C

The Reasons We Choose Science Careers: Motivational factors in choosing a science career.

WSCE July 6, 2011 Western Ontario University

Victoria J. Fawcett-Adams Shenandoah University vfawcett08@su.edu

"Race to the Top" (Duncan, 2010)

 a school reform initiative that promotes the creation of science, math, engineering and technology (STEM) programs.

• The National Science Foundation (NSF)

How is this related to education and technology

- Qualitative Research

 support qualitative research because it focuses on the experience itself (Husserl, 1970)
- Critical inquiry
- Preliminary
- Literature review on science career motivation
- Two prior pilot studies
- Current students are "Digital Natives"
- a "hot topic"

Statement of topic or problem

 A shortage of American students to fill science jobs in the United States, (Anderson & Okhee, 1993),
 due to a back of interport in science.

due to a lack of interest in science (Bolden, 2009).

- research question
 - What are the motivating factors or influences reported by adults when they chose a science career

Purpose

• This research study will address the issue of an unfilled national workforce in the scientific fields

Connection to existing or related research

Who or what influences students when choosing a science career?

- Bleeker and Jacobs (2004) insight of the influence of <u>home life</u> effecting children's self-perception in math and science
- Finken, Jacobs, Lindsley, & Wright, (1998) rural girls showed an intrinsic interest in science, were highly motivated early on, and had peer support and the support of their <u>mothers</u>
- Lee (1993) researched science interest and motivation of 24- 6th grade students. The purpose was to ask questions about task engagement and related cognition, motivation and affect. "socializing"
- Brett (1995) found factors influencing career choice was family support, especially if <u>both parents</u> encouraged women in the sciences.
- Zinberg, 1971 & London, 1983 "The end of science"
- Stake, 1984, motivation of college students: time & gender



Conceptual Framework

- Family
- Experiences
- Other adults
- Home life
- Environment
- Gender



rewards in life.

 In addition, feelings developed over the course of time, surface as anecdotes that make sense of the decision to choose a science career.
 *results taken from pilot study



Description of the study design and research methods

- Type of research?
 - Literature review, ethnography, synthesis of research

The data collection

- Interviews, observations, questionnaires
- $^\circ\,$ In person interviews with leading Scientists

Methods

- Coding responses in Excel
- Creating a conceptual framework from the data.
- $^\circ~$ Comparing for similarities and contrast

Methods Discussion

- Habermas believes that human beings constitute their reality and organize their experience in terms of cognitive interests (Crotty, 2003).
- Merriam (2009) refers to the advantage of the insider or *emic* perspective

Qualitative research is an appropriate course of action to explore what motivated adults to choose a career in science because this phenomenology can be expressed as a

shared ethnographic experience of culture, and human society.

Findings or anticipated results

Preliminary findings

- Trends suggest parent or another significant adult are the main contributing factor
- There are many various individualized factors
- Anticipated findings
 - Similarities
 - Stay tuned for more research results!

Findings:

Implications for research, theory or practice

- Leadership: Findings will help focus efforts and money to develop targeted programs.
- Governance: Findings will stave the waste of ineffective programs and create policy reform
- Organizational: Findings will show educational institutions how to reach students effectively
- Societal: Findings will steer society to help strengthen families



Commonalities in Literature

- What implications might there be?
 - For further research
 - For theory
 - For policy
 - For practice

So far.....

 not one definitive reason, or motivational influence attributed to the selection of a science career!



Conclusions

• I'm not there yet!

(talk to me next year);~)

References

- AAS Committee on the Status of Minorities in Astronomy (2009). Increasing the number of underrepresented minorities in astronomy through K-12 education and public outresch. ("Paper III) Astro 2010 Conference. State of the Refersion. Nation Problem State 18. Bleeker, M. & Jacobs, J. (2004). Achievements in math and science: Do mother's beliefs matter I 2 years later Journal of Educational Fyrkology 56 (1), 87-98.
 Brett, B. (1955). When a science majors: What makes a difference in persistence after graduation? The Journal of Refer Education, 66, (4), 42-67.
- Creswell, J. (1994). Research design: Qualitative and quantitative approaches. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
- Creswell, J. (1998). Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing between five traditions. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
- Crotty, M. (1998). The Foundation of Social Research. Meaning and Perspective in the Research Process. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Thorosand Dass, CA:Sage.
 Tousiand Oass, CA:Sage.
 Davis-Kam, F., Ectel, J. & Simpkins, S. (2006). Math and science motivation: A longitudinal examination of the links between choices and belefs. Developmental Psychology, 42 (1).
 Berler, F. Q. (20), Myach), Catarring storm or gathering colvevelay: What is the Federal response to the science education crisis? Featured Panel (Moderator) conducted at the annual meeting of the National Science Reachers Association, Philadelphia, Net. Not. Networks (Print, CA: Sage Publications. J.). (1999). Dang naturalistic inquiry: A guide to methods. Networks (Print, CA: Sage Publications. J.). (1999). The career plans of science-talented rural adolescent grink. America. Educational Research Journal, 3 (1990). The career plans of science-talented rural adolescent grink. America. Educational Research Journal, 3 (1990).



References

- Fox, M. & Stephan, P. (2001). Careers of young scientists: preferences, prospects and realities by gender and field. Social Studies of Science, 31, (1).
- ann neu sous sours op soeries 31.(1). Lee, J. (2021). Nore et an a billing confer and personal relationships influence science and technology involvement. Sociology of Education, 75. (4). London, M. (1983). Toward a theory of acreer motivation. The Academy of Management Review, 8, (4). Merraim, S. 8, (2009). Qualitative Research: A guide to design and implementation (3rd ed.). San Francisco, C.M. Sousey-Bass.
- KlamperA (2009) Bolden Says U.S Risks Losing Leadership Role in Space, October 8, 2009, Retrieved October 11, 2009, from http://www.spacenews.com/civil/bolden-says-risks-losing-leadership-role-space.html
- Lee, J. D., (2002). More than ability: Gender and personal relationships influence science and technology involvement. Sociology of Education, 75, 349-373.
 London, M. (1983). Toward a theory of career motivation, *The Academy of Management Review*, 8, 620-630.

- 630. Okhee La Anderson, C., (1993) Task engagement and conceptual change in middle school science classrooms. *American Educational Research Journal*, 30, 585-610. Duraca, A. (2010) Rate to the To-P. Fast sheet produced by the United States Department of Education. Retrieved April 27, 2010. http://www.2.ed.gov/programs/racetohetop/factheet.html.
 5 Stake, J. (1998). Educational and career confidence and motivation among female and male undergraduates. *American Educational Research Journal*, 21, (3).
 2 Linkerg, G. (1971). The wideing garAntitude of first-years students and staff towards chemistry. science, careers and commitment. *Science* Studies, 1, 287-313.

Special Thanks to WCSE

The End