

STEREOTYPES, GENDER CLIMATE & USES OF TIME AT UNIVERSITY

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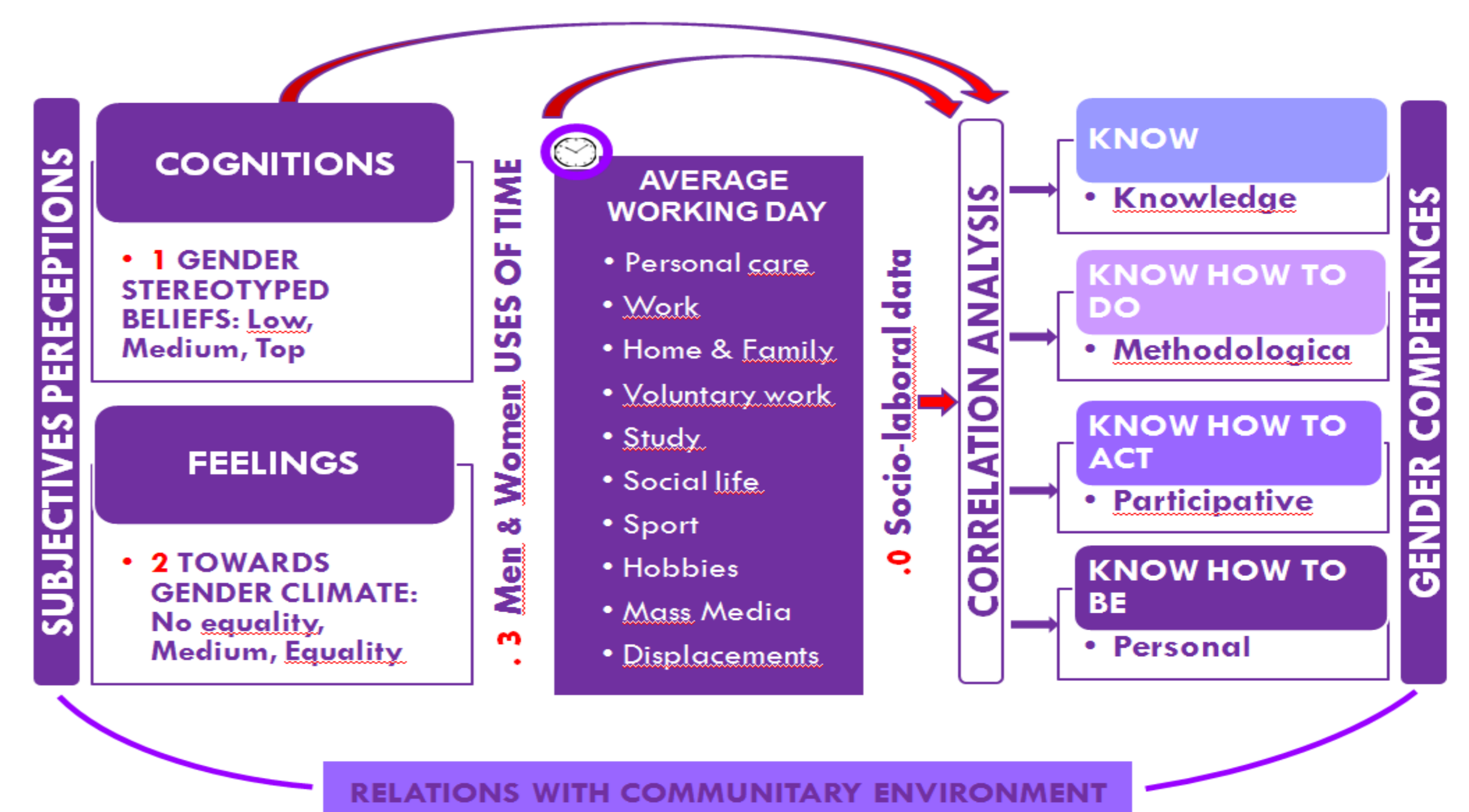


INTRODUCTION. In this poster we present the latest data of a work about a PSYCHOSOCIAL APPROACH TO GENDER CULTURE IN RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS which we have conducted in 2017, from the Research Group *Gender and Society of Knowledge*. We analyze subjective perceptions and uses of times, and after we infer gender competences.

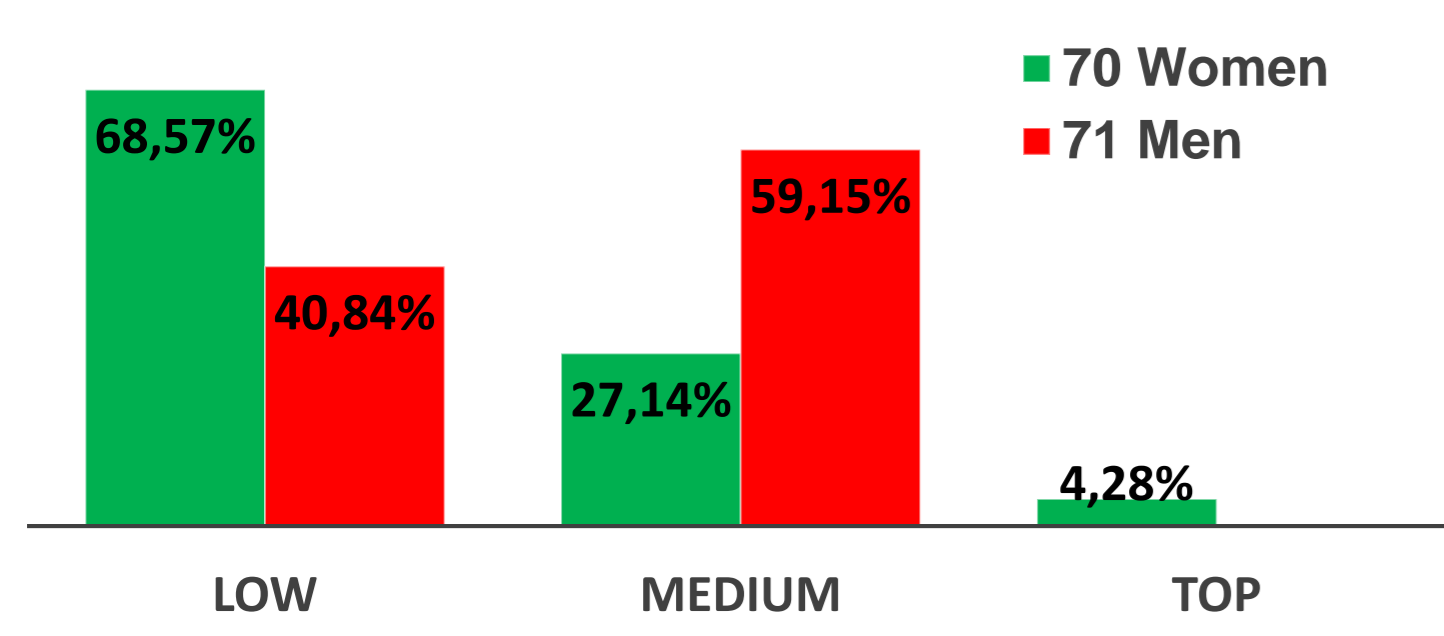
1. Cognitive component (Gender Stereotypes beliefs in Science).
2. Affective component (Perception & Feeling toward Gender Climate).
3. Uses of Time of men and women in an average working day.

Sample: 141 member of Faculty and Research staff at Seville University - 70 women / 71 men - from 4 different areas with low, medium or high presence of women as Engineering, Philosophy, Law and Nursing.

PSYCHOSOCIAL APPROACH TO GENDER CULTURE IN RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS



1. Gender Stereotyped beliefs



MAIN RESULTS

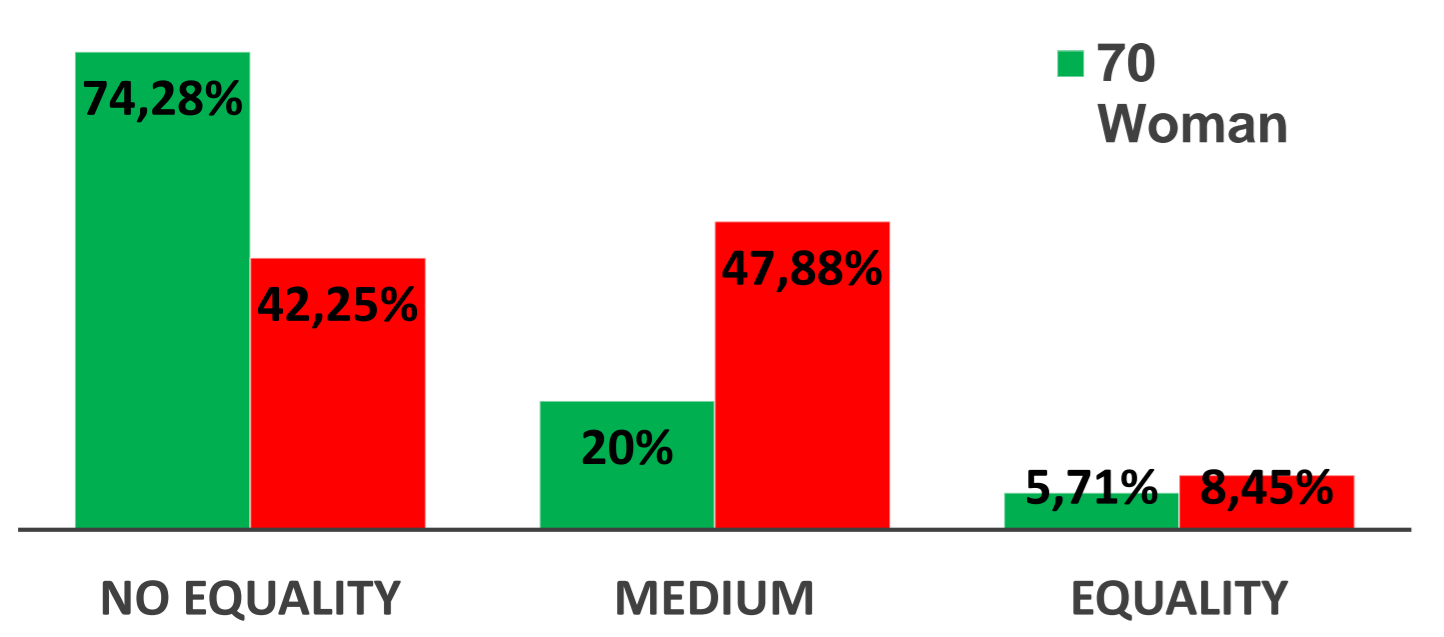
1. STEREOTYPED BELIEFS. Most women show low levels of *Gender Stereotyped Beliefs about women in Science*, and most men show average levels. There are significant differences between sexes [$F(1,139)= 6,764 p<,05$]: *Gender Stereotypes in Science negatively affect women* [$F(1,139)= 23,479 p<,01$], *Paternity does not affect the professional development of scientists male* [$F(1,139)= 4,117 p<,05$].

2. FEELING TOWARD GENDER CLIMATE. Most women feel that *There is no Equality at University* and most men feel that there are average levels. There are significant differences between sexes [$F(1,139)= 14,563, p<,01$]: *Men have easier promotions* [$F(1,139)= 30,972 p<,01$], *Measures designed to achieve Equality are insufficient* [$F(1,139)= 31,512 p<,01$], *Equality has not been achieved* [$F(1,139)= 11,334 p<,01$], *It is essential all university staff should be trained in Equality* [$F(1,139)= 10,327 p<,05$], *It is necessary to promote Equality between men and women* [$F(1,139)= 5,917 p<,05$].

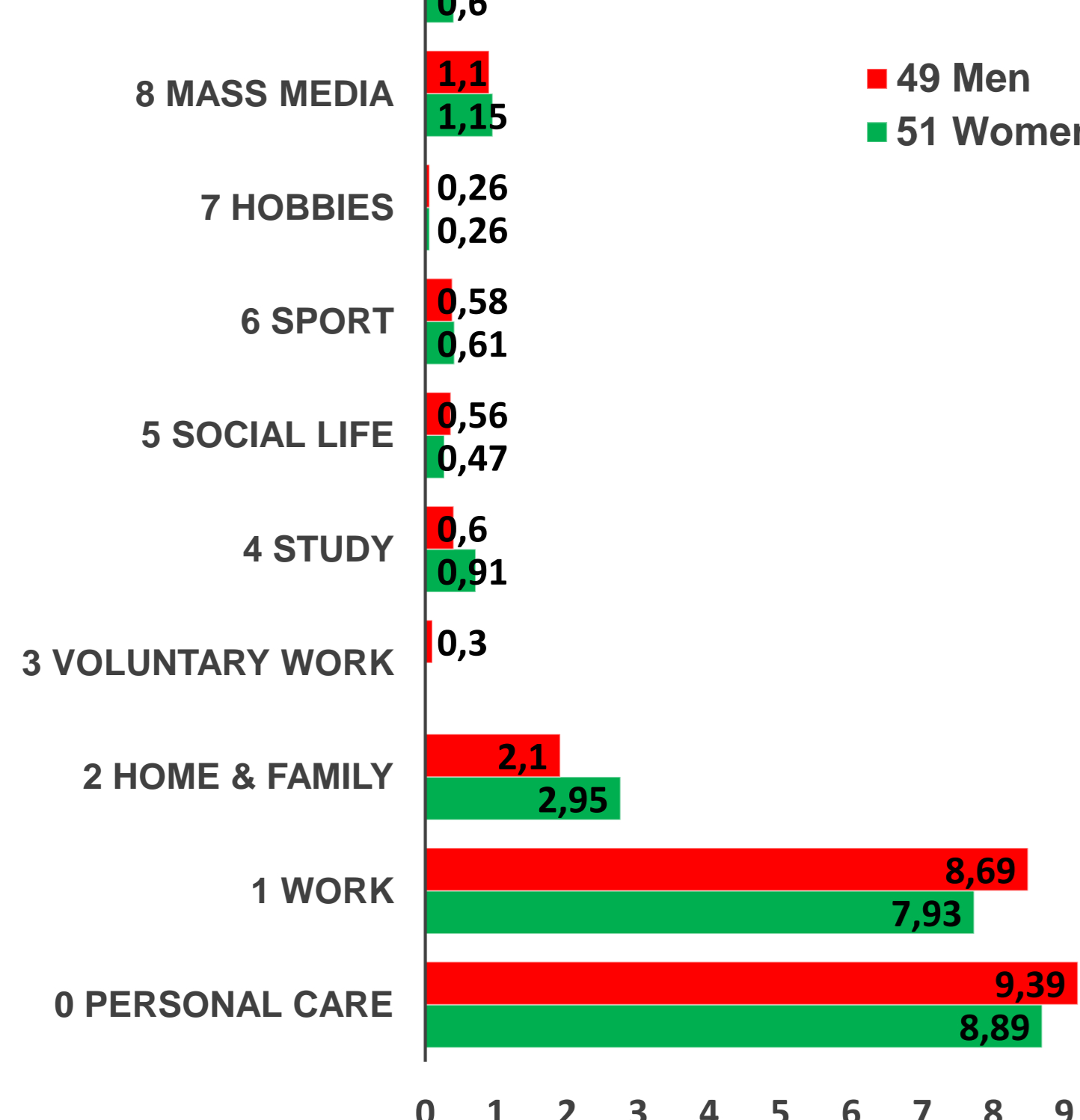
3. USES OF TIME. The only significant differences between sexes are in *Personal Care*, more in men [$F(1,112)= 4,074 p<,05$]. In other activities there are no statistically significant differences, but men spent much more time at *Work* [$F(1,104)= 3,294 p=,072$] and a little more time at *Social Life*, in parallel with more dedication to *Home & Family* and *Study* in women.

In a first CORRELATIONAL STUDY with our 3 questionnaires, we found correlation between high *Gender Stereotyped Beliefs* and *Feeling in Equality* ($r= ,747 p<,01$), high *Gender Stereotypes* and less time to *Home & Family* ($r= -,291 p<,01$) and more time to *Sport* ($r= ,238, p<,05$). Same in *Feeling Gender Equality in University*, correlates with less time to *Home & Family* ($r= -,299 p<,01$) and more time to *Social Life* ($r= ,243 p<,05$).

2. Feeling towards climate



3. Uses of Time



FIRST CONCLUSIONS

Scientific men have more Gender Stereotyped Beliefs about women scientists, are less sensitive to Gender Inequalities and consequently, they do not feel -contrary to woman- it necessary to implement measures to achieve equality in scientific fields. However, very few (8,45%) believe that Equality has been fully achieved, a situation that should be taken advantage of, in order to implement Gender Competences Training Programs, especially among male professors and researchers.

REFERENCES

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