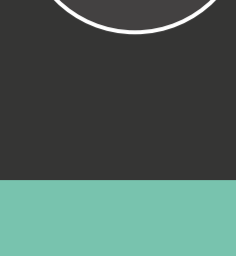
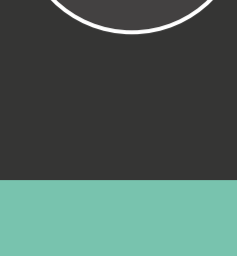
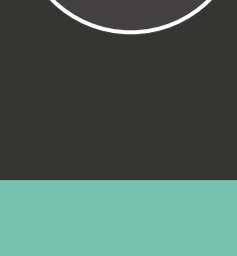
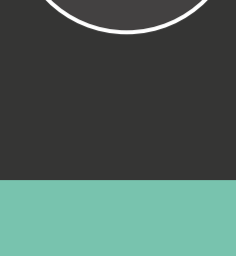


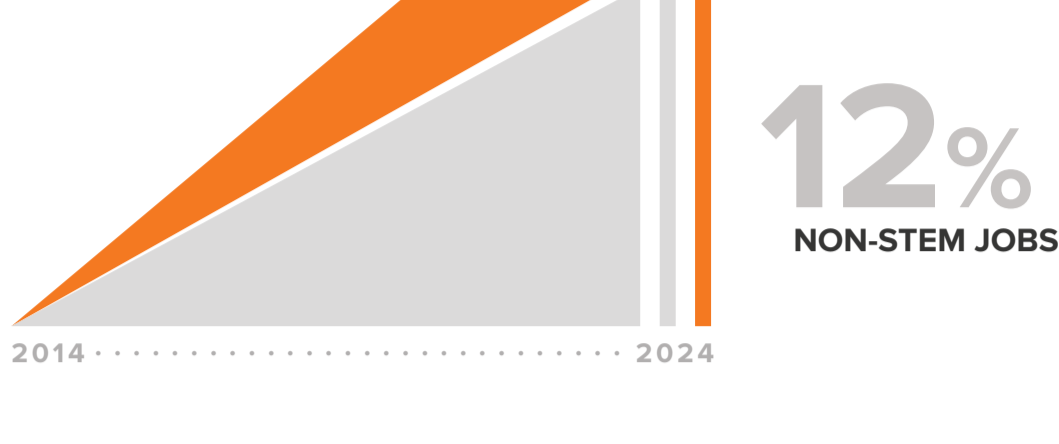
THE STATE OF THE STEM ECONOMY



STEM JOBS AND WAGES ARE GROWING

Between 2014 – 2024

The number of STEM jobs is predicted to grow **17%** compared to **12%** for non-STEM jobs¹.



Growth in **computing**, **advanced manufacturing**, and **engineering** will meet or greatly exceed growth in non-STEM jobs.



ENGINEERING MAJORS

enjoy the highest median earnings



\$92,000

There are **26 million**

STEM jobs in the U.S., which represent



Since 2007, **computer** and **math** jobs have grown by

725,000

or **21%**—faster than any other occupational category³



MIDDLE SKILLS STEM JOBS ARE ON THE RISE

Between 2003 and 2013, middle skills jobs that require technology grew **2.5 times faster** than middle skills jobs that don't.¹



2.5x



Even a modest boost in tech skills can add more than **30%** in earnings!²

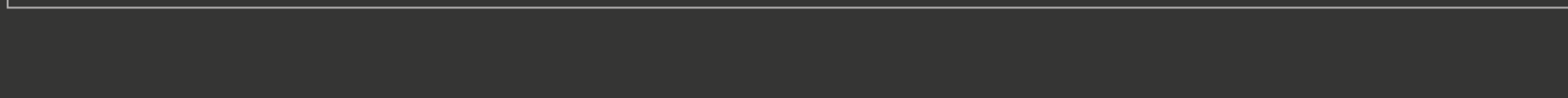


30%

50% of all STEM jobs don't require a four-year degree and pay an average of...

\$53K

10% higher than non-STEM jobs with similar education requirements.²



Almost all of the 30 fastest-growing occupations in the next decade will require at least some background in STEM.⁴

1/2 of all STEM jobs are in manufacturing, health care, or construction industries.³

THE ECONOMY BENEFITS FROM A SKILLED STEM WORKFORCE

The U.S. would gain an extra **\$2.5 trillion**

in Gross Domestic Product

between 2015 and 2050 if its students scored at the international average on math and science tests.⁵



JOB GROWTH



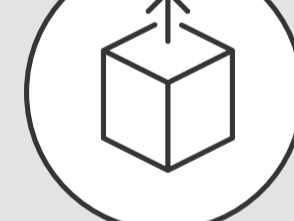
EMPLOYMENT



NEW PATENTS



WAGES

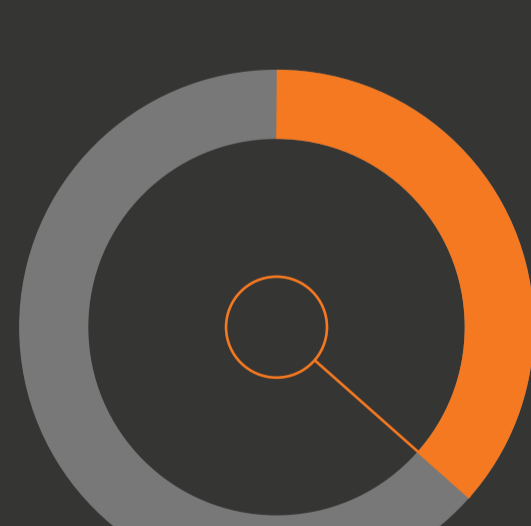


EXPORTS

are all higher in more **STEM-based metropolitan economies.**²

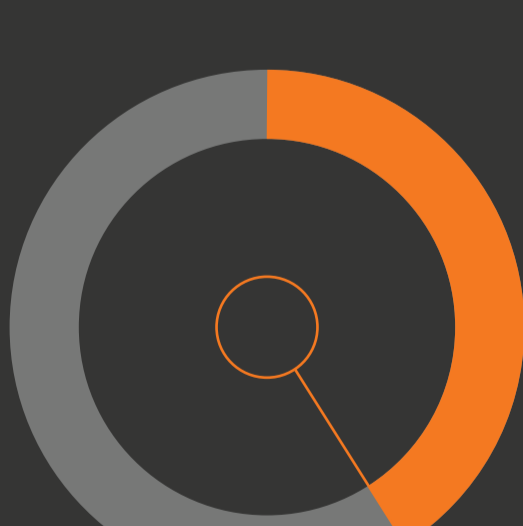
CHALLENGES IN STEM EDUCATION REMAIN

American high school students meeting the college readiness benchmark for science in 2013.⁶



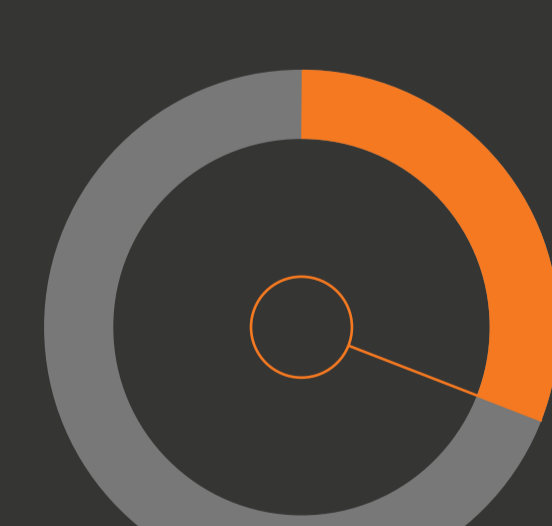
only **36%**

U.S. students who enter college planning to major in a STEM field complete a STEM degree.⁷



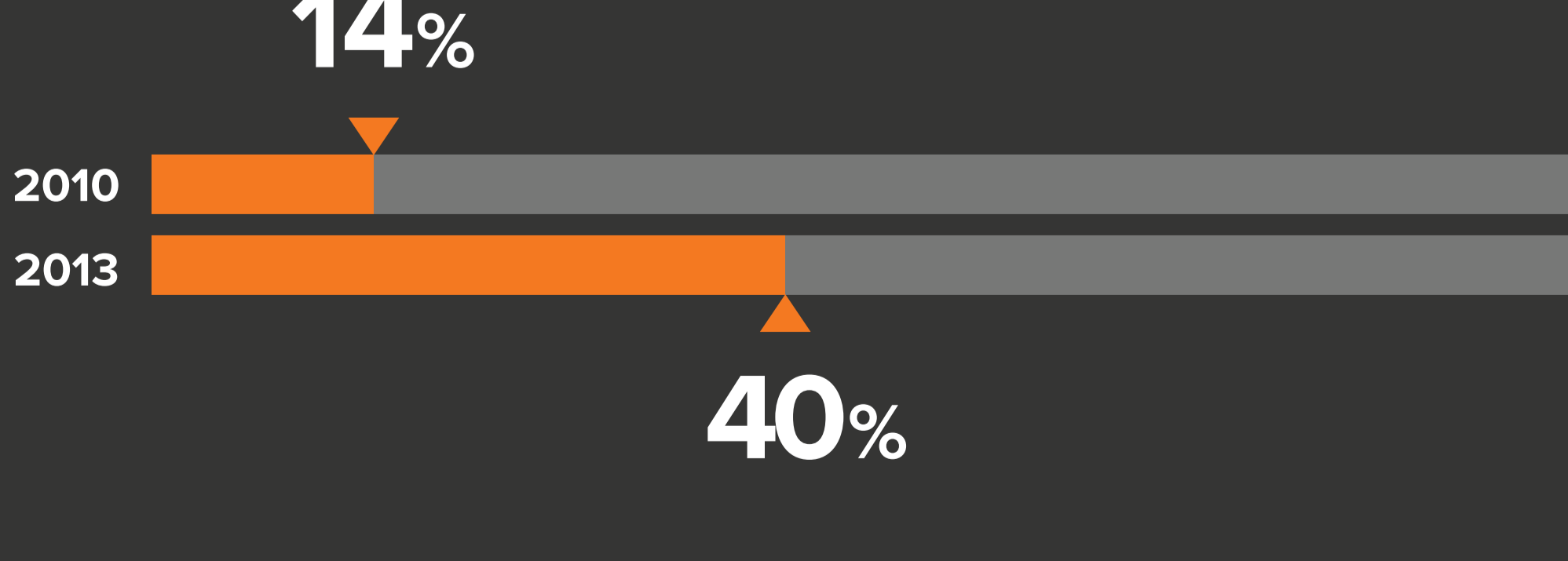
fewer than **40%**

Students majoring in STEM fields who believe that their college has an established career path for their major.⁸



only **31%**

The number of U.S. companies reporting difficulty in filling positions because of a lack of skills grew from **14%** in 2010 to almost **40%** in 2013.³



AccessScience.com

mheducation.com



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