The State of Girls and Women in STEM
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K-12 Education

Girls and boys do not significantly differ in their abilities in mathematics and science, but do differ in their interest and confidence in STEM subjects.1,2

Female students’ achievement in mathematics and science is on par with their male peers.3

Female and male students’ participation in high level mathematics and science courses is similar, except for computer science and engineering.3

Female and male students took AP exams in some subjects at roughly the same rates in 2013, but males were more likely to take advanced level AP exams, including calculus BC, physics B, and physics C.3

Higher Education

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

57%

Women earn 57% of bachelor’s degrees in all fields; 50% of bachelor’s degrees in S&E.1

50%

Within S&E, men and women tend to study different fields.

Men earn a majority of bachelor’s degrees awarded in: ¹

engineering
computer sciences
physics

81% 19%

62%

Women earn a majority of bachelor’s degrees in psychology, biological sciences, and social sciences.¹

48%

Underrepresented minority women make up 16% of the population, but only earn:

• 3% of bachelor’s degrees in engineering
• 5% of bachelor’s degrees in computer sciences
• 7% of bachelor’s degrees in physical sciences ²

STEM Workforce

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

Women constitute 50% of the overall workforce and 28% of the S&E workforce.¹

62% 48% 25% 15%

Female scientists and engineers are concentrated in different occupations than men, with relatively high shares of women in the social sciences (62%) and biological and life sciences (48%) and relatively low shares in computer and mathematical sciences (25%), and engineering (15%).¹

Minority women comprise fewer than 1 in 10 employed scientists and engineers.²


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