

Science and engineering profile: Minnesota

Characteristic	State	U.S.	Rank	Characteristic	State	U.S.	Rank
Doctoral scientists, 2001	10,680	542,940	18	Total R&D performance, 2002 (millions of dollars)	5,247	255,707	15
Doctoral engineers, 2001	1,950	112,760	18	Industry R&D, 2002 (millions of dollars)	4,460	182,403	12
S&E doctorates awarded, 2002	403	24,558	21	Academic R&D, 2002 (millions of dollars)	504	36,314	22
life sciences (percent)	26	27	na	life sciences (percent)	74	59	na
engineering (percent)	21	21	na	engineering (percent)	10	15	na
social sciences (percent)	18	16	na	physical sciences (percent)	5	8	na
S&E postdoctorates, 2002				Public higher education current-fund expenditures, 2001 (millions of dollars)	3,077	170,024	19
in doctorate-granting institutions	1,051	45,171	14	Number of SBIR awards, 1999-2002	275	19,383	19
S&E graduate students, 2002				Utility patents issued to state residents, 2002	2,751	86,971	10
in doctorate-granting institutions	7,812	482,211	21	Gross state product, 2001 (billions of dollars)	188	10,206	17
Population, 2003 (thousands)	5,059	294,688	21	agriculture (percent)	2	1	na
Civilian labor force, 2003 (thousands)	2,923	147,569	18	manufacturing, mining, construction (percent)	22	20	na
Personal income per capita, 2003 (dollars)	34,443	31,632	9	transportation, communication, utilities (percent)	7	8	na
Federal spending				wholesale and retail trade (percent)	18	16	na
Total expenditures, 2002 (millions of dollars)	27,056	1,896,317	25	finance, insurance, real estate (percent)	19	20	na
R&D obligations, 2002 (millions of dollars)	1,151	83,764	23	services (percent)	22	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: Minnesota, 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	1,150,839	116,889	0	568,390	293,852	166,218	5,490	23
Department of Agriculture	33,387	19,507	0	23	13,453	0	404	22
Department of Commerce	8,580	2,023	0	5,497	1,060	0	0	19
Department of Defense	583,661	3,679	0	544,214	13,358	22,410	0	18
Department of Energy	10,540	0	0	1,350	9,190	0	0	30
Department of Health and Human Services	444,102	78,326	0	10,441	209,579	143,440	2,316	15
Department of the Interior	4,236	3,322	0	23	755	25	111	32
Department of Transportation	3,117	262	0	196	0	0	2,659	31
Environmental Protection Agency	11,306	9,280	0	0	2,026	0	0	11
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	9,488	490	0	4,316	4,398	284	0	37
National Science Foundation	42,422	0	0	2,330	40,033	59	0	21
Rank	23	27	na	16	22	9	24	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.