Life after the PhD

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History of the PhD

PhD: Philosophiae Doctor >Latin: docere = to teach >today the highest academic degree

Middle Ages > all disciplines outside theology, medicine and law were termed "philosophy"

Today >based on W. von Humboldt's University reform (early 19th century) >unity of teaching and research >emphasis on original research



Where will a PhD take you?





Figure 1.6 Careers in and outside science

excellence in life sciences

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What drives this development?

The amount of available funding—and not the supply of career opportunities for young Ph.D.s—determines the number of new scientists that universities train.



Is it worth it?

- Financially
- Job security



	Men			Women		
	BA/BSc	MA/MSc	PhD	BA/BSc	MA/MSc	PhD
Medicine and related	20	20	38	41	49	55
Sciences	12	12	20	22	30	36
Maths and computing	28	28	28	34	49	47
Engineering and technology	25	33	25	32	48	32
Architecture and related	16	30	16	36	36	*
Social sciences	14	22	22	28	46	42
Business and financial studies	24	38	44	35	54	46
Arts	-3	6	-3	19	27	28
Languages	7	7	7	19	19	19
Education	18	30	18	42	49	54
Combined	14	23	26	23	38	38

Table 1. Earnings premia by type of level of degree, discipline and sex.



Einstiegsgehälter von Akademikerinnen und Akademikern nach Hochschulabschluss

- Durchschnittliches Bruttomonatsgehalt ohne Sonderzahlungen in € -





PhD researchers were seen by many . . . to possess skills and competencies that are hard to find among new graduates. . . . [Recruiters] describe PhD graduates as 'being able to hit the ground running'. This can manifest itself in a variety of ways, such as PhD graduates' familiarity with specialist techniques and equipment, their ability to review and précis reports or in the structured way they approach solving complex problems. (p. 29)



...but what else?



Laboratory Management Courses

EMBO Laboratory Management Courses

> Lab leadership courses for group leaders and post docs (academic and non-academic)

> Leadership skills, communication skills, negotiation skills, conflict solving strategies, recruitment, team development



EMBO Career Day

The Career Day offers a number of career development workshops for young scientists - PhD students and postdocs. The skills developed in these sessions are essential for successful academic or science-related careers. These sessions are uniquely developed for scientists by scientists; all the trainers have a research background and work extensively with researchers in the life sciences.

Time	Session No.	Торіс	
09:15 - 12:15	A1	Distilling the nucleus of your project	
09:15 - 12:15	A2	Career planning for scientists	
09:15 - 12:15	A3	CV + job applications (academic positions)	
09:15 - 12:15	A4	more details to follow	
12:30 - 14:00	В	Career options lunch	
14:15 – 17:15	C1	Distilling the nucleus of your project	
14:15 – 17:15	C2	Effective Networking for researchers	
14:15 - 17:15	C3	CV + Job Applications (non-academic positions)	
14:15 – 17:15	C4	How to get your paper published	



Save the date

the7th EABBOO Meeting advancing the life sciences

2016 Manheim 10–13 September

the-embo-meeting.org

20 concurrent sessions

covering the latest research in the life sciences

Conference Chairs

Jannie Borst Brian Charlesworth Jan Ellenberg

Speakers include Naama Barkai Patrick Cramer Caroline Dean Peter Donnelly Ronald N. Germain Edith Heard Charles Langley Jennifer Lippincott-Schwartz Erik Sahai

From PhD to



women's career progression





Who's right:

optimists or pessimists?



Demographic inertia revisited: An immodest proposal to achieve equitable gender representation among faculty in higher education.

R. Marschke, S. Laursen, J. M. Nielsen, P. Dunn-Rankin

Journal of Higher Education, 78, 1 (2007)



"Change in occupational segregation is moving at a glacial speed"

Demographic constraints:

•faculty age structures

•gender composition among PhD earners

•faculty attrition/retention

number of new faculty positions





FIG. 2. Graph of female percentage of faculty per differential equations model.

Gender Differences at Critical Transitions in the Careers of Science, Engineering and Mathematics Faculty

Committee on Gender Differences in the Careers of Science, Engineering, and Mathematics Faculty; Committee on Women in Science, Engineering, and Medicine; National Research Council

ISBN: 978-0-309-11463-9 (2010)



TABLE S-2 Transitions from Ph.D. to tenure-track positions by field at the Research I Institutions Surveyed (%)

	Doctoral Pool	Pools for Tenure-Track Positions				
	% women Ph.D.s (1999-2003)	Mean % of applicants who are women	Mean % of applicants invited to interview who are women	Mean % of offers that go to women		
Biology	45	26	28	34		
Chemistry	32	18	25	29		
Civil Engineering	18	16	30	32		
Electrical Engineering	12	11	19	32		
Mathematics	25	20	28	32		
Physics	14	12	19	20		

SOURCE: Survey of departments; Ph.D. data is from NSF, WebCASPAR.









EMBO Programmes



A persistent problem

Traditional gender roles hold back female scientists

EMBO reports | Volume 8 | 2007 | 982 - 987

Anna Ledin, Lutz Bornmann, Frank Gannon and Gerlind Wallon

Anna Ledin, PhD EMBO Women in Science Royal Academy of Sweden



Lutz Bornmann, PhD Formerly ETH Zurich Max Planck Gesellschaft



Prof. Frank Gannon Former Executive Director of EMBO Director Queensland Institute of Medical Research





- 1. Gender-blinding
- 2. Bibliometry on application
- 3. Bibliometry since application
- 4. Survey



1. Gender-blinding

The difference in success rate persisted



1. Gender-blinding

The difference in success rate persisted

2. Bibliometry on application



Results from bibliometric analysis

at application in 1998

•<u>Awarded</u> women publish as well as awarded men

•Women <u>overall</u> publish fewer papers, but of the same quality as men

eight years later in 2006

•the gap has increased



1. Gender-blinding

The difference in success rate persisted

2. Bibliometry on application

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The gap has increased

4. Survey



Summary

The gender gap increases as time goes by because:

3Women more frequently 3have a partner with an equivalent education 3move due to their partners' career

3Women work fewer hours then their partners

3Men generate a larger percentage of the family income

3Women accumulate career breaks due to children

3Women experience discrimination and less support



Women in Science





Where have all the women gone...?







Exhibit 4

Career breaks for women are mainly motivated by the need to spend more time with family





Women Matter McKinsey & Company, 2007 from: Off-ramps and on-ramps Sylvia Ann Hewlett Harvard Business Review, March 2005

Domestic tasks (including childcare and preparing meals)



* Sweden, Norway, Finland, Germany, Belgium, UK, Latvia, France, Estonia, Hungary, Slovenia, Lithuania, Poland, Spain, Italy Source: Eurostat



Women Matter McKinsey & Company, 2007



Londa Schiebinger and Shannon K. Gilmartin

Discrimination, biases and stereotype threat



Science faculty's subtle gender biases favor male students

Corinne A. Moss-Racusin, John F. Dovidio, Victoria L. Brescollc, Mark J. Graham, and Jo Handelsman.

PNAS, 109, 16474-16479 (2012)









Test your unconscious biases

The Implicit Association Test (IAT)

INVESTIGATING THE GAP BETWEEN INTENTIONS AND ACTIONS

Project Implicit investigates thoughts and feelings that exist outside of conscious awareness or conscious control. Visit the research or demonstration websites to try out some tests and learn more about the research and yourself!

PARTICIPATE



Biases also work on ourselves:

Stereotype threat





Journal of Experimental Social Psychology 35, 4–28 (1999)

Discrimination, biases and stereotype threat

Stereotype threat

" Are men overconfident and women realistic or are men realistic and women underconfident?" Brian Nosek





Small effects?



With 1% variability in promotion to the advantage of men...



EMBO excellence in life sciences

Martell R., Lane D. M., & Willis C. 1996 Male-female differences: A computer simulation. American Psychologist, 51, 157–157 With 1% variability in promotion to the advantage of men...the top level became 65% male.



EMBO excellence in life sciences

Martell R., Lane D. M., & Willis C. 1996 Male-female differences: A computer simulation. American Psychologist, 51, 157–157

Summary

- Laissez-faire will not work
- Main factors hindering progression of women:
 - Babies
 - Biases



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Thank you for your attention!





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SHE FIGURES 2015





What can be done?



What can YOU do?



On ramps off ramps

% of women who wanted to go back etc....



Research on divorce: Continuing trends and new developments

"The common belief that about half of all marriages end in divorce is a reasonable approximation."

Paul R. Amato

Journal of Marriage and Family, 72, 650 – 666 (2010)



Breadwinner-homemaker family



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What can YOU do?

...on the personal level (women only?):

3Women must take their careers seriously: *If women do not respect their own careers why should anyone else?*

