

Key methods encourage girls

TO ENCOURAGE GIRLS IN MATH AND SCIENCE, EDUCATORS CAN FOSTER CONFIDENCE ABOUT THEIR ABILITIES, SPARK THEIR ONGOING INTEREST, AND BUILD SKILLS.

By Carla Thomas McClure

panel of experts convened by the U.S. Department of Education's Institute of Education Sciences (IES) has analyzed existing research and identified five ways educators can encourage girls in math and science. The strategies backed by the strongest research evidence involve changing the way students think about their abilities, performance, and opportunities in math and science.

Why are researchers interested girls' achievement in math and science?

Almost half of the U.S. workforce is female, but only 26% of the nation's scientists and engineers are women. Researchers are curious about why more women are not choosing advanced degrees and careers in the physical sciences, computer science, and engineering. Girls, on average, graduate from high school with slightly more credits in math and science than boys. Although boys do slightly better than girls on SAT tests in math, girls' grades in math are as good as boys'. These data suggest that ability, per se, may not be the factor that's holding girls back when it comes to making academic and career choices related to math and science. What is holding them back? That's the question researchers are asking.

What does the research say about it?

According to an IES practice guide published in 2007, girls begin showing less interest in science and math careers than boys during early adolescence. Some studies show that many

HANDS-ON SCIENCE AND MATH ACTIVITIES

Uncommon Knowledge: Projects That Help Middle-School-Age Youth Discover the Science and Mathematics in Everyday Life was developed by AEL (now Edvantia) through a National Science Foundation Grant and published by the ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small Schools.

The two-volume set is available online from ERIC. Volume 1 contains science activities involving herbs, nutrition, and food preservation:

http://eric.ed.gov/ERICDocs/data/ ericdocs2sql/content_storage_ 01/0000019b/80/16/17/96.pdf

Activities in Volume 2 teach math concepts through quilting and craft activities:

http://eric.ed.gov/ERICDocs/data/ ericdocs2sql/content_ storage_01/0000019b/80/16/17/f1.pdf



girls lack confidence in their math and science abilities and tend to underestimate their potential for success in these subject areas. Meanwhile, girls and boys who are confident about their math and science abilities tend to take elective courses in these fields, perform well, and select college majors and careers related to math and science. According to the expert panel convened by IES, empirical research suggests that "children's beliefs about their abilities are central to determining their interest and performance" in academic and career pursuits. A new study reported in Science Daily echoes this conclusion and suggests that parents and teachers should do more to promote an "I can" approach to learning before girls enter middle school.

EDVANTIA

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RESEARCH BRIEF

What can teachers do to encourage girls in math and science?

First, teachers can strengthen girls' beliefs in their own abilities. To do this, they can (a) teach explicitly that one's academic abilities are not "set in stone" and can be expanded and improved with effort and practice and (b) provide prescriptive, informational feedback on strategies, effort, and the process of learning.

Second, teachers can cultivate girls' interest in math and science by selecting activities that connect course content to related careers without reinforcing gender stereotypes and by offering supplemental resources outside of class to students who show strong interest in a particular topic.

The IES expert panel found these strategies to be supported by research evidence having a "moderate" level of rigor. The panel also recommends exposing girls to female role models and training students in spatial skills (e.g., mentally rotating images, drawing spatial representations). Both strategies are supported by research, although the panel rated the rigor of this research to be "low."

What can be done at the school and district levels?

The IES panel reminds us that ultimately, students' career choices "reflect multiple influences that accumulate over time." To minimize the possibility that girls will prematurely rule out careers in math and science, schools and districts need to build students' confidence and skills in both subject areas at the elementary, middle, and high school levels.

References

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