

A project submitted in partial
fulfillment of the requirements for
IMSE 317 / BENG 364



Women in STEM

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Goals

- Queries

1. What has been the ethnic distribution of women in STEM jobs over the years in the US?
2. What is the income comparison between employed men and women who have a STEM degree?
3. What is the difference in the number of men and women being awarded bachelor's degrees in the STEM field in the US?
4. What is the ethnic breakdown of female STEM undergraduates overall in the US?
5. Which STEM field has the highest number of women joining per year?
6. What is the relationship between the highest degree women have and their STEM field?

- Hypotheses

1. The average percentage of women in STEM jobs is the same in the northern US as in the South.
2. The average percent of ethnic minority women enrolled in STEM bachelor's degree programs is 30%.

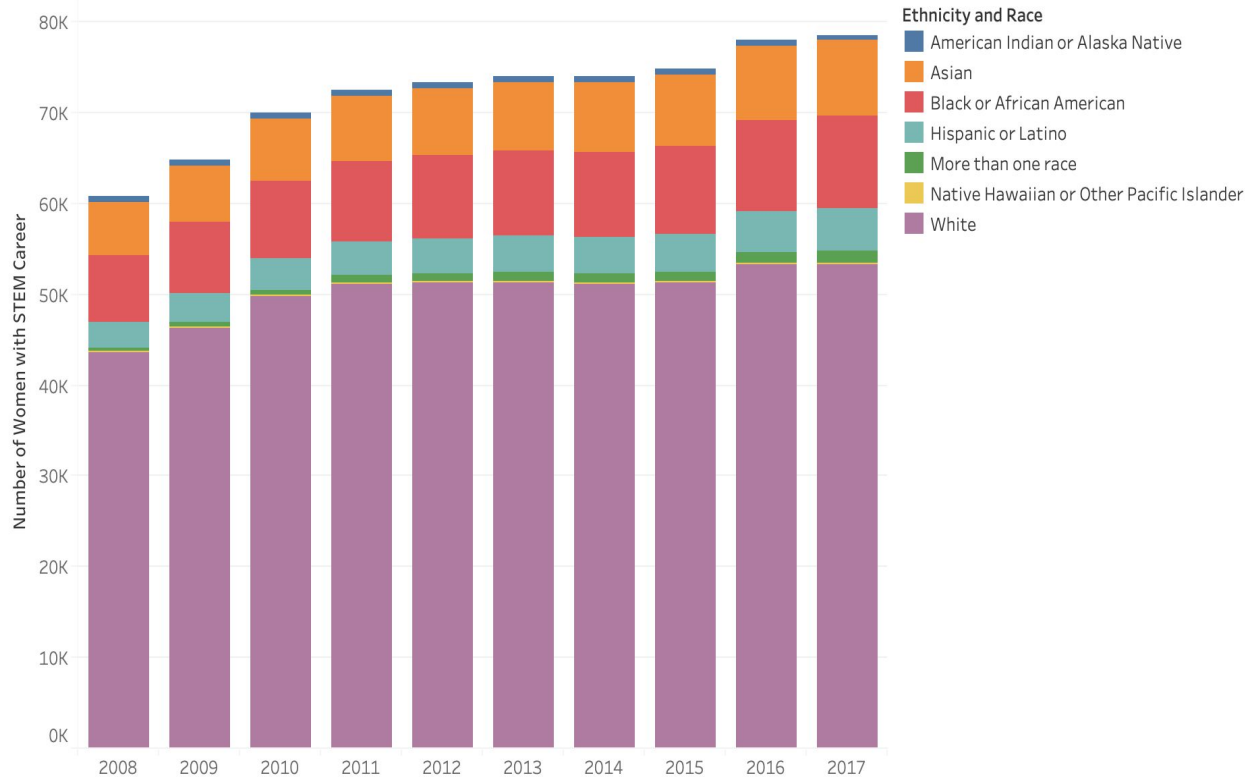
Data

- **Data sources:** National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES), National Science Board (NSB), Wikipedia, Status of Women Data, Spurious Correlations, United States Census Bureau, and GIS Data
- **Data schema:** Rows were STEM majors or jobs, ethnicity and/or state. Columns were years, salary, percentage of people, income, degree, number of businesses, and/or ethnicities.
- **Preparation:** Data was categorized by STEM major or job and merged in Excel and Minitab with “na” data deleted
- **Challenges:** Finding enough data, merging and cleaning the data, and choosing best visual representations

Analysis

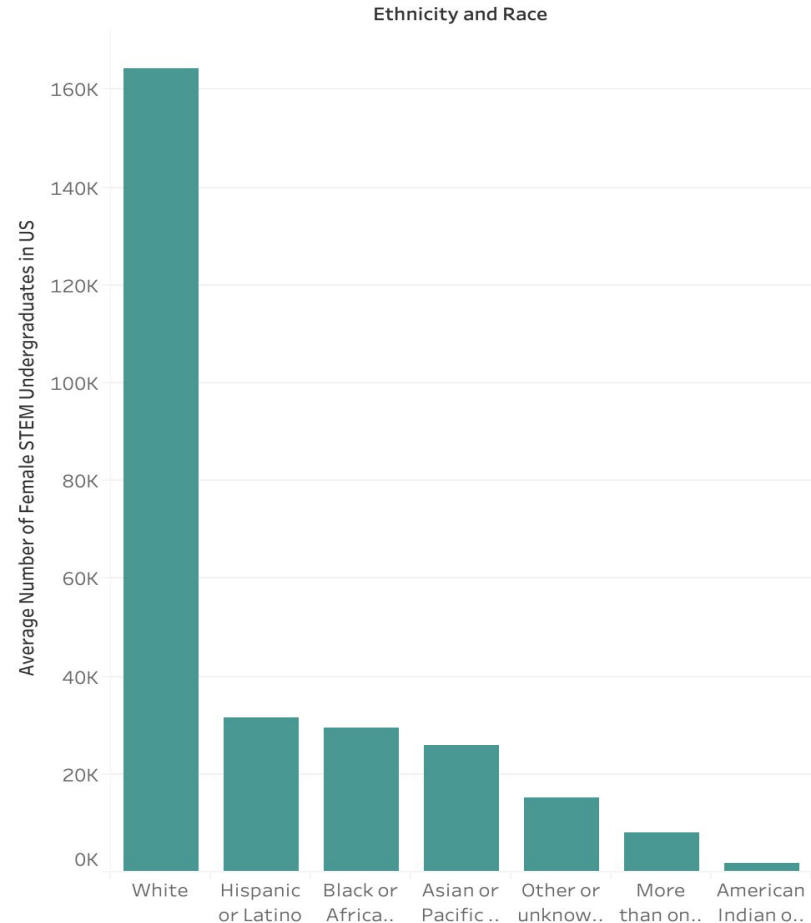
- **Query 1:** What has been the ethnic distribution of women in STEM jobs over the years in the US?
- **Outcome:** White women predominate all fields in science and engineering: 50,252 per year on average. Every minority group also increases gradually. Hispanic group shows the largest growth over the years.

Female with STEM Jobs Distributed by Race and Ethnicity from 2008 to 2017



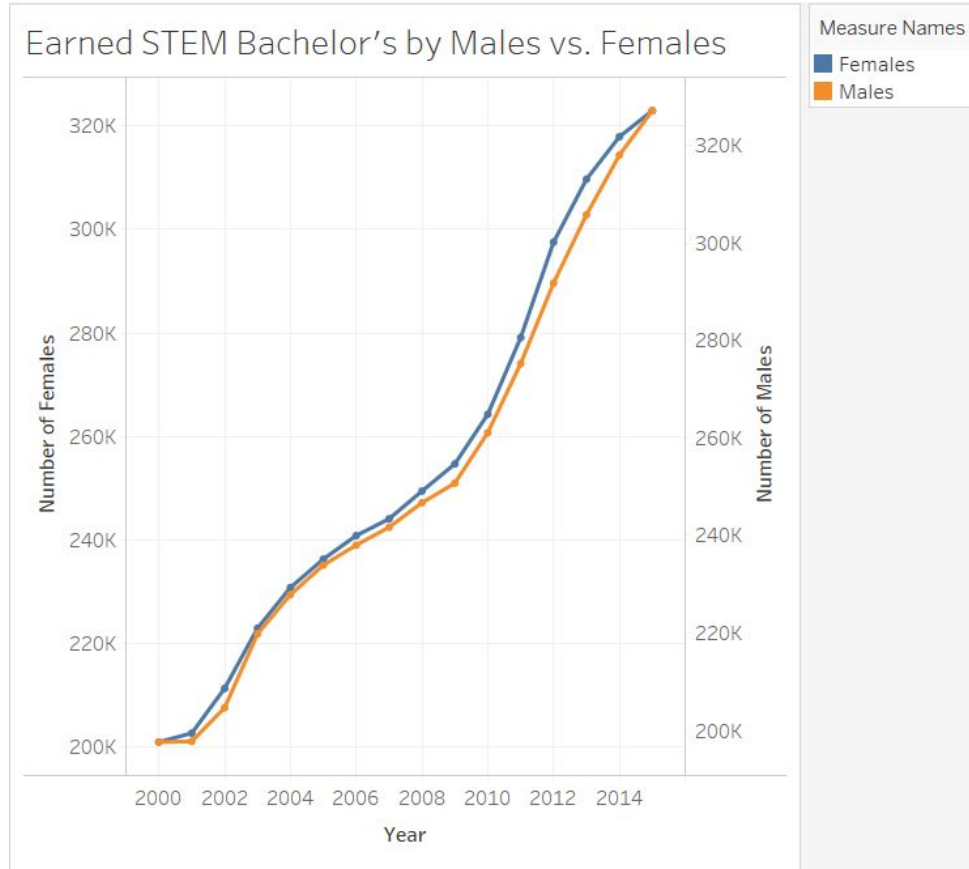
Analysis

- **Query 4:** What is the ethnic breakdown of female STEM undergraduates overall in the US?
- **Outcome:** White women dominates all fields of STEM majors with an average number of 164,416 undergraduates per year followed Hispanic women of 31,652 undergraduates. There are 25,859 Asian or Pacific Islander female undergraduates. Lastly, there are 29,491 American Indian or Native Alaskan undergraduates.



Analysis

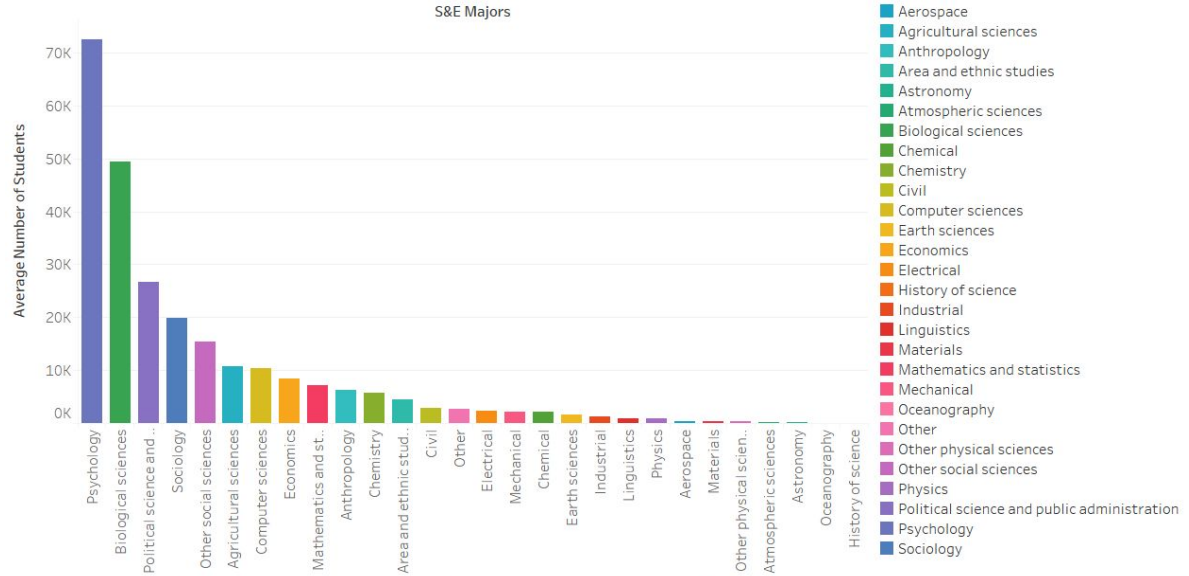
- **Query 3:** What is the difference in the number of men and women being awarded bachelor's degrees in the STEM field in the US?
- **Correlation:** 0.999
- **Outcome:** On average, about 2970 more women than men per year are awarded STEM bachelor's degrees in the US.



Analysis

- **Query 5:** Which STEM field has the highest number of women joining per year?
- **Outcome:**
 - Highest - Psychology: 72,448
 - Lowest - History of Science: 66

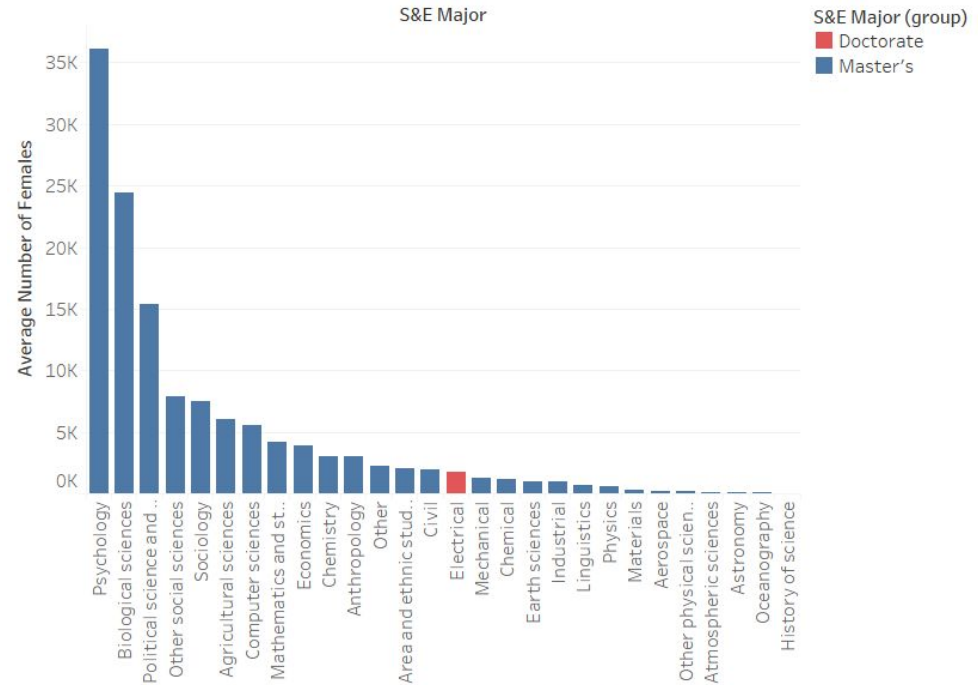
Average Number of Females with STEM Bachelor's per Major



Analysis

- **Query 6:** What is the relationship between the highest degree women have and their STEM field?
- **Outcome:** Most women in STEM have a master's as their highest degree, except electrical engineers; they have a doctorate as their highest (1,773).
 - Highest - Psychology: 36,151
 - Lowest - History of Science: 35

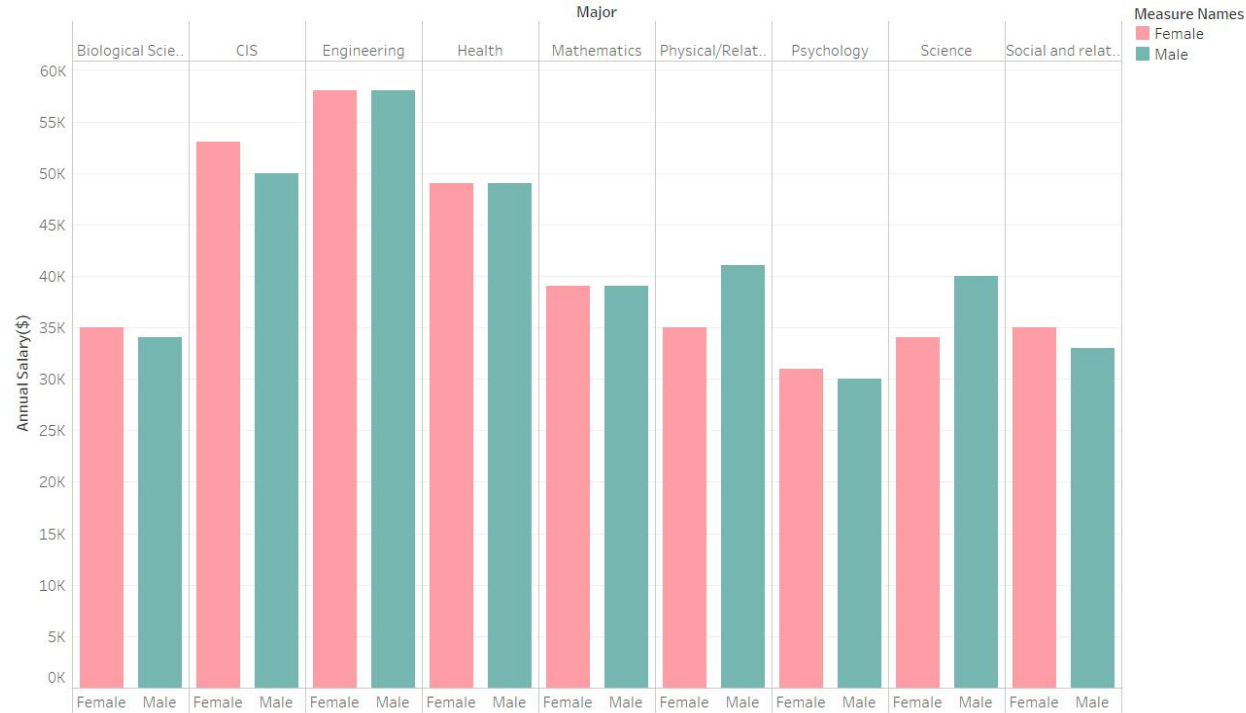
Average Number of Females with Highest Degree per STEM field



Analysis

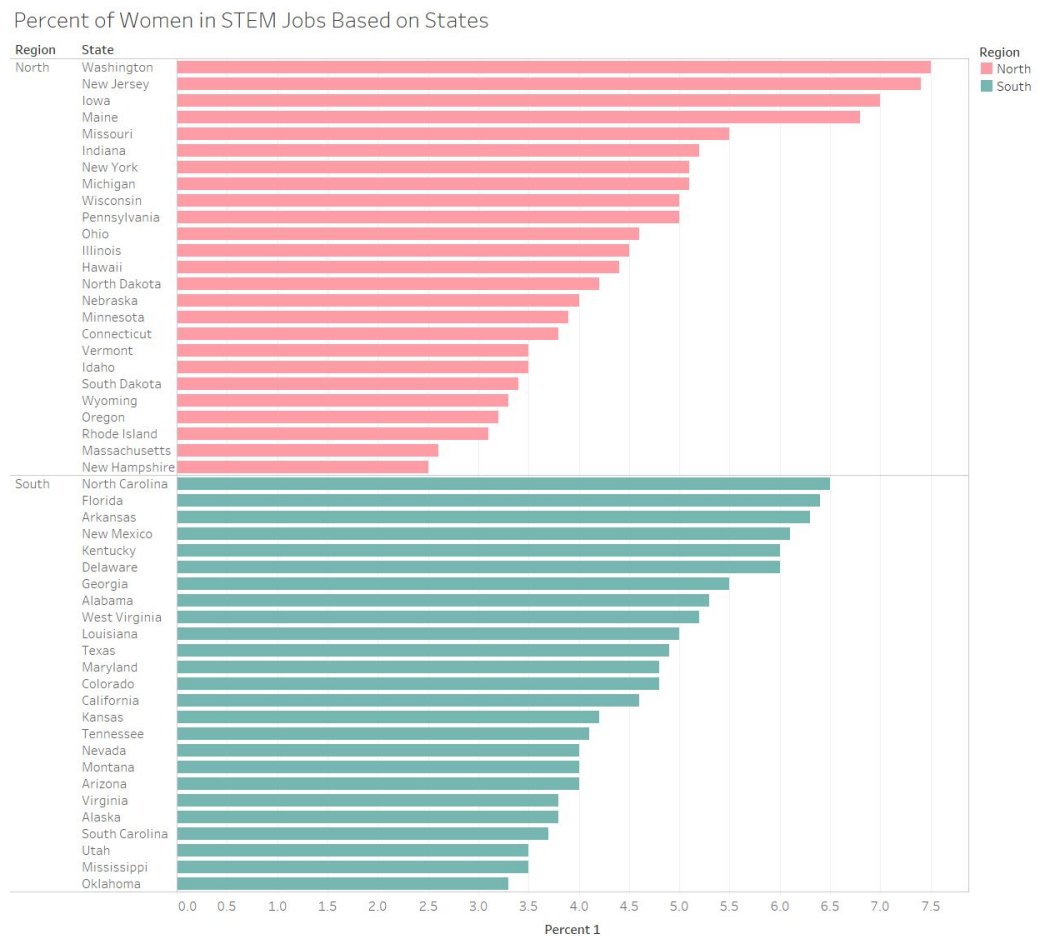
- **Query 2:** What is the income comparison between employed men and women who have a STEM degree?
- **Outcome:** Women earn an average of about \$2111.11 more than men in most majors.
 - Hypothesis test shows that the incomes are the same between both genders in 2010

Income between Men and Women Based on 9 Majors



Analysis

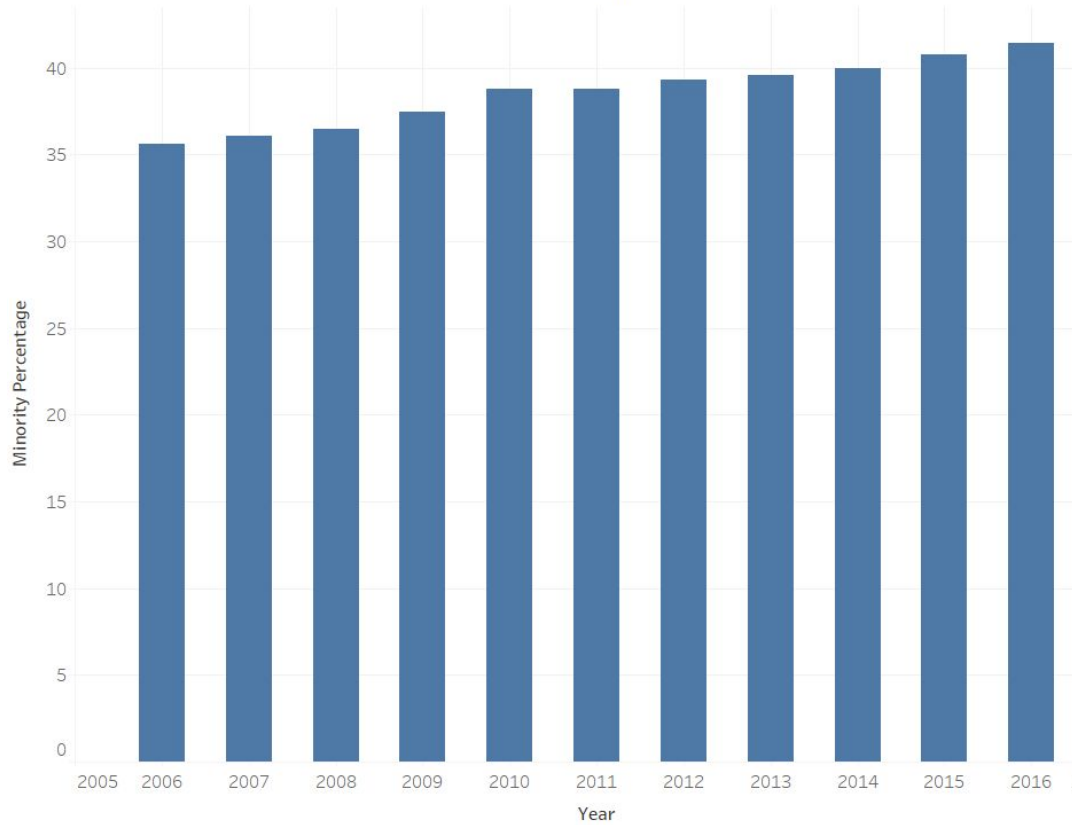
- **Hypothesis 1:** The average percentage of women in STEM jobs is the same in the northern US as in the South.
- **Outcome:** The average percent of women in STEM jobs is the same in the northern US as in the South.



Analysis

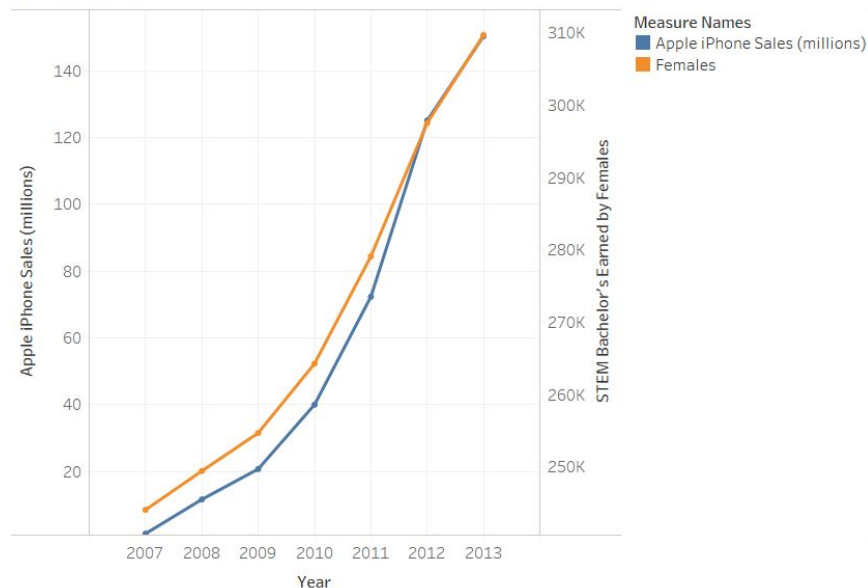
- **Hypothesis 2:** The average percent of ethnic minority women enrolled in STEM bachelor's degree programs is 30%.
- **Outcome:** The number of colored women in STEM undergraduate programs is greater than 30% each year

Percent of Colored Women In Bachelor's Programs Per Year



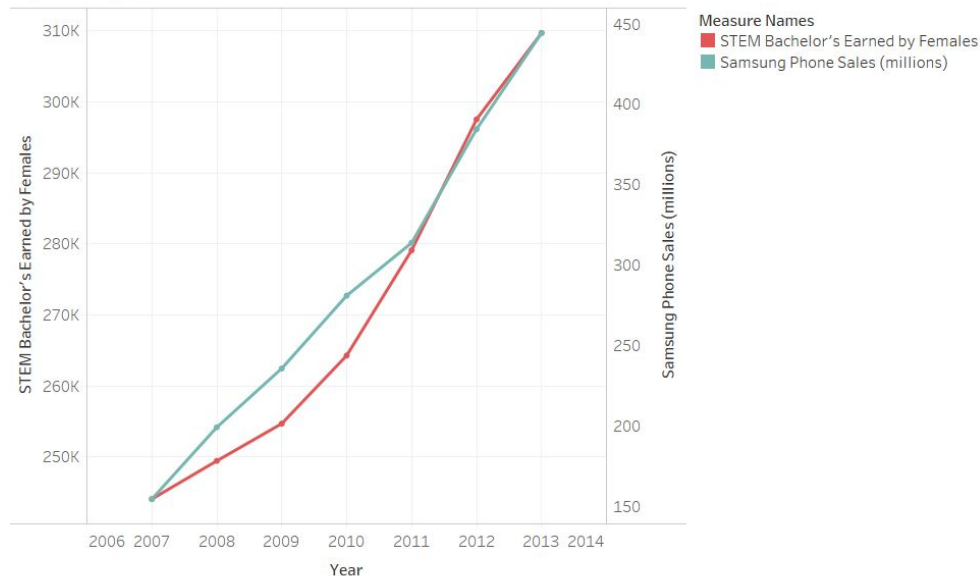
Insights

Earned STEM Bachelor's by Females and Apple iPhone Sales



Correlation: 0.998

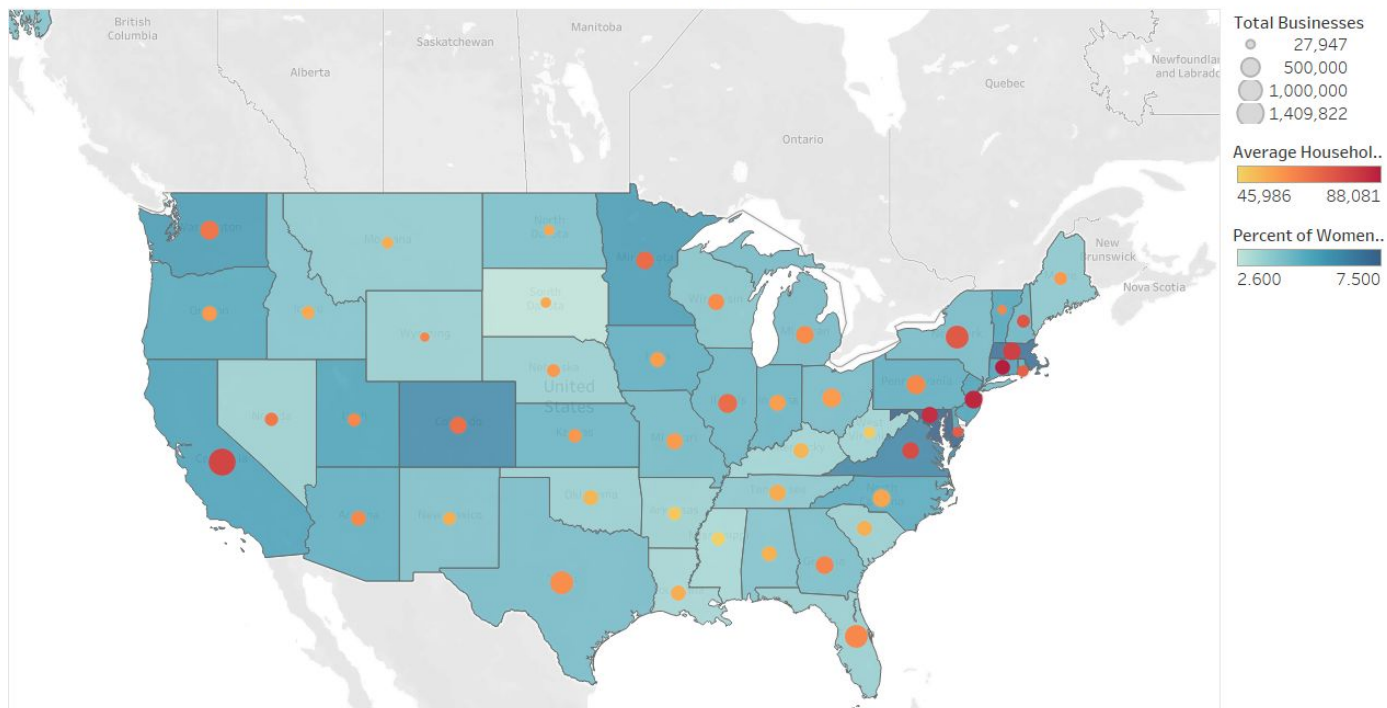
Earned STEM Bachelor's by Females and Samsung Phone Sales



Correlation: 0.989

Insights

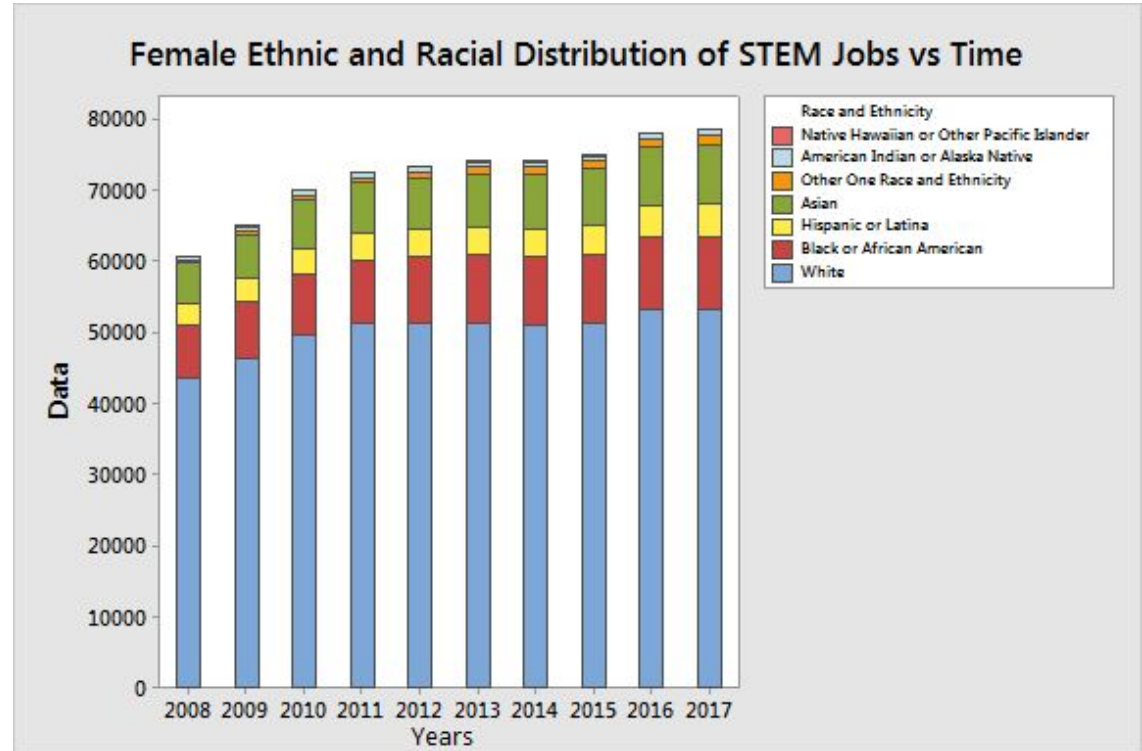
Percent of Women Employed in STEM, Total Businesses, and Household Income Per State



Appendix

Query 1

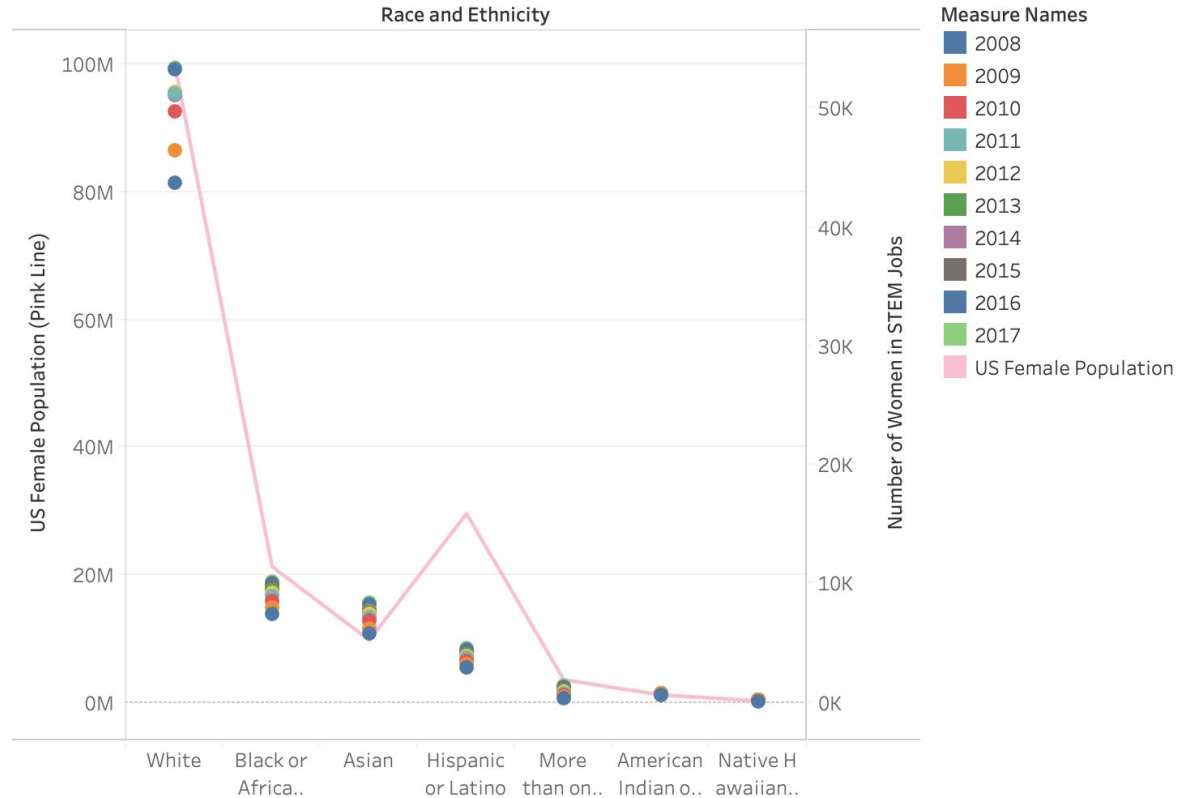
- Bar graph made using Minitab represents different ethnic and racial groups by stacking from the largest to smallest groups through 2008 to 2017.



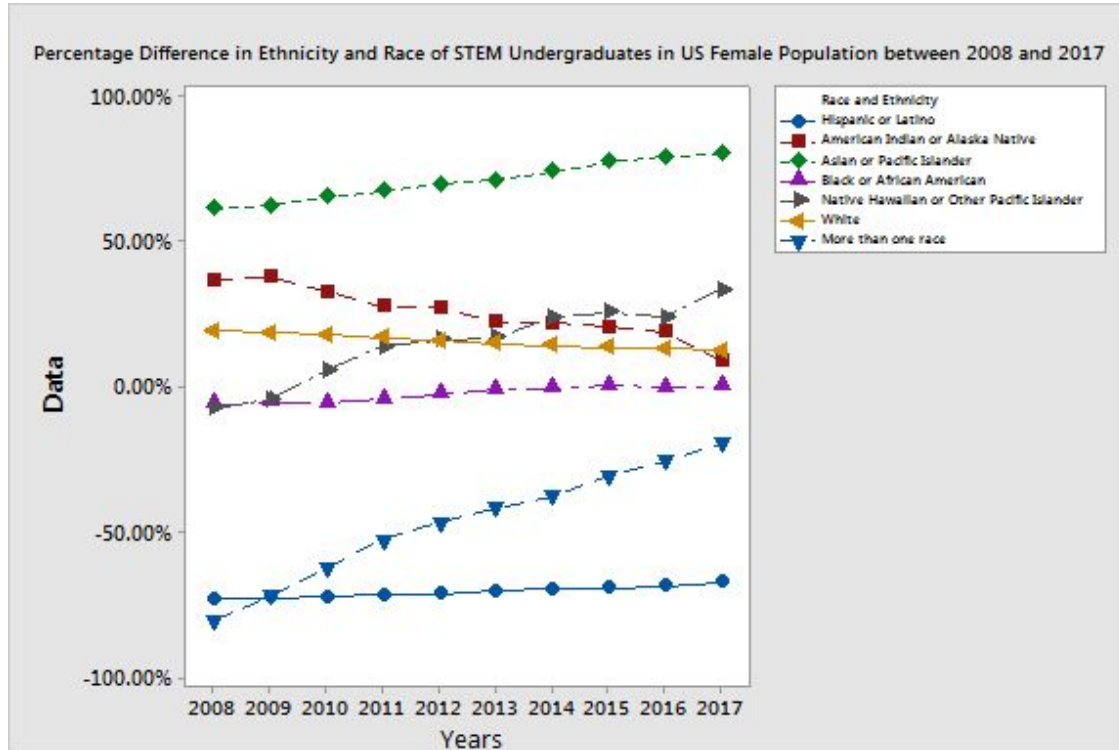
Query 1 (cont.)

- Correlation: 0.970
- However, this graph shows the large gap between the Hispanic or Latina women with STEM jobs and the US female population for Hispanic or Latina women.

Ethnic and Racial Distribution of Women in STEM Jobs and US Female Population between 2008 and 2017



Query 1 (cont.)



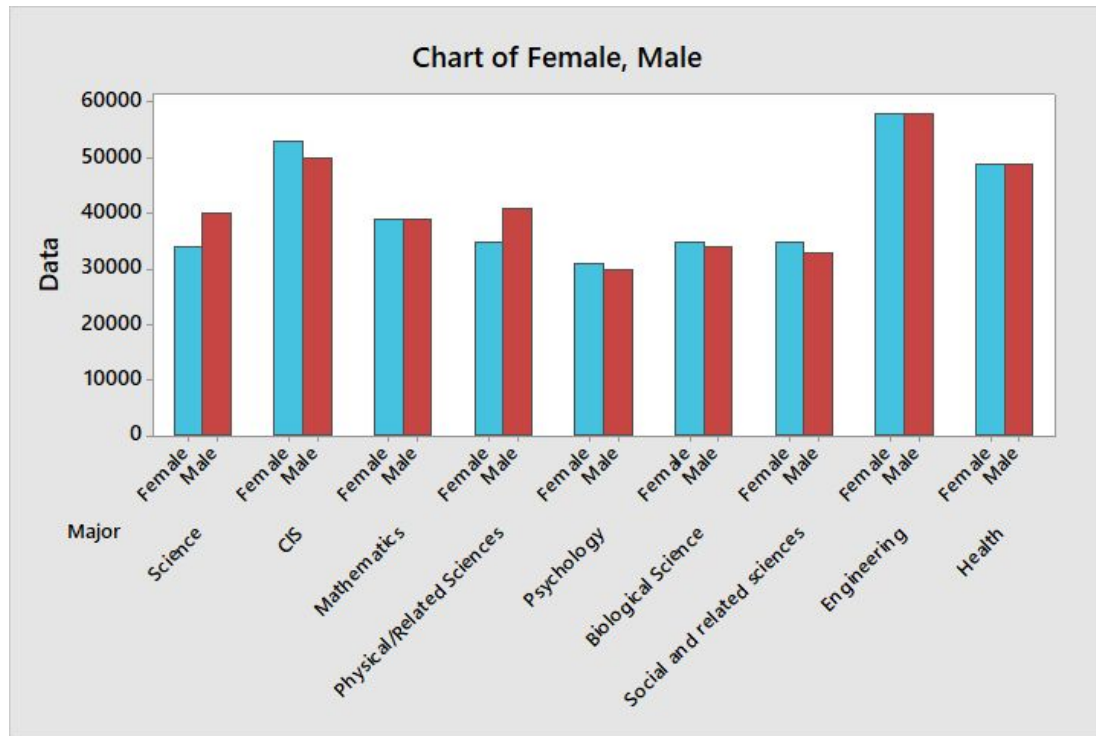
- This graph shows which ethnicity or racial group has the highest number of STEM jobs within their US female population racial and ethnicity group.

-On average, 68% Asian or Pacific Islander women have STEM related jobs out of the total female Asian or Pacific Islanders in US

-Higher the percentage, more women has STEM job within their own ethnicity group

Query 2

- Plotted the incomes between genders per major
- Used this to calculate the average difference of about \$2,000 in the income gap



Query 2 (cont.)

- Hypothesis test (Z Test for 2 Population Means) to see if there is an income comparison between women and men with STEM degrees.
- Null hypothesis is not rejected. There is no income comparison between women and men both with STEM degree.

Z-test for 2 population Means

STEP 1) $\mu_1 - \mu_2$

μ_1 = true average Female income with STEM Degree

μ_2 = true average Male income with STEM Degree

STEP 2) $H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$

STEP 3) $H_a: \mu_1 - \mu_2 > 0$

STEP 4) $\Delta_0 = 0$, the test statistical value is $Z = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y} - \Delta_0}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{m} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n}}}$

STEP 5) $m = 9$ $\bar{x} = 41000$ $\sigma_1 = 9177$

$n = 9$ $\bar{y} = 41556$ $\sigma_2 = 8630$

$$Z = \frac{41000 - 41556 - 0}{\sqrt{\frac{9177^2}{9} + \frac{8630^2}{9}}} = -0.13$$

$Z = -0.13$

STEP 6) The \supset implies an upper-tailed test.

$$P\text{-value} = 1 - \Phi(Z) = 1 - \Phi(-0.13) = 1 - .4483 = 0.5517$$

STEP 7) $P\text{-value} \approx .5517 > .1 = \alpha$

Therefore, H_0 is not rejected.

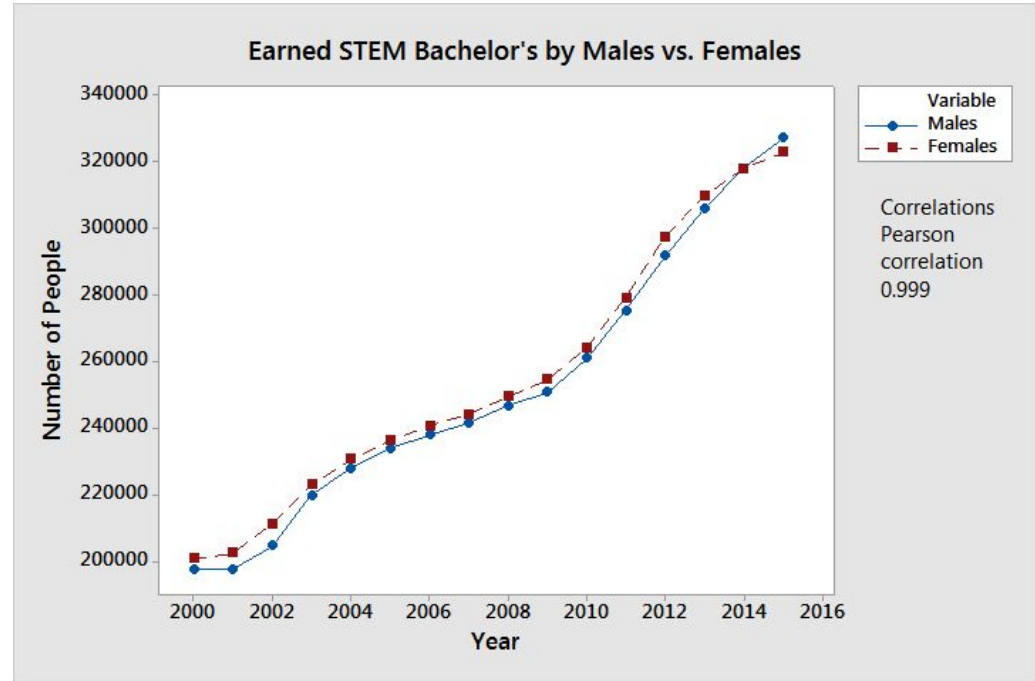
There is no difference in income between Employed men and women who have a STEM degree.

Query 3

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Year	Males	Females	Difference	Sum of Difference	Average Difference
2	2000	197650	200952	3302	47522	2970.13
3	2001	197771	202664	4893		
4	2002	204675	211308	6633		
5	2003	219815	222940	3125		
6	2004	227861	230797	2936		
7	2005	233924	236290	2366		
8	2006	238029	240829	2800		
9	2007	241697	244075	2378		
10	2008	246719	249449	2730		
11	2009	250742	254693	3951		
12	2010	261091	264283	3192		
13	2011	275258	279107	3849		
14	2012	291791	297539	5748		
15	2013	305777	309698	3921		
16	2014	318015	317900	-115		
17	2015	327122	322935	-4187		

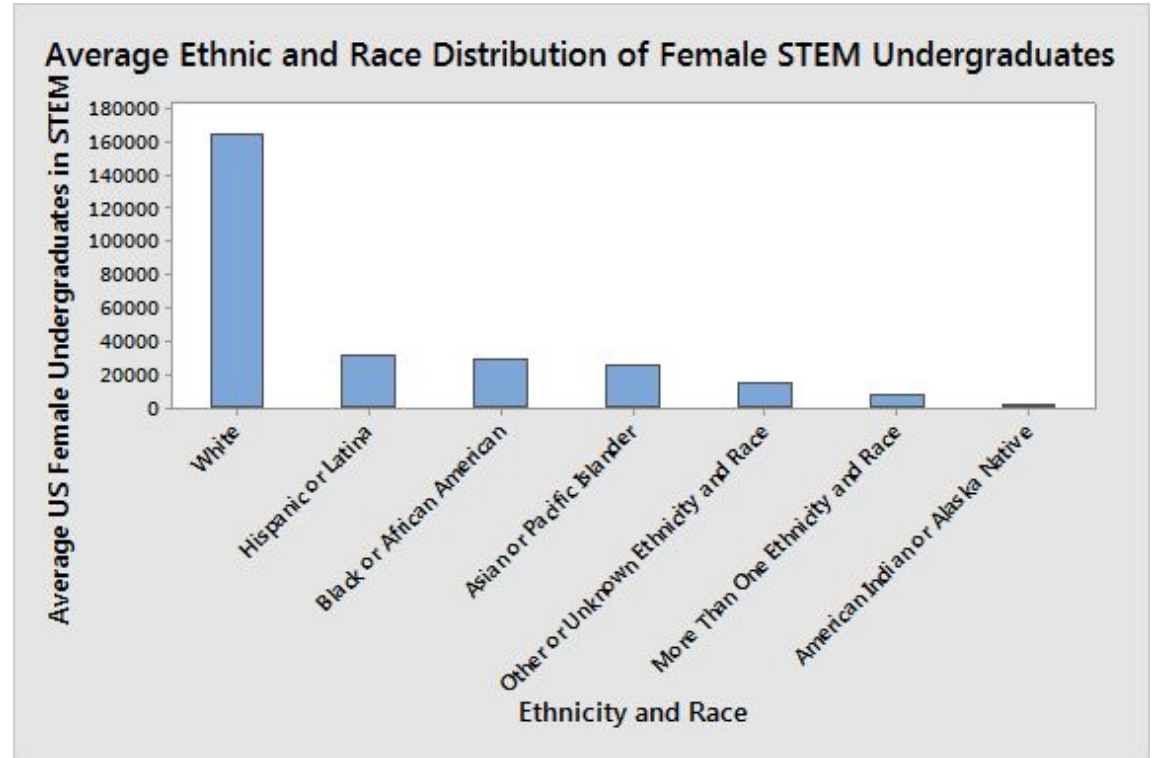
Query 3 (cont.)

- Calculated average difference between males and females earning STEM bachelor's degrees
- Graphed as scatter plot in Minitab and found 0.999 correlation



Query 4

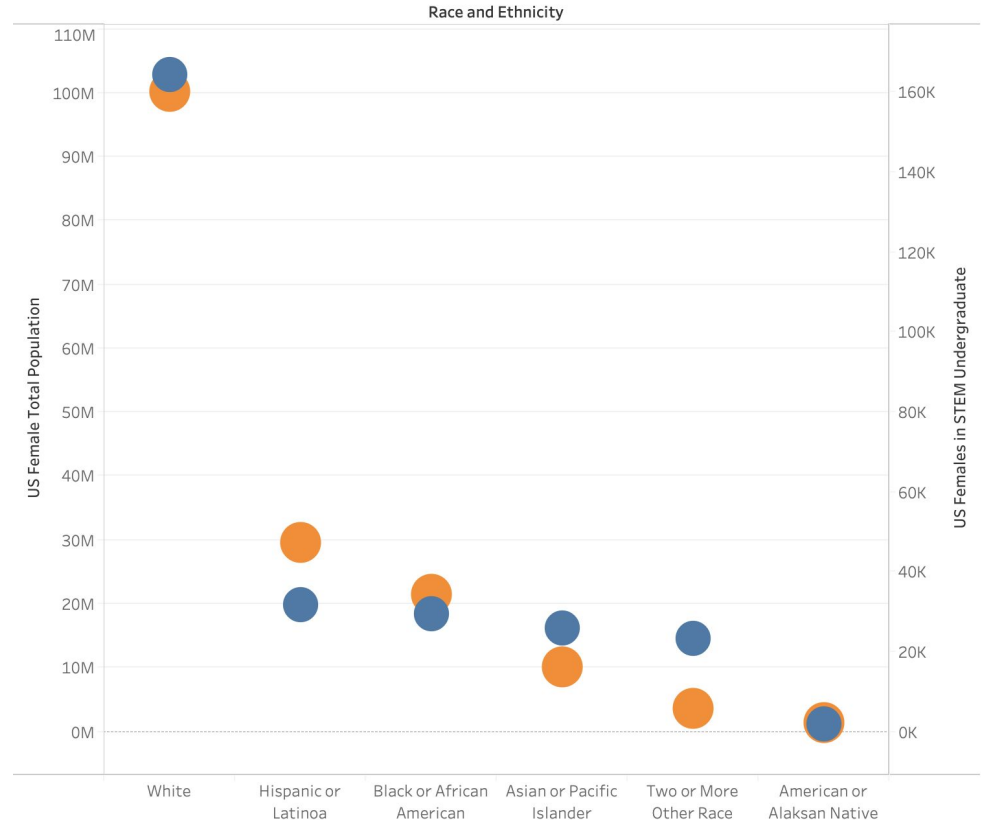
- Based on average calculated STEM female undergraduates from 2006 to 2016



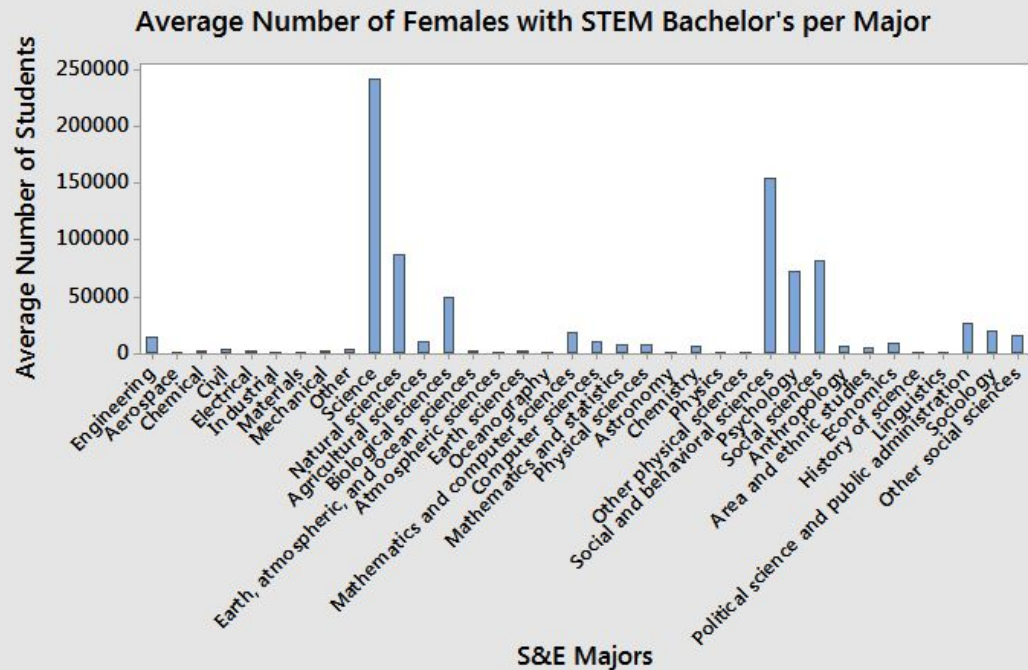
Query 4 (cont.)

- **Orange Dot:** Total Female Population by Race and Ethnicity
- **Blue Dot:** STEM Majors by Female Undergraduates
- Correlation: 0.981
- Similar to Query 1, the ethnicity and race distribution among female STEM undergraduates follows the race distribution of the female population in US

Race and Ethnicity Distribution Among US Female Undergraduate and US Female Total Population.



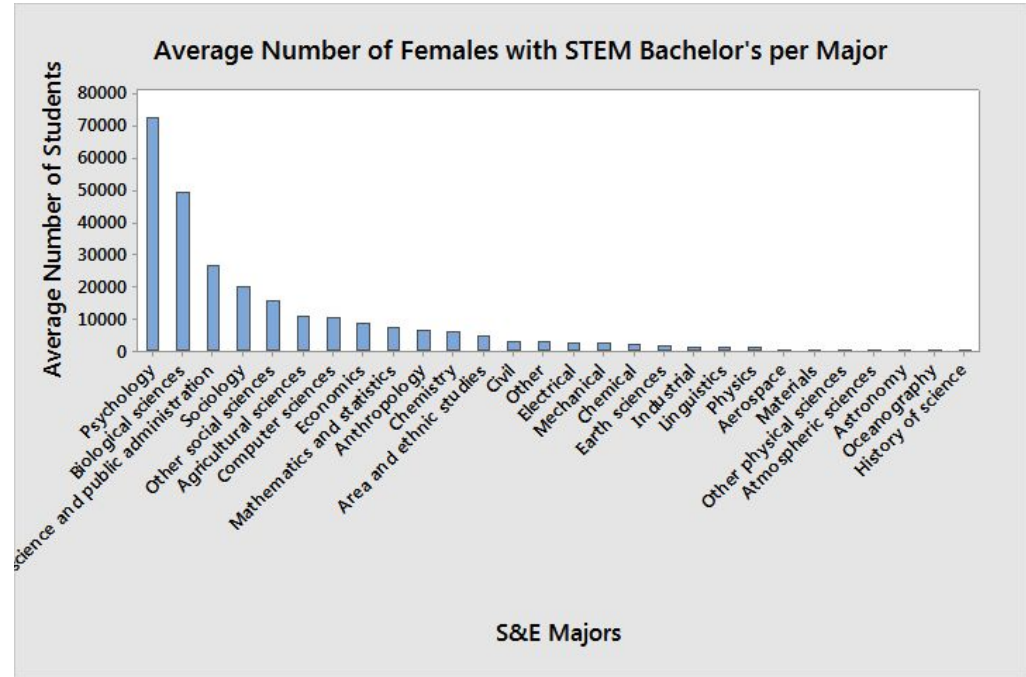
Query 5



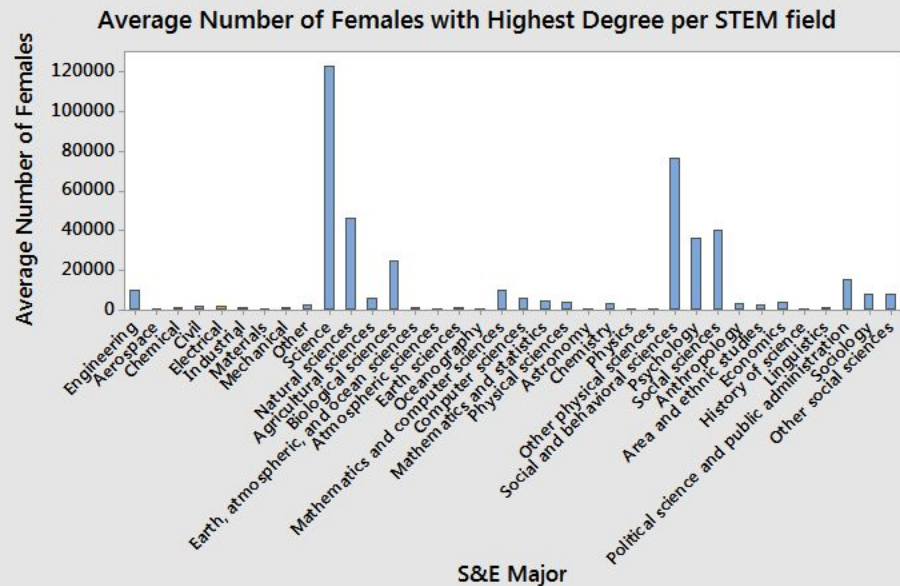
	A	R
1	S&E	Average
2	Engineering	14241.0625
3	Aerospace	420.8125
4	Chemical	2186.625
5	Civil	2789.375
6	Electrical	2310.4375
7	Industrial	1247.625
8	Materials	313.625
9	Mechanical	2212.0625
10	Other	2780.5
11	Science	241100.125
12	Natural sciences	86781.4375
13	Agricultural sciences	10731.4375
14	Biological sciences	49461.6875
15	Earth, atmospheric, and ocean sciences	1918.5
16	Atmospheric sciences	217.75
17	Earth sciences	1611.9375
18	Oceanography	88.8125
19	Mathematics and computer sciences	17517.3125
20	Computer sciences	10297.875
21	Mathematics and statistics	7219.4375
22	Physical sciences	7152.5
23	Astronomy	127.5625
24	Chemistry	5774
25	Physics	967.125
26	Other physical sciences	283.8125
27	Social and behavioral sciences	154318.6875
28	Psychology	72448.3125
29	Social sciences	81870.375
30	Anthropology	6207.125
31	Area and ethnic studies	4415.4375
32	Economics	8334.625
33	History of science	66.25
34	Linguistics	978.125
35	Political science and public administration	26589.4375
36	Sociology	19845.75
37	Other social sciences	15433.625

Query 5 (cont.)

- Originally calculated average number of females with STEM bachelor's for general and subcategories
 - Too cluttered
 - Results not accurate
- Afterward, removed broad categories (e.g., Engineering) to more accurately reflect results and actual majors



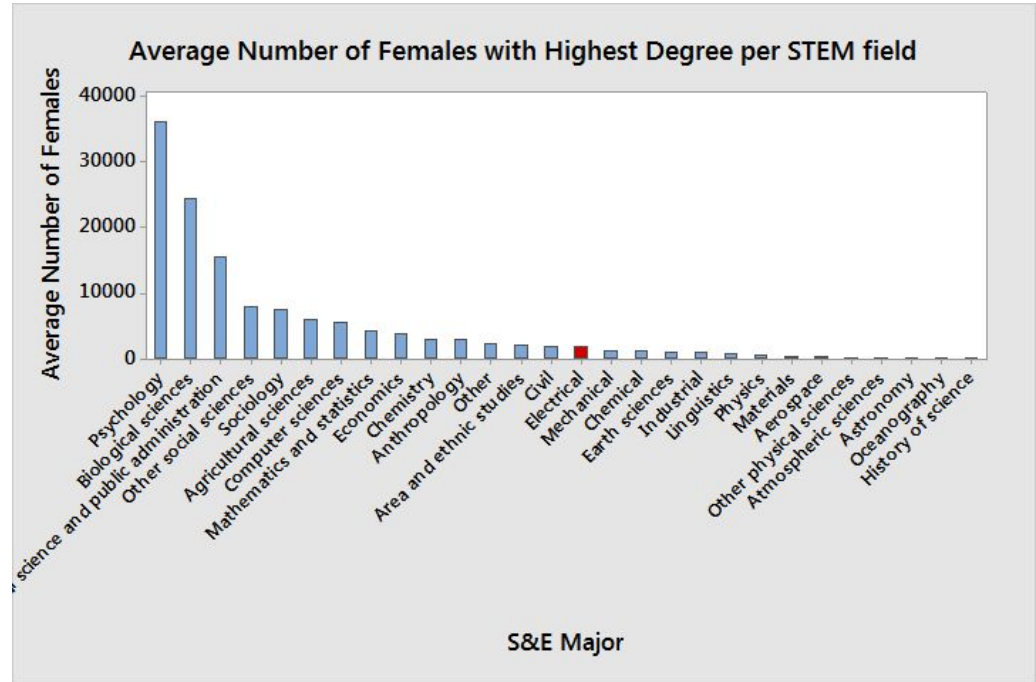
Query 6



	A	AX	AY	AZ	BA	BB
1	Sexandfield		Average		Max	Degree
2	Degree		Bachelor's	Master's	Doctorate	
3	Engineering		9,481	9,900	9,900	Master's
4	Aerospace		225.3125	236.8945313	224.2829395	236.8945313
5	Chemical		1158.0625	1,212	1143.0354	1211.503908
6	Civil		1812.4375	1,910	1,825	1910.339844
7	Electrical		1689.25	1,771	1,773	1772.825195
8	Industrial		918.875	972	960	971.8046875
9	Materials		294.25	302.285625	301.0947268	302.285625
10	Mechanical		1220.0625	1,289	1231.0354	1288.503908
11	Other		2164.4375	2,268	2,209	2267.527344
12	Science		116,489	122,882	114,012	122,882
13	Natural sciences		44,185	46,329	43,414	46,329
14	Agricultural sciences		5674.6875	6,001	5,635	6000.917969
15	Biological sciences		23,283	24,466	22,508	24,466
16	Earth, atmospheric, and ocean sciences		1155.375	1,210	1155.118652	1209.523438
17	Earth sciences		124.75	130.421875	125.0107422	130.421875
18	Oceanography		948.625	995	947.3618184	995.1640625
19	Mathematics and computer sciences		82	83.9375	82.74809375	83.9375
20	Mathematics and statistics		9119.5625	9,639	9,278	9638.785156
21	Physical sciences		5197.0625	5,501	5,363	5500.878908
22	Astronomy		3922.5	4,138	3,912	4137.90625
23	Chemistry		3,713	3,860	3,614	3,860
24	Physics		87.9375	89.62109375	86.72241211	89.62109375
25	Other physical sciences		2880.125	2,998	2,790	2998.007813
26	Social and behavioral sciences		606.8125	626	602.2180176	626.6757813
27	Psychology		138.4375	146.4023438	134.9689902	146.4023438
28	Area and ethnic studies		72,305	76,533	70,598	76,533
29	History of science		34,173	36,151	33,524	36,151
30	Economics		38,132	40,382	37,074	40,382
31	Anthropology		2812.5625	2,969	2715.267822	2968.722656
32	Political science and public administration		1930.75	2,043	1,855	2043.234375
33	Linguistics		3686.5625	3,893	3,662	3893.222856
34	Sociology		33,875	35,117.1875	32,437.01172	35,117.1875
35	Other social sciences		656.9375	691	656.796309	690.8085938
36			14543.8125	15,416	14,456	15416.05078
37			7043.0625	7,460	6,837	7459.628908
38			7424.0625	7,875	7,159	7875.253908

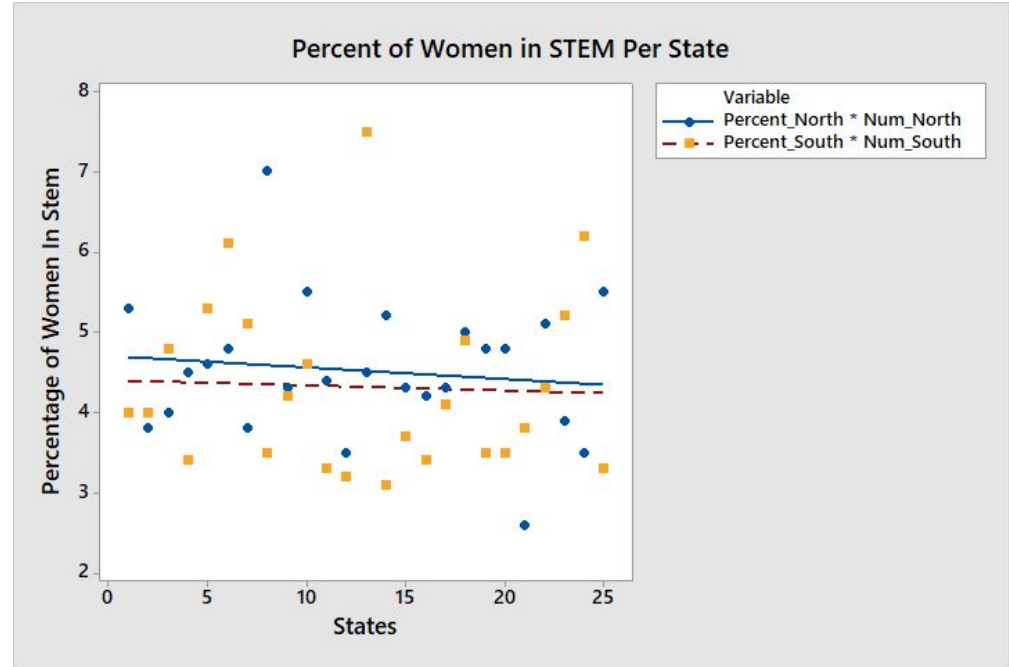
Query 6 (cont.)

- Calculated and identified highest degree for general and subcategory majors
- Same problem as query 5, so removed general majors and sorted in descending order



Hypothesis 1

- Created scatter plot comparing percent of women in STEM in northern US to southern US to determine the highest, mid, and lowest percentages
- Not useful since we could not correlate the point with the states
 - Tried to graph this plot with the state names, but it was too congested



Hypothesis 1 (cont.)

- Used percent of ethnic minority women in STEM jobs per state as sample data
- Calculated sample mean and population standard deviation
- Two sample z test
- Failed to reject null hypothesis, so true average percent of women in STEM jobs in the North vs. the South is the same.

Hypothesis 1 Test

$m = 25, \bar{x} = 4.9, \sigma_1 = 1.117$ $\alpha = 0.01$
 $n = 25, \bar{x} = 4.436, \sigma_2 = 1.286$

Step 1: μ_1 = true average percent of women in STEM jobs in the north
 μ_2 = true average percent of women in STEM jobs in the south

Step 2: $H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$

Step 3: $H_a: \mu_1 - \mu_2 > 0$

Step 4: $z = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y}}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{m} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n}}}$

Step 5: $z = \frac{4.9 - 4.436}{\sqrt{\frac{1.117^2}{25} + \frac{1.286^2}{25}}} = \frac{0.464}{0.3407} \approx z = 1.362$

Step 6: An upper tailed test. so, p-value: $1 - \phi(1.362) = 1 - 0.9131 = 0.0869$

Step 7: Since p-value = 0.0869 > 0.01, we fail to reject H_0 . The true average percent of women in STEM jobs in the north vs. the south is the same.

Hypothesis 2

- Used and calculated percent of ethnic minority women enrolled in STEM bachelor's degree programs per year as sample data
- Calculated sample mean and population standard deviation
- One sample z test
- Rejected null hypothesis, so true average percent of ethnic minority women awarded STEM bachelor's degrees in the US is greater than 30%

Hypothesis 2 Test

The average percent of ethnic minority women enrolled in STEM bachelor's degree programs is 30%.

$$n=11, \bar{x}=38.59, \delta=1.80, \alpha=.01$$

Step 1: μ = true average percent of ethnic minority women awarded STEM bachelor's degrees in the US

Step 2: $H_0: \mu = 30$

Step 3: $H_a: \mu > 30$

Step 4: $z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\delta/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{\bar{x} - 30}{\delta/\sqrt{n}}$

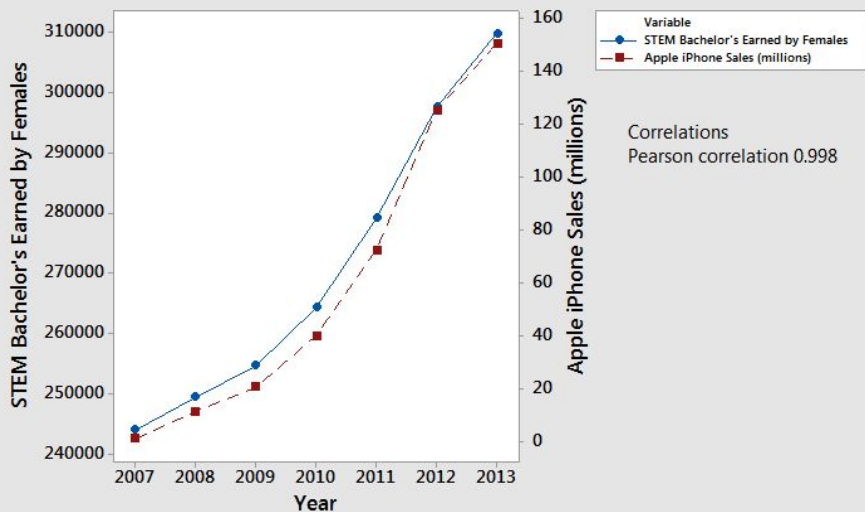
Step 5: $n=11, \bar{x}=38.59, \delta=1.80$
 $z = \frac{38.59 - 30}{1.80/\sqrt{11}} = 15.83$

Step 6: An upper-tailed test, so p-value = $1 - \Phi(15.83) \approx 1 - 1 = 0$

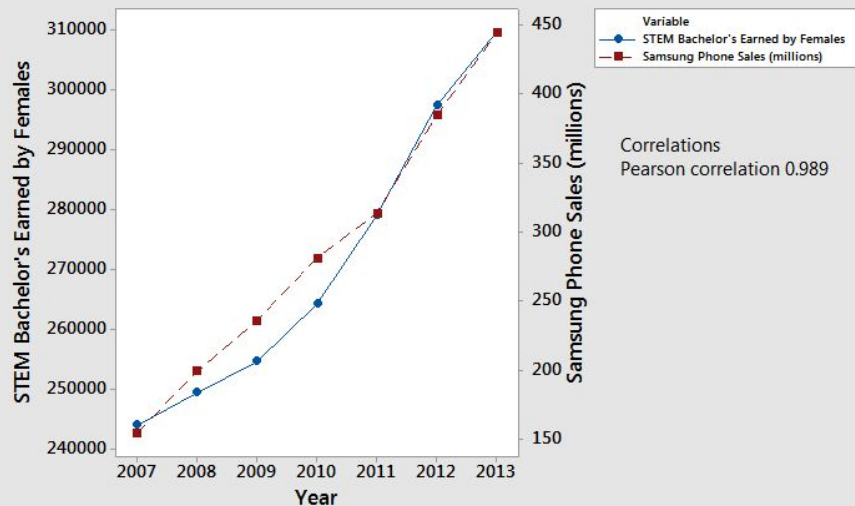
Step 7: Because p-value $\leq 0 < .01 = \alpha$, H_0 is rejected. The true average percent of ethnic minority women awarded STEM bachelor's degrees in the US is greater than 30%.

Insight 1

Earned STEM Bachelor's by Females and Apple iPhone Sales

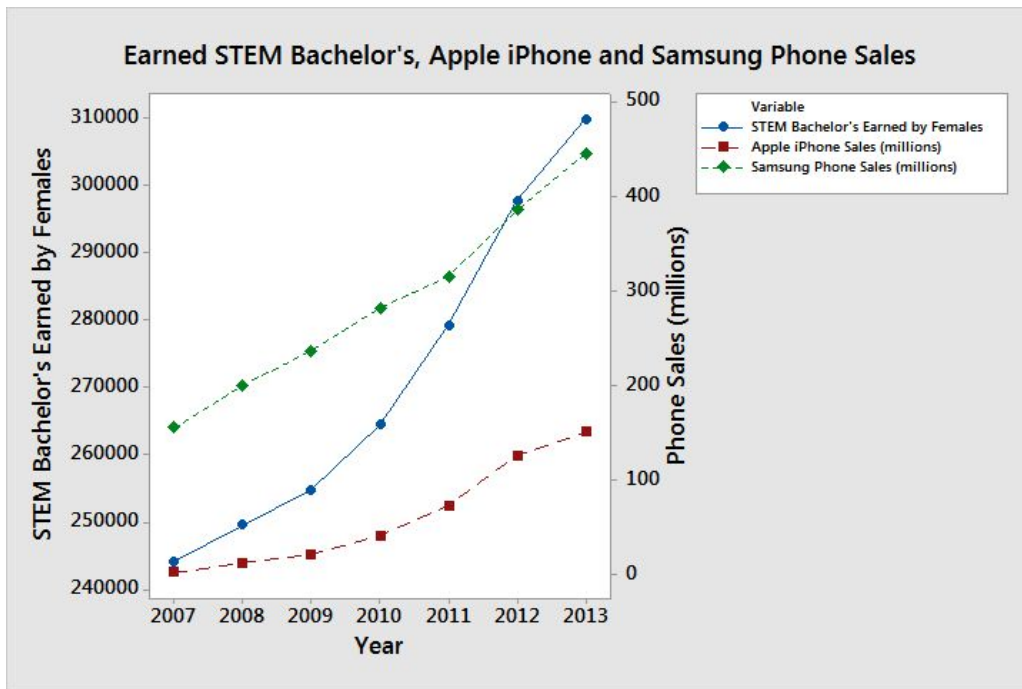


Earned STEM Bachelor's by Females and Samsung Phone Sales



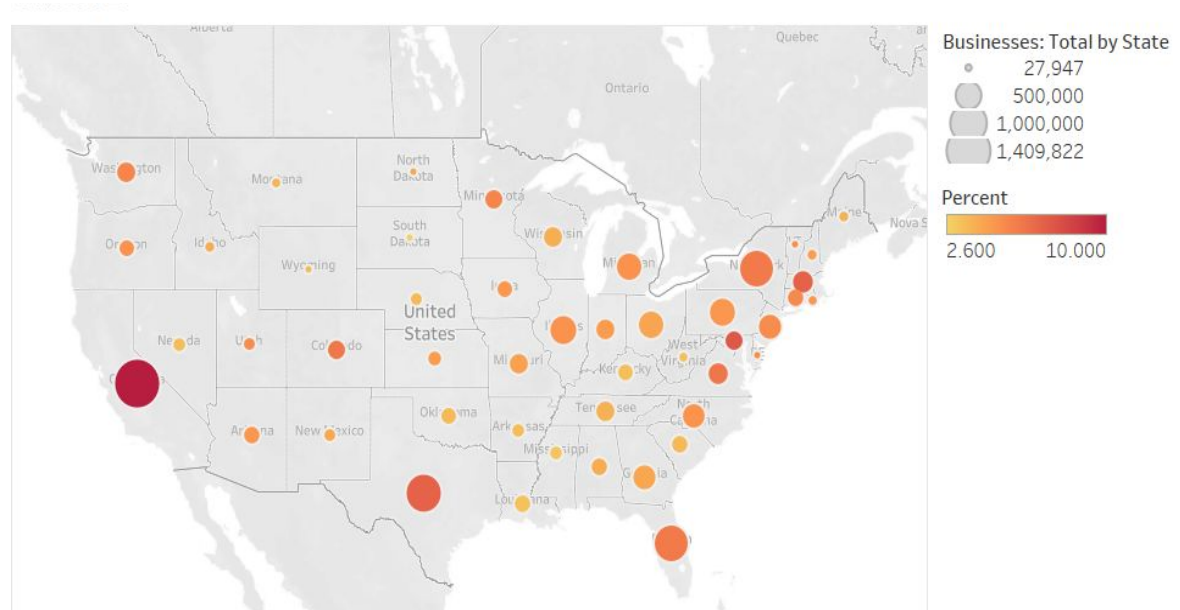
Insight 1 (cont.)

- Originally tried to graph all three data sets together, but scaling didn't show correlation well
- Resulted in graphing each phone sale separately with earned STEM bachelor's by females



Insight 2

- Originally created a bivariate graph, which showed correlation between percent of women in STEM jobs and businesses per state



Insight 2 (cont.)

- This shows that a higher number of businesses correlates with a higher average household income and mid range of percent of women in STEM jobs. Lower number of businesses correlates with lower average household income and lower percent of women in STEM jobs.
 - Agrees with the map created using Tableau
 - Percent of women in STEM jobs is about the same in both the regions, which agrees with our hypothesis

