

JINA-CEE

The Nuclear Workforce And Excellence

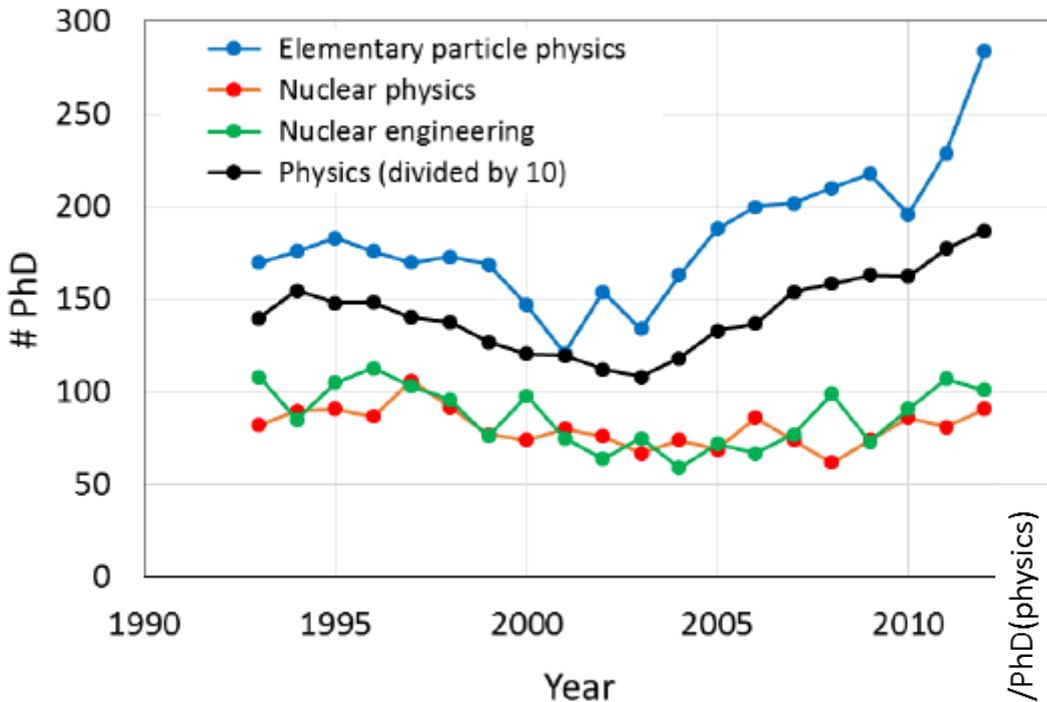
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Key Points (TL; FA)

- Nuclear science community and DNP Education Committee are doing great work in recruiting to fulfill workforce needs
- Diversity in workforce can lead to innovation
- People aren't particles

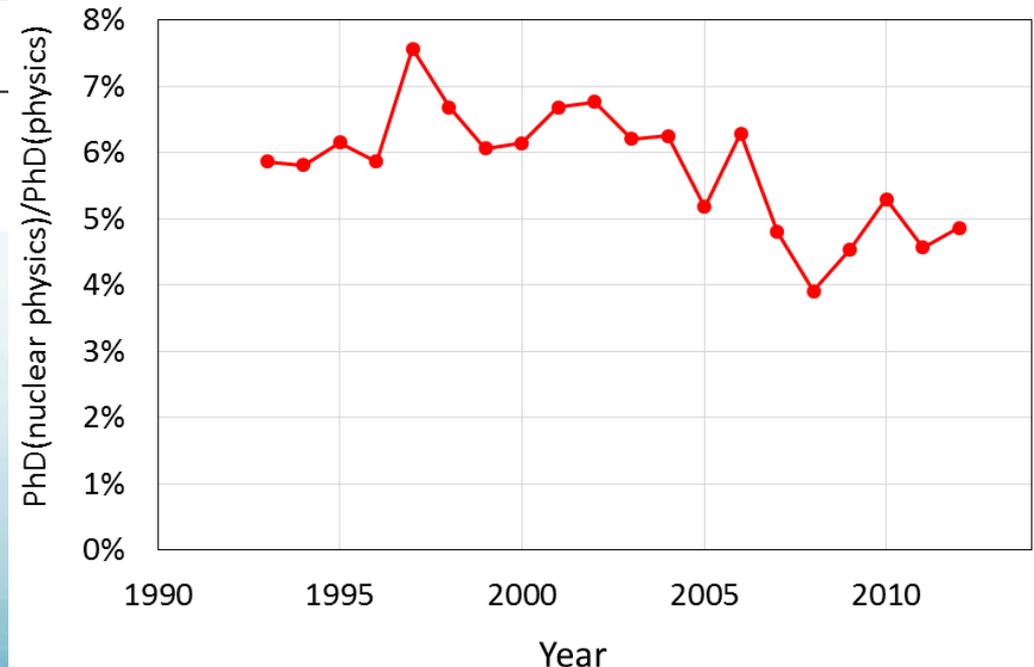
Status of Nuclear Workforce Development

Number of PhDs per year



83 Nuclear PhD Granting Institutions in 35 states

Fraction of PhDs in Nuclear Physics

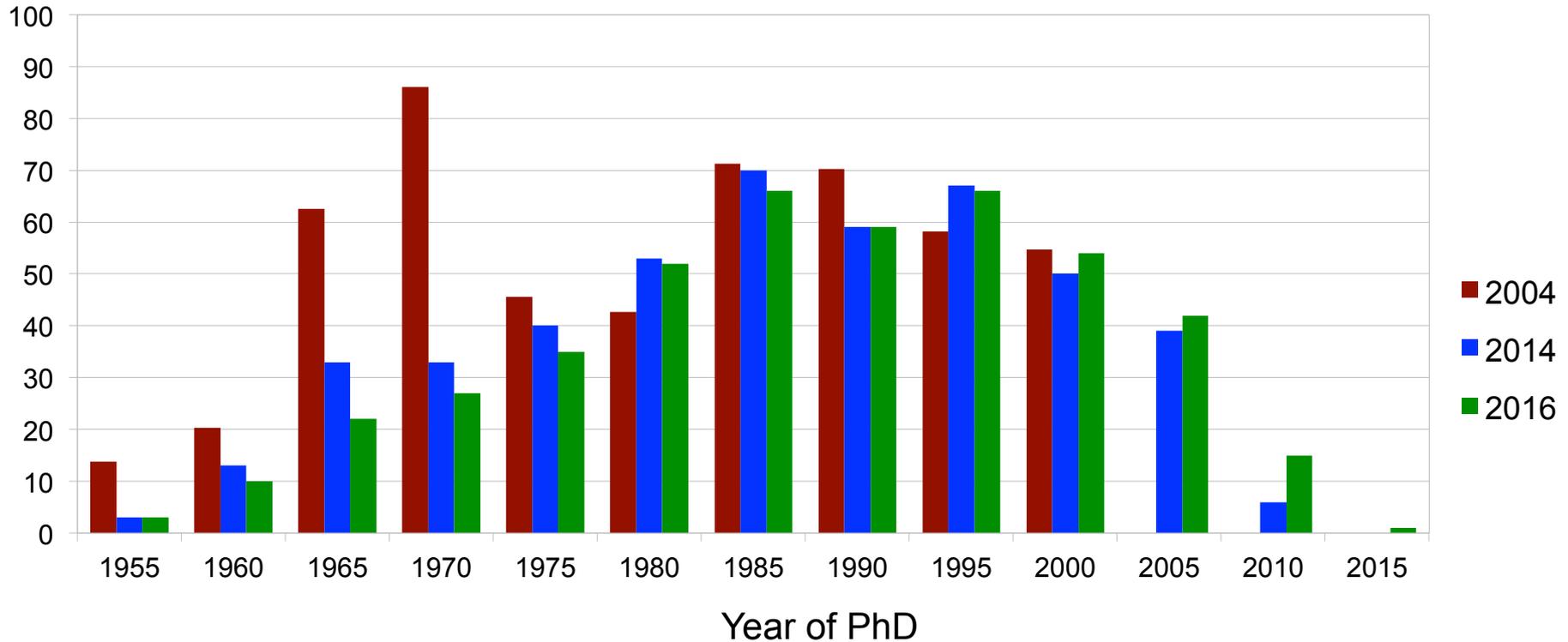


DNP Education Committee

- Faculty Database
- CEU 20th Anniversary
- Diversity Workshops at annual DNP Meeting

US Workforce Status

Distribution of Faculty in US by year of PhD

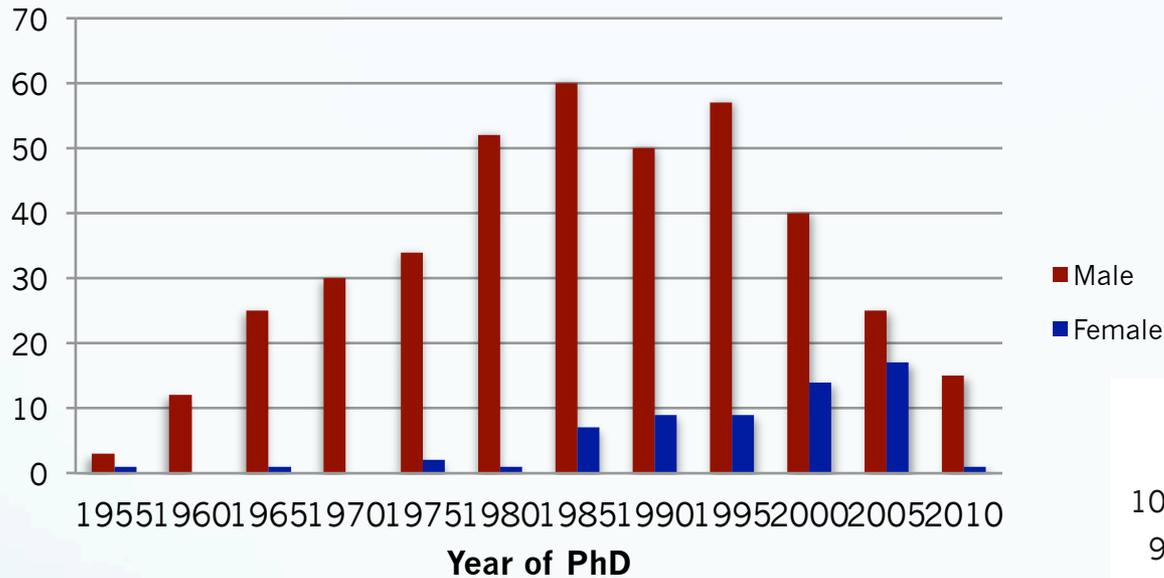


2014 N = 466

2016 N = 452

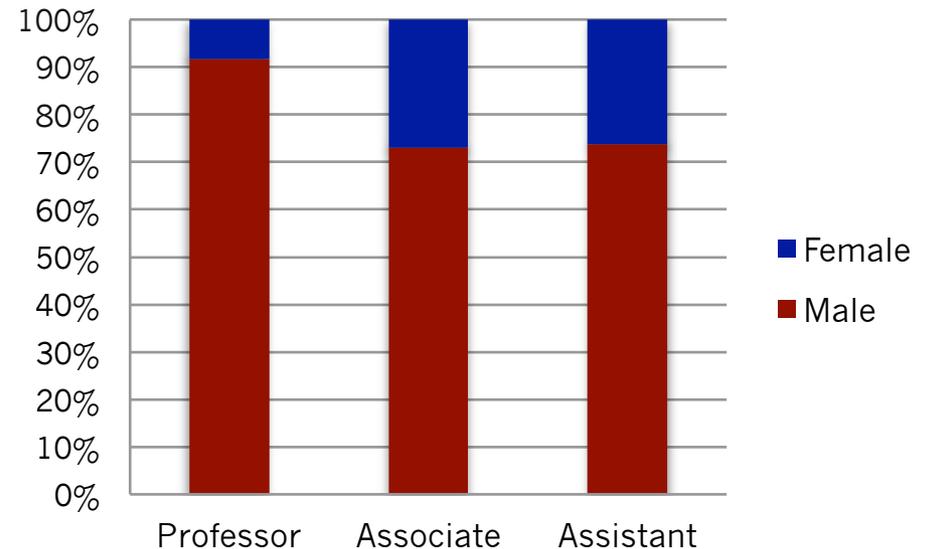
Faculty Diversity

TT Faculty by Gender



Only 26/35 states have women among their Nuclear Tenure Track Faculty

Rank by Gender



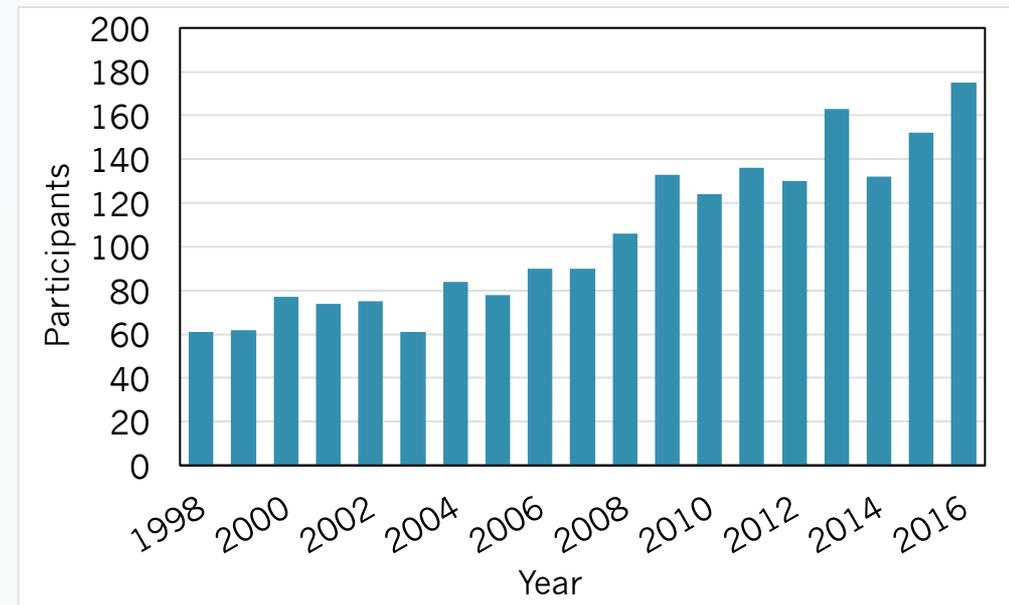
Nuclear Workforce

- 80% of PhD students work in applied fields (medicine to homeland security) while only 20% continue in fundamental research in nuclear science
- The 2012 NRC report stressed that the increasing needs for a nuclear workforce for medicine, health physics, and energy come at a time when the nuclear force is shrinking

Report from the DNP town meeting on Education and Innovation. Thoennesen, Peaslee

Conference Experience for Undergraduates

- 20th Anniversary!
- DNP Events
 - Plenary session includes talks by CEU alumni
 - Mini-Symposium
- CEU now directed by alumna, Shelly Leshner
- 40% who go to graduate school choose nuclear



This year, 223 applicants!

Biggest complaint: Not enough schools at graduate fair
Free, National Labs can join, contact slesher@uwlax.edu

DNP Diversity Workshops

- 2015 Valerie Purdie-Vaughns - Stereotype Threat
 - Sponsored by Brookhaven, JINA-CEE, DNP
- 2016 Laura Liswood – Moving Beyond Diversity
 - Sponsored by JINA-CEE, DNP, TRIUMF
- 2017 Mary James – Access (planned)

Nuclear Science is a Leader in Education

- K-12 Outreach inc Lab tours
 - REU
 - CEU
 - Graduate Brochure
 - Summer Schools
1. Inspire
 2. Educate
 3. Recruit
 4. Train
 5. Hire the BEST

Why Diversity?

Does Nuclear Science need diversity?

What is a diverse group?

What if I just want to hire (or be hired)
for excellence?

Problem Solving

Homogeneous

- Faster
- Members happy with solution
- Good solution

Heterogeneous

- Slower
- Members not as happy with solution
- Better solution

Diversity in Business

Pros

- Skill complementarities
- Different information
- Stimulates efficiency
- More innovation
- Diversity in ideas, hobbies, culture

Cons

- Less cohesive
- More conflict
- Communication problems
- Less in common to talk about over the water cooler

Gender and race are often indicators of diversity of thought, but if you only hire women/URM who “lean in” and conform to the existing culture, you’re missing out on the benefits

People != Particles

- We quantify and categorize for efficiency
- Societies do this through stereotypes
- People don't stay in boxes as nicely as particles do
- Boxes can blind us to excellence

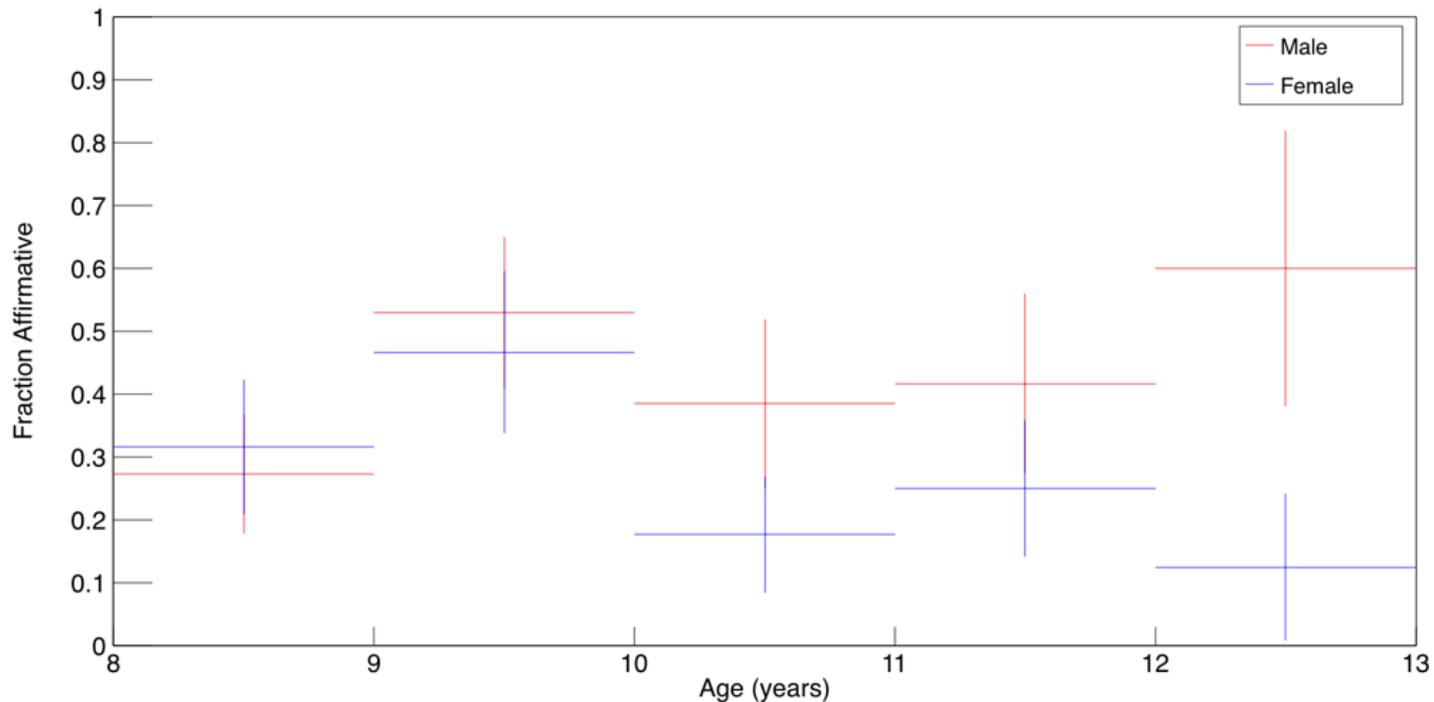
Art 2 Science Camp

Large-enrollment camp
120-190 students
Ages 8-12

Pre and post surveys =
lots of data!



Science is Play



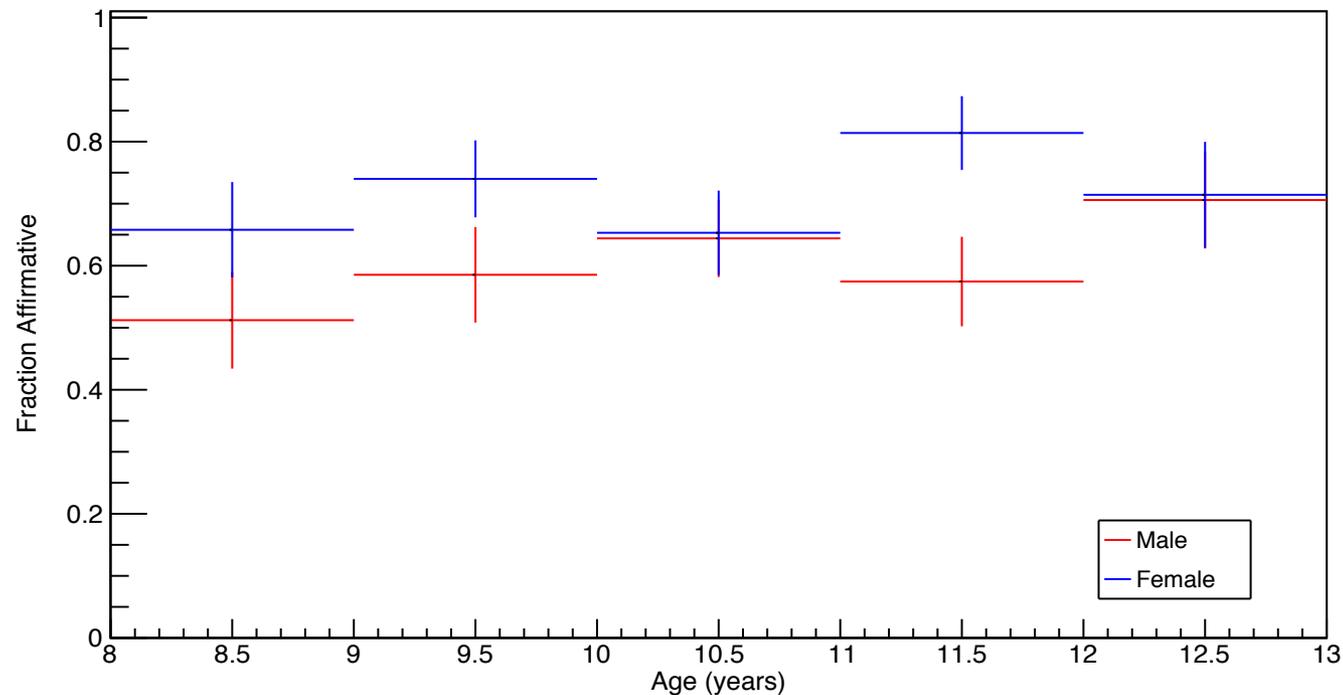
Art 2 Science Camp

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Science is Reading



Physics of Atomic Nuclei

- Training camp for highly interested HS students
 - 24 years at MSU
 - 9 years at ND
- Free, week-long residential program
 - Lectures from experts
 - Nuclear science experiments



Physics of Atomic Nuclei

- 200+ applicants
 - Accept 24 MSU, 20 ND
 - Average 25% female applicants in 2012
 - 33% female applicants this year – they're getting the message!

My parents and teachers have especially encouraged me to pursue my love of science because there are so few women in science, engineering, and technical fields, and I am sure the physics of atomic nuclei is no exception.

*Science needs women....
These women have energized my interest in science and I hope to do the same for other young women in the future.*

PAN Research

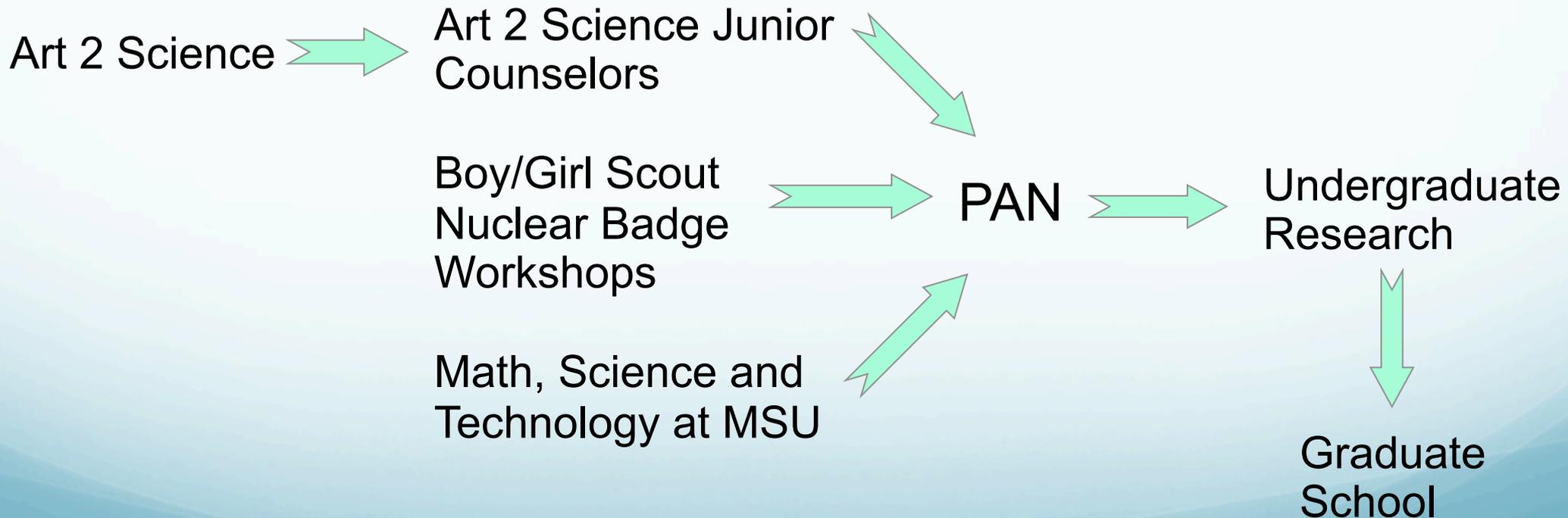


- Longitudinal Study
 - 9x more likely to major in STEM
 - Being able to *see themselves doing science* is key
 - Students score equally on knowledge pre/post test but female students *rate own ability lower*

Maximizing Future Potential in Physics and STEM: Evaluating a Summer Program Through a Partnership Between Science Outreach and Education Research.
Zachary Constan, Justina Judy Spicer ***Journal of Higher Education Outreach and Engagement's* issue 19(2)**, pp. 117-136 **June 2015**

JINA Outreach Pipeline

If students don't see people like themselves* as scientists, they're less likely to view themselves as a possible scientist



PAN Research

- Follows previous work across STEM (eg. Medical - Trix 2003, Chem - Schmader 2007)
- PAN applications require two recommendations
 - Quantitative and qualitative
- Study on implicit bias in recommendation letters
 - Males described as having “innate talent/ability”
 - Females described as “trying hard”
 - Comments on females' personality
 - Not enough statistics for racial analysis

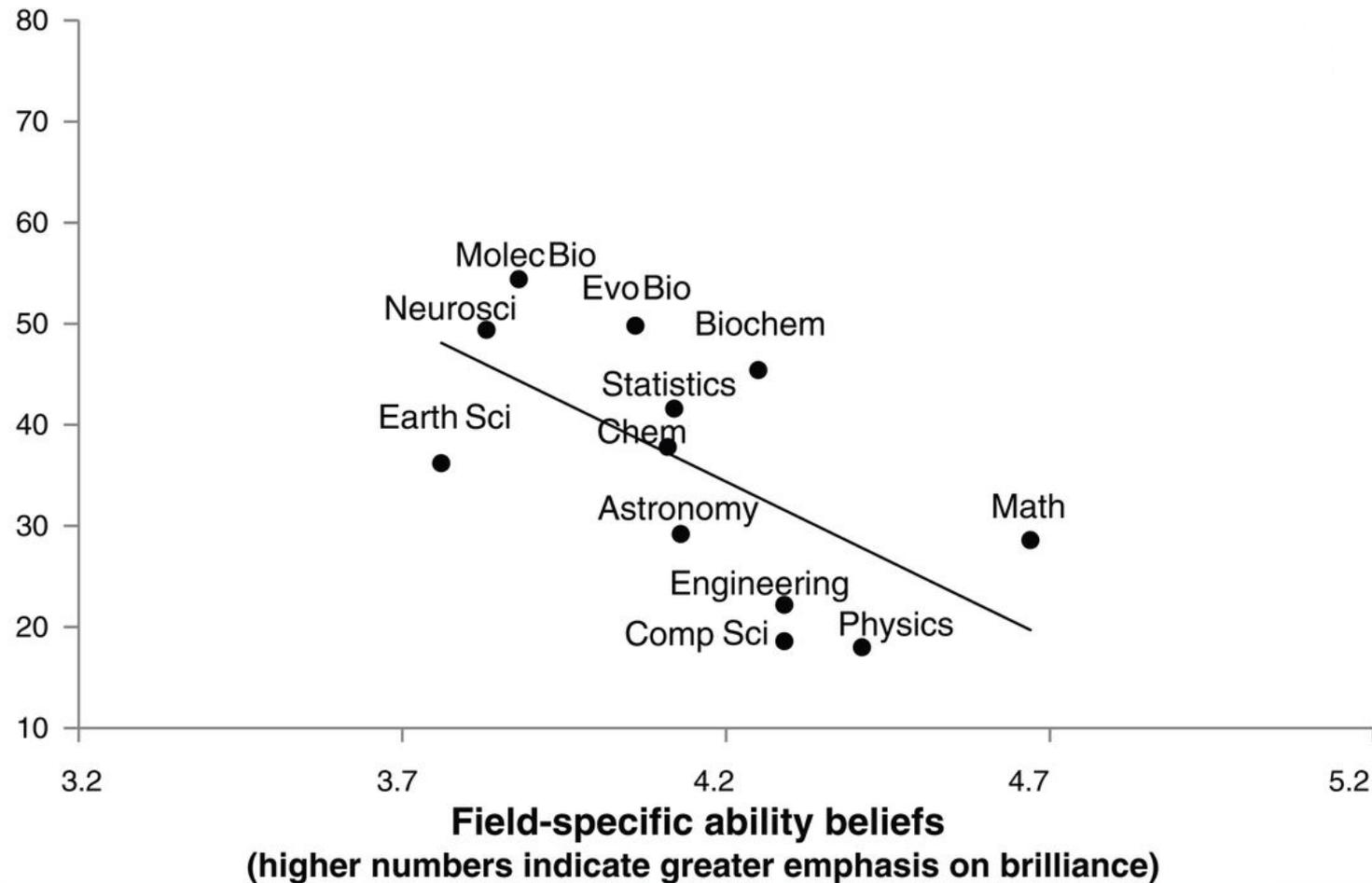
Recommendation

- In my sixteen years of teaching at X School, they are one of about four students (with the same gender) who have shown great promise as a future leader in Science.
- I appreciate X's confidence in their abilities. Coupled with an innate, intrinsic motivation to learn, I am confident that they will thrive in a rigorous science summer program.
- X is a leader, and although they can be soft-spoken, they are never overlooked by their peers. I do not think they know what a role model they are to others, and their actions often speak louder than their words.
- I found X to be consistently hard-working, tackling all assignments with dedication and a smile. Their performance in my AP Chemistry class last year proves that they will be a valuable addition to any program.
- X is quiet but friendly and always has a smile on their face. They are respectful to both peers and the faculty at the high school.

**We all have bias, and need to keep it in mind
if we want excellence!**

Brilliant or Dedicated?

Percentage of U.S. Ph.D.'s who are female



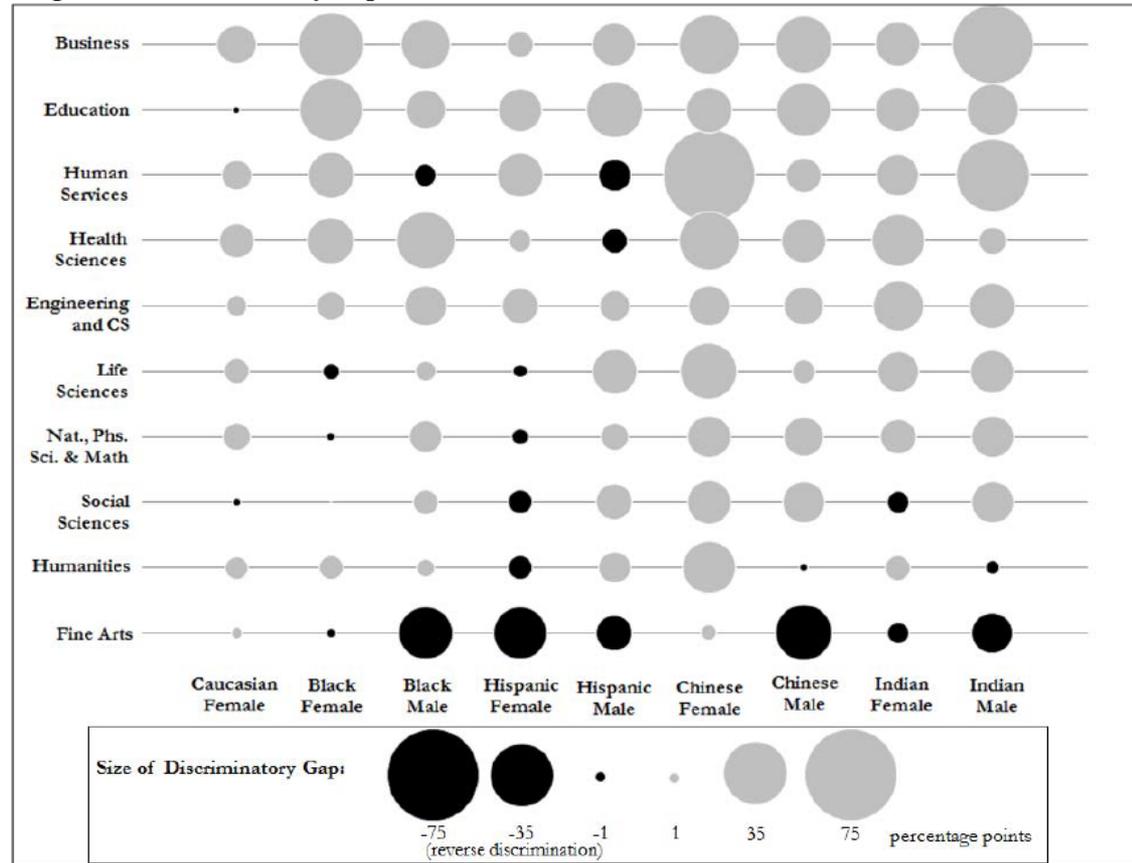
Pathways of Grad Students

- Prospective Graduate Student” emails professor asking to talk about their research.

- 6,548 TT professors
- 259 Universities
- 109 disciplines

- “Frequency of response rate by race and gender

Figure 1b. Discriminatory Gap: Caucasian Males vs. Students of Each Race/Gender Combination



Who's the Best Candidate?

Yale researchers asked 127 Bio, Chem, Physics Faculty to rate identical application materials from John/Jennifer for a laboratory manager position

Suggested Average Salary

\$26,507.94

\$30,238.10

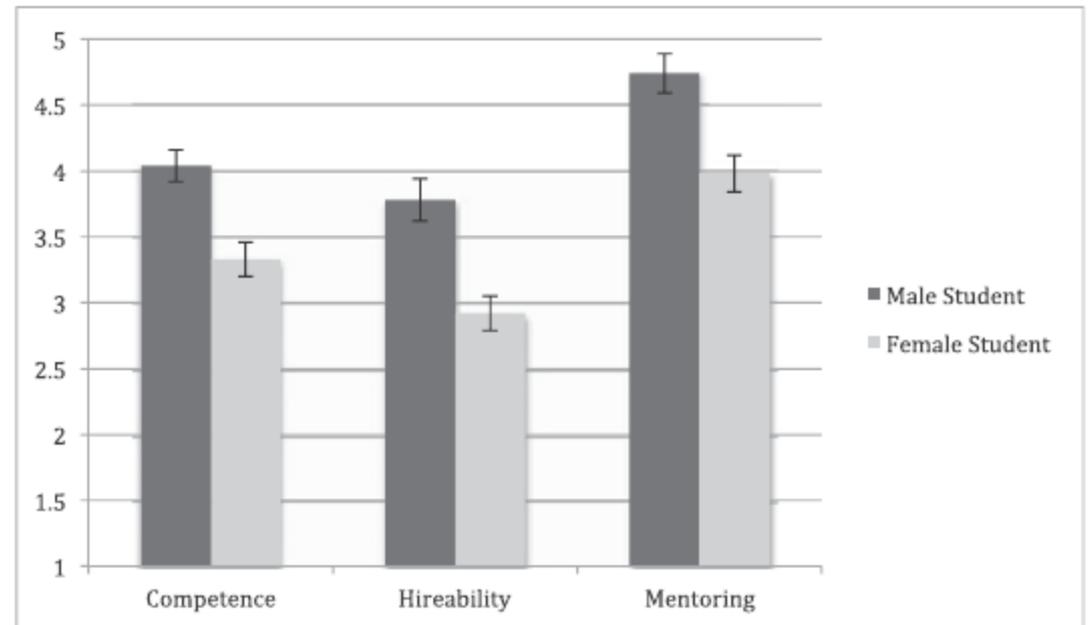
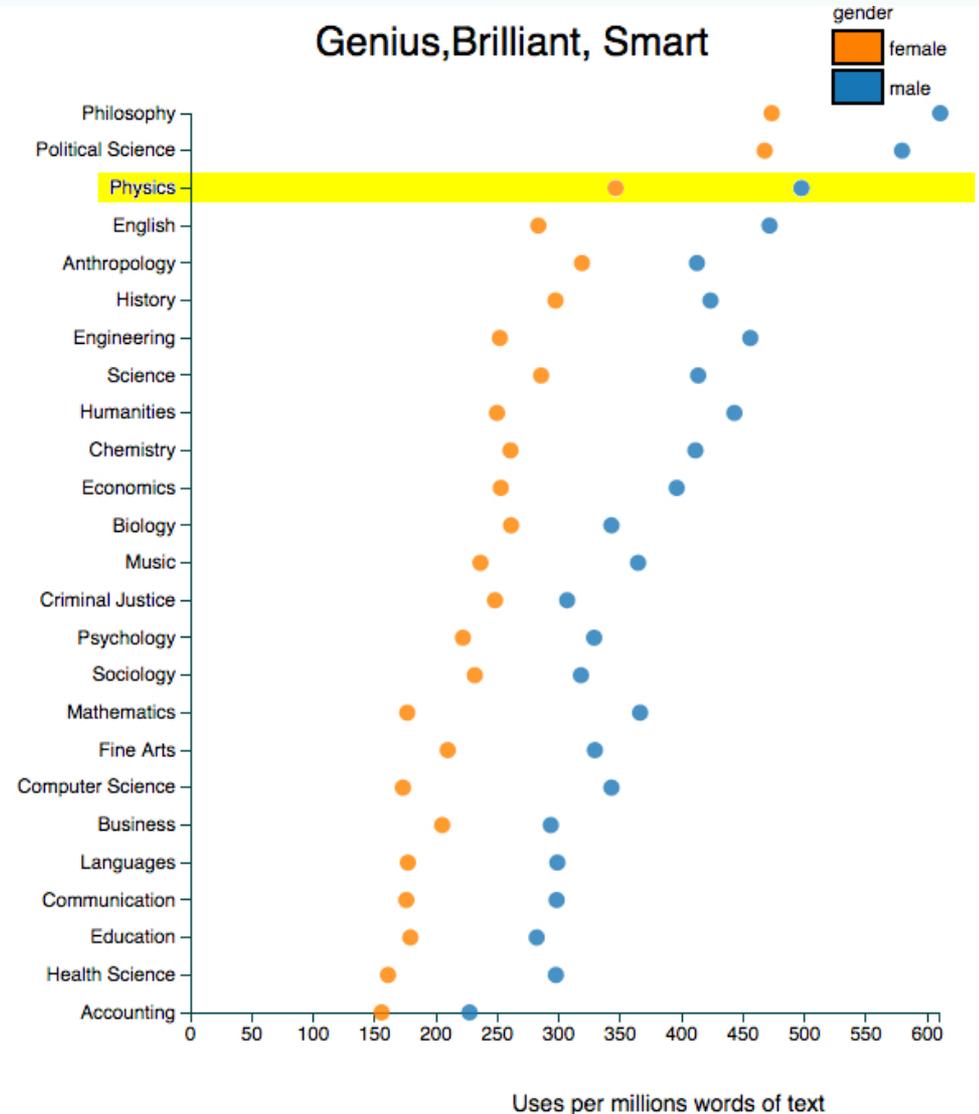
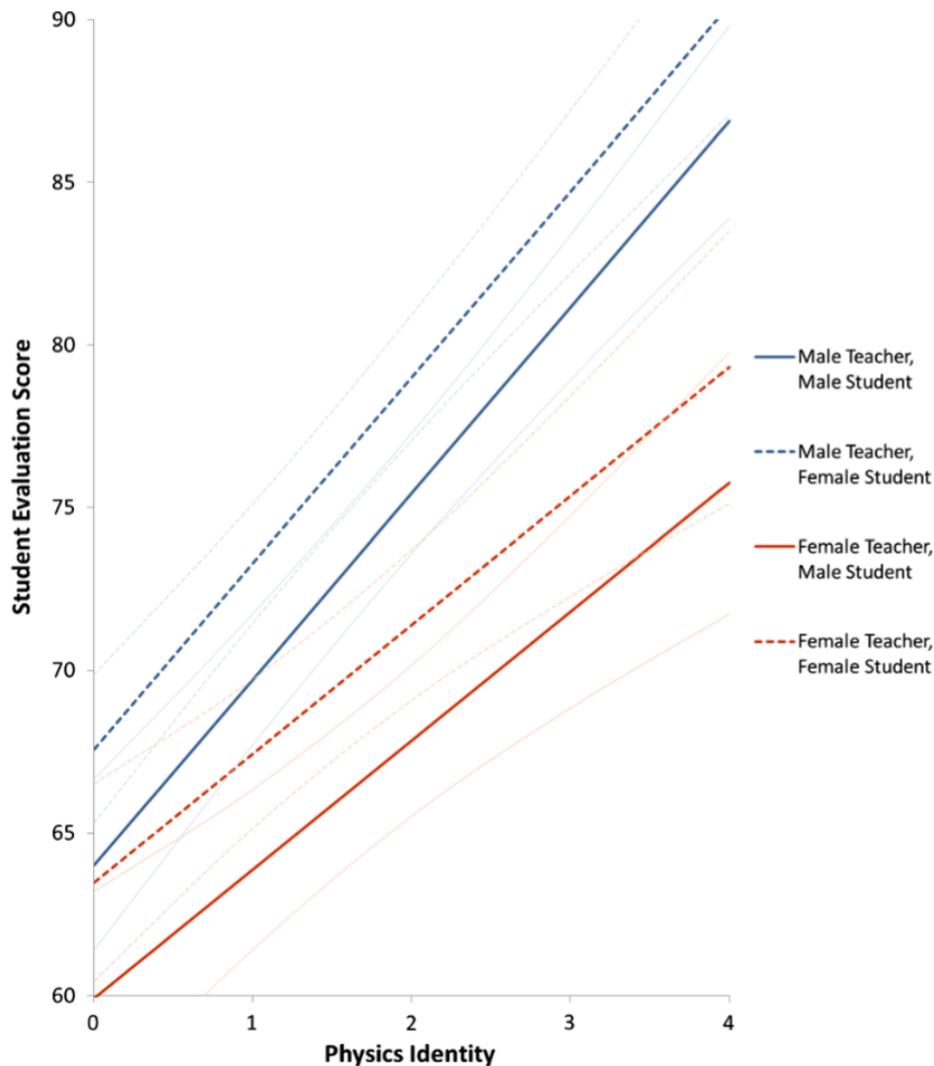


Fig. 1. Competence, hireability, and mentoring by student gender condition (collapsed across faculty gender). All student gender differences are significant ($P < 0.001$). Scales range from 1 to 7, with higher numbers reflecting a greater extent of each variable. Error bars represent SEs. $n_{\text{male student condition}} = 63$, $n_{\text{female student condition}} = 64$.

Who's the Best Candidate?

Student Evaluations



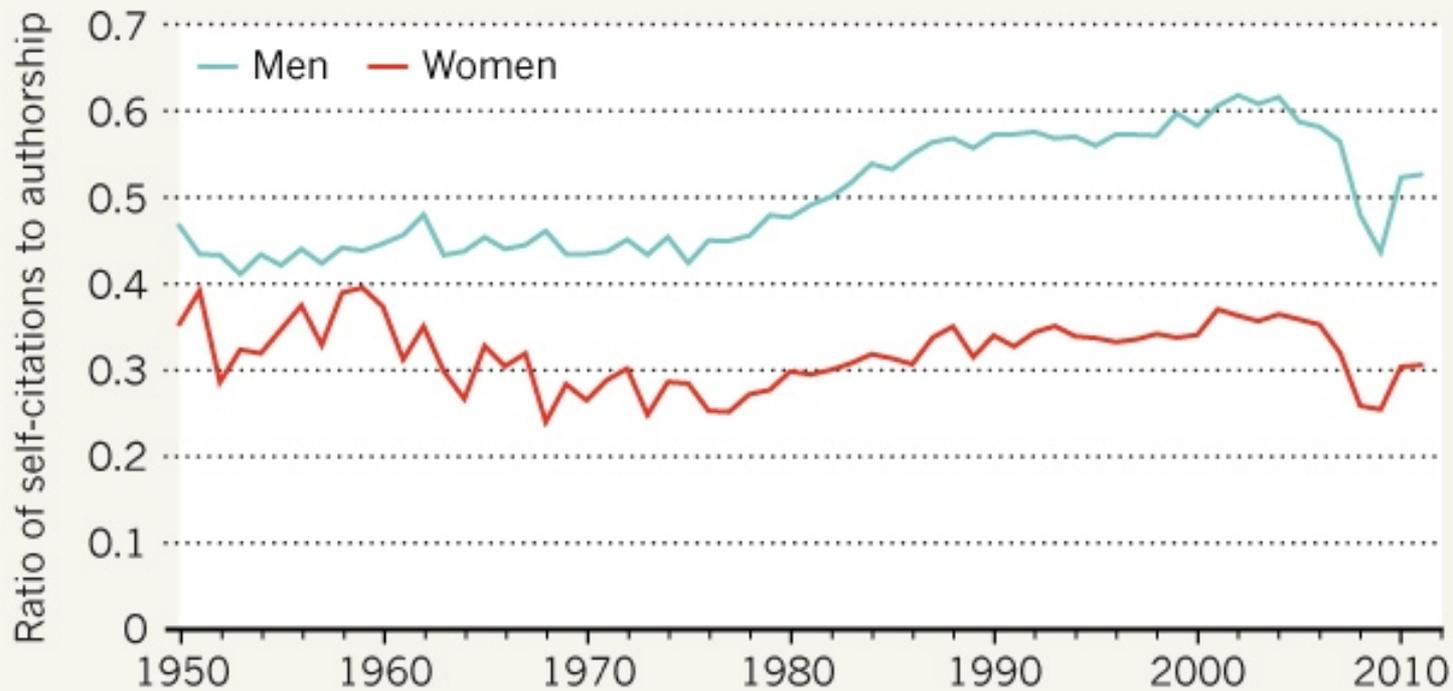
Geoff Potvin and Zahra Hazari. Student evaluations of physics teachers: On the stability and persistence of gender bias. Phys. Rev. Phys. Educ. Res. 12, 020107. August 2016

<http://benschmidt/profGender>

Who's the Best Candidate? Citations

SELF-CITATION RATES

Men have had a consistently higher rate of self-citation in publications than women starting in the 1960s.



©nature

Who's the Best Candidate? Grants

TABLE 1. TWO-SAMPLE SUMMARY STATISTICS COMPARING NUMBER AND PROPORTIONS OF WOMEN AND MEN PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS AND GRANTS THEY SUBMITTED

| <i>Variable</i> | <i>Both sexes</i> | <i>Women (%)</i> | <i>Men (%)</i> | <i>p value^a</i> |
|---|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| Mean number of submissions per person ^b (±SD) | 2.6 (2.1) | 2.3 (2.0) | 2.7 (2.5) | <0.001 |
| Number and % of PIs submitting >1 grant | 1357 55% | 361 50% | 996 57% | 0.002 |
| Mean number of years requested (±SD) | 3.3 (1.6) | 3.1 (1.6) | 3.4 (1.6) | <0.001 |
| Median amount requested (direct costs, year 1) | \$134,494 | \$115,325 | \$150,000 | <0.001 |
| Grants that were resubmissions | 969/6312 (15%) | 227/1636 (14%) | 742/4676 (16%) | 0.09 |
| Number of grants funded (% success rate) | 2792 (44%) | 678 (41%) | 2114 (45%) | 0.002 |
| Number of first submissions funded (% success rate) | 2320/5343 (43%) | 581/1409 (41%) | 1739/3934 (44%) | 0.06 |
| Number of resubmissions funded (% success rate) | 472/969 (49%) | 97/227 (43%) | 375/742 (51%) | 0.05 |
| Number of investigators funded for at least one grant (%) | 1569 (63%) | 428 (59%) | 1141 (65%) | <0.001 |

Gender differences in research grant applications and funding outcomes for medical school faculty. [J Womens Health \(Larchmt\)](#). 2008 Mar;17(2):207-14. doi: 10.1089/jwh.2007.0412.

Summary

- Nuclear Science does a lot of things well in recruiting future generations of our workforce
 - Be sure to get a table at the CEU Graduate Fair!
- People are bad at judging quality in other people
- Life would be easier if people were particles