

Research Profile Notes

1. The data used in these tables have been compiled from the records of the Office of Research, which provides an annual *Inventory of Sponsored Projects* of funded research projects after circulating preliminary lists to faculties and departments for crosschecking. The Office of Research figures are derived from notices of awards sent to successful applications. In some cases, researchers receive more or less money in a given year than is originally pledged and recorded.

2. The Office of Research also tracks non-financial external support for University research - such items include free supplies involved in experiments, access to off-campus equipment, computer or other facilities and ship-time for researchers at sea.

3. As of 2015/16 the category of "Other Grants" which included: chairs, conferences/workshops/symposia, general support grants, infrastructure, research personnel awards, travel, equipment and in-kind support., is no longer a separate category. These amounts are now included in the appropriate line item under Operating Grants.

4. In addition to the standard operating grant, the category of Operating Grants includes the following:

- * Collaborative project grants
- * Lithoprobe
- * Partnerships
- * Strategic

- * Collaborative special projects
- * Development
- * Publication
- * Team

5. In-kind is not regarded as a funding category. Instead, it is recorded as a type of funding like cash. All in-kind counts have already been included in the various funding categories. For example, if a sponsor provides an in-kind contribution as an operating grant, one operating grant is counted.

6. Revenue earned by the Marine Institute for applied research and development activities is included in this report; however, revenue from industrial response training or other education and training programs is not included.

7. Operating grants are awarded to individuals or teams to cover part or all of the direct costs of particular research projects. They often include provisions for salaries paid to graduate students and other assistants, the University's share of fringe benefits costs, and the expense of materials, technical services, field travel and computing.

8. Operating Contracts are similar to operating grants but involve a contractual agreement that is more formal than the terms of a conventional grant. By means of contract, the sponsor normally acquires an interest in the results of the research and can enforce strict time, scope and reporting requirements. University policy, however, stipulates that investigators retain the right to publish, subject to a reasonable deferral period.

9. There is a difference in award counts in Tables R1 and R3. Table R1 counts *actual awards* whereas Table R3 counts the *contributions from the various sponsor categories*. For example, an award provided by two sponsors would be counted as one award in Table R1, but as two contributions in Table R3. Similarly, the funding of an award from one sponsor could be proportionately credited between academic units engaged in interdisciplinary research. This will result in a count of two awards in Table R1 but only one award in Table R3. As a result of these practices, the net difference between Table R1 and Table R3, for 2013-14 is 12, -2014-15 is 13, 2015-16 is 7, 2016-17 is 12, 2017-18 is 12