Lecture 33 Science, Education & Gender

Overview

- ➡ Public understanding
- Curriculum Development
- ► Access
- 🖛 Gender

Public understanding:

- ► Public Interest ~ policy issues
- ► Public Interest ~ education
- ► Public understanding ~ terms & concepts
- ► Public understanding ~ scientific inquiry
- ➡ Most followed news stories 1990s

News stories 2001

- ➡ More recent popular science stories
 - ☑ Sequencing of the human genome (16% followed closely)
 - \square Gas and oil prices

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.
 - \blacksquare 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).
 - \square All radioactivity is not man-made.
- ► About one-half or fewer of the respondents knew that:
 - \blacksquare The earliest humans did not live at the same time as dinosaurs.
 - \blacksquare It takes the Earth one year to go around the Sun.
 - \boxdot Electrons are smaller than atoms.
 - Antibiotics do not kill viruses!
 - \blacksquare Lasers do not work by focusing sound waves.

<u>Curriculum development:</u>

- 🖛 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
 - ☑ 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%)
- $rac{50\%}{}$ 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
- ▶ 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
- ►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
- \blacktriangleright 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:

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

Gender and science

- Feminist critique of science emerges in the 1970s
- Schools of thought
 - ☑ 1. science is not socially/gender constructed
 - \blacksquare 2. some science is socially/gender constructed
 - ☑ 3. all science is socially/gender constructed

Examples

- ➡Biology & medicine
- Caroline Merchant, *Death of Nature*

Logical positivists

- Science is not socially/gender constructed
- ➡Sheila Widnall, MIT
- Mary Good, National Science Board

Middle of the road position

- Some science may be socially/gender constructed
- ► Anne Fausto-Sterling, Myths of Gender (1985)
- Evelyn Fox Keller, *Reflections on Gender and Science* (1985)
- ➡Donna Harraway, Primate Visions (1989)

Social constructionists

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



Percent URM PhDs in S&E





Median Salaries





