# Strengthening Canada's Research Capacity: The Gender Dimension 

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## European Gender Summit 2012

Café Scientifique \#1- The Leaky Pipeline and Age Discrimination

## Strengthening Canada's Research Capacity: The Gender Dimension

- Report released by the Council of Canadian Academies in November 2012.
- Developed in conjunction with a 15 -member expert panel.
- Assesses the factors that influence the university research careers of women in Canada.
- Available in English and French at: www.scienceadvice.ca / http://sciencepourlepublic.ca/fr/default.aspx


## Expert panel members

- Lorna R. Marsden (Chair) (Canada)
- Janice G. Dodd (Canada)
- Nadia Ghazzali (Canada)
- Alison M. Konrad (Canada)
- Yvonne A. Lefebvre (Canada)
- Geoffrey Oldham (UK)
- Lynne-Marie Postovit
(Canada)
- Luisa Prista (Belgium)
- Wendy J. Robbins (Canada)
- Pamela Robinson (Canada)
- Rima Rozen (Canada)
- Karen Sobel (Canada)
- Veronica Strong-Boag (Canada)
- Lorna Williams (Canada)
- Michael C. Wolfson (Canada)


## Context

- 2008: no female candidates among 36 researchers nominated for Canada Excellent Research Chairs program (world-class research awards worth \$10M)
- So, of course, there were no female candidates among the 19 winners...
- "It was a combination of factors," (Federal Minister of Industry) Tony Clement said in an interview. "We didn't know we had a problem. It just never occurred to us that it would be 19 men and zero women. I've got to say it was a total shock to me."


## Context, continued

- 2010: Federal Minister of Industry strikes ad hoc panel to examine the chair selection process
- Panel recommends further examination of gender equity in the university context and talent pool
- 2010: Council of Canadian Academies/expert panel tasked with examining these issues
- 2012: report released
- Strengthening Canada's Research Capacity: The Gender Dimension


## Main findings

- Similar enrollment patterns at the bachelor's, master's and doctoral levels; similar distribution across disciplines.
- At higher academic ranks, fewer women are present in comparison to men:

| \% women <br> as full <br> professor | \% women <br> as assoc. <br> prof. | \% women <br> as asst. <br> prof. | \% women <br> lecturers/ <br> instructors | all <br> (2008/09) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 21.7 | 36.2 | 42.6 | 44.9 | 32.6 |

- Canada's distribution of women researchers, associate and full professors is similar to the EU average (as well as the US, UK and Australia).


## Main factors

- Canada could be doing more to fulfill its national and international commitments to women's rights (e.g., gender equity goals in the Employment Equity Act).
- It is important to take a life course perspective when understanding career trajectories:
- The pathway to becoming a researcher is laid before university.
- Young Canadians lack knowledge about educational requirements for future careers as well as understanding of what careers in the physical sciences, computer science, engineering and mathematics entail.


## Main factors, continued

- The paucity of women in leadership positions makes it difficult for other women to envision themselves as leaders.
- Institutional practices can negatively influence the career trajectories of women researchers (implications of implicit bias).
- For women, a small but persistent university salary gap can have significant financial effects over the long term.
- The paid work-family life balance is a particular challenge for women researchers with families.


## Data gaps and illustrative practices

- The Expert Panel identified data gaps (e.g., lack of longitudinal data on university researchers, lack of comprehensive qualitative data on the experience of women in university research, etc.).
- Canada must look to the EU and the US for best practices in benchmarking and tracking the progress of women researchers.
- The report identifies a number of illustrative (best) practices (at a range of levels - institutional, regional, national; both domestic and international).

