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EDI in STEM: Changing mindsets and impacting sustainable futures in STEM Phase 1 - Focus on Girls in STEM

A deeper look at stereotyping and bias

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1 This is the slide footer and goes here 03 August 2020





PDST Professional Development Service for Teachers

Pleased to meet you!



'Pleased to meet you – always nice to put a face to a name.'



3 This is the slide footer and goes here 03 August 2020

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An *implicit bias* is an *unconscious* association, belief, or attitude toward any social group. Due to implicit biases, people may often attribute certain qualities or characteristics to all members of a particular group, a phenomenon known as **stereotyping.***

Such biases do not necessarily align with our own sense of self and personal identity.

How does the IAT work?

- The IAT measures associations between concepts (e.g., Flowers and Insects) and evaluations (e.g., good, bad).
- People are quicker to respond when items that are more closely related in their mind share the same button.

Studies that summarize data across many people find that the IAT predicts discrimination in hiring, education, healthcare, and law enforcement.



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Percent of web respondents with each score





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The Psychology Behind Implicit Bias

- We tend to seek out patterns. Our brain looks for patterns and associations in the world. Social cognition, or our ability to store, process, and apply information about people in social situations, is dependent on this ability to form associations about the world.
- We like to take shortcuts. Our brain tries to simplify the world. Because the brain is constantly inundated with more information than it could conceivably process, mental shortcuts make it faster and easier for the brain to sort through all of this data.
- Our experience and social conditioning play a role. Implicit biases are influenced by experiences, although these attitudes may not be the result of direct personal experience. Cultural conditioning, media portrayals, and upbringing can all contribute to the implicit associations that people form about the members of other social groups.



Stereotype Threat – Girls and STEM

Stereotype threat: people internalize negative stereotypes about themselves based upon group associations.

Example:

By the age of 9, girls have been shown to exhibit the unconscious beliefs that females have a preference for language over maths. The stronger these implicit beliefs are, the less likely girls and women are to pursue maths performance in school.*







Consider what is happening in this experiment in terms of bias.

<u>Girl toys vs</u> <u>boy toys:</u> <u>The</u> <u>experiment</u> <u>- BBC</u> <u>Stories</u>





Expectations of Brilliance





 The practitioners of disciplines that emphasize raw aptitude may doubt that women possess this sort of aptitude and may therefore exhibit biases against them.

Laboratory, observational, and historical evidence reveals pervasive cultural associations linking men but not women with raw intellectual talent

Stereotype Threat

Practitioners

• Emphasis on raw aptitude may activate the negative stereotypes in women's own minds

Internalisation

 Girls and women decide that these fields are not for them



What happened to women in computers?

% Of Women Majors, By Field



Source: National Science Foundation, American Bar Association, American Association of Medical Colleges Credit: Quoctrung Bui/NPR





- Mid 1980s PCs appear in homes in significant numbers.
- Used mainly for gaming, they were marketed almost entirely towards boys.
- Families were more likely to buy computers for boys than for girls even when their girls were really interested in computers. Frequently, the family PC was kept in the boys bedroom. (Margolis, 2001).
- This message that computers were "toys for boys" was echoed in movies like *Weird Science, Revenge of the Nerds* and *War Games* with the theme of "awkward boy genius" saves the day and gets the girl.

IF PERSONAL COM ARE FOR EVERY HOW COME THEY'R

A personal computer is supposed to be a confectation persons. Not just weathy persons Or whiz-kid. persons. Or privleged persons. But porson persons. APPLE' IIe 64K

Acole, IBM, and Radio Sheck seem to have forgotten about Encluding, most thely your

But that's okay Because now you can get a high-powered home computer without teking out a second monorgage on your horro.

It's the Commodore 64, We'ra not taking about a low-priced computer that can barely retain a phone number. We're taiking about a mamory of G4K.

TRS-80* III 16K inotherwords all the persons whom softer home computers can't, including some of those that cost a lot more. (Take another look at the three computers above).

By itself, the Commodore 64 is all the computer you'll even need. Yet, if you do want to expand its capabilities some day you can do so by adding a full complement of Commodore poripherals Such as dek drives. Moderns, And printers.

You can also play tomitic games on Which means it comperform tasks most the Commodore 64. Many of which

Appendix a require an instantical. If Apple Contacts in: TAU at a programmed backmoth of Apple Contacts that an appropriate spherical of international Restored MacDinell Cont.



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and foremost design outstanding emote video displays, has Ited in the development of the IQ 140. This unit reflects exquisite appearance and performance capabilities unequaled by others on the market.

With the IQ 140, the operator s given full command over data being processed by means of a wide variety of edit, video, and mode control keys, etc.

The detachable keyboard, with its complement of 117 keys, is logically arranged into 6 sections plus main keyboard to aid in the overall convenience of operation For example, a group of 8 keys for cursor control / 14 keys accommodate numeric entry / 16 special function keys allow access to 32 pre-programmed commands / 8 keys make up the extensive edit and clear section / 8 keys for video set up and mode control / and 8 keys control message and print.

Two Polling options available: 1) Polling compatible with Lear Siegler's ADM-2. 2) Polling discipline compatible with Burroughs

SOROC

The IO 120 offers such features as: 1920 character screen memory, lower case, RS232C extension switch selectable transmission rates from 75 to 19,200 bps, cursor control, addressable cursor, erase functions and protect mode. Expansion options presently available are: block mode and hard copy capability with printer interface. The IQ 120 terminal incorporates a 12-inch, CRT formatted to display 24 lines with 80 characters per line.

Circle 346 on inquiry card.

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Key features place CAI thinking tools in a class by themselves: Each program comes with its own library of subjects. But that's just the start. Our unique authoring system let's you or your child create your own lessons on any topic, tailoring the program to your family's needs -and no computer knowledge is required. Add the fact that we've kept the vital ingredient -FUN - in learning, and our proven success is no surprise. Over 2,000 school districts now use CAI programs to teach essential vocabulary and logic skills in a variety of subject areas.

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CAI is a group of experienced educators and programmers who believe that success begins with opportunities you create at home. Ask to see a demonstration of CAI programs at your local computer store, and see for yourself just how rewarding a good education can be. 5/1



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Bringing Ideas

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VINTAGE COMPUTING AND GAMING Retro Scan or the Week

IQ 120

A Beautiful

Way To Interface

IQ 120 is the result of an industrywide demand for a capable remote video display terminal which provides a multiple of features at a low affordable price. The IQ 120 terminal is a simple self-contained, operator / computer unit

The SOROC

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The Matilda Effect

"It is important to note early" that women's historically subordinate 'place,' in science (and thus their invisibility to even experienced historians of science) was not a coincidence and was not due to any lack of merit on their part, it was due to the camouflage intentionally placed over their presence in *science."* M Rossiter







The Gender-Equality Paradox







Countries with lower levels of gender equality had relatively more women among STEM graduates than more gender-equal countries.

This is a paradox, because genderequal countries are those that give girls and women more educational and empowerment opportunities and that generally promote girls' and women's engagement in STEM fields.

Stoet, G., & Geary, D. C. (2018). The genderequality paradox in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education. *Psychological Science*, 29, 581–593. doi:10.1177/0956797617741719

Fig. 3. Scatterplots (with best-fitting regression lines) showing the relation between gender equality and sex differences in (a) intraindividual science performance and (b) the propensity of women relative to men to graduate with science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) degrees. Gender equality was measured with the Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI), which assesses the extent to which economic, educational, health, and political opportunities are equal for women and men. The gender gap in intraindividual science scores (a) was larger in more gender-equal countries (rs = .42). The propensity of women relative to men to graduate with STEM degrees (b) was lower in more gender-equal countries (rs = .42).



What causes the Gender-Paradox Effect?

- The stereotype associating math to men is stronger in more egalitarian and developed countries (Breda et al, 2020)
- When boys are relatively better in science and mathematics and girls are relatively better at reading than other academic areas, there is the potential for substantive sex differences to emerge in STEM-related educational pathways.
- The processes that exaggerate sex differences are overridden in less gender equal countries. One potential reason is that a well-paying STEM career may appear to be an investment in a more secure future.
- If absolute performance, interest, joy, and self efficacy alone were the basis for choosing a STEM career, we would expect to see more women entering STEM career paths than do so.

Stoet & Geary, (2018).



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How to Reduce Implicit Bias

- Focus on the individual. Rather than focusing on stereotypes to define people, consider them on a more personal, individual level.
- **Challenge your stereotypes**. If you do recognize that your response to a person might be rooted in biases or stereotypes, make an effort to consciously adjust your response.
- **Reflect**. In order to reduce reflexive reactions, take time to reflect on potential biases and replace them with positive examples of the stereotyped group.
- **Empathy**. Try seeing things from another person's point of view. How would you respond if you were in the same position? What factors might contribute to how a person acts in a particular setting or situation?
- Increase your exposure. Spend more time with people of different racial backgrounds. Learn about their culture by attending community events or exhibits.
- **Mindfulness**. Try meditation, yoga, or focused breathing to increase mindfulness and become more aware of your thoughts and actions.





Intervention Investigating Heroines in STEM: Past & present, local and international as an integral part of teaching the curriculum.....

Story Telling

Storytelling is being advocated as the methodology for this project in order to access and appreciate the lives, experiences, impact and contributions of women working in STEM and to inspire students to map "My STEM Journey"

Emotional Bond with Role Models

Students will be encouraged to connect with women working in STEM today.

Correspondence via email, guest appearances via zoom, podcasts etc.

"Women on Walls"

Field trips and guest speaker when possible

STEM Careers & Contributions to Society

By exploring the stories of women in STEM and making an emotional bond, students will become more aware of the career opportunities that exist in STEM in Ireland and abroad and the contribution STEM makes to society and the students' own lived experience.