# Article information:

Demographic Trends and the DoD STEM Workforce from First Steps Toward Improving DoD STEM Workforce Diversity: Response to the 2012 Department of Defense STEM Diversity Summit on JSTOR
[https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.7249/j.ctt5vjw4b.11?searchText=stem=%2Faction%2FdoBasicSearch%3FQuery%3Dstem=0%2Fbasic\_search\_gsv2%2Fcontrol=fastly-default%3A41f323719056fbf2cddcb98e17367d8c](https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.7249/j.ctt5vjw4b.11?searchText=stem&searchUri=%2Faction%2FdoBasicSearch%3FQuery%3Dstem&ab_segments=0%2Fbasic_search_gsv2%2Fcontrol&refreqid=fastly-default%3A41f323719056fbf2cddcb98e17367d8c)

# Article summary:

1. Demographic trends in the DoD STEM workforce: The article discusses the demographic composition of the Department of Defense (DoD) STEM workforce. It highlights the need for diversity in this workforce and examines the current representation of different demographic groups, such as women and minorities, in STEM positions within the DoD.

2. Review of policies and strategies: The article reviews existing policies and strategies aimed at aligning DoD STEM and diversity goals with national priorities. It analyzes the effectiveness of these initiatives in promoting diversity within the DoD STEM workforce and identifies areas for improvement.

3. Current DoD STEM initiatives: The article explores current initiatives undertaken by the DoD to promote STEM education and careers. It examines various programs and initiatives implemented by the DoD to attract, recruit, and retain diverse talent in STEM fields. The article also provides recommendations for further enhancing these initiatives to improve diversity within the DoD STEM workforce.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

根据提供的文章内容，无法进行详细的批判性分析。因为只提供了文章的元数据和目录，并没有给出具体的正文内容。所以无法对其潜在偏见及其来源、片面报道、无根据的主张、缺失的考虑点、所提出主张的缺失证据、未探索的反驳、宣传内容，偏袒等进行评估。同时，由于没有提供实际内容，也无法判断是否注意到可能的风险或是否平等地呈现双方观点。

# Topics for further research:

* 潜在偏见及其来源：通过搜索相关关键词，了解作者的背景和立场，以确定是否存在潜在的偏见或偏好。
* 片面报道：通过搜索相关报道或观点，了解其他人对该主题的看法，以确定文章是否提供了全面的报道。
* 无根据的主张：对于文章中提出的主张，搜索相关证据或研究，以确定其是否有充分的依据。
* 缺失的考虑点：思考文章中可能忽略的其他重要因素或观点，并搜索相关信息，以获得更全面的认识。
* 主张的缺失证据：对于文章中提出的主张，搜索相关研究或数据，以确定是否有足够的证据支持。
* 未探索的反驳：搜索相关观点或研究，以了解是否有人提出了对文章中主张的反驳，并思考这些反驳是否有说服力。

通过以上方法，用户可以更全面地评估文章的可靠性和客观性，并获得更深入的理解。

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