# Historical Trends of Participation of Women Scientists in Robotic Spacecraft Mission Science Teams: Effect of Participating Scientist Programs 

Julie A. Rathbun
rathbun@psi.edu
PSI/U of R
twitter.com/LokiVolcano
Julie Castillo-Rogez; Serina Diniega; Dana Hurley; Michael New; Robert Pappalardo; Louise Prockter; Kunio Sayanagi; Joanna
Schug; Elizabeth Turtle; Ashwin Vasavada

## Introduction

We have added to the work presented last year at DPS. Spacecraft missions and journal editorship are two possible measures of leadership within planetary sciences. We have determined the percentage of women on 5 additional planetary science missions (data shown below) to bring our total to 26 missions over a period of 41 years. We have again compared that to the percentage of women in the field during the missions' selection year. We have also determined the percentage of women in 18 selections of Participating Scientists and Guest Investigators. Finally, we have determined the percentage of women serving as editors for Icarus, as well as their advisory board.

For a description of our methodology, see last year's presentation.


- Size of symbol ~ size of mission
- Dash-dot line shows percentage of women in the field
- Only $4 / 26$ (15\%) of missions have more women than the average in the field, most are small numbers (2,1,6,14)
- Since 2001, percentage of women on missions has remained flat (best fit slope $=-0.07$ )
- 2001-2016, average percentage of women on teams $15.8 \%$


## Icarus

- Official journal of the DPS
- Similar to spacecraft missions, we only considered the gender of scientists employed at US institutions
- © represents Icarus editors (larger at 0\%), and editors + advisory board (small symbol)
- Even when considering the advisory board, the percentage of women serving as Icarus editors is substantially less than the percentage in the field ( $7.7 \%$ vs. > 25\%)

| selection <br> year | Launch <br> year | Mission Name | women total \# | \% |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1992 | 1997 | Cassini | 5 | 111 | 4.3 | Outer planets | large |
| 1993 | 1994 | Clementine | 2 | 9 | 18.2 | Moon | small |
| 1993 | 1996 | Mars Pathfinder | 1 | 19 | 5 | Mars | small |
| 2000 | 2001 | Mars Odyssey | 1 | 4 | 20 | Small bodies | small |
| 2003 | 2007 | Phoenix | 3 | 20 | 13 | Mars | small |



## Including Particpating Scientists

Percentages plotted in red are from Participating Scientist and Guest Investigator programs whose results are posted on nspires. The exception is scientists added to Cassini between 1999 and 2009, placed at 2004. The horizontal dashed line represents the average percentage of women in these selections ( $24.2 \%, \sigma=15 \%$ ). It roughly corresponds to the percentage of women in the field circa 2008. This percentage is also substantially higher than the average percentage for original spacecraft mission teams (15.8\% post-2001, $\sigma=6 \%$ ).


## Conclusions

- PS (and GI) programs selected a higher percentage of women than original teams
- A single PS call cannot substantially change the percentage of women on a team
- Note: Very few scientists of color involved in spacecraft science teams, need more data.
- Percentage of women on most teams remains substantially below the percentage in the field Only Curiosity and Cassini, with multiple rounds of PS selections, substantially increased the percentage of women on their teams

