

Science and engineering profile: Oregon

Characteristic	State	U.S.	Rank	Characteristic	State	U.S.	Rank
Doctoral scientists, 2001	7,260	542,940	24	Total R&D performance, 2002 (millions of dollars)	2,892	255,707	23
Doctoral engineers, 2001	1,460	112,760	23	Industry R&D, 2002 (millions of dollars)	2,320	182,403	21
S&E doctorates awarded, 2002	233	24,558	31	Academic R&D, 2002 (millions of dollars)	387	36,314	28
life sciences (percent)	46	27	na	life sciences (percent)	70	59	na
social sciences (percent)	16	16	na	environmental sciences (percent)	10	6	na
engineering (percent)	11	21	na	engineering (percent)	6	15	na
S&E postdoctorates, 2002				Public higher education current-fund expenditures, 2001 (millions of dollars)	2,700	170,024	21
in doctorate-granting institutions	234	45,171	31	Number of SBIR awards, 1999-2002	249	19,383	20
S&E graduate students, 2002				Utility patents issued to state residents, 2002	1,450	86,971	20
in doctorate-granting institutions	4,733	482,211	31	Gross state product, 2001 (billions of dollars)	120	10,206	27
Population, 2003 (thousands)	3,560	294,688	28	agriculture (percent)	3	1	na
Civilian labor force, 2003 (thousands)	1,859	147,569	27	manufacturing, mining, construction (percent)	31	20	na
Personal income per capita, 2003 (dollars)	29,340	31,632	30	transportation, communication, utilities (percent)	6	8	na
Federal spending				wholesale and retail trade (percent)	15	16	na
Total expenditures, 2002 (millions of dollars)	19,839	1,896,317	31	finance, insurance, real estate (percent)	15	20	na
R&D obligations, 2002 (millions of dollars)	502	83,764	28	services (percent)	18	22	na
				government (percent)	12	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: Oregon, 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	502,284	133,466	0	36,139	255,417	52,379	24,883	28
Department of Agriculture	46,433	34,090	0	100	12,086	0	157	13
Department of Commerce	18,662	9,817	0	1,077	1,872	392	5,504	13
Department of Defense	18,374	820	0	7,478	9,933	143	0	43
Department of Energy	38,755	20,729	0	10,091	5,691	144	2,100	18
Department of Health and Human Services	305,872	48,851	0	13,804	178,870	49,545	14,802	23
Department of the Interior	10,053	8,633	0	81	1,143	0	196	15
Department of Transportation	2,185	0	0	0	500	10	1,675	36
Environmental Protection Agency	14,905	10,350	0	0	4,063	43	449	6
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	11,962	176	0	2,626	7,148	2,012	0	35
National Science Foundation	35,083	0	0	882	34,111	90	0	23
Rank	28	24	na	40	24	21	3	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.