## Background

- Gender representation in CS has declined since the advent of personal computers in the 1980s and CS disciplines overall have approximately 20\% women
- Computer Systems anecdotally has less gender diversity than other fields of CS


## Central Question: What factors appear

 to either contribute to or detriment gender diversity within Computer Systems conferences and publications?Methodology and Data: Manually collected data detailing names, genders, and roles of participants in 56 Systems conferences in 2017

## Effect of Double-blind Reviewing



## Representation by Conference Role

- Conferences have on average $10.5 \%$ women authors (Fig. 1) and $10.6 \%$ women first authors (Fig. 2)
- Higher percentages of women as


3 PC chair and Session chair, $17.7 \%$ and $17.3 \%$, respectively (Fig. 4 and Fig. 5)

- More likely that the percentage of women authors ( $10.5 \%$ ) is closer to the 'true' percentage than the percentage in service roles

 5


## Representation by Subtopic and Sector



## Conclusions:

- Representation of women is lower in Computer Systems than in CS overall
- Representation is higher in service roles, but author percentage of $10.5 \%$ is likely closer to 'true' representation
- Double-blind policies do not appear to increase gender diversity
- Architecture and other very
"systems-y" subtopics appear to have lower representation
Detailed analysis in forthcoming paper


## Acknowledgements

We thank Reed College's Social Justice Research and Education Fund for their generous support of this project.

