

TABLE A-1. Standard errors for U.S. scientists and engineers, by degree background and labor force status: 2003

Degree background	All scientists and engineers	In labor force					Not in labor force
		Employed, by occupation				Unemployed	
		Total	S&E	S&E related	Non-S&E		
Scientists and engineers	84,000	82,000	39,000	48,000	70,000	19,000	44,000
Educated in S&E (holds at least one S&E degree)	76,000	73,000	30,000	31,000	66,000	17,000	37,000
Highest degree in S&E field	73,000	67,000	28,000	25,000	58,000	14,000	35,000
Highest degree in S&E-related field	23,000	21,000	5,000	18,000	9,000	3,000	9,000
Highest degree in non-S&E field	39,000	34,000	10,000	9,000	33,000	7,000	16,000
No S&E degree but holds at least one S&E-related degree	47,000	44,000	9,000	33,000	29,000	7,000	23,000
Highest degree is in an S&E-related field	45,000	41,000	9,000	33,000	25,000	7,000	22,000
Highest degree is in a non-S&E field	19,000	17,000	3,000	8,000	14,000	2,000	7,000
Non-S&E degree only	32,000	32,000	22,000	23,000	ne	ne	ne

ne = not eligible; does not meet SESTAT population criteria.

S&E = science and engineering.

NOTES: Scientists and engineers include any person who has ever received a bachelor's or higher degree in a science or engineering (S&E) or S&E-related field, plus any person holding a non-S&E bachelor's or higher degree who was employed in a S&E or S&E-related occupation in 2003. See <http://sestat.nsf.gov/docs/ed03maj.html> for a detailed description of the educational field classification and <http://sestat.nsf.gov/docs/occ03maj.html> for a detailed description of the occupational classification. Standard errors of less than 500 are rounded up to 500, and standard errors equal to or greater than 500 are rounded up to the nearest thousand.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation/Division of Science Resources Statistics, Scientists and Engineers Statistical Data System (SESTAT): 2003.