

Policy Flows Data Documentation

1 DATA SOURCES

1.1 GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS TO INDIVIDUALS

- **Source:** “CAINC35: personal current transfer receipts,” Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Regional Economic Accounts
- **Download link:** <https://apps.bea.gov/regional/downloadzip.cfm>
 - Downloaded on October 19, 2023.
- **Variables used ([source](#)):**
 - **Current transfer receipts of individuals from governments:** Consists of retirement and disability insurance benefits, medical benefits, income maintenance benefits, unemployment insurance compensation, veterans' benefits, education and training assistance, and other transfer receipts of individuals from governments.
 - **Retirement and disability insurance benefits:** Consists of old-age, survivors, and disability (OASDI) benefits; railroad retirement and disability benefits; Federal and state workers' compensation; temporary disability benefits; black lung benefits; and Pension Benefit Guaranty benefits.
 - **Medicare benefits:** These benefits are federal government payments made through intermediaries to beneficiaries for the care provided to individuals under the provisions of the Medicare program.
 - **Public assistance medical care benefits:** Consists of Medicaid, beginning in 1966, and other medical vendor payments.
 - **Income maintenance benefits:** Consists of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits, Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), Additional Child Tax Credit, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits, family assistance, and other income maintenance benefits, including general assistance.
 - **Unemployment insurance compensation:** Consists of state unemployment compensation (benefits consisting mainly of the payments received by individuals under state-administered unemployment insurance (UI) programs, but they include the special benefits authorized by federal legislation for periods of high unemployment); unemployment compensation of federal civilian employees administered by the state employment security agencies acting as agents for the U.S. Government; unemployment compensation of railroad employees administered by the Railroad Retirement Board (RRB) under a federal formula that is applicable throughout the Nation; unemployment compensation of veterans who have recently separated from military service and who are not eligible for military retirement benefits; and trade adjustment assistance received by workers who are unemployed because of the adverse economic effects of international trade arrangements.

1.2 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION (EDA) AWARDS

- **Source:** Custom Award Data from USAspending.gov
 - Selection:
 - All Award Types
 - Awarding Agency, Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration
 - Recipient Location, United States
 - Action Date
- **Download link:** https://www.usaspending.gov/download_center/custom_award_data
 - Data for calendar years 2000-2021 downloaded on September 8, 2022
 - Data for calendar years 2022-2023 downloaded on October 17, 2023
- **Variables used (source):**
 - **award_id_fain:** The Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN) is the unique ID within the Federal agency for each (non-aggregate) financial assistance award.
 - **federal_action_obligation:** Amount of Federal government's obligation, de-obligation, or liability, in dollars, for an award transaction.
 - **total_obligated_amount:** The sum of all the amounts entered in the "Action Obligation" field for a particular PIID and Agency.
 - **action_date:** The date the action being reported was issued/signed by the Government or a binding agreement was reached.
 - **recipient_county_name:** Name of the county in which the awardee or recipient's legal business address is located.
 - **recipient_county_code:** Three-position numeric code for county from InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards (ANSI INCITS) county codes.
 - **recipient_state_code:** United States Postal Service (USPS) two-letter abbreviation for the state or territory in which the awardee or recipient's legal business address is located.
 - **recipient_city_name:** Name of the city in which the awardee or recipient's legal business address is located.
 - **cfda_number:** The number assigned to an Assistance Listing in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) and SAM.gov.
 - **cfda_title:** The title of the Assistance Listing under which the Federal award was funded in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) and SAM.gov.

1.3 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (SBA) LOANS

- **Source:** 7(a) & 504 FOIA data, Small Business Administration
- **Download link:** <https://data.sba.gov/dataset/7-a-504-foia>
 - Downloaded on November 28, 2023
- **Variables used (source):**
 - **Program:** Indicator of whether loan was approved under SBA's 7(a) or 504 loan program.
 - **BorrStreet:** Borrower street address.
 - **BorrCity:** Borrower city.

- **BorrState:** Borrower state.
- **BorrZip:** Borrower ZIP code.
- **ProjectCounty:** County where project occurs.
- **ProjectState:** State where project occurs.
- **GrossApproval:** Total loan amount.
- **ApprovalDate:** Date the loan was approved.

1.4 SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH (SBIR) AND SMALL BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER (STTR) PROGRAM AWARDS

- **Source:** SBIR.gov award data, Small Business Administration
- **Download link:** <https://www.sbir.gov/sbirsearch/award/all>
 - Downloaded on October 10, 2023
- **Variables used ([source](#)):**
 - **Agency:** Agency making the award.
 - **Program:** SBIR or STTR Program.
 - **Proposal Award Date:** The first day of contract performance.
 - **Award Amount:** Amount of the Award.
 - **City:** City.
 - **State:** State.
 - **Zip:** ZIP code.

1.5 FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CENTER (FFRDC) FUNDING

- **Sources:**
 - Master Government List of Federally Funded R&D Centers, National Science Foundation
 - FFRDC Research and Development Survey, National Science Foundation
- **Download link:**
 - <https://www.nsf.gov/statistics/ffrdclist>
 - Downloaded on October 2, 2023
 - https://www.nsf.gov/statistics/ffrdc/pub_data.cfm
 - Downloaded on October 2, 2023
- **Variables used:**
 - **Master Government List of Federally Funded R&D Centers**
 - **ffrdc_name:** The name of each active FFRDC, as of February 2023.
 - **loc_full:** The city and state of each FFRDC.
 - **FFRDC Research and Development Survey ([source](#))**
 - **year:** The fiscal year in which the survey occurred.
 - **inst_name_long:** The name of each active FFRDC, as of the fiscal year of the survey.
 - **question:** The survey question description, such as “Source” and “Type of R&D”.
 - **row:** FFRDC responses to the survey questions.

- **data:** The dollar amount corresponding to the information provided in the **question** and **row** variables.

1.6 COLLEGE CREDENTIAL COMPLETIONS

- **Source:** IPEDS Completions Survey (1984-2022); IPEDS Institutional Characteristics Surveys (1984-2022)
- **Download link:** <https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/datacenter/DataFiles.aspx>
 - Downloaded on May 8, 2022.
- **Variables used ([source](#)):**
 - **Institutional Characteristics Variables:**
 - **Unitid:** The unique identification number associated with each educational institution
 - **Sector:** The sector that each institution belongs to (i.e. public, private nonprofit, or public for profit, 2-year or 4-year).
 - **Countycd:** The FIPS county code that each educational institution belongs to.
 - **IPEDS Completions Variables:**
 - **Unitid:** The unique identification number associated with each educational institution
 - **Cipcode:** The CIP major code associated with each group of completions
 - **Awlevel:** The code corresponding to the type of completion (i.e. certificate, associate degree, etc.)
 - **Ctotalt:** The grand total count of completions for all individuals in the dataset.

1.7 CORPORATE SUBSIDIES BY GOVERNMENTS

- **Source:** Subsidy Tracker, Good Jobs First
- **Download link:** <https://subsidytracker.goodjobsfirst.org/>
 - Downloaded on February 21, 2023 and May 24, 2023.
- **Variables used ([source](#)):**
 - **State:** State associated with the deal.
 - **Program:** Program through which the subsidy or loan was disbursed.
 - **Subsidy_type:** Type of subsidy or loan.
 - **Agency:** Agency that mediated the deal.
 - **Company:** Company that received the subsidy or loan.
 - **City:** City where the recipient company is located.
 - **County:** County where the recipient company is located.
 - **Zip:** ZIP code where the recipient company is located.
 - **Subsidy_adjusted:** Subsidy amount disbursed.
 - **Parent_name:** Parent company of recipient company.
 - **Unique_id:** Deal unique ID.
 - **Face_loan:** Face value of disbursed loan.
 - **Principal_place_state_code:** State associated with a federal subsidy or loan.
 - **Principal_place_cc:** City or county associated with a federal subsidy or loan.
 - **Principal_place_zip:** ZIP code associated with a federal subsidy or loan.

2 DATA PREPARATION

Key datasets

- **Commuting Zone Crosswalk:** Crosswalk of counties to 1990 commuting zones published by Professor David Dorn ([link](#)).
- **Historical County Changes:** Substantial changes to counties and county equivalent entities ([link](#)).
- **ZIP Code Crosswalk:** Crosswalk of ZIP codes to counties published by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development. ([link](#))
- **City Crosswalk:** Crosswalk of city names to counties published by SimpleMaps.com, which map cities to counties based on the largest overlapping area ([link](#)).
- **PCE Price Index:** Monthly price index published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, which captures changes in the price of goods and services in the United States ([link](#)).

2.1 GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS TO INDIVIDUALS

- County-level personal transfer receipt data are matched to 1990 commuting zones using the Commuting Zone Crosswalk. Unmatched counties are assigned commuting zones based on Historical County Changes. We then construct each variable as follows:
 - **reis_indv_gov_transfer:** Equal to “Current transfer receipts of individuals from governments”.
 - **reis_retire_insur_bene:** Equal to “Retirement and disability insurance benefits”.
 - **reis_med_bene:** Equal to the sum of “Medicare benefits” and “Public assistance medical care benefits” (excludes “Military medical insurance benefits” which are included in the “Medical benefits” field in the original data source).
 - **reis_incm_main_bene:** Equal to “Income maintenance benefits”.
 - **reis_unemploy_insur_comp:** Equal to “Unemployment insurance compensation”.
 - **reis_other_gov_transfer:** Equal to *reis_indv_gov_transfer* minus *reis_retire_insur_bene*, *reis_med_bene*, *reis_incm_main_bene*, and *reis_unemploy_insur_comp*.
- Values are converted to 2020 USD using the PCE Price Index.

2.2 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION (EDA) AWARDS

EDA awards data are aggregated to the commuting zone-program-year level via the following procedure:

- Each award is assigned to the year equal to the “action_date” of the first action associated with the award.
- Awards are matched to 1990 commuting zones using the Commuting Zone Crosswalk merged on the “recipient_county_code” and “recipient_state_code” fields.
- Unmatched county codes are assigned commuting zones based on Historical County Changes. Awards missing the “recipient_county_code” field were matched to commuting zones using other geographic fields including “recipient_county_name” and “recipient_city_name”.
- Awards are assigned to EDA programs associated with the “cfda_number” and “cfda_award” fields.
- We create the following variables:
 - **eda_award_eaa:** Economic Adjustment Assistance.

- o **eda_award_pw**: Investments for Public Works and Economic Development Facilities.
 - o **eda_award_other**: Other EDA programs.
 - o **eda_award_total**: Total EDA awards.
- Values are converted to 2020 USD using the PCE Price Index.

2.3 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (SBA) LOANS

SBA loans data are aggregated to the commuting zone-program-year level via the following procedure:

- The datasets were downloaded and appended together by program to include all years from 1991-2023 for the 504 data and the 7(a) data. Loan program is indicated by the “Program” field.
- SBA loans are assigned to a year based on the “ApprovalDate” field.
- We assign loans to county FIPS codes using the “ProjectCounty” field. Less than 1% of observations are missing “ProjectCounty”. We map the majority of these to counties using the ZIP Code Crosswalk merged onto the “BorrZip” field. A handful of loans were manually matched to a county using other borrower geographic fields.
- Loans are then matched to 1990 commuting zones using the Commuting Zone Crosswalk.
- We create the following variables:
 - o **sba_7a_amt**: Amount of 7(a) loans.
 - o **sba_504_amt**: Amount of 504 loans.
- Values are converted to 2020 USD using the PCE Price Index.

2.4 SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH (SBIR) AND SMALL BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER (STTR) PROGRAM AWARDS

We aggregate SBIR and STTR awards to each commuting zone-year using the following procedure:

- We clean the data by dropping observations if the listed agency listed is not one of the agencies authorized to make SBIR/STTR grants.
 - o In most of these cases, contact information was erroneously reported in place of the agency.
- Awards are assigned to a year based on the “Proposal Award Date” field. They are assigned to a program using the “Program” field.
- We match awards to counties with the “City” and “State” fields wherever possible using the city-county crosswalk. Any unmatched awards are matched using the “ZIP” field using the ZIP Code Crosswalk.
 - o 1,537 observations (out of 201,826) are dropped because they are missing any location data and cannot be matched to a county or commuting zone.
- Awards are matched to 1990 commuting zones using the Commuting Zone Crosswalk. Unmatched counties are assigned to commuting zones based on Historical County Changes.
- We create the following variables:
 - o **sba_sbir_amt**: Amount of SBIR grants.
 - o **sba_sttr_amt**: Amount of STTR grants.
- Values are converted to 2020 USD using the PCE Price Index.

2.5 FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CENTER (FFRDC) FUNDING

We allocate funding for FFRDCs using the following procedure:

- The Master Government List contains administrative information (federal agency, administrator, location, etc.) on active FFRDCs as of February 2023. For purposes of extracting funding by commuting zone, we only use the names and locations of FFRDCs. Files from the FFRDC Research and Development Survey span 1979 to 2021, so Historical Notes (contained in a separate sheet in the Master Government List) were consulted to include the names and locations of labs that closed or were decertified in that time frame.
- We collect lab funding amounts from the federal government using the value recorded in the “Source” survey question.
- Because FFRDCs do not consistently list the exact same name across survey years (and to a lesser extent, because FFRDC names change over time), we standardize names according to the name listed in the most recent survey year. We consult historical notes to confirm the renaming of labs as institutional IDs are not included in the data until survey year 2010.
- We merge the Master Government List by lab name to the Research and Development Survey to match funding to city and state. We then use city name and state were to match locations to counties using the City Crosswalk.
 - Two FFRDCs moved locations between 1979 and 2021, and these FFRDCs were assigned to their corresponding counties in the year in question. One FFRDC has two locations and was thus matched to two different counties. Two labs are located outside of the 50 US states and Washington DC (one in Puerto Rico and one in Chile), so these FFRDCs are dropped.
- Funding is matched to 1990 commuting zones using the Commuting Zone Crosswalk. No county border changes occurred among the counties of FFRDCs between 1979 and 2021, and the merge to commuting zones was perfect among US locations.
- We create the following variable:
 - ***rd_funding_fed***: Federal R&D funding for FFRDCs.
- Values are converted to 2020 USD using the PCE Price Index.

2.6 COLLEGE CREDENTIAL COMPLETIONS

- We specifically use the following IPEDS surveys in each year:
 - Institutional Characteristics, Directory Information: HDXXXX
 - Fall Enrollment: EFXXXXA
 - Completions: CXXXX_A
 - Finance, Public Institutions – GASB 34/35: FXXXX_F1A
- We take the categorizations that exist in the raw IPEDS data files (described in the data dictionaries) and make the following adjustments:
 - Institutional Characteristics:
 - We condense the sector into five categories:
 - Public, 4 Year Colleges: Sector Code 1
 - Private, Nonprofit 4 Year Colleges: Sector Code 2
 - Private, For Profit Colleges: Sector Codes 3, 6, 9

- Public, 2 Year Colleges: Sector Codes 4, 7
 - Private, Nonprofit 2 Year Colleges: Sector Codes 5, 8
- We also replace sectors where applicable with the corresponding CCRC sector definitions to counteract shifting IPEDS definitions of community colleges vs. 4-year colleges: Crosswalk found here
<https://ccrc.tc.columbia.edu/easyblog/shifting-sectors-community-colleges-and-ercounting.html>
- Completions:
 - We condense the award categories into five categories:
 - Subbaccalaureate Certificate Credentials: Awlevel Codes 1, 2, 4, 20, 21
 - Associate's Credentials: Awlevel Code 3
 - Bachelor's Credentials: Awlevel Codes 5, 6
 - Master's Credentials: Awlevel Codes 7, 8
 - Doctoral/Professional Credentials: Awlevel Codes 9, 10, 11, 17, 18, 19
 - We crosswalk all CIP major codes into their 2010 definitions. There are 5 CIP code definitions over time: a 1985, 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2020 definition. We successively crosswalk the CIP codes in each definition to the next definition until they are all in 2010 terms (i.e. 1985 definition into 1990 definition; combined 1990 definition into 2000 definition and so on).
 - This crosswalk was manually constructed and can be provided upon request.
 - We then condense 2010 CIP codes into major categories:
 - Liberal Arts and Humanities: CIP Codes 9, 10, 16, 23, 24, 30, 38, 50, 54
 - Natural Sciences and Mathematics: CIP Codes 4, 26, 27, 29, 40, 41
 - Social and Behavioral Sciences: CIP Codes 5, 22, 25, 39, 42, 44, 45
 - Agriculture: CIP Codes 1, 3
 - Business: CIP Code 52
 - Health: CIP Code 51
 - Engineering and Computer Science: CIP Codes 11, 14, 15
 - Personal and Consumer Services: CIP Codes 12, 19, 31
 - Protective Services: CIP Code 43
 - Manufacturing, Construction, Repair and Transportation: CIP Codes 46, 47, 48, 49
 - Education: CIP Code 13
 - Undesignated: CIP Code 95
 - We then condense the CIP codes into career technical vs. non-career technical guided by the definition of CTE in the NCES Postsecondary Taxonomy of CIP Codes (with slight modifications):
https://nces.ed.gov/surveys/ctes/tables/postsec_tax.asp
 - Career Technical: CIP Codes 1, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 22, 28, 29, 31, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52

- Non-Career Technical: CIP Codes 5, 16, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 45, 54, 95
- Enrollment:
 - Using the measures of full-time and part-time enrollment, we construct full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment. We do this by conservatively weighting part-time enrollment by a factor of 0.392857 as described on Page 2 of the attached document: https://data.kansasregents.org/public_doc/support/training/Full-time_FTE_Definitions.pdf
- Finance:
 - We take the measures of revenues and condense them into the below categories:
 - Federal government revenues: Sum of federal appropriations and federal grants and contracts (variables F1B01 + F1B10 + F1B13)
 - State and local government revenues: Sum of state and local appropriations and state and local grants and contracts (variables F1B03 + F1B04A + F1B11 + F1B12 + F1B14 + F1B15)
- Within each individual dataset, we crosswalk each educational institution to its corresponding county. Institution counties appear “countycd” for 2009 and later but are not listed in pre-2009 data. For institutions with no county information, we identify their county from this website: <http://www.educationdepartment.org/>.
- We then match each county to its respective commuting zone using the county-commuting zone crosswalk.
- In each year we include only institutions that report both completions and finance data. This is needed for comparability, as different IPEDS surveys within the same year do not necessarily report information for a homogenous sample of schools. We aggregate completions up to the institution level and merge with the finance dataset on year and “Unitid”, keeping only school-year pairs that report a match.
- We aggregate our outcomes of interest for our sample of schools to the year and commuting zone level. Specifically, for public, 2-year colleges, using the major category definitions described in the Data choices document, we construct:
 - ***ipeds_cert_health***: Health certificate completions
 - ***ipeds_aa_health***: Health AA degree completions
 - ***ipeds_cert_mcrt***: MCRT certificate completions
 - ***ipeds_aa_mcrt***: MCRT AA degree completions
 - ***ipeds_cert_engcs***: Engineering and computer science certificate completions
 - ***ipeds_aa_engcs***: Engineering and computer science AA degree completions
 - ***ipeds_cert_othercte***: Other career technical certificate completions (i.e. CTE majors excluding health, MCRT and engineering/computer science)
 - ***ipeds_aa_othercte***: Other career technical AA degree completions (i.e. CTE majors excluding health, MCRT and engineering/computer science)
 - ***ipeds_cert_noncte***: Non-career technical certificate completions
 - ***ipeds_aa_noncte***: Non-career technical AA degree completions

- ***ipeds_pubcc_ctcert***: Career technical certificate completions (i.e. the sum of *ipeds_cert_health*, *ipeds_cert_mcrt*, *ipeds_cert_engcs* and *ipeds_cert_othercte*)
- ***ipeds_pub_aa***: Career technical AA degree completions (i.e. the sum of *ipeds_aa_health*, *ipeds_aa_mcrt*, *ipeds_aa_engcs*, and *ipeds_aa_othercte*)
- ***ipeds_pubcc_fedrev***: Federal government revenues
- ***ipeds_pubcc_stlocrev***: State and local government revenues
- ***ipeds_enroll_fte***: FTE enrollments

2.7 CORPORATE SUBSIDIES BY GOVERNMENTS

- We manually clean the raw files to correct errors in the location variables wherever possible. Where this is not possible, we drop these observations from our dataset. We also drop several observations which are missing the deal year.
- We then match each deal to a county using the “State”, “County”, “City”, and “Zip” fields. Due to inconsistencies in the spellings of location names, we use fuzzy string matching to match counties and cities names to a standardized set of names. Deals missing the “County” field are matched to a county using the City Crosswalk merged on the “City” field. Deals missing both “County” and “City” are matched to counties using the ZIP Code Crosswalk.
- Deals are matched to 1990 commuting zones using the Commuting Zone Crosswalk. Unmatched counties are assigned to commuting zones based on Historical County Changes.
- Small Business Administration loans are dropped from our measures of corporate subsidy-giving since we capture them as separate variables sourced from the SBA directly.
- We aggregate the data by commuting zone and year to create variables for total subsidies and loans disbursed.
- We create the following variables:
 - ***gif_subsidy_total***: Total subsidies.
 - ***gif_loan_total***: Total loans.
- Values are converted to 2020 USD using the PCE Price Index.

3 DATA COMMENTS

3.1 GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS TO INDIVIDUALS

- Our data on government transfers to individuals comes from the Bureau of Economic Analysis Regional Economic Accounts program.
- The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) is a US government agency under the Department of Commerce which provides macroeconomic and industry statistics, including the official measures of US gross domestic product. Its estimates of local area personal income through the Regional Economic Accounts program are widely used by federal agencies, state and local governments, academic researchers, and economic development organizations for analyses, decision-making, and funds distribution for government programs.
- The BEA constructs its estimates using administrative records and survey data from various government sources, including:
 - State unemployment insurance programs (Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor)
 - State Medicaid programs and the federal Medicare program (Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services)
 - Social Security (Social Security Administration)
 - Federal veterans' programs (U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs)
 - State and federal income tax codes (Internal Revenue Service, U.S. Department of the Treasury and Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce)
- Detailed information about the data construction is published by the BEA.¹

3.2 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION (EDA) AWARDS

- Our source for EDA Awards is USAspending.gov, the official source for spending data for the US government.

3.3 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (SBA) LOANS

- Our data on SBA awards comes directly from the SBA.
- Wherever possible, we match loans to commuting zones based on "ProjectCounty" because it reflects where the project actually took place, rather than a borrower's personal home or mailing address. We rely on "BorrZip" and other borrower location variables in cases where the project county is missing.
- In the 504 dataset, the third party lender name is missing about 50% of the time. We choose to include observations that are missing this information. When recorded, the third-party lender city is rarely the same as the CDC city.

¹ <https://www.bea.gov/system/files/methodologies/LAPI-Methodology.pdf>

3.4 SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH (SBIR) AND SMALL BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER (STTR) PROGRAM AWARDS

- Our source for SBIR/STTR awards is the Small Business Administration, which administers the two programs. While similar SBIR/STTR data can be downloaded from individual agency websites, its availability is limited—for instance, DOD is one of the largest grant-making agencies, but it does not post its SBIR/STTR data to its website. The SBIR website has the most reliable and regularly updated data available.

3.5 FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CENTER (FFRDC) FUNDING

- These datasets are provided and maintained by The National Science Foundation (NSF) and are the primary sources of information about FFRDCs.
- The NSF is a governmental agency that supports non-medical research across the United States. It is given the authority to collect Research & Development data by the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, and the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010. All FFRDCs submit responses to the FFRDC Research and Development Survey for each fiscal year and are encouraged to correct past years' data. When corrections occur, the public use R&D files are updated.
- One primary weakness of the R&D survey data is that prior to 2001, only labs administered at academic institutions were included in the survey. As a result, the data shows large increases in both the number and the funding of labs in 2001, but this increase is purely the result of the inclusion of more labs in the survey.

3.6 COLLEGE CREDENTIAL COMPLETIONS

- Our source for educational data are the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) surveys, which are conducted each year by the US Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics. IPEDS collects data from all educational institutions that participate in a federal financial aid program (i.e. Pell grants or federal student loans).

3.7 CORPORATE SUBSIDIES BY GOVERNMENTS

- The Good Jobs First Subsidy Tracker is the most comprehensive database of publicly disclosed government tax incentives and loans given out to firms.
- Good Jobs First compiles this data by aggregating from official local, state, and federal government online sources, informal inquiries to state/local agencies, Freedom of Information Act requests, data from other organizations, and news reports. They regularly update this data with new deals and with additional information for previously recorded deals as new details are brought to light.