SIAM DS 2019

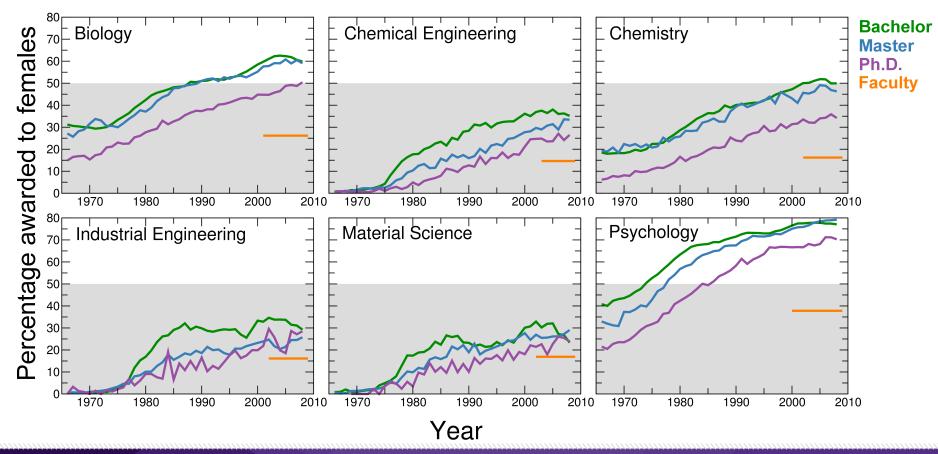
MS137 Modeling Female and Minority Representation in Society

LESSONS FROM A SYSTEMATIC CROSS-INDUSTRY EXPLORATION OF HISTORIC CHANGES IN FEMALE REPRESENTATION

Luís A. Nunes Amaral Northwestern University

Northwestern | MCCORMICK SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

Some trends in STEM



WHAT IS GOING ON?

Women are not good at it

Larry Summers

Why women are poor at science, by Harvard president



The president of <u>Harvard University</u> has provoked a furore by arguing that men outperform women in maths and sciences because of biological difference, and discrimination is no longer a career barrier for female academics.

Larry Summers

A Harvard spokeswoman declined to comment yesterday, or to release the transcript of Dr Summers's remarks. Richard Freeman, who invited the Harvard president to speak at the conference, said Dr Summers's comments were intended to provoke debate, and some women over-reacted.

"Some people took offence because they were very sensitive," said Dr Freeman, an economist at Harvard and the London School of Economics. "It does not seem to me insane to think that men and women have biological differences."

During Dr Summers's presidency, the number of tenured jobs offered to women has fallen from 36% to 13%. Last year, only four of 32 tenured job openings were offered to women.

James Damore



Possible non-bias causes of the gender gap in tech3

At Google, we're regularly told that implicit (unconscious) and explicit biases are holding women back in tech and leadership. Of course, men and women experience bias, tech, and the workplace differently and we should be cognizant of this, but it's far from the whole story.

On average, men and women biologically differ in many ways. These differences aren't just socially constructed because:

- They're universal across human cultures
- They often have clear biological causes and links to prenatal testosterone
- Biological males that were castrated at birth and raised as females often still identify and act like males
- The underlying traits are highly heritable
- They're exactly what we would predict from an evolutionary psychology perspective

Note, I'm not saying that all men differ from all women in the following ways or that these differences are "just." I'm simply stating that the distribution of preferences and abilities of men and women differ in part due to biological causes and that these differences may explain why we don't see equal representation of women in tech and leadership. Many of these differences are small and there's significant overlap between men and women, so you can't say anything about an individual given these population level distributions.

Women are put off by competitiveness and meanness

The House MD view of science



Something about not wearing makeup or smiling more

James Watson





DNA scientist James Watson has a remarkably long history of sexist, racist public comments

"People say it would be terrible if we made all girls pretty," he said in 2003. "I think it would be great." By Julia Belluz | @juliaoftoronto | julia.belluz@voxmedia.com | Jan 15, 2019, 9:40am EST



Commentary 📅 Free Access



Science, narcissism and the quest for visibility

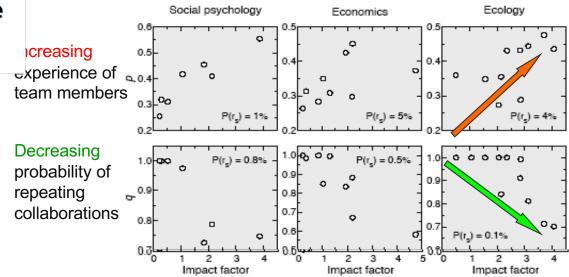
Bruno Lemaitre

CAN DATA HELP US SELECT FROM AMONG THESE HYPOTHESES?

Role of collaboration

Team Assembly Mechanisms Determine Collaboration Network Structure and Team Performance

Roger Guimerà, 1* Brian Uzzi, 2* Jarrett Spiro, 3 Luís A. Nunes Amaral¹†



Role of mentorship

nature

Vol 465|3 June 2010|doi:10.1038/nature09040

LETTERS

The role of mentorship in protégé performance

R. Dean Malmgren^{1,2}, Julio M. Ottino^{1,3} & Luís A. Nunes Amaral^{1,3,4}

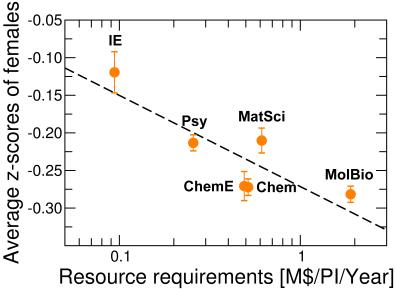
k is total number of proteges from Math Genealogy

	k < 3	3 ≤ k < 10	K ≥ 10
1st third of career	37% larger		29% larger
2 nd third of career	37% larger		
3 rd third of career	37% larger		31% smaller

Role of bias



Average number of yearly publications VS. Resources

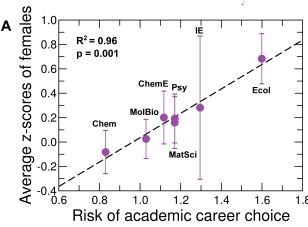


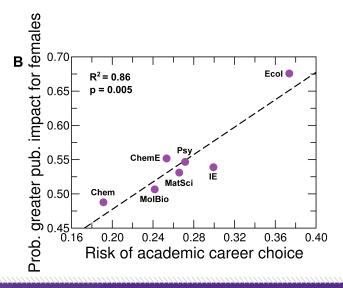
Role of bias



Typical impact vs.

Career risk





Possible non-bias causes of the gender gap in tech3

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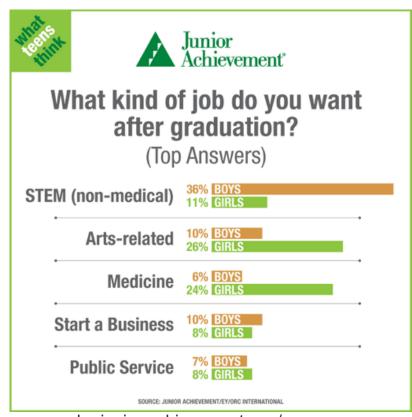
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HOW TO DISENTANGLE DIFF. ABILITIES AND INTERESTS FROM BIAS?

Dream Jobs

New research conducted on behalf of Junior Achievement and EY shows that a surprising 91 percent of teenage boys and girls ages 13-17 know what kind of job they want after they graduate from high school.



https://janorthflorida.wordpress.com/2017/06/29/2017-teens-careers-survey-by-junior-achievement-usa/

Who...





Is better at acting, has the greater range, has the most success, ..

Case for 50% females in movie casts

Women want to be in movies

Many women are recognized as extraordinary actors

No actor works 365 days/year on a movie

World is 50% female

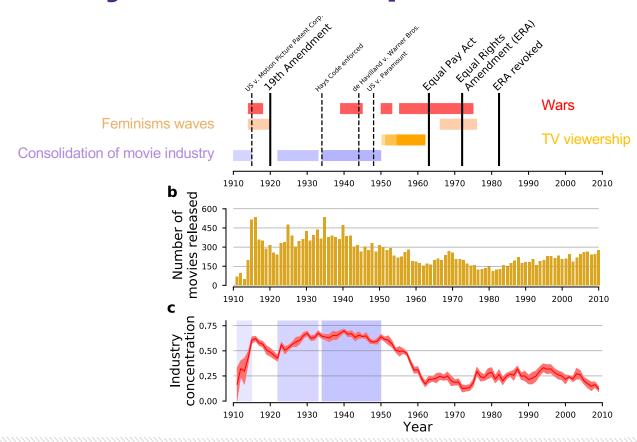
Case against 50% females in movie casts

Movies makers do not want to tell stories about women

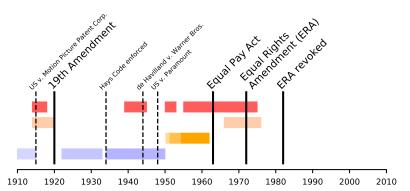
Women are being discriminated against

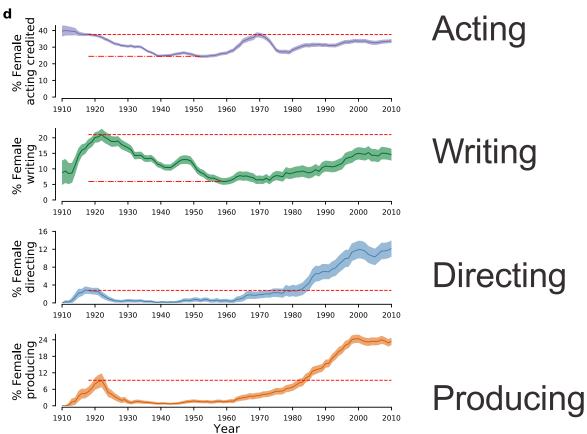
LET THE DATA SPEAK

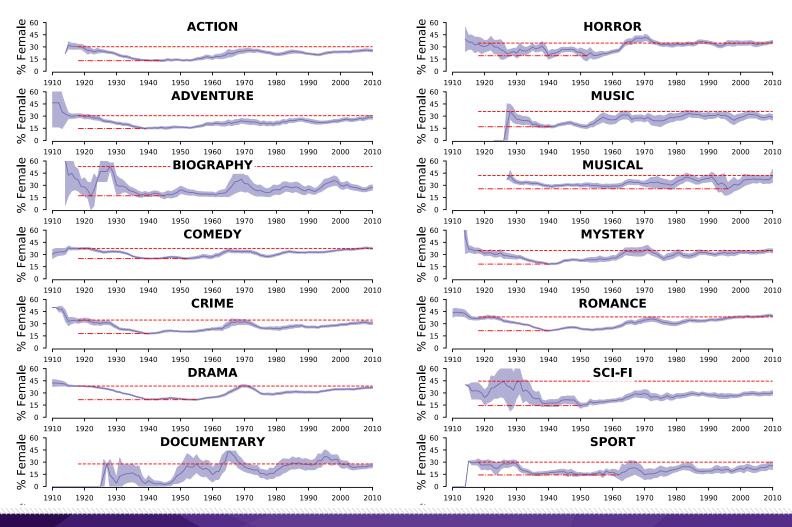
Hundred years at a snapshot



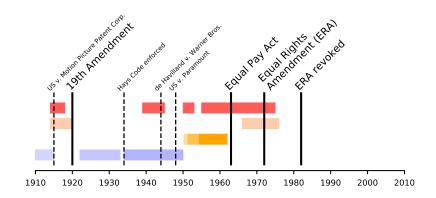
Female representation

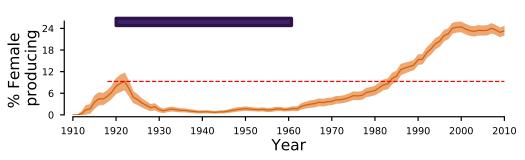


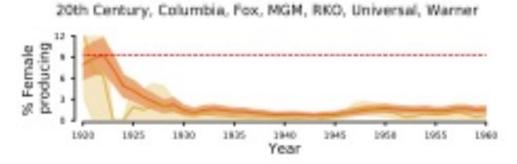


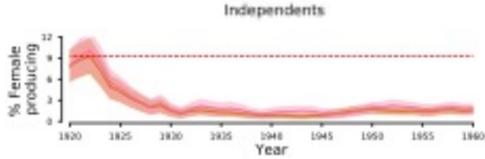


Producers

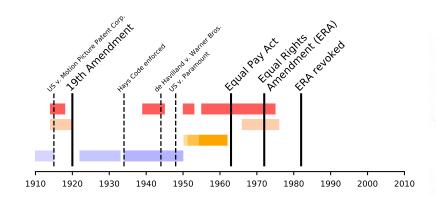


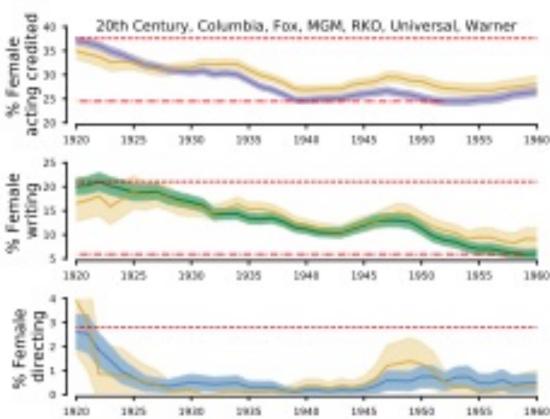




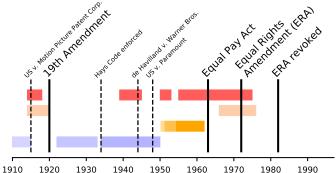


And other functions



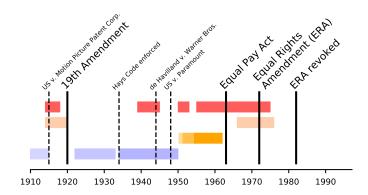


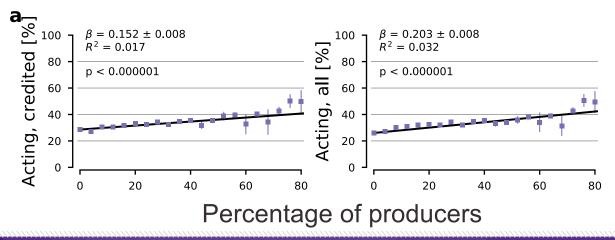
Impact of producers and directors



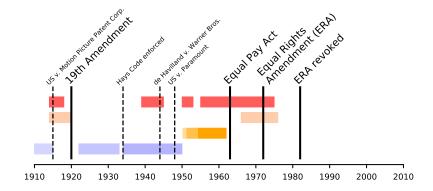
		Actors [All]		Actors [Credited]		$\mathrm{Writers}^\dagger$	
		1920 – 1960	1960 – 2010	1920 – 1960	1960 – 2010	1920 – 1960	1960 – 2010
	No. observations	10,796	9,668	10,796	9,668	277	3,848
	$adj-R^2$	0.217	0.130	0.190	0.118	0.105	0.339
	Intercept	25.0***	29.7***	27.9***	30.2***	10	5.6***
		[24.4, 25.6]	[29.0, 30.4]	$[27.2,\ 28.5]$	[29.5, 30.9]	[-1, 23]	[3.2, 8.1]
	% Producers	0.058***	0.070***	0.03	0.065***	0.1	0.19***
		[0.035, 0.081]	[0.054, 0.085]	[0.01, 0.06]	[0.048, 0.081]	[-0.1, 0.2]	[0.15, 0.24]
	% Directors	0.05	0.080***	0.0	0.09***	0.51***	0.51***
		[0.01, 0.08]	[0.067, 0.094]	[0.0, 0.1]	$[0.07, \ 0.10]$	[0.31, 0.71]	[0.49, 0.54]
	Action	-3.8***	-6.2***	-4.4***	-6.3***	-12	-3
		[-4.6, -3.0]	[-7.2, -5.2]	[-5.3, -3.5]	[-7.3, -5.2]	[-27, 2]	[-6, 0]
	Adventure	-3.6***	-5.1***	-4.0***	-5.3***	7	-1
		[-4.4, -2.8]	[-6.2, -4.0]	[-4.8, -3.1]	[-6.5, -4.1]	[-6, 21]	[-4, 2]
	Comedy	2.0***	2.6***	2.7***	2.5***	3	-1
		[1.4, 2.6]	[1.9, 3.3]	[2.1, 3.4]	[1.7, 3.2]	[-7, 13]	[-3, 0]
	Crime	-4.1***	-3.4***	-3.9***	-3.6***	0	-2
		[-4.8, -3.4]	[-4.4, -2.5]	[-4.6, -3.1]	[-4.6, -2.6]	[-12, 11]	[-5, 0]
	Drama	1.8***	2.3***	2.4***	2.5***	6	0
		[1.2, 2.3]	[1.7, 3.0]	[1.8, 3.1]	[1.8, 3.2]	[-4, 16]	[-2, 2]

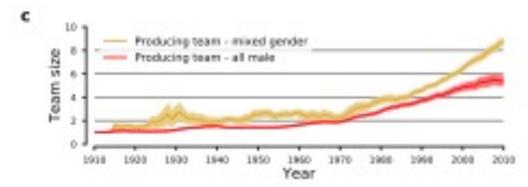
Impact of producers

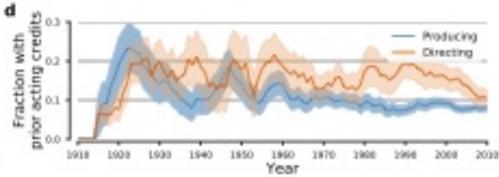




Transitions from acting to producing

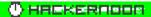






THIS IS NOT A UNIQUE CASE

Computer Science



A Brief History of Women in Computing

Women invented the field. Then men pushed them out of it.



Faruk Ateş Follow
Aug 9, 2017 · 7 min read

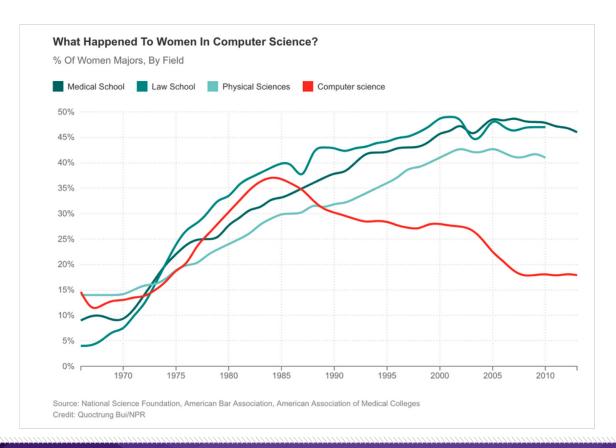








Computer Science



English fiction writing

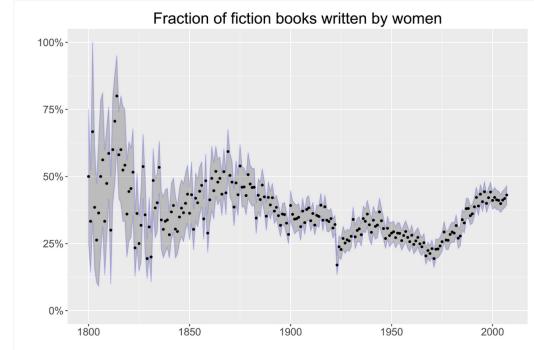


Figure 2. The fraction of English-language volumes of fiction in HathiTrust written by women. Dots are the fraction actually recorded for a given year of publication; the shaded area represents a 95% confidence band calculated by bootstrap resampling.



http://culturalanalytics.org/2018/02/the-transformationof-gender-in-english-language-fiction/

Midwifery

Beginning in the early 1800s, middle-class families started using doctors for childbirth.

As anesthesia became more widely used towards the end of the 1800s and early 1900s, delivery began shifting to hospitals.

By 1900, physicians were attending about half of the nation's births. Midwives were only used for those who could not afford a doctor.

https://www.registerednursing.org/answers/history-midwifery/

Lessons

Research suggests that periods in which an industry grows in importance, with increasing financial rewards, and with greater consolidation, are particularly susceptible to collapses of diversity.

And to History being re-written.

Discrimination is still real and ongoing

THANK YOU!