

Science and engineering profile: Oklahoma

Characteristic	State	U.S.	Rank	Characteristic	State	U.S.	Rank
Doctoral scientists, 2001	4,240	542,940	33	Total R&D performance, 2002 (millions of dollars)	793	255,707	38
Doctoral engineers, 2001	920	112,760	30	Industry R&D, 2002 (millions of dollars)	412	182,403	35
S&E doctorates awarded, 2002	196	24,558	32	Academic R&D, 2002 (millions of dollars)	282	36,314	34
life sciences (percent)	24	27	na	life sciences (percent)	47	59	na
engineering (percent)	22	21	na	engineering (percent)	15	15	na
social sciences (percent)	19	16	na	environmental sciences (percent)	13	6	na
S&E postdoctorates, 2002				Public higher education current-fund expenditures, 2001 (millions of dollars)	2,129	170,024	29
in doctorate-granting institutions	172	45,171	33	Number of SBIR awards, 1999-2002	63	19,383	36
S&E graduate students, 2002				Utility patents issued to state residents, 2002	466	86,971	31
in doctorate-granting institutions	4,781	482,211	30	Gross state product, 2001 (billions of dollars)	94	10,206	29
Population, 2003 (thousands)	3,512	294,688	29	agriculture (percent)	2	1	na
Civilian labor force, 2003 (thousands)	1,696	147,569	29	manufacturing, mining, construction (percent)	24	20	na
Personal income per capita, 2003 (dollars)	26,656	31,632	40	transportation, communication, utilities (percent)	9	8	na
Federal spending				wholesale and retail trade (percent)	16	16	na
Total expenditures, 2002 (millions of dollars)	24,355	1,896,317	29	finance, insurance, real estate (percent)	13	20	na
R&D obligations, 2002 (millions of dollars)	272	83,764	40	services (percent)	19	22	na
				government (percent)	17	12	na

na = not applicable.

SBIR = small business innovation research.

NOTES: Rankings and totals are based on data for the 50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Reliability of the estimates of industry R&D and of doctoral scientists and engineers varies by state, because the sample allocation was not based on geography. The rankings do not take into account the margin of error of estimates from sample surveys.

Data on graduate students, doctoral scientists, doctoral engineers, and postdoctorates include all graduate degree (except M.D.) candidates and recipients in S&E fields, including health fields.

Data on S&E doctorates awarded do not include health fields.

Federal obligations for research and development by agency and performer: Oklahoma, fiscal year 2002

(Thousands of dollars)

Agency	Performer						State and local government	Rank
	Total	Federal intramural	All FFRDCs	Industrial firms	Universities and colleges	Other nonprofits		
All agencies	271,565	78,048	0	68,600	99,863	21,389	3,665	40
Department of Agriculture	20,579	11,661	0	0	8,855	0	63	33
Department of Commerce	10,512	7,426	0	12	3,074	0	0	17
Department of Defense	80,168	21,522	0	52,821	5,825	0	0	35
Department of Energy	8,451	1,658	0	998	5,795	0	0	33
Department of Health and Human Services	83,912	14,270	0	2,393	45,295	20,447	1,507	40
Department of the Interior	2,246	1,776	0	0	470	0	0	46
Department of Transportation	23,871	10,674	0	11,052	50	0	2,095	8
Environmental Protection Agency	7,606	6,583	0	70	953	0	0	20
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	15,459	2,478	0	355	12,253	373	0	32
National Science Foundation	18,761	0	0	899	17,293	569	0	34
Rank	40	35	na	33	38	33	33	na

FFRDC = federally funded research and development center.

na = not applicable.

NOTES: Federal R&D obligations are as reported by funding agencies. Ranks and totals are based on data for the 50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCES: Prepared by the National Science Foundation/Division of Science Resources Statistics. Data compiled from numerous sources; see the section, Data Sources for Science and Engineering (S&E) State Profiles.