

Gender in the Global Research Landscape

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.

Focus on the Netherlands



Men
Women

Proportion

Women make up

37%

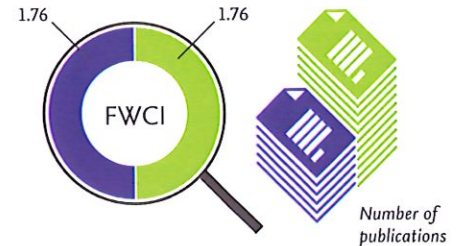
of all active authors in the Netherlands.



Research Impact

Among researchers, men publish almost twice as many publications as women on average.

However, across all levels of seniority, the FWCI* of their publications is the same.



Output and Impact by Seniority

Early Career (<5)

Researchers whose first publication appears in Scopus within the last 5 years.

The number of men and women researchers is almost the same, and they publish equal amounts.

Gender	Number of researchers	Publications per researcher	FWCI of publications
Men	5,811	7	1.79
Women	5,649	7	1.71

Mid-Career (5-10)

Researchers whose first publication appears in Scopus 5-10 years ago.

A small gap in the number of total career publications starts to appear.

Gender	Number of researchers	Publications per researcher	FWCI of publications
Men	10,230	16	1.83
Women	8,053	14	1.77

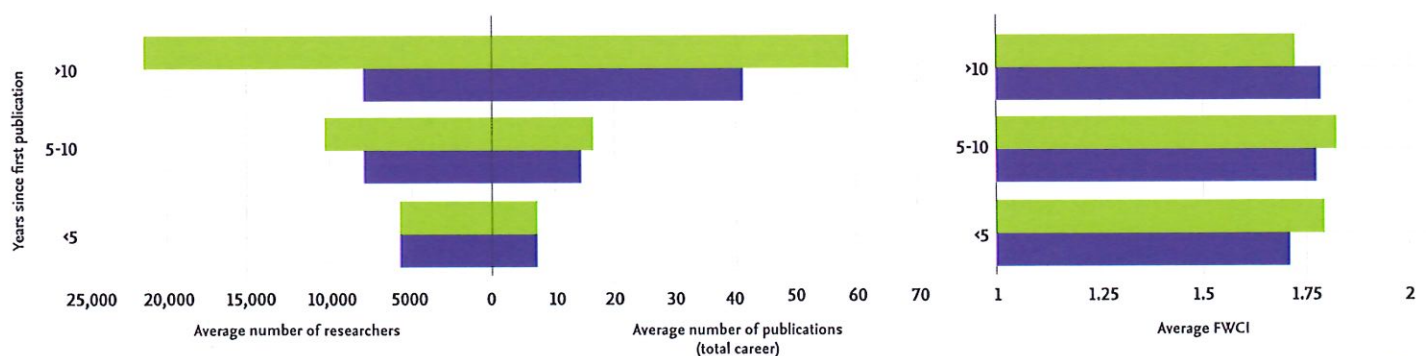
Senior (>10)

Researchers whose first publication appears in Scopus more than 10 years ago.

A significant gap appears in the number of researchers. However, the impact of publications from senior women researchers is slightly higher than men.

Gender	Number of researchers	Publications per researcher	FWCI of publications
Men	21,522	59	1.72
Women	7,983	41	1.79

Among women, junior researchers had the lowest mean FWCI, and senior researchers had the highest mean FWCI. However, among men, mid-career researchers had the highest mean FWCI, while senior researchers had the lowest mean FWCI.



* Field-Weighted Citation Impact (FWCI) is an indicator of citation impact. It is calculated by comparing the number of citations actually received by a publication with the number of citations expected for a publication of the same document type, publication year, and subject.

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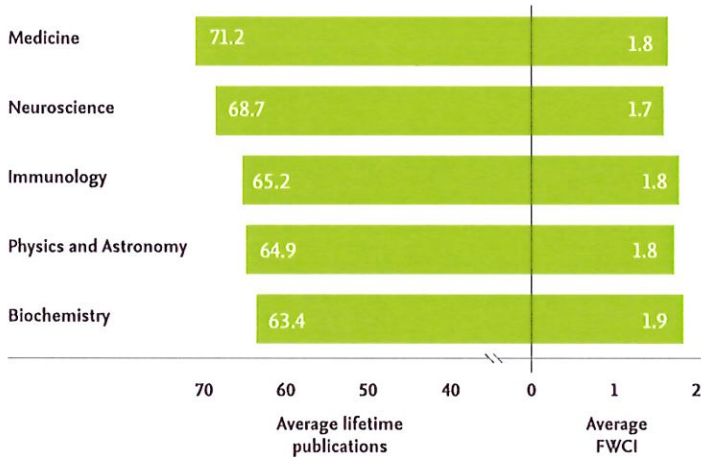
Men
Women



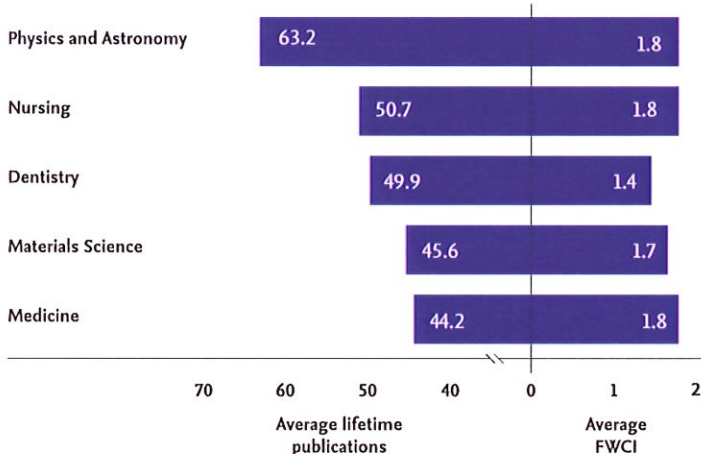
Publications by Subject

Top 5 Subject Areas by Publication Output for Senior Researchers, disaggregated by gender (1996-2017).

MEN

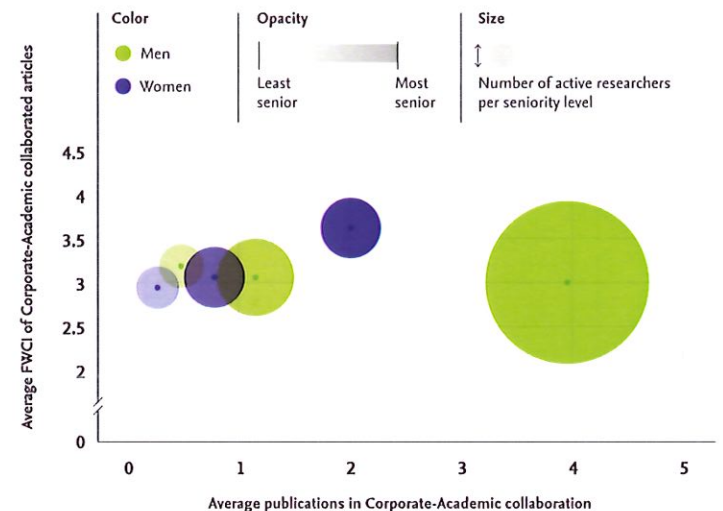


WOMEN



Corporate-Academic Collaboration

Between 1996-2017, among male researchers, junior researchers embarked on corporate-academic collaborations the least (0.5 publications on average) while senior researchers embarked on these collaborations the most (4 publications on average). A similar trend was seen among women researchers, however, the spread was much smaller, with senior women researchers publishing just over 2 corporate-academic publications on average. Nearly all groups had a similar FWCI (approximately 3) regardless of gender or career stage.



International Mobility

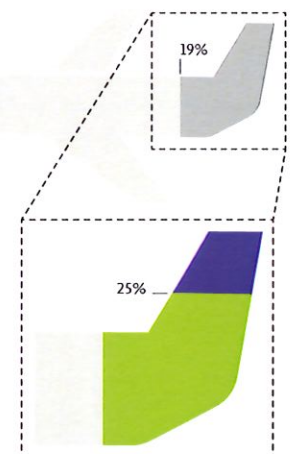
19%

of all Dutch researchers are migratory (staying abroad longer than two years), yet only

25%

of this group are women.

Higher mobility of researchers is generally linked with higher productivity and impact. Removing barriers to mobility among Dutch women researchers is likely to have a positive impact.



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