# Females and STEM: Issues, Causes, and Supports 

Lynda R. Wiest, PhD

University of Nevada, Reno wiest@unr.edu

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## Agenda

- Rationale for gender parity in STEM

- Gender differences in STEM achievement and participation
- Influences on gender differences in STEM
- Ways for parents to support children in STEM
- Future directions for considering gender in STEM: Student identities
- Nevada Math \& Technology Camp
- Questions/Comments

STEM = science, technology, engineering, and mathematics


## Rationale for Gender Parity in STEM

- Important resource for societal advance (e.g., a nation's development)
- Women's personal well-being (US women earn about $80 \%$ of that of men for full-time work, live about 5 years longer than men, and are disproportionately represented among the impoverished, which can lead to serious life-quality and financial-security concerns)


## Gender Differences in STEM Achievement \& Participation

- Weaker dispositions (e.g., attitudes, confidence)
- Lower performance on major standardized national/international tests
- Less participation in optional STEM (additional courses, camps, clubs, etc.)
- Underrepresentation in most STEM fields (in relation to degrees in all majors)


## Percent of Degrees in the U.S. Conferred to Females

|  | Associate's <br> Degree | Bachelor's <br> Degree | Master's <br> Degree | Doctoral <br> Degree |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All Majors | $\mathbf{6 2 . 8 \%}$ | $\mathbf{5 8 . 3 \%}$ | $\mathbf{6 1 . 9 \%}$ | $\mathbf{5 6 . 0 \%}$ |
| Mathematics \& Statistics | $32.3 \%$ | $42.0 \%$ | $41.4 \%$ | $27.9 \%$ |
|  <br> Support Services | $22.3 \%$ | $21.9 \%$ | $33.8 \%$ | $25.3 \%$ |
| Agriculture \& Natural Resources | $63.0 \%$ | $58.5 \%$ | $60.1 \%$ | $71.7 \%$ |
| Biological \& Biomedical Sciences | $72.7 \%$ | $65.8 \%$ | $62.5 \%$ | $53.1 \%$ |
| Physical Sciences \& Science Technologies | $47.7 \%$ | $44.6 \%$ | $40.0 \%$ | $35.3 \%$ |
| Engineering | $19.0 \%$ | $24.2 \%$ | $27.7 \%$ | $26.2 \%$ |

## Any observations?

Mean Annual Wages by Major Occupation

|  | Legal | $\$ 124,540$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Computer and Mathematical | $\$ 108,130$ |
|  | Healthcare Practitioners and Technical | $\$ 96,770$ |
|  | Architecture and Engineering | $\$ 94,670$ |
|  | Business and Financial Operations | $\$ 86,080$ |
|  | Life, Physical, and Social Science | $\$ 79,360$ |
|  | Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media | $\$ 76,500$ |
|  | Educational Instruction and Library | $\$ 63,240$ |
|  | Construction and Extraction | $\$ 58,400$ |
|  | Community and Social Service | $\$ 55,760$ |
|  | Installation, Maintenance, and Repair | $\$ 55,680$ |
|  | Sales and Related | $\$ 54,010$ |
|  | Office and Administrative Support | $\$ 50,370$ |
|  | Production | $\$ 45,550$ |
|  | Transportation and Material Moving | $\$ 45,370$ |
|  | Farming, Fishing, and Forestry | $\$ 43,930$ |
|  | Personal Care and Service | $\$ 37,870$ |
|  | Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance | $\$ 36,210$ |
|  | Healthcare Support | $\$ 35,900$ |
|  | Food Preparation and Serving Related | $\$ 35,560$ |

## Group Discussion

What do you think causes gender differences in STEM?

## Influences on Gender Differences in STEM

- Family
- Teachers
- Peers
- The media
- Society at large


Example factors: differential experience (e.g., in spatial skills and use of equipment/tools); societal expectations (rule-driven behaviors, subject and career stereotypes)

## A Key Point

Gender differences in STEM are sociocultural, not biological!

Evidence: differential performance across cultures, and by type of knowledge/skills assessed and test format and testing conditions; interventions can influence performance)


## Group Discussion

1. Why do many females who do well in high school math and science coursework opt not to pursue STEM degrees?
2. Why do many who earn STEM degrees choose not to enter or to continue in STEM fields?

Note: Men are also underrepresented in some STEM-related fields, such as certain health professional occupations (e.g., nursing), but they are less likely to be the higher paying/higher status fields.


## Ways for Parents to Support Children in STEM

- Hold high expectations for STEM efforts and learning.
- Provide STEM opportunities (technological tools; camps/after school programs; etc.). Have children use computers and other technologies at home. Both parents have a strong impact.
- Avoid saying you don't like or need math. Emphasize its importance and usefulness.
- Emphasize the fact that math is learned through effort, perseverance, and appropriate experiences rather than being a natural ability.
- Monitor what's going on at school (homework, grades, what child does in math or computer class; communicate with teachers...).
- Play STEM games at home and online.
- Connect math to real life.
- Give support but have children think for themselves.
- Explore possible career paths and preparation needed to get there.
- Provide role models.


## Example Website with Women Role Models in STEM

## Biographies of Women Mathematicians



## March 9

## Born this day Died this day

 - Agnes BaxterWelcome to the web site for biographies of women in mathematics. These pages are part of a project at Agnes Scott College in Atlanta, Georgia, to illustrate the numerous achievements of women in the field of mathematics. Here you can find biographical essays or comments on the women mathematicians profiled on this site, as well as additional resources about women in mathematics. Each time this page is reloaded, a randomly selected photo is displayed to the left (if Javascript is enabled). Click on the image to go to the profile of that woman.

- Names in Alphabetical Order
- Names in Chronological Order
- Interactive Timeline
- Names by Location of Birth (including a Google Map view)
- Other Resources about Women Mathematicians
- The First Ph.D's in Mathematics by Women before 1930
- Prizes, Awards and Honors for Women Mathematicians
- Birth and Death Anniversaries
- Photo Credits
- Search the site

Did you know? (See the Archive for past announcements)

- Claire Voisin, Institut de Mathématiques de Jussieu, France, will receive the 2024 Crafoord Prize in Mathematics "for outstanding contributions to complex and algebraic geometry, including Hodge theory, algebraic cycles, and hyperkähler geometry." Voisin is the first woman to receive the Crafoord Prize in Mathematics. For more information, see the news article from the American Mathematical Society, or watch the video from the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences that describes Voisin's work that led to the Crafoord Prize.
- Congratulations to Jenna Carpenter, Professor of Engineering and Founding Dean at Campbell University, who will take office as the Mathematical Association of America's new president-elect on July 1, 2024. For more information, see the Press Release from Campbell University.
- Congratulations to the USA Team for earning second place in the 12th European Girls' Mathematical Olympiad (EGMO), with each student also earning a gold medal for their individual performances. The EGMO is an


## Future Directions for Considering Gender in STEM: Student Identities

- Intersecting identities
- Gender fluidity



Nevada Math \& Technology Camp (formerly Northern Nevada Girls Math \& Technology Camp)


Questions?

Thank you!
Lynda Wiest wiest@unr.edu

