

International contributions to working groups

Methodology:

- Take top 20 mailing lists from 2020
- Parse headers to examine source networks of contributions
- Collect in a node/edge graph
- Plot

Issues:

Determining source country is, of course, challenging

Results:

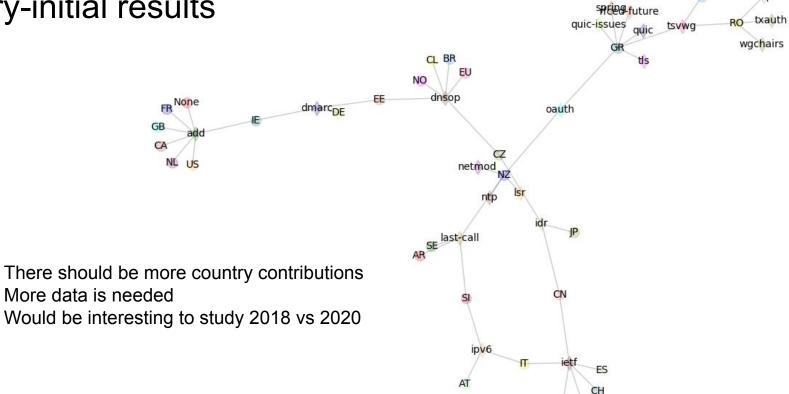
- Proof-of-concept success looks interesting (next slide)
- Future work is needed to pull in more data and clean better
- Future work is needed to use datatracker/etc for country derivations when possible
 - Outstanding question: do you believe the country they're coming from or what is reported in data-tracker?

Very-initial results

Note:

2.

3.



v6ops

Authorstats tools (very limited hacking)

- Gender analysis is currently discontinued (could bring back aggregate, but needs work)
- Looked into using organization classifications from Niels, Nick, etc. -- if classifications into academic, operator, vendor, etc. were available, that data could be highly interesting, and provide some insight to the IETF process.
 - Did not have time to complete this during this week, but looking into it

Privacy Considerations of IETF Data Research

- IETF has been conservative about collecting any extra data (and ask for permission)
- Transparency of the process and public good are reasons for having some data and doing research on what's going on
- Nevertheless, important to follow ethical and legal principles
- Aggregation, avoiding displaying or collecting unnecessary information, etc.

Gender analysis of meeting registrations (Stephen)

Methodology:

- Fetch `first_name` field from meeting registrations from the last 11 years
- Feed `first_name` into the Python `gender_guesser` library

- Notes

- The library doesn't map 20-25% of names
- There are almost certainly biases in the dataset the library uses, but these aren't clear
- Would be better to have self-declared gender identity, as in the IETF survey (has started to be asked in 2021)

