

## Woman in physics in Italy

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Promoting gender equality in physics: Barriers and opportunities

Weizmann Institute of Science-- October 27<sup>th</sup>-29<sup>th</sup> 2019

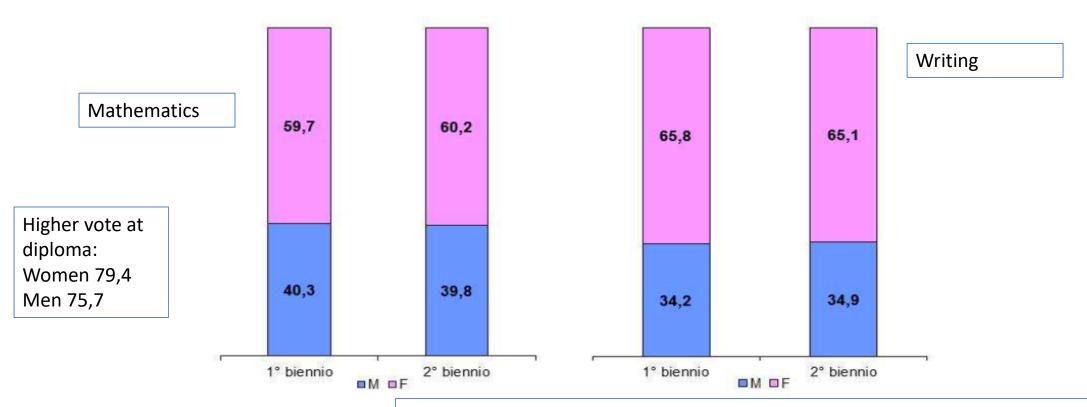
## Laws, regulations and career processes in Italy

- The university is mainly public
- University paths: there are no different paths for being a researcher or a teacher
- Career paths: from doctorate to staff positions, at university and/or research institute, by means of public competitions, which could be national or local. For university they also require a national professional qualification to go the two top levels.
- The Gelmini law introduced new researcher figures (A and B), two levels, like a tenure track path, changing the way in which one can go from the entrance level to the second level (associate professor). At present we have three kinds of researchers: RU, before the Gelmini law, Researcher A (RA) and Researcher B (RB). This fact created
- In research institute we have both researchers and technologists that often do the same work. When we count researcher staff, we mean both.
- Data are coming from different repositories: it isn't possible to have all data at the same date

Is mathematic for girls??

#### 2016/2017 annuality

# Women are better in mathematics and in writing as we can see from data from high secondary school students



<sup>\*</sup> Research and education Minister data are very similar in the years

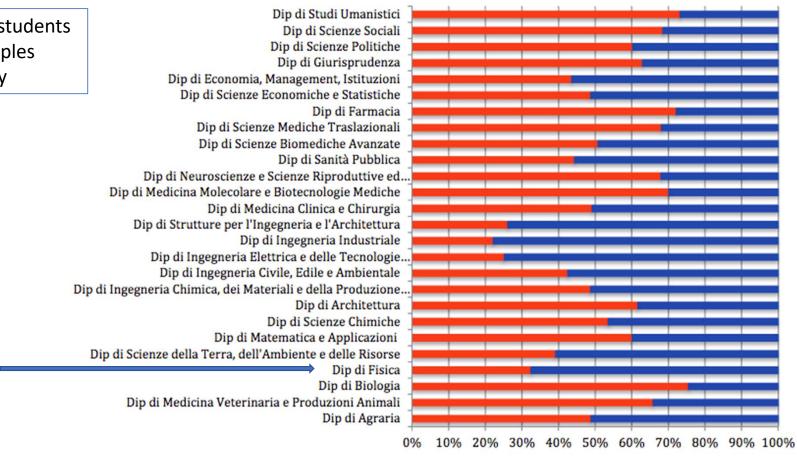
### Merit or talent

• But women are worst in mathematics, physics, ..in national competitions, like in Olympic scientific games!!!

What happens?

### Data on students from University of Naples @2014/2015

Enrolled students at the Naples University



## The paths inside the accademy

Proportion of Women (PW) as function of scientific career and disciplines \*\*

Vertical	/
Vertical segregation	

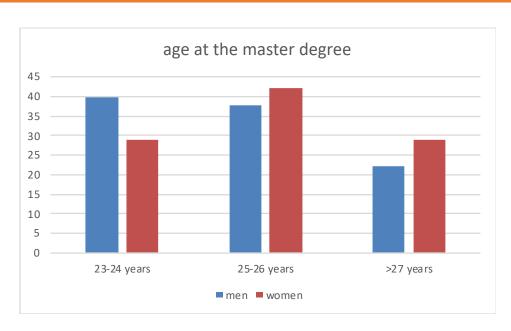
FORD	$PW_{AR}$	PW <sub>RTD A</sub>	PW <sub>RTD B</sub>	$PW_{RU}$	$PW_{PA}$	$PW_{PO}$	PW <sub>TOT</sub>
Natural Science	50	43	38	54	40	24	43
Engineering and technology	32	27	28	31	23	13	26
Medical and health sciences	72	50	44	44	28	15	41
Agricultural and veterinary sciences	58	51	47	48	41	18	43
Social sciences	53	48	43	49	40	24	40
Humanities and the arts	61	53	52	59	51	40	52

Legend color code of Table 9 (author's definition).

$PW_{MIN}$	PW	$PW_{MAX}$	
0	-	15	
15	-	25	
25	-	35	
35	-	45	
45	-	55	
55	-	65	
65	-	75	
75	-	85	
85	-	100	

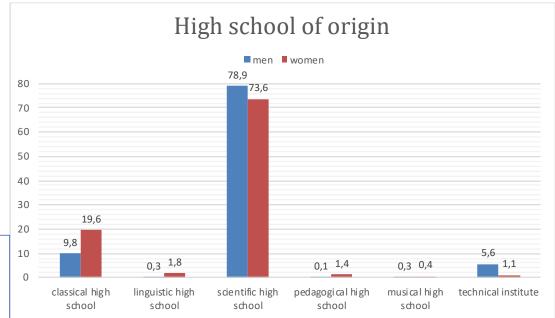
AR: PostDoc fellowship, RTDA: fixed term researcher, RTDB fixed term researcher of II level, PA: associate prof., PO: full professor

#### Italian data on students at university @2016 (all public universities)

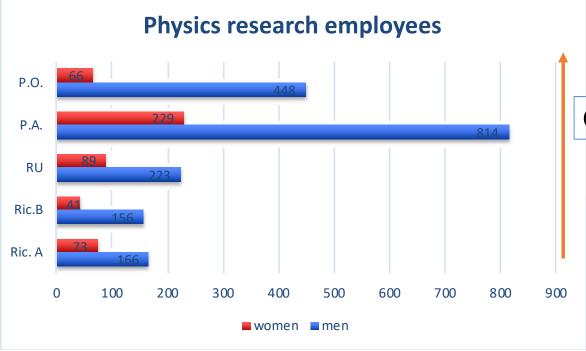


Women at master degree are older...this is due to the fact that women graduate in more years than men in the first level degree. But the average duration of studies (for master degree) is the same (2.7 years)!!!

Even if few, women are coming from different schools. The same happens also for the first level degree.



## UNIVERSITY data @31.12.2018

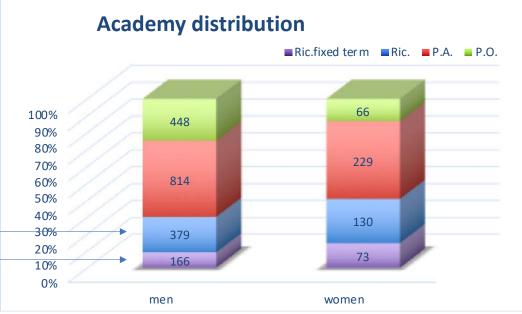


Ru+ Ric. B = stuff researcher

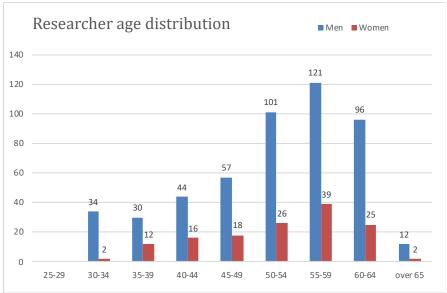
Ric. A = fixed term researcher

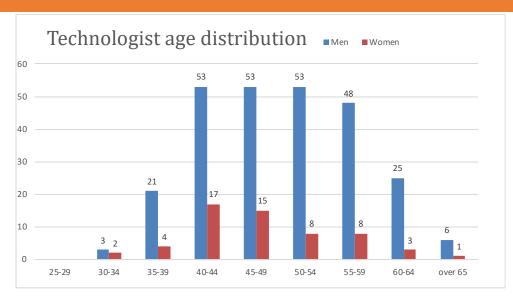
Data coming from all Italian universities

Career path, from the bottom to the top



## INFN data @31.12.2018 An institute of research





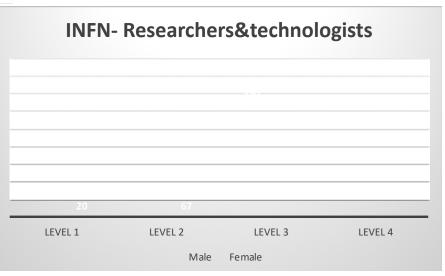
Level 1: director of research and of technology

Level 2: first researcher, technologist

Level 3: researcher, technologist

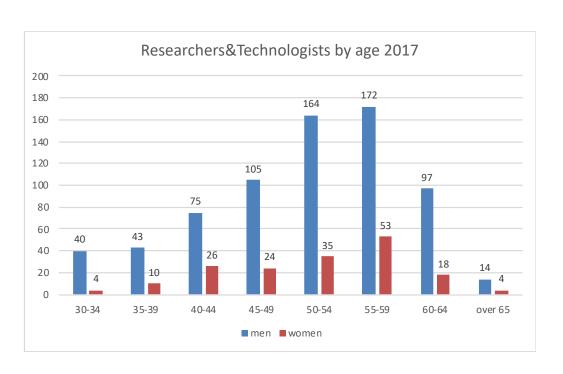
Level 4: fixed-term researcher, technologist and PostDoc

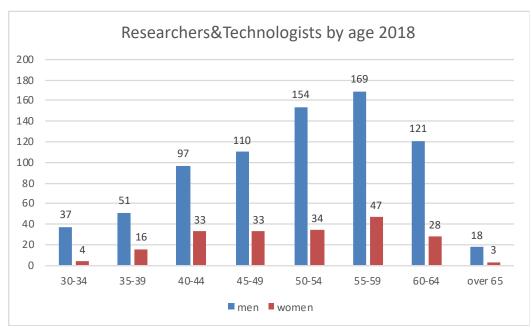
Level 1,2 &3 are permanent positions



Level distribution

## INFN data @2017 and 2018



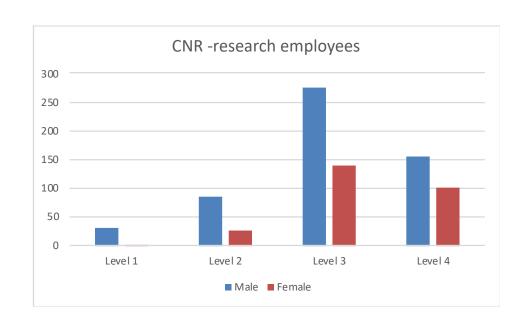


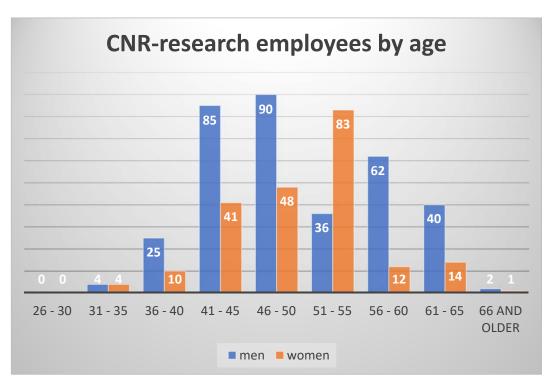
No big differences between the two years

## INFN data @31.12.2017



## CNR data @31.12.2018





## A comparison looking at the w/m ratio

