

Analysis of Research Performance Through a Gender Lens

Holly J. Falk-Krzesinski, PhD (@hfalk14) Vice President, Research Intelligence, Global Strategic Networks On behalf of the report team

December 6, 2017 | AUTM Women Inventors Committee Webinar | #ELSGENDER17

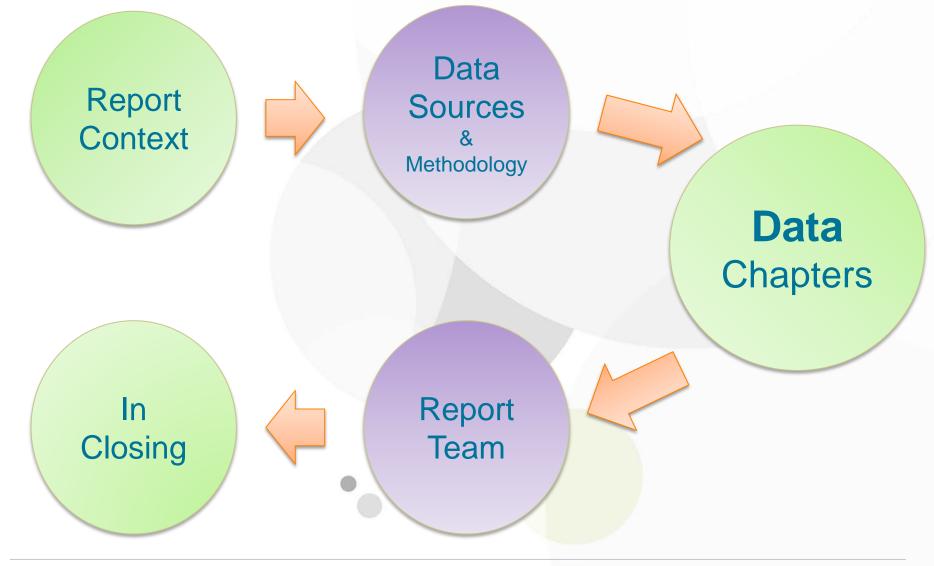


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Presentation Roadmap



Report Context

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A Strong Foundation

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GenderInSITE

Gender in science, innovation, technology and engineering

Elsevier Foundation Awards for Early-Career Women Scientists in the Developing World





THE WORLD ACADEMY OF SCIENCES for the advancement of science in developing countries

Elsevier and RELX Commitments





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Elsevier Gender Working Group

- Gender diversity for journal editorial boards, speakers/panelists at Elsevier conferences, and award selection committees
- Address issues of implicit bias in peer review
- Enhanced editorial policies and guidance to authors on reporting about sex & gender in research
- Promote studies on i) sex & gender in research and
 ii) diversity in STEM
- Apply analytics to address gender issues

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Answering the Call for Data

National Institutes of Health addresses the science of diversity

"...solid body of evidence to understand the impacts of diversity..."

Hannah A. Valantine^{a, 1} and Francis S. Collins^b

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Edited by Inder M. Verma, The Salk Institute for Biological Studies, La Jolla, CA, and approved August 26, 2015 (received for review May 14, 2015)

The US biomedical research workforce does not currently mirror the nation's population demographically, despite numerous attempts to increase diversity. This imbalance is limiting the promise of our biomedical enterprise for building knowledge and improving the nation's health. Beyond ensuring fairness in scientific workforce representation, recruiting and retaining a diverse set of minds and approaches is vital to harnessing the complete intellectual capital of the nation. The complexity inherent in diversifying the research workforce underscores the need for a rigorous scientific approach, consistent with the ways we address the challenges of science discovery and translation to human health. Herein, we identify four cross-cutting diversity challenges ripe for scientific exploration and opportunity: research evidence for diversity's impact on the quality and outputs of science; evidence-based approaches to recruitment and training; individual and institutional barriers to workforce diversity; and a national strategy for eliminating barriers to career transition, with scientifically based approaches for scaling and dissemination. Evidence-based data for each of these challenges should provide an integrated, stepwise approach to programs that enhance diversity rapidly within the biomedical research workforce.

diversity | scientific workforce | underrepresentation in science | culture | biomedical research

Despite longstanding efforts, diversifying the biomedical research workforce remains an and sustaining diversity requires an integrated elusive goal, and large sectors of the US population remain underrepresented. These biomedical research itself-relies on a reasoned, sectors include several racial/ethnic groups; evidence-based approach that is rooted in the economically disadvantaged individuals; people with disabilities; and women. Certain for scientific approaches that address four racial/ethnic groups are represented only crosscutting diversity challenges: (i) research to minimally in biomedical research: of the support or refute evidence that diversity among nation's scientific research faculty positions, scientists enhances quality and outputs of the 4% are African American, 4% are Hispanic, research itself; (ii) evidence-based approaches 0.2% are Native American, and 0.1% are to recruitment and training, including defining Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (1). There has "effective research experiences and mentoring";

Existing evidence suggests that enhancing set of interventions that-much like the task of scientific method. Herein, we identify the need been little increase in representation of (iii) interventions that mitigate individual and

Challenge 1: Among Scientists, What Is the Impact of Diversity on the Quality and Outputs of Research?

A literature base outside biomedicine indicates that diversity has a variety of balleficial effects, but more research is needed to support or refute evidence that diversity among scientists enhances quality and outputs of the research itself. Many research scholars approaching diversity have done so from a wide range of fields outside of biomedicine, including sociology, psychology, economics, education, team science, leadership, career

Valantine, H.A., and Collins, F.S. (2015). National Institutes of Health addresses the science of diversity. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 112(40), 12240-12242.

EDITORIAL

Intentional equity

the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, I spoke at a conference called Women and Science: Celebrating Achievements, Charting Challenges. I lauded women working in astrophysics, government, and science policy in the United States and elsewhere, but said that progress was mixed-the veneer of success for women

across the sciences, and in science leadership, was too thin across the globe. What has changed since then? Cultural barriers, a lack of enlightened policies, and the need for role models and support systems still exist worldwide. However, today there is good reason to be optimistic. The international scientific community is coming together intentionally to acknowledge and tackle gender equity.

ver a decade ago, when I was chief scientist at | ing of leading industrial nations, is encouraging G7 nations to lead efforts in "inclusive innovation" to ensure that everyone accesses and benefits from science and technology. Further, the final G7 report encourages the development of "policy and working environments in which equal opportunity allows women to exert their abilities [and] advance their career prospects." Such changes help STEM equality and will attract and

retain talented women in STEM careers.



"NSF will continue to advance equity through data-driven decision-making."

stein Forum (NEF) in Af rica, where I was on a panel "...global equity for women in discussing women in science. technology, engineering, and science...is a call to action ... " mathematics (STEM) fields. Scientists, engineers, and

Córdova, F.A. (2016). Intentional equity. Science 353(698), 427.



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Sample Reports

Gender in the Global Research Landscape

Critical issues related to gender disparity and bias must be examined by sound studies. Drawing upon our high-quality global data sources, analytical expertise, and unique gender disambiguation methodology, this report is an evidence-based examination of research performance worldwide through a gender lens. Covering 20 years, 12 geographies and all 27 Scopus subject areas, this report provides powerful insight and guidance on gender research and gender equality policy for governments, funders and institutions worldwide.

Sustainability Science in a Global Landscape

A report conducted by Elsevier in collaboration with SciDev.Net

This report contributes to the understanding of sustainability science as a research field and the dialogue between science and society in sustainable development. In this relatively young field, this study establishes a baseline, both in the definition and the understanding of sustainability science, from which we may follow its progression and trajectory. Six key themes that encompass the 17 UN Sustainability Development Goals are examined: Dignity, People, Prosperity, Planet, Justice and Partnership.

Landscape



Mapping Gender in the German Research Arena

Equality is part of quality in science. Making full use of the potential of both women and men maximizes the quantity and, more importantly, quality of research. Despite current policies and regulations, there are prominent gaps between women and men in terms of the number of scientific researchers, decision-making positions held, and other aspects of career development such as informal networks of collaboration and access to funding.



America's Knowledge Economy: A State-by-State Review

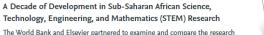
Explores the comparative research strengths of US states, providing an understanding of the broader importance of research produced by public universities. This report helps inform the debate about academic research funding and provides a framework for identifying, showcasing, and aligning the expertise of research institutions with each states' policy goals.



Brain Science: Mapping the Landscape of Brain and Neuroscience Research

The report focuses on brain science research output on a national level, levels of collaboration within brain research, cross-disciplinary researcher mobility, and emerging trends and themes in brain research. It provides various stakeholders in brain research - funders, governments, universities, research institutions, and policy groups - with a resource that can help inform decisions about future research strategies and funding priorities, guide international coordination and collaboration, and steer policy and advocacy efforts.





The World Bank and Elsevier partnered to examine and compare the research enterprise of sub-Saharan Africa from 2003 to 2013, with a special emphasis on research in STEM. This report focuses on research output and citation impact, regional and international researche rollaboration, and researcher mobility -- all important indicators of the strength of the subcontinent's research enterprise.

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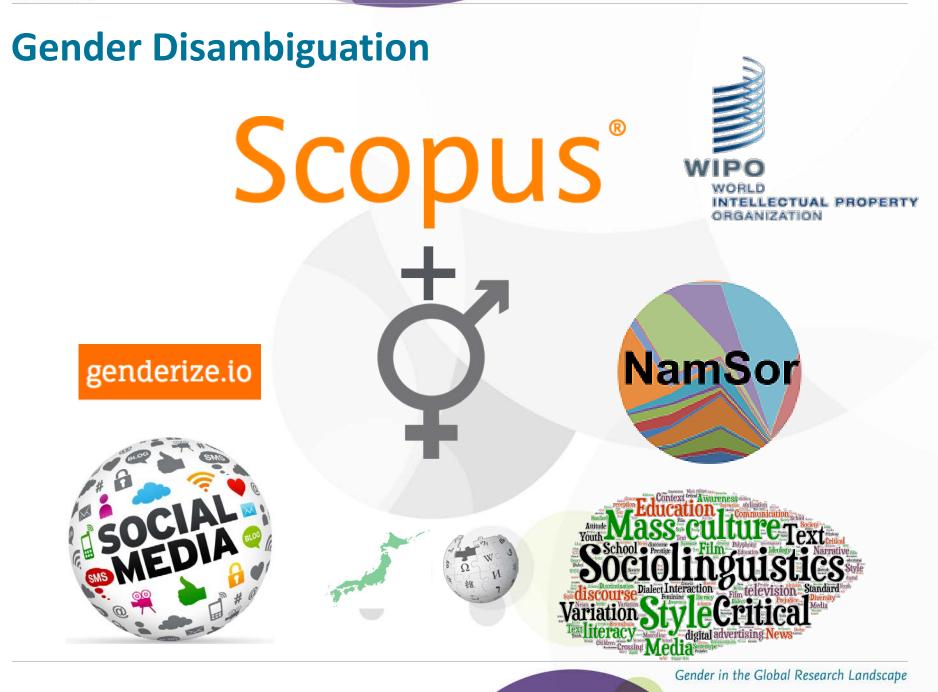


Data Sources & Methodology

www.elsevier.com/research-intelligence



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Comparator Selection

- Global coverage
- Countries/regions with high research output



- Each with at least one comparable comparator
- Applicability of our gender disambiguation methodology
- At least two countries from each major region
- A practical limit in a single report given our analyses

Data Chapters: A Focus on Innovation

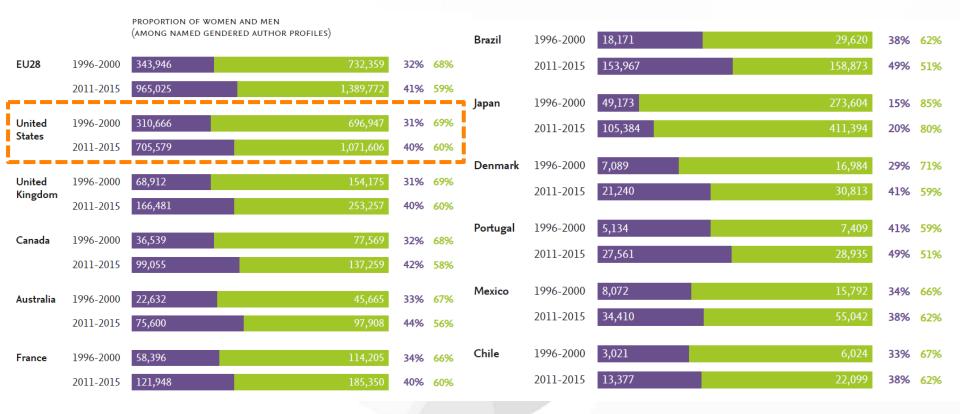
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CHAPTER 1 The global research landscape through a gender lens

Proportion and Number of Researchers by Gender



- Proportion of women among researchers and inventors is increasing
- Women comprise more than 40% of researchers in nine regions in 2011-15
- In the US, 40% of researchers are women, an increase of 9 percentage points since 1996-2000

Researchers = Authors who have published articles, reviews, and conference proceedings indexed in Scopus

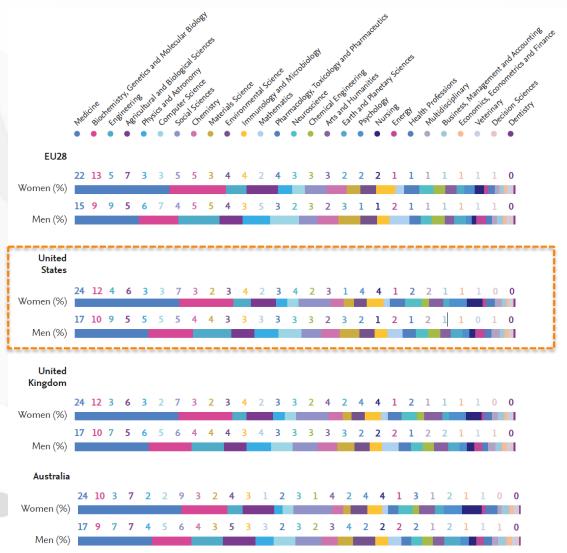
🔳 Women 📕 Men

Sources: Scopus, Genderize, NamSor, and Wikipedia

Distribution of US Researchers Scholarly Output

by subject area for each gender, 2011-2015

- 24% of women authors' scholarly output was in journals in the Medicine category, compared to 17% of men authors
- By contrast, 9% of men authors' scholarly output was published in journals belonging to the Engineering subject category compared to 4% of women authors

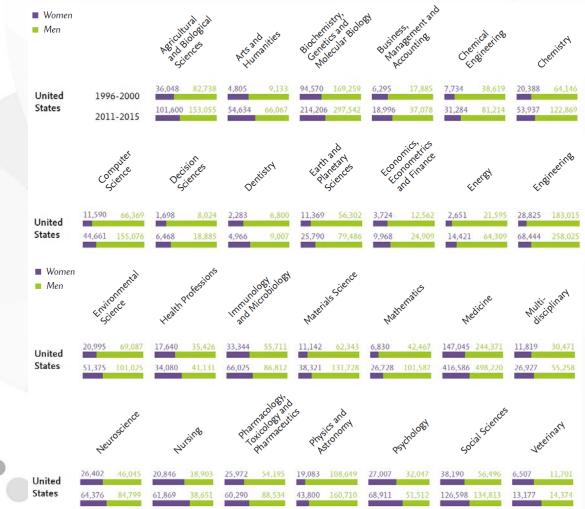


Sources: Scopus, Genderize, NamSor, and Wikipedia

Proportion and Number of US Researchers

by gender and subject area

- Lower **proportion of women among researchers** for most comparators:
 - o Energy (18%)
 - o Engineering (21%)
 - o Mathematics (21%)
 - Physics & Astronomy (21%)
- Majority of researchers are women in:
 - o Nursing (62%)
 - Psychology (57%)
- Fields in which women comprise nearly half of researchers:
 - Social Sciences (48%)
 - o Veterinary Sciences (48%)
 - o Medicine (46%)
 - o Health Professions (45%)
 - o Arts & Humanities (45%)



Gender in the Global Research Landscape

15

Scholarly Output Per Researchers

by gender and comparator

- Men publish slightly more papers on average than women in the majority of comparators and the US
- Both men and women see a minute decline in average number of papers per researcher over time

SCHOLARLY OUTPUT PER RESEARCHER (AMONG NAMED GENDERED AUTHOR PROFILES) 2.2 1.5 EU28 1996-2000 Brazil 1996-2000 2.3 1.6 2.0 .2 2011-2015 2011-2015 2.3 1.5 2.3 2.0 United 1996-2000 1996-2000 Japan 1.6 2.1 States 1.8 2011-2015 2011-2015 1.3 2.2 2.2 1996-2000 Denmark 1996-2000 United 2.3 2.4 Kingdom 2.2 2011-2015 2011-2015 7.4 2.0 1996-2000 Canada Portugal 1996-2000 2.2 1.9 1.9 2.0 2011-2015 2011-2015 2.7 2.5 2.0 1.4 1996-2000 Australia 1996-2000 Mexico 2.3 1.5 2.2 1.3 2011-2015 2011-2015 2.8 1.4 2.3 1.3 Chile France 1996-2000 1996-2000 2.3 1.4

2.1

2.4

2011-2015

Gender in the Global Research Landscape

2011-2015

1.3

1.7

🔳 Women 🛛 🗧 Men

Download Impact

by gender and comparator

- The US is the only comparator country in which the FWDI for women is higher than for men
- No evidence that the inequalities in the representation of women researchers across countries and fields and in their scholarly output affect how their research is read or built on by others



🔳 Women 📕 Men

0.99

).96

1.10

1.08

0.95

.92

.93

.92

1.22

1.21

1.19

1.05

1.00

0.95

.92

0.96

0.96

.93

0.95 0.97

1.04

1.11

1.12

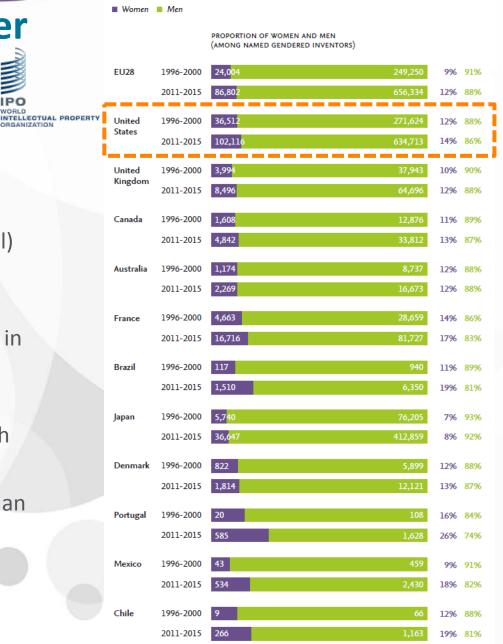
1.12

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Proportion and Number of Inventors

by gender and comparator

- Amongst inventors, women are generally under-represented: women represent no more than 26% (Portugal) of inventors in 2011-2015
- In the US, women represent 14% of inventors in 2011-2015, up from 12% in 1996-2000
- The number of women named on patent applications is nearly 3X as high in 2011-2015
- For all reported comparators, there is an improvement in gender balance between the analyzed periods



Proportion of Patent Applications

by gender and comparator

- For the US, the percentage of patent applications that include at least one woman among inventors increased from 19% to 23% in 2011-2015 (globally 19% to 28%)
- Higher proportion than the EU, UK, Canada, Australia, Brazil, Japan, Denmark, Mexico, Chile
- Observe an increase for all comparator countries and regions
- For most, the share of patents with at least one woman named among the inventors is about twice as high as the share of women among inventors

PROPORTION OF PATENT APPLICATIONS (AMONG NAMED GENDERED INVENTORS) EU28 1996-2000 17.230 13% 87% 2011-2015 56,703 19% 81% United 1996-2000 28.171 19% 81% States 2011-2015 75.077 23% 779 1996-2000 2,933 United 15% 85% Kingdom 4.926 2011-2015 18% 82% Canada 1996-2000 1,195 17% 83% 2011-2015 3,311 20% 80% Australia 1996-2000 744 13% 87% 1.614 17% 83% 2011-2015 France 1996-2000 3.266 19% 81% 12,185 2011-2015 24% 76% Brazil 1996-2000 12% 88% 2011-2015 685 21% 79% 1996-2000 4,489 15% 85% Japan 2011-2015 36,900 16% 84% Denmark 1996-2000 653 18% 82% 2011-2015 1.487 20% 80% Portugal 1996-2000 14% 86% 2011-2015 30% 70% Mexico 1996-2000 7% 93% 2011-2015 275 21% 79% Chile 1996-2000 43% 57% 2011-2015 21% 79%

Women Men

WIPO

INTELLECTUAL PROPER

ORGANIZATION

Gender in the Global Research Landscape



Leadership

First & corresponding authorship *Engineering (2011-2015)*

- Women researchers significantly outnumbered by men in engineering: 79% of researchers in the US are men
- When men appear as authors in Engineering papers, they are more likely to take the first or corresponding author position
- In the US, women are first or corresponding author on 20% fewer papers than men

LEAD SCHOLARLY OUTPUT AS A SHARE OF TOTAL SCHOLARLY OUTPUT IN ENGINEERING (2011-2015) 46% 97,742 EU28 68% 51,283 43% United States 10,483 United Kingdom 55% 7,469 45% Canada 60% 5,837 Australia 54% 12.250 France 55% 6,321 Brazil 63% 8,971 35% Japan 1,580 Denmark 55% 3,846 52% Portugal 60% 2.104 41% Mexico 64% 502 45% Chile

Women Men

65%

International Collaboration

- US has relatively low shares of papers reflecting international collaboration for both men and women
- Scholarly output reflecting international collaboration increased for all comparators as a proportion of total scholarly output
- For all, including the US, women's scholarly output is less likely to result from international collaboration than men's

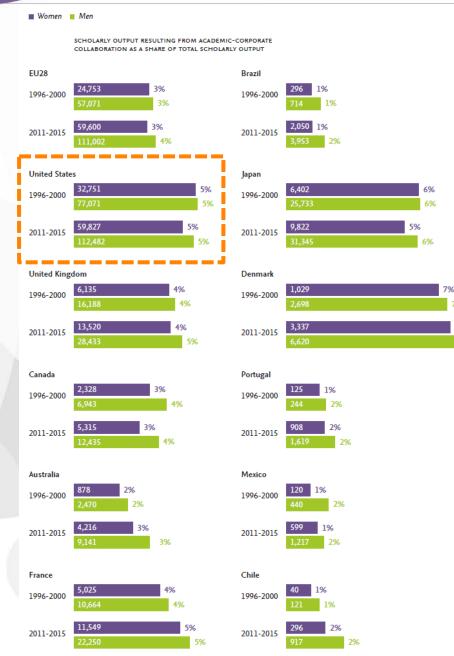
SCHOLARLY OUTPUT RESULTING FROM INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION AS A SHARE OF TOTAL SCHOLARLY OUTPUT EU28 102,508 14% 1996-2000 17% 419,794 77% 2011-2015 United States 1996-2000 315.61 2011-2015 United Kingdom 23% 34,260 1996-2000 28% 136,780 2011-2015 Canada 17,655 25% 1996-2000 30% 70,040 2011-2015 45% Australia 9,357 21% 1996-2000 27% 60,736 2011-2015 45% France 35,311 26% 1996-2000 81.134 31% 106,753 2011-2015

Women Men



Academic-Corporate Collaboration

- US has relatively high shares of papers reflecting academiccorporate collaboration for both men and women
- The proportion of scholarly output resulting from academic-corporate collaboration is similar for women and men
- For most comparators, the proportion of cross-sector collaboration increases slightly between periods for both men and women.

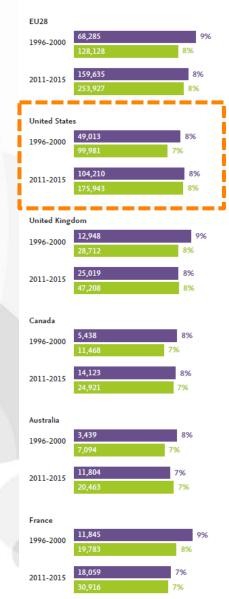


Interdisciplinary Research

- The proportion of output that belongs to the top 10% interdisciplinary output is 8% for both women and men in the US
- Women tend to have the same or a slightly higher share than men of interdisciplinary research across all comparators
- For most, the proportion decreases for women and increases for men over time



TOP 10% INTERDISCIPLINARY SCHOLARLY OUTPUT AS A SHARE OF TOTAL SCHOLARLY OUTPUT



Brazil 2.681 10% 1996-2000 8% 10% 18.276 2011-2015 Japan 11,733 10% 1996-2000 17,126 2011-2015 Denmark 1,546 10% 1996-2000 3,762 2011-2015 Portugal 654 7% 1996-2000 5,488 10% 2011-2015 10% Mexico 8% 1996-2000 4,624 2011-2015 Chile 10% 1996-2000 8% 1,229 2011-2015



Knowledge Exchange Metrics

- Research articles cited in patents
- Patents citing published articles
- Patent citations received by an institution
- Downloads of articles by industry
- Top Industry Collaborators
- Top Potential Industry Collaborators
- Cross-sector Mobility

Economic Development Research Intelligence Solutions

Academic Executives

- Showcase basic and applied research capabilities to catalyze commercialization
- Map your research strengths to the specific needs of industries in your community
- Understand and quantify the impact of academic-industry collaboration at your institution

Economic Development Professionals

- Analyze your region's innovation ecosystem to prioritize policy and investment
- Provide an evidence-based view of your region's expertise for potential investors and employers
- Connect researchers and companies in your region based on complementary interests, expertise, and needs

Private Sector Leaders

- Identify and connect with leading academic research experts
- Strategically invest in cities and regions with relevant research, deep talent pools, and strong pipelines
- Map local research and innovation activity to discover the best potential partners in higher education



https://www.elsevier.com/research-intelligence/resource-library/enabling-economic-development-brochure

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Expert Interviews

INTERVIEW



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Deputy Executive Director, Office for Diversity and Inclusion, Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), Japan **INTERVIEW**



James Stirling Provost, Imperial College, United Kingdom

INTERVIEW



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INTERVIEW



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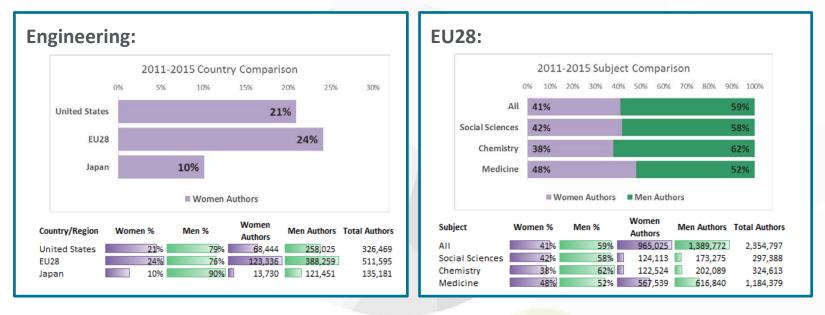


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- Access the report's References
 - <u>https://www.mendeley.com/community/gender-in-the-global-research-landscape/</u> a public Mendeley Group, community resource for anyone to join and contribute
- Gender & Research Resource Center
 - <u>https://www.elsevier.com/connect/gender-and-science-resource-center</u> **Dynamic resource** with information about gender and women in STEM activities, initiatives, and programs

Have Data, Use Data!

Elsevier publishers now have access to the author data used for the report + an Excel-based graphing tool.

Select and compare **subjects** and **countries/regions** of interest to see the representation of women and men among researchers (examples below):



- Access to the shares of women and men among researchers for 27 subject areas (ASJC 27) across 43 countries/regions
- Generate charts and tables showing comparisons of subjects/regions at the click of a button
- The tool provides subject-specific benchmarks to help us analyse and contextualise gender balance on our editorial boards.

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Thank you!

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