# ACADEMIC PERSONNEL AT EUROPEAN UNIVERSITIES <br> GENDER EQUITY AND CAREER STRUCTURE 

ETER-RISIS webinar<br>21 June 2023<br>Prof. Andrea Bonaccorsi<br>University of Pisa

## INTRODUCING THE EUROPEAN TERTIARY EDUCATION REGISTER

EUROPEAN TERTIARY EDUCATION REGISTER

- The European Tertiary Education Register (ETER) has established itself as the reference point for any analysis of higher education based on microdata, that is, on data related to individual institutions.
- It is currently supported by DG Education, Youth, Sport and Culture.
- ETER covers both university (PhD granting) and non-university institutions (e.g. Fachochschule) on the basis of microdata validated by National Statistical Authorities across all European Union countries and several affiliated countries.
- In particular, within the RISIS ETER dataset we select those HEls that award the PhD as the highest degree, that is, university institutions only. We use data from 1086 universities.


## MAIN QUESTIONS

Roundtable 1 Exploring the academic gender gap at the microlevel. Evidence from ETER data

- Frederique Sachwald, Director, OST Paris
- Cinzia Daraio, Università Roma La Sapienza
- Alesia Zuccala, University of Copenhagen
- What is the composition of academic personnel in terms of gender distribution (in particular, share of women in total academic personnel)?
- What is the composition of senior academic personnel?
- Do we see gender equity in the distribution of academic personnel?
- What might be the causes of equity/inequality?
- Do we need new indicators to identify potential causes and track the dynamics of gender equity over time?


## MAIN QUESTIONS

Roundtable 2 Preliminary evidence on academic personnel and careers at European HEls and the way forward

- Thomas Estermann, European University Association
- Tatiana Fumasoli, Director, Centre for Higher Education Studies, University College London
- Marek Kwiek, Director, Institute for Advanced Studies in Social Sciences and Humanities, University of Poznan
- What is the composition of academic personnel in terms of career structure (Junior/Intermediate/Senior)?
- What is the weight of part time academic staff?
- Is this composition adequate to offer early researchers opportunities for academic careers?

SHARE OF WOMEN IN TOTAL ACADEMIC PERSONNEL (HC). YEAR 2020

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## Top 20 by share of

## women

- East European countries
- Specialist universities, or universities with a dedicated disciplinary specialization,
- Small to medium- no large university is represented in the top list
- Relatively young, that is, born in XX century or even in the last 50 years
- Most represented specializations are Humanities (Pedagogy, Education) and Medicine (Medical or Veterinary).


## Bottom 71

- Technical, or engineering specialist universities in almost all countries
- Austria (Vienna University of Technology, Graz University of Technology), Switzerland (EPFL, ETH), Germany (Technical Universities of Berlin, Kaiserslautern, Karlsruhe, Darmstadt, Hamburg), Greece (National Technical University of Athens), Italy (Politechnic of Turin and Bari), Sweden (KTH Royal University of Technology, Chalmers University of Technology), Netherlands (Delft University of Technology) or Spain (Technical University of Madrid, Polytechnic of Catalunya)
- Few military schools and pontifical universities
- In Italy- Institutes of Advanced Studies, that are typically strongly concentrated in STEM disciplines (Gran Sasso Science Institute, Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies, IUSS of Pavia, Scuola Normale Superiore, IMT, SISSA).


## SHARE OF WOMEN IN TOTAL ACADEMIC PERSONNEL BY SIZE OF UNIVERSITY. YEAR 2020



SHARE OF WOMEN IN SENIOR ACADEMIC PERSONNEL (HC). YEAR 2020

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## SHARE OF WOMEN IN SENIOR VS TOTAL ACADEMIC PERSONNEL. YEAR 2020



## DISTRIBUTION OF UNIVERSITIES BY INDEX OF GENDER EQUALITY (IGE)

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Index of Gender Equality by size of universities. Total academic personnel.

Year 2020


Universities with high PhD intensity (horizontal axis) show largely negative values of IGE.

EUROPEAN TERTIARY EDUCATION REGISTER
Achieving gender equality in large universities is more difficult.

Index of Gender Equality by PhD intensity of universities. Year 2020


EUROPEAN TERTIARY EDUCATION REGISTER

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Senior <br> academic <br> personnel | Intermediate <br> academic <br> personnel | Junior <br> academic <br> personnel | Other <br> academic <br> personnel | Total <br> academic <br> personnel |  |
| Number of <br> academic <br> personnel | 127,488 | 214,316 | 440,189 | 203,822 | 985,815 |
| $\%$ | 12.9 | 21.7 | 44.7 | 20.7 | 100,0 |

LURPPEAN TERTIARY EDUCATION REGISTER

|  | Senior academic personnel | Intermediate academic personnel | Junior academic personnel | Other academic personnel | Total academic personnel |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of academic personnel | 127,488 | 214,316 | 440,189 | 203,822 | 985,815 |
| \% | 12.9 | 21.7 | 44.7 | 20.7 | 100,0 |


|  | Senior academic personnel | Intermediate academic personne | Junior academic personne | Other academic personnel | Total academic personne |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of academic personnel | 127,488 | 214,316 | 440,189 | 203,822 | 985,815 |
|  | 12.9 | 21.7 | 44.7 | 20.7 | 100,0 |
|  |  |  | \% rule |  |  |

## WHAT COULD BE DONE (FURTHER) WITH ETER DATA

- Geographic-level analysis
- Country
- Region
- Metropolitan areas
- Urban vs rural areas
- Structural relations with student population (ISCED 5-7 and ISCED 8)
- Stock vs flow data (recruitment of new academic staff)
- Integration with other data
- Cordis data
- Publication data
- Funding


## THANK YOU!

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