Gender gap in diplomatic representation

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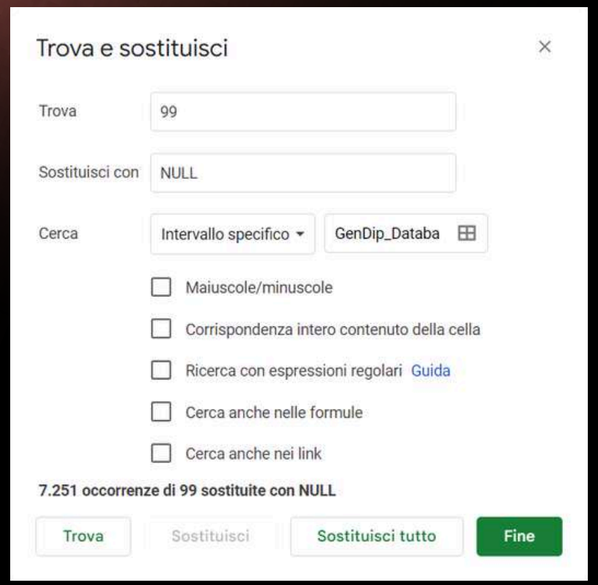
GENDIP DATASET ON GENDER AND DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

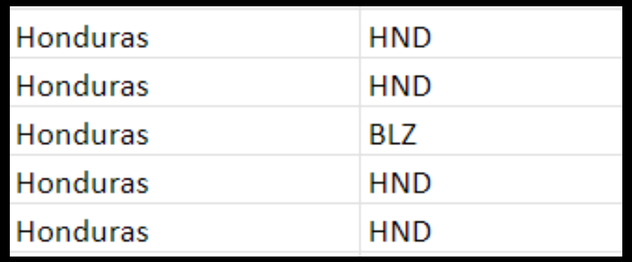
Programme of the Department of Political Science at the University of Gothenburg

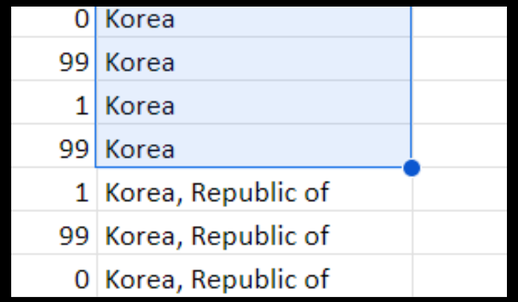
Data collection from 2019 which aims to analyze gender representation in the choice of diplomats to send for diplomatic missions.
In the 19th and 20th centuries diplomats were exclusively man, but in the 21th century women numbers increased.
As representatives of sending countries, diplomats serve as important channels of communication and information. This study had the objective to analyze what happens in the relationship between two countries when women are in charge of the international affairs.

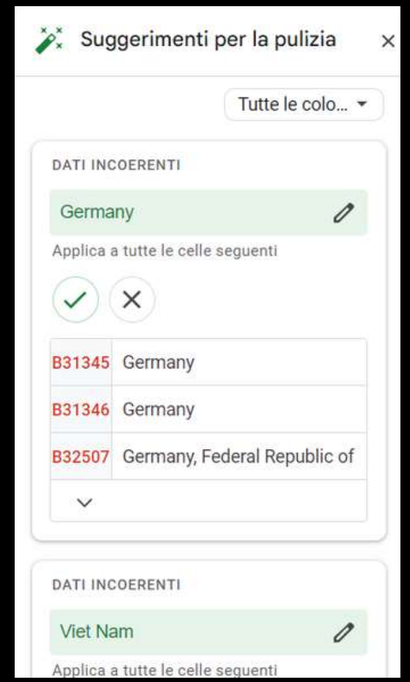
Data Cleaning

The dataset was made up of a single excel table.
The null values consisted of number values such as ‘99’ o ‘9999’ which have been replaced with ‘NULL’ for a better readability.
I also checked that the name of the countries and acronyms were coherent and correct.









Tools

I imported the cleaned data on the multiplatform web server Xampp on which I launched MySQL: a database service opensource for relational databases.
For the data analysis I used the software Beekeeper Studio.

Database Creation

I created my relational database made up of 3 tables:

1. sending_country
2. receiving_country
3. diplomats

I imported in the columns of each attribute the data of the converted database from excel to csv format.

Database Structure

Sending Country

ID	ccode_send	ccodealp_send	cname_send	ccodeCOW_send	region_send	GME_send	v2lgfemleg_send	FFP_send
1								

Diplomats

ID	year_mission	ccode_send	ccode_receive	title	gender	main_posting
1						

Receiving Country

ID	ccode_receive	ccodealp_receive	cname_receive	ccodeCOW_receive	region_receive	GME_receive	FFP_receive
1							

Legend

cname

Country name according to the standard ISO 3166-1 .

ccode

Country code according to the standard ISO 3166-1 .

ccodealp

Country code according to the standard ISO-3166-1 alpha3 .

ccodeCOW

Country number “Correlates of Wars” according to Singer e Small (1994).

region

Geographic area.
0 = Africa | 1 = Asia
2 = Central and North America (including the West Indies)
3 = Europe (including Russia)
4 = Middle East (including Egypt and Turkey)
5 = Nordic countries
6 = Oceania | 7 = South America

GME

The country is a part of the Greater Middle East (Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Egypt, Georgia, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Yemen).
0 = no GME
1 = yes GME

Legend

gender

Diplomat gender.
0 = man
1 = woman

FFP

The country had declared a feminist foreign policy at the year of the data collection.
0 = no
1 = yes

title

Title of the diplomat.
1 = chargé d'affaires
2 = minister, internuncios
3 = ambassador, high commissioners papal nuncios (e.g. pro-nuncios, apostolic nuncio, etc.), designate ambassador, ambassador-at-large, secretary of the people's bureau (Libya)
96 = acting chargé d'affaires
97 = acting ambassador, acting secretary of the people's bureau (Libya)
98 = others: head of mission, head of section, secretary, consul, diplomatic representative, envoy, deputy high commissioner, bureau chief

main_posting

The main posting of the diplomat.
0 = concurrent accreditations
1 = main posting

v2lgfemleg_send

Lower chamber female legislators (percent) in the sending country.

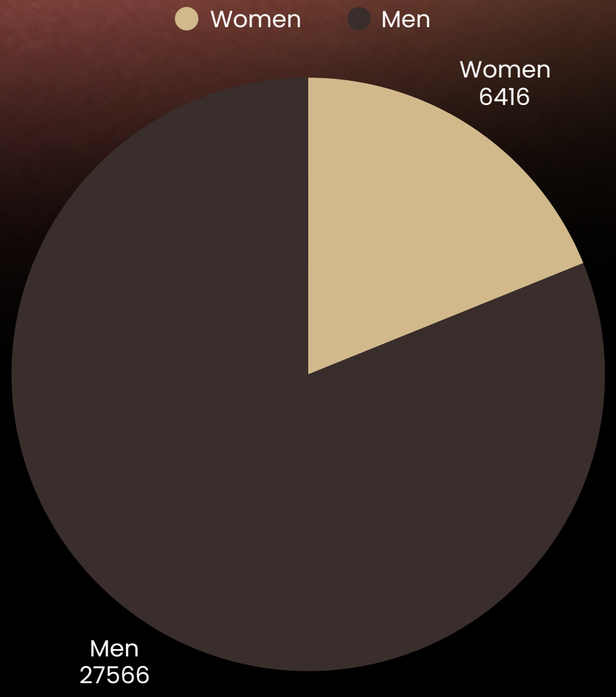
Data Analysis

Then I started the data analysis on Beekeeper Studio.

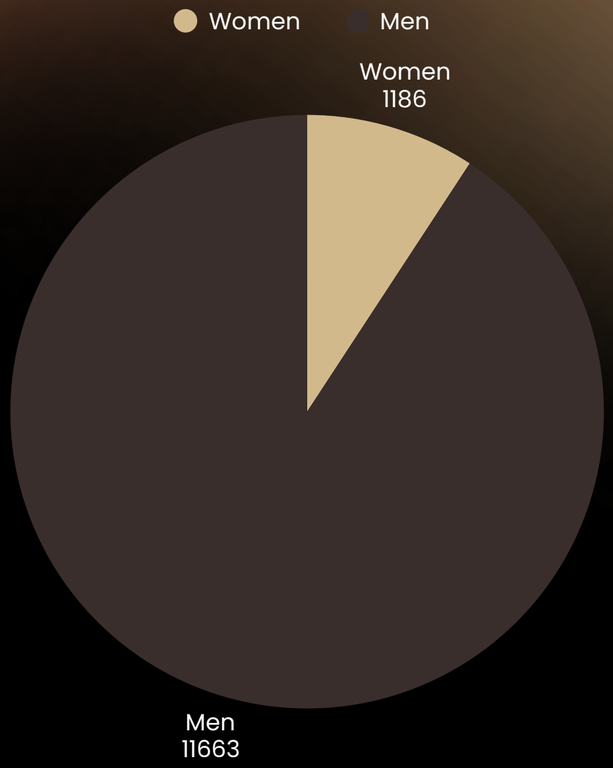
For all queries which involved more tables I used only the function INNER JOIN to exclude the NULL values of the dataset.

In the next slides there are the diagrams which compare some results of my queries.

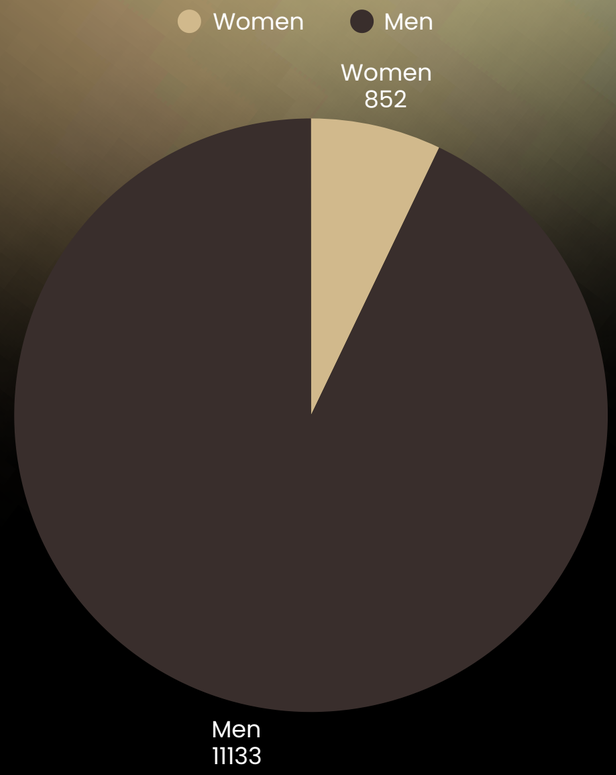
Diplomats sent from 2000 to 2021



From America and Europe

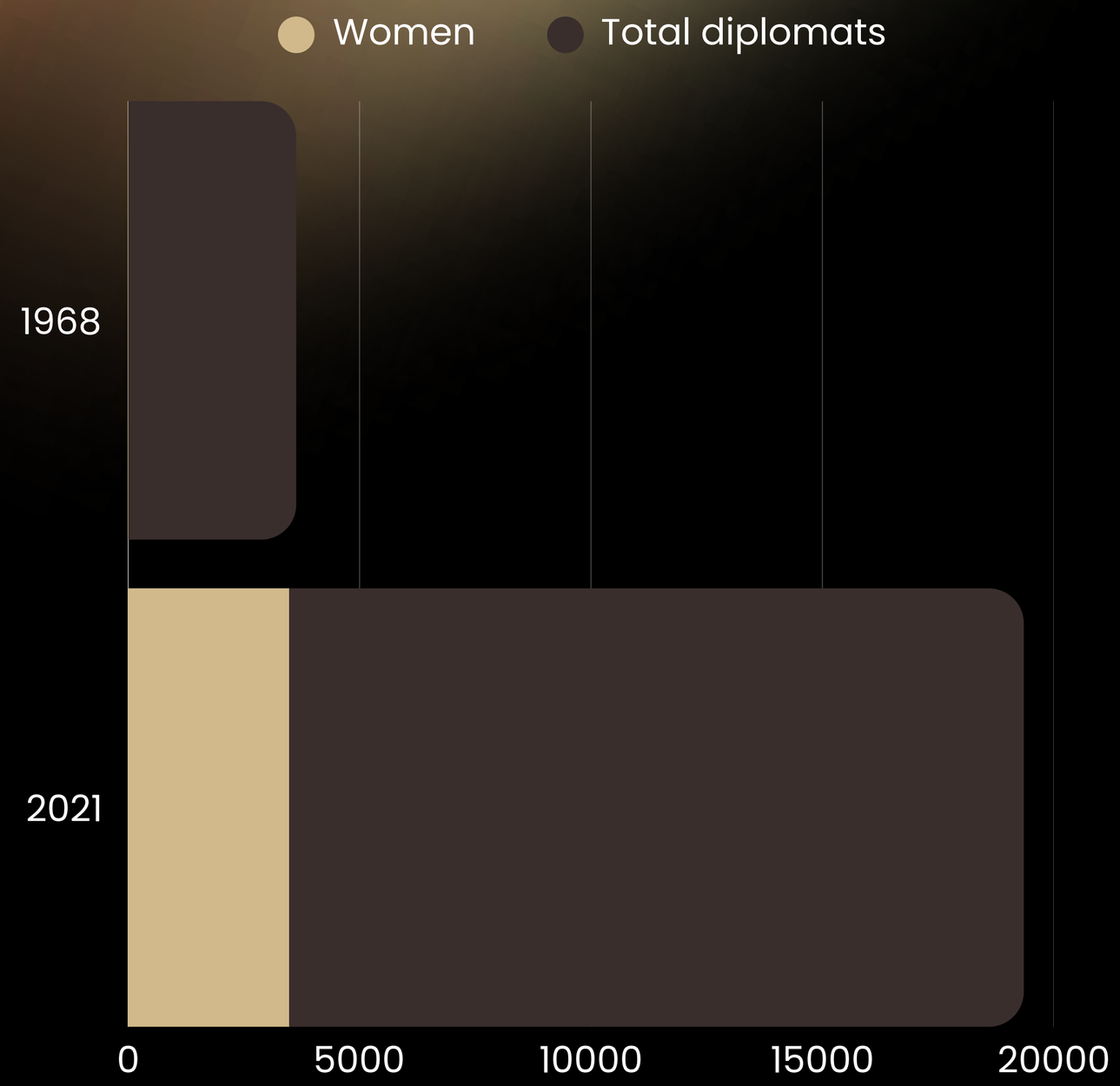


From Asia

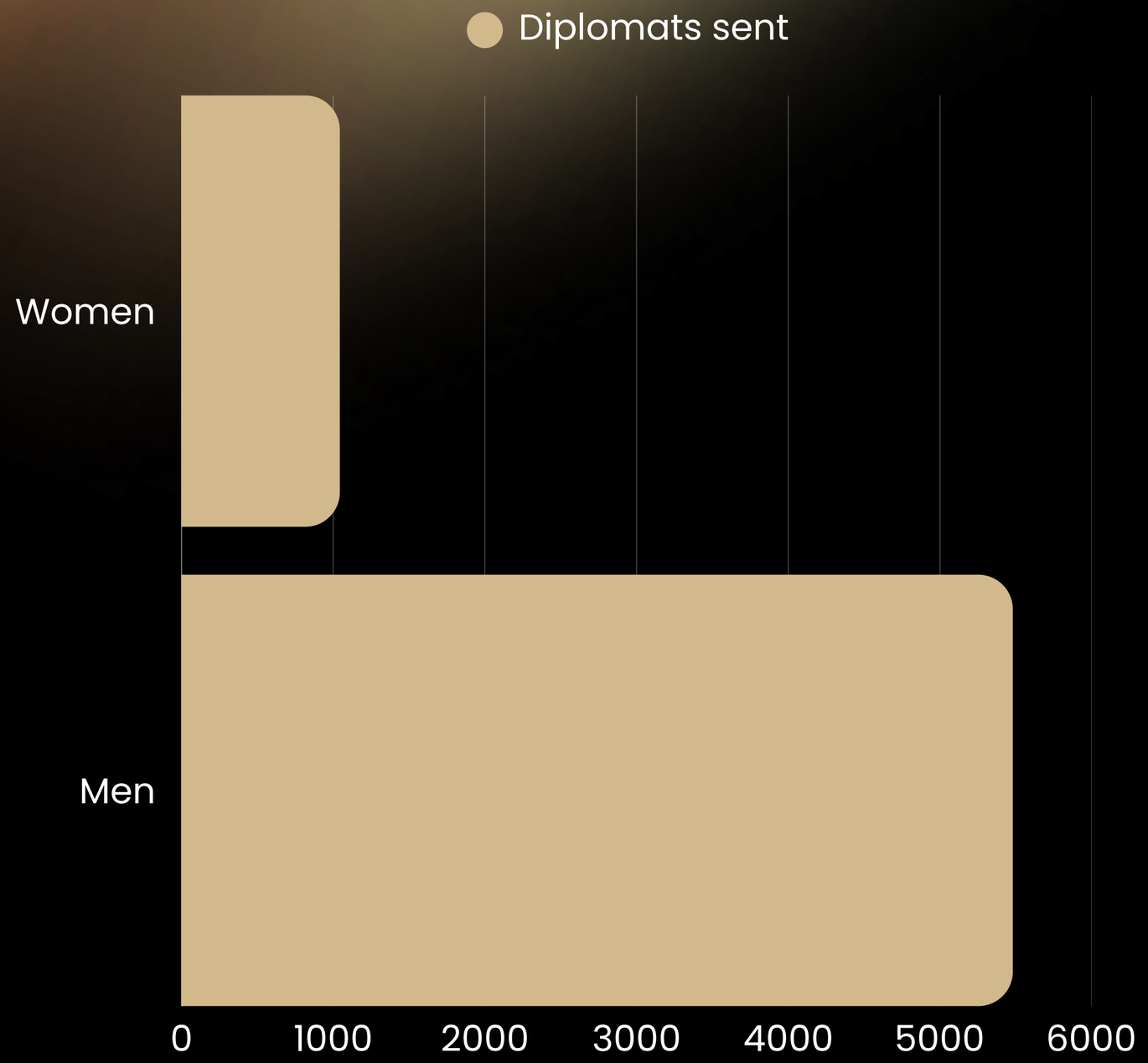


From Greater Middle East

Women sent to diplomatic missions in the first and last year of the dataset



Diplomats sent from countries which declared a feminist foreign policy



Conclusion

	cname_send	TotaleDonne
1	United States of Ameri...	321
2	Canada	317
3	Sweden	264
4	United Kingdom of Gre...	258
5	Finland	255
6	Holy See	253
7	Australia	253
8	South Africa	246
9	Cuba	227
10	Austria	215

Taking into account that the database has 94.509 total entries worldwide, the total amount of women sent to diplomatic missions is very low compared to the men one in all case scenarios, even in the 21th century.

On the left there are more results from query#2: also the 10 countries who sent more women on a mission are pretty low, taking into account the total of diplomats sent.

In my data analysis I mostly analyzed the Greater Middle East area, but also the West Countries show a gender gap in the diplomatic field.

Full code available on Github

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