Analytical report:

Monitoring citations to EIGE from academia (April-June 2024)

**Prepared for**: EIGE

**Reference**: FWC EIGE/2024/OPER/03 Lot 2

**Date**: 7 February 2025



A green and black text

Description automatically generated

Contents

[1. Summary 4](#_Toc189827340)

[2. Introduction 5](#_Toc189827341)

[**2.1.** Objectives 5](#_Toc189827342)

[**2.2.** Methodology 5](#_Toc189827343)

[**2.3.** Report structure 6](#_Toc189827344)

[2.4. Report web application 6](#_Toc189827345)

[3. Analysis 7](#_Toc189827346)

[3.1. Number of mentions 7](#_Toc189827347)

[**3.2.** EIGE’s outputs cited 8](#_Toc189827348)

[**3.3.** Documents citing EIGE 10](#_Toc189827349)

[**3.4.** Impact evaluation of documents citing EIGE 11](#_Toc189827350)

[3.5. Impact ranking 12](#_Toc189827351)

[4. Annex 1 – Quarterly report 14](#_Toc189827352)

List of figures

[Figure 1. Number of EIGE citations per article, April-May, 2024 7](#_Toc189828973)

[Figure 2. Trends of EIGE’s output cited, April-June, 2024 8](#_Toc189828974)

[Figure 3. Type of EIGE’s output cited, April-May 2024 8](#_Toc189828975)

[Figure 4. Breakdown of EIGE’s output cited, April-May 2024 9](#_Toc189828976)

[Figure 5. Academic publications and journals citing EIGE, April-May 2024 10](#_Toc189828977)

[Figure 6. Location of institutions that cited EIGE, April-May 2024 11](#_Toc189828978)

[Figure 7. Impact evaluation of articles citing EIGE, April-May 2024 12](#_Toc189828979)

[Figure 8. Weighted value of publications citing EIGE, April-June 2024 13](#_Toc189828980)

# Summary

On 24 September 2024, EIGE contracted Blomeyer & Sanz, in partnership with Policy Impact Lab, to conduct periodic impact monitoring reports and their analysis corresponding to the period 2024. The Terms of Reference (ToR) refer to a general objective and to five specific objectives:

* *General: To allow EIGE to better comprehend stakeholders’ use of EIGE data, evidence and outputs and thereby to produce more targeted outputs which fit better the needs of its stakeholders’. enable EIGE produce outputs which are used by its intended stakeholders.*
* *Specific: to provide EIGE with information on (1) which EIGE outputs are cited in academia; (2) what are the main articles citing EIGE’s outputs; (2) what are the main research fields (topics) where citations to EIGE are found; (4) what is the importance of the citations identified; and (5) what is the trend observed in the citations to EIGE.*

This analytical report presents the **main findings** regarding the data on academia citing EIGE’s outputs during the period **April to June 2024**. The analytical report includes a statistical overview of the recorded references.

During the monitoring period (Q1 2024) the monitoring team has identified **17 citations to EIGE** from eight documents. All the documents are **articles**.

All the citations have been published in **eight different** **journals**. Most articles include **one citation to EIGE** (except for one article with seven citations, and another one with three citations).

Regarding the authors of the articles citing EIGE, we have identified 22 different authors that belong to different research centers (all being **EU based universities**, except for two Brazilian institutions). Each of the organisations has published only one document citing EIGE (no repeated universities). **June** is the month with the **highest number of publications** (4).

The collected data allow for a (partial) **qualitative monitoring** of the citations. Compared to Q1, the number of citations of EIGE has slightly increased, however these differences are insignificant and there are no elements that allow us to assess any differences (i.e., most of the articles citing EIGE were published by EU-based journals, by authors related to different EU-based universities).

It is not possible to complete an assessment of the impact factor of the publishing journals for Q2 as the data do not exist.[[1]](#footnote-1)

Nevertheless, **most of the citations (9) are included on the main body of the article. All** the citations to EIGE are considered to be **positive.** Finally, using ‘Altmetric’ it appears that **social media** made a rather limited reference to the documents citing EIGE’s output during the period corresponding to this monitoring. Nevertheless, the most frequently used media is *X* (former Twitter).

# Introduction

This section introduces the report by briefly commenting on the objectives (Section 2.1), the methodology (2.2) and the structure of this report (2.3).

## Objectives

The monitoring team will provide two types of deliverables:

**Quarterly monitoring reports**

The quarterly monitoring reports record all citations to EIGE and EIGE’s outputs from academia. The reports present the following information:

* Date of publication of the document citing EIGE;
* Name of the document citing EIGE;
* URL of the document citing EIGE;
* Name of the author/organisation citing EIGE;
* Name of the institutions where the authors work:
* Name of the journal citing EIGE;
* EIGE’s output cited;
* Type of EIGE’s output cited
* Year of publication of EIGE’s output cited;
* Topic.

The quarterly data are recorded on an Excel spreadsheet and presented as an annex to this report.

**Analytical reports**

The analytical report includes the main findings and trends for the monitoring period April-May 2024.

## Methodology

The report is based on the methodology agreed with EIGE on 12 December 2024. However, during the collection of data for the first quarterly report, we have identified several **caveats** (see point 8 below) that need to be taken into consideration for the current monitoring and analysis

For the monthly reports, we have monitored the keyword “European Institute for Gender Equality” using the tool **Scite** and double checking the results using the tool Google Scholar.

We will only search for results in **English**.

To enable a more accurate list of results, we will search for the term **using “…”**. Not using “…” produces an extremely high number of wrong and partial results. We propose not to search for the term “EIGE” as the search leads to numerous false results (such as EIG, or the German term ‘eigen’).

For the analytical report, we have produced graphs and trends only based on the data collected for the current quarter (Q1).

**Caveats**:

* Using the agreed search tools (Scite, Google Scholar) it is not possible to identify the documents by the exact **date** (only by year).
* Using the agreed search tools, it is not possible to access and read all the documents. Therefore, it is not always possible to identify the precise EIGE’s **output** that the document is referring to.
* For the same reason mentioned above, it is not possible to access all documents and therefore to identify the main **topics** where citations to EIGE are found.
* Being the second monitoring done for 2024, **trend** in citations to EIGE is rather limited.

## Report structure

The report is organised in two main sections and three annexes, namely:

* This Introduction (section 2), including detail on the objectives, methodology and report structure.
* The Analysis (section 3), presenting the analysis of the quarterly reports.
* Annex 1 presents the Excel file that contains all the citations (April-June 2024).

## Report web application

In addition to the text version, the report is also available as a web application. The application is written using Python and is hosted on the Streamlit platform. In the web application, users can access all previous quarterly reports, interact with some of the visualisations, and download the report data. Additionally, the app version is mobile-friendly and can be viewed from both a personal computer and a smartphone. The web application is available at <https://citation-monitoring.streamlit.app/>.

# Analysis

This section presents the findings and analysis of the quarterly reports (April-June 2024).

The presentation is organised as follows:

* Number of mentions to EIGE (3.1);
* EIGE’s output that has been referenced (3.2);
* Documents that have referenced EIGE (3.3).

## Number of mentions

***In general, the number of mentions to EIGE (17) by academia seems limited when compared to the number of mentions to EIGE made by other institutions.[[2]](#footnote-2) However, it has slightly increased when compared with Q1 (15).***

***The 17 citations identified correspond to eight different articles, including one article with seven citations to EIGE.***

Figure . Number of EIGE citations per article, April-May, 2024

***A graph of a bar chart

AI-generated content may be incorrect.***

## EIGE’s outputs cited

***The academic articles identified refer to six different EIGE’s outputs (reports, good practice, thesaurus, web sections (index and GBV), gender statistics database, and general reference to EIGE). The most frequently used are equally gender statistics data base and web section – index (5 citations to each).***

***It is interesting to note that the reports cited (2) also refer to the gender equality index.***

***When compared to the previous monitoring period (Q1) it is worth noting the decrease in the citations to EIGE’s reports.***

Figure . Trends of EIGE’s output cited, April-June, 2024

**A graph with colorful lines and text

AI-generated content may be incorrect.**

### Monthly data

The following figures present the types of EIGE output mentioned in the period April-May 2024.

Figure . Type of EIGE’s output cited, April-May 2024

**A graph of different colored squares

AI-generated content may be incorrect.**

The sunburst chart in Figure 4 breaks down each output category into specific outputs. The interactive version of this chart is available at <https://citation-monitoring.streamlit.app/Q2_2024_Report>

Figure . Breakdown of EIGE’s output cited, April-May 2024

A diagram of different types of gender equality

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

## Documents citing EIGE

Due to the nature of the academic publications monitored, it is not surprising to find that this type of documents are all research articles (except for one report). For Q2 we have not identified any books or monographs.

Figure . Academic publications and journals citing EIGE, April-May 2024

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Document Citing EIGE** | **Journal Citing EIGE** | **Institution Citing EIGE** |
| Returning to work after maternity leave: a systematic literature review | Archives of Women's Mental Health | University of Turin |
| Gender Disparity Index in European Former Communist States: Assessing the Influence of EU Membership | Administrative Sciences | Danubius University |
| Gender differences in executive compensation in Spain | Gender in Management: An International Journal | University of Valencia |
| The gendered paradox of individualization in telework: Simultaneously helpful and harmful in the context of parenting | Gender, Work and Organization | Institutefor Gender and Diversity in Organizations,WU Vienna |
| Gendered mobility strategies and challenges to sustainable travel—patriarchal norms controlling women's everyday transportation | Frontiers in Sustainable Cities | Malmö University |
| Catalysts of violence against women students: the role of the university, aggressors, and victims | Frontiers in Psychology | Fundação Getulio Vargas (Brasil), Universidade Positivo Sao Paulo (Brasil) |
| The link of ESG performance and board gender diversity in European firms | Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management | University of Cantabria, Rey Juan Carlos University |
| Conditions of women holding management positions in Poland | Economic and Regional Studies / Studia Ekonomiczne i Regionalne | University of Warmia, Ghent University |

The academic publications have been prepared by 17 different authors. With the exception of one research institution in Brasil, all the authors belong to different EU universities in Austria, Belgium, Italy, Poland, Romania, Spain and Sweden. Spain is the country with most universities with publications citing EIGE (3).

There are neither any repeated authors nor repeated universities.

The following map shows the location of the institutions that cite EIGE’s outputs.

Figure . Location of institutions that cited EIGE, April-May 2024

***A map of the world

AI-generated content may be incorrect.***

The articles citing EIGE have been published in eight different journals, most of them from the EU (3).

## Impact evaluation of documents citing EIGE

In addition to quantitative analysis of EIGE citation monitoring, quarterly and yearly reports also include a qualitative analysis that aims to assess the importance and impact of citations. Impact evaluation consists of four principal metrics: number of citations of a particular article, impact factor of a journal an article is published in, and sentiment of the citation, and location of the citation in an article.

The following figure shows the impact evaluation of articles citing EIGE, for Q2 2024.

Figure . Impact evaluation of articles citing EIGE, April-May 2024

A diagram of a pie chart

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Overall, the sentiment of all citations in Q2 2024 was evaluated as positive. Furthermore, the majority of citations were located in the body of the article, rather than just in the abstract or references.

For Q2 it is not possible to assess the impact factor of the journals that include citations to EIGE, as none of them has been recorded on the tool that is used for allocating the impact factor, i.e. Scopus.

Regarding the use of the citations to EIGE by social media, we have observed that the most frequent media used for citing EIGE’s outputs is X (formerly Twitter) with a total of eight posts by X users.

## Impact ranking

While the impact metrics described above provide us with a micro view on the academic and social impact of the articles citing EIGE, it does not allow us to conduct a less granular analysis. To ensure comparability between the articles, we attributed a weight to each metric: 0,3 for number of citations, 0,2 for the impact factor and the altmetric, and 0,15 for location and category of the citation.

Figure . Weighted value of publications citing EIGE, April-June 2024

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| impact factor of the journal: 1 respectable; 2 strong; 3 very strong (using free version of scopus) | number of citations (using google scholar) | location of the citation: 3 body of the article; 2 introduction; 1 bibliography/reference | category of mention: 1 positive; 0 neutral; -1 negative | number of mentions in social media using altmetric | ranking/weight |
| Not found | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1.3 |
| Not found | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1.2 |
| Not found | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1.2 |
| Not found | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1.2 |
| Not found | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0.8 |
| Not found | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2.4 |
| Not found | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0.7 |
| Not found | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0.7 |
| Not found | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0.7 |
| Not found | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Not found | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1.6 |
| Not found | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

These rankings will serve as a baseline and will be used for trend comparison in future reports, as the monitoring team collects more data.

# Annex 1 – Quarterly report

Annex 1 presents the data recorded for Q2 in a separate Excel file.

1. This means that Scopus has no publicly available information on the impact factor of the publishing sources. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. This assessment is based on the experience of the monitoring team based on their previous assessment of monitoring citations to EIGE made by EU institutions and social partners between 2019 and 2023. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)