### **GENIS LAB**

Synthesis of Gender-Based Organisational Assessments

DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION 29/09/2011

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# **GENERAL OBSERVATIONS: GOOD PRACTICE**

Evidence	Evidence- Based Indicator of Good Practice  Institutional mechanisms for gender equality					INFN Italy	NIC Slovenia
	Legislation promotes gender equality						
itees	National Legislation	X	X	X	X	X	X
Laws, poilcies, commitees	Local-Regional Legislation				X		
lcies, c	Specific mechanisms to promote women in Science and Technology	Χ	X		X	X	X
s, poi	Equality policy/action plan within institution	Χ	X		X	X	
Γαν	Ombudsman/Equal opportunities counsellor Gender Equality advisory board/Works committees	X	X			X	
	Sexual harassment prevention policy	X					

Evidence	Evidence- Based Indicator of Good Practice  Human Resources Management			FTM Serbia	IPF Germany	INFN Italy	NIC Slovenia
	Formal affirmative action to recruit women in non traditional positions (e.g. IT)	X					
Recruitment	Policies to attract (young) women (and men) into scientific career (or re-convert)	X		X	X	X	X
	Recruitment committees receive guidance in methodologies for recruitment or performance assessment free from gender bias	X					
	Quotas in selection/promotion committees	X	X			X	
	Adoption of EU Charter for Researchers					Χ	
	Use of Marie Curie Programme						X

Evidence-	Based Indicator of Good Practice  Human Resources Management	BTH Sweden	CSIC Spain	FTM Serbia	IPF Germany	INFN Italy	NIC Slovenia
	Broadening of evaluation criteria (fund-raising, soft skills, team management)				X		X
ent	Open peer review system	X					
ınagem	Mentoring initiatives for women scientistis (ad hoc, individual Professors)	X			X		X
Performance Management	Support measures to avoid negative impact of maternity break (individual initiatives)						
rforma	Routine letters for students and researchers to confirm period of maternity and breastfeeding		X				
Pe	Evaluation period for publications extended for women scientists who have been on maternity leave	X	X	X			X
	Other support measures (individual)				Χ		Χ

Eviden	ce- Based Indicator of Good Practice  Human Resources Management	BTH Sweden	CSIC Spain	FTM Serbia	IPF Germany	INFN Italy	NIC Slovenia
	Family-friendly scheduling of meetings	X		X	X		
10	Teleworking permitted for scientists (informally)	X				X	X
Working Conditions	Policies on flexible working hours for researchers (formal)	X	X	X	X	X	X
king Cc	Policies on flexible working hours for non scientific staff (formal)	X					
Wor	Restrictions on week-end work and night work in labs		X		X	X	

Evide	nce- Based Indicator of Good Practice  Human Resources Management	BTH Sweden	CSIC Spain	FTM Serbia	IPF Germany	INFN Italy	NIC Slovenia
	Proactive information and training on Safety and Health, including on reproductive health risks				X		X
75	On-site sports/relax activities for its employees, which are free of charge, or for a reduced fee				X		X
Working Conditions	Fund for maternity/paternity leave for young researchers/PhD students with non-permanent contracts				X		
Norking	Planning of annual leave keep sinto account the needs of partners of staff						X
	Breast feeding rooms on premises of institute				X		
	Agreements with nursery and child care services		Χ		Χ	Χ	

Eviden	Evidence- Based Indicator of Good Practice  Organisational Culture/Stereotypes		CSIC Spain	FTM Serbia	IPF Germany	INFN Italy	NIC Slovenia
	Policy on gender sensitive language		X				
ture	No stereotypes on scientific potential and capacities of women researchers or technicians	X	X	X	X	X	X
Organizational culture	Role Models: Women in key positions e.g. Director/Dean of institution/Professorships	X	X	X	X	X	X
anizati	Role models of active fatherhood /men coaching other men	X			X		
Org	Acceptance of paternity leave as «normal»	X			X		
	In-house discussion on gender and science	X					
	Flat non-hierarchical structure (at work Unit level) but team as a family ?	X	X		X		X

Evider	Evidence- Based Indicator of Good Practice  Organisational Culture/Stereotypes		CSIC Spain	FTM Serbia	IPF Germany	INFN Italy	NIC Slovenia
ture	Marketing/orientation policies for student recruitment that are gender friendly	X		X		X	
onal cult	Campaigns/policies to encourage youth into science (Some with particular emphasis upon girls)	X		X	X	X	
Organisational culture	Weekly meetings to discuss progress including gender issues (e.g pregnancy /research work)				X		X
Ore	Workshops where each of the group members can present his/her research or project results		X		X	X	X
	Participate in "family-friendly enterprise" initiatives or other certification body				X		X

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### **CHALLENGES**

NIC Slovenia

CSIC Spain FTM Serbia IPF Germany

Recruitment

Approximation in parity between employment of men and women but....

Women under represented in senior posts (at different levels)

In the changing economic environment career opportunities in science are perceived to be limited and women are "opting out"

Precarious jobs for youth have a gendered impact

Recruitment/evaluation committees do not receive assistance in methodologies for fair recruitment/ performance assessment

Criteria for excellence perceived as «objective» but not «women friendly»

Challer	ges Human Resources Management	BTH Sweden	CSIC Spain	FTM Serbia	IPF Germany	INFN Italy	NIC Slovenia
ent	Women frequently are unable to reconcile the pressure of quantitative performance in terms of publications and patents with family life						
тадет	Women (perceived to) need longer than men to advance their career						
nce Mo	Active mentoring (by male and female superior) can be a critical factor but it is not institutionalised.						
Performance Management	Limited discussion on the potential gender biases in evaluation of excellence/performance, hidden in the accepted social representation of science. But						
	most women that «existing criteria favour men»						
	Managers need large set of soft skills –but do not benefit of organisational support in this respect						

Challenges	Human Resources Management	Sweden	Spain	Serbia	sermany	I Italy	Slovenia
		王	SIC	Ξ	ЯG	Z Z	2

Tendency towards increased use of non-permanent contracts – particularly detrimental for women and precarious jobs have gendered impacts

Constraints in both "home" and "host" organisations that inhibit mobility for women researchers between institutions

Part-time work perceived as putting a break on women's careers

Pay gap – a fact. Does it depend on gender-bias in job classification /evaluation?

Lack of career prospects/motivation schemes for administrative staff – mostly women

«Ph D» technicians...

## Evidence- Based Indicator of Good Practice Organisational Culture/Stereotypes

BTH Sweden
CSIC Spain
FTM Serbia
IPF Germany
INFN Italy

General perception that demanding nature of research work does not allow for easy conciliation of work-life balance

Leadership is often – unconsciously – related to male behaviours and symbols . Assumption that women not interested in managerial careers

Women still remain main responsible for domestic chores

Primary child minders and caregivers for the family remain women

Maternity leave perceived as putting a brake on women's careers

#### **Evidence- Based Indicator of Good Practice** Organisational Culture/Stereotypes

CSIC Spain FTM Serbia IPF Germany INFN Italy

There tends to be a high degree of awareness of the difference between gender stereotypes but in reality a tendency to "accept" these.

"Women must make a choice" between career and family life

Both women and men contribute to the cultural transmission of stereotypes and permit their institutionalisation

Potential gender biases in evaluation of excellence/performance and hidden in the accepted social representation of science are accepted as inevitable for sake of "science's objectiveness" and "scientific excellence"

BTH Sweden
CSIC Spain
FTM Serbia
IPF Germany
INFN Italy

Administrative procedures frequently not adequately flexible to meet needs of staff who need to reconcile work and family life

Limited child care facilities inevitably leave women with having to manage child care

Despite legislation, gender aspects not adequately addressed in planning and monitoring

Gender equality structures not effective have low status or recognition

Lack of awareness of rights/sexual harassment policies

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### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

RECOMMENDATIONS  Section – Department Level	BTH Sweden	CSIC Spain	FTM Serbia	IPF Germany	INFN Italy	NIC Slovenia
In large institutions, encourage section leaders to enter into a structured discussion with Senior Management on the resources offered by Equal Opportunity action plans, and their relevance/feasibility at local level. (macro-mesomicro)						
Further discussion with Senior Management / champions on how to comply with EU policies (EU Charter , Women and Science)						

RECOMMENDATIONS  Section – Department Level	BTH Sweden	CSIC Spain	FTM Serbia	IPF Germany	INFN Italy	NIC Slovenia
Establish gender focal point at work unit level /improve communication with EO committees		X			X	X
Prepare information briefs/newsletters on key equal opportunities issues (including rights) and disseminate on institution-wide basis also based on on-going data analysis	X	X	X		X	X
Take a more proactive approach and stand towards achieving gender equality in this field of research (external communication)		X	X	X	X	

RECOMMENDATIONS  Section – Department Level	BTH Sweden	CSIC Spain	FTM Serbia	IPF Germany	INFN Italy	NIC Slovenia
Use gender sensitive (local) language					X	
Further develop links with private sector to enhance career opportunities for young researchers, including women					X	
Performance criteria to include soft skills, and rediscuss how (where in existence) bonuses are awarded (individual/group)		X	X			
Re-discuss evaluation of time spent on maternity/maternity leave		X				
Formalise mechanisms such as teleworking and flexible working hours		X			X	X
Provide research leaderswith coaching/training HRM	X	X	X	X	X	X

RECOMMENDATIONS  Central Administration level	BTH Sweden	CSIC Spain	FTM Serbia	IPF Germany	INFN Italy	NIC Slovenia
Policy dialogue at Senior levels and reinforcing accountability frameworks			X	X	X	Χ
Align human resource strategies and management tools to EU policies		X	X	X	X	X
Introduce OR reinforce monitoring systems	X	X	X	X	X	Х
Promote a gender transformative culture in internal information and external communication	X	X	X	X	X	X
Staff development: targeted action and promoting collaborative behaviours and combat silos culture	X	X	X	X	X	X
Introduce mechanisms to improve work-life balance, including addressing issue of culture of long working hours		X			X	X

RECOMMENDATIONS  Central Administration level	BTH Sweden	CSIC Spain	FTM Serbia	IPF Germany	INFN Italy	NIC Slovenia
Induction sessions for students starting at the university about career prospects				X		
Improve sex-disaggregated statistics on human resources	X			X		X
More flexible implementation of the one-year- abroad rule (shorter periods to allow men and women with families to participate)						X
Support positive and realistic female manager role-modeling.			Χ		X	X
Formalise with transparent criteria mentoring systems						

RECOMMENDATIONS  Central Administration level	BTH Sweden	CSIC Spain	FTM Serbia	IPF Germany	INFN Italy	NIC Slovenia
Look for creative solutions to issues such as parking and institutional crèches						X
Visibility of "Gender and Science Corners"						X
Target the young to educate them on role of social dialogue, and inform them of their rights and equality laws	X	X			X	X
Monitor research fund allocations and success rates by gender	X	X	X	X	X	X
Gender budgeting needs to be dealt with as part of the GENIS LAB project	X	X	X	X	X	X
Assess whether pay gaps depend on gender-biased evaluation of jobs		X			X	

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### **ISSUES – THE WAY FORWARD**