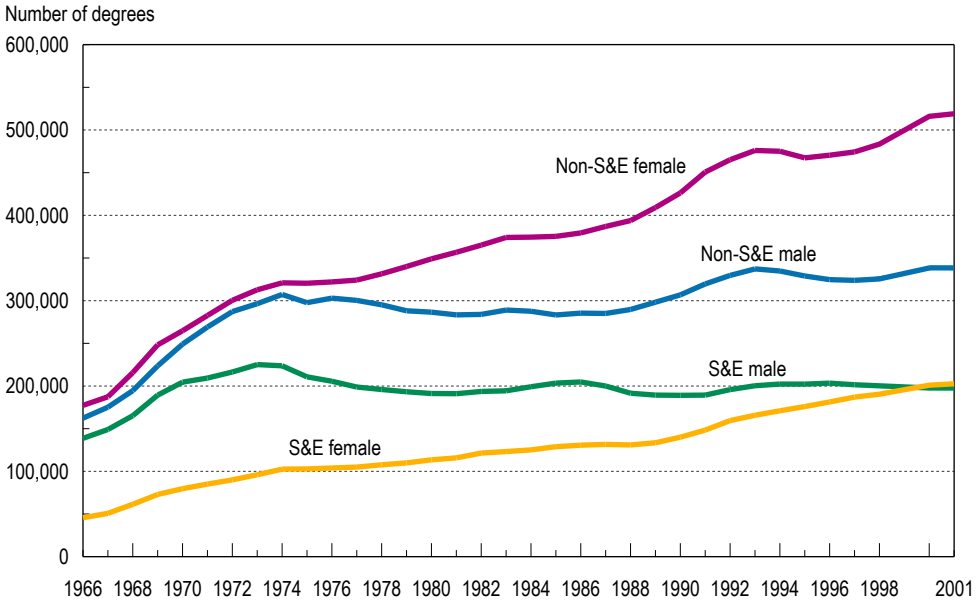
FIGURE C-1. Bachelor's degrees awarded in S&E and non-S&E fields, by sex: 1966–2001



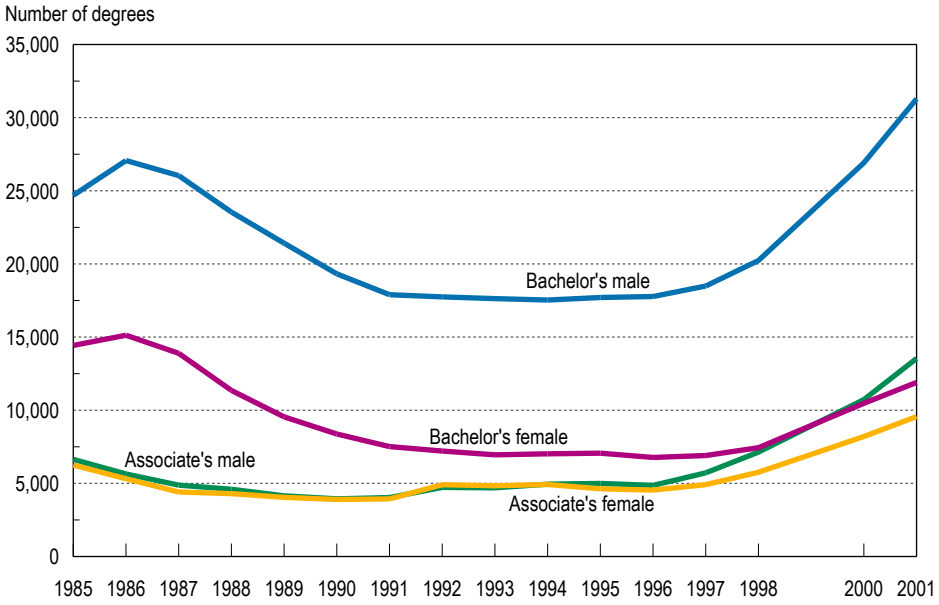
NOTE: National data not available for 1999.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, special tabulations of U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Completions Survey, 1966–2001.

Females now account for half of all S&E bachelor's degree awards.

- The number of S&E bachelor's degrees awarded to females has increased every year since 1966 (excluding 1988), reaching 202,583 in 2001.
- The number of bachelor's degrees in S&E awarded to males has fluctuated around 200,000 since 1976.
- Females earn more bachelor's degrees in non-S&E fields than males.

FIGURE C-2. Bachelor's and associate's degrees awarded in computer sciences, by sex: 1985–2001



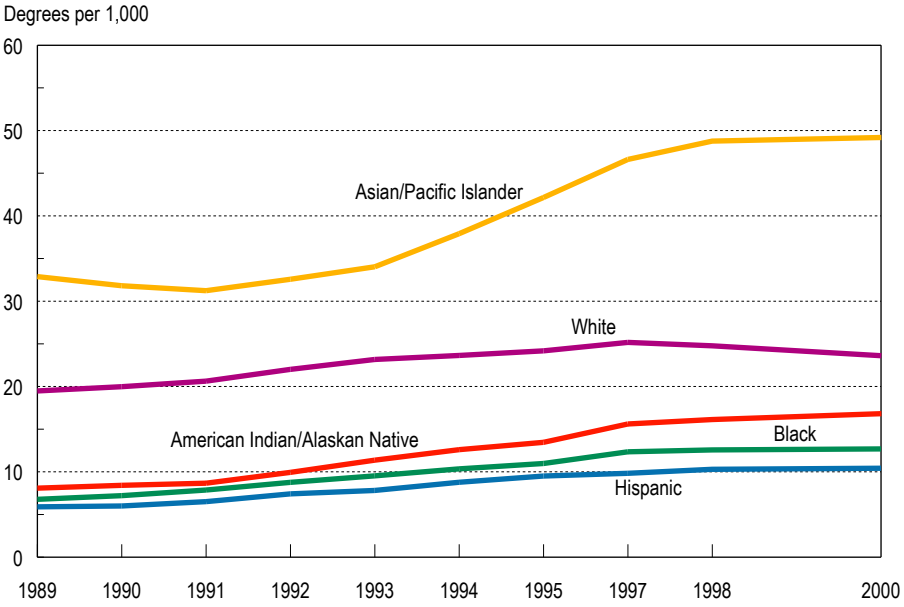
NOTE: National data not available for 1999.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, special tabulations of U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Completions Survey, 1985–2001.

Bachelor's degrees awarded in computer sciences rose steeply in the latter part of the 1990s, especially for males.

- The female share of bachelor's degrees in computer sciences dropped from 37 percent in 1985 to 28 percent in 2001.
- The number of associate's and bachelor's degrees awarded in computer sciences to both males and females increased substantially in the late 1990s.

FIGURE C-3. S&E bachelor's degrees awarded per 1,000 U.S. citizens and permanent residents 20–24 years old, by race/ethnicity: 1989–2000



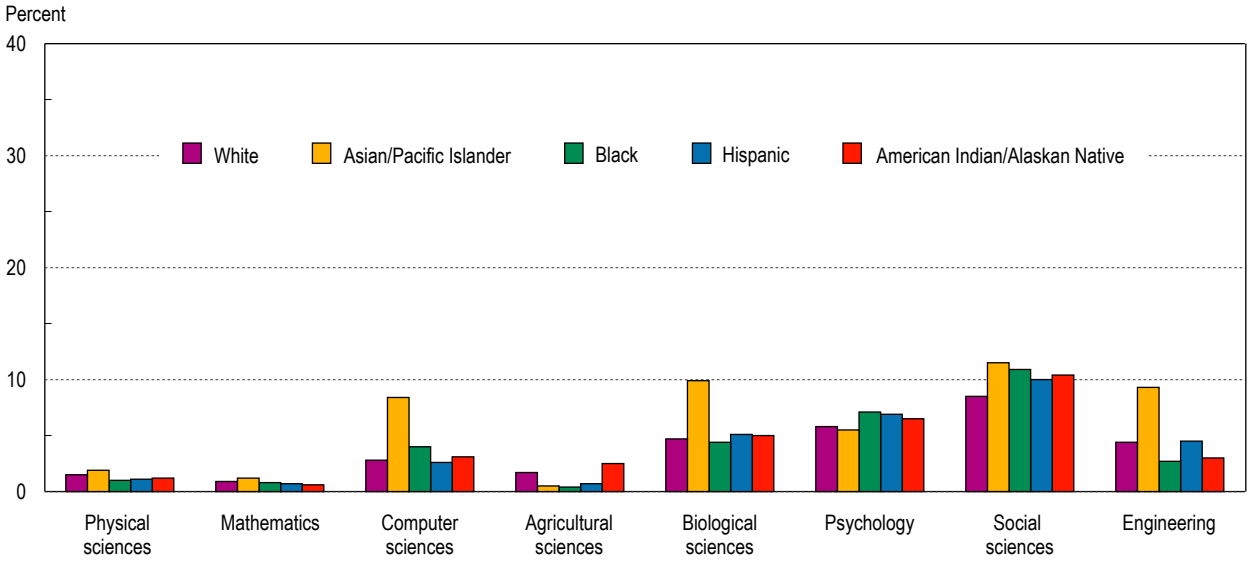
NOTE: National data not available for 1999.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, special tabulations of U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Completions Survey, 1989–2001; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey.

Blacks, Hispanics, and American Indians/Alaskan Natives earn fewer S&E bachelor's degrees relative to their population than do whites, but the differences narrowed in the 1990s.

- The number of S&E bachelor's degrees earned by nonwhite groups has risen since 1989.
- The rate of increase in degrees earned exceeded the rate of population growth for these groups.
- Asians/Pacific Islanders earn more S&E bachelor's degrees than whites do relative to their college-age populations, and the difference widened during the 1990s.

FIGURE C-4. Bachelor's degrees awarded to racial/ethnic groups in S&E fields: 2001



NOTE: Percents refer to percentage of each racial/ethnic group earning degrees in a given field. Physical sciences include earth, atmospheric, and ocean sciences.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, special tabulations of U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Completions Survey, 2001.

White, black, Hispanic, and American Indian/Alaskan Native S&E bachelor's degree recipients are similarly distributed across most broad S&E fields.

- With the exception of Asians/Pacific Islanders, for whom almost half of all bachelor's degrees received are in S&E, about a third of bachelor's degrees earned by each racial/ethnic group are in S&E.
- A higher percentage of Asians/Pacific Islanders than of other racial/ethnic groups earned their bachelor's degrees in computer sciences, biological sciences, and engineering.