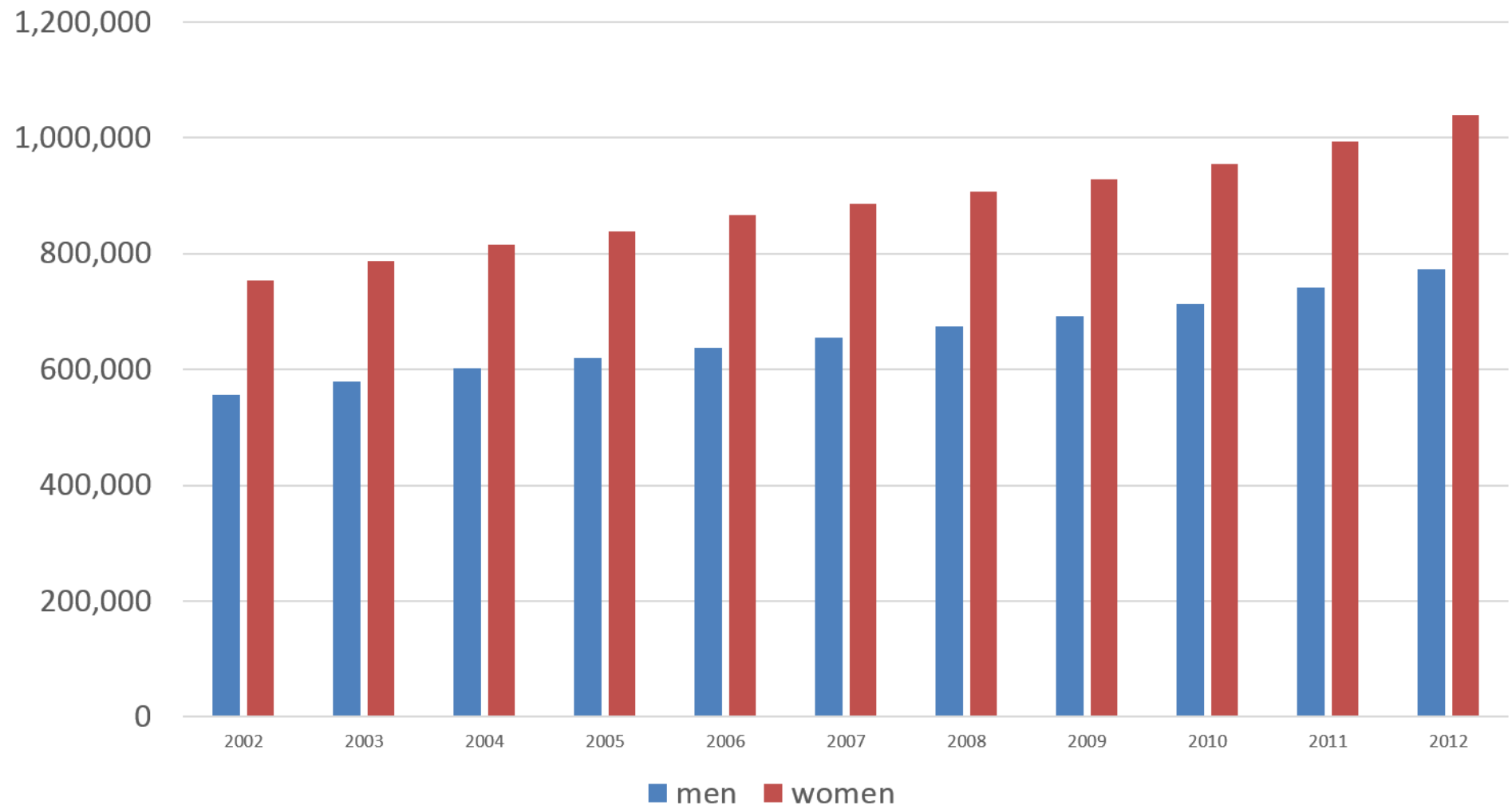


Exploring the
Gendered Space of Attributes
that
Predict Expectations of Success in STEM

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Northern Illinois University

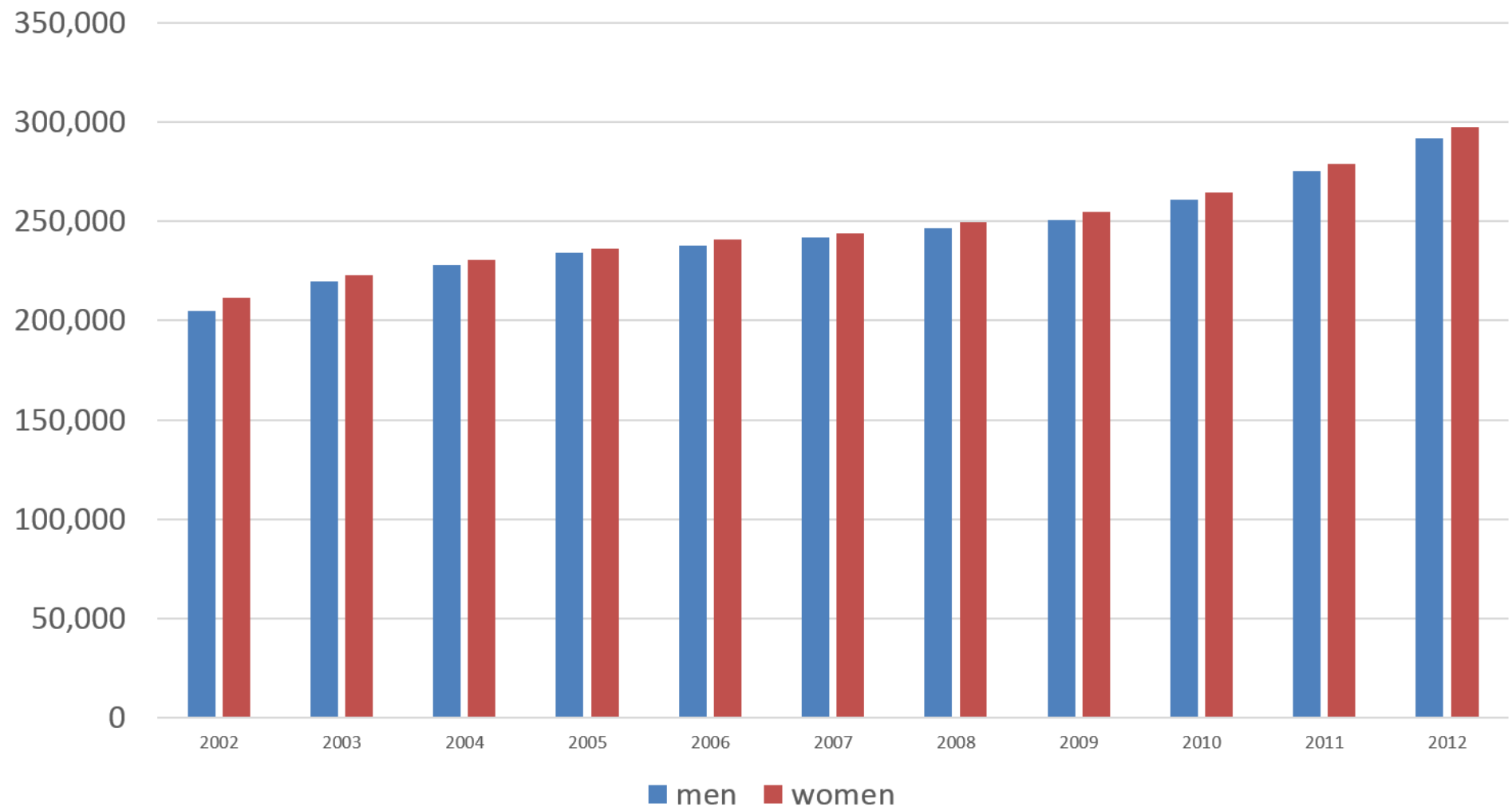
Gender in STEM Research Symposium: Pathways to Parity in STEM
September 19, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL

Undergraduate Degrees Awarded by Sex (2002-2012)

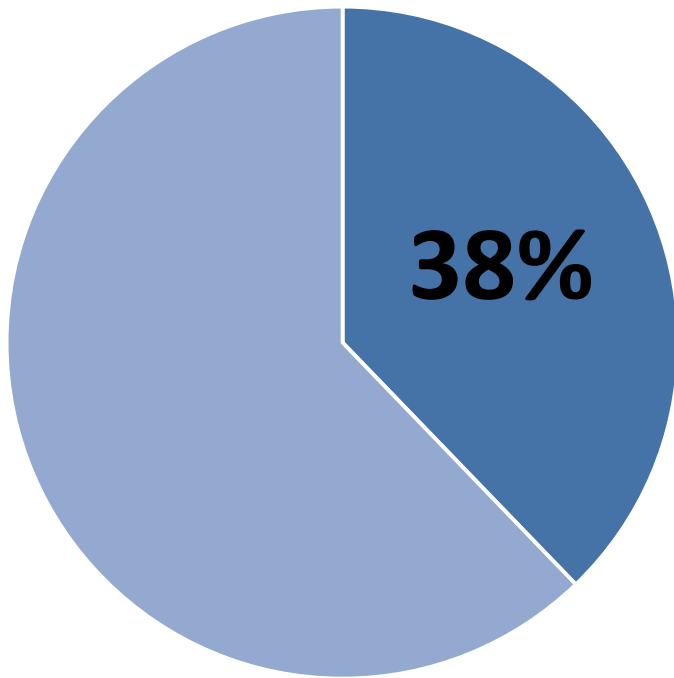


Source: National Science Foundation - Women, Minorities, and Persons with Disabilities in Science and Engineering (2014)

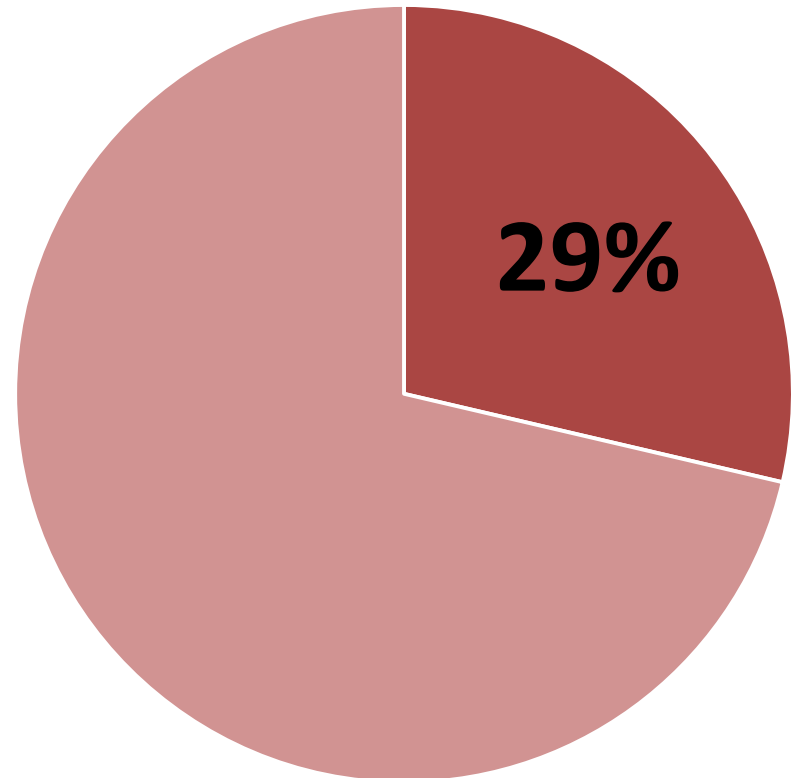
STEM Degrees Awarded by Sex (2002-2012)



Proportion of men and women receiving undergraduate degrees in STEM (2012).

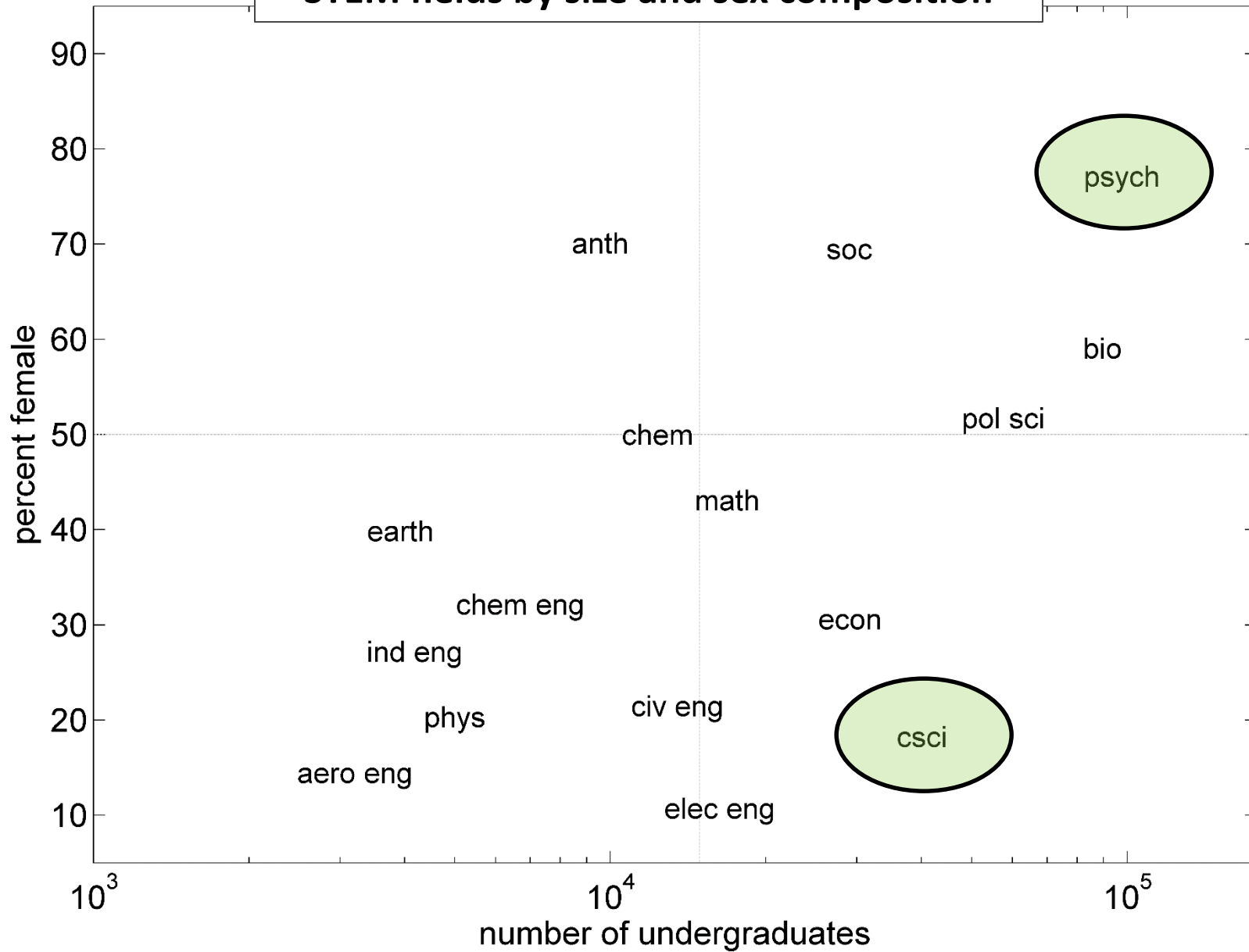


male



female

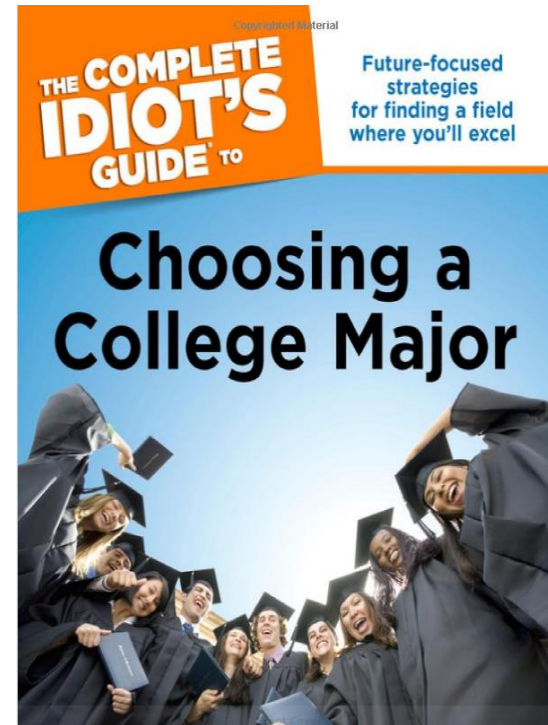
STEM fields by size and sex composition



- More men than women are computer science majors.
 - Is / in what way is CS seen as masculine?
- More women than men are psychology majors.
 - Is / in what way is psychology seen as feminine?
- **What can be done to change these perceptions?**

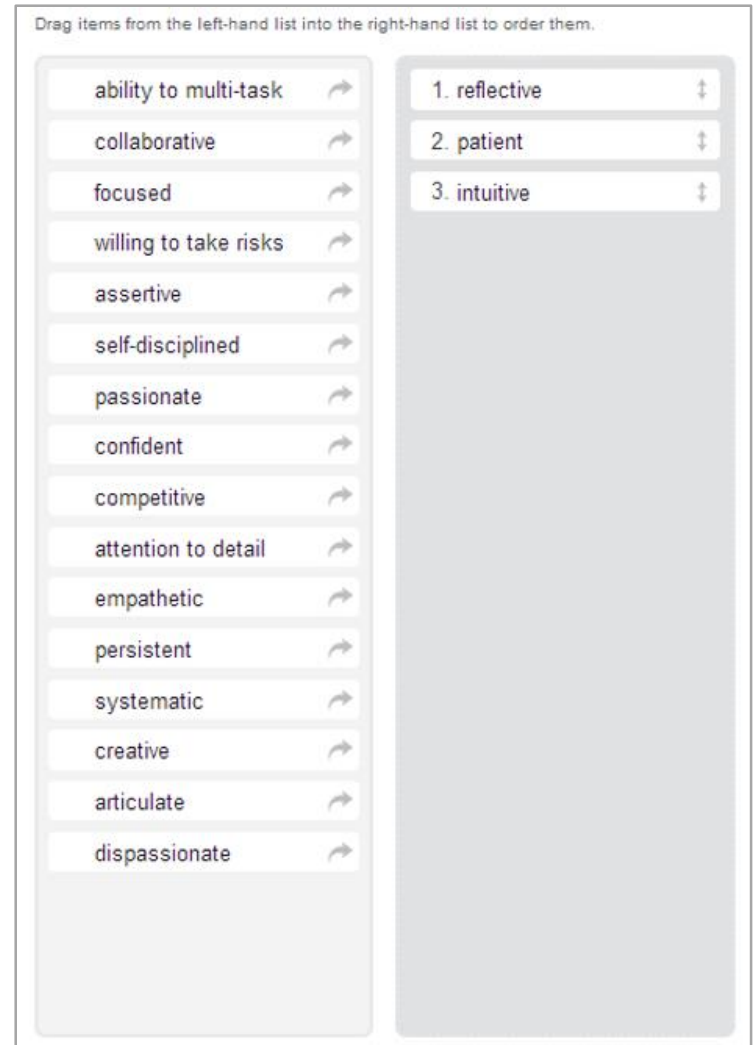
Multiple factors in college major selection

- Economic rationalist
 - Ability sorting and returns to major (Arcidiacono 2004)
- Gender Impacts
 - Stereotypes and gendered perceptions of ability (Correll 2004)
- Personality factors
 - Personality mediates gender effects (Korpershoek et al. 2012)



Methods

- Online survey of undergraduates
 - n = 375; 63% male
- **Ranked themselves as to how well they felt that a list of 19 attributes described them.**
- **Ranked the importance of these attributes for “success as an undergraduate” in four randomly selected fields**
 - Anthropology, Geography, or Psychology
 - Computer Science, Engineering, or Mathematics
 - Biology, Chemistry, or Physics
 - Business, Education, Foreign Languages, or History



As an aggregate, some self-described attributes are more **popular** (have a higher average rank) than others.

Ranked high

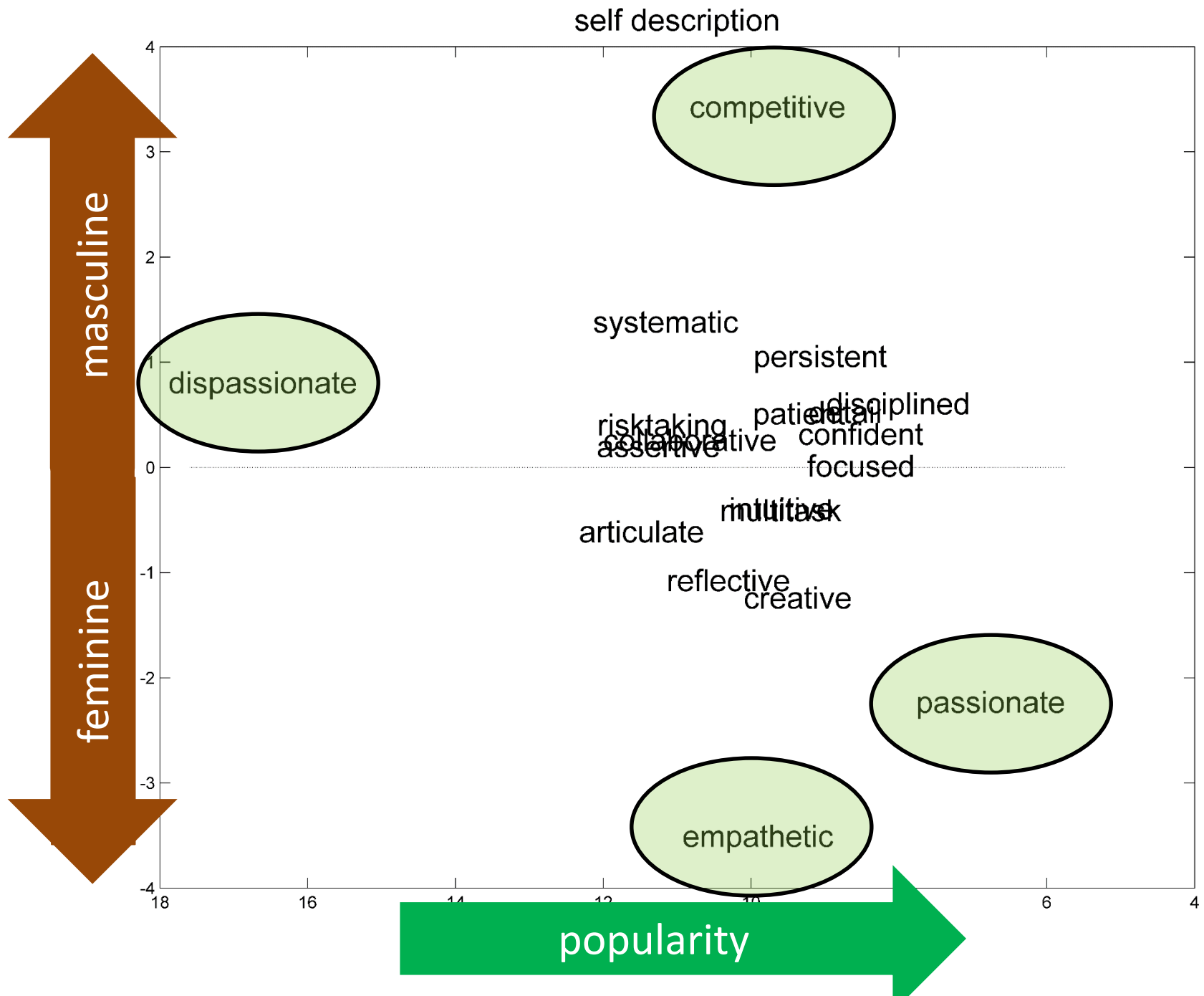
- **passionate**
- disciplined
- focused
- confident

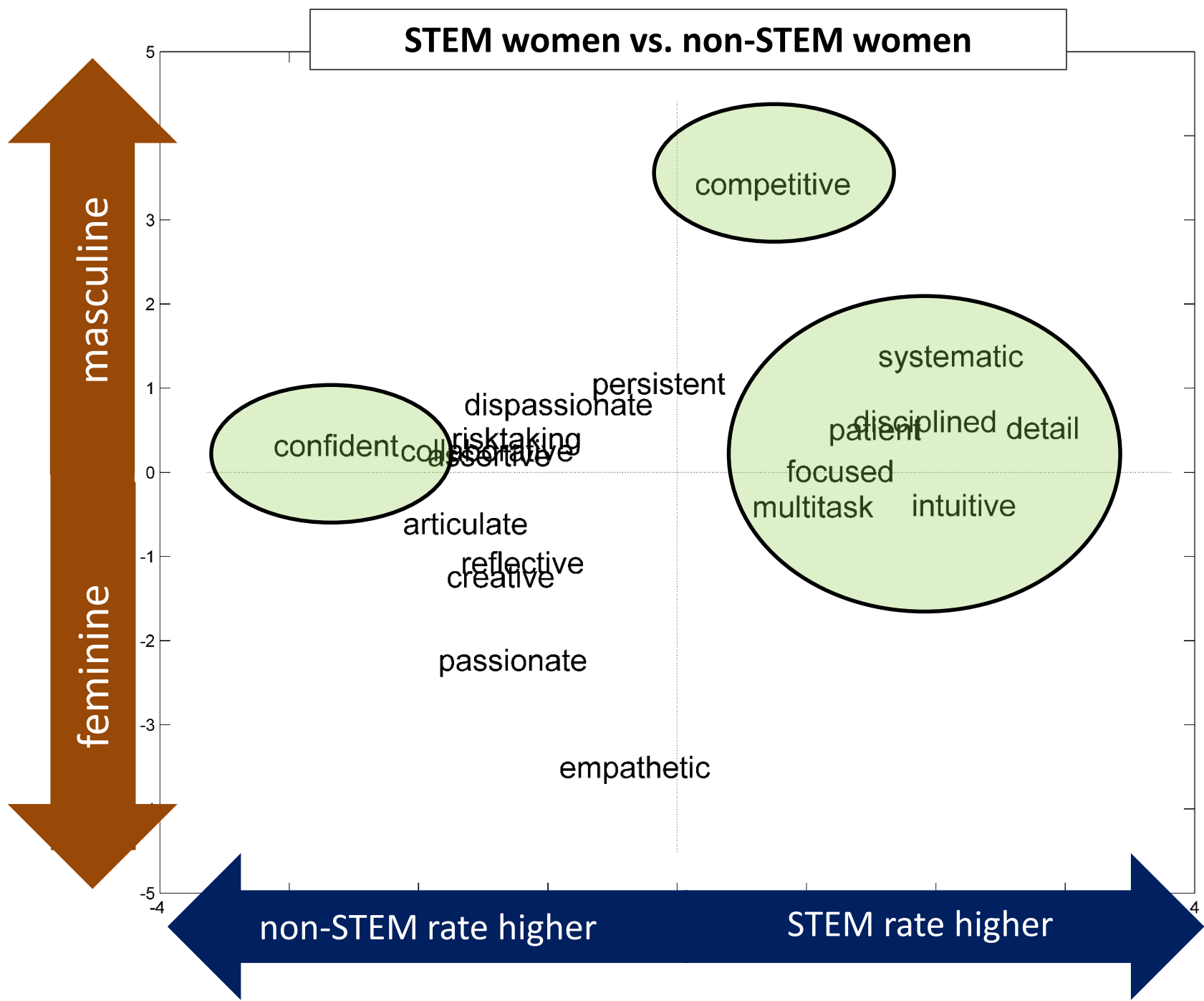
Ranked low

- systematic
- risktaking
- assertive
- **dispassionate**

An attribute is masculine or feminine to the degree that women or men would differentially self-identify with that attribute.

$$\text{gender loading} = \text{average female rank} - \text{average male rank}$$





STEM women vs. non-STEM women

masculine

feminine

non-STEM rate higher

STEM rate higher

competitive

systematic

persistent

dispassionate

confident

risktaking

collaborative

patient

disciplined

detail

focused

multitask

intuitive

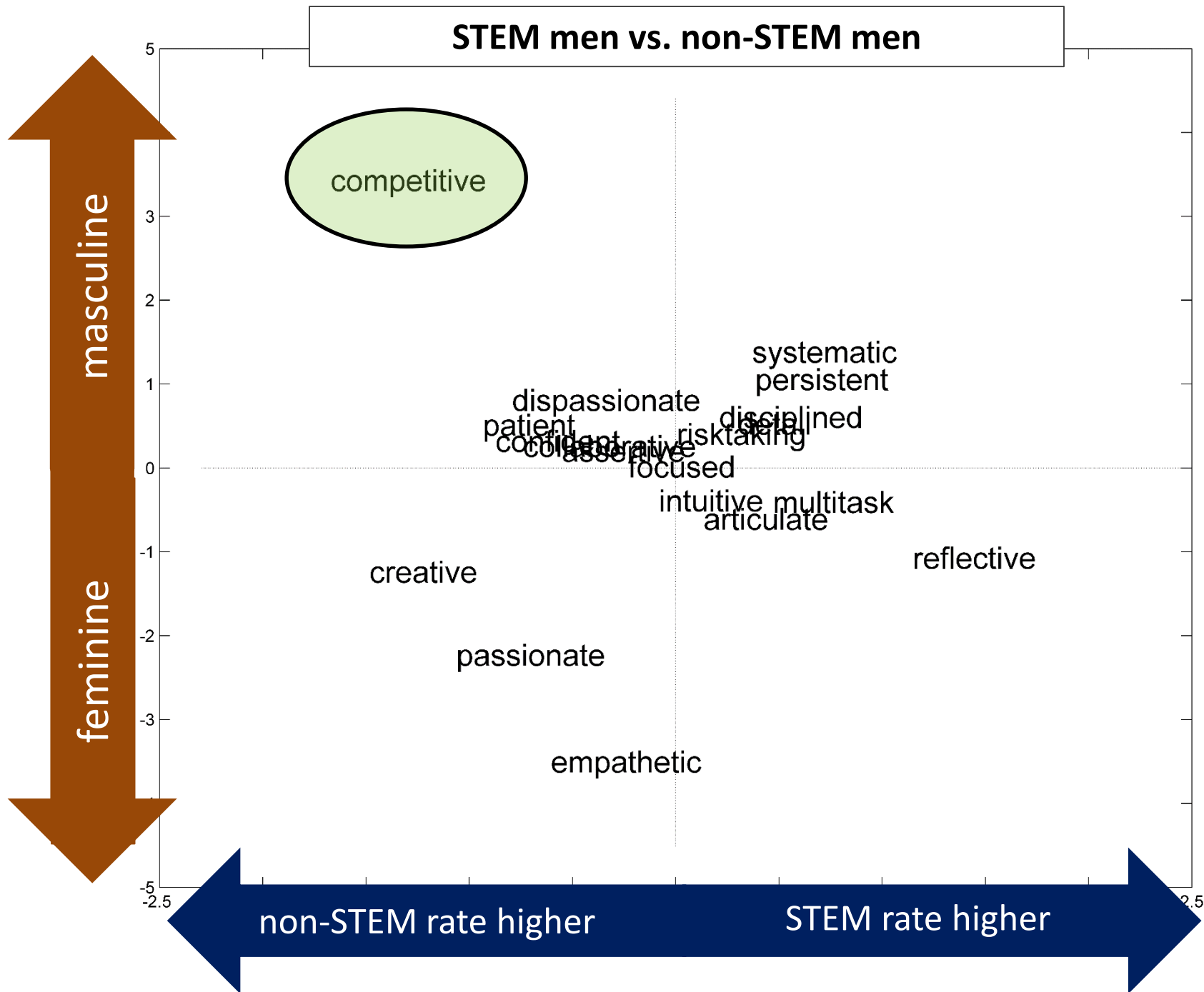
articulate

reflective

creative

passionate

empathetic



There was a different pattern for the attributes that participants perceived as **important predictors of success.**

greatest gender difference

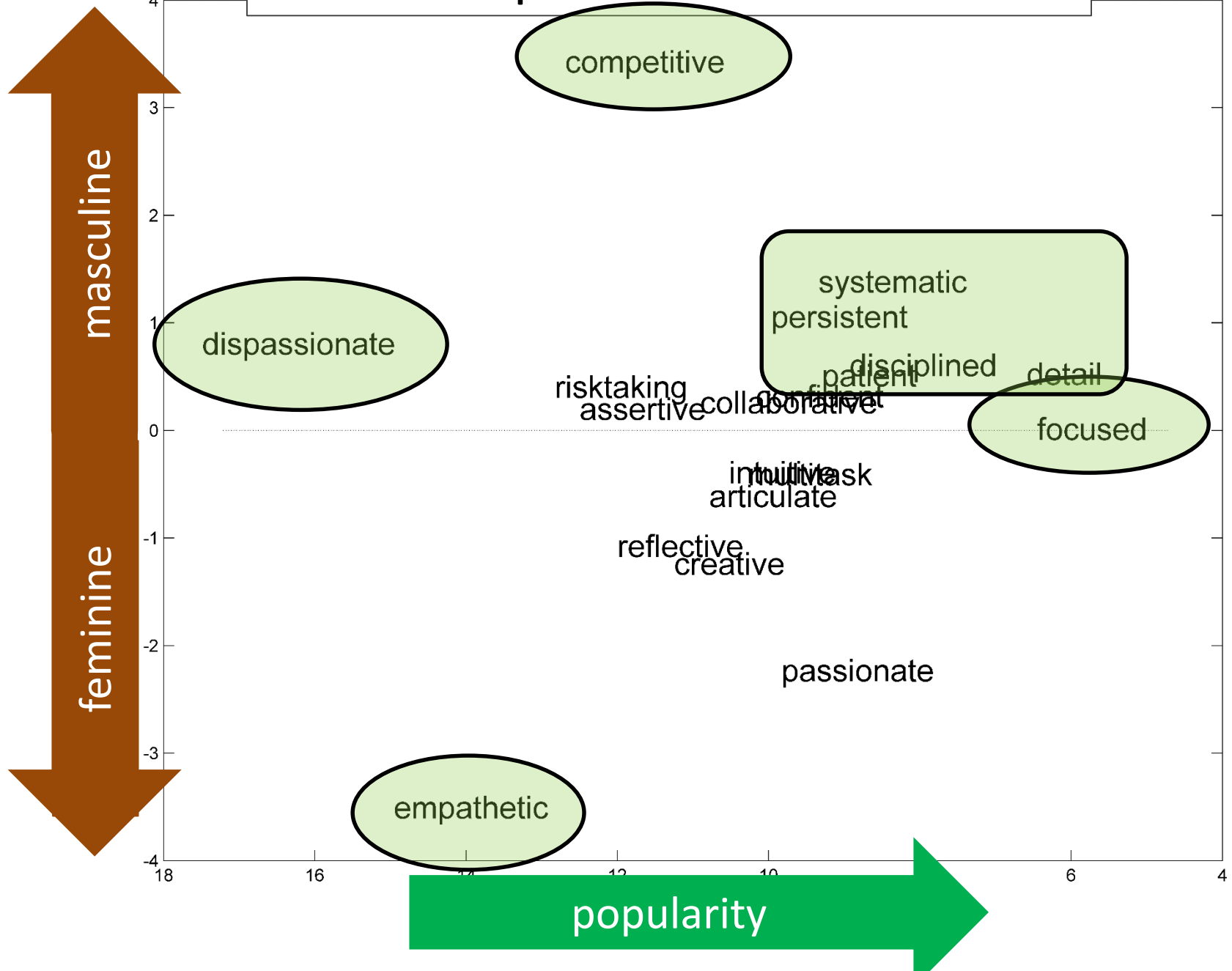
Ranked high

- **focused**
- detail oriented
- disciplined

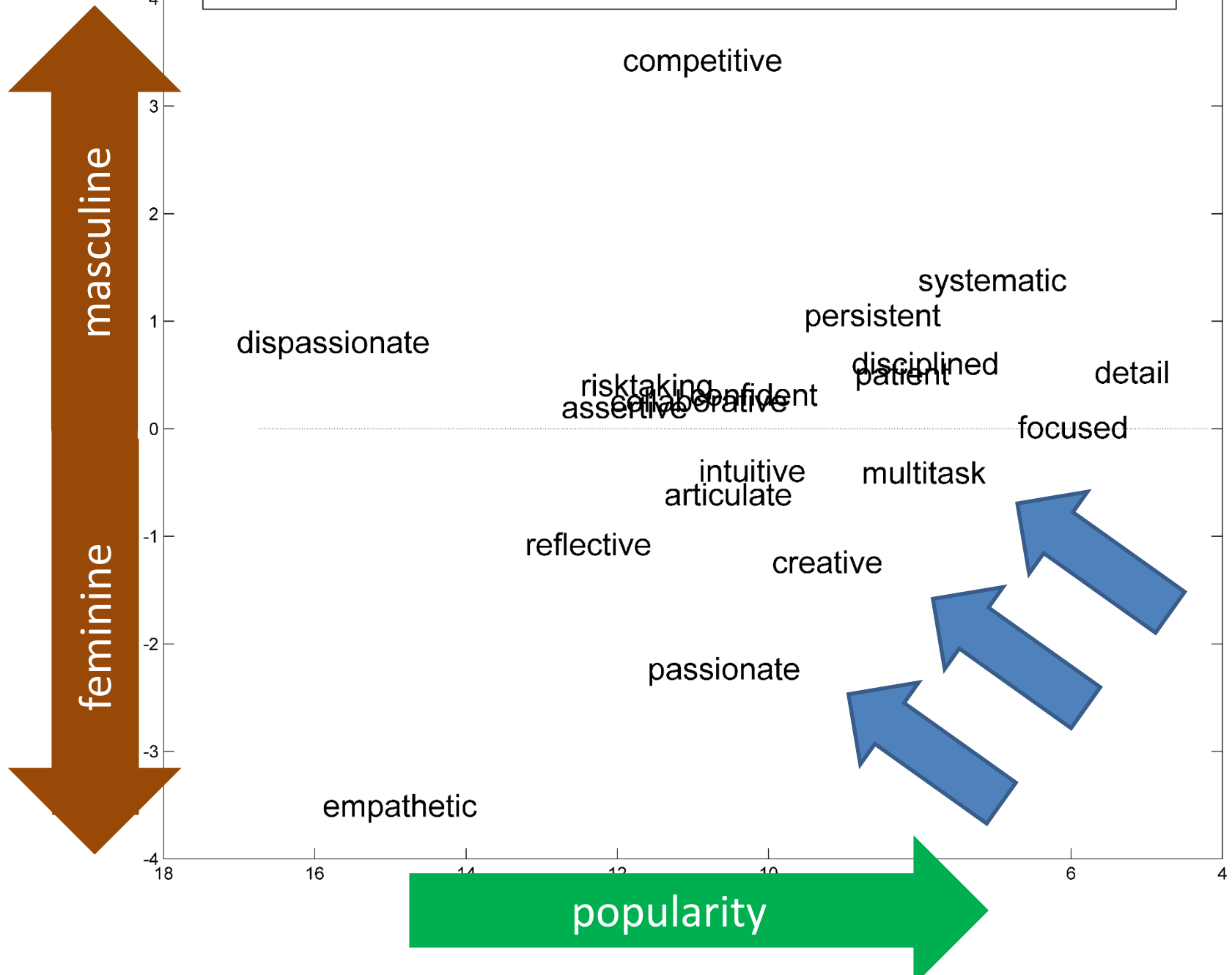
Ranked low

- **competitive**
- assertive
- risk-taking
- **empathetic**
- dispassionate

Perceived predictors of success in STEM



Perceived predictors of success in Computer Science



Conclusions

- The attributes with the highest gender loading, **competitiveness and empathy**, are not seen as particularly important for success in STEM.
 - More subtly male-biased attributes like **discipline** and **attention to detail** are likely more important influences.
- Compared to their non-STEM counterparts:
 - **STEM women self-describe as less confident.**
 - **STEM men self-describe as less competitive.**
- The use of high female loading attributes like **creativity** and **passion** may be an effective avenue for marketing STEM.