# Where are we going with $4^{\text {th }}$ industrial revolation? 

## Miyoko O. Watanabe

Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST)

## Society Changing

-from Society 1 to 5.0-

Society 1 Society 2 Hunting Agriculture


Society 3
Industry
 Society 4 Information Super-smart


## Gender Difference in Brain Connectivity, Cognition and Perception

## Possible Biological Gender Differences in the Brain



- Males>Females

- Females>Males
$\checkmark$ Greater neuronal connectivity within hemisphere (intrahemispheric connectivity) has been observed in males,
$\checkmark$ and greater between hemispheres (interhemispheric connectivity) in females. Number of nodes connected to other nodes was larger for women.
Satterthwaite, Theodore D., et al. "Linked sex differences in cognition and functional connectivity in youth." Cerebral cortex (2014): bhu036.

Gender differences in what to do when an experiment fails

|  | Rep licate | A nalyze | N ew <br> m e th od | A bandon | C ontinue |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W om en | $15 \%$ | $40 \%$ | $26 \%$ | $19 \%$ | $0 \%$ |
| Men | $0 \%$ | $27 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $14 \%$ | $9 \%$ |

Kevin Dunbar, "How women and men scientists solve problems and interact when conducting experiments"
http://www.gender-summit.com/images/GS3NA_ppts/Dunbar.pdf

Gender balance affects collective intelligence of the team


Female ratio
Anita Williams Woolley et al., "Evidence from a Collective Intelligence Factor in the Performance Human Groups", http://www.gender-summit.com/images/Docs/B3_Bear_Web.pdf

## Value of Mixed-Gender Teams

## Interdisciplinary Research (German)

## Patents (Japan)

Relation between interdisciplinary research and female-author ratio


Value of mixed-gender teams / Value of male teams

$$
=1.2
$$


Y. Mochi, "Greater Female Presence Means Better Corporate Performance How Patents Reveal the Contribution of Diversity to Economic Value"

Innovation created by dream and needs of blind researcher by Dr. Chieko Asakawa, IBM Fellow, IBM Japan (GS10 Keynote Speaker)

## Dr. Asakawa

$\checkmark$ changed her disability to her ability whose
criterion depends on viewpoint of each
person
$\checkmark$ hopes to be independent in daily life
$\checkmark$ developed a Netscape browser plug-in and
the IBM Home Page Reader, the most widely
used web-to-speech system available
$\checkmark$ contributed to innovation not only for blind
people but also for everybody

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f-mQIWnO3Ag

## Tokyo Recommendation -BRIDGE-

Better Research and Innovation through Diversity and Gender Equality at Gender Summit 10 in Tokyo

3 types of "Bridge"

1. Bridge Gender and STI
2. Bridge SDGs
3. Bridge all People


Gender Equality 2.0 based on Gender Equality 1.0


## Female ratio of Researchers in Japan

Female ratio is especially small in engineers in companies


## Gap between Industry Needs \& Female Student Specialty

## Companies need engineering \& computer science students, but female students like biology


Company needs $\gg$ Female students ratio

| Spec ialty fie lds | Com pany <br> needs (A) | M ale spec ialty <br> (B) | Fem ale spec ialty <br> (C) | G ap for <br> m a le (A-B) | G ap for <br> fem a le (A-C) $)$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| M ach ine eng ineering | $18.6 \%$ | $20.6 \%$ | $6.8 \%$ | $-2.0 \%$ | $11.8 \%$ |
| I soft/hardw are | $17.6 \%$ | $8.0 \%$ | $8.4 \%$ | $9.6 \%$ | $9.2 \%$ |
| Itnetw ork.D B | $9.5 \%$ | $4.0 \%$ | $2.4 \%$ | $5.5 \%$ | $7.1 \%$ |
| E lectrical/E lectron ic | $8.1 \%$ | $8.7 \%$ | $2.8 \%$ | $-0.6 \%$ | $5.3 \%$ |
| C ivileng ineering | $6.2 \%$ | $6.3 \%$ | $3.3 \%$ | $-0.1 \%$ | $2.9 \%$ |


| Company needs<<Female students ratio |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Specialty fields | Com pany needs (A) | M ale specialty <br> (B) | Fem ale specialty <br> (C) | Gap for male $(A-B)$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gap for } \\ \text { fem ale (A-C) } \end{gathered}$ |
| M olecular biology | 1.0\% | 2.2\% | 9.1\% | -1.2\% | -8.1\% |
| Chem istry | 2.9\% | 4.8\% | 8.0\% | -1.9\% | -5.1\% |
| $\Pi$ interface | 1.1\% | 3.8\% | 4.6\% | -2.7\% | -3.5\% |
| D es igne | 2.9\% | 0.8\% | 6.2\% | 2.1\% | -3.3\% |
| Food/m icrobe | 1.5\% | 1.2\% | 4.0\% | 0.3\% | -2.5\% |

## Engineering <br> Computer Sci.

METI, "Industrial Technology Research Project "Quantitative and Quantitative Supply and Demand Mismatch Study of Human Resources of Industry and Educational Institution"(2014)

## Female Ratio of University Students

Female students are still minority at engineering. Why female ratio is decreasing at computer science???


Data from OECD Statistics
https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=RGRADSTY\#

9

# Male-dominant $4^{\text {th }}$ Industrial Revolution <br> $\Rightarrow$ Everybody-concerned 4 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Industrial Revolution 

## $4^{\text {th }}$ Industrial Revolution so far

-Being independent of Gender Equality
Less contribution of women and girls
-Extension of the past revolution without human revolution

## Improvement

- More diversity

All kinds of gender, GE2.0
More contribution from each region
-Promotion of GE in Industry

