## Do Single-sex Educational Programmes in STEM Disciplines Reduce the Drop-out Rate of Female Students?

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## Overview

- Introduction: women in STEM in Germany
- Single-sex educational programmes informatica feminale Baden-Württemberg \& meccanica feminale
- Analysis of survey results
- Conclusion


## Women in STEM in Germany (female first-year students)

|  | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| electrical / information engineering | 7.7 | 11.4 | 14.7 | 16.6 | 19.6 | $\mathbf{1 8 . 3}$ | 20.4 |
| mechanical / process engineering | 12.6 | 18.8 | 16.5 | 20.1 | 25.3 | $\mathbf{2 5 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 . 7}$ |
| computer sciences | 9.4 | 16.6 | 19.0 | 17.6 | 21.6 | $\mathbf{1 9 . 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 4}$ |
| mathematics | 42.0 | 40.9 | 44.9 | 44.2 | 43.3 | $\mathbf{4 3 . 1}$ |  |
| physics / astronomy | 17.4 | 22.2 | 19.5 | 20.3 | 21.5 | $\mathbf{2 5 . 1}$ |  |
| biology | 61.2 | 64.2 | 65.3 | 65.2 | 65.5 | $\mathbf{6 5 . 2}$ |  |
| chemistry | 39.9 | 48.2 | 47.8 | 49.0 | 45.9 | $\mathbf{5 0 . 7}$ |  |

Source: Statistisches Landesamt Baden-Württemberg (Federal Statistical Office of the land of Baden-Württemberg, www.statistik-bw.de); figures refer to first-year students at German universities.

## Women in STEM in Germany (female first-year students)

- Women are clearly underrepresented (2017):
- Electrical / information engineering: 20.4\%
- Mechanical / process engineering: 20.7\%
- Computer sciences: 22.4\%


Sourcontatistisches Bundesamt (Federal Statistical Office, www.destatis.de); figures for 2017 are preliminary and refer to first-year students at Gernuniversities.

## Drop-out rate

- Drop-out rates are high in engineering careers
- For males even higher than for females
- Drop-out rate for female first-year students of engineering sciences in Germany in 2010/11 was 27\%.



## Drop-out rate

|  | Drop-out rates in \% (Germany) for |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | First-year students <br> (male+female) |  |  | First-year students (female) |  |  |
|  | $\mathbf{2 0 0 6 / 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 8 / 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0 / 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 6 / 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 8 / 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0 / 1 1}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| engineering <br> sciences <br> (universities) | 48 | 36 | 32 | 42 | 33 | $\mathbf{2 7}$ |
| engineering <br> sciences <br> (universities <br> of applied <br> sciences) | 30 | 31 | 33 | 28 | 26 | $\mathbf{2 7}$ |
| mechanical <br> engineering | 38 | 33 | 32 |  |  |  |
| electrical <br> engineering | 41 | 40 | 43 |  |  |  |
| computer <br> sciences | 35 | 37 | 43 |  |  |  |



Souree Heublein et al. Zwischen Studienerwartungen und Studienwirklichkeit, Forum Hochschule 1/2017, Deutsches Zentrum für Hochschul-unturicsenschaftsforschung GmbH, pp. 290-293. For the mentioned three technical careers data is missing.

## You may be wondering ...

- Reasons for such underrepresentation



## Reasons for underrepresentation of women in STEM

- General gender stereotypes / expectations , Lack of self-confidence
- ..?


## Consequences of underrepresentation of

 women in STEM- Individualisation => isolation
- Feeling of strangeness
- Competitive atmosphere


## Reasons for drop-out (both sexes)

- Performance problems
- Lack of previous knowledge in maths and sciences
- Lack of skills in time management and self-reliant studying / training
- False expectations


## So what?

- Gender equality => overcome gender pay gap
- Skills shortage in Germany

। => government funds measures against underrepresentation of women in STEM (since the 1990s!)

## Measures taken to rise the percentage of women in STEM <br> - Special grants for female students and researchers <br> - Professorships for female researchers

- Role models (e.g. exposition on great female inventors)
- Mentoring programmes
- Preparatory courses in maths for female pupils to bridge the knowledge gap between school and college
- Girls' days
- STEM educational programmes for women only (students and professionals)
- ...


## Informatica feminale / meccanica feminale

- Summer / spring schools
- Duration: 1 week
- Single-sex (females only)
- Teaching of hard and soft skills
- Small learning groups
- Individual mentoring
- Role models
- Networking



## Self-evaluation of informatica feminale / meccanica feminale

- Questionnaires: ever since the first event (2001)
- 2012 - 2017: questions on study drop-out



## Survey results



23\% of participants of informatica feminale / meccanica feminale have considered dropping their studies.

## Survey results


8.6\% of participants were motivated to continue their studies by taking part in the event informatica feminale / meccanica feminale.

## Survey results



On average 6 participants out of 18 who had said they had considered dropping their studies confirmed that they were motivated by informatica / meccanica to continue.

## Survey results

## 1/3 of drop-out candidates were motivated to continue their studies!



## Résumé



- Underrepresentation of women in STEM disciplines in Germany - especially in engineering and computer sciences
- Publicly funded supporting measure: informatica feminale Baden-Württemberg and meccanica feminale
- Survey results: $1 / 3$ of possible drop-outs could be avoided
- Contribution of single-sex educational summer schools to a reduction of drop-out rates of female students


## Thank you very much!

## Questions? Do not hesitate to contact us at netzwerk-fit@hs-furtwangen.de

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