

Niños furbito y niñas lo que sea:

The gender gap in science and the consequences for the scientific knowledge that is created



Art by @oddrabid

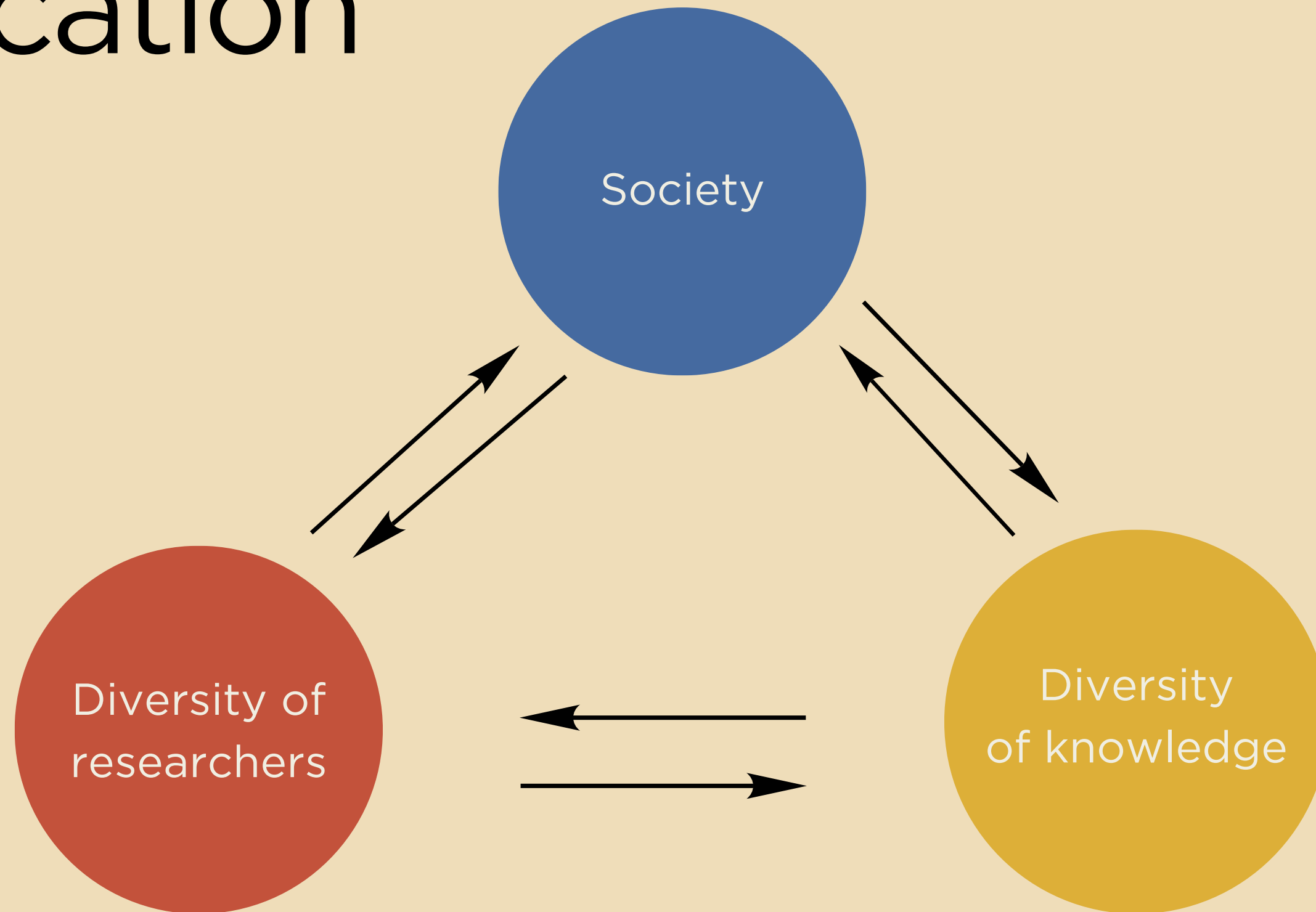
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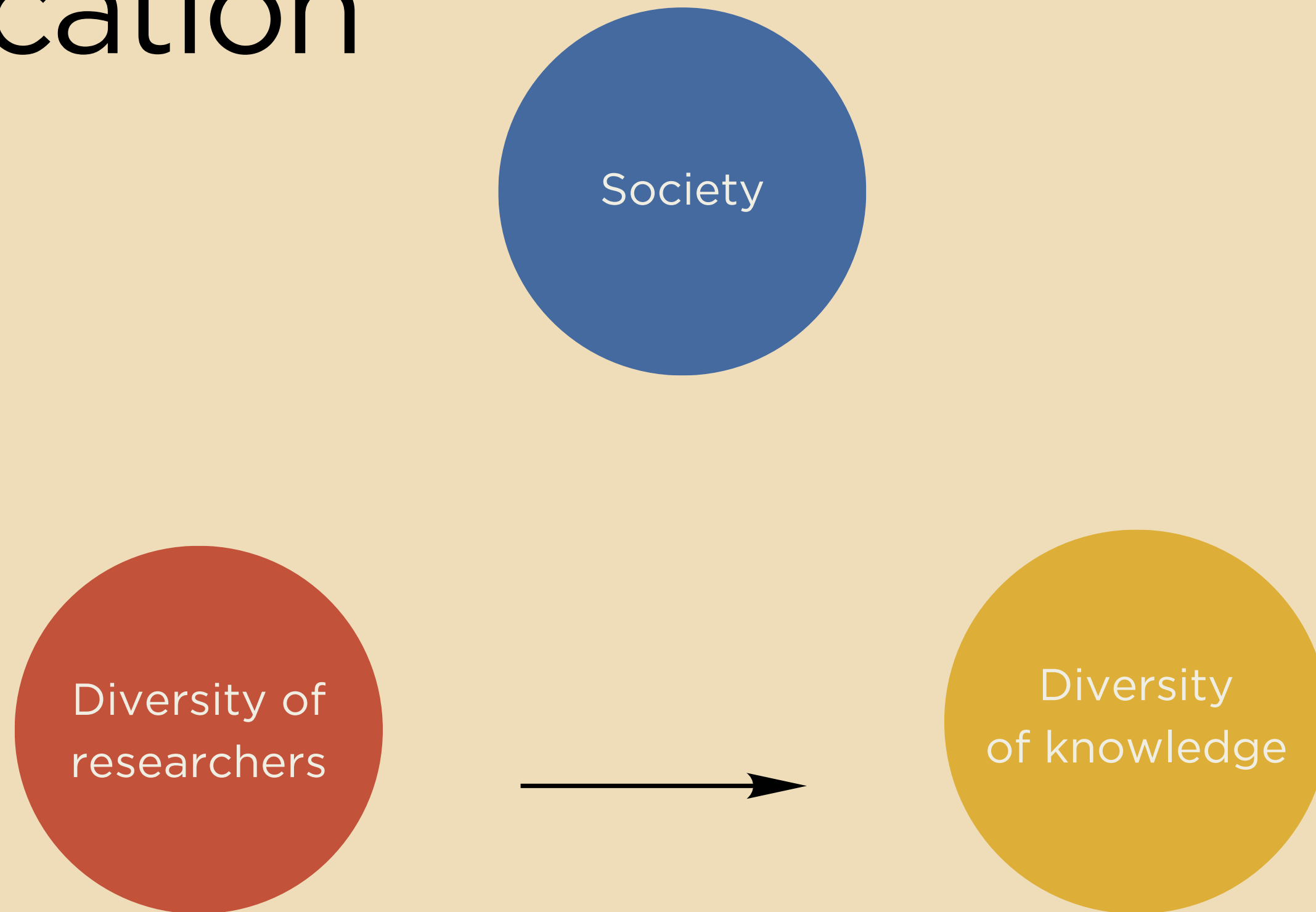
UNIVERSIDAD DE GRANADA

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Justification



Justification



Background

Differences

Authorship

Collaboration

Citations

Number of publications

Academic status

Journals

Conferences

Factors

Collaboration

Networking

Discrimination

Stereotypes

Evaluations

Families

Mobility

Coronavirus

Consequences

Women's careers

Research topics/knowledge
that is generated

Diversity



Research question

Do gender differences in science have an impact on the kind of knowledge that is generated?



Objectives



Objective (1)
Thematic differences

Quantitative



Objective (2)
Topic selection

Qualitative



Objective (3)
Funding

Quantitative

Preliminary results

Parity predictions paper

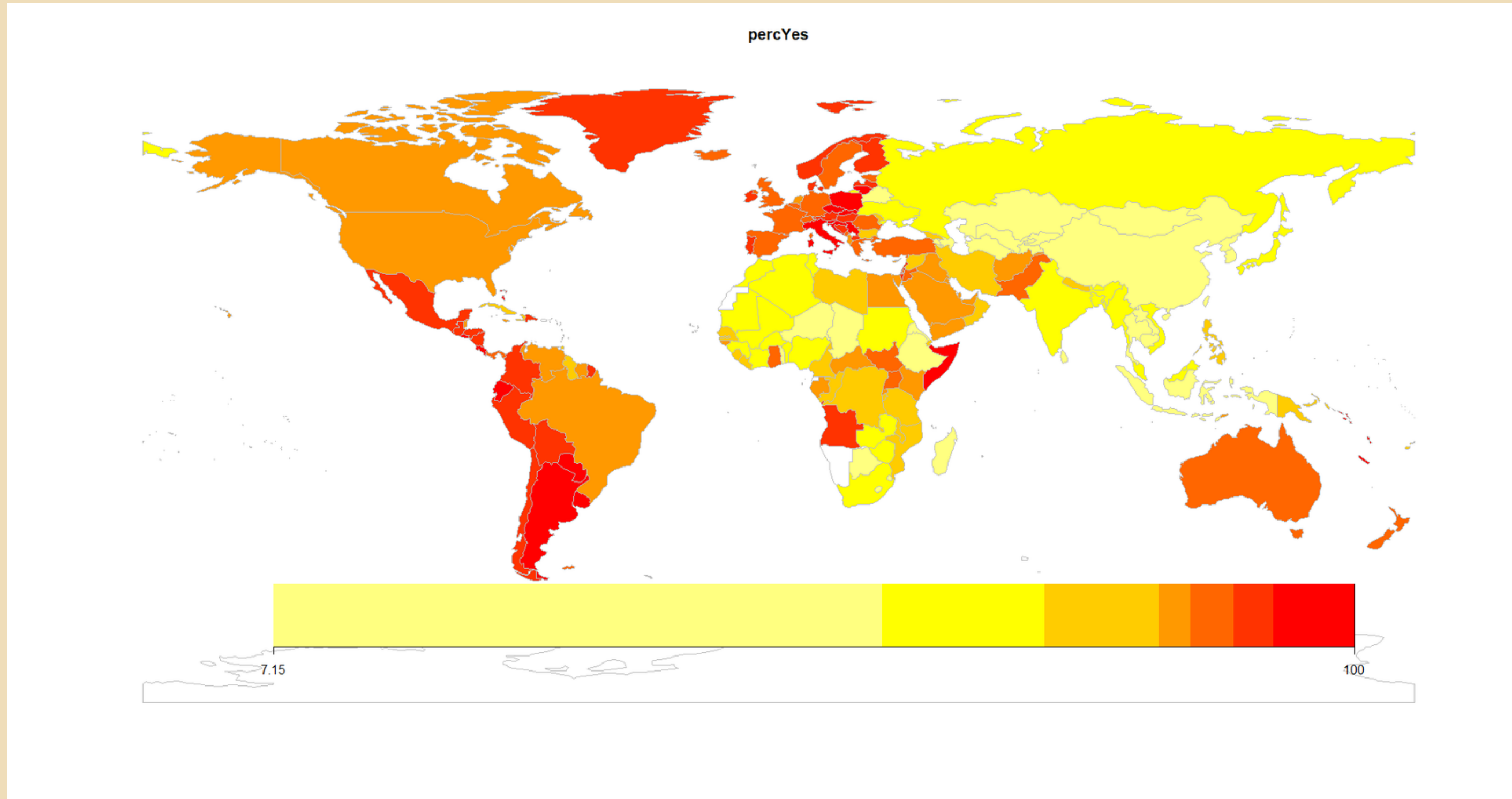
RQ: When will we reach parity?

- Data: Dimensions 1990 - 2015 (publications)
- By countries and disciplines (topics)
- Predictive models
- Parity index

An ampliation of: Holman, L., Stuart-Fox, D., & Hauser, C. E. (2018). The gender gap in science: How long until women are equally represented?. PLoS biology, 16(4), e2004956.



Step 1: Gender disambiguation



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However... I should take **country** into consideration (i.e. Andrea):

1. Data from Wikidata divided by country 🕒

2. Country specific-lists:

- Asia
 - India
 - Japan
 - China
 - Taiwan
 - Russia
- Africa



Limitations

Technical limitations

Conceptual limitations

Gender identification
algorithm

Causality

Normalization of funding
data

Delimitation of research
topics

References

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Thank you! Any questions?



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