

TABLE A-1. Standard errors for U.S. scientists and engineers, by degree background and labor force status: 2006

Degree background	All scientists and engineers	In labor force					Unemployed	Not in labor force
		Employed, by occupation						
		Total	S&E	S&E related	Non-S&E			
Scientists and engineers	91,000	83,000	43,000	45,000	73,000	16,000	41,000	
Educated in S&E (holds at least one S&E degree)	79,000	71,000	38,000	33,000	67,000	14,000	36,000	
Highest degree in S&E field	73,000	66,000	35,000	24,000	60,000	13,000	33,000	
Highest degree in S&E-related field	25,000	23,000	5,000	20,000	8,000	2,000	8,000	
Highest degree in non-S&E field	41,000	37,000	10,000	10,000	36,000	6,000	17,000	
No S&E degree but holds at least one S&E-related degree	49,000	46,000	10,000	34,000	29,000	7,000	19,000	
Highest degree in S&E-related field	45,000	43,000	9,000	33,000	26,000	6,000	18,000	
Highest degree in non-S&E field	18,000	16,000	3,000	9,000	12,000	3,000	7,000	
Non-S&E degree only	32,000	31,000	16,000	18,000	18,000	3,000	8,000	

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 through 2005, 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): 2006.