

# ***UNIVERSITY SENATE REPORT***

**Susan South, PhD  
University Senate Chair  
For  
Board of Trustees Meeting  
February 7, 2025**

# *Senate Meeting January 2024: Documents*

## **Passed**

- Senate Document 24-05 Educational Policy Committee Faculty Committee (Subcommittee) Name Change
  - Committee on Scholastic Delinquencies and Readmission to Readmission and Academic Renewal Committee
- Senate Document 24-06 Modifications to Streamline and Clarify the Readmission Policy and Add the Readmission Policy to the Purdue University Academic Regulations

## **For Discussion**

- Senate Document 24-07 Creating a University Senate Listserv

# *Senate Meeting January 2024: Presentations*

- **Name, Image, Likeness (NIL) update**
  - Director Bobinski and Deputy Director Halpin
- **Mental Health Resources, Purdue Psychology Treatment, and Research Clinics**
  - Clinic Director Dr. Heather Ciesielski
- **Supporting Student Well-Being and Mental Health, Well-Being Unit and Counseling and Psychological Service**
  - Assistant Vice Provost Christopher Hanes

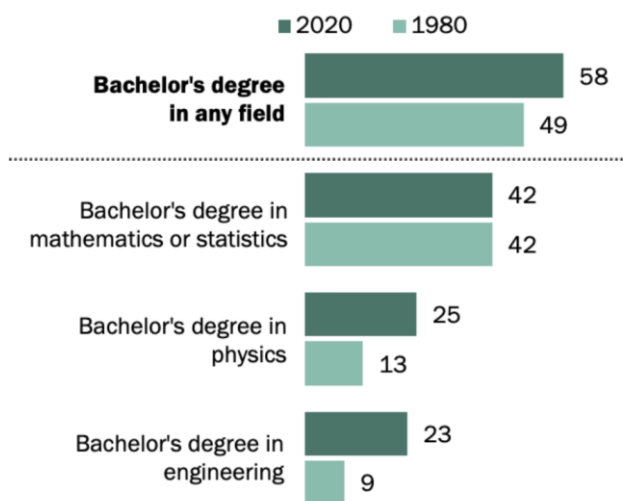
# *Purdue Enrollment: Gender Differences*

- 2024: Purdue undergraduates 44, 166
  - Male undergraduates: 25, 904 (58.7%)
  - Female undergraduates: 18, 262 (41.3%)
  
- Big 10
  - By gender, there are 323,711 female students (50.61%) and 315,875 male students (49.39%) at B1G schools. The female to male ratio is 1 to 0.98.

# Women in STEM

## Women remain the minority among those receiving certain STEM degrees

Among the following undergraduate degrees conferred each year, % received by **women**



Source: Pew Research Center analysis of data from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

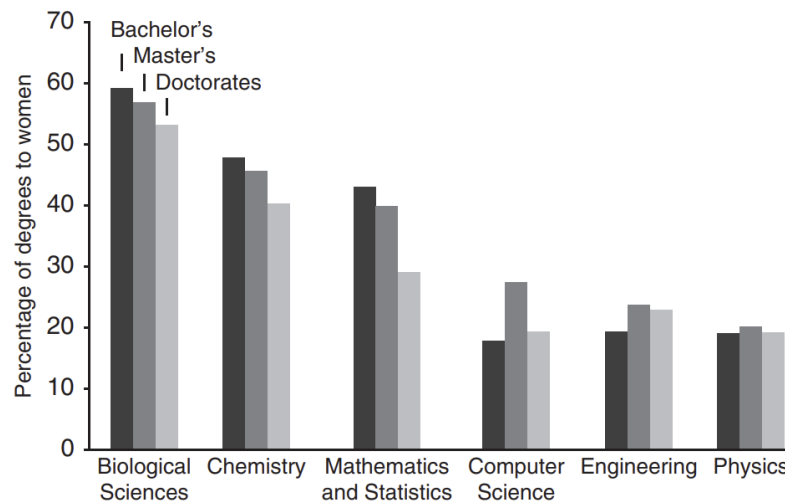


Figure 4. Percentage of bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees awarded to women in STEM fields in 2013. SOURCE: National Science Foundation, National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics, Integrated Science and Engineering Resources Data System (WebCASPAR), <https://webcaspar.nsf.gov>.

# STEM Stereotypes Begin Early in Life

## The Development of Children's Gender Stereotypes About STEM and Verbal Abilities: A Preregistered Meta-Analytic Review of 98 Studies

David I. Miller<sup>1</sup>, Jillian E. Lauer<sup>2</sup>, Courtney Tanenbaum<sup>1</sup>, and Lauren Burr<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Human Services Division, American Institutes for Research

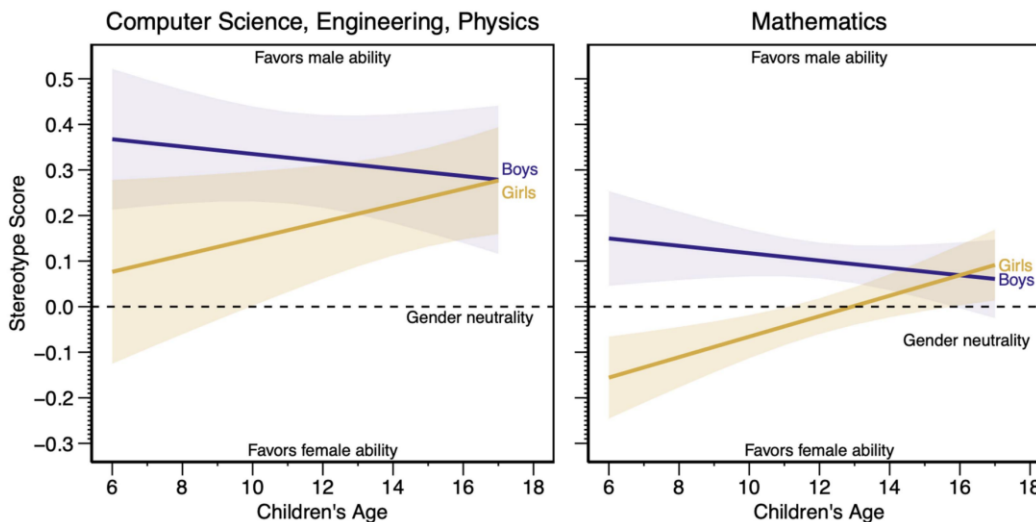
<sup>2</sup> Faculty of Education, Cambridge University

### Public Significance Statement

This quantitative review of nearly 100 studies shows that, by age 6, children already think that boys are better than girls at computer science and engineering. With age, girls increasingly believe in male superiority in these technical fields—a stereotype that could potentially limit girls' future aspirations. In contrast, children hold far more gender-neutral beliefs about math ability. Children also think that girls are much better in verbal domains like reading and writing, which could contribute to boys' underachievement in those domains.

**Figure 7**

*Moderation by Age and Gender, Separately by STEM Domain*



# Women in STEM: Barriers

- A masculine culture signals to women a lower sense of belonging than to men

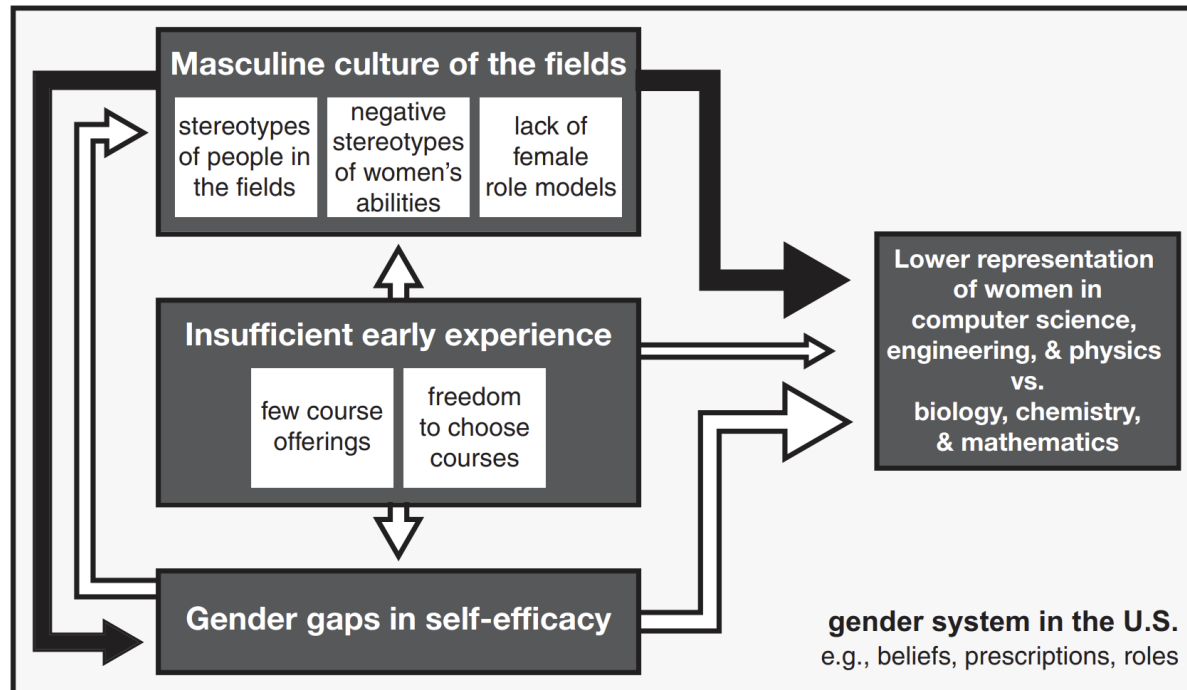


Figure 5. Masculine culture, insufficient early experience, and gender gaps in self-efficacy come together to explain women's lower representation in computer science, engineering, and physics than biology, chemistry, and mathematics. Solid arrows indicate the presence of experimental evidence.

Psychological Bulletin  
2017, Vol. 143, No. 1, 1–35

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# *Increasing Women in all STEM Fields: Recommendations for Purdue*

- Reduce barriers to majoring in STEM fields
  - More students admitted as “exploratory”
  - Equalize university core curriculum across colleges
  - Bring small community feel to larger departments
- Increase outreach to high schools in Indiana and neighboring states
  - Social media outreach to highlight the work and accomplishments of female faculty and students at Purdue
- Encourage all STEM faculty to be allies, mentors, and role models to female students at all levels of matriculation
  - Make the topic relevant to female-oriented interests
- Increase the number of female faculty and female graduate students who can serve as mentors to the Purdue undergraduates of the future
  - High levels of gender diversity in STEM classrooms or workplaces reduces identity threat concerns of women (Hall et al., 2018; Inzlicht & Ben-Zeev, 2000; Murphy et al., 2007) but only if it is sincere (Kroper et al., 2020)

# ***THANK YOU***

Questions?

[senate-chair@purdue.edu](mailto:senate-chair@purdue.edu)