



Australia's National
Science Agency

STEM Conversation Toolkit

A practical toolkit for talking about STEM
with children in years 7-10



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CSIRO acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the lands, seas and waters of the area that we live and work on across Australia and pays its respects to Elders past and present. CSIRO recognises that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have made, and will continue to make, extraordinary contributions to Australian life including in cultural, economic, and scientific domains.

Language used in this resource

We recognise that families come in many forms. In this resource, we use the words ‘parent’ and ‘child’ for simplicity, but this guidance is intended for all carers, guardians, mentors and the young people in their lives.

How this resource was developed

This resource was developed in collaboration with the Behavioural Insights Team (BIT). BIT is a global research and innovation consultancy which combines a deep understanding of human behaviour with evidence-led problem solving to improve people’s lives. Find out more at bi.team.

This resource was the output of a research project that involved:

1. Interviews with parents about how they talk with their children about STEM; and
2. A review of evidence on effective ways to share information with parents about STEM pathways and opportunities.

The findings from this work are detailed in this [literature review](#).

Use of artificial intelligence

This resource was created with the support of generative artificial intelligence tools ([ChatGPT](#) and [Gemini](#)) to help refine and organise ideas during the development process. Any outputs generated by AI were interpreted and reviewed by humans. All the content in this resource was drafted, reviewed, and finalised by humans.

Generation STEM is managed by CSIRO and made possible by the NSW Government’s \$25 million endowment to the Science and Industry Endowment Fund (SIEF).

Using this toolkit

What is it?

This toolkit is here to help you spark everyday conversations with your child about Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths (STEM). It's here to give you simple, practical ways to notice opportunities, ask questions and explore ideas together.

Rather than focusing only on school subjects or career choices, you'll find strategies on linking STEM to everyday life – from hobbies and news stories to curiosity about how the world works.

If the conversation naturally turns towards study options or future pathways, you'll find guidance on how to approach those moments too.

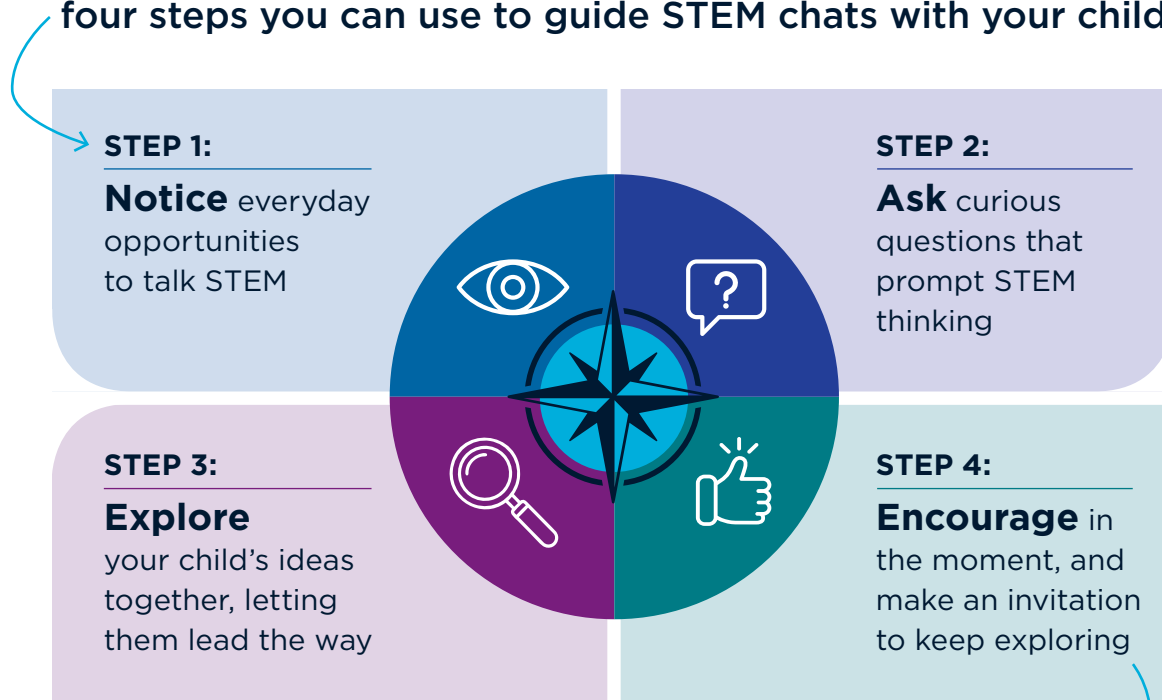
Who is it for?

The toolkit is for parents and carers of high school students (especially in years 7–10) who want to feel more confident talking about STEM with their child. You don't need to be an expert – curiosity and conversation are what matter most.

How do I use it?

This toolkit isn't designed to be read front to back (though you can if you like!). Instead, it's designed to give you quick, practical ideas for talking about STEM with your child. Think of it like a menu: take what's useful, leave what isn't and return whenever you want fresh ideas or guidance.

At the heart of the toolkit is the CONVERSATION COMPASS: four steps you can use to guide STEM chats with your child



You'll also find:

- **Things to keep in mind:** Reminders about what STEM is (and isn't), and why these chats matter.
- **Conversation prompts and fun facts:** Ready-to-use examples to help you start conversations.
- **Tips for common challenges:** Advice for how to tackle common conversational barriers.
- **Resources and support:** Where to go if you or your child wants to dive deeper.

Overview



Things to keep in mind when talking STEM:

1. **STEM is a way of thinking**, creating and seeing the world.
2. **STEM looks different for everyone**, depending on what they enjoy.
3. **Talking STEM is always worthwhile**, it can build confidence, life skills and opportunities.

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STEP 1: Notice

Notice opportunities to talk STEM, including:

- **Everyday moments** together, like commuting, cooking, or waiting in line
- **Teachable moments**, like when your child shows curiosity or asks for help.

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STEP 2: Ask

Ask an open-ended curious question to prompt STEM thinking. You can:

- Ask questions that start with 'why?'
- Let your child be the expert by asking them to explain something to you
- Pose 'would you rather' questions that have no 'right' answer
- Use the **bank of conversation prompts** in this guide
- Share something from the **list of everyday STEM fun facts** in this guide.

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STEP 3: Explore

Follow your child's lead and build on their ideas. You can:

- Ask them to explain their thinking
- Ask 'what-if?' to explore alternative ideas
- Prompt them to take a different perspective
- Look out for opportunities to challenge stereotypes and **flip the STEM script**.

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STEP 4: Encourage

End with encouragement and next steps by:

- Praising curiosity and creativity
- Suggesting ways to keep exploring and learning together
- Drawing links to STEM pathways if your child shows interest, and help them find more information.

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Want to learn more?

View our list of resources about STEM pathways and opportunities, including videos and interactive tools.

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Hit a roadblock?

Look out for tips on tackling common challenges like:

- What if I don't have time?
- What if I don't know anything about STEM?
- What if my child isn't interested?





To keep in mind

STEM is a way of thinking

STEM stands for Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics – but it's not just about school subjects or university degrees. STEM is about problem solving, design, creativity and how we make sense of the world around us, which means it can open doors to all kinds of futures. Not everyone wants a future in STEM, and there's nothing wrong with that! These conversations are a chance to learn together, practice a new way of thinking about the world and show your child some different sides to STEM they might be interested in.

STEM looks different for everyone

STEM is everywhere, including in the things your child already does and enjoys. For your child, an interest in STEM might look like:

- working out the best strategy to win a video game
- planning how a soccer ball will bend when it's kicked
- baking a perfect cupcake
- rewiring speakers to enhance the bass.

Talking STEM is worthwhile

There are so many reasons to have conversations about STEM with your child:

- **You shape their confidence and aspirations.** Parents are one of the strongest influences on a child's confidence, motivation and career goals.
- **Your support builds their motivation.** When young people feel their parents value learning, they're more likely to stick with challenges, aim higher and set clear goals for their future.
- **STEM skills open doors.** Encouraging your child to explore STEM helps them build valuable skills like problem-solving, creativity, critical thinking and teamwork, all of which are in high demand in the job market.
- **It's about life skills.** STEM isn't only for future scientists. It teaches curiosity, resilience and how to learn from mistakes. These skills will help them thrive in whatever path they choose after school.



STEP 1: Notice

Spot small opportunities that can open the door to a STEM chat.

Look out for everyday entry points

There's no perfect time to have a 'big talk' with your child about STEM. Instead, notice moments when you and your child are already together, such as:

- car rides, for example on the way to school
- watching TV, a movie, the news or sport
- cooking, gardening or doing chores
- grocery shopping or running errands
- out for a walk or in nature
- moments of boredom, like waiting in line.

Make the most of teachable moments

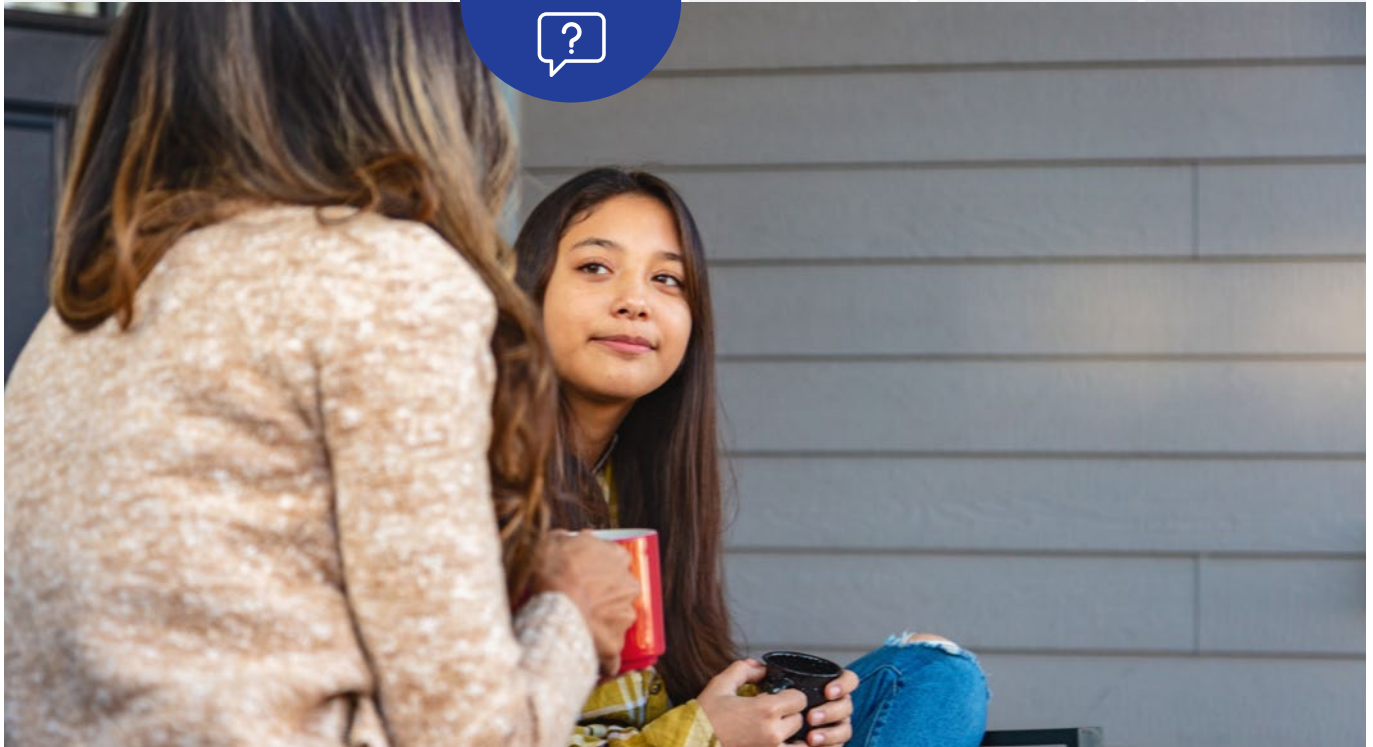
A 'teachable moment' happens when your child shows curiosity, frustration or interest. It's a natural spark that you can build on with conversation.

Examples of teachable moments:

- your child asks a big 'why' or 'how' question (e.g. *Why do tyres just randomly burst?*)
- something major happens in the world (e.g. *Have you heard about the wildfires in Greece?*)
- your child needs help with an assignment or homework
- your child wonders out loud about something in the world around them.

Stick to shared spaces

Try to start conversations in shared or neutral spaces like the car, the kitchen or while out on a walk. These settings feel natural and low-pressure, making it easier to connect. Look for STEM-friendly physical spaces, like museums, science centres, or exhibitions, as these can act as natural springboards for a conversation. Avoid deliberately seeking out conversations in their private spaces (like their bedroom) or their social domains (like when they're out with friends), where they might feel put on the spot.



STEP 2: Ask

Use open-ended questions to draw out your child's ideas and link them to STEM.

Start with 'why?'

If you're not sure how something connects to STEM, a safe bet is to ask a question that starts with 'why?'. This will encourage your child to flex their curiosity and scientific thinking, regardless of the topic.

Let your child be the expert

Ask them to explain something about their hobby or interest to you. This flips the dynamic, giving them confidence and avoids making the conversation feel like a test.

Ask questions with no 'right' answer

If you're worried about getting stuck without an answer, try questions that don't have a single 'right' response – like imaginary scenarios or 'would you rather' prompts.

For example, *'Would you want to travel to space? Why or why not?'*

Use resources to help you find the STEM link

Almost any topic has a STEM angle. If you're stuck, you can search online or use a chatbot to generate fresh ideas. Try asking:

- 'Give me three fun facts that link [your child's interest] to STEM.'
- 'Write me a question about [topic] to encourage curiosity or critical thinking.'



Try these conversation prompts

Here are some prompts that might work for you. Every parent has their own way of talking to their child – these prompts are just some ideas for when you're struggling to find an entry point.

REMEMBER: You don't need to know the answer to these questions! Exploring the topic together and coming up with theories is a great place to start.

Prompts for everyday moments

- This cake didn't rise much. I wonder why that happened.
- The weather app says it's going to rain in 20 minutes. How do you think it knows?
- The price of petrol has gone up so much in the last week. Why do you think that is?
- Why do you reckon your muscles hurt so much after exercise?
- Have you ever had a song give you goosebumps? I wonder why that happens?



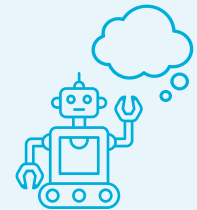
Prompts that relate to the news or current affairs

- Did you hear about that rocket launch? What do you think it would be like to go on a space mission?
- I saw today that 50 per cent of the reef has experienced coral bleaching. I wonder what that means for the wildlife?



Prompts for imagination

- If humans could live underwater, what kind of cities do you think we'd build?
- Do you think people will still be using cars in 100 years? What might replace them?
- If you could design a robot to help with one task or chore, what would it do?



Prompts that ask curious questions to debate

- Should scientists bring back extinct animals, like mammoths or dodos, if they can?
- Should we spend more money on exploring space or fixing issues here on Earth?
- Do you think social media companies should be responsible for people getting hooked on their apps?
- What if hospitals used AI to make medical decisions – what would that be like?



Prompts to use when talking about people they look up to

- How do you think they learned to do that?
- What do you think is the hardest part of their skill/talent that most people don't notice?
- Do you think their industry will look the same in 10 years, or totally different?





Share a fun fact relating to your child's interests

In this section you'll find some fun facts and topics of conversation which might relate to your child's interests. You could start by asking the question, and then look at the answer together.

FUN FACTS

Fashion and design



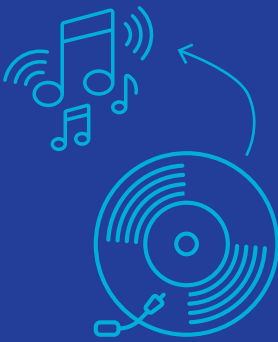
How are 'sustainable fabrics' made?

Old plastic (like plastic bottles) can be cut into small flakes. These flakes are then melted down into liquid plastic, which is sieved through small holes to create long strands. The strands are stretched to make them stronger, and spun into thread or yarn similar to cotton, which can be dyed and used to make clothes.

How are diamonds made?

Natural diamonds form deep underground in the Earth's mantle. Carbon is squeezed by extreme heat and pressure for millions (or even billions) of years. This makes the carbon atoms lock together in a very tight pattern, which creates a diamond. Because they are so deep underground, diamonds are only found when volcanic eruptions push them to the Earth's surface through pipes in the volcano.

Music



Why does the bass feel like it shakes your chest?

Sound is made of vibrations that move through the air like waves. Low sounds (like bass) have longer sound waves, meaning they carry more energy (like bigger waves in the ocean). Higher sounds have less energy (like a smaller wave at the beach). Sound waves with more energy can be felt in other parts of your body than just your ears, making your chest or your stomach vibrate too.

Why does vinyl sound different to digital music?

Vinyl records play sounds with tiny grooves (or dents) in the record. The needle moves through these grooves to play the sound. Because the grooves capture very small details of the sound waves, vinyl can feel 'warmer' or more natural. Digital music, on the other hand, turns sound into numbers (like code) which can smooth out some of those details.

Sport



Why do swimmers wear special suits to go faster?

High-tech swimsuits are coated with a type of fabric that is designed to be similar to shark skin. The smooth surface reduces drag, which is the resistance or friction you feel when moving through water. With less drag, swimmers can glide faster. These suits work so well that some have been banned in competitions because they give swimmers too much of an edge.

Why do cricket balls swing?

One side of a cricket ball is kept smooth and shiny, while the other gets rougher as the game goes on. Air clings to the smooth side of the ball, but breaks away from the rough side. This uneven air flow makes the ball curve in the air when it's pitched. That's why bowlers are often seen polishing the ball on their trousers.



The natural world



Why does grass smell so good after it's cut?

The fresh cut grass smell is actually a warning signal from the plant. When grass is cut or damaged, it releases a mix of chemicals to warn nearby plants of danger, or to attract insects that eat pests. So the smell a lot of people love is actually a grass call for help.

Why are sunsets so colourful?

Sunlight is made up of lots of different colours, each of which have different wavelengths. Blue light has shorter wavelengths, while warmer colours (red, orange, yellow) have longer wavelengths. During the day, the sun is high in the sky, and blue light gets scattered in all directions – which is why the sky looks blue. In the evening, the sun is lower, so sunlight has to travel through more of the Earth's atmosphere. This makes the shorter blue waves scatter away before they reach us, leaving mostly the longer red and orange waves, making the sky look red.

Gaming



Why do open-world games feel endless?

Most open-world games, like Minecraft, use something called procedural generation. This means instead of a person designing everything in the game world (every tree, hill or cave), the game uses rules (algorithms) to build the world on its own as you move through it. For example, a rule might say 'trees appear every 5 blocks', or 'mountains get taller in cold areas'. This means the game is basically designing itself, and can keep going forever. The computer just keeps following the rules to make new landscapes.

How do controllers vibrate when something explodes?

Inside your controller, there are tiny motors with off-balance weights. When the motor spins, the uneven weight makes the controller shake (like a washing machine wobbling when it spins). Game designers can change how strong or fast those motors spin to match what's happening in the game (like a light buzz for footsteps, or a strong rumble for an explosion). This is called haptic feedback, and it tricks your brain into feeling part of the game instead of just seeing it, so it feels more real.

Cosmetics



Why does perfume smell different at the end of the day?

Perfumes are made of different 'layers' of smell (called notes). Some layers of smell fade or wash away quicker than others. The lightest smells, like citrus or herbs, are called *top notes*. You notice them first, but they fade quickly. Heavier scents, like vanilla or wood, are called *base notes*. They last much longer and show up later in the day.

Why are some mascaras waterproof?

Regular mascara is made with water. This means when it touches water (sweat or tears), it starts to dissolve, and smudges. Waterproof mascara is made with wax or oil, which coats each eyelash with a thin barrier that resists water, like a raincoat. This means it doesn't dissolve or smudge when it gets wet. That's also why it's harder to take off – you need a makeup remover with oil in it to help it dissolve.



Food and cooking



Why does chilli feel hot?

Chillies contain a chemical called capsaicin. This chemical tricks the nerves in your tongue and mouth into thinking your mouth is burning. Your brain reacts in the same way as it would to real heat (you sweat, your nose starts to run and you get very thirsty). Fun fact: birds don't have the same nerves in their mouth, meaning they don't find chillies spicy.

What makes popcorn pop?

Each corn kernel has a tiny bit of water trapped inside it. When kernels are heated up, the water inside turns to steam, which builds pressure inside the kernels. Eventually, the pressure becomes too much, which makes the kernel shell burst, and the starch inside puffs up as it absorbs air, turning it into popcorn.

Movies and TV



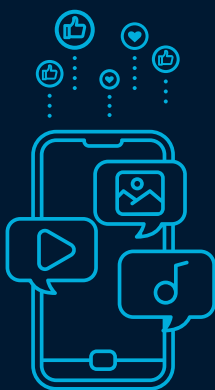
How do green screens work?

Actors perform in front of a bright green background. They use green because it usually doesn't match people's skin tones or clothes. Computers are also good at detecting that specific colour and deleting it, so it can be replaced with any other background.

How do horror movies use sound to build tension?

Horror films often use something called infrasound. These are very low sound waves that humans can't fully hear, but our bodies can sense the vibrations they make. This low rumbling can make people feel uneasy and anxious. That's why in some horror scenes, you feel scared before anything happens on screen. Natural events like earthquakes also produce infrasounds, which might explain why some people suddenly feel like something bad is about to happen just before an earthquake hits.

Social media



How do sponsored Instagram posts work?

When a post is marked as a sponsorship or '#ad', it means a brand has paid that creator to show their product or business. The reason so many creators are paid to post sponsored ads is that people tend to trust people they 'know' more than a traditional ad. Instagram adverts feel more personal, because it feels like a friend is recommending something to you, making the ad more persuasive. This is a psychology trick called 'trust heuristics'.

How does TikTok know what will go viral?

TikTok doesn't just push videos by people with lots of followers, it tests every single video with a small group. If those people watch it to the end, like it or rewatch it, the algorithm sees it as 'sticky'. Sticky videos are then shown to a bigger group of people who like similar content. This is how you end up on different 'sides' of TikTok: the app groups viewers with similar tastes. If lots of different kinds of viewers engage with the video, it spreads across more groups, making it go 'viral'.



HELP! What if my child isn't interested in STEM?



Some young people just don't see STEM as their 'thing', and that's okay. The key is not to push, but to show interest in what they already care about. Whether it's sport, music, gaming, fashion or social media, you can try to weave in STEM if it feels natural.

If your child loves basketball, ask how much they know about designing basketball courts, or why they think the floor is so squeaky.* This shows them that STEM is already in their world, even if they don't notice it.

**That sound is the friction of rubber soles as they grip onto the polished wood floor. This is generally considered a good thing in the game, as it means the players' grip is better, so they can run faster and change directions more quickly!*



STEP 3: Explore

Follow their lead, explore their ideas and engage with curiosity.

Let your child lead the way

Let them take charge of the conversation by treating them like an expert you want to learn from. Don't try to steer the conversation in any particular direction – if they want to talk about something they're interested in, let them.

HELP! What if I don't know anything about STEM?



The good news is, you don't need to be an expert – you just need to show curiosity. Your child will unintentionally mimic how you react to things, so demonstrating interest in things you know little about will encourage your child to do the same.

If you find yourself discussing a topic you don't know much about:

- **Acknowledge it:** Tell them when you don't know the answer.
- **Be curious:** Show an interest in learning something new.
- **Act as co-investigators:** Brainstorm theories, then find out the answer together.



Use what-if scenarios

Build on what your child says with a hypothetical to encourage imagination and problem-solving. For example:

- *'What if you could design the perfect app to improve teenagers' lives? What would it do?'*
- *'What if the internet vanished forever at midnight? What would stay the same?'*

Compare different perspectives

Invite them to think about other viewpoints, for example:

- *'Do you think all scientists would agree on that?'*
- *'How would you solve that same problem if you lived on a desert island?'*

Ask your child to explain their thinking

Encourage them to walk you through their reasoning, even if you already know the answer. This builds confidence and helps them practise communication. For example, you can ask *'How did you figure that out?'*

HELP! I was taught differently. What if I don't understand the new methods?



Teaching approaches, especially in maths, have changed a lot in a short space of time. It's completely normal for you to feel out of your depth if you don't understand the ways your child is being taught.

When this happens, you can:

- **Acknowledge the difference:** 'We learned it differently when I was at school!'
- **Ask your child to show you:** This will help boost their confidence, as well as yours.
- **Look for short explanations online:** YouTube channels like Khan Academy and Crash Course are a great place to start.





Look out for opportunities to flip the STEM script

Young people pick up on STEM messaging all the time from places like school, social media and pop culture. Unfortunately, some of those messages can be quite narrow, and can quietly convince them that STEM ‘isn’t for people like me’.

If you notice this perspective, you can help flip the script by pointing out what STEM is really about.



Here are **four messages you can try to amplify**, with examples of real people in STEM to discuss.

1. STEM is for everyone

STEM careers need a huge mix of skills, from creative thinking and communication to problem-solving and teamwork.

It’s not about being an expert in a particular subject, it’s about being curious, adaptable and ready to learn. The more diverse the team, the better the ideas.

For example:

Corey Tutt
Founder of DeadlyScience



Corey Tutt, a proud Kamilaroi man, is the founder of DeadlyScience, an initiative that provides science resources, books and mentoring to remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

Growing up, he loved animals and wanted to be a zookeeper, but didn’t take a traditional university route into STEM. He trained as an alpaca shearer and worked in various animal-handling jobs before founding DeadlyScience in 2018.

DeadlyScience celebrates Indigenous Knowledge systems, like astronomy, fire management and bush medicine, alongside Western science, making practical science education accessible to young people who might not otherwise see themselves in STEM.

2. STEM is full of opportunities to be creative and artistic

Some people are logical thinkers, others are creative dreamers or hands-on builders. STEM needs them all.

Careers in STEM can be all about designing, building, experimenting and imagining new solutions. Creative industries like fashion, music, gaming and design all rely on STEM skills and thinking.

For example:

Iris van Herpen
Fashion designer



Dutch fashion designer Iris van Herpen is famous for blending haute couture with cutting-edge STEM. She uses 3D printing, laser cutting and innovative materials to create futuristic dresses that look like sculptures.

Her designs have been worn by celebrities like Björk, Lady Gaga and Beyoncé, and are displayed in museums around the world.

Her 2021 designs ‘Earthrise’ represent flowing gowns that mimic natural structures like mycelium and cellular growth, created with laser-cut and 3D-printed textiles.



3. STEM careers are exciting and varied

STEM is not limited to the science lab. STEM careers can also be adventurous and look different every day – ranging from special effects in movies to space exploration.

For example:

Sylvia Earle
Marine biologist,
oceanographer and explorer



Sylvia Earle is a world-renowned marine biologist, oceanographer and explorer. Nicknamed *Her Deepness*, she was the first female chief scientist in the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and has spent more than 7,000 hours underwater. She has led more than 100 ocean expeditions and holds the record for the deepest untethered sea dive.

In 1970, she led the first team of all-female 'aquanauts', living for two weeks in an underwater habitat off the U.S. Virgin Islands. They spent all day and night diving, studying coral reefs and sea life, directly from their underwater base.

4. STEM can be flexible

Many STEM careers offer flexible pathways, different entry points and chances to move between industries as interests change.

For example:

Mae Jemison
Engineer, physician
and astronaut



Mae Jemison is best known as the first African American woman to travel into space aboard the space shuttle Endeavour in 1992, but her path into STEM was far from linear.

Jemison trained as a doctor, worked as a general practitioner, volunteered as a Peace Corps physician in West Africa and also studied dance alongside her science career, before going into orbit aboard the Endeavour.



HELP! What if my child won't engage in the conversation?



If your child isn't in the mood to talk about STEM, don't push it. That's normal. Try again later with a different approach or topic.

You can also encourage them to reach out to some other people they might prefer to talk to about STEM, like:

- a teacher
- a different family member
- a mentor, coach or community role model
- a peer.



STEP 4: Encourage

End the conversation on a positive note, and open the door to what comes next.

Encourage in the moment

Teenagers may not always show it, but they often still seek approval and reassurance just as much as when they were younger. Look for small opportunities to encourage or give positive feedback, even during a casual chat. Try to:

- **Reinforce curiosity and creativity** rather than just getting it 'right': *'That's a clever way of looking at things!'*
- **Highlight effort and persistence:** *'I love how you kept working on that problem even when it was tricky.'*
- **Show you value their perspective:** *'I really like hearing how you think about things. I always see things differently after hearing you explain them.'*
- **Listen for emotions, not just facts:** *'I can see why that feels frustrating'* or *'You sound really excited about that!'* lets them know you take their feelings seriously.

Growth mindsets

These kinds of responses also build what's called a *growth mindset* – the belief that skills and abilities can improve with effort and practice, rather than being something you're simply 'born with'. People with a growth mindset tend to be more resilient. They see a challenge as an opportunity to learn, rather than something to avoid.

Over time, encouragement will help your child see STEM (and learning more broadly) as something they can get better at with practice, not something they're either 'good at' or 'not cut out for.'



Encourage by suggesting ways to explore further

Encouragement isn't just words, it can also be an invitation to learn more. This might mean:

- looking up a video, podcast or article together
- watching a show or documentary connected to their interest
- entering a competition or online challenge
- planning to come back to the question later and sharing what you each find
- finding longer-term opportunities if their interest continues, like clubs, classes or volunteering.

Draw links to STEM pathways

If your child shows interest in a particular topic, field or skill, you might notice a chance to connect it to STEM pathways. If it feels right, you could:

- **Name the link:** *'That's the kind of thing biologists/designers/engineers think about too.'*
- **Connect to subjects:** *'Sounds like the kind of project you'd get to explore in [school subject].'*
- **Describe a real-world pathway:** *'People who love music often get into sound engineering. Have you ever heard of that?'*

If you spoke about STEM pathways, suggest next steps

Sometimes curiosity will naturally grow into bigger questions like *'What electives should I choose?'* or *'How do I get into that career?'*. You don't need to have all the answers. What matters most is encouraging their curiosity and helping them see the next step.

- Point them towards trusted people like a teacher or careers counsellor
- Explore tools together such as myfuture, Careers with STEM (see the *Want to learn more* section)
- Suggest they talk with older students, family friends or mentors who've taken different pathways
- Frame choices as flexible – remind them that STEM skills open multiple doors, and early subject choices don't lock them into one fixed future



Want to learn more?

Learn more about STEM pathways and opportunities by:

WATCHING	
<u>What is a digital career?</u>	This short video showcases real career paths in digital technologies.
<u>My space career</u>	Discover what a job in the space industry looks like.
<u>What are VET pathways in STEM?</u>	Two short videos list potential STEM careers arising from vocational education and training (VET) pathways.
READING	
<u>What jobs will exist in the future?</u>	STEM experts predict what jobs of the future might look like.
<u>What jobs are most needed in Australia?</u>	The Australian Academy of Science report identifies the biggest gaps in the national workforce.
<u>What are the jobs with the most growth?</u>	List of careers with over 15 per cent predicted job growth in the next 5 years.
<u>What uni courses need STEM high school electives?</u>	Top 10 most in-demand uni courses of 2023 and the STEM high school electives they require.
EXPLORING	
<u>CSIRO Education and Outreach</u>	A collection of research projects, education programs, awards, and work experience opportunities in STEM.
<u>#WithSTEMYouCan</u>	A website showcasing resources and stories about STEM career paths, study opportunities and programs on offer.
<u>STEMOSPHERE</u>	An interactive tool to help students explore potential STEM careers they might not have heard of.
<u>myfuture</u>	An interactive tool that provides resources and tools to help with career decision-making.
<u>Careers with STEM</u>	A collection of quizzes, videos, job kits, a quarterly magazine and more resources designed to help students, parents and teachers to explore STEM careers and study paths.

Learn more about having STEM conversations with your child

<u>What's your STEM career advice style?</u>	Find your advice-giving style by taking a quiz and receive extra tips and resources on how to have STEM conversations with your child.
<u>A parent guide on STEM subject selection</u>	Learn how to approach your child's high school subject selection.
<u>What is 'Maths anxiety?'</u>	Understand maths anxiety and the 3 ways to help your child cope.
<u>How to talk to teenagers about careers?</u>	Watch a video on tips for talking to teens about careers and transitions.

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