

Science and engineering profile: Tennessee

Characteristic	State	U.S.	Rank	Characteristic	State	U.S.	Rank
Doctoral scientists, 2001	8,680	542,940	22	Total R&D performance, 2002 (millions of dollars)	2,568	255,707	25
Doctoral engineers, 2001	1,660	112,760	21	Industry R&D, 2002 (millions of dollars)	1,289	182,403	25
S&E doctorates awarded, 2002	343	24,558	24	Academic R&D, 2002 (millions of dollars)	491	36,314	24
life sciences (percent)	29	27	na	life sciences (percent)	64	59	na
psychology (percent)	22	13	na	engineering (percent)	14	15	na
engineering (percent)	18	21	na	physical sciences (percent)	6	8	na
S&E postdoctorates, 2002				Public higher education current-fund expenditures, 2001 (millions of dollars)	2,431	170,024	26
in doctorate-granting institutions	683	45,171	21				
S&E graduate students, 2002				Number of SBIR awards, 1999-2002	159	19,383	26
in doctorate-granting institutions	6,912	482,211	24	Utility patents issued to state residents, 2002	831	86,971	25
Population, 2003 (thousands)	5,842	294,688	16	Gross state product, 2001 (billions of dollars)	183	10,206	18
Civilian labor force, 2003 (thousands)	2,909	147,569	19	agriculture (percent)	1	1	na
				manufacturing, mining, construction (percent)	23	20	na
Personal income per capita, 2003 (dollars)	28,455	31,632	36	transportation, communication, utilities (percent)	8	8	na
				wholesale and retail trade (percent)	18	16	na
Federal spending				finance, insurance, real estate (percent)	15	20	na
Total expenditures, 2002 (millions of dollars)	39,276	1,896,317	17	services (percent)	22	22	na
R&D obligations, 2002 (millions of dollars)	961	83,764	24	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: Tennessee, 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	961,149	115,583	367,327	78,353	346,254	51,875	1,757	24
Department of Agriculture	10,624	0	0	0	10,394	230	0	42
Department of Commerce	3,209	908	0	1,021	1,280	0	0	31
Department of Defense	125,509	36,567	16,033	53,562	19,347	0	0	31
Department of Energy	368,881	578	351,062	4,881	12,316	44	0	7
Department of Health and Human Services	389,736	68,747	0	2,848	266,025	51,358	758	17
Department of the Interior	4,571	3,159	0	20	1,340	0	52	28
Department of Transportation	1,824	680	62	86	49	0	947	42
Environmental Protection Agency	917	0	0	619	298	0	0	33
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	28,166	4,938	0	14,506	8,722	0	0	21
National Science Foundation	27,712	6	170	810	26,483	243	0	25
Rank	24	28	4	31	19	22	45	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.