

Abstract

This thesis examines whether in the United States among young college graduates in male-dominated dominated job fields the the gender wage differential is reversed, i.e, women earn more than similar men. The thesis further adds two additional hypotheses that narrow the examination down to large employers and singles. To evaluate those hypotheses the thesis estimates linear regression models for each of the male-dominated job field and each hypothesis using data from 2017 National Survey of College Graduates (NSCG).

Although the results revealed that in IT and mathematics and in physical sciences women earned more than similar men, with the effects being more profound among those working for large employers and among singles, the results were not statistically significant. Those results are, however, still important in context of societal narrative and gender wage gap literature, since they do not hint any potential discrimination of women in male-dominated fields.

JEL Classification J31, J38, J70

Keywords United States, gender wage gap, gender wage differential, gender inequality, discrimination, college, men, women