Basic analytics

Control variables

#	Variable	Question(s)
C1	Gender	DE2
C2	Marital status	DE7
C3	Parental status	DE22
C4	Academic seniority	DE13a, DE13b
C5	Academic productivity: Number of publications (timeseries)	DE13a, DE13b, DE13c
C6	Academic recognition: Number of received citations (timeseries)	DE13a, DE13b, DE13c
C7	Academic recognition: Tenure status	DE8
C8	Academic Capital: Number of unique collaborators (timeseries)	DE13a, DE13b, DE13c
C9	Academic Capital: Number of repeated collaborations (timeseries)	DE13a, DE13b, DE13c
C10	Academic Capital: Research lab size	DE13a, DE13b
C11	Academic Capital: # of postdocs under their supervision	DE13a, DE13b

Relevant questions (wrt hypotheses)

#	Hypothesis	Questions
H1	Regardless of gender, parents get equally penalized (i.e., stagnation of number of publications and citations) if they take **parental leave**.	**PL6, PL7, PL9** DE2 DE13a, DE13b, DE13c
H2	Regardless of gender, all parents are **taking on more childcare-related responsibilities after the COVID-19 pandemic compared to before COVID-19**, and their academic productivity has been equally penalized for both genders.	**DE10, DE11** D2 DE13a, DE13b, DE13c
H3	The implementation of **remote work policies after COVID-19** has a positive impact on productivity, with differences observed based on gender and parental status.	**DE12** D2, DE22 DE13a, DE13b, DE13c
H4	Parents who **struggled to meet basic needs during childhood or adolescence** produce papers and receive citations at a lower rate compared to those who were well-off	**DE4** DE13a, DE13b, DE13c
H5	Regardless of gender, parents who get a boost in their productivity **during and after having a new child**, are those who are already well established (e.g., many collaborators, many repeated collaborations, many postdocs under their supervision or from big research labs, senior or already a tenured professor)	**DE23** D2 DE13a, DE13b, DE13c
H6	Single parents (i.e., never married, separated, widowed, divorced) get penalized more than the non-single counterpart (i.e., living with partner, married)	- DE7 DE13a, DE13b, DE13c
H7	**After parenthood**, men become more productive than women, though both are equally productive **before becoming parents**	**DE23** DE2 DE13a, DE13b, DE13c
H8	**Countries with good parental leave policies** (e.g., paid, more than 3 moths) have more women scientists in higher ranked positions	**CS3,PL1, PL2, PL6, PL7, PL9, PL10** DE2, DE8 DE13a, DE13b, DE13c
H9	**Childcare support** has a stronger association with academic productivity and **career retention** for female academics compared to male academics, even when controlling for **parental leave policy generosity**	**CS1, CS2, CS3, LA3, PL6, PL7, PL9** DE2 DE13a, DE13b, DE13c
H10	The **longer the parental leave**, the less productive **during and after parental leave**	**PL7** DE13a, DE13b, DE13c
H11	The h**igher the GDP of the country,** the more likely the institute to offer **tenure-clock stop, better parental leave, and childcare support**	**DE23, PL9, PL6, PL7, PL10, CS1, CS2**

TODOs:

1. Basic stats (distributions)
    a. for the control variables
    b. For the relevant questions (in bold)
2. Identify respondents with scholarly data
    a. Generate csv file with all respondents who uploaded their CVs (ID respondent, URL to CV) **(DE13a)**
    b. Generate a csv file with all URLs leading to scholarly profiles (eg. Google Scholar, Research gate, etc) per respondent **(DE13b)**
3. Generate (or download) a csv file with the GDP per capita of all European countries across time (e.g., see https://wits.worldbank.org/CountryProfile/en/country/by-country/startyear/LTST/endyear/LTST/indicator/NY-GDP-PCAP-CD)