W3: EDD Element A Interview Experts

Interview Information

(minimum of two per team member)

Meeting Date: 9/23/25 Meeting Location: Virtual Meet (Google Meet)

Team Members Attending: Matthew Jeide

Problem Statement:

| First Name Last Name | Grace Paradis |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Field of Study | Child Development |
| Consultant WorkSite/Role | Assistant Professor at California State University, Stanislaus |
| Contact Information | Phone: 209/667-3685 Email: gparadis@csustan.edu |
| Date Scheduled and Time | 9/23/25 at 3:00pm |
| Type of Interview* | Google Meet, attached is a voice recording of the interview: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UqPOKFfSiqu1yrGk7IHY0s-ux-DI81Xpw/view?usp=sharing |
| Questions and Response Summary | Questions How does gendered marketing influence parent–child interaction with STEM toys? What strategies can help avoid gender stereotypes while still appealing to both boys and girls? Would dual marketing (gender-neutral + "STEM for girls") be beneficial in reaching a wider audience? What types of toys (construction, coding, robotics, etc.) are most effective in sparking interest in STEM? How can parental involvement be encouraged without overwhelming parents? What role do cost and accessibility play in toy adoption, and what price range is most competitive? Obstacles Socialization and ingrained gender norms influencing parents' choices. Cultural bias (girls more accepted playing with "boy" toys than the reverse). The challenge of making toys "neutral" without losing appeal. Parental familiarity with STEM (e.g., coding) may limit what they buy. Market saturation with "STEM" toys of varying quality and price. |

Voice of the Expert The expert emphasized that children do not inherently differ in STEM ability; disparities come from socialization and cultural expectations. They recommended neutral or mixed-color design to avoid reinforcing stereotypes, and suggested dual marketing (neutral + "STEM for girls") could expand reach. They also highlighted the critical role of parents, their comfort with the subject matter strongly impacts what they purchase and how engaged they are. Toys that provide co-play guidance and easy entry points for parents lower barriers to use. The expert stressed cost competitiveness (lower price point) as important for accessibility, while reminding that almost any toy (e.g., blocks, Legos) can inherently teach STEM concepts. Evident of the Interview Interview Request for Our High School EDD Project on STEM Toys and Girls in STEM

Notes: Meeting #1

Main focus: designing an educational STEM toy that avoids gender stereotypes while remaining accessible.

Gender & marketing

- Boys and girls show no inherent STEM differences; disparities come from socialization and cultural expectations.
- Packaging and colors strongly influence parent/child perception.
- Expert recommended neutral or mixed-color designs and possibly dual marketing ("STEM for girls" + neutral) to capture wider audience.

Parental involvement

Parents play a HUGE role in how kids use STEM toys.

- Some parents may lack STEM familiarity (esp. coding), so toys should lower the barrier to entry.
- Include simple co-play guides to help parents engage without extra effort.

Toy type

- No single "best" category; construction, robotics, coding all work.
- Even simple toys (Legos, blocks) count as STEM by teaching problem-solving and physics.

Cost

- Price is a big factor; competitive range is \$20–\$40.
- Expensive toys (\$100+) often don't provide more learning value and can alienate buyers.

Market reality

• "STEM" label is slapped on almost everything. Need to prove authentic educational value.

Next steps:

- Consider neutral design + optional targeted marketing.
- Prototype should encourage parent-child interaction and be affordable, accessible, and genuinely educational.

^{*}Proof of video call: Must ask for permission to take a screenshot of the screen.