

Science and engineering profile: Georgia

Characteristic	State	U.S.	Rank	Characteristic	State	U.S.	Rank
Doctoral scientists, 2001	11,860	542,940	17	Total R&D performance, 2002 (millions of dollars)	3,935	255,707	21
Doctoral engineers, 2001	1,780	112,760	20	Industry R&D, 2002 (millions of dollars)	2,107	182,403	22
S&E doctorates awarded, 2002	637	24,558	12	Academic R&D, 2002 (millions of dollars)	1,076	36,314	12
engineering (percent)	27	21	na	life sciences (percent)	53	59	na
life sciences (percent)	26	27	na	engineering (percent)	24	15	na
psychology (percent)	14	13	na	math & computer sciences (percent)	5	4	na
S&E postdoctorates, 2002				Public higher education current-fund expenditures, 2001 (millions of dollars)	4,049	170,024	13
in doctorate-granting institutions	896	45,171	17	Number of SBIR awards, 1999-2002	205	19,383	23
S&E graduate students, 2002				Utility patents issued to state residents, 2002	1,295	86,971	22
in doctorate-granting institutions	10,310	482,211	15	Gross state product, 2001 (billions of dollars)	300	10,206	10
Population, 2003 (thousands)	8,685	294,688	9	agriculture (percent)	1	1	na
Civilian labor force, 2003 (thousands)	4,414	147,569	9	manufacturing, mining, construction (percent)	20	20	na
Personal income per capita, 2003 (dollars)	29,442	31,632	29	transportation, communication, utilities (percent)	11	8	na
Federal spending				wholesale and retail trade (percent)	18	16	na
Total expenditures, 2002 (millions of dollars)	51,336	1,896,317	10	finance, insurance, real estate (percent)	16	20	na
R&D obligations, 2002 (millions of dollars)	2,019	83,764	15	services (percent)	20	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: Georgia, 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	2,019,248	729,696	0	804,316	458,203	21,807	5,226	15
Department of Agriculture	69,955	51,801	0	0	17,942	192	20	6
Department of Commerce	2,947	246	0	1,450	1,251	0	0	32
Department of Defense	983,019	161,553	0	772,618	45,569	3,279	0	13
Department of Energy	33,300	160	0	16,700	11,052	5,388	0	20
Department of Health and Human Services	801,219	497,368	0	6,170	294,202	1,823	1,656	8
Department of the Interior	9,532	8,684	0	21	757	0	70	16
Department of Transportation	3,111	0	0	705	121	0	2,285	32
Environmental Protection Agency	12,536	7,399	0	140	4,416	517	64	10
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	31,699	2,415	0	3,275	15,659	10,156	194	17
National Science Foundation	71,930	70	0	3,237	67,234	452	937	15
Rank	15	8	na	13	14	32	28	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.