

Questions



1. In 2017, _____% of firefighters were women.
2. In 2017, _____% of registered nurses were men.
3. In 2017, _____% of automotive service technicians were women
4. In 2017, _____% of childcare workers were men.
5. In 2017, _____% of carpenters were women.
6. In 2017, _____% of welders were women.
7. In 2017, _____% of dental hygienists were men.
8. In 2017, _____% of electricians were women.
9. In 2017, _____% of cosmetologists were men.
10. Women comprised _____% of the total U.S. labor force in 2016.
11. In 1987, in 17.8% of families in which both wives and husbands were employed, the wife earned more than her husband. In 2015, this percentage was _____.
12. In 1970, wives contributed 26.6% to family income. In 2015, wives contributed _____% to family income.
13. Carpenters are expected to have a percentage employment increase from 2016 to 2026 of _____%.
14. The number of registered nurses is expected to increase by _____ between 2016 and 2026.
15. In 1975, 47.4% of women with children under age 18 were in the civilian labor force. In 2016, _____% of women with children under age 18 were in the civilian labor force.
16. In 1975, 34.3% of women with children under age 3 were in the civilian labor force. In 2016, _____% of women with children under age 3 were in the civilian labor force.
17. In 2017, median weekly earnings for men in architecture and engineering occupations were \$1,518, while for women median weekly earnings were \$_____.
18. In 2017, median weekly earnings for men in construction and extraction occupations were \$796, while for women median weekly earnings were \$_____.
19. In 2017, median weekly earnings for women as registered nurses were \$1,143, while for men median weekly earnings were \$_____.
20. In 2015, women who worked full-time year-round earned _____ cents for each dollar earned by men.

1. 3.5% (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>)
2. 10.1% (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>)
3. 2.4% (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>)
4. 6.3% (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>)
5. 2.2% (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>)
6. 4.5% (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>)
7. 5.1% (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>)
8. 2.5% (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>)
9. 7.4% (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>)
10. 56.8% (<https://blog.dol.gov/2017/03/01/12-stats-about-working-women>)
11. 29.3% (<https://www.bls.gov/opub/reports/womens-databook/2017/home.htm>)
12. 37.1% (<https://www.bls.gov/opub/reports/womens-databook/2017/home.htm>)
13. 8% (<https://www.bls.gov/ooh/construction-and-extraction/carpenters.htm>)
14. 438,100 or 15% (<https://www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/registered-nurses.htm>)
15. 70.8% (<https://www.bls.gov/opub/reports/womens-databook/2017/home.htm>)
16. 63.1% (<https://www.bls.gov/opub/reports/womens-databook/2017/home.htm>)
17. \$1,307, or 86% of men's earnings (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat39.pdf>)
18. \$802, or 101% of men's earnings (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat39.pdf>)
19. \$1,260, or 10% more than women (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat39.pdf>)
20. \$0.80 (<http://www.pay-equity.org/info-time.html>)



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Questions



1. In 2017, _____% of mechanical engineers were women.
2. In 2017, _____% of computer network architects were men.
3. In 2017, _____% of software developers were Hispanic.
4. In 2017, _____% of chemists and materials scientists were Black.
5. In 2017, _____% of electricians were women.
6. In 2017, _____% of nurses were men.
7. In 2017, _____% of physical therapists were Black or Hispanic, and _____% were women.
8. Physical therapists are expected to experience _____ % employment growth from 2016 to 2026, and the median annual pay is \$_____.
9. Software developers are expected to experience _____ % employment growth from 2016 to 2026, and the median annual pay is \$_____.
10. Wind turbine service technicians are expected to experience _____ % employment growth from 2016 to 2026, and the median annual pay is \$_____.
11. Solar photovoltaic installers are expected to experience _____ % employment growth from 2016 to 2026, and the median annual pay is \$_____.
12. In 2013, _____% of science, engineering, and health doctorate holders employed as full professors in universities and 4-year colleges were Hispanic or Black women.
13. In 2009, 7.7% of male high school graduates had taken AP/honors physics while _____% of female high school graduates had taken AP/honors physics.
14. In 2009, 54.4% of all Asian/Pacific Islander high school students had taken biology, chemistry, and physics while _____% of Hispanic students had taken biology, chemistry, and physics.
15. Of students who performed in the highest quartile of math achievement during their sophomore year of high school (2002) and went on to complete a bachelor's degree by 2012, there were differences based on socio-economic status (SES). The percentage completion for high-SES students was _____%; middle-SES _____%; low-SES _____%.
16. In 2016, women comprised _____% of the total U.S. labor force.
17. In 2014, women in the US who worked full-time year round earned \$0.____cents for each dollar earned by men, and there are variances by race and ethnicity: Asian women: \$0.____; Black women: \$0.____; Hispanic women: \$0.____
18. In 2017, median weekly earnings for women as registered nurses were \$1,143, while for men median weekly earnings were \$_____, or _____% more than women.
19. In 2017, median weekly earnings of men employed in life, physical, and social science occupations were \$1,361, while for women median weekly earnings were \$_____, or _____% of what men earn.
20. In 2015, _____% of employed scientists and engineers had a disability. Scientists and engineers with disabilities are more likely than those without disabilities to be unemployed or out of the labor force.



1. **9.2%** (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.htm>)
2. **95.8%** (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.htm>)
3. **6.2%** (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.htm>)
4. **11.3%** (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.htm>)
5. **2.5%** (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.htm>)
6. **10.1%** (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.htm>)
7. **10.3%, 68.2%** (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.htm>)
8. **28%, \$85,400** (<http://www.bls.gov/ooh/fastest-growing.htm>)
9. **31%, \$100,080** (<https://www.bls.gov/ooh/fastest-growing.htm>)
10. **96%, \$52,260** (<https://www.bls.gov/ooh/fastest-growing.htm>)
11. **105%, \$39,240** (<https://www.bls.gov/ooh/fastest-growing.htm>)
12. **1.6%** (<https://www.nsf.gov/statistics/2017/nsf17310/static/data/tab9-25.pdf>)
13. **3.7%** (http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d11/tables/dt11_161.asp)
14. **22.7%** (http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d11/tables/dt11_161.asp)
15. **74%, 53%, 41%** (<http://nces.ed.gov/blogs/nces/post/educational-attainment-differences-by-students-socioeconomic-status>)
16. **56.8%** (<https://blog.dol.gov/2017/03/01/12-stats-about-working-women>)
17. **\$0.78, \$0.90, \$0.64, \$0.54** (<http://www.pay-equity.org/info-time.html>)
18. **\$1,260 or 10% more than women's earnings** (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat39.pdf>)
19. **\$1,183 or 87% of men's earnings** (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat39.pdf>)
20. **8%** (<https://www.nsf.gov/statistics/2017/nsf17310/static/data/tab9-8.pdf>)

(Answers for STEM Startling Statements – intersectional identities)



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