Table 3-3 Measures and size of U.S. S&E workforce: 2013 and 2014

Measure	Education coverage	Data source	Number of individuals
Occupation			
Employed in S&E occupations	All education levels	2014 BLS OES Survey	6,319,000
Employed in S&E occupations	Bachelor's and above	2013 NSF/NCSES SESTAT	5,749,000
Employed in S&E occupations	All education levels	2013 Census Bureau ACS	6,197,000
Employed in S&E occupations	Bachelor's and above	2013 Census Bureau ACS	4,630,000
Education			
At least one degree in S&E field	Bachelor's and above	2013 NSF/NCSES SESTAT	21,121,000
Highest degree in S&E field	Bachelor's and above	2013 NSF/NCSES SESTAT	15,811,000
Job closely related to highest degree	Bachelor's and above	2013 NSF/NCSES SESTAT	5,847,000
S&E occupation	Bachelor's and above	2013 NSF/NCSES SESTAT	3,033,000
Other occupation	Bachelor's and above	2013 NSF/NCSES SESTAT	2,814,000
Job somewhat related to highest degree	Bachelor's and above	2013 NSF/NCSES SESTAT	3,716,000
S&E occupation	Bachelor's and above	2013 NSF/NCSES SESTAT	1,050,000
Other occupation	Bachelor's and above	2013 NSF/NCSES SESTAT	2,665,000
Job requires S&E technical expertise at bachelor's level			
In one or more S&E fields	Bachelor's and above	2013 NSF/NCSES SESTAT NSCG	17,655,000
Engineering, computer science, mathematics, or natural sciences	Bachelor's and above	2013 NSF/NCSES SESTAT NSCG	12,649,000
Social sciences	Bachelor's and above	2013 NSF/NCSES SESTAT NSCG	8,094,000

ACS = American Community Survey; BLS = Bureau of Labor Statistics; NSCG = National Survey of College Graduates; NSF/NCSES = National Science Foundation, National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics; OES = Occupational Employment Statistics; SESTAT = Scientists and Engineers Statistical Data System.

NOTES:	Estimates of the S&E workforce vary across the example surveys because of differences in the scope of the data collection (SESTAT surveys collect data from individuals with bachelor's degrees and above only); because of the survey respondent (SESTAT surveys collect data from individuals, OES collects data from establishments, and ACS collects data from households); or because of the level of detail collected on an occupation, which aids in classifying a reported occupation into a standard occupational category. All of these differences can affect the estimates. For example, the SESTAT estimate of the number of workers in S&E occupations includes postsecondary teachers of S&E fields; however, postsecondary teachers in ACS are grouped under a single occupation code regardless of field and are therefore not included in the ACS estimate of the number of workers in S&E occupations. The total for "at least one degree in S&E field" and "highest degree in S&E field" includes individuals who are employed as well as those who are unemployed and out of the labor force.
SOURCES:	BLS, OES Survey (2014); Census Bureau, ACS (2013); NSF/NCSES, NSCG (2013) and SESTAT (2013) integrated file.
	Science and Engineering Indicators 2016