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About Science and Engineering Indicators

Science and Engineering Indicators (Indicators) is a congressionally mandated report that provides high-quality quantitative information on the U.S. and international science and engineering enterprise. *Indicators* is factual and policy neutral. It does not offer policy options, and it does not make policy recommendations. The report employs a variety of presentation styles—such as narrative text, data tables and figures—to make the data accessible to readers with different information needs and different information-processing preferences.

The data are "indicators," that is, quantitative summary information on the scope, quality, and vitality of the science and engineering (S&E) enterprise or its change over time. The indicators in this report are intended to contribute to an understanding of the current environment and to inform the development of future policies. The report does not model the dynamics of the S&E enterprise. It is used by readers for a variety of purposes, and they have different views about which indicators are the most significant for different purposes.

Indicators is prepared under the guidance of the National Science Board by the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES), a federal statistical agency within the National Science Foundation (NSF), Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate. The report is subject to extensive review by internal and external subject matter experts, federal agencies, Board members, and NCSES statistical reviewers for accuracy, coverage, and balance.

Indicators includes detailed information about measurement to help readers understand what the reported measures mean, how the data were collected, and how to use the data appropriately. The report's data analyses, however, are relatively accessible. The data can be examined in various ways, and the report generally emphasizes neutral, factual description. As a result, *Indicators* almost exclusively uses simple statistical tools. The Methodology Appendix of the report provides detailed information on the methodological, statistical, and data-quality criteria used for the report. The sidebar What Makes a Good Indicator? provides a brief and high-level summary of the data sources used in the report and data-quality issues that influence the interpretation and accuracy of the information presented in *Indicators*.

Indicators 2018 Parts

Indicators 2018 includes an Overview and eight chapters that follow a generally consistent pattern. The chapter titles are as follows:

- Elementary and Secondary Mathematics and Science Education
- Higher Education in Science and Engineering
- Science and Engineering Labor Force
- Research and Development: U.S. Trends and International Comparisons
- Academic Research and Development
- Industry, Technology, and the Global Marketplace
- Science and Technology: Public Attitudes and Understanding
- Invention, Knowledge Transfer, and Innovation

In addition, *Indicators 2018* includes an online data tool, State Indicators, which provides state-level data on science and technology (S&T); and a Digest, comprising a small selection of important indicators from the main report.



The Board authors one or more companion pieces, which draw on the data in *Indicators* and offer recommendations on various issues related to national science and engineering research or education policy, in keeping with the Board's statutory responsibility to bring attention to such issues.

The Digest

The *Science and Engineering Indicators 2018 Digest* is a condensed version of the report comprising a small selection of important indicators. It is intended to serve readers with varying levels of expertise. The Digest draws attention to important trends and data points and introduces readers to the data resources available in the main report and associated products.

The Overview of the State of the U.S. S&E Enterprise in a Global Context

The Overview highlights information from *Science and Engineering Indicators* that offers insights into the global landscape and presents broadly comparable data to examine indicators across regions, countries, and economies. Like the Digest, the Overview is intended to serve readers with varying levels of expertise. Because the Overview relies heavily on figures, it is welladapted for use in developing presentations. Like the core chapters, the Overview strives for a descriptive synthesis and a balanced tone, and it does not take or suggest policy positions.

The Eight Core Chapters

Each chapter consists of highlights; introduction (chapter overview and chapter organization); a narrative synthesis of data and related contextual information; sidebars, data tables, and figures; conclusion; notes; glossary; and references.

Highlights. The highlights outline the major dimensions of a chapter topic.

Introduction. The chapter's overview briefly explains the importance of the topic. It situates the topic in the context of major concepts, terms, and developments relevant to the data reported. The introduction includes a brief narrative account of the logical flow of topics within the chapter.

Narrative. The chapter narrative is a descriptive synthesis that brings together significant findings. It is also a balanced presentation of contextual information that is useful for interpreting the findings. The narrative is designed to draw attention to major points and enable readers to readily comprehend a large amount of information. As a balanced presentation, the narrative aims to include appropriate caveats and context to convey appropriate uses of the data and provide contextual information within which the data may be interpreted by users with a range of science policy views.

Figures. Figures provide visually compelling representations of major findings discussed in the text. Figures also enable readers to test narrative interpretations offered in the text by examining the data themselves.

Tables. Data tables help to illustrate and to support points made in the text.

Sidebars. Sidebars discuss interesting recent developments in the field, more speculative information than is presented in the regular chapter narrative, or other special topics. Sidebars can also present definitions or highlight crosscutting themes.

Appendix Tables. An appendix of tabular data provides the most complete presentation of quantitative data, without contextual information or interpretive aids.

Conclusion. The conclusion summarizes important findings. It offers a perspective on important trends but stops short of definitive pronouncements about either likely future trends or policy implications. Conclusions avoid factual syntheses that suggest distinctive or controversial viewpoints.

Notes. Information that augments points of discussion in the text is presented as endnotes.



Glossary. The glossary defines terms used in the chapter.

References. *Indicators* includes references to data sources cited in the text, emphasizing national or internationally comparable data. The report does not attempt to review the analytic literature on a topic or summarize the social science or policy perspectives that might be brought to bear on it. References to that literature are included where they help to explain the basis for statements in the text.

State Indicators Data Tool

This online tool provides data to assess trends in S&T-related activities in states that can be used by people involved in state-level policy making, journalists, and interested citizens. State-level indicators to call attention to state performance in S&T and foster consideration of state-level activities in this area. Data for the indicators are graphically displayed in tables that detail state data, in U.S. maps that code states into quartiles, and in histograms that show how state values are distributed. Users also have access to long-term trend data for each indicator.

Presentation

The complete content of *Indicators 2018* is available for download. The report is downloadable as a PDF and text tables, appendix tables, and source data for each figure are available in PDF and spreadsheet formats. In addition, figures are also available in presentation-style image files.



Letter of Transmittal



January 15, 2018

MEMORANDUM FROM THE CHAIR OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD TO: The President and Congress of the United States

SUBJECT: Science and Engineering Indicators 2018

As Chair of the National Science Board (Board), it is my honor to transmit, on behalf of the Board, *Science and Engineering Indicators* (*Indicators*) *2018.* The Board submits this biennial report "on indicators of the state of science and engineering in the United States" as required by 42 U.S.C. § 1863 (j) (l). The *Indicators* series provides a broad base of unbiased, quantitative information about the U.S. science and engineering (S&E) enterprise for use by policymakers, researchers, and the public.

The digital report includes information on science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education at all levels; the scientific and engineering workforce; U.S. and international research and development performance; U.S. competitiveness in high-technology industries; and public attitudes and understanding of S&E. The report synthesizes several key indicators of the strength of U.S. science and technology in an "Overview of the State of the U.S. S&E Enterprise in a Global Context." *Indicators 2018* also includes an interactive, online tool that enables state comparisons on a variety of S&E indicators.

For the 2018 edition, the Board has introduced a new chapter on "Invention, Knowledge Transfer, and Innovation." This chapter provides data and analysis on several key questions: how does innovation happen; how do we measure it; who are the major players; and how does innovation diffuse through society and economies to contribute to economic growth?

The Board hopes that the Administration and Congress find the information and analysis in the report useful and timely for the planning of national priorities, policies, and programs in science and technology.

Maria T. Zuber Chair National Science Board

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Image Credit

The website for *Science and Engineering Indicators 2018 incorporates* a polarization microscope image of liquid crystals. Liquid crystals revolutionized how we present information, giving rise to the liquid crystal display (LCD) industry. Modern devices including smartphones, laptop screens, and flat-panel television sets all feature LCDs, in which so-called nematic ("threadlike") liquid crystals realign in an electric field, thus changing the appearance of the pixelated screen.

In the photo, the two dark centers with emerging streamers are called "boojum," point defects in the molecular orientation of the liquid crystal. The defects form at the surface of a thin film of nematic fluid, the simplest form of a liquid crystal. The bands of different colors show the varying orientation of liquid crystal molecules around the defect.

This image was created by Oleg D. Lavrentovich, Trustees Research Professor, Liquid Crystal Institute and Chemical Physics Interdisciplinary Program, Kent State University. Work at the Liquid Crystal Institute explores the physical mechanisms behind the complex, three-dimensional molecular architectures and the practical applications of these materials. Research in liquid crystals at Kent State University has been supported by a series of National Science Foundation grants (the most recent is NSF award number 17-29509).

Image credit: Oleg D. Lavrentovich, Liquid Crystal Institute, Kent State University.



Key to Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACGR: adjusted cohort graduation rate ACS: American Community Survey ACS: American Competitiveness Survey ADEA: Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 AFFOA: Advanced Functional Fabrics of America AFGR: averaged freshman graduation rate ANBERD: Analytical Business Enterprise R&D **AP:** Advanced Placement ARC: Average of Relative Citations ARM: Advanced Robotics for Manufacturing **ARMI:** Advanced Regenerative Manufacturing Institute ARPA-E: Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy **ARRA:** American Recovery and Reinvestment Act AUTM: Association of University Technology Managers **BEA:** Bureau of Economic Analysis **BLS:** Bureau of Labor Statistics **BPS:** Beginning Postsecondary Students BRDIS: Business R&D and Innovation Survey CAGR: compound average annual growth rate C-BERT: Cross-Border Education Research Team **CEMI:** Clean Energy Manufacturing Initiative **CIS:** Community Innovation Survey **CPS:** Current Population Survey **CRADA:** cooperative R&D agreement CRDC: Civil Rights Data Collection **CREDO:** Center for Research on Education Outcomes DHS: Department of Homeland Security DMDII: Digital Manufacturing and Design Innovation Institute DOAJ: Directory of Open Access Journals DOC: Department of Commerce DOD: Department of Defense **DOE:** Department of Energy



EACEA: Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency
EC: European Commission (Overview)
ECDS: Early Career Doctorates Survey
ECLS-K: Early Childhood Longitudinal Study-Kindergarten
ED: Department of Education
EPA: Environmental Protection Agency
EPSCoR: Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research
ESSA: Every Student Succeeds Act
EU: European Union
FDI: foreign direct investment
FedScope: Federal Human Resources Data
FFRDC: federally funded research and development center
FLC: Federal Laboratory Consortium for Technology Transfer
FTE: full-time equivalent
FY: fiscal year
G20: Group of Twenty
GAO: Government Accountability Office
GBARD: government budget appropriations for R&D
GDP: gross domestic product
GE: genetically engineered
GED: General Educational Development
GERD: gross domestic expenditures on R&D
GHG: greenhouse gas
GHG: greenhouse gas GM: genetically modified
GM: genetically modified
GM: genetically modified GMO: genetically modified organism
GM: genetically modified GMO: genetically modified organism GMU: George Mason University
GM: genetically modifiedGMO: genetically modified organismGMU: George Mason UniversityGPT: general purpose technology
 GM: genetically modified GMO: genetically modified organism GMU: George Mason University GPT: general purpose technology GSS: General Social Survey
 GM: genetically modified GMO: genetically modified organism GMU: George Mason University GPT: general purpose technology GSS: General Social Survey GSS: Survey of Graduate Students and Postdoctorates in Science and Engineering
 GM: genetically modified GMO: genetically modified organism GMU: George Mason University GPT: general purpose technology GSS: General Social Survey GSS: Survey of Graduate Students and Postdoctorates in Science and Engineering GUF: general university fund
 GM: genetically modified GMO: genetically modified organism GMU: George Mason University GPT: general purpose technology GSS: General Social Survey GSS: Survey of Graduate Students and Postdoctorates in Science and Engineering GUF: general university fund HBCU: historically black college or university
 GM: genetically modified GMO: genetically modified organism GMU: George Mason University GPT: general purpose technology GSS: General Social Survey GSS: Survey of Graduate Students and Postdoctorates in Science and Engineering GUF: general university fund HBCU: historically black college or university HDI: Human Development Index



HHE: High Hispanic enrollment HHS: Department of Health and Human Services HPC: high-performance computing HS: Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, or Harmonized System HSI: Hispanic-serving institution HSLS: High School Longitudinal Study HT: high technology IACMI: Institute for Advanced Composites Manufacturing Innovation **IB:** International Baccalaureate ICT: information and communications technologies IDeA: Institutional Development Award IEA: International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement IEA: International Energy Agency **IIE:** Institute of International Education **IMF:** International Monetary Fund IOF: involuntarily out-of-field **IoT:** Internet of Things **IPC:** International Patent Classification IPEDS: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System **IPO:** initial public offering IPUMS: Integrated Public Use Microdata Series **IRC:** Internal Revenue Code **IRS:** Internal Revenue Service ISCED: International Standard Classification of Education ISCED-F: ISCED Fields of Education and Training ISIC: International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities ISO: International Organization for Standardization IT: information technology ITC: Investment Tax Credit IUCRC: Industry–University Cooperative Research Centers Program K-12: kindergarten through 12th grade KI: knowledge intensive KTI: knowledge- and technology-intensive

LIFT: Lightweight Innovations for Tomorrow



- MEP: Manufacturing Extension Partnership
- MER: market exchange rate
- **MFP:** multifactor productivity
- MHT medium-high technology
- **MIT:** Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- **MNC** multinational corporation
- MNE: multinational enterprise
- **MOOC:** massive open online course
- MSI: minority-serving institution
- NAEP: National Assessment of Educational Progress
- NAFTA: North American Free Trade Agreement
- NAGB: National Assessment Governing Board
- NAICS: North American Industry Classification System
- NASA: National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- NASF: net assignable square feet
- NCES: National Center for Education Statistics
- NCRPA: National Cooperative Research and Production ActNCSES: National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics
- NCTQ: National Center for Teaching Quality
- nec: not elsewhere classified
- NECTA: New England City and Town Area
- NEH: National Endowment for the Humanities
- **NELS:** National Education Longitudinal Study
- NGA: National Governors Association
- NGSS: Next Generation Science Standards
- NIH: National Institutes of Health
- NIIMBL: National Institute for Innovation in Manufacturing Biopharmaceuticals
- NIPA: national income and product accounts
- NIST: National Institute of Standards and Technology
- NLR: National Lambda Rail
- NLS: National Longitudinal Study
- NOAA: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- NPL: nonpatent literature
- NPSAS: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study
- NRC: National Research Council



NSB: National Science Board NSCG: National Survey of College Graduates NSCI: National Strategic Computing Initiative **NSF:** National Science Foundation NSLP: National School Lunch Program NSRCG: National Survey of Recent College Graduates NTIA: National Telecommunications and Information Administration NTPS: National Teacher and Principal Survey **OA:** open access OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development **OES:** Occupational Employment Statistics **ONP:** other nonprofit organization **OPEC:** Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries **OPM:** Office of Personnel Management **OPT:** optional practical training OSTP: Office of Science and Technology Policy, Executive Office of the President **OWH:** other Western Hemisphere **PISA:** Program for International Student Assessment **PPP:** purchasing power parity PSM: Professional Science Master's PST: professional, scientific, and technical PTC: Production Tax Credit R&D: research and development R&E: research and experimentation RA: research assistantship RAPID: Rapid Advancement in Process Intensification Deployment RC: relative citation RD&D: research, development, and demonstration REMADE: Reducing Embodied-energy and Decreasing Emissions in Materials Manufacturing ROW: rest of world S&E: science and engineering S&T: science and technology SASS: Schools and Staffing Survey SBA: U.S. Small Business Administration



SBIR: Small Business Innovation Research

- SciELO: Scientific Electronic Library Online
- SDR: Survey of Doctorate Recipients
- **SED:** Survey of Earned Doctorates
- **SEH:** science, engineering, and health
- SEP: standard essential patent
- SES: socioeconomic status
- SESTAT: Scientists and Engineers Statistical Data System
- **SET:** science, engineering, and technology
- SEVIS: Student and Exchange Visitor Information System
- SOC: Standard Occupational Classification
- STEM: science, technology, engineering, and mathematics
- STTR: Small Business Technology Transfer
- TA: teaching assistant
- TCU: tribal college or university
- TEL: technology and engineering literacy
- TFP: total factor productivity
- TIMSS: Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
- **UIS: UNESCO Institute for Statistics**
- UK: United Kingdom
- **UN:** United Nations
- UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- URM: underrepresented minority (black or African American, Hispanic or Latino, and American Indian or Alaska Native)
- USCIS: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
- USDA: Department of Agriculture
- USPTO: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
- WebCASPAR: Integrated Science and Engineering Resources Data System
- WIPO: World Intellectual Property Organization
- WTO: World Trade Organization
- XSEDE: Extreme Science and Engineering Discovery Environment