

School of Computer and Communication Sciences (IC)

GENDER MONITORING EPFL 2017-2018



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# LEAKY PIPELINE

The graph below gathers data from IC School for the years 2008 and 2017, allowing to see the evolution of the percentages of men and women at the different levels of the academic trajectory. The detailed evolution is indicated by the graphs on the following pages.

The percentage of women among Bachelor students in IC increased from 9% in 2008 (34/389 students) to 16% in 2017 (125/785 students).

The percentage of women among Master's students in IC decreased from 15% in 2008 (42/284 students) to 12% in 2017 (59/489 students).

The percentage of female PhD students in IC increased from 14% in 2008 (36/252 PhD students) to 21% in 2017 (49/234 PhD students).

The percentage of female scientific collaborators (without assistants) in IC decreased from 21% in 2008 (15.6/72.7 FTE) to 15% in 2017 (11.8/76.6 FTE).

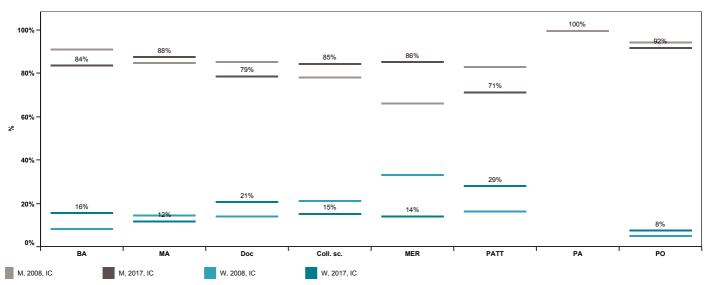
In 2008, women represented 33% of MER IC headcount (1/3 FTE). In 2017, the percentage of women among MER in IC decreased to 14% (1/7 FTE).

Among PATT in IC the percentage of women is 17% in 2008 (1/6 FTE), and 29% in 2017 (2/7 FTE).

At PA level, the percentage of women in IC is 0% in 2008 (0/2 FTE), and 0% also in 2017 (0/5.5 FTE).

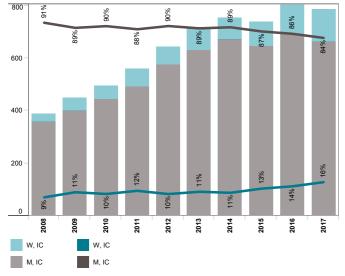
The percentage of women among PO in IC increased from 6% in 2008 (1.5/26.7 FTE) to 8% in 2017 (2/25.8 FTE).

### Leaky Pipeline, EPFL, School of Computer and Communication Sciences, 2008 and 2017

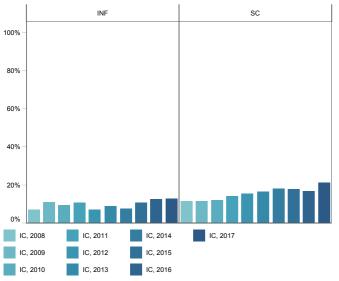


## **BACHELOR STUDENTS**

#### Students, number and %, School of Computer and Communication Sciences, Bachelor, 2008-2017



Percentage of women per section, School of Computer and Communication Sciences, Bachelor, 2008-2017



2017 (N = 785.0)(N = 802.0) 2016 (N = 739.0)2015 2014 2013

Percentage per nationality and residence, School of Computer and

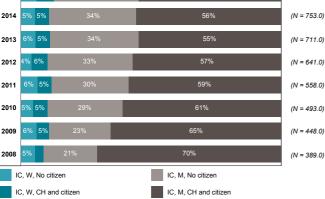
Communication Sciences, Bachelor, 2008-2017

In Communication Systems (SC), the percentage of female students was 11% in 2008 (17/148), and 21% in 2017 (64/301). In 2015, in the last Gender Monitoring, female students in SC represented 17% (43/246).

In Computer Science (INF), the percentage of female students was 7%in 2008 (17/241), and 13% in 2017 (61/484). In 2015, in the last Gender Monitoring, 12% of Bachelor students (52/493) were women.

Bachelor students in IC became internationalised between 2008 and 2017. The percentage of international Bachelor students increased from 26% in 2008 to 47% in 2017.

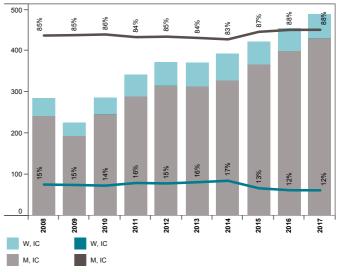
The percentage of women is higher among students with an international origin than among students of Swiss origin. The relative increase, however, was greater among the latter. The percentage of women Bachelor students from countries other than Switzerland was 21% in 2008 and 19% in 2017. Among Swiss students, the percentage of women increased from 5% in 2008 to 13% in 2017.



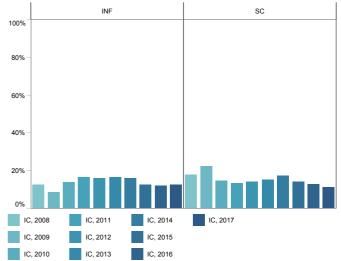
In IC, the number of Bachelor students increased from 389 in 2008 to 785 in 2017 (increase by a factor of 2). The increase was greater among female students (factor 3.7, from 34 to 125 female students) than among male students (factor 1.9, from 355 to 660 male students).

The percentage of women among Bachelor students in IC increased from 9% in 2008 (34/389 students) to 16% in 2017 (125/785 Bachelor students).

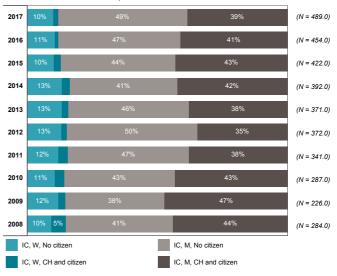
Students, number and %, School of Computer and Communication Sciences, Master, 2008-2017



Percentage of women per section, School of Computer and Communication Sciences, Master, 2008-2017



Percentage per nationality and residence, School of Computer and Communication Sciences, 2008-2017



In IC, the number of Master students increased from 281 in 2008 to 489 in 2017 (increase by a factor of 1.7). The progression factor was lower among female students (1.4, from 42 to 59 students) than among male students (1.8, from 242 to 430 Master students).

The percentage of women among Master students in IC decreased from 15% in 2008 (42/284 students) to 12% in 2017 (59/489 students).

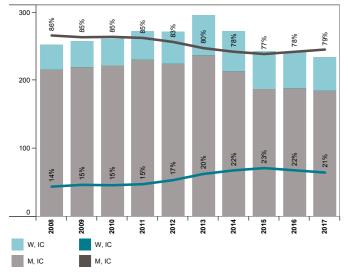
En Systèmes de Communication (SC), le pourcentage d'étudiantes était de 18% en 2008 (23/130), et de 11% en 2017 (40/169). En 2015, au dernier Gender Monitoring, les étudiantes en SC représentaient 14% (35/141).

In Computer Science (INF), the percentage of female students was 12% in 2008 (19/154), and 13% in 2017 (19/320). In 2015, at the last Gender Monitoring, 12% of Master students (20/281) were women.

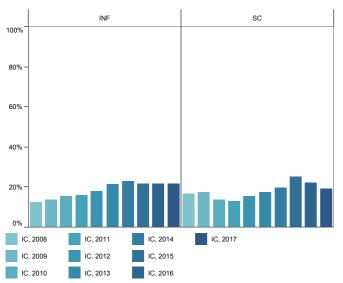
Master students in IC became internationalised between 2008 and 2017. The percentage of international Master students increased from 51% in 2008 to 59% in 2017.

The percentage of women is significantly higher among Master students with an international origin than among Master students of Swiss origin. The percentage of women among students from countries other than Switzerland was 19% in 2008, 19% in 2015, and 17% in 2017. The percentage of women among Master students of Swiss origin (nationality or schooled in Switzerland) was 11% in 2008, 6% in 2015, and 5% in 2017.

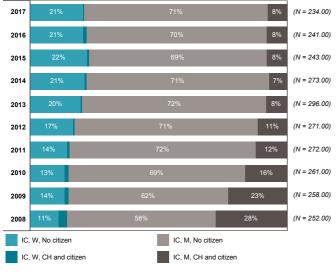
Students, number and %, School of Computer and Communication Sciences, Doctorate, 2008-2017



Percentage of women per section, School of Computer and Communication Sciences, Doctorate, 2008-2017



Percentage per nationality and residence, School of Computer and Communication Sciences, Doctorate, 2008-2017



The number of PhD students in IC was 252 in 2008, and 234 in 2017 (evolution by a factor of 0.9). The number of female PhD students increased proportionally more (by a factor of 1.4, from 36 to 49 PhD students) than the number of male PhD students (by a factor of 0.9, from 216 to 185 PhD students).

The percentage of female PhD students in IC increased from 14% in 2008 (36/252 PhD students) to 21% in 2017 (49/234 PhD students). It was 23% in 2015 (56/243 doctoral students), at the time of the last Gender Monitoring.

In SC, the percentage of female PhD students in 2017 is 19% (15/77 PhD students). This percentage is down compared to the 25% (22/87 PhD students) recorded in the last Gender Monitoring in 2015. Compared to 17% in 2008 (16/95), the increase is 2%.

In INF, the percentage of female doctoral students in 2017, 22% (34/157 doctoral students) has remained stable since 2015. In 2008, female PhD students in INF represented 13% (20/157).

The number of Swiss PhD students decreased significantly between 2008 and 2017. The percentage of Swiss doctoral students was 31% in 2008 and 8% in 2017.

The proportion of women is higher among PhD students with an international origin than among Swiss PhD students. The percentage of women among PhD students from countries other than Switzerland was 16% in 2008, 24% in 2015, and 22% in 2017. The percentage of Swiss women PhD students in IC (nationality or schooled in Switzerland) was 10% in 2008, 10% in 2015, and 5% in 2017.

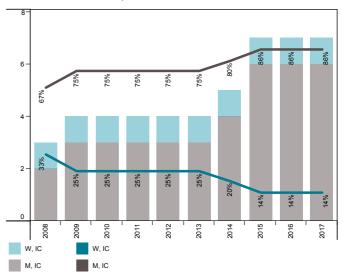
# SCIENTIFIC COLLABORATORS

36% 86% 85% 85% 5 88% 86% 85% 85% 80 %62 60 40 21% 15% 14% 20 12% 15% 15% 14% 14% %6 2008 2009 2010 2012 2013 2015 2016 2011 2014 2017 W, IC W, IC M, IC M, IC

Scientific collaborators, number and %, School of Computer and Communication Sciences, 2008-2017

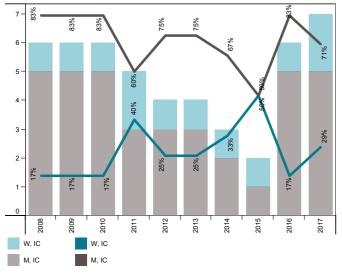
The percentage of female scientific collaborators (without assistants) in IC decreased from 21% in 2008 (15.6/72.7 FTE) to 15% in 2017 (11.8/76.6 FTE). This percentage is stable compared to 2015, at the time of the last Gender Monitoring (11.9/78.9 FTE).

Senior scientists (MER), number and %, School of Computer and Communication Sciences, 2008-2017

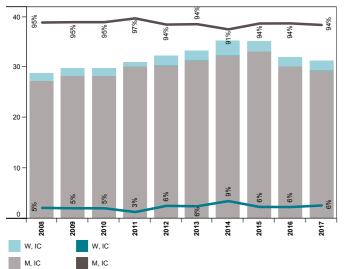


In 2008, women represented 33% of the MER IC headcount (1/3 FTE). In 2017, the percentage of women among the MER in IC decreased to 14% (1/7 FTE).

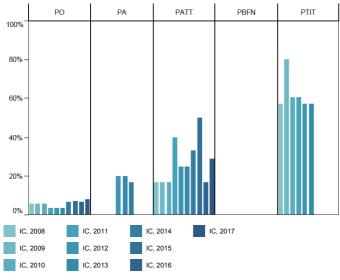
Tenure Track Assistant Professors, FTE and %, School of Computer and Communication Sciences, 2008-2017



Associate Professors and Full Professors, FTE and %, School of Computer and Communication Sciences, 2008-2017



Percentage of women in professorial positions, School of Computer and Communication Sciences, 2008-2017



Among PATT in IC the percentage of women is 17% in 2008 (1/6 FTE), and 29% in 2017 (2/7 FTE). The percentage of women in 2015, at the time of the last Gender Monitoring was 50% (1/2 FTE).

The percentage of female full and associate professors in IC increased from 5% in 2008 (1.5 FTE out of 28.7) to 6% in 2017 (2 FTE out of 31.3).

Among PATT in IC the percentage of women is 17% in 2008 (1/6 FTE), and 29% in 2017 (2/7 FTE).

At PA level, the percentage of women in IC is 0% in 2008 (0/2 FTE), and 0% in 2017 (0/5.5 FTE). In 2012 and 2013, women accounted for 20% of PA in IC (1/5 FTE), in 2014 17% (1/6 FTE).

The percentage of women among PO in IC increased from 6% in 2008 (1.5/26.7 FTE) to 8% in 2017 (2/25.8 FTE).

In 2008, 0% of PBFN in IC were women (0/1 FTE). In 2017, no PBFN positions are held in IC.

In 2008, women represented 57% among the PTit (1/1.8 FTE). In 2017, there are 0% women (0/1 FTE).

# **ABBREVIATIONS AND TECHNICAL NOTES**

#### Data

Apart from data on apprentices and managers, data has been provided by the Budget and Planning Officer attached to the Finance Vice-President. Most data are available online under: https://information.epfl.ch/facts

#### Students

Data on students are established approximately seven weeks after the start of the fall semester.

BSc - Bachelor of Science

MSc - Master of Science

PhD - EPFL PhD students

Place of education - refers to the distinction from the Federal Office of Statistics between Swiss students and citizens of another nationality who have been schooled in Switzerland, and foreign students who have been schooled abroad CH + residents - Swiss students and foreign citizens living in Switzerland and who have been schooled in Switzerland Non-resident - Foreign students who have been educated abroad

#### Staff

Staff data are established at the end of the calendar year, on December 31.

FTE - Full time equivalent PO - Full professors PA - Associate professors PATT - Tenure Track Assistant Professors PB FN - Swiss National Science Foundation-funded Professors. PTit - Adjunct professors MER - Senior scientists Scientific collaborators - Persons hired by EPFL after a PhD or equivalent professional experience, assuming training and research missions. Technical staff - employees of a unit responsible of technical tasks. Administrative staff - employees of a unit responsible of administrative task

### Schools

IC - School of Computer and Communication Sciences

SC – Communication Systems IN – Computer Science