

## Answers

1. Which of the following was not implied as a factor for increasing multitasking for female researchers during the pandemic?
  - a) Increased domestic labor
  - b) Increased need for children care
  - c) Increased need for online workload
  - d) Increased need for self-care**
  - e) None of the above

**“Lockdowns, alternative at-home teaching arrangements, closure of schools and child care centers, closure of laboratories, increased domestic labor and household responsibilities, and increased online teaching workload have all played their part in creating a need for multitasking”**

2. What trend for research published by female first authors between 2018 and 2019 did the paper’s authors observe?
  - a) Slight decrease
  - b) Steep decrease
  - c) Slight increase
  - d) Steep increase**
  - e) None of the above

**“We found a positive trend in the percentage of published papers led by a female researcher from 2018 to 2019, with 50/108 (46.3%) to 87/137 (63.5%) of papers with females as first authors.”**

3. What happened to the number of papers with male first authors between 2019 and 2020?
  - a) Decreased
  - b) Increased**
  - c) Plateaued
  - d) Information not provided

**“Conversely, the number of papers with a male researcher as a first author increased from 50/137 (36.5%) in 2019 to 39/91 (43%) in 2020 and then plateaued in 2021 (53/132, 40.1%)”**

4. Comparing the percentage of male and female authors as last authors throughout the years 2018 and 2021, when did these results were the most discrepant?
  - a) 2018
  - b) 2019
  - c) 2020

d) 2021

e) Information not provided

**“The percentage of last authorships (excluding papers with single authors) was as follows: 40/96 of papers with female lastauthorship (42%) versus 56/96 of papers with male last authorship (58%) in 2019, 56/128 (43.7%) versus 72/128 (56.2%) in 2019, 35/89 (39%) versus 54/89 (61%) in 2020, and 47/121 (38.8%) versus 74/121 (61.2%) in 2021.”**

5. What did the authors mean by allowing more women to be “kept in” and not “pushed out” of science?

a) They mention some measures to keep female researchers publishing few papers

b) They mention some measures to maintain female researchers with more time for domestic labor

**c) They mention some measures to maintain female researchers with equal opportunities in scientific careers**

d) They mention that female researchers should not be kept in Science

e) Information not provided

**“We need to ensure that women’s career trajectories are safeguarded, preventing the pandemic from worsening existing inequalities in research. For example, measures should be implemented to support researchers most affected by this disruption, starting with fair evaluation of female research productivity during the pandemic period by promotion and tenure committees, and designing ad hoc policies relative to opportunity for performance evaluation. This is only a starting point to mitigate pandemic impact and allow more women to be “kept in” not “pushed out” of science”**