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STATISTICS

WOMEN IN SCIENCE

UIS FACT SHEET

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This fact sheet presents the latest UIS R&D data available as of October 2015.

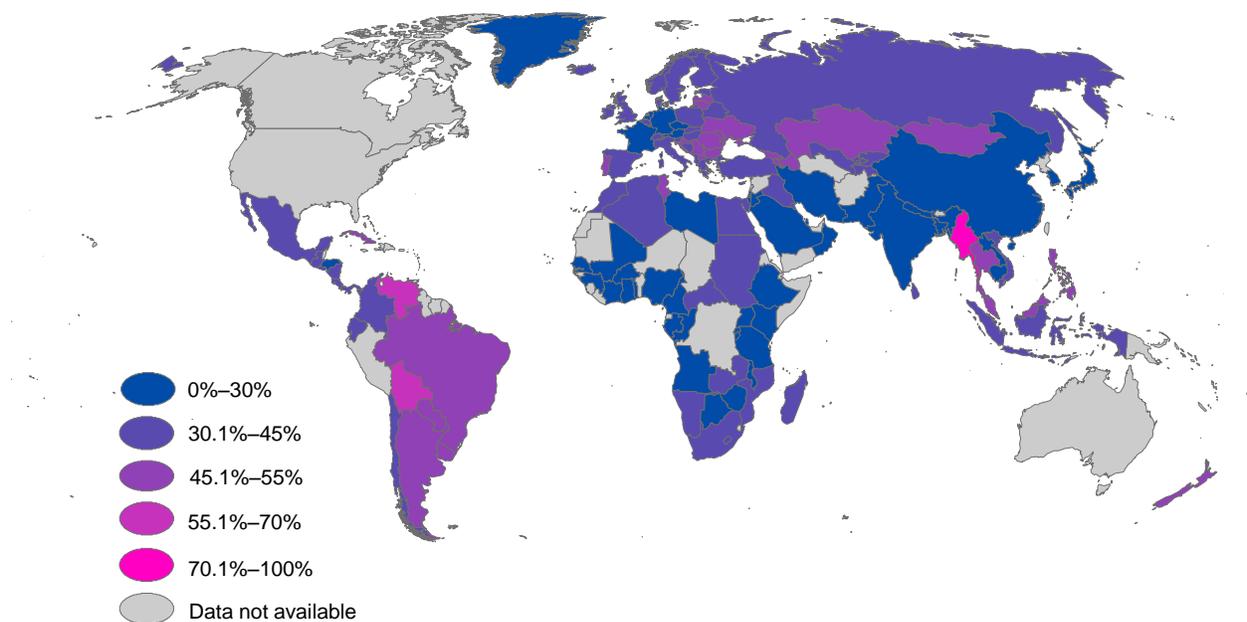
THE GENDER GAP IN SCIENCE

Overall, women account for a minority of the world's researchers. Despite the growing demand for cross-nationally comparable statistics on women in science, national data and their use in policymaking often remain limited. This fact sheet presents global and regional profiles, pinpointing where women thrive in this sector and where they are under-represented.

The global map (see **Figure 1**) depicts the share of women in the total number of researchers by country. Researchers are defined as professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems, as well as in the management of these projects (Frascati Manual, 2002).

FIGURE 1. THE GENDER GAP IN SCIENCE

Women as a share of total researchers, 2013 or latest year available



Note: Data in this map are based on headcounts (HC), except for Congo, India and Israel which are based on full-time equivalents (FTE)). Data for China are based on total R&D personnel instead of researchers. Data for Brazil and Tunisia are based on estimations.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, October 2015

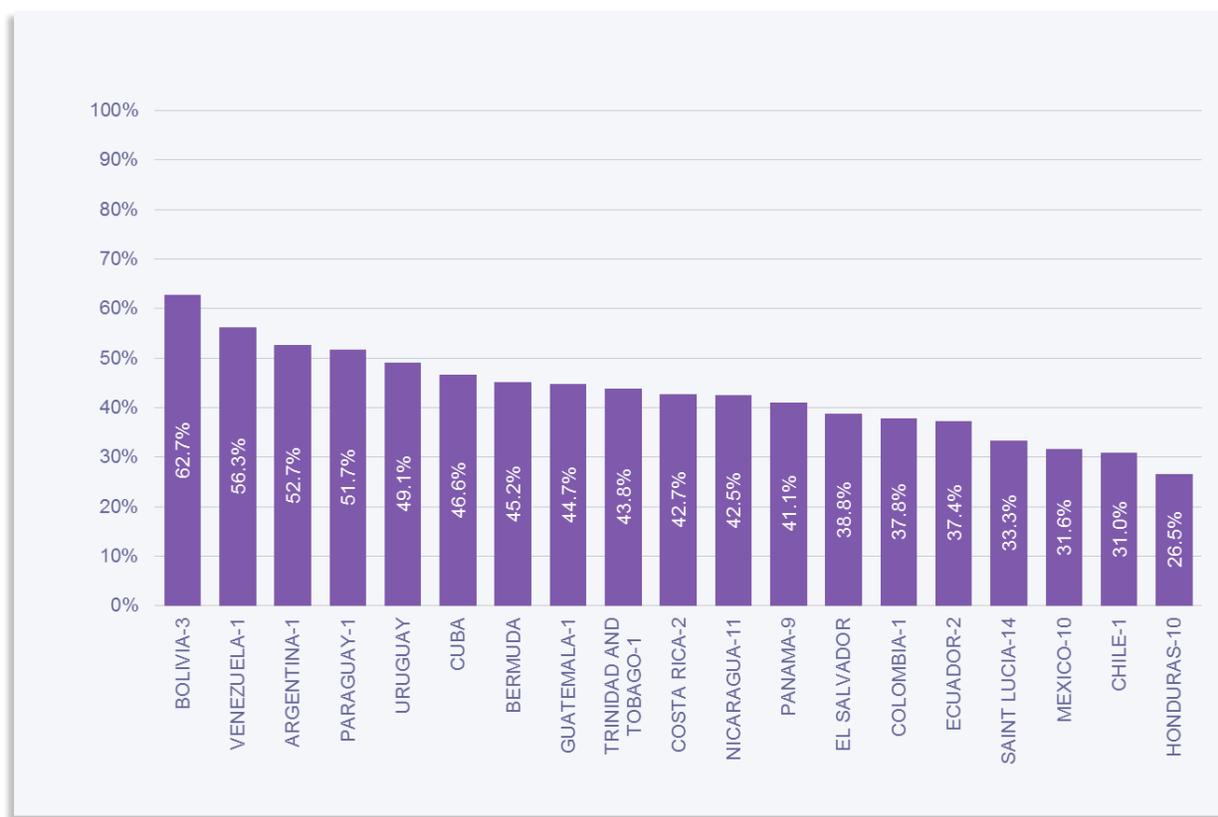
The vast majority of data are presented in headcounts (HC), which are the total number of persons employed in R&D. This includes staff employed both full-time and part-time. The regional averages for the share of female researchers (based on available data only) for 2013 are:

- 28.4% for World
- 36.8% for Arab States
- 39.9% for Central and Eastern Europe
- 47.1% for Central Asia
- 22.6% for East Asia and the Pacific
- 44.3% for Latin America and the Caribbean
- 32.0% for North America and Western Europe
- 18.9% for South and West Asia
- 30.0% for Sub-Saharan Africa

Figures 2, 3 and 4 illustrate women researchers as a percentage of the total number. Based on headcount data, these figures include part-time and full-time researchers.

FIGURE 2. A BREAKDOWN OF FEMALE RESEARCHERS IN THE AMERICAS

Female researchers as a percentage of total researchers, 2013 or latest year available



Notes: +1 = 2014, -1 = 2012, -2 = 2011, -3 = 2010, -4 = 2009, -5 = 2008, -6 = 2007, -8 = 2005, -9 = 2004, -10 = 2003, -11 = 2002, -12 = 2001, -13 = 2000, -14 = 1999, -16 = 1997.

* = Based on FTE data.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, October 2015

FIGURE 3. A BREAKDOWN OF FEMALE RESEARCHERS IN EUROPE

Female researchers as a percentage of total researchers, 2013 or latest year available

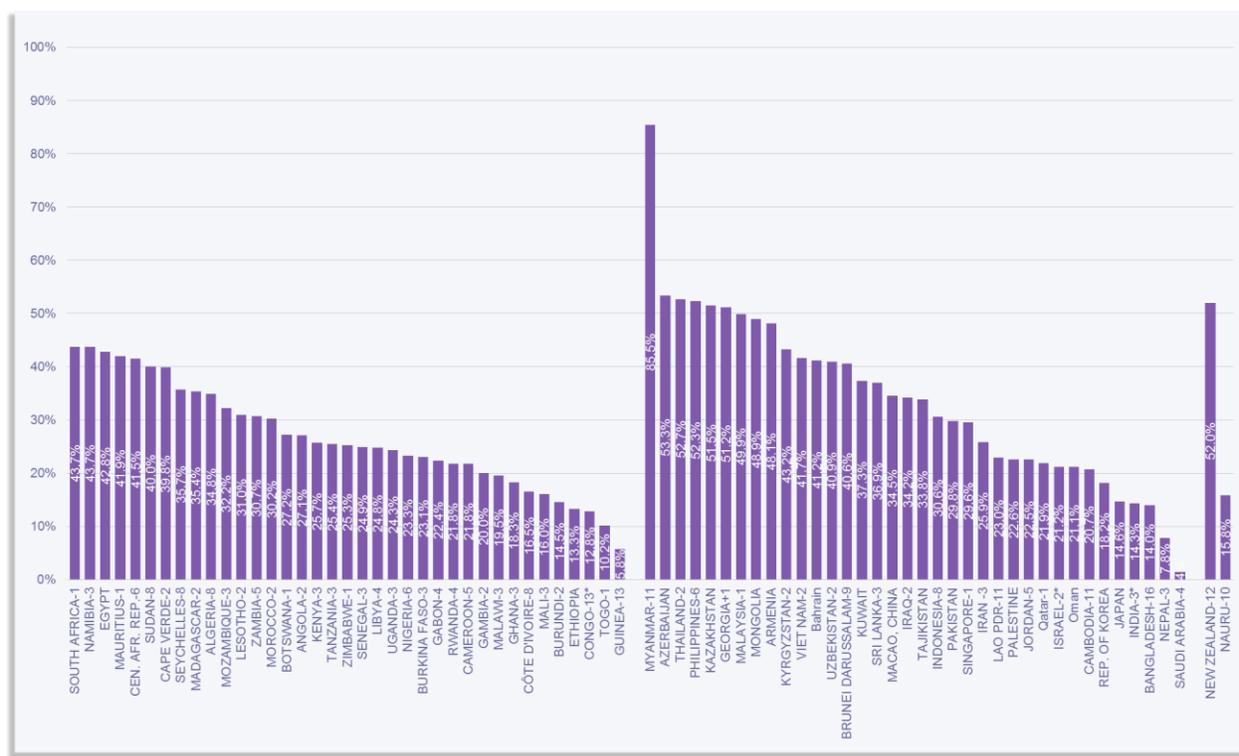


Notes: +1 = 2014, -1 = 2012, -2 = 2011, -3 = 2010, -4 = 2009, -5 = 2008, -6 = 2007, -8 = 2005, -9 = 2004, -10 = 2003, -11 = 2002, -12 = 2001, -13 = 2000, -14 = 1999, -16 = 1997.

* = Based on FTE data.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, October 2015

FIGURE 4. A BREAKDOWN OF FEMALE RESEARCHERS IN AFRICA, ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
Female researchers as a percentage of total researchers, 2013 or latest year available



Notes: +1 = 2014, -1 = 2012, -2 = 2011, -3 = 2010, -4 = 2009, -5 = 2008, -6 = 2007, -8 = 2005, -9 = 2004, -10 = 2003, -11 = 2002, -12 = 2001, -13 = 2000, -14 = 1999, -16 = 1997.

* = Based on FTE data.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, October 2015

Please consult the UIS website www.uis.unesco.org to access the UIS Data Centre and subscribe to eAlerts on the Institute's latest publications and data releases.

For more information on R&D data, please consult the [UNESCO eAtlas of Research and Experimental Development](http://on.unesco.org/RD-map) at <http://on.unesco.org/RD-map>