

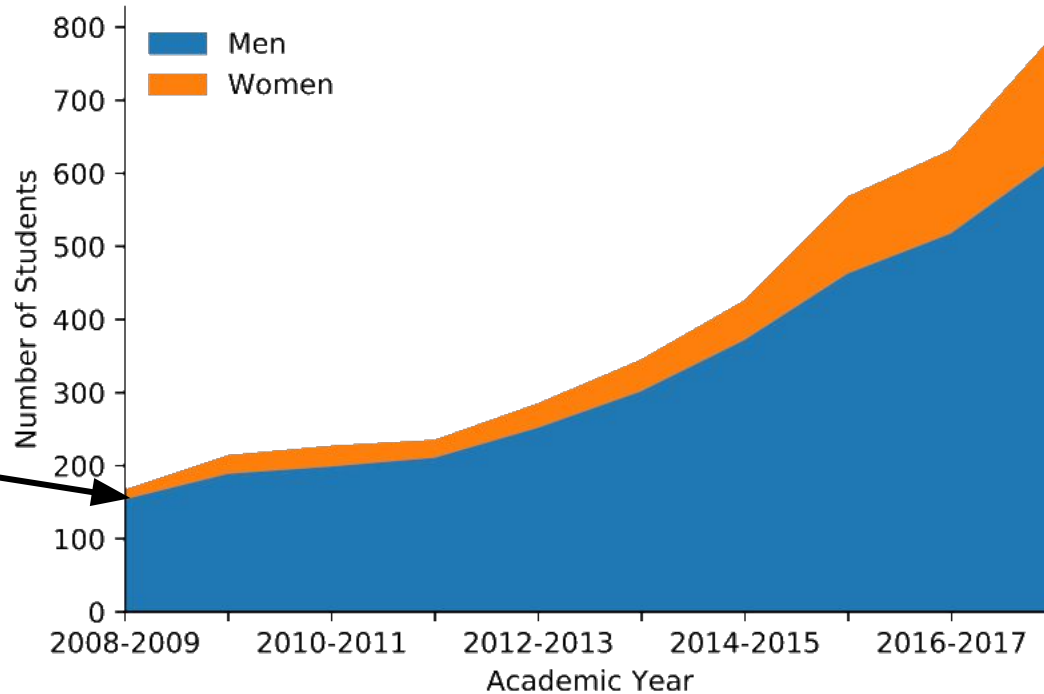
# A Longitudinal View of Gender Balance in a Large Computer Science Program

University of Michigan

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# Snapshot of Gender Balance

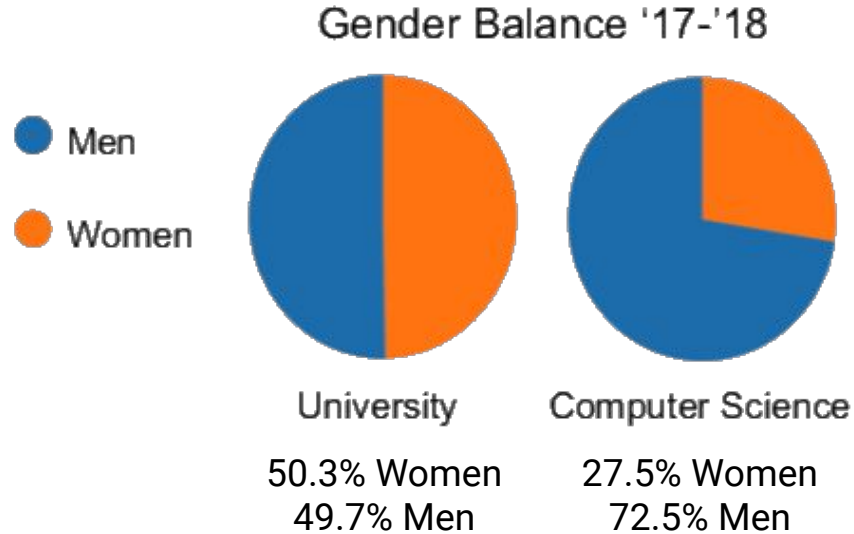
Computing Majors Over Time



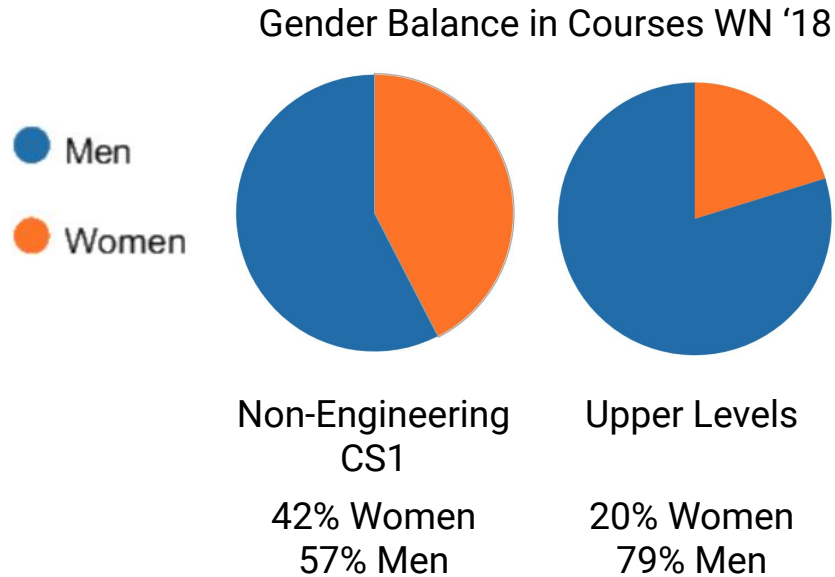
14 Women  
151 Men

171 Women  
617 Men

# Snapshot of Gender Balance



# Snapshot of Gender Balance



# Related Work

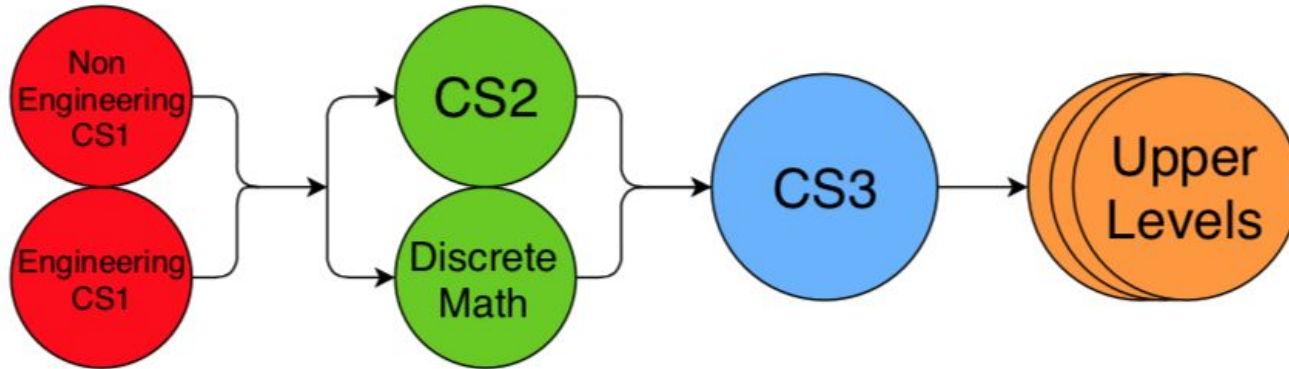
- Women are twice as likely to consider leaving a CS major as compared to men [Barker '09]
- Even if they choose to stay, many women do not move to take an industry or academic job in the computing field [Beede '11, Mavriplis '10]
- Why do women and other minorities leave?
  - They feel out of place and as if they do not belong [Sax '18]
  - Lack of self confidence [Beyer '03]
- Why do women and other minorities stay?
  - Same-gender student interaction, pace and workload of classes, prior experience, and faculty encouragement, etc [Barker '09, Cohoon '08, Sax '18, Miliszewska '06]

# Research Questions

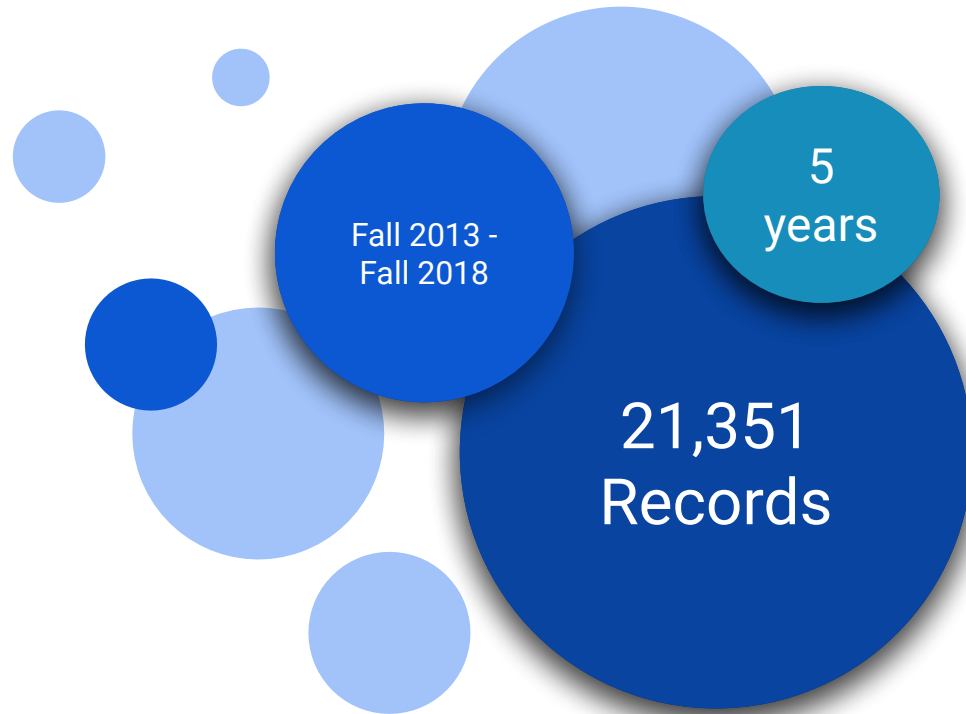
- Where in the Computer Science curriculum does the gender balance change?
- Do grades play a role in this change?

# Curriculum Overview

## UofM's Course Sequence



# Dataset

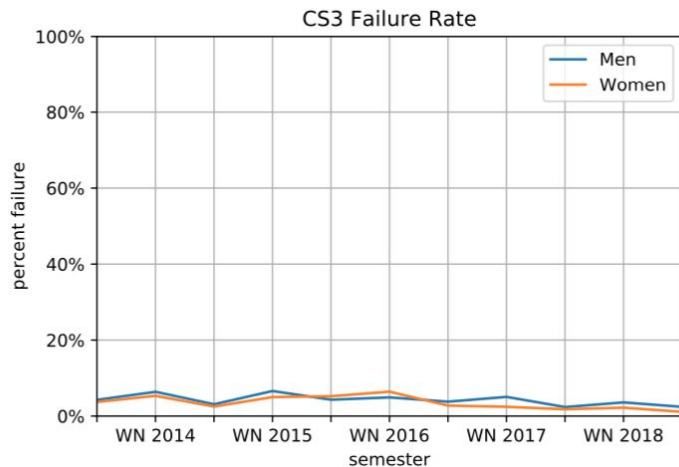




# Outline

1. Failure rates & Withdrawal rates
2. Attrition rates
3. Effects on Attrition
4. Conclusions

# Are women failing?



Class	Mean Failure		P-Value
	Women	Men	
Non-Engineering CS1*	2.6%	3.5%	0.030
Engineering CS1	2.5%	2.3%	0.677
CS2*	1.8%	3.1%	0.002
Discrete Math	5.3%	4.2%	0.051
CS3	3.2%	4.1%	0.142
Upper Levels*	1.9%	3.0%	0.001

- Women fail less than men in non-engineering CS1, CS2, and in Upper Levels\*

# Are women withdrawing?

Class	Mean Withdrawal		P-Value
	Women	Men	
Non-Engineering CS1*	8.1%	6.7%	0.026
Engineering CS1	1.3%	1.2%	0.753
CS2*	7.5%	5.6%	0.001
Discrete Math	7.5%	6.2%	0.106
CS3*	9.5%	7.3%	0.013
Upper Levels	3.1%	3.1%	0.877

- Women withdraw more in non-engineering CS1, CS2, and CS3\*
  - Difference in means is at most 2.2%

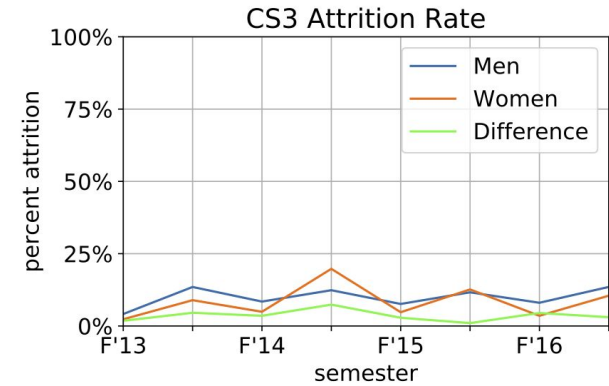
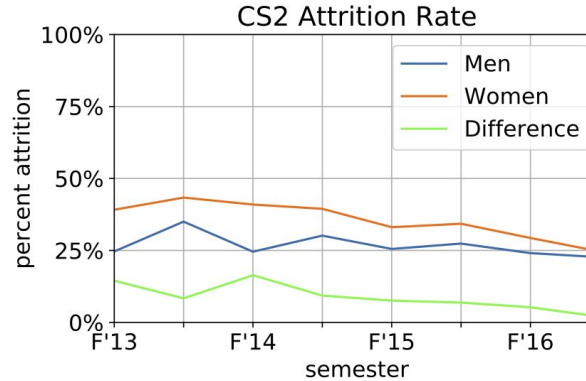
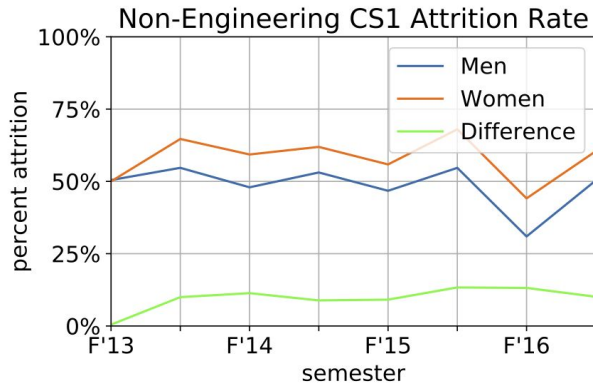
# Failure Rate Discussion

- **No evidence** that women are failing out of the CS sequence
- In **CS2** and **non-ENGR CS1**, men fail more but women withdraw more
  - Reaction to poor performance may differ depending on their gender
  - **Conjecture:** Women withdraw when they would have passed while men do not withdraw when they are in danger of failing, resulting in more men failing.

# Withdrawal Rate Discussion

- In **non-ENGR CS1, CS2, and CS3**, women withdraw at a higher rate than men
- Differences in withdrawal rates between men and women could partly explain the lack of women in CS courses
- **However**, this is likely not a large contributor
  - Magnitude of the difference in withdrawal rates is not great
  - Difference only exists in half of the courses in the sequence
  - Largest difference comes in CS3 with around a 2%

# Are women passing and choosing not to go on?

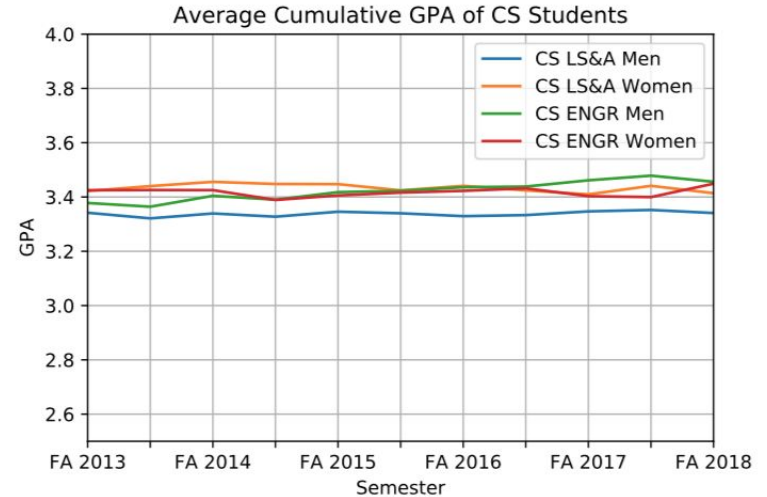
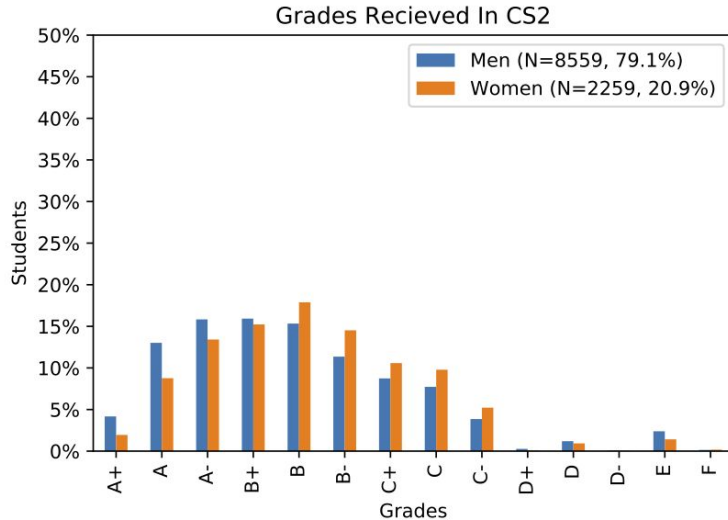


- Women have higher attrition rates than men in both CS1 courses, CS2, and Discrete Math\*
- Means differ as much as 14.6% (engineering CS1)
- Attrition decreases as we move through the course sequence

# Attrition Rate Discussion

- Women, despite passing, do not move to the next class in the sequence
  - True for **Engineering CS1, Discrete Math**, and **CS2** but not for **CS3**
  - Means differ by **14.6%** in ENGR CS1, **9.2%** in Discrete Math, and **8.1%** in CS2.
- Once students reach CS3, most, regardless of gender, move on to upper level courses
- **Why** are women choosing not to go on, particularly in courses before CS3?

# Are women receiving the same grades as men?



- Women receive lower grades in engineering CS1, CS2, Discrete Math, and CS3\*
- Women have the same or higher cumulative GPAs than men\*



# Grades Discussion

- **ENGR CS1, CS2, Discrete Math, and CS3:** women receive lower grades than men.
- ENGR and non-ENGR women have **equally high GPAs** as ENGR men and **higher GPAs** than non-ENGR men
  - Women perform just as well if not better in other non-CS, technical courses
- **Why** are women receiving lower grades in CS courses but not others?

# How do grades and gender effect attrition?

	<b>df</b>	<b>SS</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>F Stat</b>	<b>P-Value</b>
Discrete Math	1.0	45.92	45.92	229.89	3.79e-51
CS2	1.0	45.11	45.11	225.85	2.72e-50
Gender	1.0	3.75	3.75	18.76	1.50e-05
Residual	7264.0	1451	0.20	N/A	N/A

- Grades are the largest factor in a student's decision to move on
- Gender, independent of grade, has an effect on a student's decision to move on\*

# What causes Attrition Rate discrepancy?

- Gender, **independent of any grade received**, has an effect on whether or not the student moves on
- Grades have the largest effect on a student's decision to move on
- **What this means:** eliminating the grade disparity will improve gender balance but it **would not** bring the balance to equality

# Outline

1. Failure rates & Withdrawal rates
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3. Effects on Attrition
4. **Conclusions**

# Conclusions & Future Work

- Despite increase in women, there is still a lack of women continuing through the entire program
- Gender disparity in attrition rates in CS1, CS2, and Discrete Math
  - Suggests the problem lies in classes before CS3
- There are factors other than grades that affect a student's decision to move on in CS

# Future Work

- **Why** is there a grade imbalance in some classes but not others?
- **How** can we rid of the grade imbalance?
- **What** factors contribute to a student's decision to move on (other than gender/grades)?
- **Why** is gender a contributing factor to whether a student moves on?
- **How** can we rid of gender as a factor in a student's decision to move on?
- Study replications at other institutions will help solidify this work