

Science and engineering profile: Ohio

Characteristic	State	U.S.	Rank	Characteristic	State	U.S.	Rank
Doctoral scientists, 2001	18,580	542,940	9	Total R&D performance, 2002 (millions of dollars)	8,310	255,707	11
Doctoral engineers, 2001	4,780	112,760	5	Industry R&D, 2002 (millions of dollars)	6,230	182,403	10
S&E doctorates awarded, 2002	987	24,558	7	Academic R&D, 2002 (millions of dollars)	1,117	36,314	10
engineering (percent)	27	21	na	life sciences (percent)	56	59	na
life sciences (percent)	26	27	na	engineering (percent)	22	15	na
physical sciences (percent)	16	13	na	physical sciences (percent)	7	8	na
S&E postdoctorates, 2002				Public higher education current-fund expenditures, 2001 (millions of dollars)	6,434	170,024	6
in doctorate-granting institutions	1,090	45,171	13	Number of SBIR awards, 1999-2002	733	19,383	8
S&E graduate students, 2002				Utility patents issued to state residents, 2002	3,329	86,971	9
in doctorate-granting institutions	20,202	482,211	8	Gross state product, 2001 (billions of dollars)	374	10,206	7
Population, 2003 (thousands)	11,436	294,688	7	agriculture (percent)	1	1	na
Civilian labor force, 2003 (thousands)	5,915	147,569	7	manufacturing, mining, construction (percent)	26	20	na
Personal income per capita, 2003 (dollars)	29,944	31,632	25	transportation, communication, utilities (percent)	7	8	na
Federal spending				wholesale and retail trade (percent)	17	16	na
Total expenditures, 2002 (millions of dollars)	65,976	1,896,317	8	finance, insurance, real estate (percent)	18	20	na
R&D obligations, 2002 (millions of dollars)	2,103	83,764	12	services (percent)	20	22	na
				government (percent)	11	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: Ohio, fiscal year 2002

(Thousands of dollars)

Agency	Performer							Rank
	Total	Federal intramural	All FFRDCs	Industrial firms	Universities and colleges	Other nonprofits	State and local government	
All agencies	2,103,409	742,602	0	568,354	564,308	219,915	8,230	12
Department of Agriculture	25,527	9,669	0	0	14,981	857	20	28
Department of Commerce	8,044	251	0	2,506	527	4,256	504	21
Department of Defense	902,591	395,865	0	419,872	55,019	31,835	0	14
Department of Energy	14,666	0	0	2,862	11,098	706	0	27
Department of Health and Human Services	702,024	129,786	0	21,097	399,559	149,008	2,574	10
Department of the Interior	3,709	2,821	0	6	427	213	242	34
Department of Transportation	31,593	14,100	0	10,278	846	1,992	4,377	5
Environmental Protection Agency	55,910	36,093	0	13,822	1,314	4,431	250	2
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	296,694	154,010	0	93,606	22,655	26,160	263	7
National Science Foundation	62,651	7	0	4,305	57,882	457	0	19
Rank	12	7	na	17	11	8	16	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.