Bibliometrics and gender studies

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Brief CV

1992: Undergraduate in Biological Sc
1995: Master in Sciences
1999: PhD in Sciences

2000-2002: Researcher fellowship at USP
2002 - today: Associate professor at UFRJ
2003: Brazilian National Comitee on S&T Indicators
2005: Post-Doc in Scientometrics in UK Leuven, Belgium
2008: Organizer of 1st Brazilian Meeting on Scientometrics
2009: Organizer of ISSI/Brazil
2010: National Comitee on Research Groups Evaluation

http://buscatextual.cnpq.br/buscatextual/visualizacv.do?id=K4798360J0
Research main interests

Brazilian science and the dynamics of scientific communication

Brazilian scientists and social structure

Policy studies

Citation Papers Texts

Authorship

Trainning

Academic tasks

Social studies (ex. Gender studies)
Where are the strength and weakness of Brazilian science?
Is productivity of Brazilian researchers related with English proficiency?

Discussing plagiarism in Latin American science
Brazilian researchers begin to address an ethical issue
Sonia Vasconcelos, Jacqueline Leta, Lidia Costa, André Pinto & Martha M. Sorenson
Considering Brazilian research health institutes, how much of their networks in real life is also presented in virtual life?
What is the main cognitive structure of Brazilian publications on stem cell?

Fig. 1 Bibliometric map of co-cited journals of Brazilian stem cell articles (2001–2010). Colours indicate different thematic clusters while the size of the symbols represents the weight of the 454 co-cited journals for the entire analysis. VOSviewer software (version 1.5.5)
Private hospitals: developing the research pattern or an marketing strategy?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nome</th>
<th>Publicações</th>
<th>Classificação</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hospital Israelita Albert Einstein</td>
<td>1426</td>
<td>Hospital Privado s/ fim lucrativo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital A.C Camargo</td>
<td>1332</td>
<td>Hospital Privado s/ fim lucrativo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hospital Sírio Libanes</td>
<td>684</td>
<td>Hospital Privado s/ fim lucrativo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital de Base</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>Hospital Privado s/ fim lucrativo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital Beneficência Portuguesa</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>Hospital Privado s/ fim lucrativo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hospital São Rafael</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>Hospital Privado s/ fim lucrativo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital Felício Roxo</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>Hospital Privado (Filantrópico)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital Moinho de Vento</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>Hospital Privado s/ fim lucrativo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital Nossa Senhora da Conceição</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>Hospital Privado (Filantrópico)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital Pró-Cardiaco</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>Hospital Privado s/ fim lucrativo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hospital Santa Marcelina</td>
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<td>Hospital Privado (Filantrópico)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hospital Mãe de Deus</td>
<td>141</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hospital Sarah</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>Hospital Privado s/ fim lucrativo</td>
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<td>Hospital Alemão Oswaldo Cruz</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>Hospital Privado s/ fim lucrativo</td>
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<td>Hospital Santa Izabel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fundação Universitária de Cardiologia</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>Hospital Privado (Filantrópico)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Complexo Santa Casa</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>Hospital Privado (Filantrópico)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hospital Infantil Pequeno Príncipe</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>Hospital Privado s/ fim lucrativo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Do Brazilian researchers, man and women, assume equally prestigious academic positions?
Do Brazilian researchers, man and women, have similar performance in publishing?


Figure 2: Ranking of Brazilian male and female authors according to the number of publications. Inset: Complementary cumulative distribution for Brazilian number of male and female authors' papers.

Studies on author productivity, despite the lack of a consensus, mostly reveal that men present higher rates of papers and citations.

Larivière et al., 2013

Vertical segregation in academia
Concept “scientific capital” developed by Bourdieu to characterize the vertical segregation framework in Brazilian science.

The goal was to map whether different academic tasks were evenly distributed between male and female affiliated to a Brazilian graduate course.
The expectation was to find Brazilian male teacher-researchers showing higher burdens of time consuming in tasks that promote and reflect higher levels of “scientific capital”, such as publishing in top-ranked journals.

Figure 1: Average number of participation in different academic roles by gender. Brazilian teacher-researchers in Graduate programs in 2009.
Picking the best publications to showcase graduate courses: Do institutional mechanisms reinforce gender differences?

Leta & Cabanac, 2016.
The study still focuses on gender differences in the Brazilian graduate programs in terms of *institutional assignments*: the **best five publications** of the year indicated annually by the heads of graduate programs.

Does an institutional mechanism (i.e., the choice of the best publications of the graduate program) promotes gender equality or reinforces discrepancies in Brazilian academia?
FIELD OF STUDY: Federal Univ Rio Janeiro

DATA SOURCE: Capes PB forms available in PDF format (91 and 100 programs in 2009 and 2012)


IDENTIFICATION OF THE SEX OF THE FIRST "DOCENTE" AUTHOR
Preliminary results

Table 1: Number and percentage of male and female teacher-researchers as authors in the best publications of UFRJ’s graduate programs, 2009 and 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>total</th>
<th>2009 (%)</th>
<th>2012 (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>60,9</td>
<td>59,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>39,1</td>
<td>40,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>735</td>
<td>100,0</td>
<td>100,0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Females are slightly underrepresented if we consider the distribution of male and female teacher-researchers registered at UFRJ’s graduate programs in 2009: 56.5% men ($n = 1,318$) and 43.5% women ($n = 1,016$).
Figure 1: Percentage of male and female teacher-researchers as first “docente” authors in the best publications of UFRJ’s graduate programs by Capes performance grade, 2009 and 2012.

With the exception of year 2009, in grade 5 programs, the chance to have a female-authored publication among the best publication is always lower than a male-authored. The higher is the grade, the chances reduce more!
Figure 2: Distribution (%) of publication type by male and female teacher-researchers as first “docente” authors in the best publications of UFRJ’s graduate programs, 2009 and 2012.

The most relevant publications of UFRJ’s graduate programs are articles published in international journals, independently of the sex of the teachers.
Final remarks

Males rather than females are more represented as first “docente” authors in this selective set of UFRJ’s publications. This institutional decision is, apparently, reinforcing gender discrepancies among UFRJ’s graduate programs.

To compare the ratios of male and female both in the best five publications and in the total corpus of authored papers of the UFRJ graduate programs. To assign 1/n authorship credit to each author that is, to proceed a fractional counting.
merci !

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