

Science and engineering profile: New York

Characteristic	State	U.S.	Rank	Characteristic	State	U.S.	Rank
Doctoral scientists, 2001	42,610	542,940	2	Total R&D performance, 2002 (millions of dollars)	13,354	255,707	5
Doctoral engineers, 2001	6,490	112,760	3	Industry R&D, 2002 (millions of dollars)	9,234	182,403	6
S&E doctorates awarded, 2002	2,124	24,558	2	Academic R&D, 2002 (millions of dollars)	2,774	36,314	2
life sciences (percent)	28	27	na	life sciences (percent)	68	59	na
social sciences (percent)	21	16	na	engineering (percent)	11	15	na
psychology (percent)	17	13	na	physical sciences (percent)	7	8	na
S&E postdoctorates, 2002				Public higher education current-fund expenditures, 2001 (millions of dollars)	13,542	170,024	2
in doctorate-granting institutions	3,818	45,171	3	Number of SBIR awards, 1999-2002	751	19,383	6
S&E graduate students, 2002				Utility patents issued to state residents, 2002	6,360	86,971	2
in doctorate-granting institutions	40,058	482,211	2	Gross state product, 2001 (billions of dollars)	826	10,206	2
Population, 2003 (thousands)	19,190	294,688	3	agriculture (percent)	0	1	na
Civilian labor force, 2003 (thousands)	9,315	147,569	3	manufacturing, mining, construction (percent)	13	20	na
Personal income per capita, 2003 (dollars)	36,574	31,632	6	transportation, communication, utilities (percent)	7	8	na
Federal spending				wholesale and retail trade (percent)	13	16	na
Total expenditures, 2002 (millions of dollars)	128,994	1,896,317	2	finance, insurance, real estate (percent)	34	20	na
R&D obligations, 2002 (millions of dollars)	3,747	83,764	5	services (percent)	23	22	na
				government (percent)	10	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: New York, 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	3,746,837	502,546	234,926	832,148	1,696,397	388,519	92,301	5
Department of Agriculture	41,679	17,324	0	0	22,494	1,811	50	16
Department of Commerce	30,202	4,676	0	15,705	9,523	298	0	10
Department of Defense	682,748	106,872	596	471,559	97,909	5,812	0	17
Department of Energy	569,709	970	223,901	267,948	71,069	5,821	0	3
Department of Health and Human Services	2,074,525	362,002	9,938	53,246	1,223,767	339,957	85,615	3
Department of the Interior	4,930	4,518	0	0	285	15	112	25
Department of Transportation	10,496	485	0	2,464	2,173	3	5,371	15
Environmental Protection Agency	10,786	88	0	639	6,796	2,622	641	13
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	74,623	5,611	491	15,007	35,476	18,038	0	12
National Science Foundation	247,139	0	0	5,580	226,905	14,142	512	2
Rank	5	12	8	12	2	3	1	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.