Why are there so few women in science?

28 % **of researchers are** women **(19-47%)**

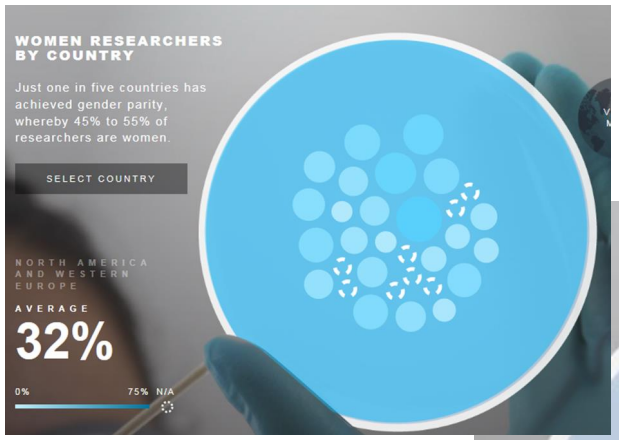
Grazia Isaya (Mayo Clinic College of Medicine, USA)
Mari Carmen Gomez-Cabrera (University of Valencia, Spain)
Mariapaola Nitti (University of Genoa, Italy)

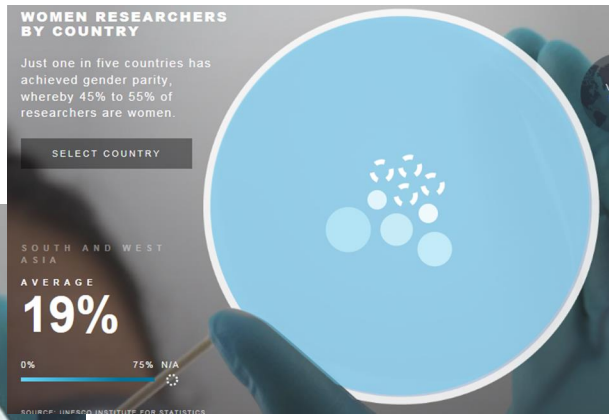
OUTLINE

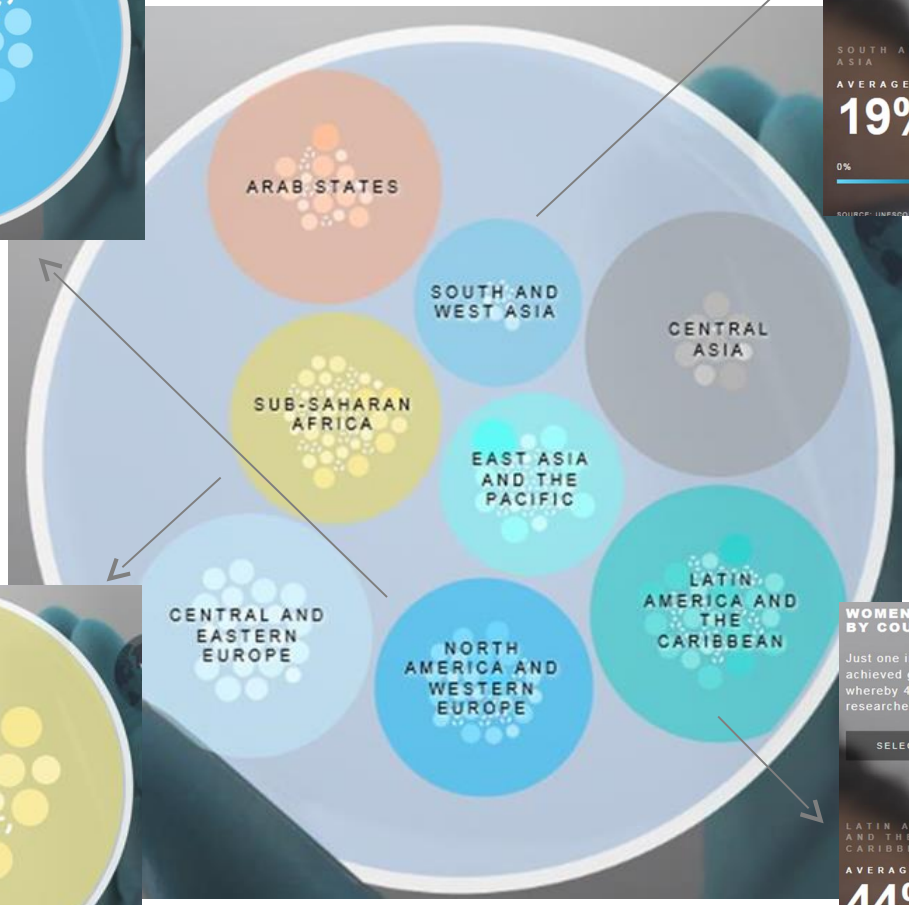
- Women researchers by country (L´oréal fundation)
- Underrepresentation of women in STEM
- Underrepresentation of women as Faculty Members
- Journals invite less women to referee
- Elite male faculty in life sciences employ fewer women

Women in science CHANGE THE FIGURES

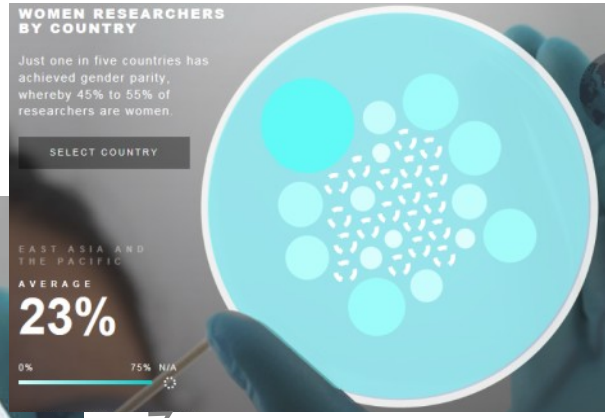
WOMEN IN SCIENCE

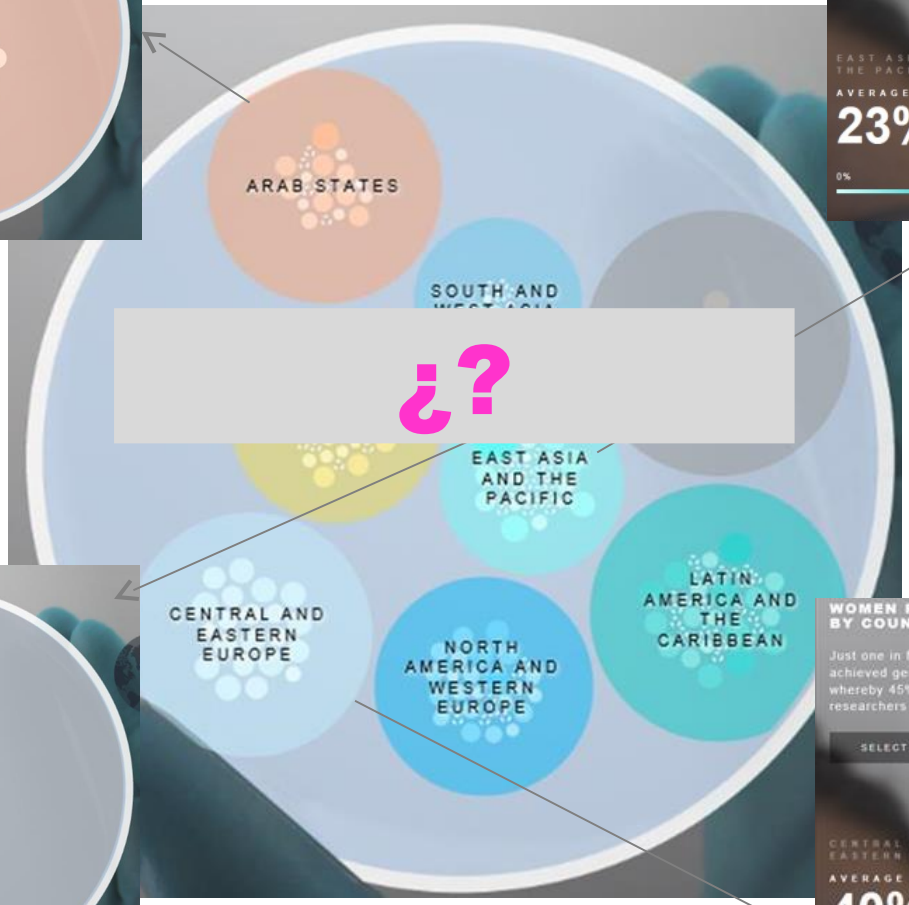




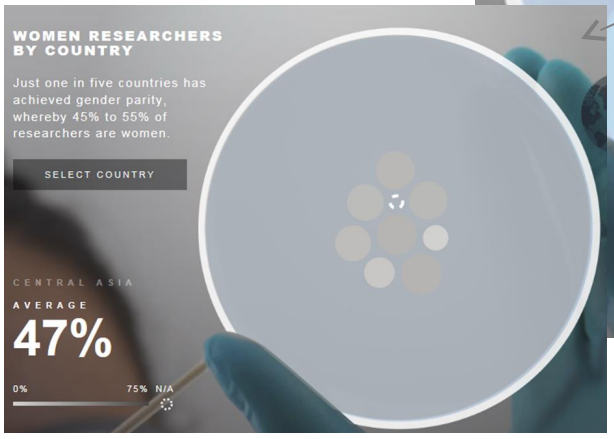


WOMEN IN SCIENCE



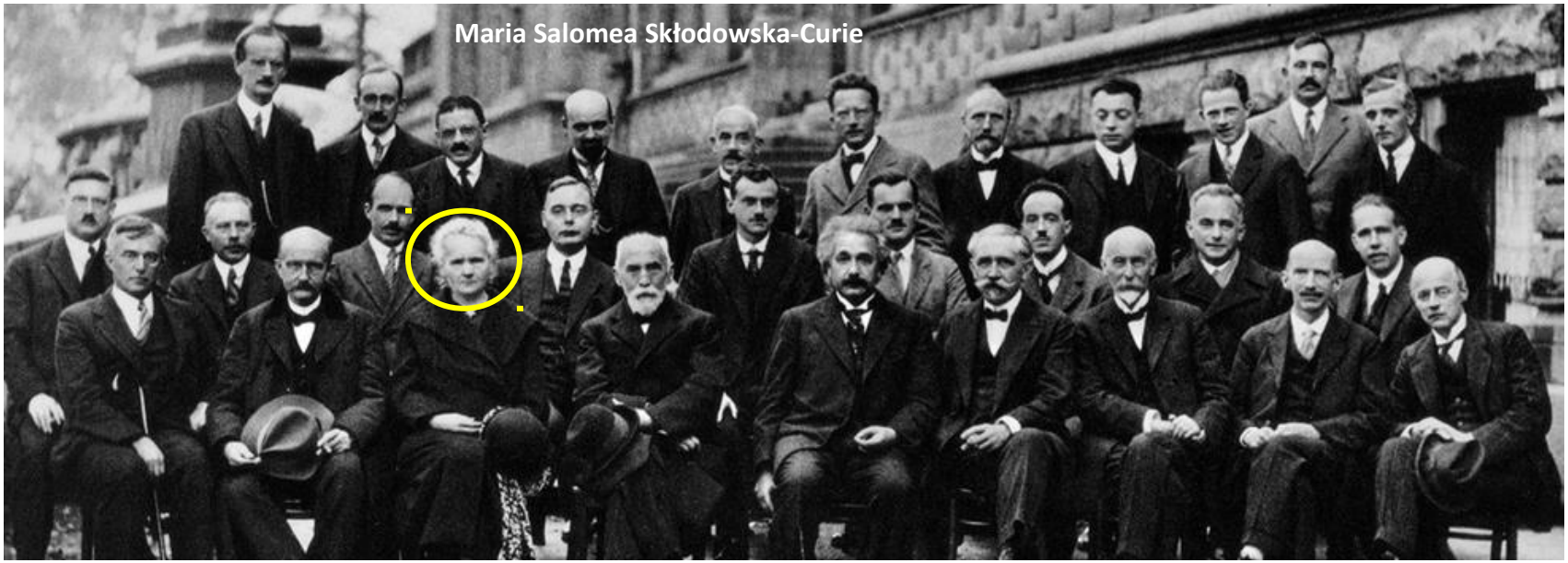


¿?



The New York Times Magazine

Why Are There Still So Few Women in Science?



Conference on Physics in 1927

Physicists, chemists and biologists are likely to view a **young male scientist** more **favorably than a woman** with the same qualification

Identical summaries of the accomplishments of two imaginary applicants, professors at six major research institutions were significantly more willing **to offer the man a job**

If they did **hire the woman**, they set her salary, on average, **nearly $4,000** lower than the man's. Surprisingly, female scientists were as biased as their male counterparts.

Science AAAS

Home | News | Journals | Topics | Careers

Science | Science Advances | Science Immunology | Science Robotics | Science Signaling | Science Translat

In 2014

50% of biology graduate students are women

40% of biology postdocs are women

36% of assistant professors are women

18% of full professors are women

SHARE

ARTICLES

Women in Science: Why So Few?

Alice S. Rossi[1]

¿Personal decision?

Table 1. Employ... as percentage of total personne...

Occupation	1950	1960	ease (%) Female	Male
Biologists	28	27	38.2	56.2
Chemists	10	9	— 3.6	13.5
Geologists, geophysicists	6	2	—27.3	81.1
Mathematicians	38	26	209.8	428.1
Physicists	6	4	20.2	92.5
All natural scientists	11	9	10.4	30.0
All engineers	1.2	0.8	11.0	64.3

PNAS

Elite male faculty in the life sciences employ fewer women

HHMI-Howard Hughes Medical Institute Investigator
NAS- National Academy of Science

Jason M. Sheltzer[a,1] and Joan C. Smith[b]

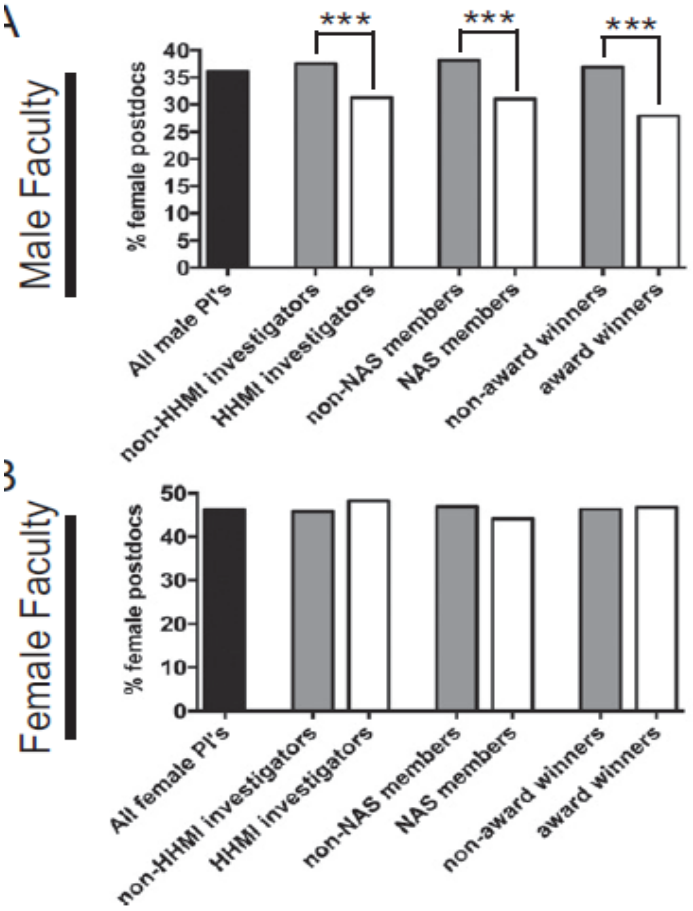
[a]David H. Koch Institute for Integrative Cancer Research, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA 02139; and [b]Twitter, Inc., Cambridge, MA 02139

PNAS | July 15, 2014

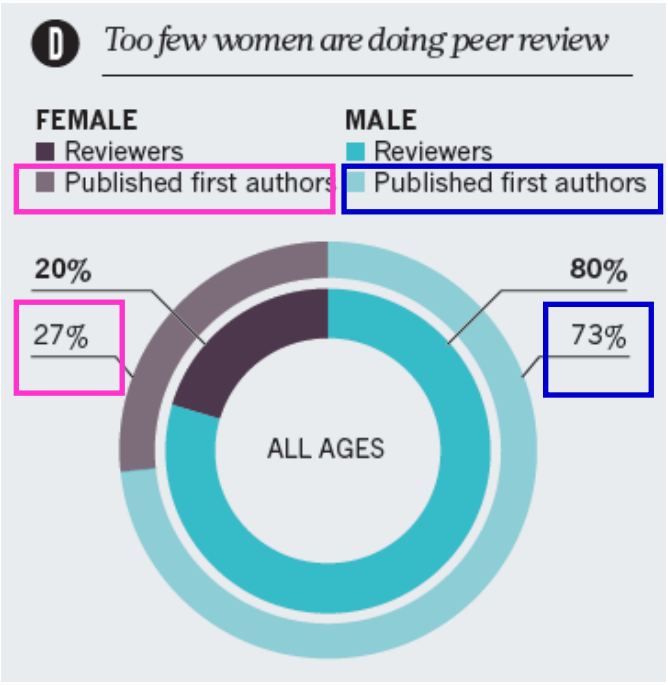
¿?

Significance

Despite decades of progress, men still greatly outnumber women among biology faculty in the United States. Here, we show that high-achieving faculty members who are male train 10–40% fewer women in their laboratories relative to the number of women trained by other investigators. These skewed employment patterns may result from self-selection among female scientists or they may result from conscious or unconscious bias on the part of some faculty members. The dearth of women who are trained in these laboratories likely limits the number of female candidates who are most competitive for faculty job searches.

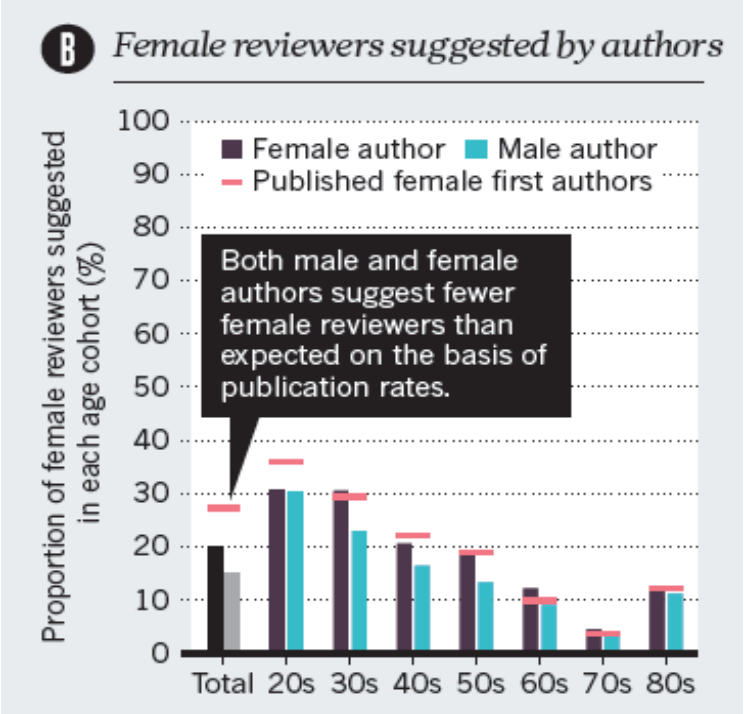


nature



Journals invite too few women to referee

Jory Lerback and **Brooks Hanson** present an analysis that reveals evidence of gender bias in peer review for scholarly publications.



REASONS FOR WOMEN'S ↓ PARTICIPATION RATES

1. Authors and editors (or both) might have nominated fewer women in each age group to review

2. Women might have declined invitations more often than men.

BENEFITS OF REVIEWING MANUSCRIPTS

1. A chance to develop a relationship with an editor, review-panel member, authors or programme managers fostering later collaborations

2. Offers a learning experience and a view of unpublished science, improve communication and thinking

What about SFRRE-E?

Data from SFRR-E website

Among SFRR-Europe Presidents → 30% women

At present:

- 50% women in the executive committee
- 50% women in the council

As far as the 2016 subcommettees is concerned

- 5 out of 7 subcommittees have at least a female member
- 3 out of 7 subcommittees are run by female coordinators
- In the 3 subcommittees run by a female coordinator → more than 50% wome

What about SFRRE-E?

SFRRE-E Awardees

Data from SFRR-E website

Catherine Pasquier Memorial awardees → 50% women

- SFRR-E Basic science awardees→ 25% women (1 out of 4)
- SFRR-E Clinical science awardees→ no women
- SFRR-E Annual awardees → no women
- SFRR-E Young Investigator awardees →