

GENERAL NOTES

In this report, estimates of the total number of positions filled by scientists, engineers, and technicians employed in the U.S. economy in 2001 are presented by industry and by occupational category. Estimates are also presented for mean wages (hourly and annual) of scientists, engineers, and technicians by industry and by occupational category. Summary employment estimates by broad and detailed industry of employment are in tables 1–4. Employment estimates by detailed occupational classification and by industry are in tables 5–10. Wage estimates are in tables 11–20.

The estimates were developed from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, a federal/state program under which national and state estimates of employment, by industry, are generated for nonfarm wage and salary workers. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor has primary responsibility for developing OES survey procedures and for providing states with technical guidance and assistance with survey problems. State employment security agencies implement the survey at the state level and prepare current and projected employment statistics for these labor markets. Some states also prepare substate estimates. See the Technical Notes for more information about the OES survey.

The Division of Science Resources Statistics of the National Science Foundation (NSF) has enhanced the BLS effort since 1977 by financing the collection of de-

tailed estimates on the kinds of scientific and technical jobs filled, by industry. Analysis of this information yields insights into the dynamics of the labor market. Industries identified in the tables of this report are from the “Numerical List of Short Titles” in the *Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1987*. The occupational categories are based on the revised Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) System.

Because both the SIC and SOC classification systems have been revised over time, comparisons of 2001 estimates with those published by NSF from previous years of the OES survey should be made with caution. Where possible, former categories were crosswalked to new ones, but often that was not possible. In addition, the scope of the OES survey changed in 1996 from sampling from only about one-third of the economy in each cycle (covering each SIC industry once every 3 years), to sampling from every SIC industry each year.

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