

Geography of inequalities: navigating through female leadership gaps in the geospatial field

Asociación de Geógrafas Feministas de Chile

19 de octubre de 2023

About us

Our association is a **female geographers network** aiming to place and highlight this profession's knowledge from a feminist perspective, making geographic problems visible and **influencing decision making at different scales** to have a positive impact on society.



june 29, 2019



+250 members nationwide



About us

Current board of directors

Co-chair		General secretariat	Organizational Secretariat	Communications Secretariat	Treasury	Commissioned of zones
Camila Ferrada Silva	Claudia Soto Acuña	Pamela Alvarado Balfor	Javiera Zamora Marín	Vania Reyes Muñoz	Belén Araneda Riquelme	Claudia Soto Acuña
The states	Star C		r for Alex	MAR 28		







What have we done this last year?

Activities

1st cycle of lectures: Chilean female geographers



INVITADAS

CRISTINA BONILLA ARAYA GEÓGRAFA PUCY MAGÍSTER EN POLÍTICAS AMBIENTALES Y TERRITORIALES UNIVERSIDAD DE BUENOS AIRES.

SORAYA CUTIÉRREZ CANTELLANO GEOGRAFA PUCY, DIPLOMADO SISTEMAS DE INFORMACIÓN GEOGRÁFICA (PUC) DEPTO. DE SISTEMAS DE SISTEMAS DE INFORMACIÓN GEOGRÁFICA SECPLA. L MUNICIPALIDAD DE VIÑA DEL MAR

D4 DE JUNIO

20:00 HRS SANTIAGO (UTC-4) 21:00 HRS MAGALLANES Y ANTARTICA CHILENA (UTC-3)

EN VIVO A TRAVÉS DE NUESTRO CANAL DE YOUTUBE GEÓGRAFAS CHILE



INVITADA: CONSTANZA MAASS MORALES INVESTIGADORA DOCTORAL EN IHE DELFT INSTITUTE FOR WATER EDUCATION Y TU DELFT UNIVERSITY. HOLANDA

08 DE JUNIO 17:30 HRS RAPA NUI (UTC-6) 19:30 HRS SANTIAGO (UTC-4) 20:30 HRS MAGALLANES Y ANTARTICA CHILENA (UTC-3)

EN VIVO A TRAVÉS DE NUESTRO CANAL DE YOUTUBE GEÓGRAFAS CHILE

talleres para socias Herramientas para la Adultez

TALLER 3 INDEPENDENCIA FINANCIERA Martes 24 de mayo 19:00

Vía Zoom Dictado por Paula Olea, socia de GeaChile

ARTICULO 22: QUÉ ES Y QUÉ IMPLICA 25 de mayo, 15:30 (1 hr) Vía Zoom

Dictado por Julia Cerón, Asistente de Relaciones Laborales de la Dirección del trabajo (DT)

TALLER 1

¿ SINDICATO? Martes 31 de mayo 20:00 Vía Zoom Dictado por Paz Arratia, Presidenta de Sindicato y jefa de proyectos Mankuk consultoría

scripciones mediante formulario

TALLERES PARA SOCIAS Miércoles de preparación laboral TALLER 2 MEJORANDO MI CURRICULUM TALLER 2 PREPARÁNDOME PARA ENTREVISTAS TALLER 3 LA RED SOCIAL LABORAL CÓMO APROVECHAR LINKEDIN Inscripción vía Formulario hasta el 05 de abril

Exclusive workshops for members



What have we done this last year?

Opinion columns, interviews and discussion groups





29 de Noviembre de 20

National context

Annual study of the academic and labor situation of female geographers in Chile (2022)

Most of participants were young women between **25 and 35 years old**. The majority stated they did not participate in trade or professional organizations, and only **22% were members of Geógrafas Chile**.

Why do we make this scope? because the formation of leadership and its promotion is, one way or another, linked with people's participation in all kinds of organizations where these leaderships are being formed.

Fuente: Elaboración propia a partir de bases de datos de asociación de geógrafas feministas de Chile.

National context

Annual study of the academic and labor situation of female geographers in Chile (2022)

Employability and working conditions

35% of surveyed women were employed in a **permanent position.**

15% were employed full time but on a temporary basis.

Of the remaining 50%, **12% are self-employed or freelance**, with different part-time jobs, **15% were unemployed** and **8% in educational training processes**.

In addition, only **17% of undergraduate students have participated in research studies** and **83% have never contributed to any research study**, as assistants, team, volunteer, among other roles.



National context

Annual study of the academic and labor situation of female geographers in Chile (2022)

Specializations and training

At least **20%** declared to have postgraduate degrees. Most of them are linked to master's degrees, with a **preference to study** at **Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile**, **Universidad de Chile** and **University of Heidelberg** (memorandum of understanding with the above-mentioned institutions). **All three institutions are located in región Metropolitana de Santiago**.

Fuente: Elaboración propia a partir de bases de datos de asociación de geógrafas feministas de Chile.

Subject area specializations

Annual study of the academic and labor situation of female geographers in Chile year 2022

25% reported having paused their research studies or not developing researcher careers due to low public recognition, disadvantageous working conditions, low remunerations and a lack of employment opportunities.



El programa de magister más recurrente es el de Gobernanza de Riesgos y Desastres de la Universidad de Heidelberg

Fuente: Elaboración propia a partir de bases de datos de asociación de geógrafas feministas de Chile.

M. en Gobierno, Políticas Públicas y Territorio 🚥

M. en Urbanismo

M. en Asentamientos Humanos y Medio Ambiente 🗾

M. en Desarrollo Urbano

M. en Geografía y Geomática

M. Oficial en Teledetección y Sistemas de Información Geográfica

- M. Ecologia Politica y Alternativas al Desarrollo ==
 - M. en Procesos Urbanos Sostenibles -
 - M. en Epidemiología 🚥
 - M. en Salud Pública
 - M en Patrimonio 📖

Some thoughts from data

Annual study of the academic and labor situation of female geographers in Chile year 2022

Research and academia

In Chile geography related researcher careers are associated with academic careers. State and private scholarships are a way of making up for multiscale structural inequalities.

Mastering a second language, preferably english, has become an obstacle considering many schools or institutes of Geography in Chile don't provide english training.

Wage gap Annual study of the academic and labor situation of female geographers in Chile year 2022



In terms of salary, there are different income levels, which are linked to years' experience.

- **21% earn minimum wage** for working less than 30 hours per week.
- 23% earn between \$450 and \$900 per month.
- 22% earn between \$900 and \$1,350.
- 20% are above this income

range

Fuente: Elaboración propia a partir de bases de datos de asociación de geógrafas feministas de Chile

About digital gap

Geography of inequalities: Navigating through female leadership gaps in the geospatial field, year 2023

Meaning to delve deeper into the gaps, not only in terms of salaries but also in the presence of women in academic, labor and leadership roles, as an association we conducted a qualitative survey to learn about our members' perception of these gaps. Results are presented in these graphs: ¿Crees qué existen brechas digitales entre



Technology use Geography of inequalities: Navigating through female leadership gaps in the geospatial field, year 2023

Graphs indicate tools used by the participants and how often they use them.

¿Utilizas alguna de estás herramientas/softwares de tecnologías de la información, como por ejemplo: Arcgis, Qgis, ENVI, PostGis, Tableau, Power bi, Rstudio, Stata.





On leadership

Geography of inequalities: Navigating through female leadership gaps in the geospatial field, year 2023

Even though there are more women in workplaces, the majority of managers are men, with an almost **20% gap**.



Fuente: Elaboración propia a partir de bases de datos de asociación de geógrafas feministas de Chile.



Participants' opinions

Geography of inequalities: Navigating through female leadership gaps in the geospatial field, year 2023

"I think I wasn't interested in GIS because of a bias: it was a man's field. When I studied it was commonly mentioned that women should be dedicated to human geography or social issues".

"I have worked all my years' experience with mathematicians, engineers and geologists and it has been fundamental for my STEM development".

"In my opinion, these gaps begin to normalize at university. Since we start studying , us women see how top positions or the best working conditions are occupied by men. Moreover, patriarchy shows its true face, generating pacts between men that make them keep or improve their positions, often without considering professional women's capabilities".

Participants' opinions

Geography of inequalities: Navigating through female leadership gaps in the geospatial field, year 2023

"I've realized people trust more in a man's judgement when asking for strategies, methodologies or processes. I've had to specialize more, so my professional opinion can be taken into consideration. It seems mandatory for women to study more to get that kind of support. Having a female boss gives you guidelines to get there: working double, being demanded, looking for perfection. It helps, but it's expected for you to do the same as her in order to get there".

"There is a big gap linked to the use of technology, my classmates knew much more about software downloading, file types, processors, etc, because as kids they were urged to know technology".

"I think there is a big gap in the academic and teaching field, which from my perspective becomes more acute when taking it out of Santiago, as well as how difficult it is to join projects being a woman, since geography is still unknown in several areas and even more so, being a young woman and a professional".

Conclusions: Gender gaps in geography and female leadership in the chilean geospatial field

Limited participation in organizations: The majority of surveyed women in the geospatial field in Chile do not participate in trade unions or professional organizations, which may affect their access to leadership and professional development opportunities.

Inequality in employment: Inequality in employment conditions, with a significant percentage of women working in temporary or self-employed positions and unemployement, implying challenges in job stability and incomes.

Lack of recognition and support for research: Despite being in the field of geospatial information, a large percentage of women have not had the opportunity to contribute to research studies. This highlights the need to promote the recognition of research activities and improve conditions for those who wish to pursue a researcher career.

Challenges in education and training: Lack of access to training programs in english and the absence of foreign language leveling courses represent obstacles in preparing female geographers for higher academic levels and international opportunities.

Income inequality: Women in the geospatial field in Chile have varied income levels, with a significant percentage earning minimum wage or low wages. This indicates that salary inequalities are based on gender and experience.

Conclusions: Gender gaps in geography and female leadership in the chilean geospatial field

Technology use gap: A gap in technological knowledge is observed, with some women's perceiving they have not had the same exposure to technology as their male peers. This may impact their ability to compete in this highly technological field.

Gender perceptions in the field: Gender perceptions and stereotypes persist in this field of geography, which may influence the choice of specializations and perception that certain areas are more appropriate for men.

Challenges from academia: Gender inequalities begin in academia, where women face obstacles in accessing leadership positions and are forced to overcome gender stereotypes and expectations.

Conclusions: Gender gaps in geography and female leadership in the chilean geospatial field

Importance of role models: Women geographers highlight the importance of having female role models and mentors to guide their professional development and overcome obstacles.

Need for change and support: Closing the gender gaps in geography and geospatial field, changes in perceptions, policies, and institutional support that promote gender equality and provide equal opportunities for women in this field are required.

These findings reflect the complex reality faced by women in terms of geography and geospatial information in Chile. To move towards greater gender equality and promote female leadership in this field, it is essential to take concrete steps to address these challenges and create a more inclusive and equitable environment.

Concrete measures

Mentoring and professional development programs

- Establish mentoring programs where female geography and geospatial technologies leaders guide and support young women interested in this discipline.
- Offer workshops and professional development courses to enhance technical and leadership skills.

Promotes women's leadership roles

- Encouraging inclusion of women in leadership positions in geospatial organizations and professional groups.
- Implement quota policies to ensure equal gender representation on committees and boards.

Education and continuing education

- Develop specific courses and workshops for women interested in geography and geospatial technologies, including training in GIS technology and programming skills.
- Facilitate access to scholarships and grant programs for graduate studies and technical training.

Promoting diversity and inclusion

- Implement policies and practices that foster inclusive and respectful work environments.
- Conduct awareness campaigns on the importance of diversity in geography and geospatial technology.



Concrete measures

Research support and recognition

- Provide access to technology resources and laboratories for women interested in geospatial technologies.
- Offer training in GIS technology and related softwares.

Promote role models

- Highlights and celebrates women leaders in geography and geospatial technology through events and awards.
- Invite outstanding women as speakers and panelists at conferences and academic events.

Incorporation of gender studies

- Introduce courses on gender and geography, and geospatial technology academic programs.
- Conduct gender research and analysis in the geospatial field to better understand inequalities and to propose solutions.

These measures were based on successful approaches implemented in several countries to promote gender equality in geography and geospatial technologies. It is important to adapt these strategies to the specific situation in Chile and work in collaboration with academic institutions, professional organizations, and the government to achieve significant changes.



ASOCIACIÓN DE GEÓGRAFAS FEMINISTAS DE CHILE

