt University	10,022	5,780	58%	3,102	31%	1,140	11%
Public	Virginia Commonwealth University	23,481	15,825	67%	6,259	27%	1,397	6%
Public	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	27,910	21,812	78%	5,743	21%	355	1%
Private	Wake Forest University	6,082	3,990	66%	1,198	20%	894	15%
Public	Washington State University — Pullman	20,799	17,087	82%	3,033	15%	679	3%
Private	Washington University	12,088	6,509	54%	4,522	37%	1,057	9%
Public	Wayne State University	31,025	18,393	59%	9,829	32%	2,803	9%
Public	West Virginia University	22,315	15,417	69%	5,731	26%	1,167	5%
Private	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution	NR						
Private	Yale University	11,029	5,413	49%	4,363	40%	1,253	11%
Private	Yeshiva University	5,655	2,639	47%	1,380	24%	1,636	29%

Fall 1999 Part-Time Enrollment				1999–2000 Degrees Awarded				
Percentage of Total Students Enrolled Part-Time	Percentage of Undergraduates Enrolled Part-Time	Percentage of Graduates Enrolled Part-Time	Percentage of First-Professionals Enrolled Part-Time	Associate's Degrees	Bachelor's Degrees	Master's Degrees	Doctorate Degrees	Professional Degrees
29%	6%	19%	4%	0	351	706	73	622
20%	9%	11%	0%	79	4,986	1,645	461	0
20%	7%	14%	0%	86	4,038	1,043	276	0
13%	0%	13%	0%	0	2	29	20	100
14%	2%	12%	0%	139	108	317	69	442
13%	6%	6%	1%	0	1,740	1,082	176	548
9%	4%	6%	0%	0	5,626	2,790	629	627
36%	24%	12%	0%	0	4,880	2,820	604	708
14%	5%	8%	0%	0	3,840	917	256	314
19%	9%	9%	0%	3	3,115	692	251	119
37%	22%	15%	0%	0	1,410	432	84	53
23%	11%	12%	0%	180	2,478	585	49	0
35%	17%	18%	0%	7	2,723	1,003	184	226
17%	3%	13%	0%	8	3,387	1,725	425	588
2%	0%	2%	0%	0	2,001	560	147	182
27%	9%	17%	0%	0	2,748	1,501	167	201
21%	4%	17%	0%	0	482	280	17	232
14%	8%	5%	0%	0	3,400	831	138	184
18%	9%	9%	0%	15	2,804	2,259	427	589
22%	10%	12%	0%	280	3,082	1,978	316	541
8%	8%	0%	0%	4	1,688	184	4	0
31%	13%	18%	1%	0	1,771	491	84	64
15%	3%	13%	0%	0	1,114	859	211	102
25%	12%	13%	0%	12	3,058	2,068	246	388
45%	30%	15%	0%	177	4,733	1,560	131	93
21%	3%	18%	0%	0	3,900	2,848	481	636
17%	9%	8%	0%	0	3,681	1,753	286	226
4%	0%	4%	0%	0	144	61	29	339
12%	9%	3%	0%	0	7,826	2,545	659	512
28%	1%	27%	0%	35	91	286	87	274
16%	8%	8%	0%	46	424	123	24	314
0%	0%	0%	0%	NA				
13%	7%	7%	0%	0	359	80	35	187
5%	5%	1%	0%	0	120	45	55	184
37%	31%	6%	0%	0	3,786	974	215	240
21%	15%	6%	0%	19	1,776	316	58	93
20%	4%	16%	0%	0	3,132	1,318	343	516
16%	11%	5%	0%	0	6,148	2,021	486	428
13%	9%	5%	0%	0	5,550	1,744	729	510
				NR				
40%	27%	13%	0%	85	2,648	730	71	0
5%	1%	4%	0%	0	1,369	945	190	360
37%	21%	16%	0%	0	2,378	1,287	112	338
11%	2%	9%	0%	49	4,770	1,435	309	88
6%	1%	5%	0%	0	884	454	28	253
19%	13%	6%	0%	0	4,060	670	118	160
17%	7%	10%	0%	0	1,494	1,337	199	287
54%	30%	22%	2%	0	2,331	2,641	222	458
19%	4%	15%	0%	0	2,824	1,440	132	271
				NA				
1%	0%	0%	0%	0	1,356	1,363	334	358
10%	1%	9%	0%	143	523	312	126	462

Part III
The Top 200 Institutions

The following tables list the top 200 universities and colleges on each of the nine performance measures, along with National Merit and Achievement Scholars. (The Source Notes section provides detailed information on each of the ten data elements.) Unlike the previous tables in Parts I and II, this section includes data for all academic institutions regardless of their federal research activity level.

TheCenter provides each institution's rank nationally among all universities as well as its rank by institutional control (i.e., rank among private or public peers). In cases where several institutions tie for last place, we use a different cutoff point. For National Academy members, we list all institutions with at least one National Academy member among their faculty (a total of 186 institutions). In the case of faculty awards, we limit institutions to those with at least three faculty awards (a total of 198 universities and colleges) because an additional 84 institutions tie for 199th place. Tables in this section include:

- 1999 Total Research Expenditures
- 1999 Federal Research Expenditures
- 2000 Endowment Assets
- 2000 Annual Giving
- 2000 National Academy Membership
- 2000 Faculty Awards
- 2000 Doctorates Granted
- 1999 Postdoctoral Appointees
- 1999 SAT Scores
- 2000 National Merit and Achievement Scholars

Data found in these tables may not always match the figures published by the original source. *TheCenter* makes adjustments, when necessary, to ensure that the data reflect the activity at a single campus rather than that of a multiple campus institution or state university system. When data are missing from the original source, *TheCenter* may substitute another figure if available. A full discussion of this subject, and the various adjustments or substitutions made to the original data, is in the Data Notes section of this report.

TheCenter presents these tables, along with the prior year's top 200, as Microsoft Excel spreadsheets online at [http://thecenter.ufl.edu].

The Top 200 Institutions — Total Research Expenditures (1999)

Top 50 Institutions in Total Research Expenditures (1999)	Total Research x $1000	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
Johns Hopkins University	874,518	1	1	Private
University of Michigan — Ann Arbor	508,619	2	1	Public
University of Washington — Seattle	482,659	3	2	Public
University of California — Los Angeles	477,620	4	3	Public
University of Wisconsin — Madison	462,725	5	4	Public
University of California — San Diego	461,632	6	5	Public
University of California — Berkeley	451,539	7	6	Public
Stanford University	426,549	8	2	Private
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	420,306	9	3	Private
University of California — San Francisco	417,095	10	7	Public
Texas A&M University	402,203	11	8	Public
Cornell University	395,552	12	4	Private
University of Pennsylvania	383,569	13	5	Private
University of Illinois — Urbana-Champaign	358,247	14	9	Public
University of Minnesota — Twin Cities	356,529	15	10	Public
Duke University	348,274	16	6	Private
Pennsylvania State University — University Park	333,874	17	11	Public
Harvard University	326,193	18	7	Private
Ohio State University — Columbus	322,810	19	12	Public
University of Arizona	320,245	20	13	Public
Washington University	315,606	21	8	Private
University of California — Davis	307,950	22	14	Public
University of Florida	304,447	23	15	Public
University of Southern California	280,741	24	9	Private
Columbia University	279,587	25	10	Private
Yale University	274,050	26	11	Private
Baylor College of Medicine	272,198	27	12	Private
North Carolina State University	270,621	28	16	Public
Georgia Institute of Technology	263,725	29	17	Public
University of Texas — Austin	258,122	30	18	Public
University of Maryland — College Park	257,628	31	19	Public
University of North Carolina — Chapel Hill	252,767	32	20	Public
University of Pittsburgh — Pittsburgh	249,477	33	21	Public
University of Georgia	237,493	34	22	Public
Northwestern University	233,809	35	13	Private
University of Alabama — Birmingham	232,115	36	23	Public
Purdue University — West Lafayette	226,411	37	24	Public
California Institute of Technology	212,216	38	14	Private
Michigan State University	207,912	39	25	Public
University of Iowa	207,135	40	26	Public
Rutgers the State University of NJ — New Brunswick	190,316	41	27	Public
Emory University	189,170	42	15	Private
University of Colorado — Boulder	184,237	43	28	Public
Case Western Reserve University	182,332	44	16	Private
University of Rochester	177,126	45	17	Private
University of Illinois — Chicago	175,093	46	29	Public
University of Kentucky	174,034	47	30	Public
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	169,250	48	31	Public
New York University	167,179	49	18	Private
University at Buffalo	166,823	50	32	Public

The Top 200 Institutions — Total Research Expenditures (1999), *continued*

Top 51–100 Institutions in Total Research Expenditures (1999)	Total Research x $1000	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
University of Texas SW Medical Center — Dallas	165,520	51	33	Public
University of Chicago	162,805	52	19	Private
Iowa State University	161,301	53	34	Public
Louisiana State University — Baton Rouge	158,672	54	35	Public
University of Virginia	157,487	55	36	Public
University of Hawaii — Manoa	156,810	56	37	Public
University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center	155,126	57	38	Public
University of Utah	153,843	58	39	Public
University of Cincinnati — Cincinnati	153,002	59	40	Public
Colorado State University	150,281	60	41	Public
Vanderbilt University	149,675	61	20	Private
University of Missouri — Columbia	149,002	62	42	Public
University at Stony Brook	148,982	63	43	Public
Wayne State University	146,832	64	44	Public
Carnegie Mellon University	142,174	65	21	Private
University of California — Irvine	141,842	66	45	Public
Boston University	141,102	67	22	Private
University of Maryland — Baltimore	140,903	68	46	Public
University of Miami	139,608	69	23	Private
Oregon State University	139,285	70	47	Public
University of Nebraska — Lincoln	131,046	71	48	Public
University of Colorado Health Sciences Center	130,450	72	49	Public
Mount Sinai School of Medicine	127,765	73	24	Private
University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey	126,277	74	50	Public
Princeton University	124,237	75	25	Private
University of South Florida	123,961	76	51	Public
Rockefeller University	121,519	77	26	Private
Indiana University-Purdue University — Indianapolis	116,874	78	52	Public
University of New Mexico — Albuquerque	115,850	79	53	Public
Oregon Health Sciences University	112,197	80	54	Public
Yeshiva University	111,771	81	27	Private
Georgetown University	111,426	82	28	Private
Mississippi State University	110,896	83	55	Public
Arizona State University — Tempe	107,184	84	56	Public
University of South Carolina — Columbia	105,835	85	57	Public
University of Texas Health Science Center — Houston	105,307	86	58	Public
University of California — Santa Barbara	104,561	87	59	Public
Tufts University	101,728	88	29	Private
University of Tennessee — Knoxville	101,717	89	60	Public
Clemson University	99,341	90	61	Public
Florida State University	97,673	91	62	Public
Washington State University — Pullman	96,943	92	63	Public
Utah State University	95,364	93	64	Public
University of Texas Medical Branch — Galveston	93,580	94	65	Public
University of Alaska — Fairbanks	88,825	95	66	Public
University of Texas Health Science Ctr — San Antonio	87,804	96	67	Public
Tulane University	87,324	97	30	Private
University of Massachusetts — Amherst	86,576	98	68	Public
Kansas State University	85,580	99	69	Public
Oklahoma State University — Stillwater	83,108	100	70	Public

The Top 200 Institutions — Total Research Expenditures (1999), *continued*

Top 101–150 Institutions in Total Research Expenditures (1999)	Total Research x $1000	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
University of Massachusetts Medical Sch — Worcester	83,040	101	71	Public
Wake Forest University	82,827	102	31	Private
Auburn University — Auburn	80,544	103	72	Public
New Mexico State University — Las Cruces	79,877	104	73	Public
Virginia Commonwealth University	79,785	105	74	Public
University of Oklahoma — Norman	79,568	106	75	Public
Thomas Jefferson University	78,410	107	32	Private
Indiana University — Bloomington	77,916	108	76	Public
Brown University	76,330	109	33	Private
University of California — Riverside	75,821	110	77	Public
University of Connecticut — Storrs	75,592	111	78	Public
University of Kansas — Lawrence	73,831	112	79	Public
University of Delaware	73,521	113	80	Public
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution	71,722	114	34	Private
Dartmouth College	69,522	115	35	Private
Temple University	66,777	116	81	Public
George Washington University	66,757	117	36	Private
University at Albany	64,278	118	82	Public
University of Vermont	64,049	119	83	Public
West Virginia University	63,392	120	84	Public
University of Idaho	62,531	121	85	Public
University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center	62,517	122	86	Public
University of Arkansas — Fayetteville	61,585	123	87	Public
Medical College of Wisconsin	61,446	124	37	Private
Rush University	60,957	125	38	Private
University of Connecticut — Health Center	59,394	126	88	Public
University of Kansas Medical Center	58,921	127	89	Public
Texas Tech University	58,488	128	90	Public
University of New Hampshire — Durham	57,613	129	91	Public
University of Louisville	57,051	130	92	Public
Medical University of South Carolina	55,819	131	93	Public
University of Puerto Rico — Mayaguez	55,648	132	94	Public
Montana State University — Bozeman	55,475	133	95	Public
University of Nebraska Medical Center	54,205	134	96	Public
University of California — Santa Cruz	52,902	135	97	Public
Brandeis University	48,305	136	39	Private
University of Nevada — Reno	47,939	137	98	Public
University of Wyoming	47,197	138	99	Public
University of Tennessee Health Science Center	46,090	139	100	Public
San Diego State University	45,579	140	101	Public
Pennsylvania State University — Hershey Medical Ctr	45,528	141	102	Public
Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center	44,726	142	103	Public
North Dakota State University — Fargo	44,696	143	104	Public
University of Rhode Island — Kingston	44,452	144	105	Public
University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences	44,066	145	106	Public
University of Houston — University Park	43,370	146	107	Public
University of Central Florida	42,466	147	108	Public
University of Maine — Orono	41,452	148	109	Public
Medical College of Georgia	41,103	149	110	Public
Rice University	41,069	150	40	Private

The Top 200 Institutions — Total Research Expenditures (1999), *continued*

Top 151–200 Institutions in Total Research Expenditures (1999)	Total Research x $1000	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
New Jersey Institute of Technology	40,982	151	111	Public
University of Alabama — Huntsville	40,203	152	112	Public
Syracuse University	39,640	153	41	Private
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	39,034	154	42	Private
University of Dayton	36,937	155	43	Private
Eastern Kentucky University	36,708	156	113	Public
Georgia State University	36,523	157	114	Public
US Naval Postgraduate School	34,095	158	115	Public
Southern Illinois University — Carbondale	33,169	159	116	Public
University of Oregon	32,695	160	117	Public
College of William and Mary	31,322	161	118	Public
California State University — Long Beach	31,283	162	119	Public
University of Maryland Biotechnology Institute	31,172	163	120	Public
University of Louisiana — Lafayette	30,735	164	121	Public
University of Notre Dame	30,483	165	44	Private
Northeastern University	30,209	166	45	Private
Loyola University Chicago	29,001	167	46	Private
University of Alabama — Tuscaloosa	28,909	168	122	Public
State Univ. of New York Downstate Medical Center	28,840	169	123	Public
Michigan Technological University	28,074	170	124	Public
Lehigh University	27,902	171	47	Private
Saint Louis University — St. Louis	27,817	172	48	Private
MCP Hahnemann University	27,516	173	49	Private
University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science	26,816	174	125	Public
George Mason University	26,766	175	126	Public
New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	26,061	176	127	Public
University of Missouri — Rolla	25,893	177	128	Public
State Univ. of New York — Coll of Enviro Sci and Forestry	25,385	178	129	Public
Florida International University	25,061	179	130	Public
Charles R. Drew University of Medicine and Science	24,484	180	50	Private
University of Montana — Missoula	24,372	181	131	Public
University of Memphis	24,280	182	132	Public
Eastern Virginia Medical School	24,096	183	51	Private
Brigham Young University	23,985	184	52	Private
Howard University	23,557	185	53	Private
Desert Research Institute	23,376	186	133	Public
Wright State University — Dayton	23,131	187	134	Public
Old Dominion University	23,030	188	135	Public
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences	22,898	189	136	Public
Drexel University	22,397	190	54	Private
University of New Orleans	22,297	191	137	Public
University of Wisconsin — Milwaukee	22,207	192	138	Public
University of Texas — El Paso	21,961	193	139	Public
University of Maryland — Baltimore County	21,854	194	140	Public
Boston College	21,726	195	55	Private
Colorado School of Mines	21,715	196	141	Public
Florida A&M University	21,622	197	142	Public
Ohio University — Athens	21,437	198	143	Public
San Jose State University	21,005	199	144	Public
New York Medical College	20,436	200	56	Private

The Top 200 Institutions — Federal Research Expenditures (1999)

Top 50 Institutions in Federal Research Expenditures (1999)	Federal Research x $1000	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
Johns Hopkins University	770,580	1	1	Private
University of Washington — Seattle	368,112	2	1	Public
Stanford University	353,947	3	2	Private
University of Michigan — Ann Arbor	334,226	4	2	Public
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	308,921	5	3	Private
University of California — San Diego	292,007	6	3	Public
University of Pennsylvania	279,013	7	4	Private
Harvard University	266,019	8	5	Private
University of California — Los Angeles	251,999	9	4	Public
University of Wisconsin — Madison	249,961	10	5	Public
Columbia University	240,158	11	6	Private
Cornell University	234,792	12	7	Private
University of California — San Francisco	233,181	13	6	Public
Washington University	218,598	14	8	Private
Yale University	213,404	15	9	Private
University of Minnesota — Twin Cities	207,761	16	7	Public
University of Southern California	199,619	17	10	Private
California Institute of Technology	195,303	18	11	Private
University of Pittsburgh — Pittsburgh	194,618	19	8	Public
University of California — Berkeley	191,025	20	9	Public
Duke University	186,757	21	12	Private
University of Illinois — Urbana-Champaign	185,767	22	10	Public
University of North Carolina — Chapel Hill	182,935	23	11	Public
University of Arizona	178,126	24	12	Public
Pennsylvania State University — University Park	175,212	25	13	Public
University of Alabama — Birmingham	165,223	26	14	Public
University of Texas — Austin	164,913	27	15	Public
Texas A&M University	149,151	28	16	Public
University of Maryland — College Park	145,081	29	17	Public
Baylor College of Medicine	141,111	30	13	Private
University of Colorado — Boulder	140,959	31	18	Public
Case Western Reserve University	140,178	32	14	Private
University of Chicago	135,720	33	15	Private
Ohio State University — Columbus	135,216	34	19	Public
University of Rochester	132,852	35	16	Private
Emory University	132,816	36	17	Private
Northwestern University	132,647	37	18	Private
University of California — Davis	124,463	38	20	Public
Boston University	123,390	39	19	Private
University of Iowa	122,638	40	21	Public
University of Florida	122,296	41	22	Public
Vanderbilt University	116,887	42	20	Private
Georgia Institute of Technology	112,861	43	23	Public
University of Utah	111,716	44	24	Public
New York University	111,124	45	21	Private
University of Virginia	108,495	46	25	Public
University of Texas SW Medical Center — Dallas	101,996	47	26	Public
University of Miami	101,883	48	22	Private
University of Colorado Health Sciences Center	101,044	49	27	Public
University of Cincinnati — Cincinnati	100,325	50	28	Public

The Top 200 Institutions — Federal Research Expenditures (1999), *continued*

Top 51–100 Institutions in Federal Research Expenditures (1999)	Federal Research x $1000	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
Purdue University — West Lafayette	95,708	51	29	Public
University at Stony Brook	93,937	52	30	Public
University of Hawaii — Manoa	93,418	53	31	Public
Colorado State University	91,943	54	32	Public
Carnegie Mellon University	90,408	55	23	Private
Michigan State University	89,835	56	33	Public
Yeshiva University	89,680	57	24	Private
University of Illinois — Chicago	86,406	58	34	Public
University at Buffalo	85,490	59	35	Public
University of New Mexico — Albuquerque	84,976	60	36	Public
Mount Sinai School of Medicine	84,624	61	25	Private
University of Maryland — Baltimore	84,516	62	37	Public
Georgetown University	83,972	63	26	Private
Oregon State University	81,649	64	38	Public
Oregon Health Sciences University	76,033	65	39	Public
University of California — Irvine	75,505	66	40	Public
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	75,386	67	41	Public
University of California — Santa Barbara	74,026	68	42	Public
Princeton University	72,974	69	27	Private
University of Texas Health Science Center — Houston	71,288	70	43	Public
University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center	69,413	71	44	Public
Rutgers the State University of NJ — New Brunswick	67,341	72	45	Public
North Carolina State University	66,310	73	46	Public
University of Kentucky	66,184	74	47	Public
Tufts University	63,618	75	28	Private
University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey	61,730	76	48	Public
Indiana University-Purdue University — Indianapolis	61,357	77	49	Public
Wake Forest University	60,293	78	29	Private
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution	59,534	79	30	Private
Wayne State University	57,610	80	50	Public
University of Texas Health Science Ctr — San Antonio	56,904	81	51	Public
New Mexico State University — Las Cruces	56,875	82	52	Public
Thomas Jefferson University	56,369	83	31	Private
University of Georgia	56,080	84	53	Public
Florida State University	55,666	85	54	Public
University of Massachusetts Medical Sch — Worcester	55,516	86	55	Public
University of Texas Medical Branch — Galveston	55,061	87	56	Public
Utah State University	54,433	88	57	Public
Iowa State University	54,179	89	58	Public
Arizona State University — Tempe	53,905	90	59	Public
University of Missouri — Columbia	53,875	91	60	Public
Tulane University	50,779	92	32	Private
George Washington University	49,944	93	33	Private
University of South Carolina — Columbia	48,490	94	61	Public
Virginia Commonwealth University	48,175	95	62	Public
Medical College of Wisconsin	47,087	96	34	Private
Dartmouth College	46,741	97	35	Private
Mississippi State University	46,528	98	63	Public
University at Albany	46,242	99	64	Public
Brown University	45,276	100	36	Private

The Top 200 Institutions — Federal Research Expenditures (1999), *continued*

Top 101–150 Institutions in Federal Research Expenditures (1999)	Federal Research x $1000	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
Rockefeller University	45,010	101	37	Private
University of Tennessee — Knoxville	44,920	102	65	Public
Washington State University — Pullman	44,610	103	66	Public
University of South Florida	42,005	104	67	Public
Indiana University — Bloomington	40,905	105	68	Public
University of Massachusetts — Amherst	39,877	106	69	Public
Louisiana State University — Baton Rouge	37,291	107	70	Public
University of Nebraska — Lincoln	36,977	108	71	Public
University of Rhode Island — Kingston	36,207	109	72	Public
University of Vermont	36,085	110	73	Public
Rice University	35,012	111	38	Private
University of Alaska — Fairbanks	34,647	112	74	Public
University of Delaware	34,628	113	75	Public
US Naval Postgraduate School	33,308	114	76	Public
University of Kansas — Lawrence	33,176	115	77	Public
University of Connecticut — Health Center	31,633	116	78	Public
Rush University	31,119	117	39	Private
Medical University of South Carolina	30,997	118	79	Public
University of Dayton	30,755	119	40	Private
University of New Hampshire — Durham	30,586	120	80	Public
Syracuse University	30,050	121	41	Private
Temple University	29,734	122	81	Public
Brandeis University	29,423	123	42	Private
University of Oklahoma — Norman	29,370	124	82	Public
University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center	28,219	125	83	Public
Kansas State University	28,102	126	84	Public
University of Oregon	27,336	127	85	Public
Clemson University	27,064	128	86	Public
Auburn University — Auburn	27,058	129	87	Public
University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences	26,392	130	88	Public
West Virginia University	26,264	131	89	Public
Montana State University — Bozeman	26,231	132	90	Public
University of Alabama — Huntsville	25,166	133	91	Public
University of California — Santa Cruz	25,084	134	92	Public
University of Nevada — Reno	24,587	135	93	Public
University of Idaho	24,263	136	94	Public
Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center	24,150	137	95	Public
University of Kansas Medical Center	24,096	138	96	Public
Pennsylvania State University — Hershey Medical Ctr	23,893	139	97	Public
University of Connecticut — Storrs	23,863	140	98	Public
University of Puerto Rico — Mayaguez	23,784	141	99	Public
Saint Louis University — St. Louis	23,722	142	43	Private
University of Notre Dame	23,614	143	44	Private
Oklahoma State University — Stillwater	23,179	144	100	Public
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	22,803	145	45	Private
Northeastern University	22,776	146	46	Private
Charles R. Drew University of Medicine and Science	22,212	147	47	Private
Howard University	21,658	148	48	Private
New Jersey Institute of Technology	21,127	149	101	Public
State Univ. of New York Downstate Medical Center	21,053	150	102	Public

The Top 200 Institutions — Federal Research Expenditures (1999), *continued*

Top 151–200 Institutions in Federal Research Expenditures (1999)	Federal Research x $1000	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
Florida A&M University	20,693	151	103	Public
University of Houston — University Park	20,443	152	104	Public
University of Tennessee Health Science Center	20,354	153	105	Public
Texas Tech University	20,242	154	106	Public
University of California — Riverside	19,994	155	107	Public
San Diego State University	19,724	156	108	Public
George Mason University	19,492	157	109	Public
University of Maine — Orono	19,163	158	110	Public
University of Wyoming	19,109	159	111	Public
University of Texas — El Paso	18,292	160	112	Public
University of Alabama — Tuscaloosa	17,601	161	113	Public
Loyola University Chicago	17,588	162	49	Private
MCP Hahnemann University	17,281	163	50	Private
University of Nebraska Medical Center	17,167	164	114	Public
Desert Research Institute	16,552	165	115	Public
Michigan Technological University	16,107	166	116	Public
University of Central Florida	16,048	167	117	Public
University of Arkansas — Fayetteville	15,851	168	118	Public
Florida International University	15,757	169	119	Public
University of Maryland — Baltimore County	15,624	170	120	Public
University of Louisville	15,536	171	121	Public
Oregon Graduate Institute of Science and Technology	15,303	172	51	Private
University of Montana — Missoula	14,627	173	122	Public
Boston College	14,492	174	52	Private
University of New Orleans	14,364	175	123	Public
Georgia State University	14,310	176	124	Public
University of Southern Mississippi	14,124	177	125	Public
New York Medical College	14,029	178	53	Private
Medical College of Georgia	13,991	179	126	Public
University of Puerto Rico — Medical Sciences	13,971	180	127	Public
University of Maryland Biotechnology Institute	13,911	181	128	Public
Old Dominion University	13,706	182	129	Public
University of North Dakota — Grand Forks	13,615	183	130	Public
Lehigh University	13,161	184	54	Private
Morehouse School of Medicine	12,948	185	55	Private
Drexel University	12,914	186	56	Private
Mercer University — Macon	12,657	187	57	Private
North Carolina A&T State University	12,454	188	131	Public
Wright State University — Dayton	12,365	189	132	Public
North Dakota State University — Fargo	12,308	190	133	Public
Loma Linda University	12,217	191	58	Private
Clark Atlanta University	12,116	192	59	Private
California State University — Long Beach	11,929	193	134	Public
College of William and Mary	11,892	194	135	Public
San Jose State University	11,825	195	136	Public
Brigham Young University	11,414	196	60	Private
Eastern Virginia Medical School	11,354	197	61	Private
Catholic University of America	11,064	198	62	Private
Florida Atlantic University	11,036	199	137	Public
New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	10,719	200	138	Public

The Top 200 Institutions — Endowment Assets (2000)

Top 50 Institutions in Endowment Assets (2000)	Endowment Assets x $1000	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
Harvard University	18,844,338	1	1	Private
Yale University	10,084,900	2	2	Private
Stanford University	8,649,475	3	3	Private
Princeton University	8,398,100	4	4	Private
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	6,475,506	5	5	Private
Emory University	5,032,683	6	6	Private
Columbia University	4,263,972	7	7	Private
Washington University	4,234,599	8	8	Private
Texas A&M University	3,932,469	9	1	Public
University of Chicago	3,828,664	10	9	Private
Cornell University	3,436,926	11	10	Private
Rice University	3,372,458	12	11	Private
Northwestern University	3,368,233	13	12	Private
University of Michigan — Ann Arbor	3,329,637	14	2	Public
University of Pennsylvania	3,200,812	15	13	Private
University of Notre Dame	3,089,007	16	14	Private
Duke University	2,663,891	17	15	Private
Dartmouth College	2,490,376	18	16	Private
Vanderbilt University	2,314,935	19	17	Private
University of California — Berkeley	2,168,671	20	3	Public
University of Southern California	2,152,589	21	18	Private
Johns Hopkins University	1,825,212	22	19	Private
University of Minnesota — Twin Cities	1,809,305	23	4	Public
University of Virginia	1,738,984	24	5	Public
University of Texas — Austin	1,611,050	25	6	Public
Case Western Reserve University	1,550,600	26	20	Private
California Institute of Technology	1,535,702	27	21	Private
University of California — Los Angeles	1,447,371	28	7	Public
Brown University	1,416,052	29	22	Private
Rockefeller University	1,372,200	30	23	Private
Williams College	1,357,589	31	24	Private
Purdue University — West Lafayette	1,301,976	32	8	Public
Ohio State University — Columbus	1,294,923	33	9	Public
University of Rochester	1,278,774	34	25	Private
Wellesley College	1,253,385	35	26	Private
Georgia Institute of Technology	1,141,666	36	10	Public
Pomona College	1,109,410	37	27	Private
University of North Carolina — Chapel Hill	1,105,254	38	11	Public
University of Wisconsin — Madison	1,080,363	39	12	Public
University of Richmond	1,068,708	40	28	Private
Baylor College of Medicine	1,044,685	41	29	Private
Boston College	1,044,542	42	30	Private
New York University	1,030,800	43	31	Private
University of Pittsburgh — Pittsburgh	1,018,015	44	13	Public
Texas Christian University	988,127	45	32	Private
Wake Forest University	969,618	46	33	Private
University of Cincinnati — Cincinnati	963,907	47	14	Public
Swarthmore College	963,676	48	34	Private
Saint Louis University — St. Louis	925,955	49	35	Private
Boston University	913,207	50	36	Private

The Top 200 Institutions — Endowment Assets (2000), *continued*

Top 51–100 Institutions in Endowment Assets (2000)	Endowment Assets x $1000	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
Amherst College	912,399	51	37	Private
University of California — San Francisco	912,258	52	15	Public
University of Washington — Seattle	911,804	53	16	Public
University of Delaware	911,521	54	17	Public
Southern Methodist University	911,121	55	38	Private
Smith College	906,942	56	39	Private
Grinnell College	862,487	57	40	Private
Berea College	861,303	58	41	Private
Carnegie Mellon University	829,121	59	42	Private
Syracuse University	825,250	60	43	Private
Lehigh University	791,190	61	44	Private
Pennsylvania State University — University Park	781,038	62	18	Public
Yeshiva University	775,262	63	45	Private
Georgetown University	745,398	64	46	Private
George Washington University	737,647	65	47	Private
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	729,973	66	48	Private
University of Tulsa	725,470	67	49	Private
University of Texas SW Medical Center — Dallas	713,253	68	19	Public
University of Kansas — Lawrence	684,362	69	20	Public
University of Florida	681,370	70	21	Public
Carleton College	680,586	71	50	Private
Vassar College	675,113	72	51	Private
Middlebury College	666,783	73	52	Private
Trinity University	656,978	74	53	Private
Baylor University	645,095	75	54	Private
Tulane University	636,350	76	55	Private
Oberlin College	610,229	77	56	Private
University of Nebraska — Lincoln	590,875	78	22	Public
University of Illinois — Urbana-Champaign	585,879	79	23	Public
Wesleyan University	579,914	80	57	Private
Macalester College	564,439	81	58	Private
Rochester Institute of Technology	524,714	82	59	Private
Tufts University	523,520	83	60	Private
Northeastern University	518,536	84	61	Private
Indiana University — Bloomington	499,105	85	24	Public
Denison University	498,362	86	62	Private
Claremont McKenna College	487,120	87	63	Private
DePauw University	482,251	88	64	Private
Bryn Mawr College	466,960	89	65	Private
Bowdoin College	465,274	90	66	Private
Bucknell University	465,262	91	67	Private
University of Miami	465,212	92	68	Private
University of Louisville	454,521	93	25	Public
Lafayette College	451,160	94	69	Private
University at Buffalo	447,322	95	26	Public
Colgate University	439,115	96	70	Private
Washington State University — Pullman	437,093	97	27	Public
Hamilton College (NY)	432,225	98	71	Private
Mount Holyoke College	425,296	99	72	Private
University of Iowa	424,159	100	28	Public

The Top 200 Institutions — Endowment Assets (2000), *continued*

Top 101–150 Institutions in Endowment Assets (2000)	Endowment Assets x $1000	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
University of Oklahoma — Norman	417,909	101	29	Public
Santa Clara University	411,260	102	73	Private
Iowa State University	410,704	103	30	Public
Agnes Scott College	408,141	104	74	Private
Brandeis University	406,722	105	75	Private
Colorado College	405,641	106	76	Private
Pepperdine University	402,264	107	77	Private
Rutgers the State University of NJ — New Brunswick	400,259	108	31	Public
Thomas Jefferson University	400,000	114	78	Private
Washington and Lee University	399,567	109	79	Private
University of California — Davis	395,346	110	32	Public
Earlham College	392,316	111	80	Private
University of Houston — University Park	390,617	112	33	Public
University of Georgia	388,422	113	34	Public
College of William and Mary	382,528	115	35	Public
Indiana University-Purdue University — Indianapolis	381,134	116	36	Public
University of Missouri — Columbia	379,095	117	37	Public
Colby College	373,535	118	81	Private
University of Alabama — Tuscaloosa	370,695	119	38	Public
University of Kentucky	370,125	120	39	Public
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	368,197	121	40	Public
College of the Holy Cross	368,119	122	82	Private
Regent University	366,167	123	83	Private
Trinity College (CT)	361,745	124	84	Private
Rush University	347,611	125	85	Private
Reed College	346,392	126	86	Private
Worcester Polytechnic Institute	343,967	127	87	Private
University of Texas Medical Branch — Galveston	342,602	128	41	Public
Southwestern University	341,551	129	88	Private
Loyola University Chicago	338,937	130	89	Private
Davidson College	336,426	131	90	Private
Haverford College	329,571	132	91	Private
Bryn Athyn College of the New Church	323,584	133	92	Private
Wabash College	321,103	134	93	Private
University of Maryland — College Park	319,061	135	42	Public
University of Utah	317,268	136	43	Public
Loyola University New Orleans	315,698	137	94	Private
Whitman College	313,244	138	95	Private
North Carolina State University	312,840	139	44	Public
Michigan State University	310,289	140	45	Public
Howard University	308,972	141	96	Private
University of South Alabama — Mobile	306,193	142	46	Public
Wheaton College (IL)	302,144	143	97	Private
University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center	300,480	144	47	Public
West Virginia University	299,825	145	48	Public
Samford University	298,673	146	98	Private
University of Dayton	297,297	147	99	Private
Texas Tech University	293,407	148	49	Public
University of Texas Health Science Ctr — San Antonio	293,090	149	50	Public
University of California — San Diego	292,730	150	51	Public

The Top 200 Institutions — Endowment Assets (2000), *continued*

Top 151–200 Institutions in Endowment Assets (2000)	Endowment Assets x $1000	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
University of Mississippi — Oxford	291,093	151	52	Public
Florida State University	288,500	152	53	Public
University of Arizona	285,356	153	54	Public
Occidental College	280,613	154	100	Private
College of the Ozarks	280,033	155	101	Private
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution	278,829	156	102	Private
Franklin & Marshall College	274,855	157	103	Private
Union College (NY)	269,258	158	104	Private
Loyola Marymount University	268,737	159	105	Private
University of South Carolina — Columbia	267,740	160	55	Public
Oregon State University	266,324	161	56	Public
Furman University	261,041	162	106	Private
Virginia Military Institute	260,708	163	57	Public
University of Tennessee — Knoxville	258,000	164	58	Public
University of Oregon	251,359	165	59	Public
Miami University — Oxford	248,837	166	60	Public
Marquette University	247,803	167	107	Private
Oregon Health Sciences University	246,349	168	61	Public
University of the South	245,304	169	108	Private
Drexel University	244,576	170	109	Private
University of Arkansas — Fayetteville	244,125	171	62	Public
University of St. Thomas (MN)	241,133	172	110	Private
University of Colorado — Boulder	238,960	173	63	Public
Auburn University — Auburn	238,170	174	64	Public
Fordham University	237,756	175	111	Private
University of South Florida	237,027	176	65	Public
Clemson University	236,348	177	66	Public
St. Lawrence University	229,741	178	112	Private
University of Alabama — Birmingham	228,740	179	67	Public
Virginia Commonwealth University	225,674	180	68	Public
University of Nebraska Medical Center	225,466	181	69	Public
Drew University	224,260	182	113	Private
Rhode Island School of Design	223,976	183	114	Private
Ohio University — Athens	221,291	184	70	Public
Spelman College	219,754	185	115	Private
Willamette University	217,403	186	116	Private
College of Wooster	216,301	187	117	Private
Babson College	216,000	188	118	Private
Arizona State University — Tempe	215,594	189	71	Public
Illinois Wesleyan University	213,397	190	119	Private
Creighton University	212,639	191	120	Private
University of Puget Sound	208,890	192	121	Private
Scripps College	206,994	193	122	Private
Illinois Institute of Technology	204,586	194	123	Private
Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science & Art	202,844	195	124	Private
University of New Mexico — Albuquerque	202,558	196	72	Public
Rhodes College (TN)	202,257	197	125	Private
Berry College	200,519	198	126	Private
University of Akron — Akron	198,498	199	73	Public
Bates College	198,274	200	127	Private

The Top 200 Institutions — Annual Giving (2000)

Top 50 Institutions in Annual Giving (2000)	Annual Giving x $1000	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
Stanford University	580,474	1	1	Private
Harvard University	485,238	2	2	Private
Duke University	407,953	3	3	Private
Yale University	358,103	4	4	Private
Cornell University	308,676	5	5	Private
Johns Hopkins University	304,044	6	6	Private
Columbia University	292,268	7	7	Private
University of Pennsylvania	288,152	8	8	Private
University of Wisconsin — Madison	280,182	9	1	Public
University of California — Los Angeles	253,765	10	2	Public
University of Southern California	253,288	11	9	Private
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	238,426	12	10	Private
New York University	236,620	13	11	Private
University of Washington — Seattle	225,575	14	3	Public
University of Michigan — Ann Arbor	221,381	15	4	Public
University of California — San Francisco	218,320	16	5	Public
Northwestern University	203,069	17	12	Private
University of Texas — Austin	201,637	18	6	Public
University of Virginia	195,284	19	7	Public
University of Minnesota — Twin Cities	193,950	20	8	Public
University of Chicago	177,619	21	13	Private
Ohio State University — Columbus	174,329	22	9	Public
University of California — Berkeley	166,844	23	10	Public
Princeton University	166,189	24	14	Private
University of North Carolina — Chapel Hill	164,640	25	11	Public
University of Florida	163,600	26	12	Public
University of Utah	144,016	27	13	Public
University of Notre Dame	140,679	28	15	Private
Iowa State University	130,022	29	14	Public
Washington University	127,219	30	16	Private
Pennsylvania State University — University Park	125,958	31	15	Public
Michigan State University	121,287	32	16	Public
California Institute of Technology	117,561	33	17	Private
Dartmouth College	116,128	34	18	Private
University of Texas SW Medical Center — Dallas	115,033	35	17	Public
University of California — San Diego	112,792	36	18	Public
Texas A&M University	110,426	37	19	Public
Case Western Reserve University	109,933	38	19	Private
University of Illinois — Urbana-Champaign	107,504	39	20	Public
Georgia Institute of Technology	107,465	40	21	Public
Emory University	101,430	41	20	Private
Indiana University — Bloomington	100,797	42	22	Public
University of Miami	100,563	43	21	Private
University of Mississippi — Oxford	94,973	44	23	Public
Vanderbilt University	94,181	45	22	Private
Brown University	93,077	46	23	Private
Georgetown University	92,837	47	24	Private
Baylor College of Medicine	92,078	48	25	Private
University of Arizona	91,711	49	24	Public
Indiana University-Purdue University — Indianapolis	90,718	50	25	Public

The Top 200 Institutions — Annual Giving (2000), *continued*

Top 51–100 Institutions in Annual Giving (2000)	Annual Giving x $1000	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
University of Arkansas — Fayetteville	88,197	51	26	Public
Brigham Young University	86,474	52	26	Private
Purdue University — West Lafayette	84,358	53	27	Public
University of Iowa	83,894	54	28	Public
Clemson University	82,929	55	29	Public
University of Pittsburgh — Pittsburgh	82,030	56	30	Public
University of Houston — University Park	80,777	57	31	Public
University of California — Davis	76,768	58	32	Public
North Carolina State University	74,363	59	33	Public
Rutgers the State University of NJ — New Brunswick	73,945	60	34	Public
Rice University	73,651	61	27	Private
Boston University	73,428	62	28	Private
Tufts University	72,990	63	29	Private
Carnegie Mellon University	71,671	64	30	Private
Arizona State University — Tempe	69,026	65	35	Public
Florida State University	68,203	66	36	Public
Southern Methodist University	67,765	67	31	Private
Bowdoin College	67,271	68	32	Private
University of California — Irvine	67,254	69	37	Public
Tulane University	66,000	70	33	Private
University of Rochester	64,091	71	34	Private
University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center	63,526	72	38	Public
University of Kansas — Lawrence	62,793	73	39	Public
Brandeis University	61,704	74	35	Private
University of Cincinnati — Cincinnati	61,671	75	40	Public
Rockefeller University	60,179	76	36	Private
Williams College	60,136	77	37	Private
Texas Tech University	59,474	78	41	Public
Wellesley College	59,444	79	38	Private
Baylor University	57,661	80	39	Private
University of Colorado — Boulder	57,284	81	42	Public
University of Alabama — Birmingham	56,864	82	43	Public
University of Maryland — College Park	56,119	83	44	Public
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	55,610	84	45	Public
West Virginia University	52,855	85	46	Public
University of South Carolina — Columbia	52,357	86	47	Public
Oregon Health Sciences University	51,535	87	48	Public
University of Oklahoma — Norman	51,244	88	49	Public
Smith College	49,812	89	40	Private
Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology	49,262	90	41	Private
Boston College	48,668	91	42	Private
University of Oregon	48,584	92	50	Public
University of Kentucky	48,382	93	51	Public
University of Tennessee — Knoxville	48,004	94	52	Public
University of Nebraska — Lincoln	47,615	95	53	Public
Washington State University — Pullman	45,808	96	54	Public
University of Georgia	45,739	97	55	Public
University of Delaware	44,679	98	56	Public
University of Louisville	44,091	99	57	Public
Illinois Institute of Technology	43,706	100	43	Private

The Top 200 Institutions — Annual Giving (2000), *continued*

Top 101–150 Institutions in Annual Giving (2000)	Annual Giving x $1000	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
Syracuse University	42,814	101	44	Private
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	42,716	102	45	Private
Wake Forest University	42,502	103	46	Private
DePauw University	41,892	104	47	Private
Yeshiva University	41,299	105	48	Private
University of South Florida	40,809	106	58	Public
George Washington University	40,350	107	49	Private
Kansas State University	40,331	108	59	Public
Wayne State University	40,000	109	60	Public
Temple University	39,721	110	61	Public
San Diego State University	39,635	111	62	Public
Washington and Lee University	39,219	112	50	Private
University of Missouri — Columbia	39,212	113	63	Public
University of Illinois — Chicago	38,509	114	64	Public
Oklahoma State University — Stillwater	37,984	115	65	Public
University of Alabama — Tuscaloosa	37,688	116	66	Public
Connecticut College	37,577	117	51	Private
Vassar College	37,465	118	52	Private
Auburn University — Auburn	37,301	119	67	Public
Oregon State University	37,178	120	68	Public
University of Texas — Dallas	36,737	121	69	Public
College of William and Mary	36,092	122	70	Public
University of Tulsa	35,929	123	53	Private
University of Texas Medical Branch — Galveston	34,969	124	71	Public
Oberlin College	34,575	125	54	Private
Santa Clara University	34,427	126	55	Private
Mount Holyoke College	33,601	127	56	Private
Louisiana State University — Baton Rouge	33,400	128	72	Public
Lehigh University	33,346	129	57	Private
Amherst College	33,342	130	58	Private
Wheaton College (IL)	33,125	131	59	Private
Loyola Marymount University	32,965	132	60	Private
University of Connecticut — Storrs	31,755	133	73	Public
Saint Louis University — St. Louis	31,662	134	61	Private
Macalester College	31,230	135	62	Private
Hillsdale College	31,132	136	63	Private
Northeastern University	31,089	137	64	Private
Thomas Jefferson University	31,000	138	65	Private
University of New Mexico — Albuquerque	30,879	139	74	Public
Pomona College	30,381	140	66	Private
Florida Atlantic University	29,941	141	75	Public
Trinity College (CT)	29,566	142	67	Private
University of Maryland — Baltimore	29,419	143	76	Public
East Carolina University	28,866	144	77	Public
University of Colorado Health Sciences Center	28,642	145	78	Public
Lafayette College	28,547	146	68	Private
Middlebury College	28,352	147	69	Private
University at Buffalo	28,287	148	79	Public
University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences	27,600	149	80	Public
Virginia Commonwealth University	27,567	150	81	Public

The Top 200 Institutions — Annual Giving (2000), *continued*

Top 151–200 Institutions in Annual Giving (2000)	Annual Giving x $1000	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
University of Idaho	27,396	151	82	Public
Loma Linda University	27,360	152	70	Private
Carleton College	27,223	153	71	Private
University of Dayton	27,205	154	72	Private
University of Denver	27,088	155	73	Private
Mississippi State University	26,720	156	83	Public
University of Texas Health Science Ctr — San Antonio	26,499	157	84	Public
University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center	26,398	158	85	Public
Berea College	25,920	159	74	Private
Michigan Technological University	25,479	160	86	Public
Marquette University	25,460	161	75	Private
University of St. Thomas (MN)	25,243	162	76	Private
Rochester Institute of Technology	24,874	163	77	Private
Bryn Mawr College	24,628	164	78	Private
California Polytechnic State Univ — San Luis Obispo	24,615	165	87	Public
Drexel University	24,282	166	79	Private
University of Vermont	24,280	167	88	Public
University of California — Santa Barbara	24,111	168	89	Public
University of Texas Health Science Center — Houston	23,880	169	90	Public
Utah State University	23,729	170	91	Public
California State University — Fresno	23,654	171	92	Public
University of Hawaii — Manoa	22,844	172	93	Public
Hamilton College (NY)	22,817	173	80	Private
La Grange College	22,759	174	81	Private
University of Massachusetts — Lowell	22,621	175	94	Public
Pepperdine University	22,543	176	82	Private
Colorado State University	22,465	177	95	Public
University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey	22,400	178	96	Public
California State University — Long Beach	22,153	179	97	Public
University of Nevada — Las Vegas	22,151	180	98	Public
St. Olaf College	22,054	181	83	Private
Wesleyan University	22,054	181	83	Private
Wheaton College (MA)	21,943	183	85	Private
Hope College	21,874	184	86	Private
Colorado School of Mines	21,869	185	99	Public
Texas Christian University	21,820	186	87	Private
Bucknell University	21,788	187	88	Private
Davidson College	21,776	188	89	Private
University of Nevada — Reno	21,604	189	100	Public
Lawrence University	21,219	190	90	Private
Colgate University	21,199	191	91	Private
University of Massachusetts — Amherst	21,117	192	101	Public
Northern Arizona University	21,028	193	102	Public
Stetson University	20,873	194	92	Private
Fairfield University	20,629	195	93	Private
Claremont McKenna College	20,499	196	94	Private
Ohio Wesleyan University	20,403	197	95	Private
University at Stony Brook	20,080	198	103	Public
Loyola University Chicago	19,645	199	96	Private
Valparaiso University	19,561	200	97	Private

The Top 200 Institutions — National Academy Membership (2000)

Top 50 Institutions in National Academy Membership (2000)	Number of Members	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
Harvard University	247	1	1	Private
Stanford University	239	2	2	Private
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	236	3	3	Private
University of California — Berkeley	190	4	1	Public
Yale University	101	5	4	Private
California Institute of Technology	93	6	5	Private
University of California — San Diego	91	7	2	Public
University of Pennsylvania	87	8	6	Private
Cornell University	82	9	7	Private
Columbia University	75	10	8	Private
Princeton University	73	11	9	Private
University of Washington — Seattle	71	12	3	Public
University of Wisconsin — Madison	68	13	4	Public
Johns Hopkins University	65	14	10	Private
University of California — San Francisco	64	15	5	Public
University of California — Los Angeles	61	16	6	Public
University of Chicago	60	17	11	Private
University of Michigan — Ann Arbor	60	17	7	Public
University of Illinois — Urbana-Champaign	53	19	8	Public
University of Texas — Austin	52	20	9	Public
Rockefeller University	43	21	12	Private
Duke University	40	22	13	Private
University of Minnesota — Twin Cities	36	23	10	Public
Washington University	35	24	14	Private
University of Southern California	34	25	15	Private
University of North Carolina — Chapel Hill	33	26	11	Public
University of California — Santa Barbara	32	27	12	Public
Northwestern University	31	28	16	Private
New York University	30	29	17	Private
University of Arizona	27	30	13	Public
Rutgers the State University of NJ — New Brunswick	26	31	14	Public
University of California — Davis	25	32	15	Public
University of Colorado — Boulder	24	33	16	Public
Case Western Reserve University	23	34	18	Private
Carnegie Mellon University	22	35	19	Private
Georgia Institute of Technology	22	35	17	Public
Pennsylvania State University — University Park	22	35	17	Public
University of Texas SW Medical Center — Dallas	22	35	17	Public
University of Virginia	22	35	17	Public
University of California — Irvine	21	40	21	Public
University of Rochester	20	41	20	Private
Rice University	19	42	21	Private
University of Utah	19	42	22	Public
University of Iowa	18	44	23	Public
University of Maryland — College Park	18	44	23	Public
Brown University	17	46	22	Private
Purdue University — West Lafayette	17	46	25	Public
University of Florida	17	46	25	Public
University of Pittsburgh — Pittsburgh	17	46	25	Public
Dartmouth College	15	50	23	Private
North Carolina State University	15	50	28	Public
Texas A&M University	15	50	28	Public

The Top 200 Institutions — National Academy Membership (2000), *continued*

Top 53–96 Institutions National Academy Members (2000)	Number of Members	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
Boston University	14	53	24	Private
Ohio State University — Columbus	13	54	30	Public
Baylor College of Medicine	12	55	25	Private
Brandeis University	12	55	25	Private
University at Stony Brook	12	55	31	Public
Mount Sinai School of Medicine	11	58	27	Private
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	11	58	27	Private
Vanderbilt University	11	58	27	Private
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	11	58	32	Public
Indiana University — Bloomington	10	62	33	Public
University of California — Santa Cruz	10	62	33	Public
University of Delaware	10	62	33	Public
University of Massachusetts — Amherst	10	62	33	Public
City University of New York — City College	9	66	37	Public
Emory University	9	66	30	Private
University of Alabama — Birmingham	9	66	37	Public
University of Maryland — Baltimore	9	66	37	Public
Yeshiva University	9	66	30	Private
University of Georgia	8	71	40	Public
Iowa State University	7	72	41	Public
Lehigh University	7	72	32	Private
University of Colorado Health Sciences Center	7	72	41	Public
University of Houston — University Park	7	72	41	Public
University of Kansas — Lawrence	7	72	41	Public
Washington State University — Pullman	7	72	41	Public
Colorado State University	6	78	46	Public
Florida State University	6	78	46	Public
Michigan State University	6	78	46	Public
Thomas Jefferson University	6	78	33	Private
University of California — Riverside	6	78	46	Public
Georgetown University	5	83	34	Private
Howard University	5	83	34	Private
Indiana University-Purdue University — Indianapolis	5	83	50	Public
Oregon State University	5	83	50	Public
Polytechnic University	5	83	34	Private
Tufts University	5	83	34	Private
University at Buffalo	5	83	50	Public
University of Hawaii — Manoa	5	83	50	Public
University of Illinois — Chicago	5	83	50	Public
University of Missouri — Columbia	5	83	50	Public
University of Oregon	5	83	50	Public
University of Texas Health Science Center — Houston	5	83	50	Public
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution	5	83	34	Private
George Washington University	4	96	39	Private
Oregon Health Sciences University	4	96	58	Public
University of Kentucky	4	96	58	Public
University of New Mexico — Albuquerque	4	96	58	Public

The Top 200 Institutions — National Academy Membership (2000), *continued*

Institutions with at least 1 National Academy Member (2000)	Number of Members	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
Arizona State University — Tempe	3	100	61	Public
Colorado School of Mines	3	100	61	Public
Drexel University	3	100	40	Private
Illinois Institute of Technology	3	100	40	Private
Oklahoma State University — Stillwater	3	100	61	Public
Pennsylvania State University — Hershey Medical Ctr	3	100	61	Public
Tulane University	3	100	40	Private
University of Connecticut — Health Center	3	100	61	Public
University of Oklahoma — Norman	3	100	61	Public
University of South Florida	3	100	61	Public
University of Vermont	3	100	61	Public
Wayne State University	3	100	61	Public
Charles R. Drew University of Medicine and Science	2	112	43	Private
Clark University (MA)	2	112	43	Private
College of William and Mary	2	112	70	Public
Florida Atlantic University	2	112	70	Public
Medical University of South Carolina	2	112	70	Public
Meharry Medical College	2	112	43	Private
Rush University	2	112	43	Private
Touro College	2	112	43	Private
University of Arkansas — Fayetteville	2	112	70	Public
University of Cincinnati — Cincinnati	2	112	70	Public
University of Massachusetts — Boston	2	112	70	Public
University of Massachusetts Medical Sch — Worcester	2	112	70	Public
University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey	2	112	70	Public
University of Nebraska — Lincoln	2	112	70	Public
University of Nebraska Medical Center	2	112	70	Public
University of Nevada — Reno	2	112	70	Public
University of Notre Dame	2	112	43	Private
University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center	2	112	70	Public
University of Texas Medical Branch — Galveston	2	112	70	Public
Wake Forest University	2	112	43	Private
Becker College — Worcester	1	132	50	Private
Binghamton University	1	132	83	Public
Boston College	1	132	50	Private
Bryn Mawr College	1	132	50	Private
Butler University	1	132	50	Private
California State University — Fullerton	1	132	83	Public
Catholic University of America	1	132	50	Private
City University of NY — Graduate Sch and University Ctr	1	132	83	Public
Clark Atlanta University	1	132	50	Private
Clemson University	1	132	83	Public
Duquesne University	1	132	50	Private
Fordham University	1	132	50	Private

The Top 200 Institutions — National Academy Membership (2000), *continued*

Institutions with at least 1 National Academy Member (2000)	Number of Members	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
George Mason University	1	132	83	Public
Haverford College	1	132	50	Private
Kettering University	1	132	50	Private
Louisiana State University — Baton Rouge	1	132	83	Public
Manhattan College	1	132	50	Private
Manhattanville College	1	132	50	Private
Marshall University	1	132	83	Public
MCP Hahnemann University	1	132	50	Private
Medical College of Wisconsin	1	132	50	Private
Michigan Technological University	1	132	83	Public
Morehouse School of Medicine	1	132	50	Private
New York Medical College	1	132	50	Private
Ponce School of Medicine	1	132	50	Private
Saint Louis University — St. Louis	1	132	50	Private
South Dakota School of Mines and Technology	1	132	83	Public
Southern Methodist University	1	132	50	Private
Spelman College	1	132	50	Private
State Univ. of New York Downstate Medical Center	1	132	83	Public
Syracuse University	1	132	50	Private
Temple University	1	132	83	Public
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences	1	132	83	Public
Union College (NY)	1	132	50	Private
University of Akron — Akron	1	132	83	Public
University of Arkansas — Little Rock	1	132	83	Public
University of Colorado — Denver	1	132	83	Public
University of Connecticut — Storrs	1	132	83	Public
University of Dayton	1	132	50	Private
University of Louisville	1	132	83	Public
University of Miami	1	132	50	Private
University of Minnesota — Duluth	1	132	83	Public
University of Rhode Island — Kingston	1	132	83	Public
University of South Carolina — Columbia	1	132	83	Public
University of Tennessee — Knoxville	1	132	83	Public
University of Texas — Arlington	1	132	83	Public
University of Texas — Dallas	1	132	83	Public
University of Texas Health Science Ctr — San Antonio	1	132	83	Public
University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center	1	132	83	Public
University of the Pacific	1	132	50	Private
University of Tulsa	1	132	50	Private
University of Wyoming	1	132	83	Public
US Naval Postgraduate School	1	132	83	Public
Virginia Commonwealth University	1	132	83	Public
Wright State University — Dayton	1	132	83	Public

The Top 200 Institutions — Faculty Awards (2000)

Top 50 Institutions in Faculty Awards (2000)	Number of Awards	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
Harvard University	61	1	1	Private
University of California — Berkeley	59	2	1	Public
Stanford University	54	3	2	Private
University of California — Los Angeles	51	4	2	Public
University of Pennsylvania	42	5	3	Private
Columbia University	38	6	4	Private
University of Washington — Seattle	37	7	3	Public
Johns Hopkins University	35	8	5	Private
University of Chicago	35	8	5	Private
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	33	10	7	Private
University of Illinois — Urbana-Champaign	33	10	4	Public
Cornell University	32	12	8	Private
University of Michigan — Ann Arbor	32	12	5	Public
Duke University	31	14	9	Private
University of California — San Francisco	31	14	6	Public
University of Minnesota — Twin Cities	31	14	6	Public
Washington University	30	17	10	Private
University of California — San Diego	29	18	8	Public
University of North Carolina — Chapel Hill	29	18	8	Public
Princeton University	28	20	11	Private
University of Texas — Austin	28	20	10	Public
Yale University	28	20	11	Private
Northwestern University	27	23	13	Private
University of Florida	27	23	11	Public
University of Virginia	25	25	12	Public
University of Wisconsin — Madison	25	25	12	Public
New York University	22	27	14	Private
Boston University	20	28	15	Private
Ohio State University — Columbus	19	29	14	Public
Purdue University — West Lafayette	19	29	14	Public
Rutgers the State University of NJ — New Brunswick	19	29	14	Public
University of California — Davis	19	29	14	Public
University of Southern California	19	29	16	Private
University of Texas SW Medical Center — Dallas	19	29	14	Public
University of Utah	19	29	14	Public
University of Arizona	18	36	20	Public
Vanderbilt University	18	36	17	Private
University at Stony Brook	17	38	21	Public
Pennsylvania State University — University Park	16	39	22	Public
University at Buffalo	16	39	22	Public
University of Illinois — Chicago	16	39	22	Public
Georgia Institute of Technology	15	42	25	Public
Michigan State University	15	42	25	Public
University of Alabama — Birmingham	15	42	25	Public
University of Colorado — Boulder	15	42	25	Public
Brandeis University	14	46	18	Private
California Institute of Technology	14	46	18	Private
Carnegie Mellon University	14	46	18	Private
North Carolina State University	14	46	29	Public
University of Kansas — Lawrence	14	46	29	Public
University of Kentucky	14	46	29	Public

The Top 200 Institutions — Faculty Awards (2000), *continued*

Institutions with 6 to 13 Faculty Awards (2000)	Number of Awards	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
Baylor College of Medicine	13	52	21	Private
College of William and Mary	13	52	32	Public
Dartmouth College	13	52	21	Private
Tufts University	13	52	21	Private
University of Massachusetts — Amherst	13	52	32	Public
University of Notre Dame	13	52	21	Private
University of California — Irvine	12	58	34	Public
University of Maryland — College Park	12	58	34	Public
University of Rochester	12	58	25	Private
Arizona State University — Tempe	11	61	36	Public
Brown University	11	61	26	Private
Indiana University — Bloomington	11	61	36	Public
Oregon Health Sciences University	11	61	36	Public
Texas A&M University	11	61	36	Public
University of Georgia	11	61	36	Public
University of Iowa	11	61	36	Public
University of Pittsburgh — Pittsburgh	11	61	36	Public
Emory University	10	69	27	Private
Louisiana State University — Baton Rouge	10	69	43	Public
Rockefeller University	10	69	27	Private
University of South Carolina — Columbia	10	69	43	Public
Tulane University	9	73	29	Private
University of California — Santa Barbara	9	73	45	Public
University of Colorado Health Sciences Center	9	73	45	Public
University of Delaware	9	73	45	Public
University of Massachusetts Medical Sch — Worcester	9	73	45	Public
University of Missouri — Columbia	9	73	45	Public
University of South Florida	9	73	45	Public
Washington State University — Pullman	9	73	45	Public
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	8	81	30	Private
Rice University	8	81	30	Private
University of Cincinnati — Cincinnati	8	81	52	Public
University of Connecticut — Storrs	8	81	52	Public
New Mexico State University — Las Cruces	7	85	54	Public
San Diego State University	7	85	54	Public
Syracuse University	7	85	32	Private
University of California — Santa Cruz	7	85	54	Public
University of Texas Health Science Ctr — San Antonio	7	85	54	Public
University of Vermont	7	85	54	Public
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	7	85	54	Public
Boston College	6	92	33	Private
Case Western Reserve University	6	92	33	Private
City University of New York — Hunter College	6	92	60	Public
Clemson University	6	92	60	Public
Georgetown University	6	92	33	Private
Iowa State University	6	92	60	Public
Oklahoma State University — Stillwater	6	92	60	Public
Oregon State University	6	92	60	Public
Pomona College	6	92	33	Private
University of Houston — University Park	6	92	60	Public

The Top 200 Institutions — Faculty Awards (2000), *continued*

Institutions with 4 to 6 Faculty Awards (2000)	Number of Awards	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
University of Maryland — Baltimore County	6	92	60	Public
University of Massachusetts — Boston	6	92	60	Public
University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey	6	92	60	Public
University of New Hampshire — Durham	6	92	60	Public
University of New Mexico — Albuquerque	6	92	60	Public
University of Tennessee — Knoxville	6	92	60	Public
University of Wisconsin — Milwaukee	6	92	60	Public
Wayne State University	6	92	60	Public
Wesleyan University	6	92	33	Private
American University	5	111	38	Private
Colorado State University	5	111	74	Public
Drexel University	5	111	38	Private
Hofstra University	5	111	38	Private
Montana State University — Bozeman	5	111	74	Public
Smith College	5	111	38	Private
Southern Illinois University — Carbondale	5	111	74	Public
Temple University	5	111	74	Public
Texas Tech University	5	111	74	Public
University of Akron — Akron	5	111	74	Public
University of Kansas Medical Center	5	111	74	Public
University of Maine — Orono	5	111	74	Public
University of Maryland — Baltimore	5	111	74	Public
University of Nebraska — Lincoln	5	111	74	Public
University of North Carolina — Charlotte	5	111	74	Public
University of Oregon	5	111	74	Public
University of Texas — San Antonio	5	111	74	Public
Western Washington University	5	111	74	Public
Worcester Polytechnic Institute	5	111	38	Private
Yeshiva University	5	111	38	Private
Bard College	4	131	44	Private
Barnard College	4	131	44	Private
Binghamton University	4	131	88	Public
Brigham Young University	4	131	44	Private
City University of New York — City College	4	131	88	Public
Colorado School of Mines	4	131	88	Public
Florida Atlantic University	4	131	88	Public
Grand Valley State University	4	131	88	Public
Indiana University-Purdue University — Indianapolis	4	131	88	Public
Lehigh University	4	131	44	Private
Loyola University Chicago	4	131	44	Private
Marquette University	4	131	44	Private
New School University	4	131	44	Private
Northeastern University	4	131	44	Private
Pennsylvania State University — Hershey Medical Ctr	4	131	88	Public
San Francisco State University	4	131	88	Public
Swarthmore College	4	131	44	Private
University of Alabama — Tuscaloosa	4	131	88	Public
University of Hawaii — Manoa	4	131	88	Public
University of Nevada — Reno	4	131	88	Public
University of North Dakota — Grand Forks	4	131	88	Public

The Top 200 Institutions — Faculty Awards (2000), *continued*

Institutions with at least 3 Faculty Awards (2000)	Number of Awards	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center	4	131	88	Public
University of Texas — Pan American	4	131	88	Public
University of Texas Health Science Center — Houston	4	131	88	Public
Virginia Commonwealth University	4	131	88	Public
Wellesley College	4	131	44	Private
Williams College	4	131	44	Private
Auburn University — Auburn	3	158	104	Public
Bennington College	3	158	55	Private
California State University — Bakersfield	3	158	104	Public
Catholic University of America	3	158	55	Private
Cleveland State University	3	158	104	Public
Colgate University	3	158	55	Private
Connecticut College	3	158	55	Private
DePaul University	3	158	55	Private
Duquesne University	3	158	55	Private
George Mason University	3	158	104	Public
Georgia State University	3	158	104	Public
Ithaca College	3	158	55	Private
James Madison University	3	158	104	Public
Lafayette College	3	158	55	Private
Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center	3	158	104	Public
Michigan Technological University	3	158	104	Public
Middlebury College	3	158	55	Private
Mississippi State University	3	158	104	Public
Mount Holyoke College	3	158	55	Private
Mount Sinai School of Medicine	3	158	55	Private
Ohio University — Athens	3	158	104	Public
Pacific Lutheran University	3	158	55	Private
San Jose State University	3	158	104	Public
Skidmore College	3	158	55	Private
South Dakota School of Mines and Technology	3	158	104	Public
Union College (NY)	3	158	55	Private
University of California — Riverside	3	158	104	Public
University of Colorado — Colorado Springs	3	158	104	Public
University of Connecticut — Health Center	3	158	104	Public
University of Memphis	3	158	104	Public
University of Miami	3	158	55	Private
University of Nebraska — Omaha	3	158	104	Public
University of Nebraska Medical Center	3	158	104	Public
University of Nevada — Las Vegas	3	158	104	Public
University of Rhode Island — Kingston	3	158	104	Public
University of Southern Maine	3	158	104	Public
University of Toledo	3	158	104	Public
University of Tulsa	3	158	55	Private
University of Wisconsin — Parkside	3	158	104	Public
University of Wyoming	3	158	104	Public
Wright State University — Dayton	3	158	104	Public

The Top 200 Institutions — Doctorates Awarded (2000)

Top 50 Institutions in Doctorate Degrees Awarded (2000)	Number of Degrees	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
University of California — Berkeley	756	1	1	Public
University of Wisconsin — Madison	729	2	2	Public
University of Texas — Austin	659	3	3	Public
University of Michigan — Ann Arbor	629	4	4	Public
Ohio State University — Columbus	620	5	5	Public
University of California — Los Angeles	606	6	6	Public
University of Minnesota — Twin Cities	604	7	7	Public
Harvard University	602	8	1	Private
University of Illinois — Urbana-Champaign	597	9	8	Public
Stanford University	589	10	2	Private
Nova Southeastern University	587	11	3	Private
University of Florida	516	12	9	Public
Pennsylvania State University — University Park	513	13	10	Public
Texas A&M University	490	14	11	Public
University of Washington — Seattle	486	15	12	Public
University of Southern California	481	16	4	Private
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	475	17	5	Private
Cornell University	468	18	6	Private
Purdue University — West Lafayette	468	18	13	Public
Columbia University	461	20	7	Private
University of Maryland — College Park	461	20	14	Public
Michigan State University	444	22	15	Public
University of Pennsylvania	427	23	8	Private
University of North Carolina — Chapel Hill	425	24	16	Public
Indiana University — Bloomington	409	25	17	Public
University of Arizona	405	26	18	Public
New York University	402	27	9	Private
University of Chicago	391	28	10	Private
Rutgers the State University of New Jersey — New Brunswick	371	29	19	Public
University of California — Davis	357	30	20	Public
University of Georgia	352	31	21	Public
Johns Hopkins University	351	32	11	Private
University of Virginia	343	33	22	Public
Yale University	334	34	12	Private
Northwestern University	321	35	13	Private
University of Iowa	317	36	23	Public
North Carolina State University	316	37	24	Public
University of Pittsburgh — Pittsburgh	316	37	24	Public
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	309	39	26	Public
University at Buffalo	303	40	27	Public
University of California — San Diego	294	41	28	Public
Arizona State University — Tempe	286	42	29	Public
University of Tennessee — Knoxville	286	42	29	Public
City University of NY — Graduate Schl and University Ctr	280	44	31	Public
Princeton University	279	45	14	Private
University of Massachusetts — Amherst	276	46	32	Public
Louisiana State University — Baton Rouge	275	47	33	Public
University of Connecticut — Storrs	275	47	33	Public
Boston University	274	49	15	Private
University of Colorado — Boulder	266	50	35	Public

The Top 200 Institutions — Doctorates Awarded (2000), *continued*

Top 51–99 Institutions in Doctorate Degrees Awarded (2000)	Number of Degrees	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
Florida State University	263	51	36	Public
Temple University	263	51	36	Public
University of Missouri — Columbia	256	53	38	Public
University of Nebraska — Lincoln	251	54	39	Public
University of Kentucky	249	55	40	Public
University of Kansas — Lawrence	246	56	41	Public
University of South Carolina — Columbia	246	56	41	Public
University at Stony Brook	244	58	43	Public
Iowa State University	238	59	44	Public
University of Cincinnati — Cincinnati	238	59	44	Public
George Washington University	236	61	16	Private
University of California — Santa Barbara	232	62	46	Public
Duke University	230	63	17	Private
Georgia Institute of Technology	230	63	47	Public
Wayne State University	222	65	48	Public
University of Utah	215	66	49	Public
University of Rochester	211	67	18	Private
University of Houston — University Park	204	68	50	Public
Case Western Reserve University	202	69	19	Private
University of California — Irvine	202	69	51	Public
University of Illinois — Chicago	201	71	52	Public
Washington University	199	72	20	Private
Union Institute	192	73	21	Private
Vanderbilt University	190	74	22	Private
Auburn University — Auburn	186	75	53	Public
Oklahoma State University — Stillwater	185	76	54	Public
University of New Mexico — Albuquerque	184	77	55	Public
Fuller Theological Seminary in California	182	78	23	Private
Colorado State University	180	79	56	Public
Teachers College at Columbia University	176	80	24	Private
University of Miami	176	80	24	Private
University of Sarasota	171	82	26	Private
University of Oklahoma — Norman	167	83	57	Public
University of Delaware	164	84	58	Public
Loyola University Chicago	163	85	27	Private
Emory University	160	86	28	Private
University of North Texas	160	86	59	Public
Oregon State University	158	88	60	Public
Kent State University — Kent	156	89	61	Public
University at Albany	155	90	62	Public
University of Hawaii — Manoa	153	91	63	Public
Carnegie Mellon University	152	92	29	Private
University of Alabama — Tuscaloosa	150	93	64	Public
Brown University	149	94	30	Private
Syracuse University	147	95	31	Private
University of Notre Dame	147	95	31	Private
Texas Tech University	141	97	65	Public
University of Oregon	138	98	66	Public
George Mason University	132	99	67	Public
Kansas State University	132	99	67	Public
West Virginia University	132	99	67	Public

The Top 200 Institutions — Doctorates Awarded (2000), *continued*

Top 102–150 Institutions in Doctorate Degrees Awarded (2000)	Number of Degrees	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
University of South Florida	131	102	70	Public
Mississippi State University	128	103	71	Public
California Institute of Technology	127	104	33	Private
Tulane University	126	105	34	Private
Yeshiva University	126	105	34	Private
University of Alabama — Birmingham	125	107	72	Public
California School of Professional Psych — Los Angeles	123	108	36	Private
Fielding Institute	123	108	36	Private
Saint Louis University — St. Louis	123	108	36	Private
Howard University	121	111	39	Private
United Theological Seminary	121	111	39	Private
Ohio University — Athens	120	113	73	Public
Southern Illinois University — Carbondale	119	114	74	Public
Washington State University — Pullman	118	115	75	Public
Boston College	116	116	41	Private
Clemson University	116	116	76	Public
Rice University	115	118	42	Private
University of California — Riverside	115	118	77	Public
University of Akron — Akron	114	120	78	Public
University of Denver	114	120	43	Private
Virginia Commonwealth University	112	122	79	Public
Brandeis University	111	123	44	Private
California School of Professional Psych — Alameda	111	123	44	Private
University of Memphis	109	125	80	Public
University of Southern Mississippi	108	126	81	Public
Georgetown University	107	127	46	Private
Georgia State University	107	127	82	Public
Northern Illinois University	105	129	83	Public
Claremont Graduate University	101	130	47	Private
Binghamton University	100	131	84	Public
Tufts University	100	131	48	Private
Walden University	98	133	49	Private
Fordham University	96	134	50	Private
Bowling Green State University — Bowling Green	93	135	85	Public
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	93	135	51	Private
Illinois School of Professional Psychology — Chicago	90	137	52	Private
Texas Woman's University	90	137	86	Public
University of California — Santa Cruz	90	137	86	Public
University of North Carolina — Greensboro	88	140	88	Public
University of Texas Health Science Center — Houston	87	141	89	Public
University of Arkansas — Fayetteville	86	142	90	Public
University of Toledo	85	143	91	Public
University of Nevada — Reno	84	144	92	Public
University of Rhode Island — Kingston	84	144	92	Public
Lehigh University	83	146	53	Private
Catholic University of America	81	147	54	Private
Duquesne University	81	147	54	Private
University of Mississippi — Oxford	80	149	94	Public
University of Idaho	79	150	95	Public

The Top 200 Institutions — Doctorates Awarded (2000), *continued*

Top 151–196 Institutions in Doctorate Degrees Awarded (2000)	Number of Degrees	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
Illinois Institute of Technology	78	151	56	Private
Pepperdine University	78	151	56	Private
University of Texas — Arlington	78	151	96	Public
University of Wisconsin — Milwaukee	78	151	96	Public
University of California — San Francisco	77	155	98	Public
New Mexico State University — Las Cruces	76	156	99	Public
Northeastern University	76	156	58	Private
University of Louisville	76	156	99	Public
University of San Francisco	75	159	59	Private
University of Northern Colorado	74	160	101	Public
Indiana University of Pennsylvania — Indiana	73	161	102	Public
University of Maryland — Baltimore	73	161	102	Public
University of Wyoming	73	161	102	Public
Widener University — Chester	73	161	60	Private
Creighton University	71	165	61	Private
University of Texas — Dallas	71	165	105	Public
Utah State University	71	165	105	Public
University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey	69	168	107	Public
University of La Verne	67	169	62	Private
Old Dominion University	66	170	108	Public
University of Central Florida	66	170	108	Public
Ball State University	65	172	110	Public
Brigham Young University	64	173	63	Private
College of William and Mary	64	173	111	Public
Indiana State University	63	175	112	Public
University of Missouri — Kansas City	63	175	112	Public
University of New Orleans	63	175	112	Public
Trinity Theological Seminary — Trinity College	62	178	64	Private
Baylor College of Medicine	61	179	65	Private
University of South Dakota	61	179	115	Public
Trinity International University	59	181	66	Private
California School of Professional Psych — San Diego	58	182	67	Private
Florida International University	58	182	116	Public
University of Vermont	58	182	116	Public
Baylor University	57	185	68	Private
Biola University	57	185	68	Private
California School of Professional Psych — Fresno	56	187	70	Private
Carlos Albizu University — Miami	56	187	70	Private
Marquette University	56	187	70	Private
Rutgers the State University of New Jersey — Newark	56	187	118	Public
Ryokan College	56	187	70	Private
University of Texas SW Medical Center — Dallas	55	192	119	Public
Western Michigan University	55	192	119	Public
Southern California University for Prof Studies	54	194	74	Private
New School University	53	195	75	Private
American University	52	196	76	Private
New Jersey Institute of Technology	52	196	121	Public
Northern Arizona University	52	196	121	Public
University of Massachusetts — Lowell	52	196	121	Public
University of Puerto Rico — Rio Piedras	52	196	121	Public

The Top 200 Institutions — Postdoctoral Appointees (1999)

Top 50 Institutions in Postdoctoral Appointees (1999)	Number of Postdocs	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
Harvard University	3291	1	1	Private
Stanford University	1242	2	2	Private
Johns Hopkins University	1239	3	3	Private
University of California — San Francisco	1117	4	1	Public
University of Washington — Seattle	1057	5	2	Public
University of California — San Diego	968	6	3	Public
University of California — Berkeley	933	7	4	Public
University of Pennsylvania	917	8	4	Private
University of California — Los Angeles	851	9	5	Public
University of Michigan — Ann Arbor	728	10	6	Public
Cornell University	607	11	5	Private
Washington University	582	12	6	Private
Duke University	571	13	7	Private
University of North Carolina — Chapel Hill	568	14	7	Public
University of Southern California	558	15	8	Private
University of Minnesota — Twin Cities	518	16	8	Public
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	498	17	9	Private
California Institute of Technology	497	18	10	Private
University of Arizona	451	19	9	Public
University of Wisconsin — Madison	440	20	10	Public
University of Pittsburgh — Pittsburgh	432	21	11	Public
Vanderbilt University	406	22	11	Private
University at Stony Brook	400	23	12	Public
Yeshiva University	400	23	12	Private
Baylor College of Medicine	394	25	13	Private
University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center	392	26	13	Public
Columbia University	352	27	14	Private
Case Western Reserve University	349	28	15	Private
University of Chicago	348	29	16	Private
University of Florida	344	30	14	Public
University of Virginia	339	31	15	Public
University of California — Irvine	324	32	16	Public
Mayo Graduate School	315	33	17	Private
Princeton University	315	33	17	Private
University of Utah	295	35	17	Public
New York University	293	36	19	Private
University of Colorado Health Sciences Center	285	37	18	Public
University of Alabama — Birmingham	280	38	19	Public
University of Iowa	279	39	20	Public
Rockefeller University	275	40	20	Private
University of Colorado — Boulder	274	41	21	Public
University of Rochester	268	42	21	Private
Texas A&M University	267	43	22	Public
Ohio State University — Columbus	264	44	23	Public
University of Illinois — Chicago	264	44	23	Public
University of Texas Medical Branch — Galveston	263	46	25	Public
Michigan State University	258	47	26	Public
Colorado State University	255	48	27	Public
Indiana University-Purdue University — Indianapolis	255	48	27	Public
Northwestern University	249	50	22	Private

The Top 200 Institutions — Postdoctoral Appointees (1999), *continued*

Top 51–99 Institutions in Postdoctoral Appointees (1999)	Number of Postdocs	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
Thomas Jefferson University	247	51	23	Private
Pennsylvania State University — University Park	246	52	29	Public
University at Buffalo	246	52	29	Public
University of Illinois — Urbana-Champaign	246	52	29	Public
University of Texas — Austin	246	52	29	Public
Tufts University	243	56	24	Private
University of Texas SW Medical Center — Dallas	229	57	33	Public
Purdue University — West Lafayette	228	58	34	Public
University of Cincinnati — Cincinnati	224	59	35	Public
University of Maryland — College Park	220	60	36	Public
University of Massachusetts Medical Sch — Worcester	214	61	37	Public
Yale University	206	62	25	Private
University of California — Davis	204	63	38	Public
North Carolina State University	203	64	39	Public
Virginia Commonwealth University	203	64	39	Public
Emory University	200	66	26	Private
Brown University	187	67	27	Private
University of Kentucky	186	68	41	Public
Medical University of South Carolina	185	69	42	Public
Boston University	183	70	28	Private
Iowa State University	179	71	43	Public
University of California — Riverside	179	71	43	Public
University of Georgia	179	71	43	Public
University of Texas Health Science Center — Houston	170	74	46	Public
Washington State University — Pullman	163	75	47	Public
University of California — Santa Barbara	158	76	48	Public
University of Missouri — Columbia	152	77	49	Public
Rutgers the State University of NJ — New Brunswick	151	78	50	Public
Carnegie Mellon University	144	79	29	Private
Indiana University — Bloomington	143	80	51	Public
University of Massachusetts — Amherst	143	80	51	Public
University of Maryland — Baltimore	140	82	53	Public
University of Connecticut — Health Center	139	83	54	Public
University of Miami	138	84	30	Private
Wayne State University	135	85	55	Public
University of Kansas — Lawrence	130	86	56	Public
University of Delaware	129	87	57	Public
University of California — Santa Cruz	120	88	58	Public
Rice University	118	89	31	Private
Dartmouth College	115	90	32	Private
Temple University	113	91	59	Public
University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey	112	92	60	Public
University of Nebraska — Lincoln	110	93	61	Public
MCP Hahnemann University	108	94	33	Private
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	108	94	62	Public
University of Tennessee — Knoxville	107	96	63	Public
University of Oregon	106	97	64	Public
University of Texas Health Science Ctr — San Antonio	102	98	65	Public
Brandeis University	100	99	34	Private
City University of NY — Graduate Sch and University Ctr	100	99	66	Public

The Top 200 Institutions — Postdoctoral Appointees (1999), *continued*

Top 101–149 Institutions in Postdoctoral Appointees (1999)	Number of Postdocs	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
Florida State University	99	101	67	Public
University of Notre Dame	96	102	35	Private
Wake Forest University	96	102	35	Private
Medical College of Wisconsin	94	104	37	Private
University of New Mexico — Albuquerque	92	105	68	Public
Kansas State University	88	106	69	Public
Texas Tech University	88	106	69	Public
Oregon State University	85	108	71	Public
Oregon Health Sciences University	84	109	72	Public
University of Louisville	83	110	73	Public
University of South Carolina — Columbia	82	111	74	Public
Arizona State University — Tempe	75	112	75	Public
Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center	74	113	76	Public
Montana State University — Bozeman	74	113	76	Public
University of Vermont	74	113	76	Public
Louisiana State University — Baton Rouge	72	116	79	Public
Medical College of Georgia	72	116	79	Public
Georgetown University	70	118	38	Private
University of Oklahoma — Norman	68	119	81	Public
University of Arkansas — Fayetteville	67	120	82	Public
Drexel University	65	121	39	Private
Tulane University	64	122	40	Private
University of Houston — University Park	64	122	83	Public
Loma Linda University	63	124	41	Private
University of South Florida	62	125	84	Public
University of Connecticut — Storrs	59	126	85	Public
Loyola University Chicago	58	127	42	Private
University of Akron — Akron	57	128	86	Public
University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center	57	128	86	Public
University of Missouri — Kansas City	56	130	88	Public
University of Tennessee Health Science Center	56	130	88	Public
University of Hawaii — Manoa	55	132	90	Public
University of Alabama — Tuscaloosa	54	133	91	Public
University of Nebraska Medical Center	53	134	92	Public
University of Wyoming	52	135	93	Public
Pennsylvania State University — Hershey Medical Ctr	51	136	94	Public
George Washington University	50	137	43	Private
University of Kansas Medical Center	50	137	95	Public
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences	49	139	96	Public
State Univ. of New York Downstate Medical Center	47	140	97	Public
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	46	141	44	Private
Georgia State University	45	142	98	Public
University of Maryland — Baltimore County	45	142	98	Public
University of North Texas	44	144	100	Public
University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences	42	145	101	Public
University of Rhode Island — Kingston	39	146	102	Public
Medical College of Ohio	38	147	103	Public
Saint Louis University — St. Louis	38	147	45	Private
North Dakota State University — Fargo	37	149	104	Public
Syracuse University	37	149	46	Private

The Top 200 Institutions — Postdoctoral Appointees (1999), *continued*

Top 151–199 Institutions in Postdoctoral Appointees (1999)	Number of Postdocs	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
Boston College	36	151	47	Private
New York Medical College	36	151	47	Private
Rutgers the State University of NJ — Newark	36	151	105	Public
Oklahoma State University — Stillwater	35	154	106	Public
Clarkson University	34	155	49	Private
Lehigh University	34	155	49	Private
Ohio University — Athens	34	155	107	Public
Auburn University — Auburn	33	158	108	Public
Howard University	33	158	51	Private
University of New Orleans	33	158	108	Public
Brigham Young University	32	161	52	Private
East Carolina University	31	162	110	Public
Texas A&M University System Health Sciences Center	31	162	110	Public
University of Idaho	31	162	110	Public
University of Missouri — St. Louis	30	165	113	Public
University of Texas — Dallas	30	165	113	Public
Worcester Polytechnic Institute	29	167	53	Private
Albany Medical College	27	168	54	Private
University of Toledo	27	168	115	Public
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution	27	168	54	Private
Institute of Paper Science and Technology	26	171	56	Private
Northeastern University	26	171	56	Private
Morehouse School of Medicine	25	173	58	Private
Polytechnic University	25	173	58	Private
Rush University	25	173	58	Private
Utah State University	25	173	116	Public
Mississippi State University	24	177	117	Public
Oregon Graduate Institute of Science and Technology	24	177	61	Private
University of Maine — Orono	24	177	117	Public
University of South Alabama — Mobile	23	180	119	Public
Finch University of Health Science — Chicago Med School	22	181	62	Private
State Univ. of New York Upstate Medical University	22	181	120	Public
University of Mississippi — Oxford	22	181	120	Public
University of Mississippi Medical Center	21	184	122	Public
Old Dominion University	20	185	123	Public
University of Missouri — Rolla	20	185	123	Public
University of Southern Mississippi	20	185	123	Public
Illinois Institute of Technology	19	188	63	Private
Wesleyan University	19	188	63	Private
Meharry Medical College	18	190	65	Private
New Mexico State University — Las Cruces	18	190	126	Public
Clemson University	17	192	127	Public
College of William and Mary	17	192	127	Public
Marquette University	17	192	66	Private
University of Denver	17	192	66	Private
University of Memphis	17	192	127	Public
University of Nevada — Las Vegas	17	192	127	Public
University of North Texas Health Science Ctr — Fort Worth	17	192	127	Public
Colorado School of Mines	15	199	132	Public
Kent State University — Kent	15	199	132	Public
University at Albany	15	199	132	Public

The Top 200 Institutions — SAT Scores (1999)

Top 50 Institutions in Median SAT Score (1999)	Median SAT Score	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
California Institute of Technology	1515	1	1	Private
Harvard University	1495	2	2	Private
Harvey Mudd College	1480	3	3	Private
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1475	4	4	Private
Yale University	1465	5	5	Private
Stanford University	1455	6	6	Private
Princeton University	1450	7	7	Private
Dartmouth College	1440	8	8	Private
Pomona College	1425	9	9	Private
Swarthmore College	1418	10	10	Private
Rice University	1415	11	11	Private
Williams College	1405	12	12	Private
Amherst College	1400	13	13	Private
Duke University	1400	13	13	Private
University of Pennsylvania	1400	13	13	Private
Brown University	1390	16	16	Private
University of Chicago	1390	16	16	Private
Johns Hopkins University	1385	18	18	Private
Middlebury College	1385	18	18	Private
Carleton College	1375	20	20	Private
Webb Institute	1375	20	20	Private
Columbia University	1370	22	22	Private
Northwestern University	1370	22	22	Private
Carnegie Mellon University	1365	24	24	Private
Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science & Art	1365	24	24	Private
Cornell University	1365	24	24	Private
Haverford College	1365	24	24	Private
Wesleyan University	1365	24	24	Private
Bowdoin College	1355	29	29	Private
Washington University	1355	29	29	Private
Claremont McKenna College	1350	31	31	Private
Georgetown University	1350	31	31	Private
Washington and Lee University	1350	31	31	Private
Wellesley College	1350	31	31	Private
University of Notre Dame	1345	35	35	Private
Emory University	1340	36	36	Private
Reed College	1340	36	36	Private
Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology	1340	36	36	Private
Tufts University	1340	36	36	Private
Vassar College	1340	36	36	Private
Grinnell College	1335	41	41	Private
Oberlin College	1335	41	41	Private
St. John's College (MD)	1335	41	41	Private
Bates College	1330	44	44	Private
Case Western Reserve University	1330	44	44	Private
Macalester College	1330	44	44	Private
New York University	1325	47	47	Private
Brandeis University	1320	48	48	Private
College of William and Mary	1320	48	1	Public
Georgia Institute of Technology	1320	48	1	Public
University of Rochester	1320	48	48	Private

The Top 200 Institutions — SAT Scores (1999), *continued*

Top 52–98 Institutions in Median SAT Score (1999)	Median SAT Score	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
Barnard College	1315	52	50	Private
Davidson College	1315	52	50	Private
Illinois Institute of Technology	1315	52	50	Private
University of California — Berkeley	1315	52	3	Public
Wheaton College (IL)	1315	52	50	Private
Whitman College	1315	52	50	Private
St. John's College (NM)	1310	58	55	Private
Stevens Institute of Technology	1310	58	55	Private
University of Virginia	1310	58	4	Public
US Naval Academy	1310	58	4	Public
Vanderbilt University	1310	58	55	Private
Colby College	1305	63	58	Private
Bryn Mawr College	1300	64	59	Private
Colgate University	1300	64	59	Private
Wake Forest University	1300	64	59	Private
University of Richmond	1295	67	62	Private
Rhodes College (TN)	1290	68	63	Private
Tulane University	1290	68	63	Private
Boston College	1285	70	65	Private
University of California — Los Angeles	1285	70	6	Public
Smith College	1280	72	66	Private
Lawrence University	1275	73	67	Private
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	1275	73	67	Private
Thomas Aquinas College	1275	73	67	Private
US Air Force Academy	1275	73	7	Public
Boston University	1270	77	70	Private
Colorado College	1270	77	70	Private
Trinity College (CT)	1270	77	70	Private
Trinity University	1270	77	70	Private
University of Michigan — Ann Arbor	1270	77	8	Public
US Merchant Marine Academy	1270	77	8	Public
Worcester Polytechnic Institute	1270	77	70	Private
Connecticut College	1265	84	75	Private
Franklin & Marshall College	1265	84	75	Private
Grove City College	1265	84	75	Private
Hampshire College	1265	84	75	Private
University of Florida	1265	84	10	Public
University of Southern California	1265	84	75	Private
Centre College of Kentucky	1260	90	80	Private
Kalamazoo College	1260	90	80	Private
Scripps College	1260	90	80	Private
University of Missouri — Rolla	1260	90	11	Public
Hendrix College	1255	94	83	Private
St. Olaf College	1255	94	83	Private
University of Evansville	1255	94	83	Private
US Military Academy	1255	94	12	Public
Hamilton College (NY)	1250	98	86	Private
Lafayette College	1250	98	86	Private
Pepperdine University	1250	98	86	Private
University of Illinois — Urbana-Champaign	1250	98	13	Public
US Coast Guard Academy	1250	98	13	Public

The Top 200 Institutions — SAT Scores (1999), *continued*

Top 103–146 Institutions in Median SAT Score (1999)	Median SAT Score	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
Lehigh University	1249	103	89	Private
Beloit College	1245	104	90	Private
Bucknell University	1245	104	90	Private
Furman University	1245	104	90	Private
Lewis & Clark College	1245	104	90	Private
Manhattanville College	1245	104	90	Private
University of North Carolina — Chapel Hill	1245	104	15	Public
Colorado School of Mines	1240	110	16	Public
Illinois Wesleyan University	1240	110	95	Private
Mount Holyoke College	1240	110	95	Private
Southwestern University	1240	110	95	Private
St. Mary's College of Maryland	1240	110	16	Public
University of Maryland — College Park	1240	110	16	Public
University of Puget Sound	1240	110	95	Private
Christendom College	1235	117	99	Private
George Washington University	1235	117	99	Private
College of New Jersey	1230	119	19	Public
Gustavus Adolphus College	1230	119	101	Private
Truman State University	1230	119	19	Public
Union College (NY)	1230	119	101	Private
College of the Atlantic	1225	123	103	Private
University of the South	1225	123	103	Private
University of Dallas	1223	125	105	Private
Bard College	1220	126	106	Private
Brigham Young University	1220	126	106	Private
College of the Holy Cross	1220	126	106	Private
Hillsdale College	1220	126	106	Private
Ohio Wesleyan University	1220	126	106	Private
Ripon College	1220	126	106	Private
Agnes Scott College	1215	132	112	Private
Austin College	1215	132	112	Private
Denison University	1215	132	112	Private
Drew University	1215	132	112	Private
Kettering University	1215	132	112	Private
Knox College	1215	132	112	Private
University of Tulsa	1215	132	112	Private
Villanova University	1215	132	112	Private
Iowa State University	1210	140	21	Public
New School University	1210	140	120	Private
Occidental College	1210	140	120	Private
Sarah Lawrence College	1210	140	120	Private
Skidmore College	1210	140	120	Private
University of Puerto Rico — Bayamon	1210	140	21	Public
Binghamton University	1205	146	23	Public
DePauw University	1205	146	124	Private
Loyola College	1205	146	124	Private
Mary Washington College	1205	146	23	Public
Oglethorpe University	1205	146	124	Private
Pennsylvania State University — University Park	1205	146	23	Public
Rutgers the State University of NJ — New Brunswick	1205	146	23	Public

The Top 200 Institutions — SAT Scores (1999), *continued*

Top 153–198 Institutions in Median SAT Score (1999)	Median SAT Score	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
Babson College	1200	153	127	Private
Dickinson College	1200	153	127	Private
Florida Memorial College	1200	153	127	Private
Hope College	1200	153	127	Private
Luther College	1200	153	127	Private
Michigan Technological University	1200	153	27	Public
Polytechnic University	1200	153	127	Private
Syracuse University	1200	153	127	Private
University of Minnesota — Morris	1200	153	27	Public
University of Missouri — Columbia	1200	153	27	Public
Wheaton College (MA)	1200	153	127	Private
Allegheny College	1195	164	135	Private
State Univ. of New York — College at Geneseo	1195	164	30	Public
University of Georgia	1195	164	30	Public
University of Texas — Austin	1195	164	30	Public
University of Wisconsin — Madison	1195	164	30	Public
Westmont College	1195	164	135	Private
Willamette University	1195	164	135	Private
Hamline University	1192	171	138	Private
College of Wooster	1190	172	139	Private
Gordon College	1190	172	139	Private
LeTourneau University	1190	172	139	Private
Marlboro College	1190	172	139	Private
Miami University — Oxford	1190	172	34	Public
Santa Clara University	1190	172	139	Private
University of Iowa	1190	172	34	Public
University of Texas — Dallas	1190	172	34	Public
Valparaiso University	1190	172	139	Private
Yeshiva University	1190	172	139	Private
Birmingham Southern College	1185	182	146	Private
University of California — Santa Barbara	1185	182	37	Public
University of Minnesota — Twin Cities	1185	182	37	Public
American University	1180	185	147	Private
Augustana College (IL)	1180	185	147	Private
Bradley University	1180	185	147	Private
Calvin College	1180	185	147	Private
Cedarville University	1180	185	147	Private
Clarkson University	1180	185	147	Private
Goucher College	1180	185	147	Private
New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	1180	185	39	Public
Rochester Institute of Technology	1180	185	147	Private
St. John's University (MN)	1180	185	147	Private
Texas A&M University	1180	185	39	Public
Transylvania University	1180	185	147	Private
University of California — San Diego	1180	185	39	Public
Gettysburg College	1175	198	157	Private
Loyola University New Orleans	1175	198	157	Private
Millsaps College	1175	198	157	Private
North Carolina State University	1175	198	42	Public
Pitzer College	1175	198	157	Private
Principia College	1175	198	157	Private

The Top 200 Institutions — National Merit Scholars (2000)

Top 50 Institutions in Merit and Achievement Scholars (2000)	Number of Scholars	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
Harvard University	444	1	1	Private
University of Texas — Austin	250	2	1	Public
University of California — Berkeley	249	3	2	Public
Stanford University	244	4	2	Private
Yale University	220	5	3	Private
University of Florida	194	6	3	Public
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	173	7	4	Private
University of Southern California	170	8	5	Private
Rice University	168	9	6	Private
Washington University	164	10	7	Private
University of Chicago	160	11	8	Private
University of North Carolina — Chapel Hill	151	12	4	Public
New York University	149	13	9	Private
Texas A&M University	146	14	5	Public
University of Oklahoma — Norman	145	15	6	Public
Iowa State University	125	16	7	Public
Princeton University	122	17	10	Private
Arizona State University — Tempe	119	18	8	Public
Ohio State University — Columbus	116	19	9	Public
University of Kansas — Lawrence	116	19	9	Public
Brigham Young University	115	21	11	Private
Georgia Institute of Technology	115	21	11	Public
Duke University	107	23	12	Private
Vanderbilt University	107	23	12	Private
Northwestern University	92	25	14	Private
University of California — Los Angeles	87	26	12	Public
University of Pennsylvania	86	27	15	Private
Carleton College	82	28	16	Private
Brown University	76	29	17	Private
University of Alabama — Tuscaloosa	74	30	13	Public
California Institute of Technology	71	31	18	Private
Dartmouth College	71	31	18	Private
Case Western Reserve University	68	33	20	Private
Johns Hopkins University	65	34	21	Private
Florida A&M University	62	35	14	Public
Harvey Mudd College	62	35	22	Private
Emory University	61	37	23	Private
Michigan State University	61	37	15	Public
Baylor University	60	39	24	Private
Boston University	60	39	24	Private
University of Kentucky	60	39	16	Public
Oberlin College	58	42	26	Private
University of Michigan — Ann Arbor	55	43	17	Public
Columbia University	54	44	27	Private
Florida State University	54	44	18	Public
Purdue University — West Lafayette	54	44	18	Public
Cornell University	53	47	28	Private
University of California — San Diego	53	47	20	Public
University of Virginia	53	47	20	Public
Wheaton College (IL)	52	50	29	Private

The Top 200 Institutions — National Merit Scholars (2000), *continued*

Top 51–102 Institutions in Merit and Achievement Scholars (2000)	Number of Scholars	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
University of Georgia	51	51	22	Public
Macalester College	47	52	30	Private
University of Notre Dame	47	52	30	Private
Howard University	46	54	32	Private
University of Maryland — College Park	46	54	23	Public
University of South Carolina — Columbia	44	56	24	Public
University of Washington — Seattle	44	56	24	Public
University of Wisconsin — Madison	44	56	24	Public
Tulane University	43	59	33	Private
University of Arizona	42	60	27	Public
University of Illinois — Urbana-Champaign	42	60	27	Public
St. Olaf College	41	62	34	Private
University of Minnesota — Twin Cities	40	63	29	Public
Georgetown University	39	64	35	Private
Auburn University — Auburn	38	65	30	Public
Grinnell College	37	66	36	Private
Tufts University	36	67	37	Private
Mississippi State University	35	68	31	Public
University of Tennessee — Knoxville	35	68	31	Public
Washington and Lee University	35	68	38	Private
Louisiana State University — Baton Rouge	34	71	33	Public
Swarthmore College	34	71	39	Private
University of Arkansas — Fayetteville	33	73	34	Public
Brandeis University	32	74	40	Private
Miami University — Oxford	32	74	35	Public
University of Central Florida	32	74	35	Public
University of Iowa	32	74	35	Public
Williams College	32	74	40	Private
University of Mississippi — Oxford	30	79	38	Public
University of Missouri — Columbia	30	79	38	Public
Clemson University	29	81	40	Public
University of Utah	29	81	40	Public
Furman University	28	83	42	Private
Marquette University	28	83	42	Private
Kenyon College	27	85	44	Private
Pennsylvania State University — University Park	26	86	42	Public
Pomona College	26	86	45	Private
University of Nebraska — Lincoln	26	86	42	Public
University of Tulsa	26	86	45	Private
Wake Forest University	25	90	47	Private
Amherst College	24	91	48	Private
University of Houston — University Park	24	91	44	Public
University of Texas — Dallas	24	91	44	Public
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	24	91	44	Public
University of California — Davis	23	95	47	Public
Bowdoin College	22	96	49	Private
Claremont McKenna College	22	96	49	Private
Whitman College	22	96	49	Private
North Carolina State University	21	99	48	Public
Rutgers the State University of NJ — New Brunswick	21	99	48	Public
University of Rochester	21	99	52	Private
Calvin College	20	102	53	Private
Rhodes College (TN)	20	102	53	Private
University of Miami	20	102	53	Private

The Top 200 Institutions — National Merit Scholars (2000), *continued*

Top 105–147 Institutions in Merit and Achievement Scholars (2000)	Number of Scholars	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
Ball State University	19	105	50	Public
Carnegie Mellon University	19	105	56	Private
Hendrix College	19	105	56	Private
Texas Tech University	19	105	50	Public
University of South Florida	19	105	50	Public
Utah State University	19	105	50	Public
Worcester Polytechnic Institute	19	105	56	Private
Ohio University — Athens	18	112	54	Public
Oklahoma State University — Stillwater	18	112	54	Public
Michigan Technological University	17	114	56	Public
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	17	114	59	Private
Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology	17	114	59	Private
University of Richmond	17	114	59	Private
Bradley University	16	118	62	Private
George Washington University	16	118	62	Private
Harding University	16	118	62	Private
University of Dallas	16	118	62	Private
Gustavus Adolphus College	15	122	66	Private
Ithaca College	15	122	66	Private
Trinity University	15	122	66	Private
University of Dayton	15	122	66	Private
University of Louisville	15	122	57	Public
University of Puget Sound	15	122	66	Private
Valparaiso University	15	122	66	Private
Abilene Christian University	14	129	72	Private
American University	14	129	72	Private
Colorado College	14	129	72	Private
Colorado State University	14	129	58	Public
Davidson College	14	129	72	Private
Kansas State University	14	129	58	Public
Saint Louis University — St. Louis	14	129	72	Private
University of Delaware	14	129	58	Public
College of William and Mary	13	137	61	Public
Hope College	13	137	77	Private
Knox College	13	137	77	Private
University of California — Santa Barbara	13	137	61	Public
University of Idaho	13	137	61	Public
University of Oregon	13	137	61	Public
Boston College	12	143	79	Private
Illinois Wesleyan University	12	143	79	Private
Morehouse College	12	143	79	Private
Villanova University	12	143	79	Private
Birmingham Southern College	11	147	83	Private
Concordia College — Moorhead (MN)	11	147	83	Private
Denison University	11	147	83	Private
Kalamazoo College	11	147	83	Private
Lehigh University	11	147	83	Private
Southern Methodist University	11	147	83	Private
University of Colorado — Boulder	11	147	65	Public
University of Montana — Missoula	11	147	65	Public
West Virginia University	11	147	65	Public
Xavier University	11	147	83	Private

The Top 200 Institutions — National Merit Scholars (2000), *continued*

Top 157–186 Institutions in Merit and Achievement Scholars (2000)	Number of Scholars	National Rank	Control Rank	Institutional Control
Indiana University — Bloomington	10	157	68	Public
Transylvania University	10	157	90	Private
Truman State University	10	157	68	Public
Wesleyan University	10	157	90	Private
DePauw University	9	161	92	Private
University of Evansville	9	161	92	Private
University of North Dakota — Grand Forks	9	161	70	Public
University of Pittsburgh — Pittsburgh	9	161	70	Public
Willamette University	9	161	92	Private
Alfred University	8	166	95	Private
Bowling Green State University — Bowling Green	8	166	72	Public
College of the Holy Cross	8	166	95	Private
Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science & Art	8	166	95	Private
Gonzaga University	8	166	95	Private
Hillsdale College	8	166	95	Private
Oral Roberts University	8	166	95	Private
Pepperdine University	8	166	95	Private
University of California — Santa Cruz	8	166	72	Public
University of Missouri — Rolla	8	166	72	Public
University of the South	8	166	95	Private
Wellesley College	8	166	95	Private
Drexel University	7	178	104	Private
Earlham College	7	178	104	Private
Gordon College	7	178	104	Private
John Carroll University	7	178	104	Private
Messiah College	7	178	104	Private
University of Southern Mississippi	7	178	75	Public
Ursinus College	7	178	104	Private
Xavier University of Louisiana	7	178	104	Private
Albertson College of Idaho	6	186	111	Private
Austin College	6	186	111	Private
Butler University	6	186	111	Private
College of Wooster	6	186	111	Private
Drake University	6	186	111	Private
Franklin & Marshall College	6	186	111	Private
Goshen College	6	186	111	Private
Haverford College	6	186	111	Private
Luther College	6	186	111	Private
Middlebury College	6	186	111	Private
Mississippi College	6	186	111	Private
Oregon State University	6	186	76	Public
Rochester Institute of Technology	6	186	111	Private
Samford University	6	186	111	Private
Sarah Lawrence College	6	186	111	Private
Smith College	6	186	111	Private
University of Cincinnati — Cincinnati	6	186	76	Public
University of Illinois — Chicago	6	186	76	Public
University of St. Thomas (MN)	6	186	111	Private
University of Wyoming	6	186	76	Public
Western Carolina University	6	186	76	Public

Source Notes

TheCenter Measures

Total Research Expenditures
Federal Research Expenditures

Source: NSF/SRS Survey of R&D Expenditures at Universities and Colleges, FY 1999.

Each year, the National Science Foundation (NSF) collects data from hundreds of academic institutions on expenditures for research and development in science and engineering fields and classifies them by source of funds (e.g. federal government, state and local government, industry, etc.). These data are the primary source of information on academic R&D expenditures in the U.S. Included in this survey are all activities specifically organized to produce research outcomes that are separately budgeted and accounted for. This "organized research" may be funded by an external agency or organization ("sponsored research") or by a separately budgeted organizational unit within the institution ("university research"). This report excludes activities sponsored by external agencies that involve instruction, training (except training in research techniques, which is considered organized research), and health service, community service, or extension service projects.

All Federally Funded Research Labs (FFRLs) are excluded from these academic expenditures data, including the following: Jet Propulsion Laboratory (California Institute of Technology); Los Alamos National Lab, Lawrence Livermore Lab, Lawrence Berkeley Lab (University of California); Software Engineering Institute (Carnegie Mellon); Argonne National Laboratory (University of Chicago); National Astronomy and Ionospheric Center (Cornell); Ames Laboratory (Iowa State University); Lincoln Laboratory (MIT); Plasma Physics Lab (Princeton); and Linear Accelerator Center (Stanford). The NSF data no longer classify the Applied Physics Lab (APL) at Johns Hopkins as an FFRL, but federal funds support the vast majority of research conducted there. The APL makes up about one-half of Johns Hopkins total R&D expenditures and 54 percent of their federal R&D expenditures.

While inconsistencies in reporting (known and unknown) do exist here, as in any survey of this type, problems arise mostly when one breaks out the data by source of funds. NSF expects institutions to use year-end accounting records to complete this report, and there are nationally recognized accounting guidelines for higher education institutions. However, there are also countless variations in institutional policy that determine whether the university reports a particular expenditure as coming from one source or another, or possibly not counted at all. Take federal formula funds for agriculture (e.g. Hatch-McIntire, Smith-Lever) as an example. We conducted an informal survey of the appropriate institutions in the Association of American Universities (AAU) and found that two out of eleven land grants did not include any of these federal funds in their 1997 NSF data, while others included all or some of these monies. Because these funds make up a very small percentage of the total research expenditures in any given year, the impact on our total research rankings is slight. It will have a somewhat greater, but still small, impact on the federal research rankings. NSF notes, "An increasing number of institutions have linkages with industry and foundations via subcontracts, thus complicating the identification of funding source. In addition, institutional policy may determine whether unrestricted state support is reported as state or as institutional funds."[1]

We believe that the reporting inconsistencies in the data are relatively minor when using the total research expenditures and the federal research component. Federal and state government audits of institutional accounting make deceptive practices highly unlikely, even though these entities do not audit the NSF data directly. NSF goes to great lengths to verify the accuracy of the data, especially federal expenditure data — checking them against several other federal agencies that collect the same or similar information.

1. Academic R&D Expenditures, FY 1996: Technical Notes (Online: http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/nsf98304/secta.htm)

In fact, all major federal agencies and their subdivisions submit data to NSF identifying research obligations to universities each year. Historically, the NSF data have tracked very closely the data reported by universities.[2] Further, for their National Patterns of R&D Resources series, NSF prefers to use the figures reported by the performers of the work (that is, academic institutions, industry, nonprofits) because they believe that the performers are in the best position to accurately report these expenditures.

In some sections of this report, these expenditure data are deflated to constant 1998 dollars to show real change over time. While NSF uses the Gross Domestic Price (GDP) implicit price deflator in its reports on federal trends in research, we use the Research & Development Price Index (R&DPI) because of its narrower focus. Developed by Research Associates of Washington, the R&DPI is based upon prices of goods and services bought by universities through current direct expenditures for sponsored research, including faculty salary data as reported by the American Association of University Professors (AAUP).[3] In contrast, the GDP implicit price deflator is based upon change in the entire U.S. economy and, as noted by NSF itself, "[its] use more accurately reflects an "opportunity cost" criterion [i.e., the value of R&D in terms of the amount of other goods and services that could have been spent with the same amount of money], rather than a measure of cost changes of doing research."[4]

The federal research trend data always reflect the most recent published data available, because NSF allows institutions to submit revised figures for up to two years. Each year, NSF reports data for the current year as well as for the previous seven years. Therefore, we use the 1999 Survey data for fiscal years 1992–99, the 1998 Survey for FY 1991 data, and the 1997 Survey for FY 1990 data. If an institution reports in any one of these three surveys, they are included in this ten-year federal data set. NSF's published nationwide totals for federal academic R&D expenditures will not always match the corresponding totals in this study due to NSF's sampling procedures for smaller or non-reporting institutions. In some years, rather than identifying the institutions individually, NSF provides one aggregate figure for all sampled institutions.

Endowment Assets

Source: NACUBO Endowment Study as reported in the Chronicle of Higher Education, endowment market value as of June 30, 2000.

Institutions report the market value of their endowment assets as of June 30 to three different sources, and they quite often use three different values. For this project, we use the National Association of College and University Business Officers (NACUBO) Endowment Study because of NACUBO's long history of reporting endowments of higher education institutions, their emphasis on using audited financial statements, and their focus on net assets (i.e., includes returns on investments and excludes investment fees and other withdrawals). NACUBO conducts its study annually and reports the results each February in the Chronicle of Higher Education.

Another source for endowment assets is the Council for Aid to Education's (CAE) annual Voluntary Support of Education (VSE) survey, cosponsored by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE) and the National Association of Independent Schools. The VSE survey is useful as a secondary resource because it provides more single-campus data than the other two sources. For those institutions that report a system-wide total to NACUBO, we often use the VSE data to calculate a campus' percentage contribution to the entire system, applying that factor to the NACUBO figure. In other cases, we may substitute the VSE figure when the institution indicates that this is a good data source.

The NCES IPEDS Finance Survey also collects information on endowment assets, but these figures

2. National Patterns of R&D Resources, 1996: Technical Notes (Online: http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/nsf96333/append.htm
3. Inflation Measures for Schools, Colleges, and Libraries: 1998 Update, Research Associates of Washington, Washington, DC.
4. National Patterns of R&D Resources, 1998: Technical Notes (Online: http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/nsf99335)

are often much lower than the two other sources and also are available much later. Although IPEDS instructions say to report endowment assets for "the institution and any of its foundations or affiliated organizations," it appears that not all institutions do so.

The fact that the NACUBO study requests net assets, while IPEDS and the VSE survey request gross assets, cannot explain the large differences found in some cases. In calling various institutions, we found it very difficult to determine exactly why the numbers vary so greatly. Oftentimes, two or more individuals at an institution independently report figures for these three reports with no clear understanding of how or why the numbers differ. An examination of the 1997 endowment figures provided by these institutions showed only one university (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) that submitted the same figure to each of the three organizations. We discovered no consistent pattern to explain reporting variations among the institutions. This area definitely warrants more study.

Annual Giving

Source: Council for Aid to Education's Voluntary Support of Education (VSE) Survey, FY 2000.

The Council for Aid to Education, an independent subsidiary of RAND, has produced the Voluntary Support of Education (VSE) Survey since 1986. The annual giving data include all contributions actually received during the institution's fiscal year in the form of cash, securities, company products, and other property from alumni, non-alumni individuals, corporations, foundations, religious organizations, and other groups. Not included in the totals are public funds, earnings on investments held by the institution, and unfulfilled pledges.

CAE's VSE Data Miner service provides the last 10 years of data on all participating institutions online. Although this is a subscription-based service and requires a user ID and password, limited access is available at http://www.cae.org/vse/.

National Academy Members

Source: National Academy of Sciences, National Academy of Engineering, and Institute of Medicine membership directories for 2000.

One of the highest honors that academic faculty can receive is membership in the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), the National Academy of Engineering (NAE), or the Institute of Medicine (IOM). All three are private, nonprofit organizations and serve as advisors to the federal government on science, technology, and medicine. Nominated and voted on by active members, newly elected members of these organizations receive life terms. Individuals elected to membership come from all sectors — academia, industry, government, and not-for-profit agencies or organizations. Member election dates are in February (NAE), April (NAS), and October (IOM).

The data collected for these rankings use active or emeritus members at their affiliated work institution, as reported in the online membership directories. In all cases, we were able to determine the specific campus for individual members. We re-check institutional affiliation annually to account for established members who have changed employers or whose membership is no longer active.

Faculty Awards in the Arts, Humanities, Science, Engineering, and Health

Source: Directories or web-based listings for multiple agencies or organizations.

For this category, we collect data from several prominent grant and fellowship programs in the arts, humanities, science, engineering, and health fields. Included in this measure:

- American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) Fellows, 1999–00
- Beckman Young Investigators, 2000
- Burroughs-Wellcome Fund Career Awards, 2000
- Cottrell Scholars, 2000
- Fulbright American Scholars, 2000–01
- Getty Scholars in Residence, 2000–01
- Guggenheim Fellows, 2000
- Howard Hughes Medical Institute Investigators, 1999–00

- Lasker Medical Research Awards, 2000
- MacArthur Foundation Fellows, 2000
- National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) Fellows, 2001–02
- National Humanities Center Fellows, 2000–01
- NIH MERIT (R37) and Outstanding Young Investigator (R35), FY 2000
- National Medal of Science and National Medal of Technology, 2000
- NSF CAREER awards (excluding those who are also PECASE winners), 2000
- Newberry Library Long-term Fellows, 2000–01
- Pew Scholars in Biomedicine, 2000
- Presidential Early Career Awards for Scientists and Engineers (PECASE), 2000
- Robert Wood Johnson Policy Fellows, 1999–00
- Searle Scholars, 2000
- Sloan Research Fellows, 2000
- US Secretary of Agriculture Honor Awards, 2000
- Woodrow Wilson Fellows, 2000–01

While the vast majority of these programs clearly identify a particular campus, in a few instances we used the institution's web-based phone directory to determine the correct campus.

Doctorates Awarded

Source: NCES IPEDS Completions Survey, doctoral degrees awarded between July 1, 1999 and June 30, 2000.

Each year, universities report their degrees awarded to the National Center for Education Statistics in the IPEDS Completions Survey. IPEDS provides straightforward instructions for reporting doctoral degrees awarded, and we do not find any inconsistencies in reporting among the universities included in our rankings. IPEDS asks each institution to identify the number of Doctor of Education, Doctor of Juridical Science, Doctor of Public Health, and Doctor of Philosophy degrees awarded between July 1 and June 30.

The doctorates measure used in last year's report relies upon 1997–98 data, because that was the most recent data available at that time. Since *TheCenter* always uses the most current data, for this report we use the 1999–00 doctorates awarded.

Each campus in our study submits degree data by campus, except for the few institutions identified in our Data Notes section. All of these institutions exclusively or primarily offer doctoral degrees at the main campus.

In addition to doctorate degrees, *TheCenter* also presents degrees awarded at other levels — associate's, bachelor's, master's, and professional degrees — in the Student Characteristics table (see Data Tables, pp. 80).

Postdoctoral Appointees

Source: NSF/SRS Survey of Graduate Students and Postdoctorates in Science and Engineering, Fall 1999.

Each year, NSF and NIH collect data from all institutions offering graduate programs in any science, engineering, or health field. The Survey of Graduate Students and Postdoctorates in Science and Engineering (also called the Graduate Student Survey or GSS) reflects graduate enrollment and postdoctoral employment at the beginning of the academic year. Postdoctorates are defined in the GSS as "individuals with science and engineering Ph.D.'s, M.D.'s, D.D.S.'s or D.V.M.'s and foreign degrees equivalent to U.S. doctorates who devote their primary effort to their own research training through research activities or study in the department under temporary appointments carrying no academic rank." The definition excludes clinical fellows and those in medical residency training programs unless the primary purpose of their appointment is for research training under a senior mentor. In the technical notes for this survey, NSF does not mention any potential measurement errors associated with this data item.

Although each doctorate-granting campus submits data separately, NSF often aggregates them in its published reports. In all cases, we obtained the single campus data for these schools directly from NSF.

SAT Scores

Source: The College Board's College Handbook 2001, reflects the 1999 freshmen class.

The College Board reports the middle 50% range of verbal and math SAT I scores for most institutions in our study. The institutions submit these data to the College Board each spring through their Annual

Survey of Colleges. For our measure, we calculated the median of that range. Some institutions report the ACT instead of the SAT to the College Board. In those cases, we used a conversion table provided by The College Board to generate a comparable SAT equivalent score.[5] When an institution did not submit either an SAT or ACT score, we substituted data from the prior year reported.

Other Measures of Undergraduate Quality

National Merit and Achievement Scholars

Source: The 1999–00 National Merit Scholarship Corporation Annual Report, reflects the 2000 freshmen class.

The National Merit Scholarship Corporation (NMSC) is an independent, non-profit organization that awards scholarships to the nation's outstanding high school seniors based on their academic achievement, qualifying test scores, high school principal and counselor recommendations, and their activities, interests, and goals. The NMSC names approximately 14,000 National Merit Finalists each February. Of these, about one-half will receive a National Merit $2,500 Scholarship, a corporate-sponsored scholarship, or a college-sponsored scholarship.

National Achievement Scholars are selected and funded in a similar fashion and represent the nation's outstanding African-American students. Ideally, the National Hispanic Scholars Program should also be included in this category, but they do not track the enrollment of their scholarship winners. Should they do so in the future, we will include these students in *TheCenter's* data. In this study, Merit and Achievement scholarships are credited to the main campus if the National Merit Scholarship Corporation Annual Report does not indicate a branch campus.

While the number of National Merit and National Achievement award winners in the entering class provides an indication of the attractiveness of a university's undergraduate program to outstanding students, it is also an indicator that is sensitive to institutional policies on financial aid. Because the number of Merit Scholars is small, relatively small changes in institutional aid policies can have a significant impact on the number of National Merit Scholars enrolling in institutions. The average SAT score provides a broader based and more reliable measure of overall undergraduate quality, and for those reasons we prefer the SAT scores to the number of National Merit and Achievement Scholars as an indicator of undergraduate quality.

Institutional Characteristics

Medical Schools

Source: NCES IPEDS Completions Survey, M.D. degrees awarded between July 1, 1999 and June 30, 2000.

Although the IPEDS Institutional Characteristics Survey does have a "medical" field that indicates whether an institution grants a medical degree, we chose not to use their data because it includes medical degrees in Veterinary Medicine. For our measure, we determined whether a particular campus awarded any M.D. degrees during the academic year. If the institution did not submit any data to IPEDS for that year, we then looked at whether they are accredited by the American Medical Association to determine whether the institution has a medical school.

Land Grant Institutions

Source: National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges.

The first Morrill Act in 1862 appropriated federal funds for universities to provide agricultural and technical education to its citizens. A second Morrill Act in 1890 expanded eligibility to include several historically black colleges and universities, and in 1994 several Native American tribal colleges were recognized as land grant institutions. Today, there is at least one land grant institution in each state and U.S. territory and in the District of Columbia. Of the 105 institutions, most are public universities. Federal land grant institutions receive both federal and state dollars in support of their agricultural and extension activities.

5. Concordance Between SAT I and ACT Scores for Individual Students, Research Notes 07, June 1999 (Online: http://www.collegeboard.org/research/html/rn_indx.html).

While land grant status technically applies to some university systems, such as the University of California and the University of Nebraska, for our study we designate as land grant institutions only those schools (e.g., UC-Davis, UC-Riverside, and Nebraska-Lincoln) that actually perform that function. In these cases, the land grant field will identify whether an institution is part of a system-wide land grant and whether the vast majority of the activity occurs on that campus. For example, UC-Davis is coded as a "Yes-System" while UCLA is coded as "No-System." We consider the 1890 institutions as land grant institutions, but we identify them separately because they do not perform extension activities.

Research Focus

Source: NSF/SRS Survey of R&D Expenditures at Universities and Colleges, FY 1999.

In addition to reporting expenditure data by source of funds, NSF also identifies in what major disciplines the money is expended. In the Research table (Data Tables, pp. 50), we provide the proportion of federal expenditures in each discipline for those institutions with over $20 million in federal research. Since our last report, some institutions have expressed a desire to compare themselves to schools similar to themselves. This is an additional element that *TheCenter* provides to assist them in developing groups of institutions for peer analysis.

The Institutional Characteristics table (Data Tables, pp. 74) provides a summary measure of an institution's research strength and concentration based upon these discipline-level expenditures. Universities with 95–100% of their federal research dollars spent in one particular discipline are coded as "all." We identify institutions with 75–94% in one area as "heavy," and we label those with 50–74% of their expenditures concentrated as "strong." Other universities with 25–49% in one or more disciplines we describe as "moderate" (A few institutions (but none in the over $20 million group) have expenditures distributed fairly evenly across the disciplines and those we code as "mixed."

In some cases, where an institution reports as a multi-campus entity, we made adjustments to break out the discipline-level expenditure data by single campus. Typically, this involved moving all or a portion of the life sciences expenditures to the health or medical center campus. IPEDS fall enrollment and graduate degrees by discipline data were also used to help in this effort.

While these data offer some insight as to the research structure of a university, their usefulness is limited. For example, we may be tempted to use the life sciences as a surrogate for medical research, but we must remember that it also includes agricultural and biological sciences. Further, the growing trend toward multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary projects may make it more difficult for universities to accurately reflect expenditures by discipline or sub-discipline. *TheCenter* chose not to break out these sub-disciplines, because the data are increasingly prone to error as further adjustments are made.

Student Characteristics

Fall Enrollment

Source: NCES IPEDS Fall Enrollment Survey, 1999.

Each November, institutions report their current fall headcount enrollment to the IPEDS Fall Enrollment Survey. Enrollment figures include both degree seeking and non-degree seeking students. *TheCenter* provides the headcount enrollment by level as presented by IPEDS, along with the percentage of those attending part-time. Graduate students include those seeking specialist degrees in engineering and education. First professional students include those seeking degrees in medical fields, such as Chiropractic, Dentistry, Medicine, Optometry, Osteopathic Medicine, Pharmacy, Podiatry, and Veterinary Medicine, as well as those seeking degrees in Law and Theology.

Each campus in our study submits enrollment data by campus, except for the few institutions identified in our Data Notes section. Because this is an informational item and not one of *TheCenter's* nine quality measures, we did not attempt to adjust these figures.

Data Notes

The raw data used for *The Top American Research Universities* project — obtained from federal agencies and national organizations — often contain information on single campus institutions, multiple campus institutions, and state university systems, without clearly identifying the distinctions. This makes national comparisons difficult and unreliable.

To increase the validity and usefulness of these data, *TheCenter* adjusts the original reported figures, when necessary, to ensure that all data represent the strength of a single-campus institution. *TheCenter* bases its adjustments upon information gathered from the reporting agency or from the university itself. In cases where the published data represent a single campus, we do not adjust the data. When the data represent more than one campus, we first attempt to obtain a figure directly from NSF (for research expenditures and postdoctorates), from the institution itself, or from the university system office that submitted the data. If unavailable from those primary sources, we use an estimated or substitute figure derived from information found on the institution's website. As a last resort, we will use prior year data as a substitute.

If the institution provides an estimate representing at least 97% of the originally published figure, we credit the full amount to the main campus. Otherwise, we use the estimate provided by the institution.

TheCenter does not adjust the private university data because of multi-campus or system-wide reporting. We treat all private universities in this study as single campus institutions, because while some may have multiple campuses, they generally are in or around a single city and considered an integral part of the main campus. Furthermore, private institutions generally do not break out their data by regional, branch, or affiliated campus, as often happens with public institutions.

The following tables outline the various adjustments or substitutions that we made to the original data. The tables list institutions alphabetically and include both private and public universities. For the purpose of this report, we provide notes for institutions with more than $20 million in FY 1999 federal research. Data notes for all other research universities are available on *TheCenter* website [http://thecenter.ufl.edu].

Data Notes for Universities with Over $20 Million Federal Research

University / STATISTIC	ORIGINAL DATA (dollars in thousands)	TheCenter DATA (dollars in thousands)	COMMENTS
Arizona State University — Tempe			
1999 Science & Engineering R&D Expenditures (NSF)	$107,184	$107,184	Estimate at least 97% is Tempe campus based upon FY 98 data provided by institution. All dollars credited to Tempe campus.
1999 Federal Research Expenditures (NSF)	$53,905	$53,905	Estimate at least 97% is Tempe campus based upon FY 98 data provided by institution. All dollars credited to Tempe campus.
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$215,594	$215,594	At least 97% is main campus, per institution. All dollars credited to Tempe campus.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	$73,198	$69,026	Data provided by institution.
Auburn University — Auburn			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$238,170	$238,170	Estimate at least 97% is main campus. All dollars credited to Auburn campus.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	$37,301	$37,301	Estimate at least 97% is main campus. All dollars credited to Auburn campus.
Charles R. Drew University of Medicine and Science			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	Not Reported	$2,200	Data provided by institution.
Cornell University			
1999 Science & Engineering R&D Expenditures (NSF)	$395,552	$395,552	Cornell's research expenditures reflect approximately $30 million in NY State budgeted dollars in support of their land grant mission.
Florida A&M University			
1999 SAT Score (College Board)	Not Reported	950	Florida A&M does not report SAT nor ACT. Used 1999 median ACT as reported in US News College Rankings and converted to median SAT score.
Georgia Institute of Technology			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$1,141,666	$1,141,666	Data represent both the Georgia Tech Foundation and the Georgia Institute of Technology, per institution.
Indiana University — Bloomington			
1999 Science & Engineering R&D Expenditures (NSF)	$194,790	$77,916	Estimate 40% is Bloomington campus based upon FY 99 data provided on institution's website.
1999 Federal Research Expenditures (NSF)	$102,262	$40,905	Used the same method described in Total Research (40%). No federal expenditure data available on website.
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$907,463	$499,105	Estimate 55% is Bloomington campus, per institution.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	$201,595	$100,797	Estimate 50% is Bloomington campus, per institution.
1999 Postdoc Appointees in Sci, Eng & Hlth (NSF)	398	143	Data obtained directly from NSF.
Indiana University-Purdue University — Indianapolis			
1999 Science & Engineering R&D Expenditures (NSF)	$194,790	$116,874	Estimate 60% is IUPUI campus based upon FY 99 data provided on institution's website.
1999 Federal Research Expenditures (NSF)	$102,262	$61,357	Used the same method described in Total Research (60%). No federal expenditure data available on website.
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$907,463	$381,134	Estimate 42% is IUPUI, per institution.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	$201,595	$90,718	Estimate 45% is IUPUI campus, per institution.
1999 Postdoc Appointees in Sci, Eng & Hlth (NSF)	398	255	Data obtained directly from NSF.
Johns Hopkins University			
1999 Science & Engineering R&D Expenditures (NSF)	$874,518	$874,518	Johns Hopkins' primarily federally funded Applied Physics Lab had $436 million in total FY 1999 R&D expenditures.
1999 Federal Research Expenditures (NSF)	$770,580	$770,580	Johns Hopkins' primarily federally funded Applied Physics Lab had $419 million in FY 1999 federal R&D expenditures.
Kansas State University			
1999 SAT Score (College Board)	Not Reported	1070	Kansas State did not report 1999 SAT nor ACT. Used 1999 median SAT as reported in US News College Rankings.

Data Notes for Universities with Over $20 Million Federal Research

University / STATISTIC	ORIGINAL DATA (dollars in thousands)	TheCenter DATA (dollars in thousands)	COMMENTS
Louisiana State University — Baton Rouge			
1999 Science & Engineering R&D Expenditures (NSF)	$225,808	$158,672	Data provided by institution.
1999 Federal Research Expenditures (NSF)	$75,831	$37,291	Data provided by institution.
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$211,653	$189,813	Data provided by institution.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	Not Reported	$33,400	Data provided by institution.
1999 Postdoc Appointees in Sci, Eng & Hlth (NSF)	179	72	Data obtained directly from NSF.
1999 SAT Score (College Board)	Not Reported	1090	LSU did not report 1999 SAT, but did report median ACT. Converted ACT score to SAT score.
Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center			
1999 Science & Engineering R&D Expenditures (NSF)	$225,808	$44,726	Data provided by institution.
1999 Federal Research Expenditures (NSF)	$75,831	$24,150	Data provided by institution. Includes both Shreveport and New Orleans campuses.
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$211,653	$21,840	Estimate remaining amount of LSU System (i.e., minus Baton Rouge), approximately 10%, is the Health Sciences Center.
1999 Postdoc Appointees in Sci, Eng & Hlth (NSF)	179	74	Data obtained directly from NSF. Includes both Shreveport and New Orleans campuses.
Medical College of Wisconsin			
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	Not Reported	$17,800	Data obtained from institution's website.
Mississippi State University			
1999 SAT Score (College Board)	Not Reported	1070	Mississippi State did not report 1999 SAT, but did report median ACT. Converted ACT score to SAT score.
Montana State University — Bozeman			
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	Not Reported	$12,000	Data provided by institution.
New Mexico State University — Las Cruces			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$52,444	$52,444	At least 97% is main campus, per institution. All dollars credited to Las Cruces campus.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	Not Reported	$8,452	Data provided by institution.
1999 Postdoc Appointees in Sci, Eng & Hlth (NSF)	18	18	Las Cruces is the only doctorate-granting campus.
1999 SAT Score (College Board)	Not Reported	970	Las Cruces campus did not report 1999 SAT, but did report median ACT. Converted ACT score to SAT score.
Ohio State University — Columbus			
1999 Science & Engineering R&D Expenditures (NSF)	$322,810	$322,810	Regional campuses comprise less than 1% of research dollars, per institution's annual report on website. All dollars credited to Columbus campus.
1999 Federal Research Expenditures (NSF)	$135,216	$135,216	Regional campuses comprise less than 1% of research dollars, per institution's annual report on website. All dollars credited to Columbus campus.
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$1,294,923	$1,294,923	About 99% is main campus, per institution. All dollars credited to Columbus campus.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	$174,329	$174,329	Estimate at least 97% is main campus, per institution. All dollars credited to Columbus campus.
1999 Postdoc Appointees in Sci, Eng & Hlth (NSF)	264	264	Columbus is the only doctorate-granting campus.

Data Notes for Universities with Over $20 Million Federal Research

University / STATISTIC	ORIGINAL DATA (dollars in thousands)	TheCenter DATA (dollars in thousands)	COMMENTS
Oklahoma State University — Stillwater			
1999 Science & Engineering R&D Expenditures (NSF)	$83,108	$83,108	Estimate 99% is Stillwater campus based upon FY 99 data provided on institution's website. All dollars credited to Stillwater campus.
1999 Federal Research Expenditures (NSF)	$23,179	$23,179	Estimate 98% is Stillwater campus based upon FY 99 data provided on institution's website. All dollars credited to Stillwater campus.
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$166,885	$166,885	At least 97% is main campus, per institution. All dollars credited to Stillwater campus.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	$39,431	$37,984	96.33% is Stillwater campus, per institution.
1999 Postdoc Appointees in Sci, Eng & Hlth (NSF)	35	35	Stillwater is the only doctorate-granting campus.
Oregon Health Sciences University			
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	Not Reported	$51,535	Data provided by institution.
Pennsylvania State University — Hershey Medical Ctr			
1999 Science & Engineering R&D Expenditures (NSF)	$379,402	$45,528	Estimate 12% is Hershey campus, per institution.
1999 Federal Research Expenditures (NSF)	$199,105	$23,893	Estimate 12% is Hershey campus, per institution.
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$976,298	$97,630	Estimate 10% is Hershey campus based upon giving data on institution's website.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	$170,854	$12,800	Data obtained from institution's website.
1999 Postdoc Appointees in Sci, Eng & Hlth (NSF)	297	51	Data obtained directly from NSF.
Pennsylvania State University — University Park			
1999 Science & Engineering R&D Expenditures (NSF)	$379,402	$333,874	Estimate 88% is University Park campus, per institution.
1999 Federal Research Expenditures (NSF)	$199,105	$175,212	Estimate 88% is University Park campus, per institution.
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$976,298	$781,038	Estimate 80% is University Park campus based upon giving data on institution's website.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	$170,854	$125,958	Data obtained from institution's website.
1999 Postdoc Appointees in Sci, Eng & Hlth (NSF)	297	246	Data obtained directly from NSF.
Purdue University — West Lafayette			
1999 Science & Engineering R&D Expenditures (NSF)	$226,411	$226,411	Estimate 98% is West Lafayette campus, per institution. All dollars credited to West Lafayette campus.
1999 Federal Research Expenditures (NSF)	$95,708	$95,708	Estimate 98% is West Lafayette campus, per institution. All dollars credited to main campus.
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$1,301,976	$1,301,976	98% is main campus, per institution. All dollars credited to West Lafayette campus.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	$88,318	$84,358	Data provided by institution.
1999 Postdoc Appointees in Sci, Eng & Hlth (NSF)	228	228	All postdocs on West Lafayette campus, per NSF.
Rush University			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	Not Reported	$347,611	Did not report FY 00 to NACUBO nor VSE. Substituted FY 99 NACUBO data.
Rutgers the State University of NJ — New Brunswick			
1999 Science & Engineering R&D Expenditures (NSF)	$213,838	$190,316	Estimate 89% is New Brunswick campus, per institution.
1999 Federal Research Expenditures (NSF)	$75,664	$67,341	Estimate 89% is New Brunswick campus, per institution.
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$435,064	$400,259	Estimate 92% is New Brunswick campus, per institution.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	$85,983	$73,945	Estimate 86% is New Brunswick campus, per institution.
1999 Postdoc Appointees in Sci, Eng & Hlth (NSF)	191	151	Data obtained directly from NSF.
Saint Louis University — St. Louis			
1999 SAT Score (College Board)	Not Reported	1160	Saint Louis did not report 1999 SAT, but did report median ACT. Converted ACT score to SAT score.

Data Notes for Universities with Over $20 Million Federal Research

University / STATISTIC	ORIGINAL DATA (dollars in thousands)	TheCenter DATA (dollars in thousands)	COMMENTS
State Univ. of New York Downstate Medical Center			
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	Not Reported	$900	Data provided by institution.
Temple University			
1999 Science & Engineering R&D Expenditures (NSF)	$66,777	$66,777	Estimate at least 97% is Philadelphia campuses (includes main campus, Health Sciences Center, and City Center). All dollars credited to Philadelphia.
1999 Federal Research Expenditures (NSF)	$29,734	$29,734	Estimate at least 97% is Philadelphia campuses. All dollars credited to Philadelphia.
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$156,762	$156,762	At least 97% is main campus. All dollars credited to Philadelphia campuses.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	$39,721	$39,721	Estimate at least 97% is main campus. All dollars credited to Philadelphia campuses.
1999 Postdoc Appointees in Sci, Eng & Hlth (NSF)	113	113	Assume all postdocs on Philadelphia campuses.
1999 Fall Enrollment (IPEDS)	28,124	28,124	Temple reports enrollment for all campuses combined. Approximately 80% of the reported students are enrolled at one of the three Philadelphia campuses.
Texas A&M University			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$4,205,849	$3,932,469	Estimate 93.5% is College Station campus, per institution.
Thomas Jefferson University			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	Not Reported	$400,000	Did not report FY 00 to NACUBO nor VSE. Estimated $400 million, a slight increase from FY 99.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	Not Reported	$31,000	Data obtained from institution's website.
Tulane University			
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	Not Reported	$66,000	Data obtained from institution's website.
University of Alabama — Birmingham			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$619,891	$228,740	Data provided by institution.
1999 SAT Score (College Board)	Not Reported	1010	Birmingham campus did not report 1999 SAT, but did report median ACT. Converted ACT score to SAT score.
University of Alabama — Huntsville			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$619,891	$20,456	Data provided by institution.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	Not Reported	$10,503	Data provided by institution.
University of Alaska — Fairbanks			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$171,322	$97,134	Estimated figure provided by institution.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	Not Reported	$9,429	Data provided by institution.
University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	Not Reported	$64,079	Data provided by institution. Does not report to NACUBO nor VSE.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	Not Reported	$27,600	Data obtained from institution's website.
University of California — Berkeley			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$6,493,809	$2,168,671	Substituted FY 00 VSE data. NACUBO total closely matches the VSE system total. The NACUBO figure reported here is the sum of the U of California, the UCLA Fdn, the UC San Francisco Fdn, and the UC San Diego Fdn.
University of California — Davis			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$6,493,809	$395,346	Substituted FY 00 VSE data. NACUBO total closely matches the VSE system total. The NACUBO figure reported here is the sum of the U of California, the UCLA Fdn, the UC San Francisco Fdn, and the UC San Diego Fdn.
University of California — Irvine			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$6,493,809	$128,738	Substituted FY 00 VSE data. NACUBO total closely matches the VSE system total. The NACUBO figure reported here is the sum of the U of California, the UCLA Fdn, the UC San Francisco Fdn, and the UC San Diego Fdn.

Data Notes for Universities with Over $20 Million Federal Research

University / STATISTIC	ORIGINAL DATA (dollars in thousands)	TheCenter DATA (dollars in thousands)	COMMENTS
University of California — Los Angeles			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$6,493,809	$1,447,371	Substituted FY 00 VSE data. NACUBO total closely matches the VSE system total. The NACUBO figure reported here is the sum of the U of California, the UCLA Fdn, the UC San Francisco Fdn, and the UC San Diego Fdn.
University of California — San Diego			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$6,493,809	$292,730	Substituted FY 00 VSE data. NACUBO total closely matches the VSE system total. The NACUBO figure reported here is the sum of the U of California, the UCLA Fdn, the UC San Francisco Fdn, and the UC San Diego Fdn.
University of California — San Francisco			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$6,493,809	$912,258	Substituted FY 00 VSE data. NACUBO total closely matches the VSE system total. The NACUBO figure reported here is the sum of the U of California, the UCLA Fdn, the UC San Francisco Fdn, and the UC San Diego Fdn.
University of California — Santa Barbara			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$6,493,809	$85,866	Substituted FY 00 VSE data. NACUBO total closely matches the VSE system total. The NACUBO figure reported here is the sum of the U of California, the UCLA Fdn, the UC San Francisco Fdn, and the UC San Diego Fdn.
University of California — Santa Cruz			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$6,493,809	$85,285	Substituted FY 00 VSE data. NACUBO total closely matches the VSE system total. The NACUBO figure reported here is the sum of the U of California, the UCLA Fdn, the UC San Francisco Fdn, and the UC San Diego Fdn.
University of Cincinnati — Cincinnati			
1999 Science & Engineering R&D Expenditures (NSF)	$153,002	$153,002	Branch campuses offer AA degrees or less, per IPEDS. Estimate at least 97% is Cincinnati campus. All dollars credited to Cincinnati campus.
1999 Federal Research Expenditures (NSF)	$100,325	$100,325	Estimate at least 97% is Cincinnati campus. All dollars credited to Cincinnati campus.
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$963,907	$963,907	99.5% is main campus, per institution. All dollars credited to Cincinnati campus.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	$61,671	$61,671	99.6% is main campus, per institution. All dollars credited to Cincinnati campus.
1999 Postdoc Appointees in Sci, Eng & Hlth (NSF)	224	224	Cincinnati is the only doctorate-granting campus.
University of Colorado — Boulder			
1999 Science & Engineering R&D Expenditures (NSF)	$318,618	$184,237	Data provided by institution.
1999 Federal Research Expenditures (NSF)	$244,686	$140,959	Data provided by institution.
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$398,267	$238,960	Estimate 60% is Boulder campus, per institution.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	$95,474	$57,284	Estimate 60% is Boulder campus, per institution.
1999 Postdoc Appointees in Sci, Eng & Hlth (NSF)	559	274	Data obtained directly from NSF.
University of Colorado Health Sciences Center			
1999 Science & Engineering R&D Expenditures (NSF)	$318,618	$130,450	Data provided by institution.
1999 Federal Research Expenditures (NSF)	$244,686	$101,044	Data provided by institution.
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$398,267	$119,480	Estimate 30% is Health Center campus, per institution.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	$95,474	$28,642	Estimate 30% is Health Center campus, per institution.
1999 Postdoc Appointees in Sci, Eng & Hlth (NSF)	559	285	Data obtained directly from NSF.
University of Connecticut — Health Center			
1999 Science & Engineering R&D Expenditures (NSF)	$134,986	$59,394	Estimate 44% is Health Center campus, per institution.
1999 Federal Research Expenditures (NSF)	$55,496	$31,633	Estimate 57% is Health Center campus, per institution.
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$179,483	$53,845	Estimate 30% is Health Center campus, per institution.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	$36,955	$5,200	Estimate obtained from institution's website.
1999 Postdoc Appointees in Sci, Eng & Hlth (NSF)	198	139	Data obtained directly from NSF.

Data Notes for Universities with Over $20 Million Federal Research

University / STATISTIC	ORIGINAL DATA (dollars in thousands)	TheCenter DATA (dollars in thousands)	COMMENTS
University of Connecticut — Storrs			
1999 Science & Engineering R&D Expenditures (NSF)	$134,986	$75,592	Estimate 56% is Storrs campus, per institution.
1999 Federal Research Expenditures (NSF)	$55,496	$23,863	Estimate 43% is Storrs campus, per institution.
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$179,483	$125,638	Estimate 70% is Storrs campus, per institution.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	$36,955	$31,755	Estimate obtained from institution's website.
1999 Postdoc Appointees in Sci, Eng & Hlth (NSF)	198	59	Data obtained directly from NSF.
University of Hawaii — Manoa			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$188,027	$172,985	Estimate 92% is Manoa campus, per institution.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	$28,202	$22,844	Estimate 81% is Manoa campus, per institution.
University of Houston — University Park			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$443,883	$390,617	Estimate 88% is University Park campus, per institution.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	$91,792	$80,777	Estimate 88% is University Park campus, per institution.
University of Illinois — Chicago			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$915,436	$119,007	Estimate 13% is Chicago campus, per institution.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	$160,453	$38,509	Estimate 24% is Chicago campus, per institution.
1999 SAT Score (College Board)	Not Reported	1070	Chicago campus did not report 1999 SAT, but did report median ACT. Converted ACT score to SAT score.
University of Illinois — Urbana-Champaign			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$915,436	$585,879	Estimate 64% is Urbana campus, per institution.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	$160,453	$107,504	Estimate 67% is Urbana campus, per institution.
University of Kansas — Lawrence			
1999 Science & Engineering R&D Expenditures (NSF)	$132,752	$73,831	Data provided by institution.
1999 Federal Research Expenditures (NSF)	$57,272	$33,176	Data provided by institution.
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$855,452	$684,362	Estimate 80% is Lawrence, per institution.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	$78,491	$62,793	Estimate 80% is Lawrence campus, per institution.
1999 Postdoc Appointees in Sci, Eng & Hlth (NSF)	180	130	Data obtained directly from NSF.
1999 SAT Score (College Board)	Not Reported	1110	Lawrence campus did not report 1999 SAT, but did report median ACT. Converted ACT score to SAT score.
University of Kansas Medical Center			
1999 Science & Engineering R&D Expenditures (NSF)	$132,752	$58,921	Data provided by institution.
1999 Federal Research Expenditures (NSF)	$57,272	$24,096	Data provided by institution.
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$855,452	$171,090	Estimate 20% is Medical Center, per institution.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	$78,491	$15,698	Estimate 20% is Medical Center campus, per institution.
1999 Postdoc Appointees in Sci, Eng & Hlth (NSF)	180	50	Data obtained directly from NSF.
University of Kentucky			
1999 SAT Score (College Board)	Not Reported	1125	Kentucky did not report 1999 SAT, but did report median ACT. Converted ACT score to SAT score.
University of Maryland — Baltimore			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$498,533	$149,560	Estimate 30% is Baltimore campus based upon FY 00 VSE data.

Data Notes for Universities with Over $20 Million Federal Research

University / STATISTIC	ORIGINAL DATA (dollars in thousands)	TheCenter DATA (dollars in thousands)	COMMENTS
University of Maryland — College Park			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$498,533	$319,061	Estimate 64% is College Park campus based upon FY 00 VSE data.
University of Massachusetts — Amherst			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$148,288	$65,247	Estimate 44% is Amherst campus, per institution.
1999 Postdoc Appointees in Sci, Eng & Hlth (NSF)	364	143	Data obtained directly from NSF.
University of Massachusetts Medical Sch — Worcester			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$148,288	$41,521	Estimate 28% is Worcester campus, per institution.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	Not Reported	$13,159	Data provided by institution.
1999 Postdoc Appointees in Sci, Eng & Hlth (NSF)	364	214	Data obtained directly from NSF.
University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey			
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	Not Reported	$22,400	Data obtained from institution's website.
University of Michigan — Ann Arbor			
1999 Science & Engineering R&D Expenditures (NSF)	$508,619	$508,619	Branch campuses conduct very little research, per institution. All dollars credited to Ann Arbor campus.
1999 Federal Research Expenditures (NSF)	$334,226	$334,226	Branch campuses conduct very little research, per institution. All dollars credited to Ann Arbor campus.
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$3,468,372	$3,329,637	Estimate 96% is Ann Arbor campus, per institution.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	$230,605	$221,381	Estimate 96% is Ann Arbor campus, per institution.
1999 Postdoc Appointees in Sci, Eng & Hlth (NSF)	729	728	Data obtained directly from NSF.
University of Minnesota — Twin Cities			
1999 Science & Engineering R&D Expenditures (NSF)	$371,384	$356,529	Estimate 96% is Twin Cities campus based upon FY 99 data on institution's website.
1999 Federal Research Expenditures (NSF)	$207,761	$207,761	Estimate at least 97% is Twin Cities campus based upon FY 97 data provided by institution. All dollars credited to Twin Cities campus.
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$1,809,305	$1,809,305	At least 97% is main campus, per institution. All dollars credited to Twin Cities campus. Total reported is the sum of the U of Minnesota and Fdn and the Minnesota Medical Fnd.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	$193,950	$193,950	At least 97% is main campus, per institution. All dollars credited to Twin Cities campus.
1999 Postdoc Appointees in Sci, Eng & Hlth (NSF)	532	518	Data obtained directly from NSF.
University of Missouri — Columbia			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$753,000	$379,095	Substituted FY 00 VSE data. NACUBO system total closely matches the VSE system total.
1999 SAT Score (College Board)	Not Reported	1200	Columbia campus did not report 1999 SAT, but did report median ACT. Converted ACT score to SAT score.
University of Nebraska — Lincoln			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$901,864	$590,875	Data provided by institution.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	$75,580	$47,615	Estimate 63% is Lincoln campus based upon recent fundraising campaign results.
University of Nevada — Reno			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$42,814	$128,789	Substituted FY 00 VSE data. NACUBO figure includes only the Reno Foundation and not the entire university.

Data Notes for Universities with Over $20 Million Federal Research

University / STATISTIC	ORIGINAL DATA (dollars in thousands)	TheCenter DATA (dollars in thousands)	COMMENTS
University of New Hampshire — Durham			
1999 Science & Engineering R&D Expenditures (NSF)	$57,613	$57,613	Estimate at least 97% is Durham campus. All dollars credited to Durham campus.
1999 Federal Research Expenditures (NSF)	$30,586	$30,586	Estimate at least 97% is Durham campus. All dollars credited to Durham campus.
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$164,482	$148,034	Estimate 90% is Durham campus, per institution.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	$11,790	$11,790	At least 97% is main campus, per institution. All dollars credited to Durham campus.
1999 Postdoc Appointees in Sci, Eng & Hlth (NSF)	14	14	Durham is the only doctorate-granting campus.
University of New Mexico — Albuquerque			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$202,558	$202,558	At least 97% is main campus, per institution. All dollars credited to Albuquerque campus.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	$30,879	$30,879	At least 97% is main campus, per institution. All dollars credited to Albuquerque campus.
1999 Postdoc Appointees in Sci, Eng & Hlth (NSF)	92	92	Albuquerque is the only doctorate-granting campus.
University of Oklahoma — Norman			
1999 Science & Engineering R&D Expenditures (NSF)	$142,085	$79,568	Estimate 56% is Norman campus based upon FY 99 data provided on institution's website.
1999 Federal Research Expenditures (NSF)	$57,589	$29,370	Estimate 51% is Norman campus based upon FY 97 data provided by institution.
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$492,127	$417,909	Data provided by institution. Figure based upon VSE reported total of $549,880.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	$77,642	$51,244	Estimate 66% is Norman campus, per institution.
1999 Postdoc Appointees in Sci, Eng & Hlth (NSF)	125	68	Data obtained directly from NSF.
1999 SAT Score (College Board)	Not Reported	1110	Norman campus did not report 1999 SAT, but did report median ACT. Converted ACT score to SAT score.
University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center			
1999 Science & Engineering R&D Expenditures (NSF)	$142,085	$62,517	Estimate 44% is Health Center campus based upon FY 99 data provided on institution's website.
1999 Federal Research Expenditures (NSF)	$57,589	$28,219	Estimate 49% is Health Center campus based upon FY 97 data provided by institution.
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$492,127	$131,971	Data provided by institution. Figure based upon VSE reported total of $549,880.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	$77,642	$26,398	Estimate 34% is Health Center campus, per institution.
1999 Postdoc Appointees in Sci, Eng & Hlth (NSF)	125	57	Data obtained directly from NSF.
University of Pittsburgh — Pittsburgh			
1999 Science & Engineering R&D Expenditures (NSF)	$249,477	$249,477	Regional campuses conduct very little research, per institution. All dollars credited to Pittsburgh campus.
1999 Federal Research Expenditures (NSF)	$194,618	$194,618	Regional campuses conduct very little research, per institution. All dollars credited to Pittsburgh campus.
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$1,018,015	$1,018,015	At least 97% is main campus, per institution. All dollars credited to Pittsburgh campus.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	$82,030	$82,030	At least 97% is main campus, per institution. All dollars credited to Pittsburgh campus.
1999 Postdoc Appointees in Sci, Eng & Hlth (NSF)	432	432	Pittsburgh is the only doctorate-granting campus.

Data Notes for Universities with Over $20 Million Federal Research

University / STATISTIC	ORIGINAL DATA (dollars in thousands)	TheCenter DATA (dollars in thousands)	COMMENTS
University of Rhode Island — Kingston			
1999 Science & Engineering R&D Expenditures (NSF)	$44,452	$44,452	Estimate at least 97% is Kingston campus. All dollars credited to Kingston campus.
1999 Federal Research Expenditures (NSF)	$36,207	$36,207	Estimate at least 97% is Kingston campus. All dollars credited to Kingston campus.
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$64,881	$64,881	Virtually all is main campus, per institution. All dollars credited to Kingston campus.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	$12,758	$12,758	100% is main campus, per institution. All dollars credited to Kingston campus.
1999 Postdoc Appointees in Sci, Eng & Hlth (NSF)	39	39	Kingston is the primary doctorate-granting campus. All postdocs credited to Kingston campus.
1999 Fall Enrollment (IPEDS)	14,577	14,577	URI reports enrollment for all campuses combined. Approximately 90% of the reported students are enrolled at the Kingston campus, but all are credited to Kingston in this study.
University of South Carolina — Columbia			
1999 Science & Engineering R&D Expenditures (NSF)	$105,835	$105,835	Virtually all is Columbia campus, per institution. All dollars credited to Columbia campus.
1999 Federal Research Expenditures (NSF)	$48,490	$48,490	Virtually all is Columbia campus, per institution. All dollars credited to Columbia campus.
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$267,740	$267,740	Estimate at least 97% is main campus, per institution. All dollars credited to Columbia campus.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	$57,726	$52,357	90.7% is Columbia campus, per institution.
1999 Postdoc Appointees in Sci, Eng & Hlth (NSF)	82	82	Columbia campus is the only doctorate-granting campus.
University of South Florida			
1999 SAT Score (College Board)	1075	1084	Combined USF (1075) and New College (1300); weighted score based upon proportion of incoming freshmen.
University of Tennessee — Knoxville			
1999 Science & Engineering R&D Expenditures (NSF)	$158,930	$101,717	Estimate 64% is Knoxville campus based upon FY 99 data provided on institution's website.
1999 Federal Research Expenditures (NSF)	$70,187	$44,920	Estimate 64% is Knoxville campus based upon FY 99 total research data provided on institution's website.
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$440,309	$258,000	Data provided by institution.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	$74,498	$48,004	Data provided by institution.
University of Tennessee Health Science Center			
1999 Science & Engineering R&D Expenditures (NSF)	$158,930	$46,090	Estimate 29% is Memphis campus based upon FY 99 data provided on institution's website.
1999 Federal Research Expenditures (NSF)	$70,187	$20,354	Estimate 29% is Memphis campus based upon FY 99 total research data provided on institution's website.
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$440,309	$167,000	Data obtained from institution's website.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	$74,498	$15,500	Data obtained from institution's website.
University of Texas — Austin			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$10,013,175	$1,611,050	Substituted FY 00 VSE data, per institution.
University of Texas Health Science Center — Houston			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$10,013,175	$96,519	Substituted FY 00 VSE data, per institution.
University of Texas Health Science Ctr — San Antonio			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$10,013,175	$293,090	Substituted FY 00 VSE data, per institution.

Data Notes for Universities with Over $20 Million Federal Research

University / STATISTIC	ORIGINAL DATA (dollars in thousands)	TheCenter DATA (dollars in thousands)	COMMENTS
University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$10,013,175	$300,480	Substituted FY 00 VSE data, per institution.
University of Texas Medical Branch — Galveston			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$10,013,175	$342,602	Substituted FY 00 VSE data, per institution.
University of Texas SW Medical Center — Dallas			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$10,013,175	$713,253	Substituted FY 00 VSE data, per institution.
University of Vermont			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	Not Reported	$189,153	Substituted FY 00 VSE data multiplied by .90 based upon comparison of VSE to NACUBO data in past years.
University of Washington — Seattle			
1999 Science & Engineering R&D Expenditures (NSF)	$482,659	$482,659	Less than 1% of research expenditures can be attributed to branch campuses, per institution's website. All dollars credited to Seattle campus.
1999 Federal Research Expenditures (NSF)	$368,112	$368,112	Less than 1% of research expenditures can be attributed to branch campuses, per institution's website. All dollars credited to Seattle campus.
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$949,796	$911,804	Estimate 96% is Seattle campus, per institution.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	$225,575	$225,575	At least 97% is main campus, per institution. All dollars credited to Seattle campus.
1999 Postdoc Appointees in Sci, Eng & Hlth (NSF)	1,057	1,057	Seattle is the only doctorate-granting campus.
University of Wisconsin — Madison			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$1,165,413	$1,080,363	Original data represent both the U of Wisconsin Foundation (100% Madison) and the U of Wisconsin System. Substituted FY 00 VSE data.
Washington State University — Pullman			
1999 Science & Engineering R&D Expenditures (NSF)	$96,943	$96,943	Estimate at least 97% is Pullman campus, per institution. All dollars credited to Pullman campus.
1999 Federal Research Expenditures (NSF)	$44,610	$44,610	Estimate at least 97% is Pullman campus, per institution. All dollars credited to Pullman campus.
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	$437,093	$437,093	At least 97% is main campus, per institution. All dollars credited to Pullman campus.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	$47,483	$45,808	Estimate obtained from institution's website.
1999 Postdoc Appointees in Sci, Eng & Hlth (NSF)	163	163	Pullman is the primary doctorate-granting campus. All postdocs credited to Pullman campus.
1999 Fall Enrollment (IPEDS)	20,799	20,799	Washington State reports enrollment for all campuses combined. Approximately 85% of the reported students are enrolled at the Pullman campus, but all are credited to Pullman in this study.
Wayne State University			
1999 SAT Score (College Board)	Not Reported	970	Wayne State did not report 1999 SAT, but did report median ACT. Converted ACT score to SAT score.
West Virginia University			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	Not Reported	$299,825	Substituted FY 00 VSE data. NACUBO has matched exactly with VSE data in past years.
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution			
2000 Endowment Assets (NACUBO)	Not Reported	$278,829	Data provided by institution.
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	Not Reported	$15,588	Data provided by institution.
Yeshiva University			
2000 Annual Giving (CAE VSE)	Not Reported	$41,299	Substituted FY 99 data from Chronicle of Philanthropy.
1999 SAT Score (College Board)	Not Reported	1190	Yeshiva did not report 1999 SAT nor ACT. Used 1999 median SAT as reported in US News College Rankings.

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TheCenter Publications

The Top American Research Universities
by John V. Lombardi, et al. (2000)
[http://thecenter.ufl.edu/research2000.html]

The Competition for Top Undergraduates by America's Colleges and Universities
by Denise S. Gater (2001)
[http://thecenter.ufl.edu/gaterUG1.html]

The Use of IPEDS/AAUP Faculty Data in Institutional Peer Comparisons
by Denise S. Gater and John V. Lombardi (2001)
[http://thecenter.ufl.edu/gaterFaculty1.html]

Toward Determining Societal Value Added Criteria for Research and Comprehensive Universities
by Roger Kaufman (2001)
[http://thecenter.ufl.edu/kaufman1.html]

U.S. News & World Report's Methodology
by Denise S. Gater (2000, Revised)
[http://thecenter.ufl.edu/usnews.html]

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