

# 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.

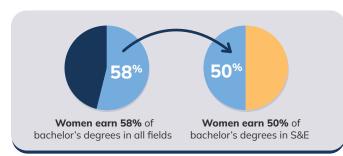


An **OVERWHELMING MAJORITY** of **YOUNG WOMEN** earn credits in **ADVANCED SCIENCE** and **MATHEMATICS COURSES** but participate less in advanced physics and computer science courses. For girls/young women of color and girls/young women from lower socioeconomic status, **the impacts** of the intersectional inequalities of gender, race, ethnicity, and class can hinder identification with and long-term participation in STEM.



### **Higher Education**

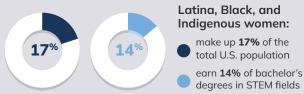
The rates of science and engineering coursetaking for women shift at the undergraduate level and gender disparities begin to emerge.



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

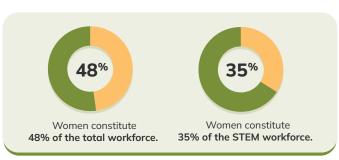


Latina, Black, and Indigenous women continue to be underrepresented in STEM, but are gradually increasing their share of STEM degrees.

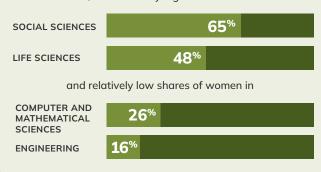


#### STEM Workforce

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



Women STEM professionals are concentrated in different fields that 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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