

# GenderInSITE

*Gender in science, innovation, technology and engineering*



## Gender Equality in Science and Technology in Brazil: Assessing the Knowledge Society

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# Brazil: Inputs

- Three decades of democracy
- Rights of women fully recognized in the Federal Constitution:
  - 1967 total equality in public sphere and measures against discrimination in the labour force;.
  - 1988 expands this equality to all spheres, including the family, with recognition of different types of family and the abolishment of the father single authority (*patrio poder*).
- Important demographic changes – less children, monoparental families. Women as breadwinners

# Brazil: Inputs

- Advances in poverty reduction, social programs affecting women directly : 52% of properties in "My House My life", 72% of land distributed in the land reform program and 93% of cards for the cash transfer program "Bolsa Familia" are held by women
- Health indicators also show progress (higher life expectancy, lower infant mortality; strong decrease in fertility rates). Public health system with universal coverage and a special program for women health; although great inequality of access persists with a strong private health service.

# Brazil Inputs

- Participation in labour market: increased participation, robust legislation, but even so great differences in pay and polarization of occupations
- Private sector and decision making positions still a male preserve

# Brazil Inputs

- Congress and politics – weakest area, low participation in congress both a lower house and Senate.
- Education: greatest progress, women are the majority at all levels, even in university. But concentrated in certain disciplines.

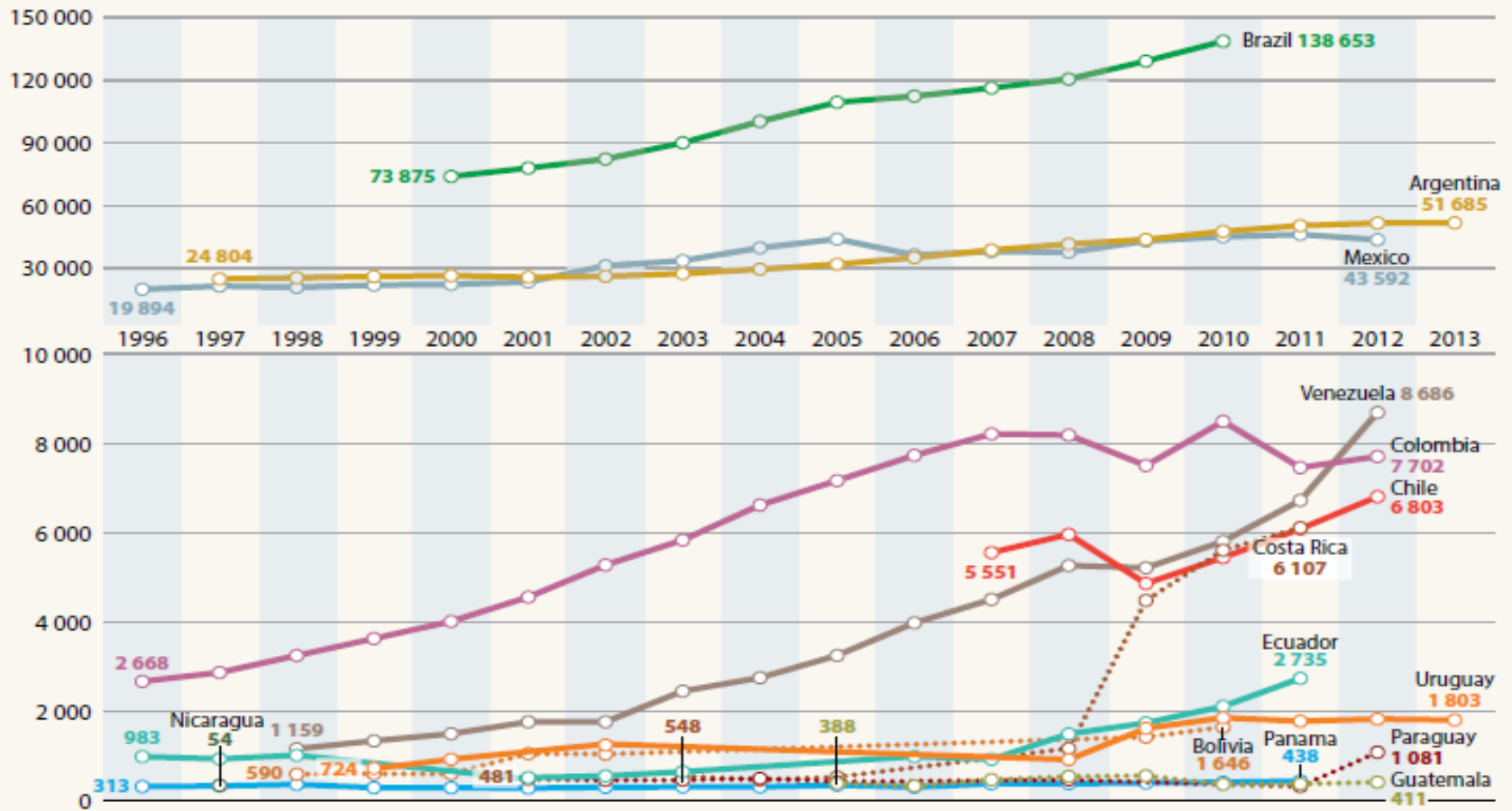
# Outputs

## % of women in occupational categories

Occupational categories - 2012	
Worker in formal sector (with work contract)	38,4
Military	4,3
Civil Servant (special statutes)	60,9
Workers without formal work contract	34,2
Domestic worker with formal work contract	87,1
Domestic worker without formal work contract	94,4
Self employed	31,7
Employer	28,8
Production worker for self consumption	54,7
Construction worker for own use	10,3
Unpaid worker	59,0
Total	42,4

# FTE Researchers in LAC

Figure 7.5: Researchers (FTE) in Latin America, 1996–2013



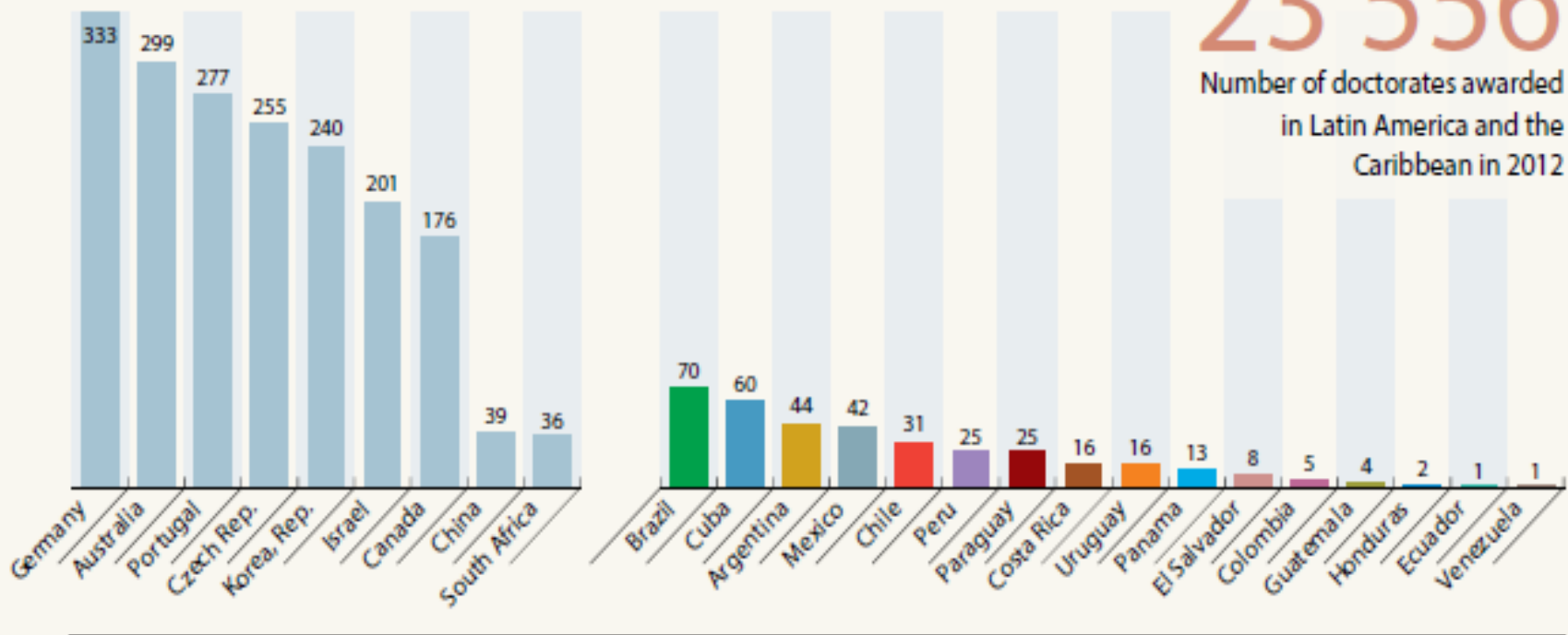
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics

# PhD Graduates per million inhabitants

## Brazil has the most PhD graduates per million inhabitants in Latin America

PhD graduates per million inhabitants, 2012

Countries outside Latin America are given for comparison

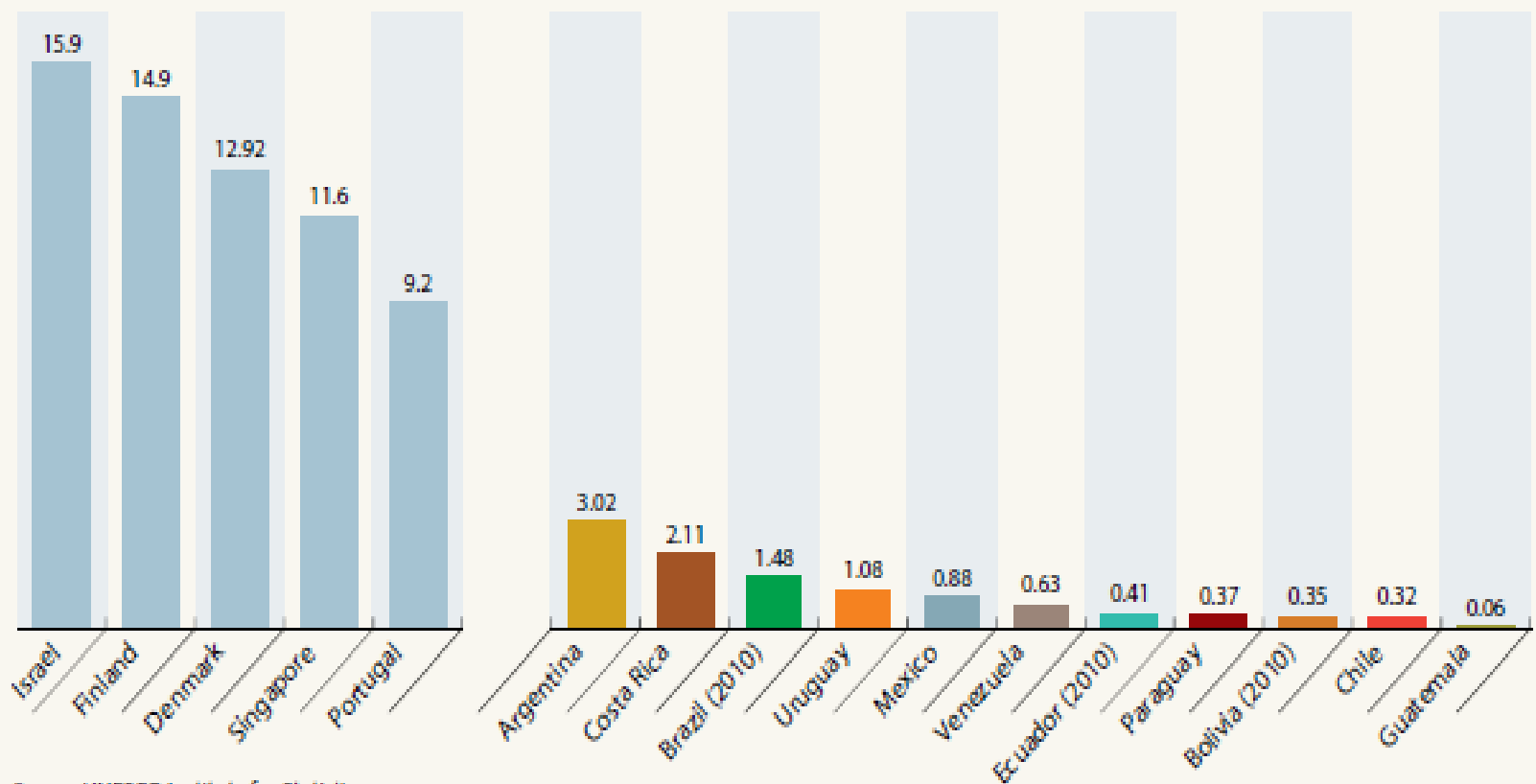




# FTE Researchers per million inhabitants

Figure 7.6: Researchers (FTE) in Latin America per thousand labour force, 2012

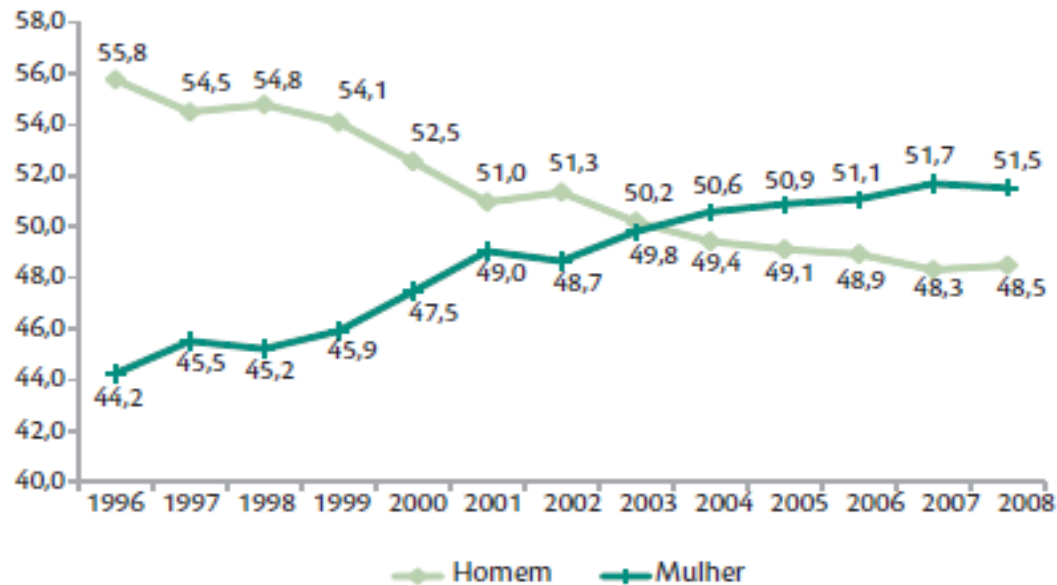
Countries outside Latin America are given for comparison



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics

# PhD Titles Granted by Sex Brazil 1996-2008

Gráfico 1.19. Distribuição dos doutores titulados no Brasil por sexo, 1996-2008

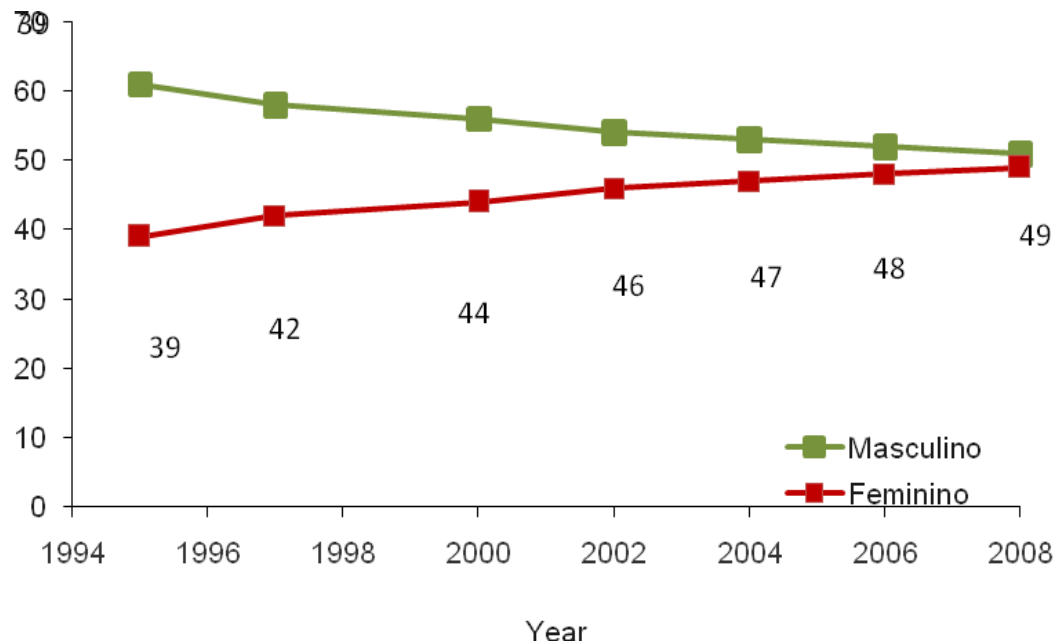


Fonte: Coleta Capes (Capes, MEC). (Apud gráfico 2.2.14 do capítulo 2.)

CGEE Doutores 2010

# CNPq Census of Research Groups

## Brazil - Researchers by Sex - 1995-2008



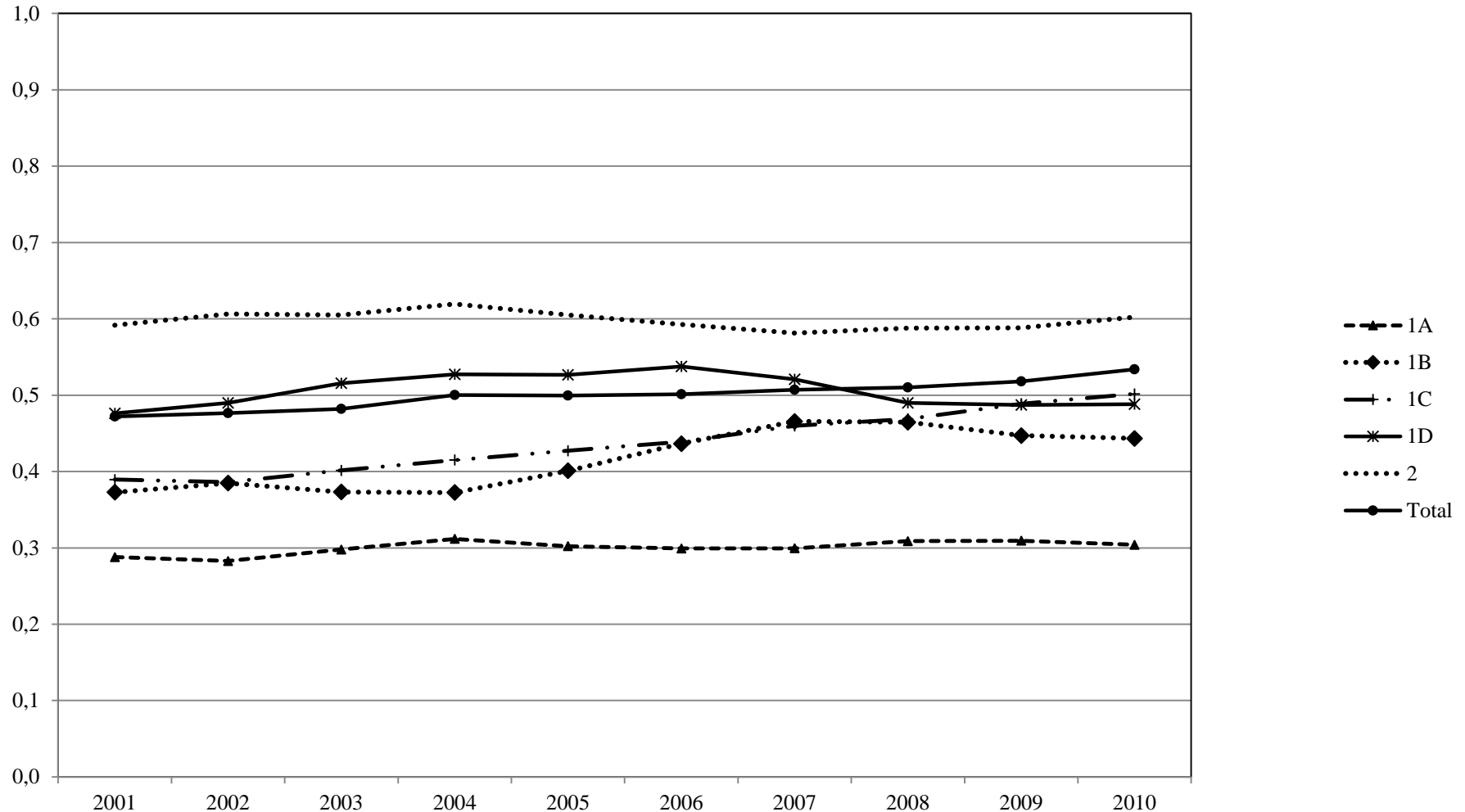
**Data for 2010 and 2014 show women are now 50% of researchers**

# CNPq Census of Research Groups

## Brazil - % of Women by Scientific Area - 2008

<b>Scientific Area</b>	<b>% of Women</b>	<b>% Women Leaders</b>
TOTAL	48,89	44,52
Engineering & Computer Sc.	27,31	21,90
Exact and Earth Sciences	33,73	28,21
Agrarian Sciences	37,86	32,29
Applied Social Sciences	47,69	44,20
Biological Sciences	53,29	51,26
Human Sciences	59,27	55,44
Health Sciences	60,40	56,37
Art and Linguistics	66,46	66,49

# CNPq \* Brazil 2001-2008 \* Senior Research Fellowships by Categories



Thank you

**GenderInSITE**  
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