

Science and engineering profile: North Carolina

Characteristic	State	U.S.	Rank	Characteristic	State	U.S.	Rank
Doctoral scientists, 2001	16,780	542,940	11	Total R&D performance, 2002 (millions of dollars)	5,135	255,707	16
Doctoral engineers, 2001	2,340	112,760	14	Industry R&D, 2002 (millions of dollars)	3,443	182,403	16
S&E doctorates awarded, 2002	697	24,558	10	Academic R&D, 2002 (millions of dollars)	1,277	36,314	8
life sciences (percent)	36	27	na	life sciences (percent)	73	59	na
engineering (percent)	19	21	na	engineering (percent)	9	15	na
social sciences (percent)	13	16	na	social sciences (percent)	6	4	na
S&E postdoctorates, 2002				Public higher education current-fund expenditures, 2001 (millions of dollars)	5,063	170,024	9
in doctorate-granting institutions	1,669	45,171	7				
S&E graduate students, 2002				Number of SBIR awards, 1999-2002	231	19,383	22
in doctorate-granting institutions	12,555	482,211	11	Utility patents issued to state residents, 2002	1,822	86,971	16
Population, 2003 (thousands)	8,407	294,688	11	Gross state product, 2001 (billions of dollars)	276	10,206	12
Civilian labor force, 2003 (thousands)	4,230	147,569	11	agriculture (percent)	2	1	na
				manufacturing, mining, construction (percent)	27	20	na
Personal income per capita, 2003 (dollars)	28,235	31,632	35	transportation, communication, utilities (percent)	7	8	na
				wholesale and retail trade (percent)	15	16	na
Federal spending				finance, insurance, real estate (percent)	19	20	na
Total expenditures, 2002 (millions of dollars)	48,180	1,896,317	13	services (percent)	17	22	na
R&D obligations, 2002 (millions of dollars)	1,390	83,764	20	government (percent)	13	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: North Carolina, 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	1,390,440	335,891	0	149,604	822,547	79,216	3,182	20
Department of Agriculture	43,895	24,706	0	0	19,017	127	45	15
Department of Commerce	21,265	15,448	0	4,542	575	700	0	11
Department of Defense	178,183	59,188	0	62,280	49,487	7,228	0	25
Department of Energy	17,642	218	0	0	12,865	4,559	0	25
Department of Health and Human Services	931,107	162,488	0	56,970	654,199	55,985	1,465	7
Department of the Interior	4,412	2,971	0	15	1,348	78	0	30
Department of Transportation	2,443	0	0	225	1,249	0	969	35
Environmental Protection Agency	88,438	70,693	0	7,453	7,493	2,718	81	1
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	34,973	179	0	15,313	11,566	7,293	622	16
National Science Foundation	68,082	0	0	2,806	64,748	528	0	16
Rank	20	16	na	24	7	15	36	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.