

16. United States

The United States has the largest space programme in the world, involving several civilian and defence-related organisations. In addition to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), other public organisations have dedicated – although often not well identified – space budgets: the Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, the Department of Transportation (Office of Commercial Space Transportation), the Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the US Geological Survey. The overall budget is estimated conservatively at approximately USD 48.8 billion in 2010. NASA has a budget totaling USD 18.72 billion in 2010, up from USD 17.78 billion in 2009 (Figure 16.2). NASA has 16 centers and facilities located throughout the United States. About two-thirds of NASA's budget is associated with human spaceflight while the rest is distributed between science missions (earth science, planetary science, heliophysics and astrophysics) and aeronautics. Although the outlays for NASA have increased overall since the early 2000s, NASA's share has largely declined then stagnated since the Apollo programme when compared to the total outlays of US agencies. It represents 0.5% of the US budget (Figure 16.3). Industry-wise, the US space sector relies on a large aerospace and defense manufacturing base. American aerospace manufacturers employed some 503 900 workers in 2009 in 3 100 establishments, not including aerospace R&D-related workers employed in other establishments (Table 16.1). The largest numbers of aerospace jobs are located in California and Washington, although many are also located in Texas, Kansas, Connecticut and Arizona (US Department of Labor, 2010).

Methodological notes

The official US statistics on manufacturing come from the US Census Bureau's Annual Survey of Manufactures and encompass three industry groupings from the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS): 336414 (Guided missiles and space vehicle manufacturing), 336415 (Guided missiles and space propulsion unit and propulsion unit parts manufacturing) and 336419 (Other guided missile and space vehicle parts and auxiliary equipment manufacturing). As it is not possible to separate the missiles from space vehicles, the two are together termed the US "space industry".

Sources

- National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) (2010), *Fiscal Year 2011 Budget Estimate*, NASA, Washington DC.
- The White House (2010), *The White House Office of Management and Budget*, Washington DC, www.whitehouse.gov/omb.
- US Census Bureau (2010), *2009 Annual Survey of Manufactures, Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries*, 12 March, Washington DC.
- US Department of Labor (2010), *Career Guide to Industries: Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing*, Washington DC, Bureau of Labor Statistics, www.bls.gov/oco/cg/.

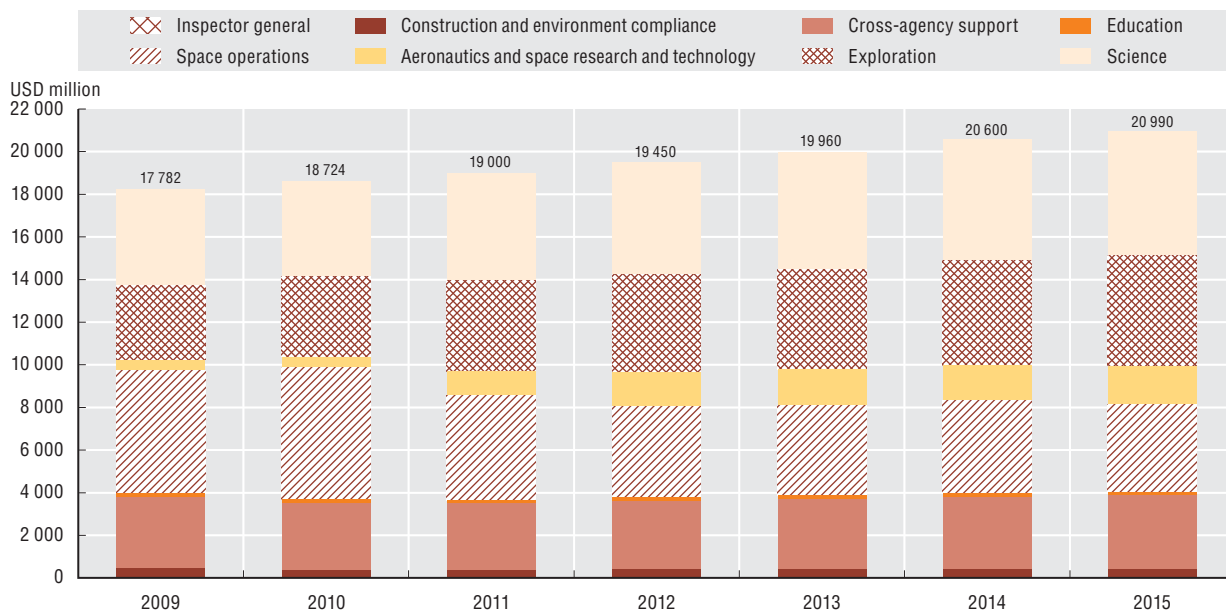
16.1 The US aerospace and space industry in 2009

Number of employees, value of shipments and value added

	Aerospace product and parts manufacturing	Guided missile and space vehicle manufacturing	Space vehicle propulsion unit and parts manufacturing	Other guided missile and space vehicle parts manufacturing
Number of employees	429 777	50 338	15 486	7 662
Average wage per hour (USD)	33.63	33.87	31	25
Total value of shipments (USD 1 000)	178 924 241	16 141 661	4 521 328	1 227 563
Value added (USD 1 000)	99 173 054	9 646 809	3 076 885	750 847
NAICS code	3 364	336 414	336 415	336 419

Source: US Census Bureau (2010) and US Department of Labor (2010).

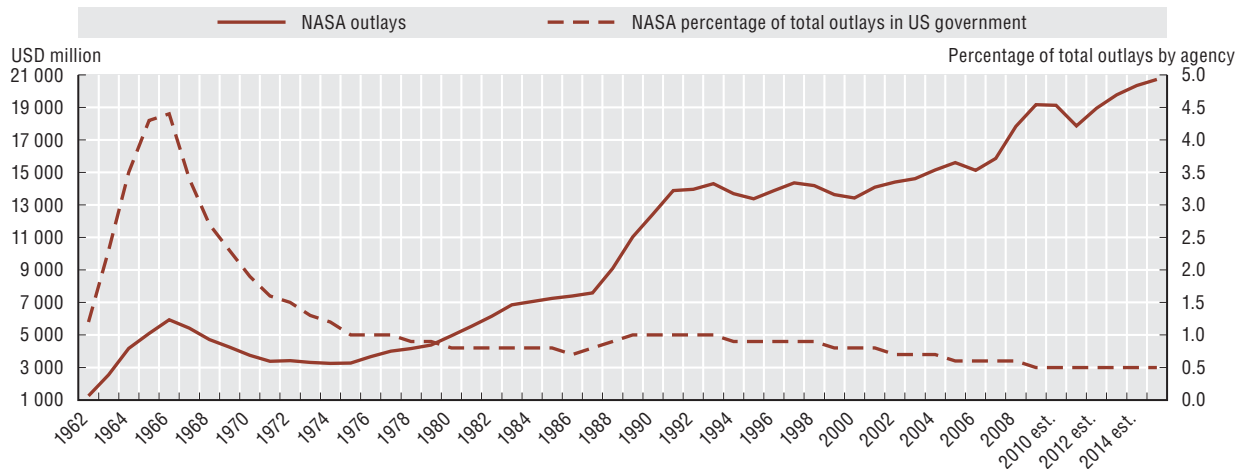
16.2 Estimates for NASA funding for 2010-15



Source: NASA (2010).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932400437>

16.3 NASA outlays and NASA's percentage of US governmental agencies' total outlays, 1962-2015



Source: The White House (2010).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932400456>



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