## Lecture 33

Science, Education \& Gender

## Overview

* Public understanding
- Curriculum Development
* Access
- Gender


## Public understanding:

* Public Interest $\sim$ policy issues
* Public Interest ~ education
* Public understanding $\sim$ terms \& concepts
* Public understanding ~ scientific inquiry
- Most followed news stories 1990s


## News stories 2001

* More recent popular science stories
$\checkmark$ Sequencing of the human genome ( $16 \%$ followed closely)
$\square$ Gas and oil prices
F-Science \& technology account for $2 \%$ of public news reading


## Survey of public understanding

- More than 70 percent of those interviewed knew that:
$\square$ Oxygen comes from plants.
$\square$ The continents have been moving for millions of years and will continue to move in the future.
$\square$ Light travels faster than sound.
$\square$ The Earth goes around the Sun (and not vice versa).
- All radioactivity is not man-made.
mAbout one-half or fewer of the respondents knew that:
$\square$ The earliest humans did not live at the same time as dinosaurs.
$\square$ It takes the Earth one year to go around the Sun.
$\square$ Electrons are smaller than atoms.
- Antibiotics do not kill viruses
$\nabla$ Lasers do not work by focusing sound waves.


## Curriculum development:

* Sputnik, 1958, crisis year
* National Science Foundation increased funding for science education
* Developed new curricula


## Science programs, 1960s-70s

- BSCS Biology
* PSSC Physics
* Chem Bond \& Chem Study
- MACOS (Man A Course Of Study)
- New Math


## Access to science education

* US being overtaken in SE degrees
$\square$ More women in non-US universities
* Increases in women \& URM modest
* Declines in some areas
* Rise in need for remedial education
* Master teacher program in Congress caught in political differences


## US population

-1/4 URM--Hispanic, African American, Native American (22\%)

- $50 \%$ middle of the next century


## Workplace:

- $75 \%$ entering will be minorities and women
- 2000, women $47 \%$ of workforce
-2000, minorities and immigrants $32 \%$ of U.S. jobs


## URM in Health Professions

- $10.3 \%$ enrollment in medical schools
- $3.5 \%$ of health faculty and researchers
- $7 \%$ of physicians

F $8 \%$ of nurses and physician assistants

- $3 \%$ of allied health professionals
- $5 \%$ of dentists


## URM PhDs in Science and Engineering

- Less than $10 \%$ of total
$\omega$ AA, less than $2 \%$ and declining


## Charts

- PhDs in S\&E (\% new PhDs)
* Percent URM PhDs in S\&E, 1991 Doctoral Recipients
* Median Salaries


## Women in science

- 40-50\% labor workforce
* $10 \%$ and below in science and engineering


## Charts

* Graduate enrollment in S\&E
- Full Professors, 1994
* Women in Physics (1990)
- Salaries


## Explanation of the numbers:

$\omega$ Gender and race stereotyping
-Overt gender and race bias
-Hidden gender and race bias
$\omega$ Affirmative action and correction
Affirmative action programs
Test score adjustments
$\square$ Debate over gender balance in schools

## Gender and science

-Feminist critique of science emerges in the 1970s
FSchools of thought
$\square$ 1. science is not socially/gender constructed
$\downarrow 2$. some science is socially/gender constructed
$\square$ 3. all science is socially/gender constructed

## Examples

- Biology \& medicine
- Caroline Merchant, Death of Nature


## Logical positivists

m-Science is not socially/gender constructed
*Sheila Widnall, MIT
$\cdots$ Mary Good, National Science Board

## Middle of the road position

m-Some science may be socially/gender constructed
*Anne Fausto-Sterling, Myths of Gender (1985)

- Evelyn Fox Keller, Reflections on Gender and Science (1985)
$\omega$ Donna Harraway, Primate Visions (1989)


## Social constructionists

m-Science can be no more than the individuals who do science
m-Sandra Harding, The Science Question in Feminism (1986)

## PhDs in S\&E (\% new PhDs)



## Percent URM PhDs in S\&E




Median Salaries




