

School of Basic Sciences (SB)

**GENDER MONITORING
EPFL 2015-2016**

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LEAKY PIPELINE

The graph below gathers data from SB School for 2005, 2010 and 2015, allowing to notice the differentiated evolution of male and female percentages at the different stages of the academic trajectory.

The percentage of women and men among Bachelor and Master students have hardly evolved between 2005 and 2015. They stand just below 30%. The proportion of women among PhD students has also slightly evolved. Female PhD students represent 25% in 2015 against 26% in 2005 and 28% in 2010.

The percentage of women has increased among scientific collaborators (excluding assistants) where it has evolved from 16% in 2005 to 23% in 2015.

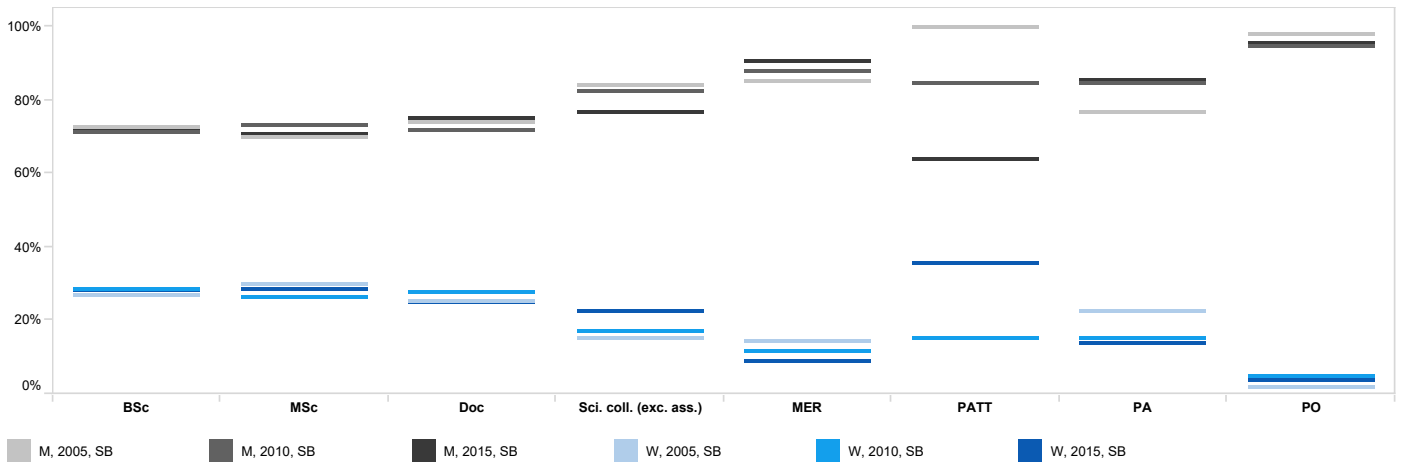
The percentage of women among MER has decreased from 15% in 2005 to 9% in 2015.

PATT category shows the most noticeable increase in the percentage of women in SB, with a rate that has risen from 0% in 2005 to 15% in 2010 and to 36% in 2015. Note that the PATT headcount in SB is located around 11 to 14 FTE.

The headcount of PA evolved from 5.2 FTE in 2005 to 14 FTE in 2015. The percentage of women has declined from 23% in 2005 to 14% in 2015.

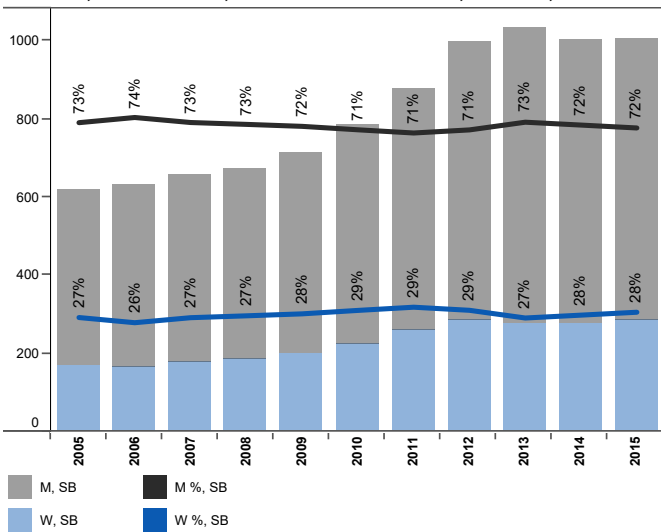
Among POs in SB, the percentage of women has doubled between 2005 and 2015 but remains very low with 4% of PO in 2015.

Leaky Pipeline, EPFL, School of Basic Sciences, 2005, 2010 and 2015



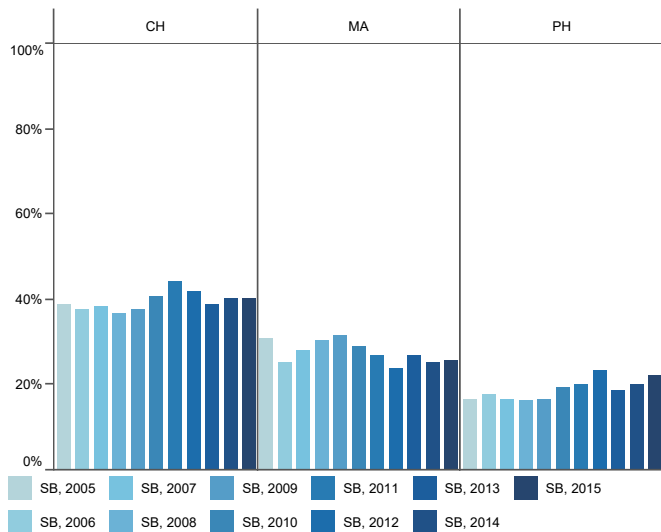
BACHELOR STUDENTS

Students, number and %, School of Basic Sciences, Bachelor, 2005-2015



The number of Bachelor students in SB has risen from 619 students in 2005 to 1006 students in 2015 (increase by a factor of 1.6). However, the percentage of women has barely increased. It is at 28% in 2015 against 27% in 2005. The evolution varies within different sections.

Percentage of women per section, School of Basic Sciences, Bachelor, 2005-2015

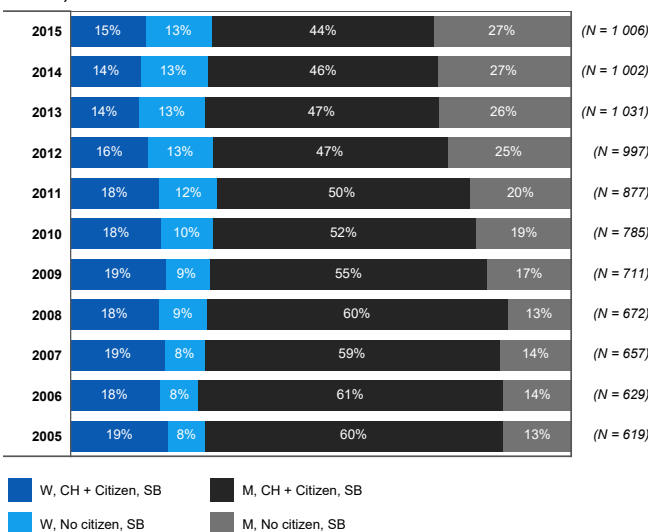


In Mathematics (MA), the number of Bachelor students has almost doubled between 2005 and 2015, from 175 to 341. The number of male students has progressed more (factor 2.1) than the number of female students (factor 1.6). The percentage of female students has therefore decreased from 2005 to 2015 from 31% to 26%.

The number of Bachelor students in Physics (PH) has risen from 268 in 2005 to 391 in 2015. The increase has proportionally been higher among female student (factor 1.9) than among male students (factor 1.4), so that the share of female Bachelor students has risen from 17% in 2005 to 22% in 2015.

In Chemistry (CH), the number of Bachelor students has increased from 176 in 2005 to 274 in 2015 (progress by a factor of 1.6). The percentage of female Bachelor students in Chemistry has evolved from 39% in 2005 to 41% in 2015.

Percentage per nationality and residence, School of Basic Sciences, Bachelor, 2005-2015

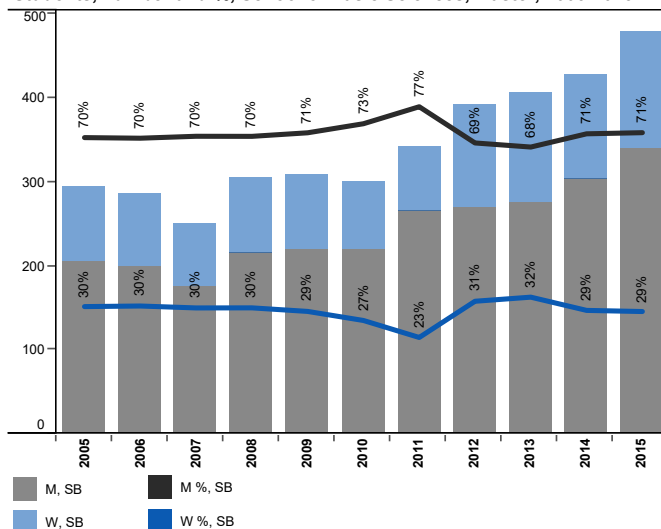


The number of Bachelor students in SB coming from abroad has tripled from 2005 to 2015 (factor 3.3 among men and 2.8 among women). The number of students of Swiss origin or schooled in Switzerland has progressed by a factor of 1.2 (equal progression among female and male students).

The percentage of women among students coming from abroad has decreased from 36% to 32%. The proportion of women among Swiss students has remained stable (25%).

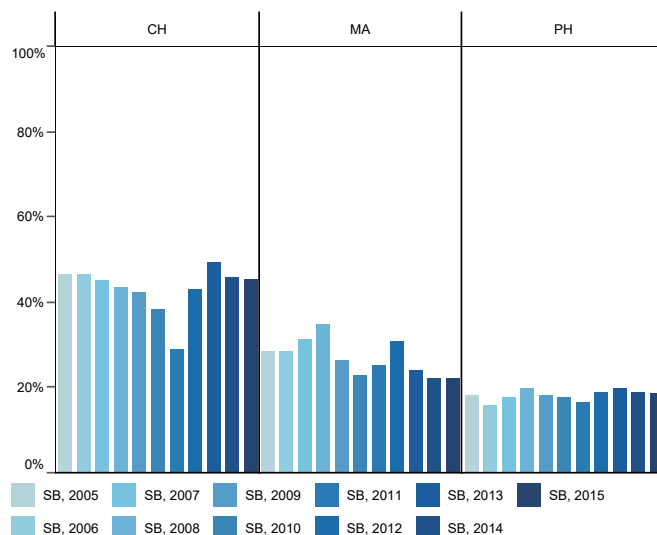
MASTER STUDENTS

Students, number and %, School of Basic Sciences, Master, 2005-2015



Over the whole School, the percentage of female Master students has not increased between 2005 (30%) and 2015 (29%).

Percentage of women per section, School of Basic Sciences, Master, 2005-2015

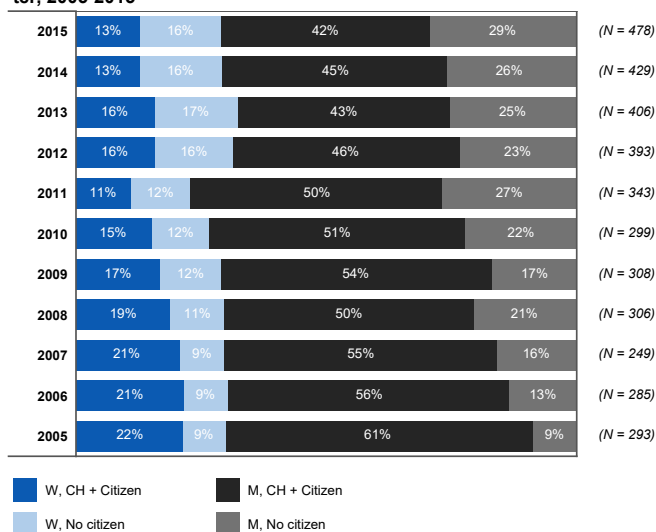


In Mathematics, the number of male Master students has almost doubled in 2015 (117) compared to the number of male students in 2005 (58). As for the female Master students the increase is lower. Of all Master students in Mathematics, the percentage of women is therefore decreasing (22% in 2015 compared to 28% in 2005).

In Physics, the evolution of student numbers for male and female Bachelor students is similar. The percentage of female students therefore remains relatively stable and fluctuates between 16% to 20%.

In Chemistry the increase of the number of male students between 2005 and 2015 is somewhat higher than that of female students. The percentage of female Master students in Chemistry is therefore a little lower in 2015 (45%) than in 2005 (47%).

Percentage per nationality and residence, School of Basic Sciences, Master, 2005-2015



The number of foreign Master students has increased from 51 in 2005 to 217 in 2015. The number of students of Swiss origin or schooled in Switzerland has increased from 242 in 2005 to 261 in 2015.

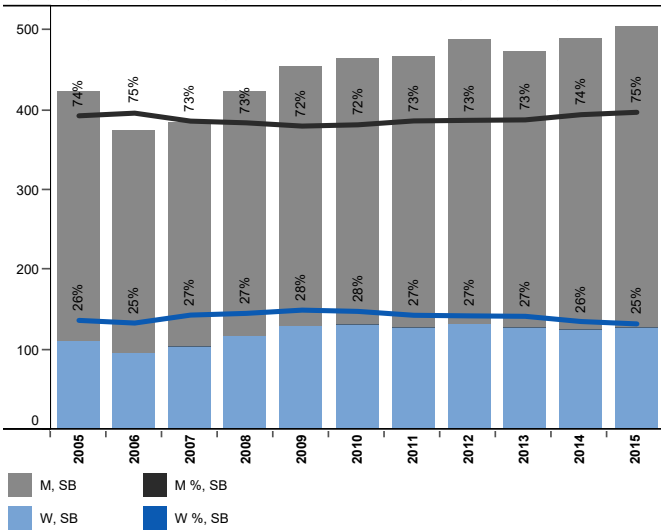
The increase in the number of foreign Master students is proportionally lower among female students than among male students.

As for Master students of Swiss origin or schooled in Switzerland, their number is slightly increasing among male students, whereas it stagnates among female students between 2005 and 2015.

The percentage of women displays a decrease among foreign Master students, from 49% in 2005 to 35% in 2015, and among students of Swiss origin or schooled in Switzerland, from 26% in 2005 to 23% in 2015.

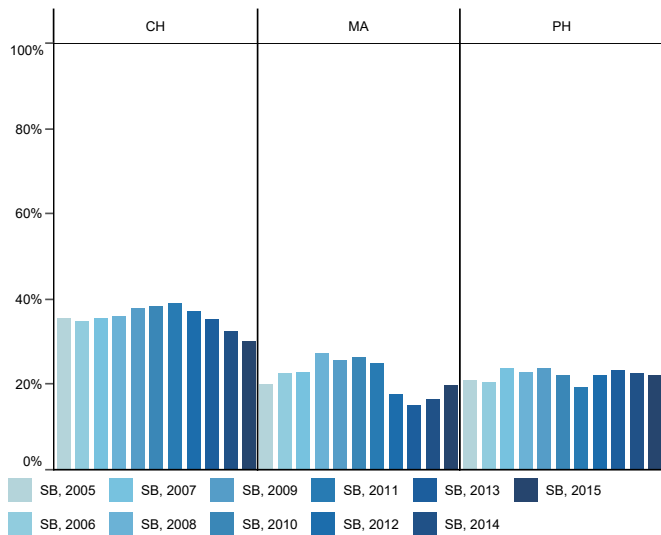
PHD STUDENTS

Students, number and %, School of Basic Sciences, Doctorate, 2005-2015



The number of PhD Students in SB has gone from 422 in 2005 to 504 in 2015 (increase by a factor of 1.2). The percentage of female PhD students displays an increase from 26% in 2005 to 28% in 2008/09, before decreasing again to 25% in 2015.

Percentage of women per section, School of Basic Sciences, Doctorate, 2005-2015

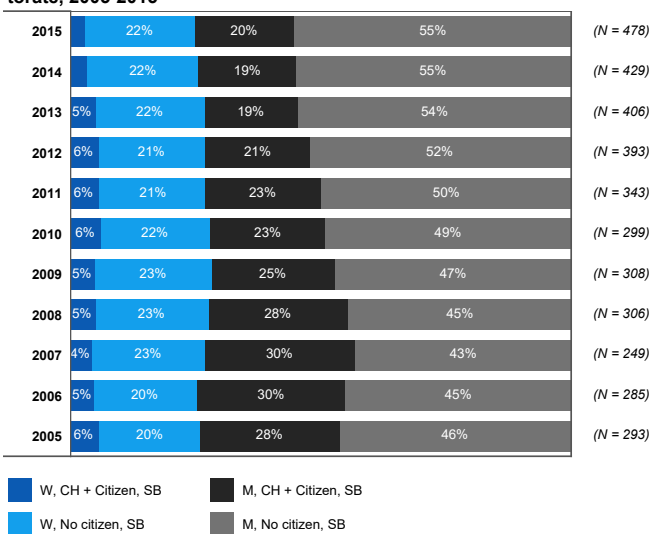


In Mathematics, the percentage of female PhD students has gone from 20% in 2005 to 27% in 2010, than has decreased again to 20% in 2015.

In Physics, the percentage of female PhD students has fluctuated between 19% and 24%.

From 36% in 2005, the percentage of female PhD students in Chemistry has increased to 39% in 2011, before decreasing again to 30% in 2015.

Percentage per nationality and residence, School of Basic Sciences, Doctorate, 2005-2015

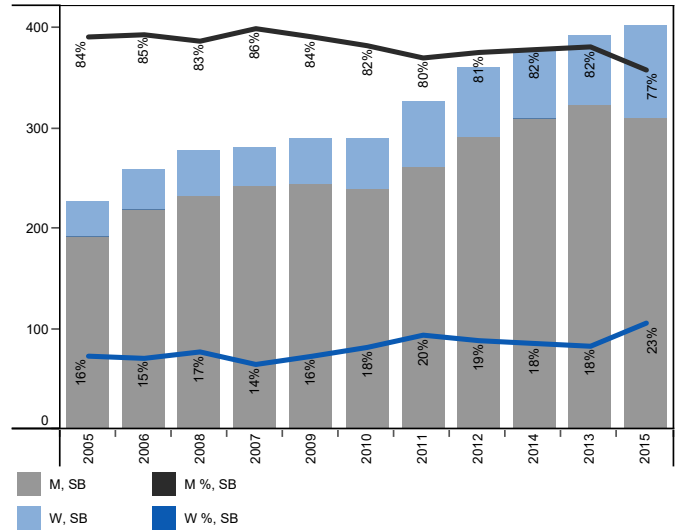


The number of PhD students of Swiss origin or schooled in Switzerland in SB has decreased between 2005 and 2015. On the other hand, the percentage of PhD students coming from abroad has increased. This increase has been slightly more important among male PhD students than among female PhD students.

The proportion of women among Swiss PhD students has increased from 17% in 2005 to 22% in 2012, then has decreased again to 14% in 2015. Among PhD students coming from abroad, the proportion of women has gone from 30% in 2005 to 33% in 2008, then has decreased again to 28% in 2015.

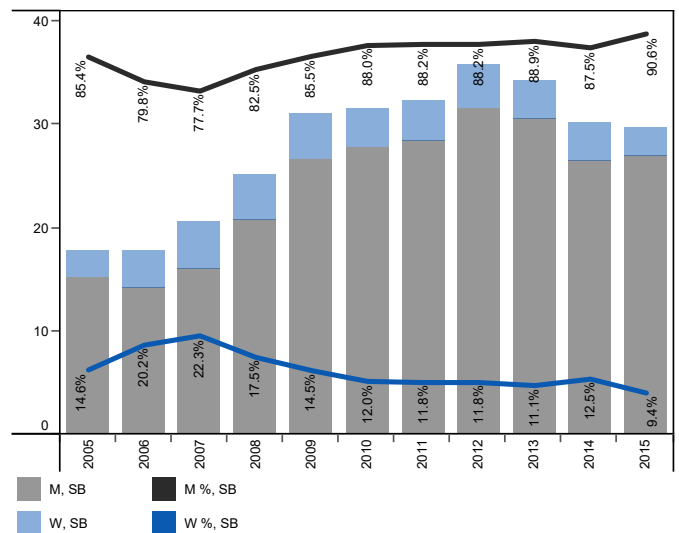
SCIENTIFIC COLLABORATORS

Scientific collaborators, number and %, School of Basic Sciences, 2005-2015



From 16% of female scientific collaborators (excluding assistants) in 2005, the percentage of FTE occupied by women has gone to 23% in 2015. The headcount of FTE occupied by women has increased from 25.8 to 91.7 positions, whereas the FTE occupied by men have increased from 191.8 to 310.3 FTE.

Senior scientists (MER), number and %, School of Basic Sciences, 2005-2015

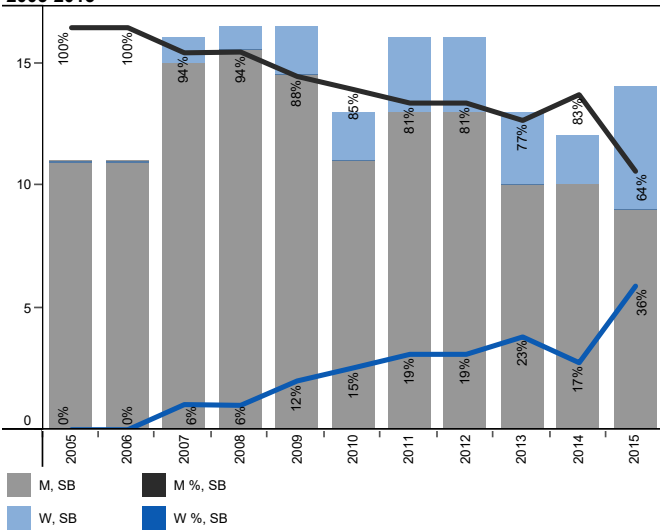


The headcount of MER has gone from 17.8 FTE in 2005 to 29.8 FTE in 2015 (with a maximum of 35.7 FTE in 2012).

As for the women, the FTE of MER have not much fluctuated: 2.6 FTE in 2005, 2.8 FTE in 2015 (with a maximum of 4.5 FT in 2009). In 2015 only 9% of the FTE of MER are occupied by women.

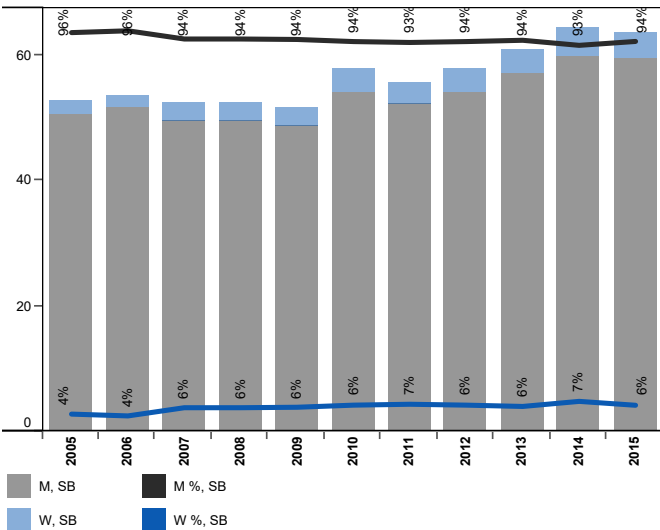
PROFESSORS

Tenure Track Assistant Professors, School of Basic Sciences, FTE and %, 2005-2015



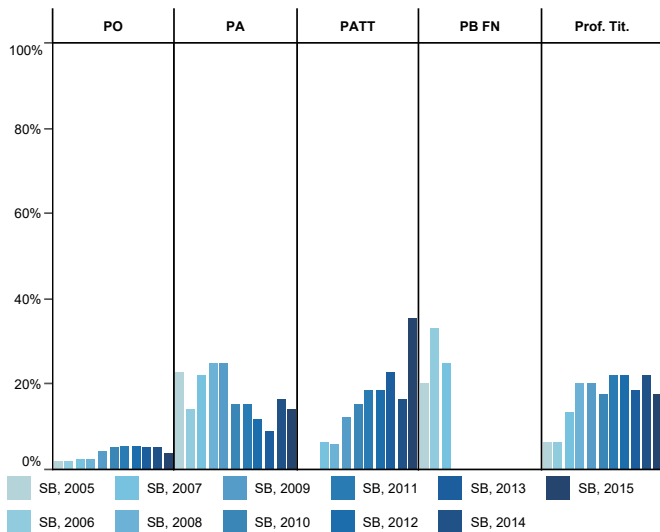
The percentage of PATT occupied by women has increased from 0% in 2005/06 to 36% in 2015. Between 2014 and 2015, the headcount of PATT occupied by women has gone from 2/12 to 5/14 FTE. Over the whole period, the average share of women among PATT in SB has been 14%.

Associate Professors and Full Professors, School of Basic Sciences, FTE and %, 2005-2015



The headcount of FTE occupied by women among PO and PA has gone from 2.2 in 2005 (4% of the total PO and PA positions) to 4 FTE in 2015 (6% of the total positions). From 2005 to 2015, the percentage of women among PA and PO has therefore only increased by 2%.

Percentage of women in professorial positions, School of Basic Sciences, 2005-2015



Between 2005 and 2015, the headcount of PA has gone from 5.2 to 14 FTE. FTE occupied by women have slightly changed, going from 1.2 FTE in 2005 to 2 in 2015. In 2015, the percentage of women among PA (14%) is thus decreasing compared to the rate in 2005 (23%).

At PO level, the headcount of FTE occupied by women has gone from 1 out of 47.6 to 2 out of 49.6. Compared to 2005 the percentage of women has increased by 2%.

As indicated above, the percentage of women among PATT in SB has known a considerable increase between 2014 and 2015.

After a rate of 6% in 2005/06, the percentage of women among Adjunct Professors has increased up to a maximum rate of 22% in 2012 and 2014. On average the women's share among Adjunct Professors between 2005 and 2015 is 17%.

The headcount of non-Tenure Track Assistant Professors fluctuates between 2 to 8 FTE. There is 1 FTE occupied by a woman between 2005 and 2007.

ABBREVIATIONS AND TECHNICAL NOTES

Data

Data has been provided by the Budget and Planning Manager, attached to the Vice Presidency for Resources and Infrastructure. Most data are available online at vppl.epfl.ch/figures

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.

PT - 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 tasks

Schools

SB - Basic Sciences

MA – Mathematics section

PH – Physics section

CH – Chemistry section