

Gender and diplomacy

SQL ANALYSIS OF THE *GENDIP* DATASET: GENDER AND DIPLOMATIC
REPRESENTATION

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SQL course September 2024

Sources

Dataset: Niklasson, Birgitta and Ann E. Towns. 2023. The GenDip Dataset on Gender and Diplomatic Representation, version June23. University of Gothenburg: The GenDip Program: www.gu.se/en/gendip/gendip-data

SQL file here:

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/19Llk8kOEpDSBF1iCbtAmsGFTmCTsphxM/view?
usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/19Llk8kOEpDSBF1iCbtAmsGFTmCTsphxM/view?usp=sharing)



Introduction

- The source for this project is the GenDip Dataset from University of Gothenburg, dated June 2023
- The SQL analysis of GenDip data identifies patterns in time and space of gender gaps in diplomacy

GenDip Dataset

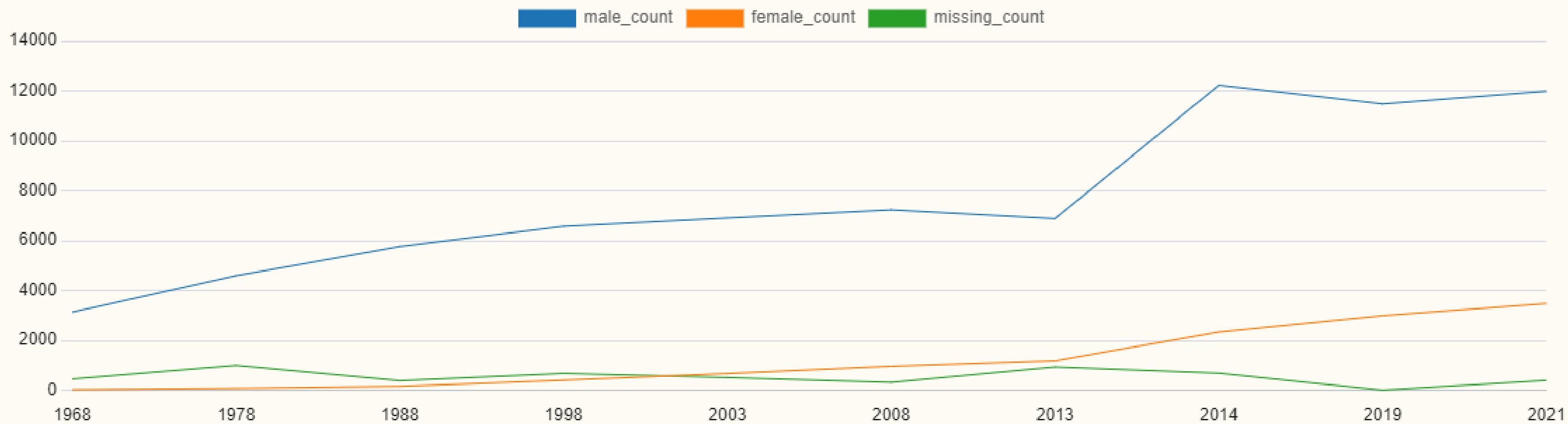
- This dataset covers global diplomatic missions from 1968 to 2021, including diplomat gender, sending and receiving countries, and the presence of a feminine foreign law

Questions

- Has the global gender gap diminished over time?
- Are some countries/regions less affected than others?
- Is the Feminine Foreign Policy impacting?

Gender Gap over time

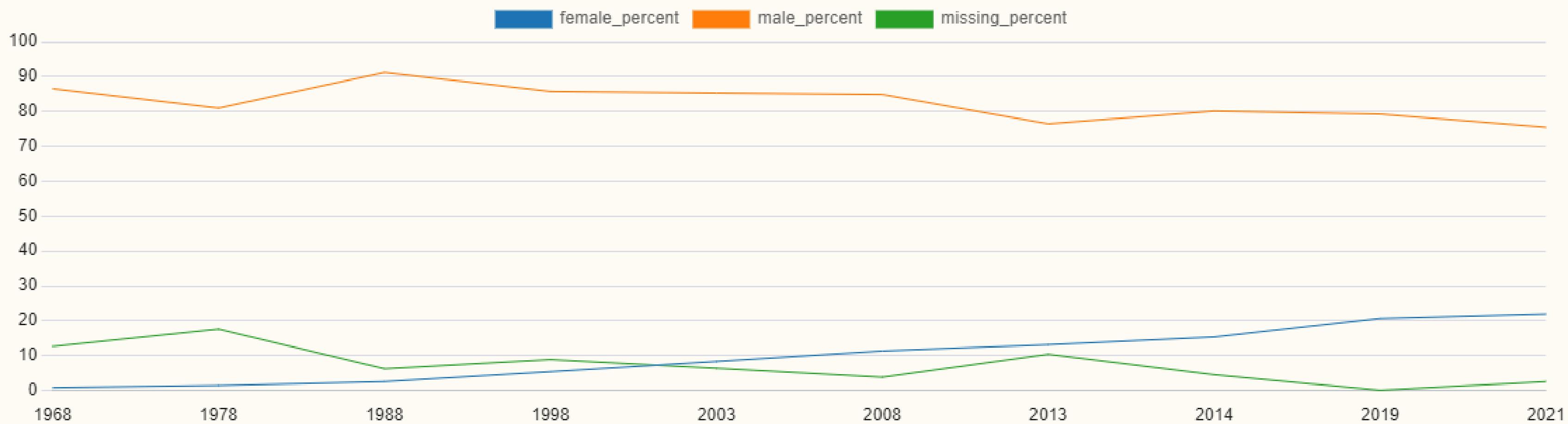
GLOBAL COUNT



Worldwide data on diplomats in missions (chargé d'affaires, minister, ambassador, high commissioners papal nuncios designate ambassador, ambassador-at-large) from 1968 to 2021. The total diplomats number has increased over time (from 3,624 to 15,870). The male count increased from 3136 to 11,983 (more than tripled). The female count went from 29 to 3,482.

Gender Gap over time

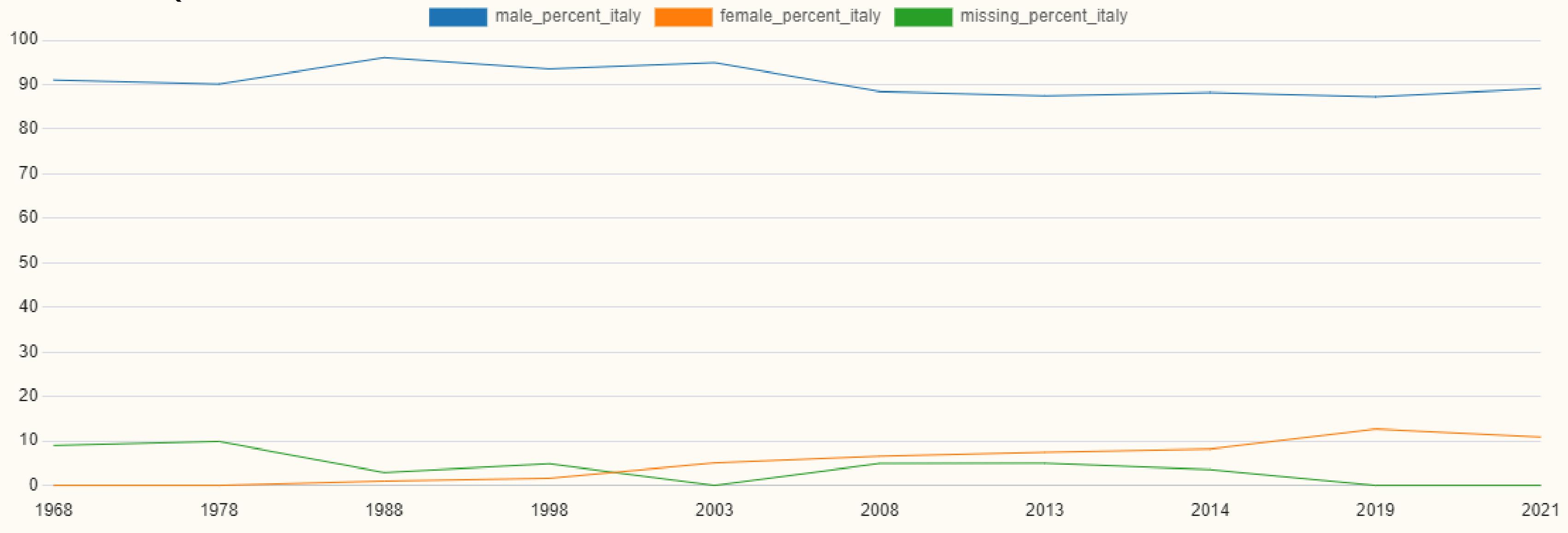
GLOBAL QUOTA



Interestingly, the global male proportion overall decreased from 86% to 75%, while the female fraction increased from 0.8% to 22%.

Gender Gap over time

ITALIAN QUOTA



In Italy, male fraction remained stable around 90% (with peaks of 96%), while the female fraction increased from 0% to 11%, balancing out the missing fraction.

Question 1

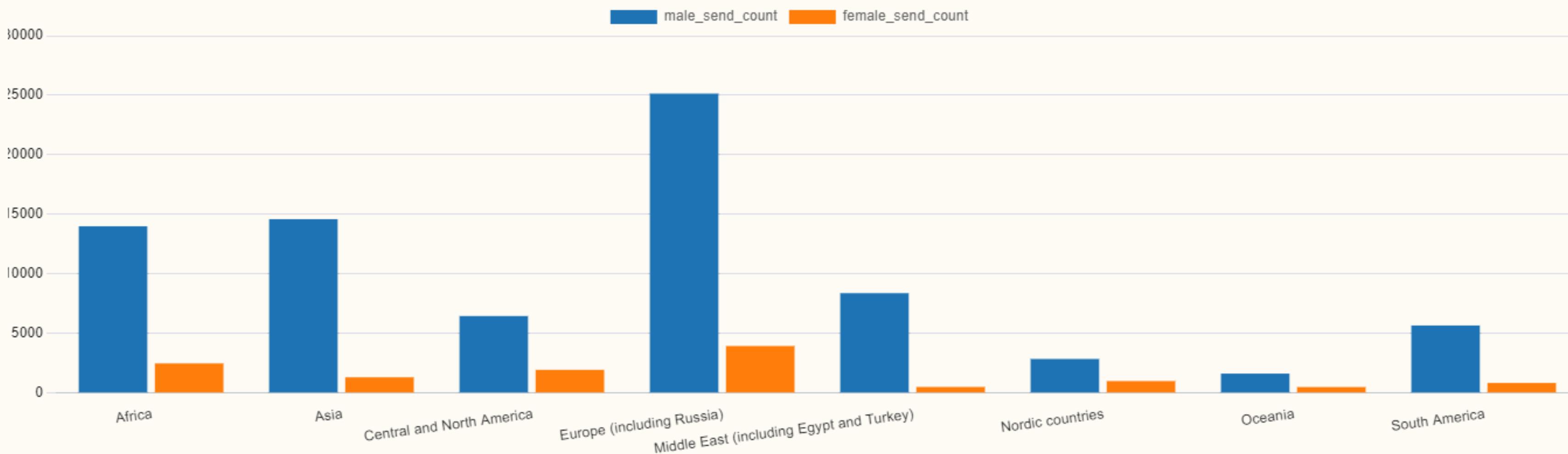


Has the global gender gap diminished over time?

Globally, the gender gap has decreased,
though revealing disparities among different countries.

Gender Gap geography

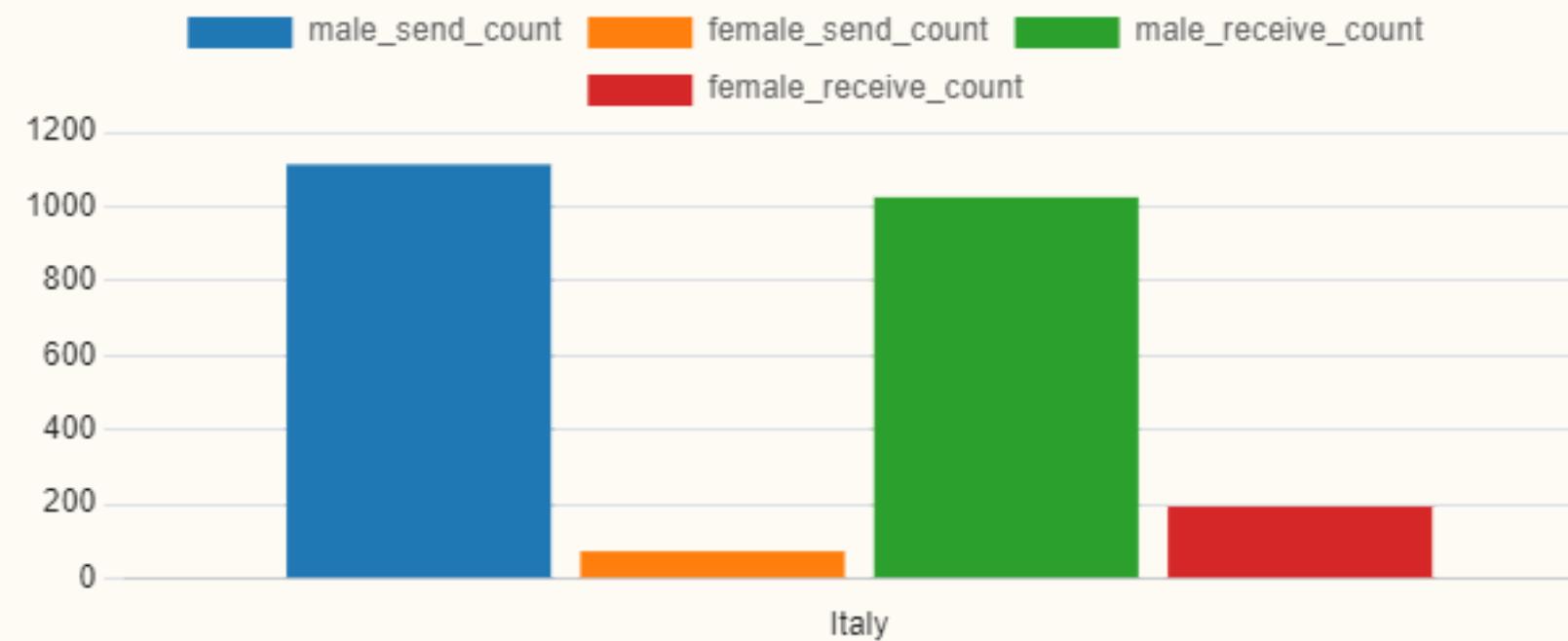
MALE/FEMALE COUNTS AND GEOGRAPHICAL REGION



The total male and female counts differ significantly from region to region. While the Middle East has the highest male-to-female ratio (16), the Nordic countries have the lowest ratio (2.8). Europe has the highest absolute number of women, with 3,949, but it also has the highest absolute number of men, at 25,142, with a male-to-female ratio of 6. Others are: Africa 5, Asia 11, Central and North America 3.3, Oceania 3.2, South America 7.

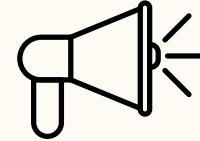
Gender Gap geography

MALE/FEMALE, SENT/RECEIVED FROM ITALY



From 1968 to 2021, Italy hosted 194 female diplomats and 1,025 male diplomats, while sending a total of 74 female diplomats and 1,113 male diplomats to other countries (male-to-female ratio of 15).

Question 2

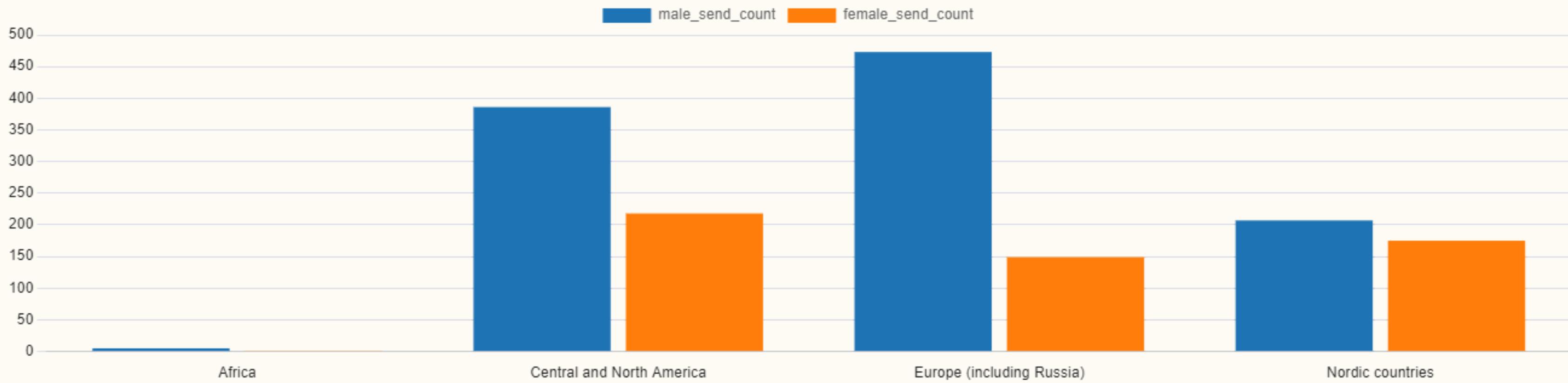


Are some countries/regions less affected than others?

The Nordic countries sent almost half the number of female diplomats on missions compared to male diplomats. This is actually the best ratio we have observed so far! In contrast, the Middle East sent 16 times more males than females.

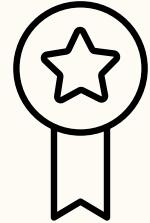
Female Foreign Law

MALE/FEMALE COUNTS FROM COUNTRIES WITH FFP



In countries with a Feminine Foreign Policy (FFP), the male-to-female ratio decreases: in Central and North America, it is 1.7; in Europe, it is 3.1; and in the Nordic countries, it is 1.2. (Africa is not statistically relevant).

Question 3



Is the Feminine Foreign Policy impacting?

The law which enhances the presence of women in diplomatic mission has actually a positive impact, in countries where it is applied.

**Thank you for the
revision!**
