A GENDER STUDY OF RESEARCH IN THE UNIVERSITY OF GRANADA

Antonio Arcos, Antonio J. López-Montoya, María del Mar Rueda
INTRODUCTION

The women position in university is equilibrated in recent years. The gender distribution of the students and staff of services increasingly reflected the population equality. In teaching staff, there is also a trend towards greater representation of women, especially in the lower levels of the hierarchy.

The functions of university teachers are twofold: teaching and research. Research in Spain is developed in a large part by the university teaching staff. Hopefully it is representation of women on the faculty of a university research remains at the same university.
OBJECTIVE

To study whether gender balance among the teaching staff is kept in the investigation, it is has carried out a descriptive study which considered various aspects of the research of the teaching staff at the University of Granada segregated by sex. The aspects that were considered were:

- number of recognized research periods for each teacher,
- group management, contracts and research projects
- the economic amount in research projects
METHODOLOGY

The methodology used for the research has been the study census, so that the results are applicable to the whole study population, and no errors due to sampling. Neither is there lack of response errors or coverage, because the University of Granada has a date census of all its components.

The study is merely descriptive, aiming to describe the current status of the various university groups, without entering to analyze the causes of this situation. To do so, it is has been carried out a basic descriptive statistics including contingency tables, statistical graphics and some usual gender indicators in the literature related to this type of study. Specifically indices are listed:

- **Gender gap**: the difference in rates or percentages female and male in the category of a variable.
- **Feminization index**: the ratio of the number of women and the number of men.
RESULTS:

Global data of the teaching staff can be seen in the graph below: (red color is used for women and green color is used for men)

Gender gap: -28.62%

Feminization index: 0.55

These data show a clear disparity in the total teaching staff.
RESULTS

Recognized research periods

The data presented below show the breakdown by sex of research periods (six-year) of the tenured university teachers of the University of Granada.

Gender gap: -41.46%

Feminization index: 0.41
That is only 29.27% of the total six-year period of the teaching staff of this university are women. It is observed as a deviation of the indices for the six-year period regarding the composition of the teaching staff, i.e. men at the University of Granada have more research periods recognized that women and this difference is greater than it is for the distribution of teachers.
RESULTS

Address groups, projects and research contracts.

The following shows the percentage of groups, projects and research contracts which are directed by men and women.

Gender gap: -52.20%
Feminization index: 0.31
RESULTS

Address groups, projects and research contracts.

For each of the three categories studied is noted that the direction is assumed higher proportion of males, and gender gaps are larger than the corresponding to the composition of the teaching staff and therefore larger than expected. This inequality is very evident in the conduct of research and especially in the management of research contracts where the feminization index is very low.
RESULTS

Economic amount for groups, projects and research contracts by sex.

It has also made a comparative study of projects and research contracts relating to their financial cost when we disaggregate by sex.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1 Descriptive statistics of the amount of funding.</th>
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<tr>
<td>AMOUNT OF FUNDING (€)</td>
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<td>MEAN</td>
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<td>MAXIMUM</td>
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RESULTS

Economic amount for groups, projects and research contracts by sex.

The 21.54% of the total project funding is for projects directed by women while 78.46% are projects directed by men. It is observed that the average and the median of the grant of the projects directed by women are lower than those directed by men. As a summary of these data is noted that projects directed by women in addition to being of less amount, are also usually smaller than the projects directed by men.
CONCLUSIONS

University of Granada in the recruitment process of teaching staff has a policy of equality that is making the composition of its faculty will tending to stabilize in gender over time. There is still a greater representation of men in the teaching staff because of inherited situations. This greater representation of men is more pronounced in the research aspects. The three aspects studied show that this inequality in favor of men is higher than would be waiting.