

# EARLY CHILDHOOD STEM LEARNING

- 1. Numeracy
- 2. Thinking like a scientist
- 3. Ideas about social categories (e.g., gender)





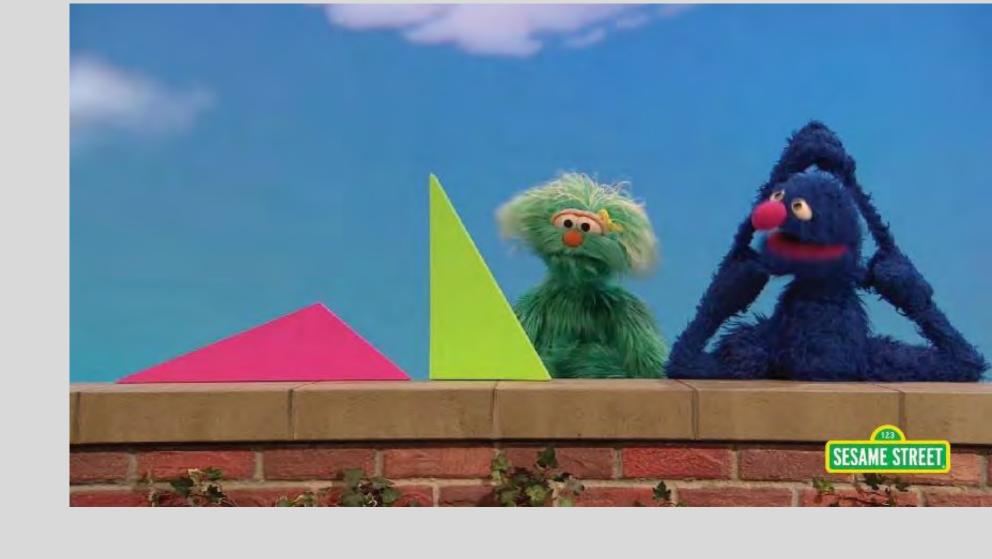
#### 1. Numeracy

- Sizes and shapes
- Patterns

Measurement

- Counting
- Estimation
- Symbolic representation





#### 2. Thinking like a scientist

Rooted in the scientific method -

- 1. Asking questions
- 2. Making predictions
- 3. Observing
- 4. Recording observations



Good STEM activities target 1+ of these principles

# Opportunities to use ST EM principles can be super simple!

- 1. Ask: How does X work/ What will happen if...? (overarching research question)
  - Will the rock sink or float in water?
- 2. Predict: What do you think will happen? (be specific)
  - It will sink!
- 3. Observe: Test the comparison (try to make single comparison or vary one aspect at a time)
- 4. Record: Write, draw, or diagram what you see



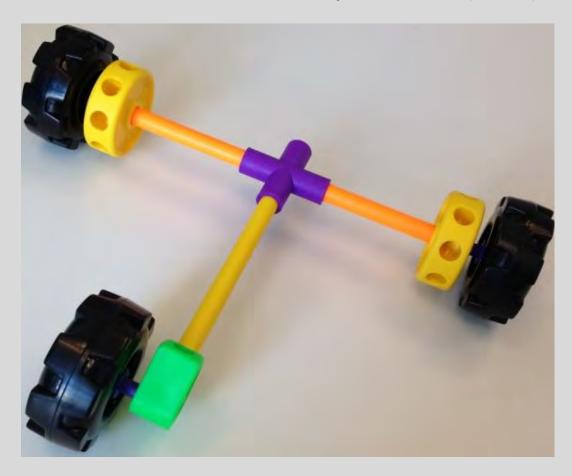
#### Do anywhere ideas:

- ✓ Sink or float
- ✓ Objects on ramps
- ✓ Mixing colors





Ex: GoldieBlox

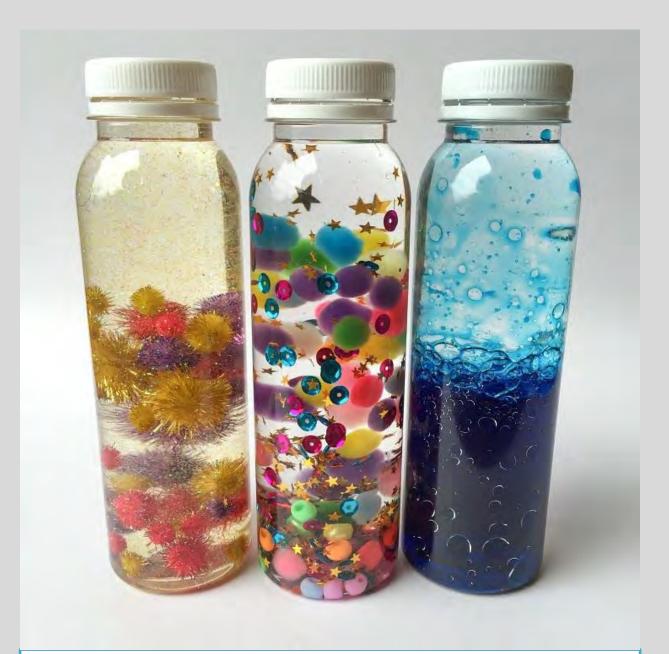




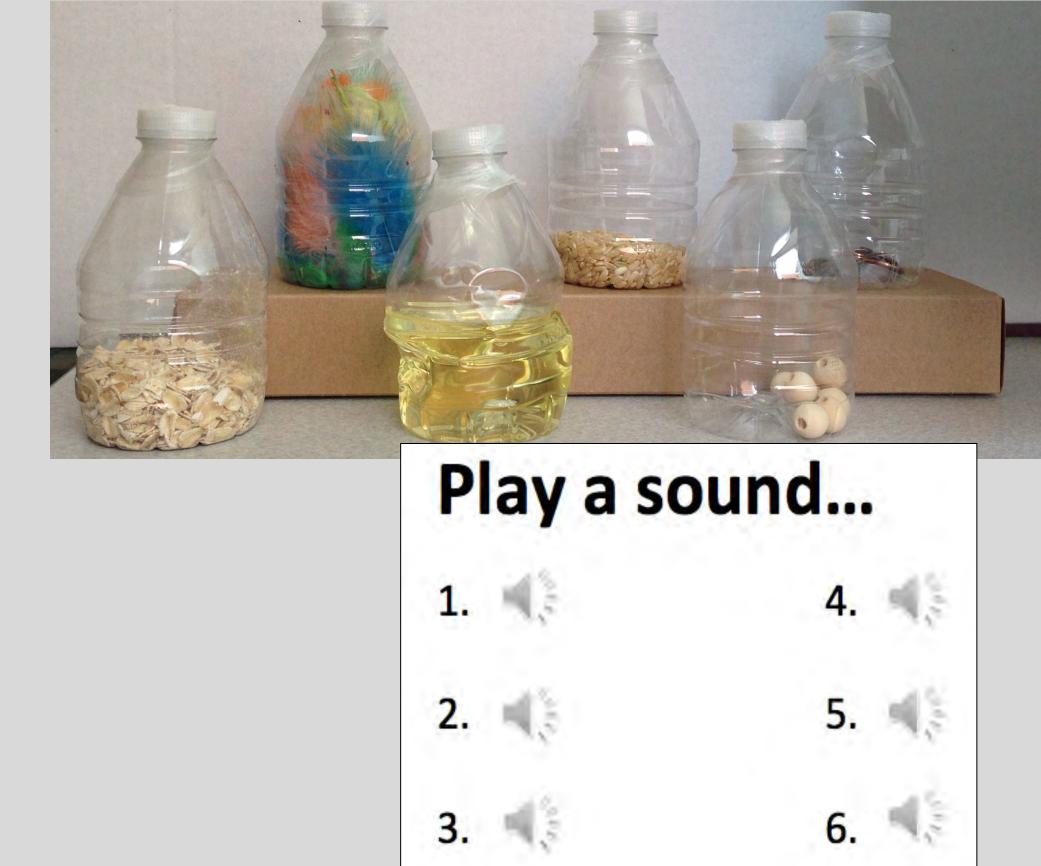


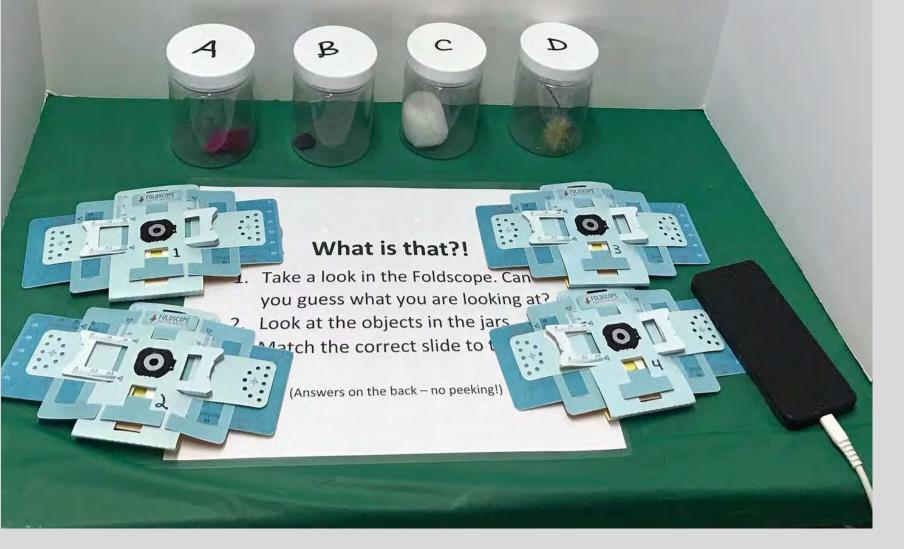


#### Ex: Using Senses



https://www.stemlittleexplorers.com/en/sensorimot or-activities-children/

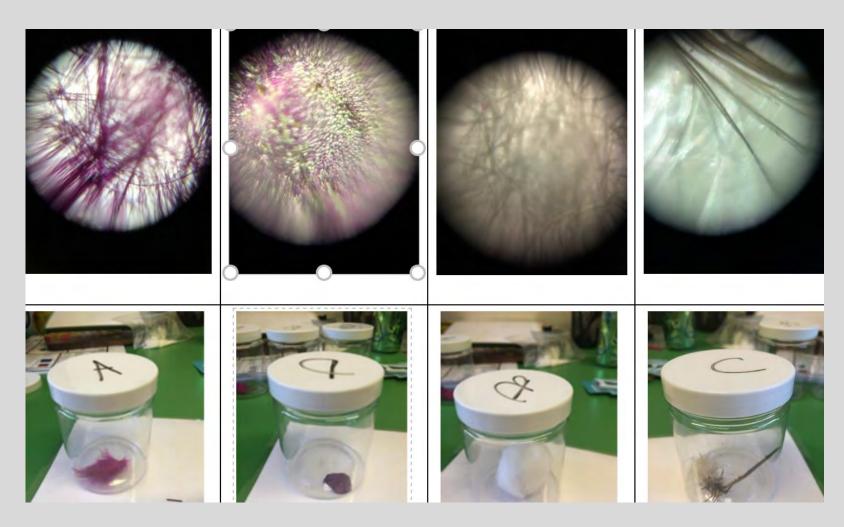






#### Ex: Foldscope





Coyle et al. (2021; 2023)

#### 3. Ideas about social categories

- Part of typical, healthy cognitive development
- Attitude flexibility declines w/ stereotype development
- Flexibility improves as interests specialize

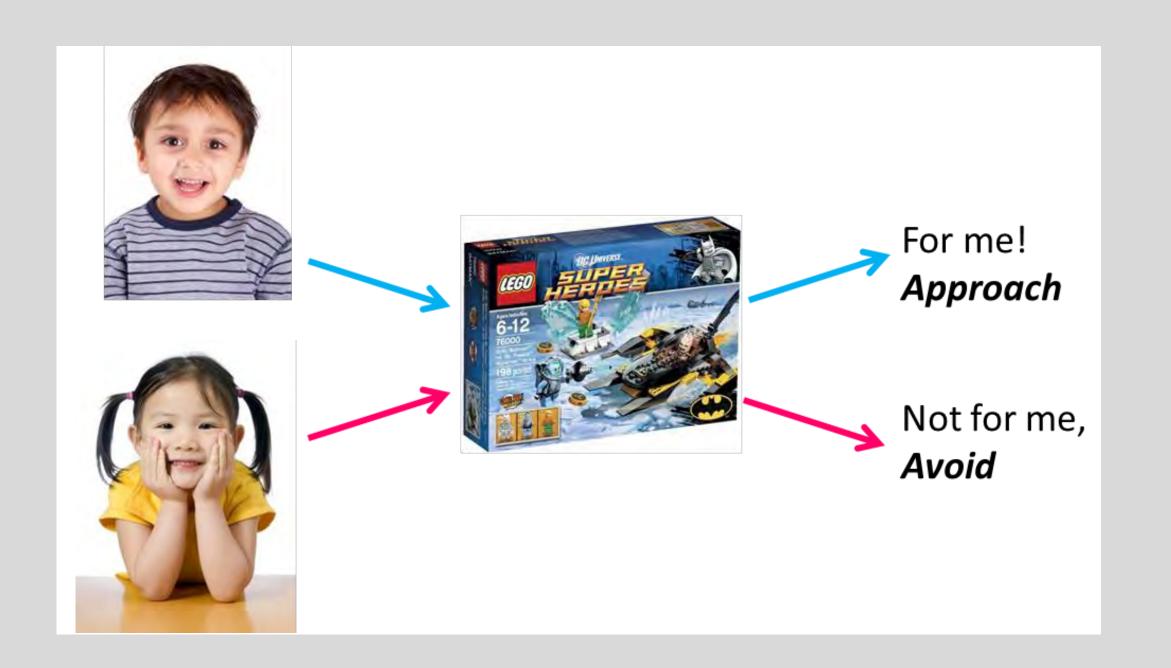
Children's stereotype endorsement (/flexibility)

infancy

middle
-late
childhood

preschool

### Kids are constantly filtering environment by **social identity cues**:



STEM gap may start when social group membership stereotypes are formed -

- Early play is highly gender-segregated, differentiated (e.g., Martin et al., 2012)
- Children report
   stereotyped job
   interests by preschool
   (e.g., Fulcher et al., 2008)

### OTHER SKILLS THAT SUPPORT STEM SUCCESS

- 1. Spatial skills
- 2. Executive function
- 3.Self-representation





#### Building skills for LT ST EM success

#### Spatial skills

- -Gender gap
- -But can be learned:

#### Executive function

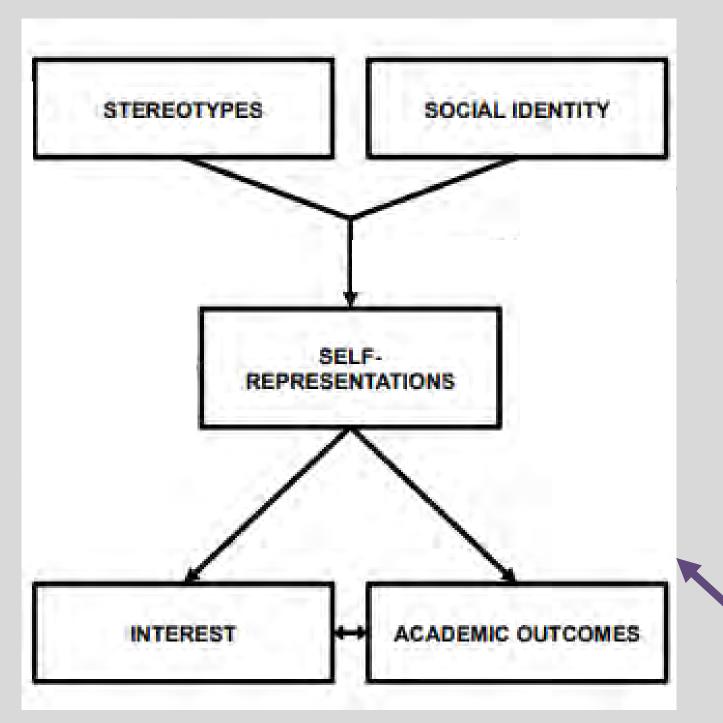
-Planning, making systematic comparisons, thinking flexibly

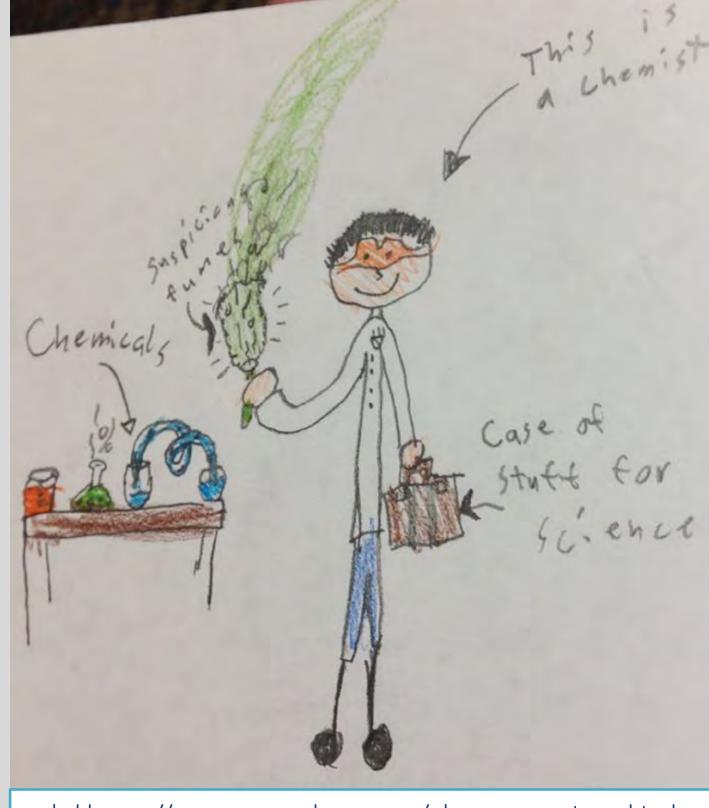


#### Support with:

- ✓ Building & puzzles
- ✓ Paper cutting & folding
- ✓ Perspective taking/
  spatial visualization –
  what do I see vs. what do
  you see,
  what does it look like
  from here vs. from above,
  close up vs. far away

- But <u>most</u> important ...ability to imagine yourself as a scientist
  - -"self representation"
  - -Rooted in kids' stereotypes





https://www.nsta.org/draw-scientist

STEreotypes, Motivation, & Outcomes (STEMO) model

Master & Meltzoff (2020)

#### Language matters

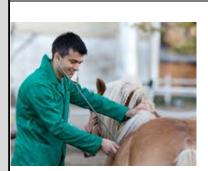
Did you like playing with the microscope?

Maybe you should think about becoming a scientist!

of jobs that use science every day.

#### "Be a scientist"

Science Jobs in Your Community!



Large Animal Veterinarian:

They are scientists that keep farm animals healthy.



Science Teacher:



They are scientists that teach what they know about science and how to do science too



Nurse:



They are scientists that keep people healthy and help sick people feel better.



Park Ranger:



They are scientists that protect wild animals and keep people safe in the woods.



Did you like playing with the microscope?

Maybe you should think about becoming a scientist!

e all kinds of jobs that use science every day.

C

D

"Do science"

Science Jobs in Your Community!



Large Animal Veterinarian:

They use science to keep farm animals healthy.



Science Teacher:



They teach children what they know about science and how to do science



Nurse:



They use science to keep people healthy and to help sick people feel better.



Park Ranger:



They use science to protect wild animals and keep people safe in the woods.



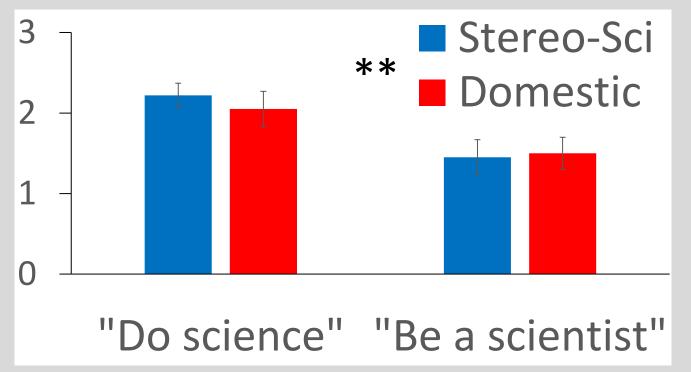
Coyle et al, 2023

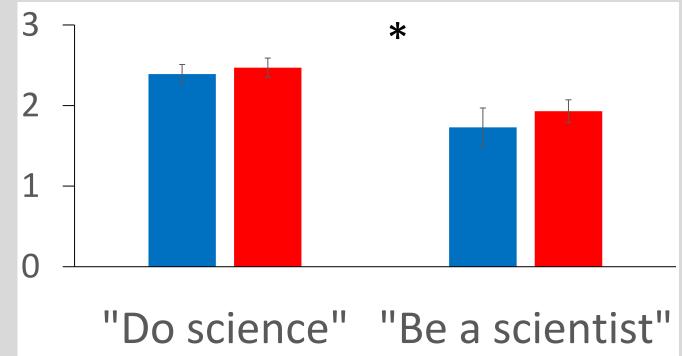
# Children who heard about jobs w/ "do science" language...

- more likely to want to be scientists/do sci. as adults, X<sup>2</sup>(1,N=88)=18.01, p<.001</li>
- more interested in science,
   F(1, 84) = 6.45, p = .005
- had greater science self-efficacy
   F(1, 84) = 3.16, p = .013

than "be a scientist," regardless of age or gender









### WHAT TO LOOK FOR

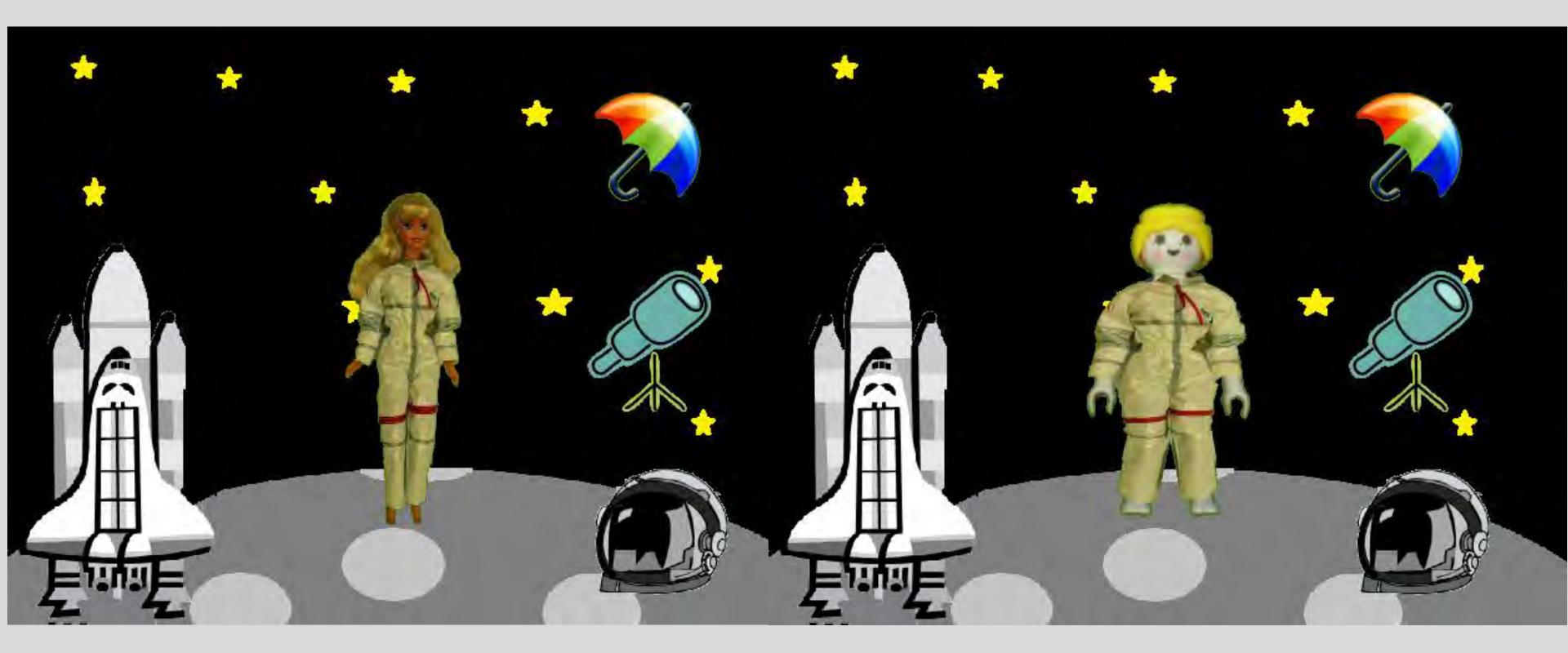
1. Supports something about STEM – actual skill OR self-representation

2.Limited use of social categories (or intentional diversity)





#### Astronaut Barbie effect



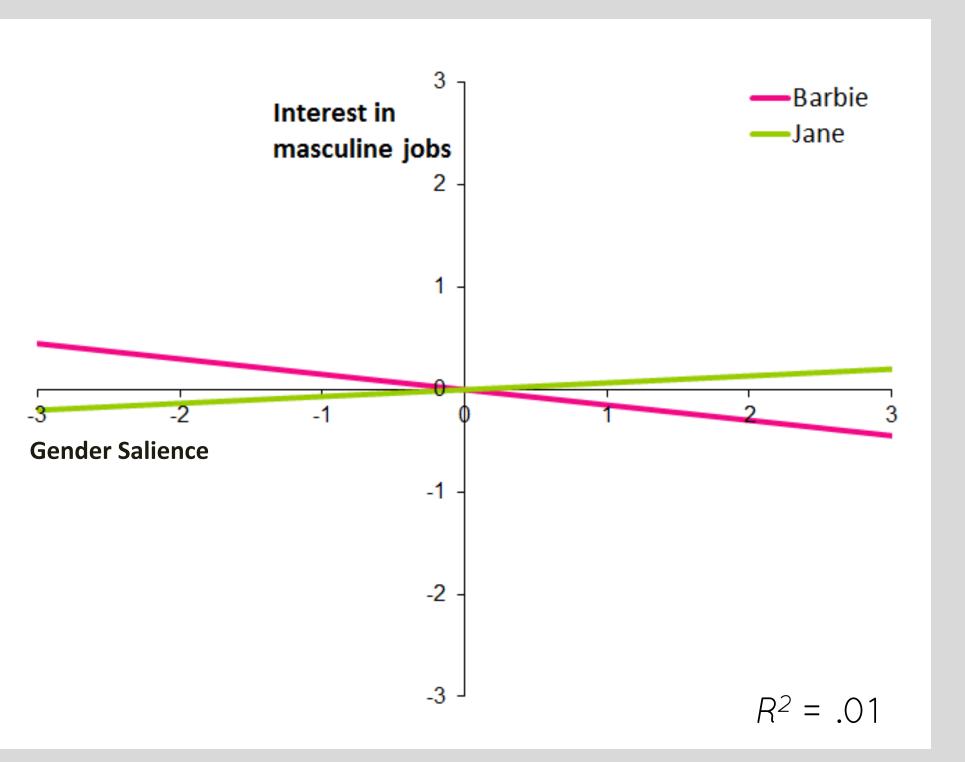
Barbie

(highly feminized)

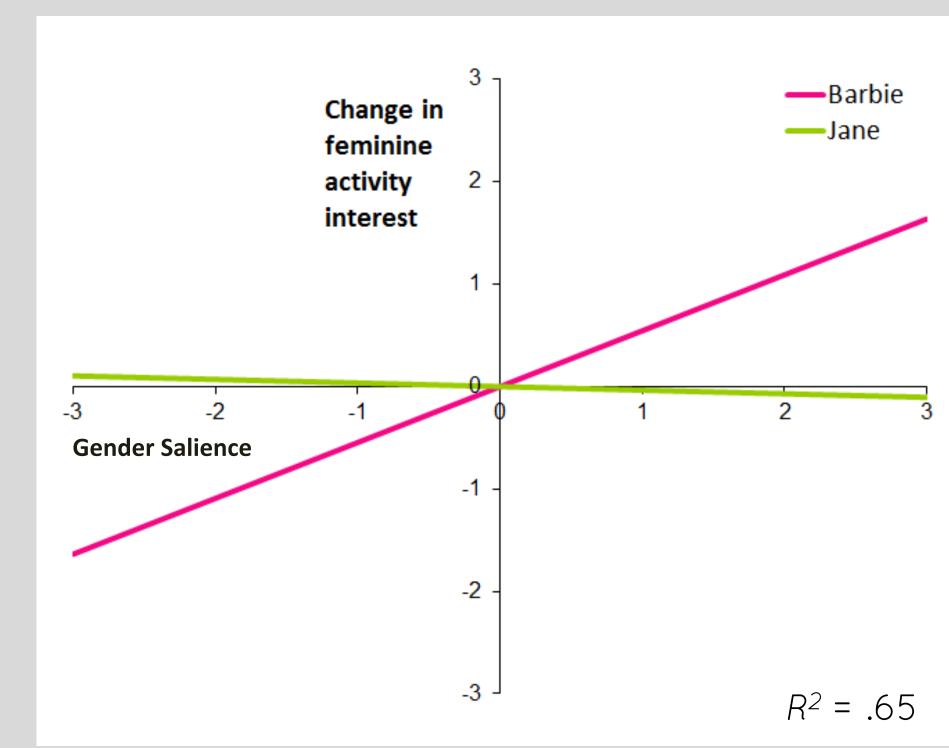
"Jane"

(less feminized)

#### No effect on M job interest



#### Actually, intensified F play interest!



#### Marketing to girls

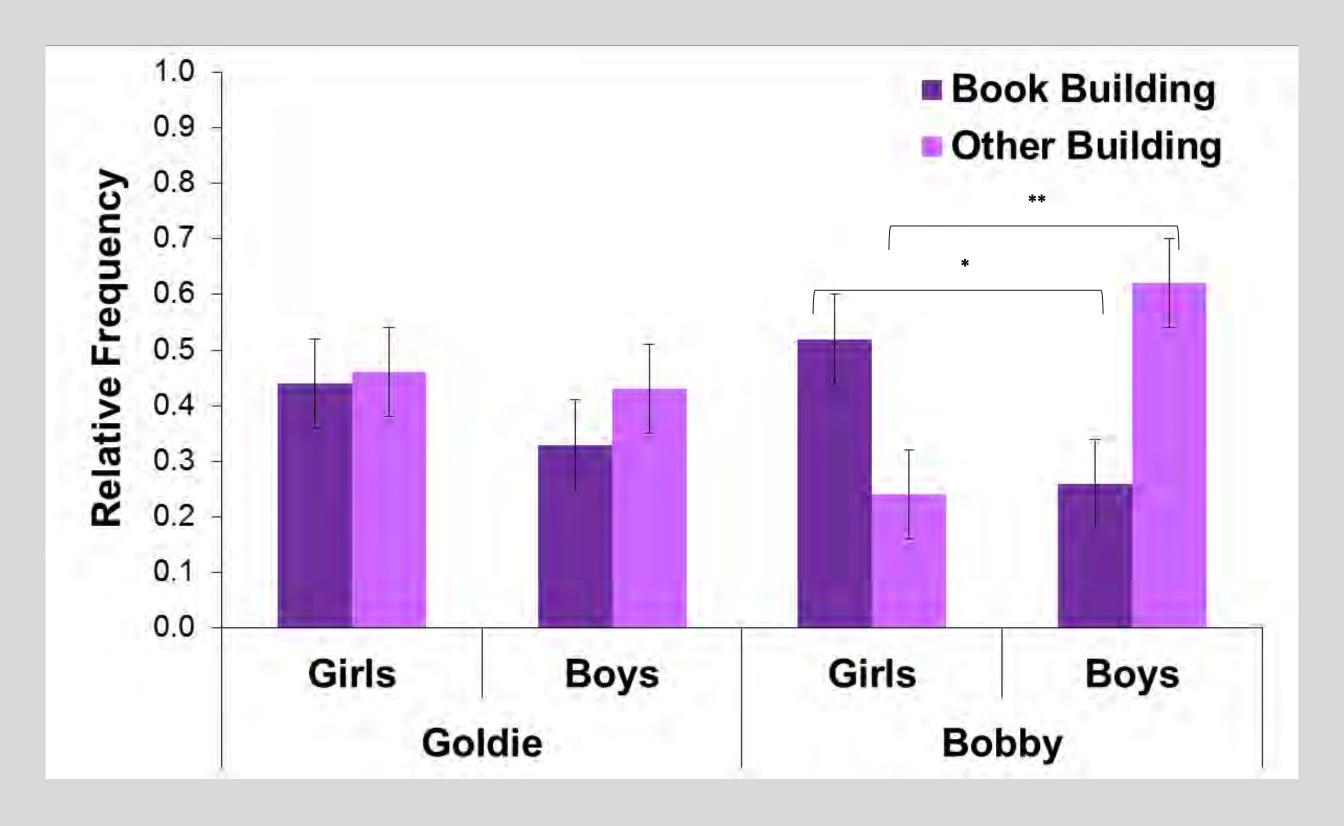






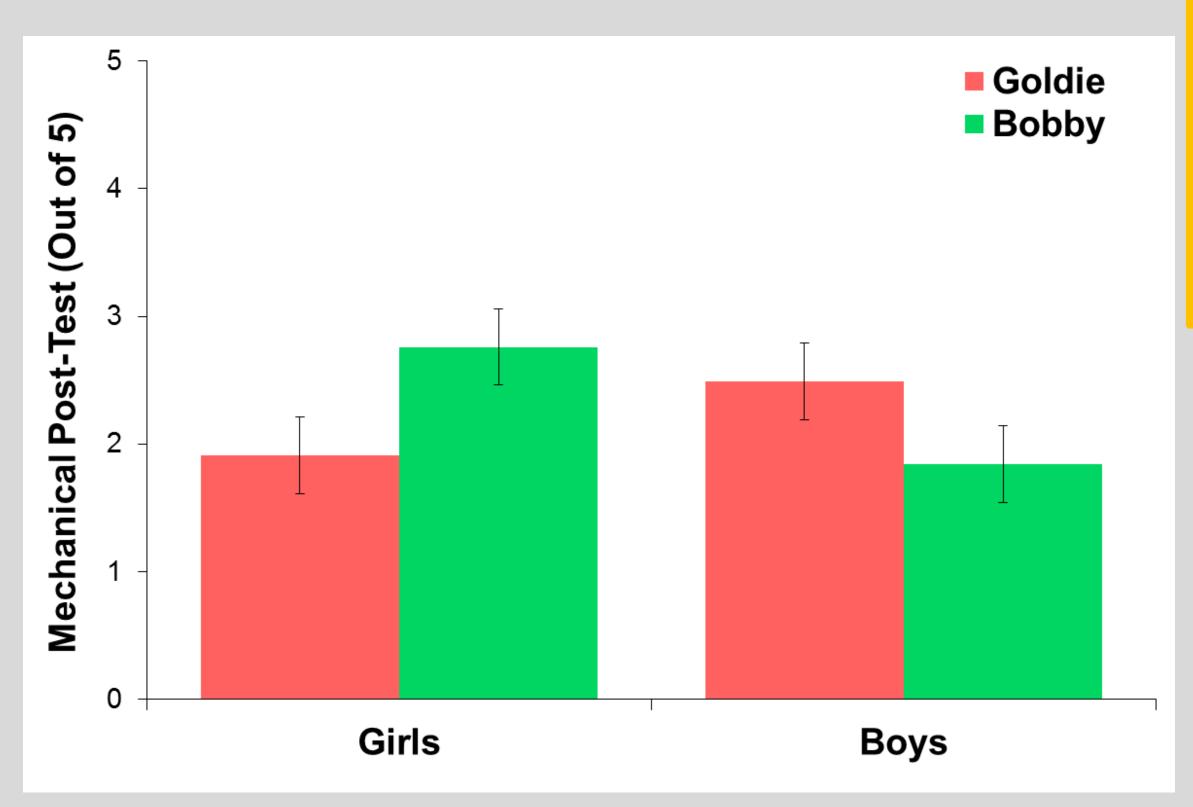


# Children played differently with Goldie vs. Bobby



 $F(1.78,98.12) = 3.39, p = .048, \eta^2_p = .05$ 

# Children learned more from other-gender toy



- ✓ Show kids what is different about a new toy if they don't discover it;
- ✓ Avoid strongly gendered marketing

 $F(1,53) = 5.27, p = .025, \eta^2_p = .09$ 

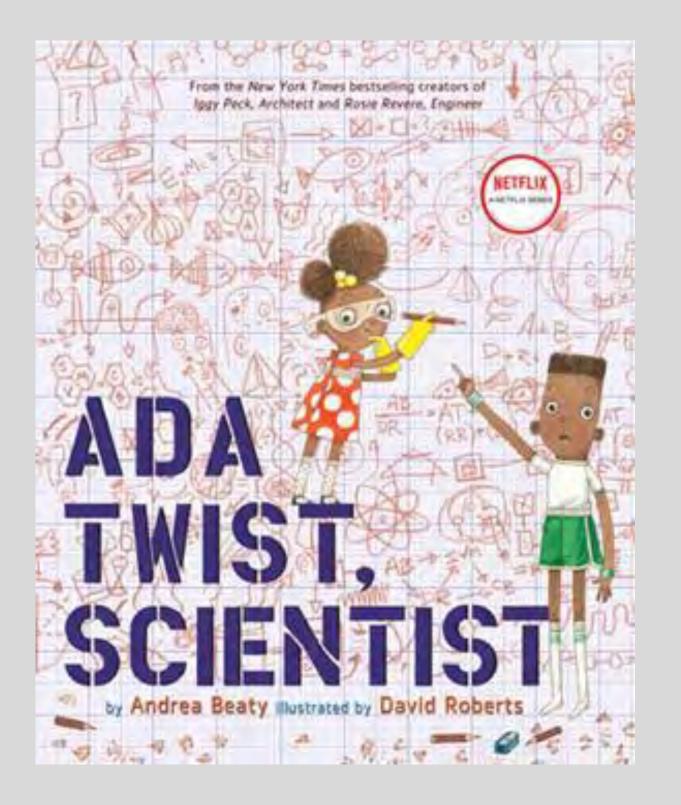


#### Countering children's stereotypes

- Work hard not to reproduce stereotypes, even subtly
- Keep language gender-neutral



- Offer diverse examples
- Counter the stereotypes kids say, every time (it is exhausting)





#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

• My collaborators,







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