

Science and engineering profile: Utah

Characteristic	State	U.S.	Rank	Characteristic	State	U.S.	Rank
Doctoral scientists, 2001	4,700	542,940	31	Total R&D performance, 2002 (millions of dollars)	1,572	255,707	31
Doctoral engineers, 2001	1,220	112,760	27	Industry R&D, 2002 (millions of dollars)	1,116	182,403	29
S&E doctorates awarded, 2002	265	24,558	29	Academic R&D, 2002 (millions of dollars)	360	36,314	29
life sciences (percent)	30	27	na	life sciences (percent)	52	59	na
psychology (percent)	19	13	na	engineering (percent)	25	15	na
engineering (percent)	17	21	na	math & computer sciences (percent)	7	4	na
S&E postdoctorates, 2002				Public higher education current-fund expenditures, 2001 (millions of dollars)	2,085	170,024	31
in doctorate-granting institutions	294	45,171	30				
S&E graduate students, 2002				Number of SBIR awards, 1999-2002	195	19,383	25
in doctorate-granting institutions	4,972	482,211	29	Utility patents issued to state residents, 2002	675	86,971	26
Population, 2003 (thousands)	2,351	294,688	35	Gross state product, 2001 (billions of dollars)	70	10,206	33
Civilian labor force, 2003 (thousands)	1,184	147,569	35	agriculture (percent)	1	1	na
				manufacturing, mining, construction (percent)	20	20	na
Personal income per capita, 2003 (dollars)	24,977	31,632	48	transportation, communication, utilities (percent)	8	8	na
				wholesale and retail trade (percent)	16	16	na
Federal spending				finance, insurance, real estate (percent)	20	20	na
Total expenditures, 2002 (millions of dollars)	12,302	1,896,317	38	services (percent)	21	22	na
R&D obligations, 2002 (millions of dollars)	409	83,764	31	government (percent)	15	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: Utah, 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	408,747	90,336	0	98,817	208,135	5,957	5,502	31
Department of Agriculture	20,783	12,955	0	0	7,828	0	0	32
Department of Commerce	1,577	162	0	826	219	0	370	40
Department of Defense	137,031	41,974	0	84,428	8,198	2,431	0	29
Department of Energy	9,920	113	0	1,497	7,790	345	175	31
Department of Health and Human Services	178,828	31,197	0	9,815	132,862	1,396	3,558	30
Department of the Interior	5,374	3,935	0	20	1,147	0	272	23
Department of Transportation	1,288	0	0	102	123	0	1,063	44
Environmental Protection Agency	301	0	0	237	0	0	64	46
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	27,203	0	0	986	24,850	1,367	0	22
National Science Foundation	26,442	0	0	906	25,118	418	0	26
Rank	31	34	na	28	28	42	23	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.