

Case Studies Endnotes

¹ Statistics Canada, *Annual Demographic Statistics 1998*.

² Courchene and Telmer, 1998.

³ Statistics Canada, *Interprovincial Trade in Canada 1984-1996*, 1998.

⁴ *Ibid.*.

⁵ David Wolfe, Meric Gertler, *The Regional Innovation System in Ontario—Regional Innovation Systems*, ed. Hans Joachim Braczyk et al., 1998.

⁶ Statistics Canada, *Science Statistics Catalogue* no. 88-001-XIB, Vol. 22, No. 5, 1998.

⁷ The Canadian Association of University Business Officers (CAUBO), *Financial Statistics of Universities and Colleges 1996-1997*.

⁸ Mireille Brochu, *University Research in Alberta and Selected Canadian Provinces*, December 1998, p. A12. The Brochu report uses data collected by the Canadian Association of University Business

Officers (CAUBO).

⁹ Smith et al, *Excellence, Accessibility, Responsibility, Report of the Advisory Panel on Future Directions for Postsecondary Education*, 1996.

¹⁰ Smith et al, *Framework for a Research Policy for Ontario*, 1997.

¹¹ Brochu, Mireille, *The Impact of Provincial Policies on University Research: A Comparative Study of Selected Canadian Provinces*, 1997

¹² Statistics Canada, *Annual Demographic Statistics 1998*, Catalogue no. 91-213-XIB.

¹³ Statistics Canada, *Canadian Economic Observer*, Catalogue no. 11-010-XPB.

¹⁴ Statistics Canada, *Interprovincial Trade in Canada 1984-1996*, Catalogue no. 15-546-XIE.

¹⁵ Statistics Canada, *Science Statistics*, Catalogue no. 88-001-XIB, Vol. 22, No. 5.

¹⁶ Statistics Canada, *Science Statistics*, Catalogue no. 88-001-XIB, Vol. 22, No. 7.

¹⁷ Statistics Canada, *Education in Canada 1998*, Catalogue no. 81-299-XPB.

¹⁸ The Canadian Association of University Business Officers (CAUBO), *Financial Statistics of Universities and Colleges 1996-1997*.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*.

²⁰ http://www.mrst.gouv.qc.ca/_an/ministere/budget.html.

²¹ Statistics Canada, *Annual Demographic Statistics 1998*, Catalogue no. 91-213-XIB, 1999.

²² Statistics Canada, *Science Statistics*, Catalogue no. 88-001-XIB, Vol. 23, No. 6, 1999.

²³ Statistics Canada, *Interprovincial Trade in Canada 1984-1996*, Catalogue no. 15-546-XIE, 1998.

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²⁵ Statistics Canada, *Science Statistics*, Catalogue no. 88-001-XIB, Vol. 22, No. 7, 1998.

²⁶ Statistics Canada, *Education in Canada 1998*, Catalogue no. 81-229-XPB, 1999.

²⁷ The Canadian Association of University Business Officers (CAUBO), *Financial Statistics of Universities and Colleges 1996-1997*.

²⁸ Cloutier, Gilles G., *University Research in Alberta: A Policy Framework*, 1995.

²⁹ Statistics Canada, *Annual Demographic Statistics 1998*, Catalogue no. 91-213-XIB, 1999.

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³² Statistics Canada, *Science Statistics*, Catalogue

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³³ Statistics Canada, *Education in Canada 1998*, Catalogue no. 81-229-XPB, 1999.

³⁴ The Canadian Association of University Business Officers (CAUBO), *Financial Statistics of Universities and Colleges 1996-1997*.

³⁵ These states are North Carolina (30.8%), Indiana (29.8%), and Wisconsin (28.2%).

³⁶ U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1998.

³⁷ National Science Foundation/SFS, *Survey of Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions*, Fiscal Year 1997.

³⁸ U.S. Department of Education, 1999. *Digest of Education Statistics, 1998*. Washington: HYPER-LINK <http://nces.ed.gov> <http://nces.ed.gov>.

³⁹ "The Ohio Thomas Edison Program: An

Economic Impact Study", *The Urban Center*, Cleveland State University, June 30, 1999.

⁴⁰ Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. At the time of this writing, 1997 data are the latest date available from the National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Studies. Data were derived from NSF/SRS, Research and Development in Industry: 1997; NSF/SFS, Academic Research and Development Expenditures, Fiscal Year 1997; and NSF/SRS, Federal Funds for Research and Development: Fiscal Years 1997, 1998, and 1999; and Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

⁴¹ New Mexico's R&D intensity is largely attributable to Federal support of the Sandia National Laboratories and Los Alamos National Laboratory FFRDCs in the state, provided by the Department of Energy.

⁴² National Center for Educational Statistics.

⁴³ For example, the University of Michigan,

School of Engineering, attributes much of the 800% increase in its annual research budget between 1982 (\$10 million) and 1996 (\$90 million) to the RE/ED.

⁴⁴ Massachusetts Technology Collaborative, 1998.

⁴⁵ Massachusetts Technology Collaborative, 1998.

⁴⁶ Massachusetts Technology Collaborative, 1998, Index of the Massachusetts Innovation Economy

⁴⁷ Massachusetts Board of Higher Education, *Mindpower in Massachusetts: The Commonwealth's Natural Resource: A Report On Public Higher Education*, Boston, 1997

⁴⁸ Battelle and State Science and Technology Institute, 1998, *State Spending on Research and Development in Fiscal Year 1995*. The survey also includes detailed information on all state expenditures for research, regardless of the source of funds.

⁴⁹ To provide context, the Index selected Leading Technology States (LTS) for benchmarking

Massachusetts' performance. The following States were selected because of their similar economic strengths: Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, North Carolina, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Washington.

⁵⁰ Other states are active in measuring innovation indicators for their economies. Illinois has completed its study, while Kansas and Maryland analyses are presently underway.

⁵¹ The top 10 manufacturing states in the U.S .are: California, Texas, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Indiana, Georgia.

⁵² See for example, *North Carolina Alliance for Competitive Technologies and North Carolina Board of Science and Technology At the Crossroads: North Carolina's Place in the Knowledge Economy of the 21st Century* (April 1998); and also North Carolina Board of Science and Technology et al., *Vision 2030 Science & Technology: Driving the New Economy* (A conference held at the SAS

Institute, Cary, North Carolina to help chart North Carolina's economic future, September 28-29, 1999).

⁵³ The Boston Consulting Group's comprehensive study of the Greater Toronto Area Economy (*The Fourth Era: The Economic Challenges* facing the GTA) was one of the first public policy reports to alert Ontarians to their business retention challenge.

⁵⁴ www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/xsdataset.asp.

⁵⁵ www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/xsdataset.asp.

⁵⁶ www.statistics.gov.uk/stats/ukinfigs/educ.htm.

⁵⁷ *The National Committee of Inquiry into Higher Education, Summary Report - Introduction*, 1997.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, Recommendation 34.

⁵⁹ *HEFCE News*, "New HEFCE fund to help HEIs respond to needs of industry", 10 February 1999.

⁶⁰ *Forward Look*: Table 3, Net government expenditure on R&D by Departments.

⁶¹ PREST, *Industry-Academic Links in the UK*, December 1998, p. 9.

⁶² Wellcome Trust, *Charities Catching Up with Government in Spending on Biomedical Research*, 3 June, 1998.

⁶³ Wellcome Trust, *Ministers Launch University Challenge Fund*, Media Release, 24 June 1998.