Why study gender?
Critical issues related to gender inequality and bias must be examined by sound studies that provide data for understanding the role of gender within the structure of the global research enterprise. *Gender in the Global Research Landscape* is an evidence-based examination of research through a gender lens, including analyses of output, impact, collaboration, and mobility.

About the report
Elsevier developed this comprehensive new report by drawing upon its high-quality global data sources and analytical expertise. *Gender in the Global Research Landscape* provides powerful insight and guidance on gender research and gender equality policy for governments, funders and institutions worldwide.

Key Findings
Key findings in the report provide a better understanding of the role of gender within the structure of the global research enterprise. The results of the report show that:

- The proportion of women among researchers and inventors is increasing in all twelve comparator countries and regions over time.
- Among researchers, women tend to specialize in the biomedical fields and men in the physical sciences.
- On average, women publish fewer research papers than men, but there is no evidence that this affects how their papers are cited or downloaded.

Elsevier’s comprehensive report on research performance through a gender lens, *Gender in the Global Research Landscape*, spans 20 years, 12 geographies, and 27 disciplines. This global study draws upon data and analytics, a unique gender disambiguation methodology, and involvement of global experts. Illustrated below are some of the report’s key findings.

**Gender in the Global Research Landscape**

NEW METHOD & RESEARCH BY ELSEVIER

*Field-Weighted Impact indicators normalize the data to account for different download and citation rates and practices across articles’ fields, types, and ages.*

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**Proportion of scholarly output resulting from international collaboration 2011-15**

Among researchers in the selected comparator countries or regions, women are slightly less likely to collaborate internationally on research papers.

**Proportion of researchers by gender 2011-15**

In Japan, the number of women in research is relatively low; however their scholarly output tends to be higher than that of the men.

**Scholarly output per researcher 2011-15**

Women are slightly less likely than men to collaborate across academic and corporate sectors on papers.

Among researchers, women are generally less internationally mobile than men.

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**There is incremental progress towards gender balance in research**

Between 1996-2000 and 2011-2015, the proportion of women among researchers increases in all 12 comparator countries and regions.

The share of women among researchers differs across fields of research: Health and Life Sciences fields are found to have the highest representation of women.

Women’s scholarly output includes a slightly larger proportion of highly interdisciplinary research than men’s.

Women are slightly less likely than men to collaborate across academic and corporate sectors on papers.

Among researchers, women are generally less internationally mobile than men.

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**Field-Weighted Download Impact in the US by gender 2011-15**

- Women: 1.12
- Men: 1.08

**Field-Weighted Citation Impact in the US by gender 2011-15**

- Women: 1.57
- Men: 1.52

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Although women tend to publish fewer research articles than men, their articles are downloaded and cited at similar rates, and at slightly higher rates in the US.

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 Comparator countries and regions analyzed where women comprise more than 40% of researchers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU28</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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