

NGCP The State of Girls and Women in STEM

K-12 Education

Girls/young women and boys/young men do not significantly differ in their abilities in mathematics and science, but do differ in their interest, confidence, and sense of belonging in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM).

Girls' and young women's achievement in mathematics and science is on par with that of boys and young men.



YOUNG WOMEN

PARTICIPATE IN HIGH LEVEL

MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE COURSES

AT SIMILAR RATES AS YOUNG MEN.

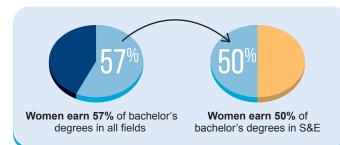
EXCEPT FOR COMPUTER SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND PHYSICS.

For girls/young women of color and girls/young women from lower socioeconomic status, the impacts of the intersectional inequalities of gender, race, ethnicity, and class can hinder identification with and long-term participation in STEM.



Higher Education

The rates of science and engineering (S&E) coursetaking for women shift at the undergraduate level and gender disparities begin to emerge.



Women earn a majority of bachelor's degrees in psychology, biological sciences, and social sciences, but they earn only







in Engineering

in Computer Science

in Physics

Women of color continue to be underrepresented in STEM, but are gradually increasing their share of STEM degrees.



STEM Workforce

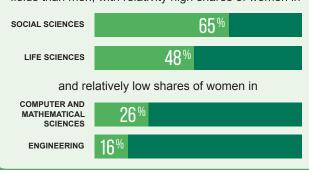
Women remain underrepresented in the science and engineering workforce, with the greatest disparities occurring in engineering and computer sciences.



Women constitute 48% of the total workforce.

Women constitute 34% of the STEM workforce.

Women STEM professionals are concentrated in different fields than men, with relativity high shares of women in



Latina, Black, and Indigenous women represent less than 10% of the STEM workforce.



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