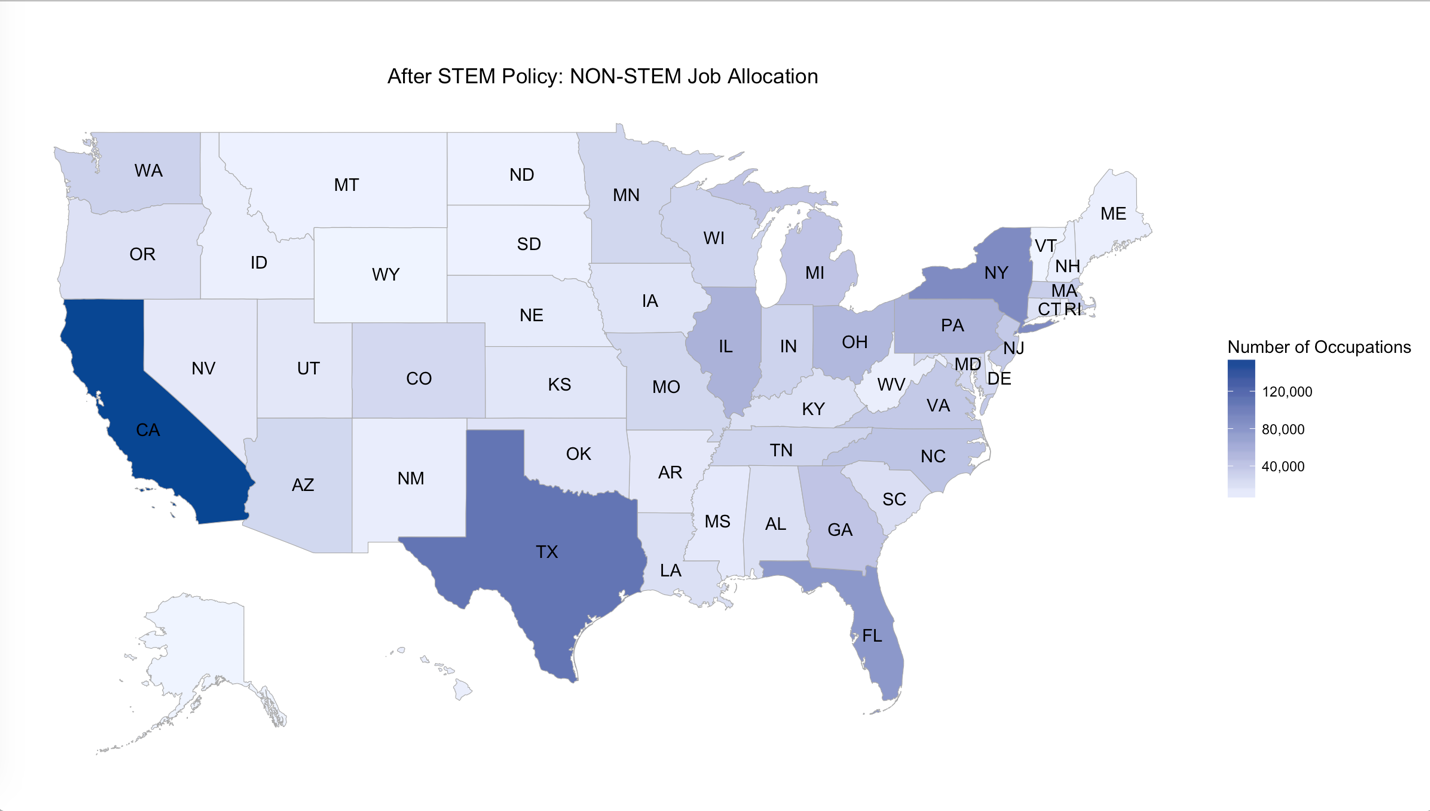
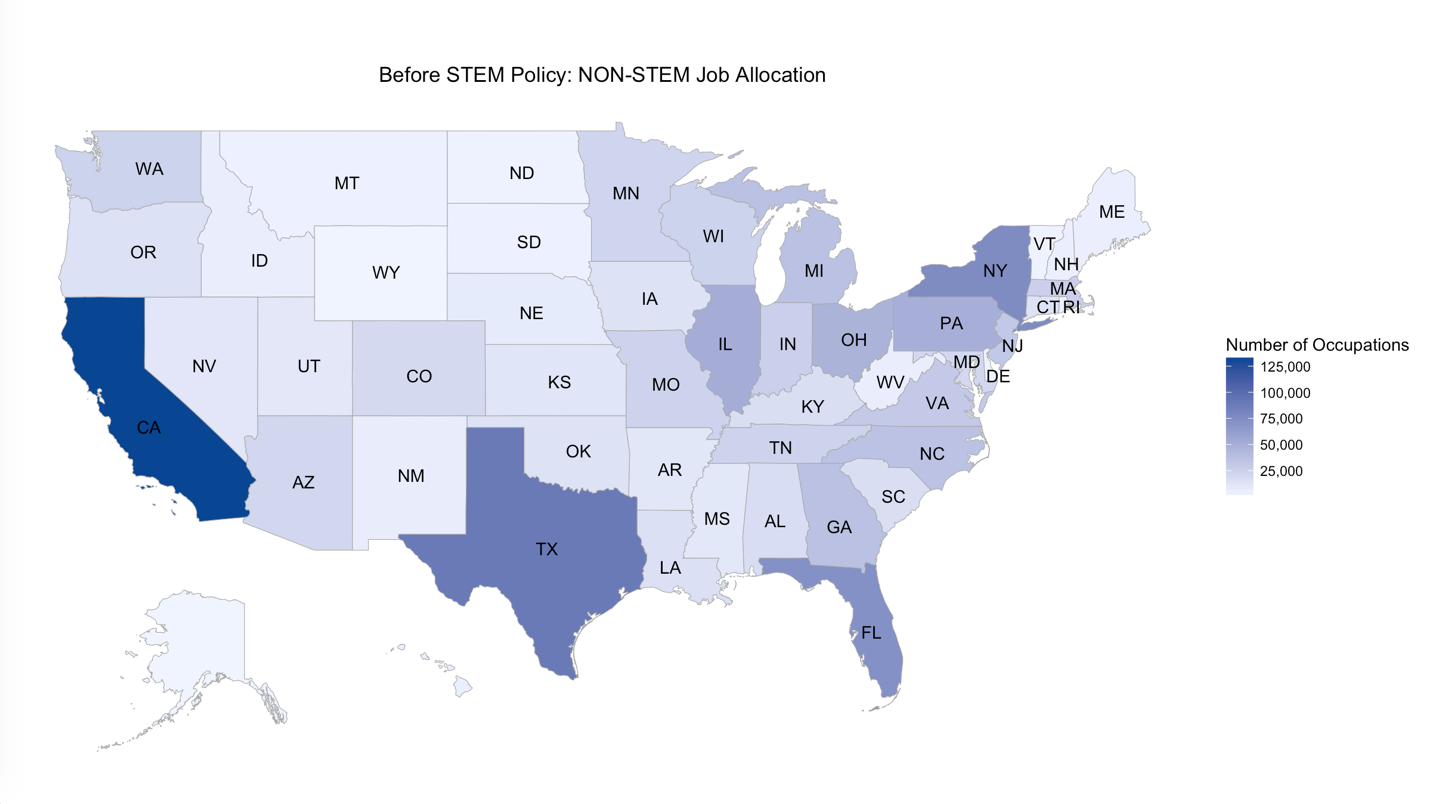
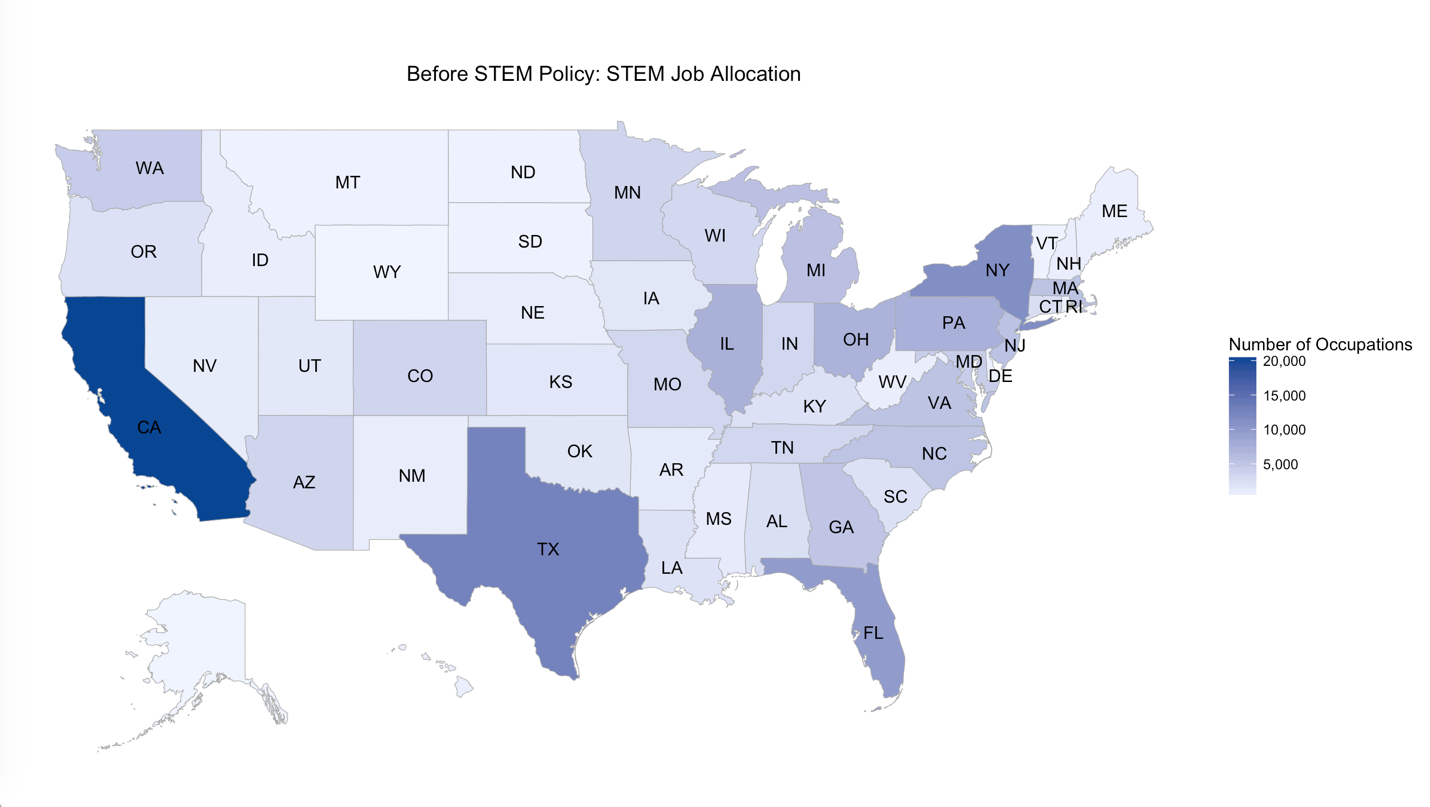
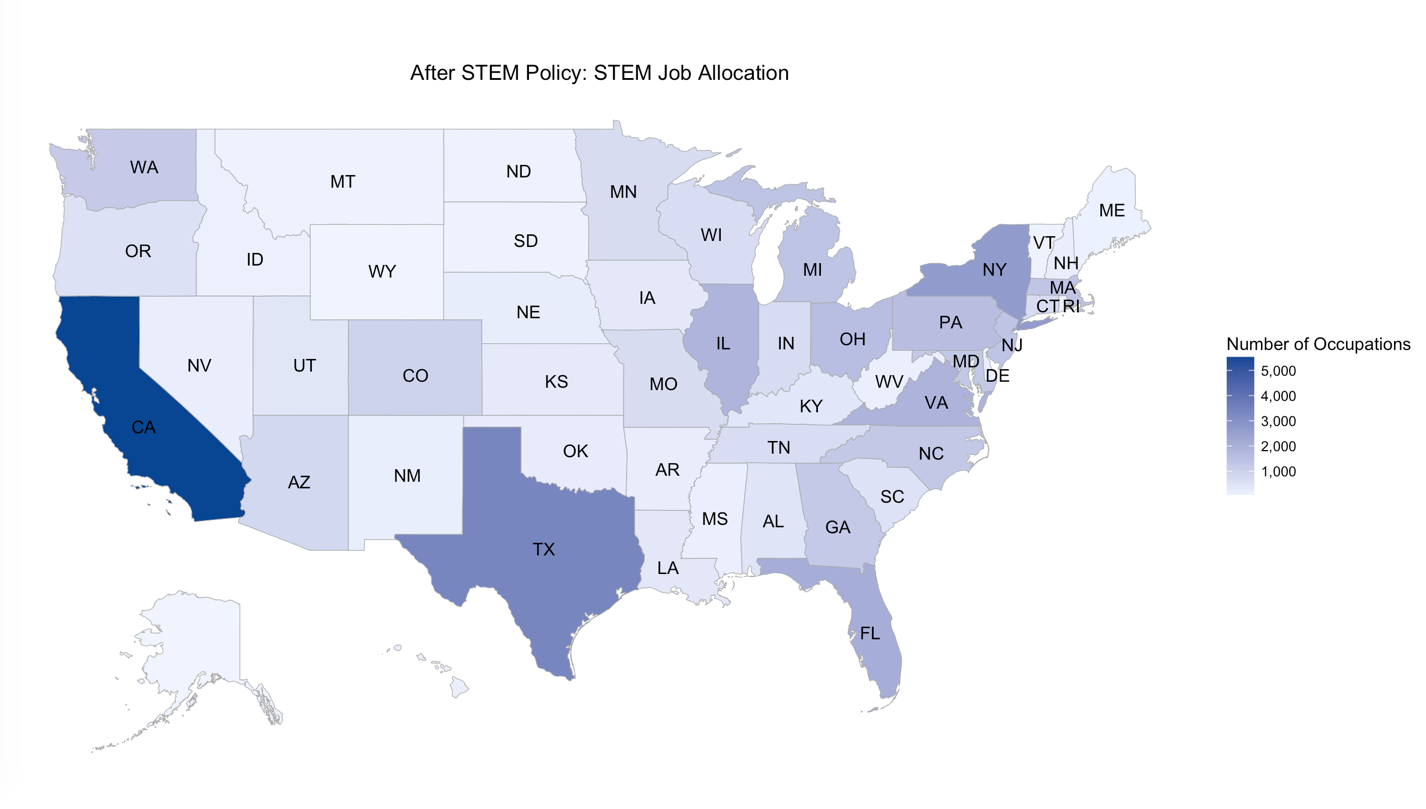
Findings:



According to these two figures, we can see that the geographical allocation of non-stem jobs barely changed after STEM policy went out.

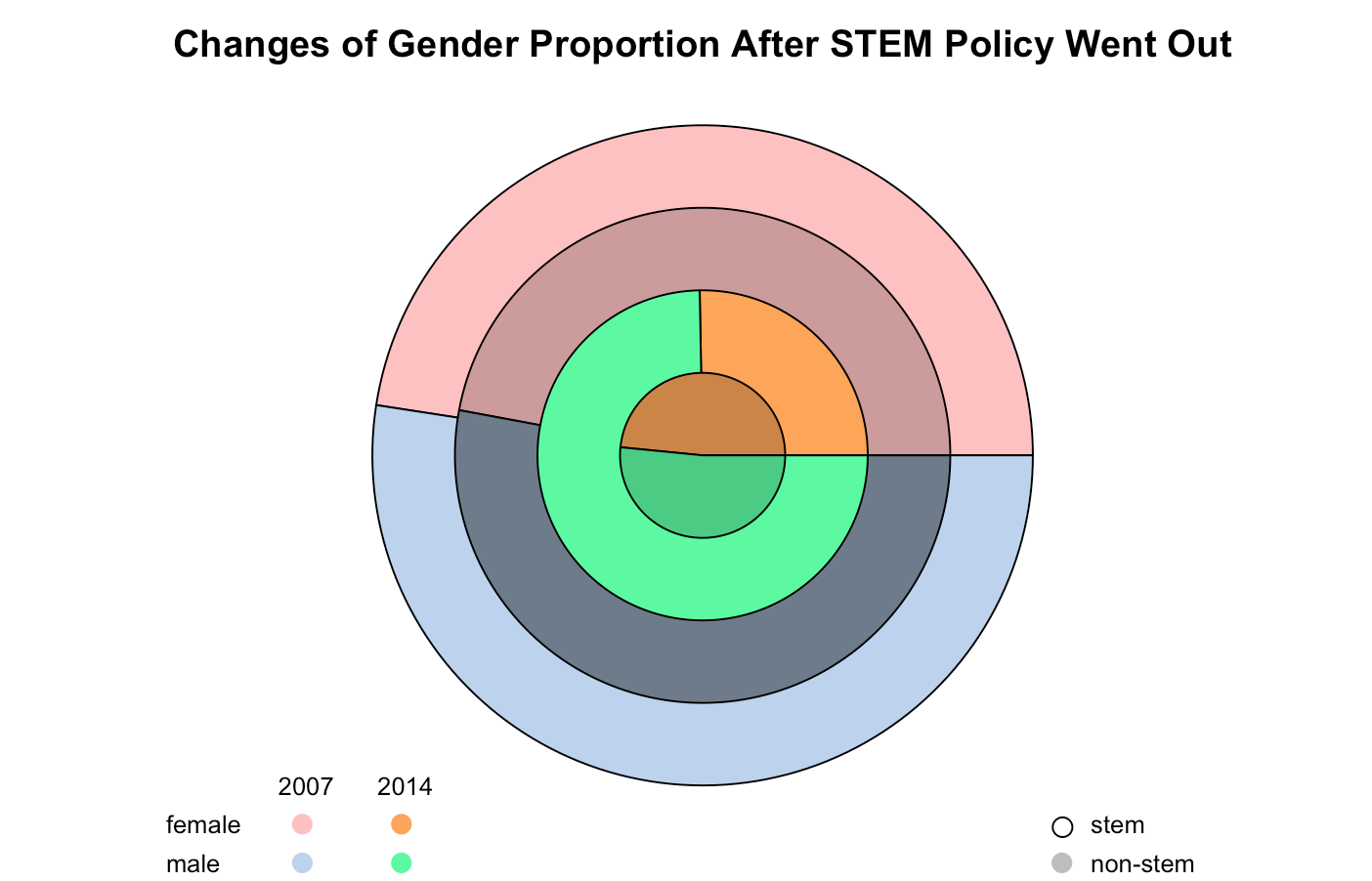
However, if we have a close look at STEM jobs,





we realized that relevant jobs in NY an FL tended to diffuse towards neighboring states. Among these states, VA has the most significant increase in the amount of STEM jobs.

In general, the state allocation of jobs didn’t change dramatically after the STEM policy went out. It could be plausible since STEM policy is in effect for foreign students while the job allocation depends more on the locational choices of different companies.



If we try to address the gender proportion in jobs, we get some more interesting findings. First of all, the gender equality seems to be quite tenable in non-stem jobs. However, when speaking of stem jobs, the percentage of female employees dropped significantly after STEM policy went out. What could the potential reasons be? If it is relevant to STEM policy, does this mean that STEM policy is more appealing to male foreign students compared to female? Yet, if we consider the fact that the proportion of non-US-born employees in the STEM industries is actually not that big, we should realize that STEM policy could not be the major cause. In other words, there’re some other factors that are currently influencing the gender structure in STEM industries, and we should pay attention to this huge gender gap.