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The graph below gathers data from the STI School for the years 2010 and 2019, allowing us to see the trend of the percentages of men and women at the different levels of an academic career. The detailed trend is indicated by the graphs on the following pages.

The percentage of female Bachelors students in STI was 11% (105/950 students) in 2010. It increased to 18% (105/1832 students) in 2019. In 2017 it was 17% (300/1729).

The percentage of female Master students in STI was 13% in 2010 (66/494), and 17% in 2019 (179/1024 students). In 2017, female students represented 15% at Master level (117/792).

The percentage of female PhD students in STI was 22% in 2010 (143/640) and 27% in 2019 (201/758 PhDs). In 2017 female doctoral students represented 24% (181 / 742).

Female scientific collaborators (excluding assistants) in STI represented 18% of the total number of employees in 2010 (47.4/265.7 FTE), and 19% in 2019 (63.6/344.3 FTE). This percentage is stable compared to 2017 (61.5/338.6 FTE).

The percentage of women amongst MER in STI was 5% in 2010 (1/ 19.9 FTE), and 4% in 2019 (1/ 22.4 FTE).

Female tenure track assistant professors represented 21% of the PATT (3/ 14 FTE) in STI in 2010, and 30% in 2019 (6/ 20 FTE). In 2017, they represented 36% of the PATT headcount (8/ 22).

At PA level, the percentage of women in STI increased from 10% in 2010 (1/ 10.5 FTE) to 28% in 2019 (7/ 24.8 FTE). In 2017, the percentage of women among PA in STI was 21% (5/ 24.3).

The percentage of women among PO in STI increased from 5% in 2010 (2/ 36.7 FTE) to 13% in 2019 (4.2/ 33.0 FTE). In 2017, they were 9% (3.2/ 35.6 FTE of PO).
The percentage of female students at Bachelor level in STI was 11% (105/950 students) in 2010. It increased to 18% (105/1832 students) in 2019. In 2017, at the time of the previous gender monitoring, the percentage of female Bachelor students in STI was 17% (300/1729).

In EL, female students represented 13% of the total number of students in 2010 (19/148), and 21% in 2019 (42/199). In 2017, at the time of the previous Gender Monitoring, the percentage of female Bachelor students in EL was 17% (29/172).

In MT, female students represented 7% of the total number of Bachelor students in 2010 (23/327 students), and 18% in 2019 (130/716 Bachelor students). This percentage is unchanged from the gender monitoring in 2017 (121/684).

In GM, female Bachelor students represented 9% of the total number of students in 2010 (32/354) and 13% in 2019 (100/772). This is unchanged from the previous gender monitoring in 2017 (99/753 Bachelor students).

In MX, female Bachelor students represented 26% of the total number of students in 2010 (31/121) and 34% in 2019 (50/145). In 2017, at the time of the previous gender monitoring, female Bachelor students represented 36% of the total number of students in MX (51/140).

Bachelor students in STI became more international between 2017 and 2019. The percentage of international Bachelor students increased from 53% in 2017 to 62% in 2017.

The percentage of women amongst Bachelor students from countries other than Switzerland [1] was 21% in 2017 and 20% in 2019. Amongst Swiss students, the percentage of women was 14% in 2017 and 13% in 2019.

[1] The category "CH and residents" includes Swiss and foreign nationals who obtained their university entrance qualification in Switzerland.

In the chart, 100% refers to the total number of international and Swiss students. In the text above, the percentages refer to 100% of international.
The percentage of female Master students in STI was 13% in 2010 (66/494), and 17% in 2019 (179/1024 students). In 2017, at the time of the previous gender monitoring report, female Master students represented 15% of the total number of Master students in STI (117/792).

In EL, female Master students represented 16% of the total number of students at Master level in 2010 (27/170) and 19% in 2019 (36/187 Master students). In 2017, female Master students represented 15% of the total number of students (26/171).

In MT, female Master students represented 8% of the total number of students (12/1,142) in 2010, and 16% in 2019 (59/375 students). In 2017, female students represented 14% of the total number of students at Master's level in MT (32/226 students).

In GM, female Master students represented 10% of the Master's students in 2010 (12/116 students), and 12% in 2019 (38/324). In 2017, they were 10% of the total number of students in 2017 (28/268 Master students).

In MX, female Master students represented 23% of the total number of Master students in 2010 (15/66), and 33% in 2019 (46/138). In 2017 female students represented 24% of the Master's students (31/127).

The STI Master students became more international between 2017 and 2019. The percentage of international Master students increased from 59% in 2017 to 63% in 2019.

The percentage of women amongst students from countries other than Switzerland [1] was 17% in 2017 and 21% in 2019. The percentage of women among female Master's students in STI of Swiss origin (Swiss citizens or students schooled in Switzerland) was 11% in 2017, and 12% in 2019.

[1] The category "CH and residents" includes Swiss and foreign nationals who obtained their university entrance qualification in Switzerland.

In the chart, 100% refers to the total number of international and Swiss students. In the text above, the percentages refer to 100% of international students and 100% of Swiss students.
The percentage of female STI PhD students was 22% in 2010 (143/640) and 27% in 2019 (201/758 PhD students). In 2017, at the time of the previous gender monitoring, female PhD students in ST represented 24% (181/742 PhD students).

In EL, female PhD students represented 23% of the total number of PhD students in 2010 (51/224 PhD students), and 25% in 2019 (67/270 PhD students).

In MT, female PhD students represented 19% in 2010 (39/201), and 25% in 2019 (50/202 PhD students).

In GM, female PhD students represented 15% in 2010 (15/98), and 19% in 2019 (21/112 PhD students).

In MX, female PhD students represented 32% of the total number of PhD students in 2010 (38/117), and 36% in 2019 (63/174 PhD students). In 2017, they represented 29% of PhD students in MX (48/163).

The majority of STI PhD students come from countries other than Switzerland [1]. This is the case for 82% of PhD students in 2017 and 86% of PhD students in 2019.

The percentage of women is higher amongst PhD students from countries other than Switzerland, where female represented 26% in 2017 and 28% in 2019. Among PhD students of Swiss origin (Swiss citizens or those schooled in Switzerland), women will account for 17% of the total number of PhD students in 2017 and 20% in 2019.

[1] The category "CH and residents" includes Swiss and foreign nationals who obtained their university entrance qualification in Switzerland.

In the chart, 100% refers to the total number of international and Swiss students. In the text above, the percentages refer to 100% of international students and 100% of Swiss students.
Female scientific collaborators in STI represented 18% of the total headcount in 2010 (47.4/265.7 FTE), and 19% in 2019 (63.6/344.3 FTE).

This percentage is stable compared to 2017, the time of the previous Gender Monitoring (61.5/338.6 FTE).

The percentage of women amongst MER in STI was 5% in 2010 (1/19.9 FTE), and 4% in 2019 (1/22.4 FTE).
Women tenure track assistant professors represented 21% of the total PATT headcount (3/14 FTE) in STI in 2010, and 30% in 2019 (6/20 FTE). In 2017, at the previous gender monitoring, they represented 36% of the total PATT headcount in STI (8/22).

The percentage of women full and associate professors in STI increased from 6% in 2010 (3 FTE out of 47.2) to 19% in 2019 (11.2 FTE out of 57.8). In 2017, they were 14% (8.2 FTE/59.9).

The percentage of women amongst PO in STI increased from 5% in 2010 (2/36.7 FTE) to 13% in 2019 (4.2/33.0 FTE). In 2017, at the previous gender monitoring, they were 9% (3.2/35.6 FTE of PO).

At PA level, the percentage of women in STI increased from 10% in 2010 (1/10.5 FTE) to 28% in 2019 (7/24.8 FTE). In 2017, the percentage of women among IPs in STI was 21% (5/24.3).

Women tenure track assistant professors represented 21% of the total PATT headcount (3/14 FTE) in STI in 2010, and 30% in 2019 (6/20 FTE). In 2017, they were 36% (8/22).

The total number of PBFN headcount in STI is between 0.5 and 2.5 FTE between 2010 and 2019. There are no PBFN in STI during this period.

Amongst adjunct professors, women are 9% in 2010 (1.6/17.4 FTE), and 13% in 2019 (1.8/13.8 FTE).
**ABBREVIATIONS AND TECHNICAL NOTES**

**Data**

With the exception of the data on apprentices and managers, the data were provided by the Budget and Planning Officer who reports to the Vice-President for Finance.


Most of the data are available online under: [www.epfl.ch/about/overview/fr/statistiques-institutionnelles/](http://www.epfl.ch/about/overview/fr/statistiques-institutionnelles/)

**Students**

Student data is collected 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.

**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.

**Facultés et section**

**STI** – School of Engineering

- MX - Materials Science and Engineering Section
- GM - Mechanical Engineering Section
- MT - Microtechnics Section
- EL - Electrical and Electronical Engineering Section