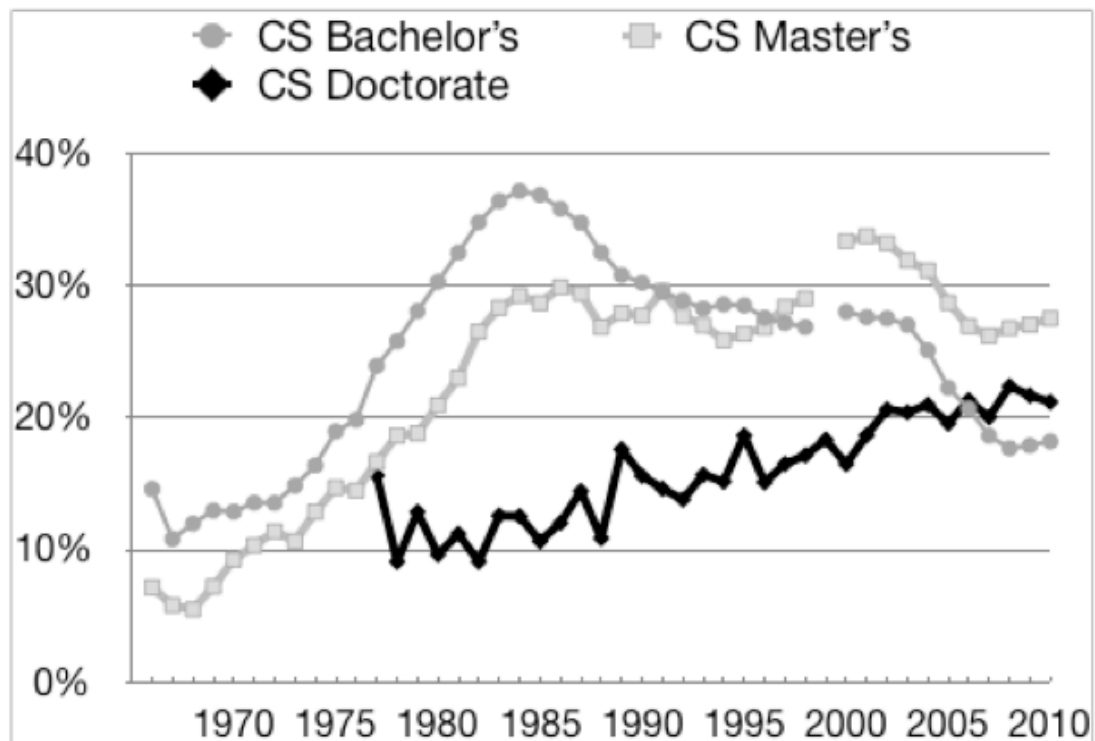


These figures accompany Thomas Misa's "Dynamics of Gender Bias within Computer Science," an article accepted for publication in *Information & Culture* 59 (2024).

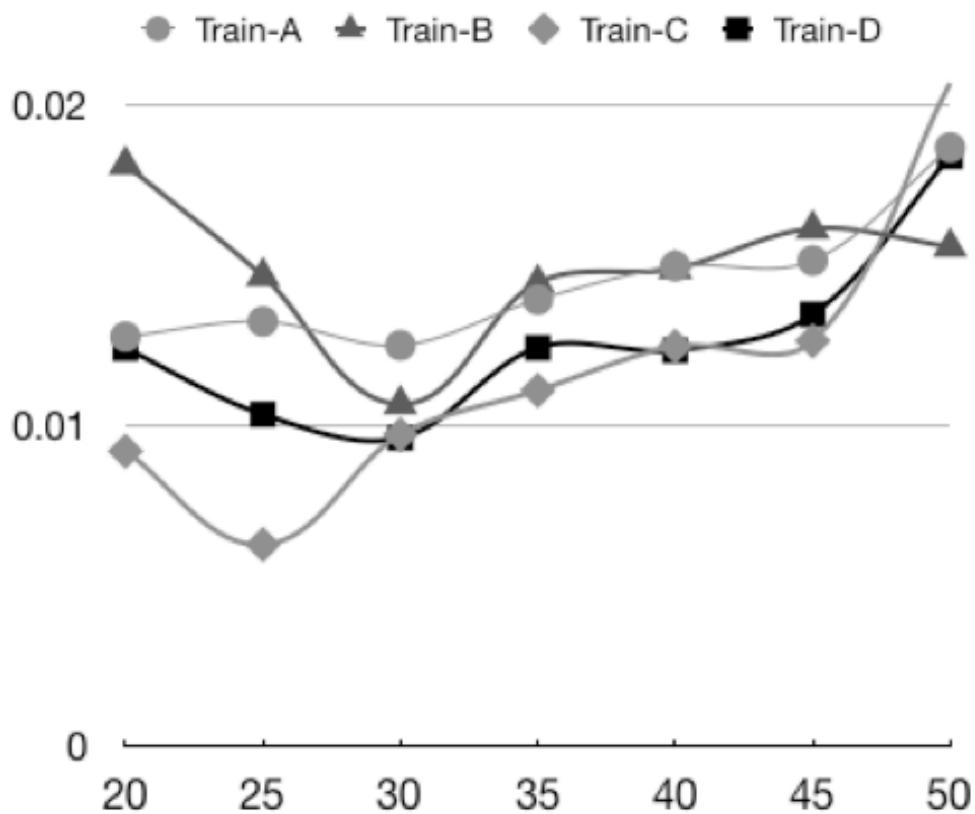
Figure 1: Women's share of Computer Science degrees (1966-2010)



Source: National Science Foundation and National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics, *Science and Engineering Degrees: 1966–2010: Detailed Statistical Tables NSF 13-327* (Arlington: NSF, 2013), table 33, at www.nsf.gov/statistics/nsf13327/. NSF data includes one female doctoral degree in 1973. The table's note (a) states "In the Survey of Earned Doctorates (SED), data on computer sciences were not collected separately from mathematics until 1978, and complete data on computer sciences are not available from the SED until 1979. Data shown for 1966–78 are from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Completions Survey."

These figures accompany Thomas Misa's "Dynamics of Gender Bias within Computer Science," an article accepted for publication in *Information & Culture* 59 (2024).

Figure 2: Training subgroups differential vs. "year-shift" for SSA lookup



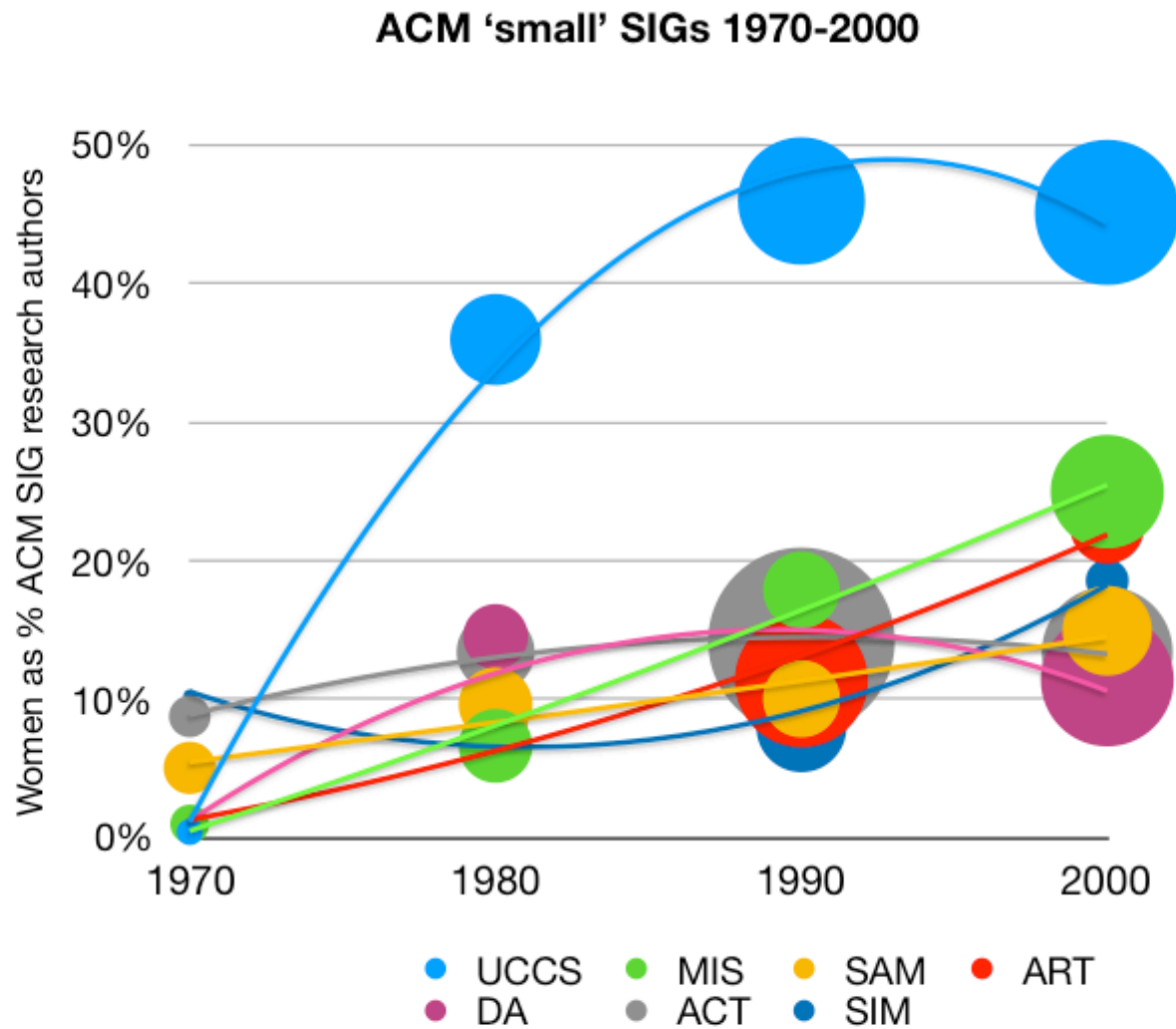
Note: For subgroups A, B, and D, the minimum of $| \text{computed } p(F) - \text{actual } p(F) |$ for tuning variable "year-shift" was 30 (i.e., SSA look-up year before year of publication). For subgroup C, it was 25. The article's analysis thus utilized the article's year of publication minus 30 years for the SSA lookup.

These figures accompany Thomas Misa's "Dynamics of Gender Bias within Computer Science," an article accepted for publication in *Information & Culture* 59 (2024).

Figure 3. Women as research authors in ACM's seven small SIGs 1970-2000.

Note: see text for description of X- and Y-axes; each bubble's *area* represents the *total number* of research authors in that year (e.g. SIGUCCS in 2000 had 152 total authors). *ACM's large SIGs in figure 4 below are roughly four times larger.*

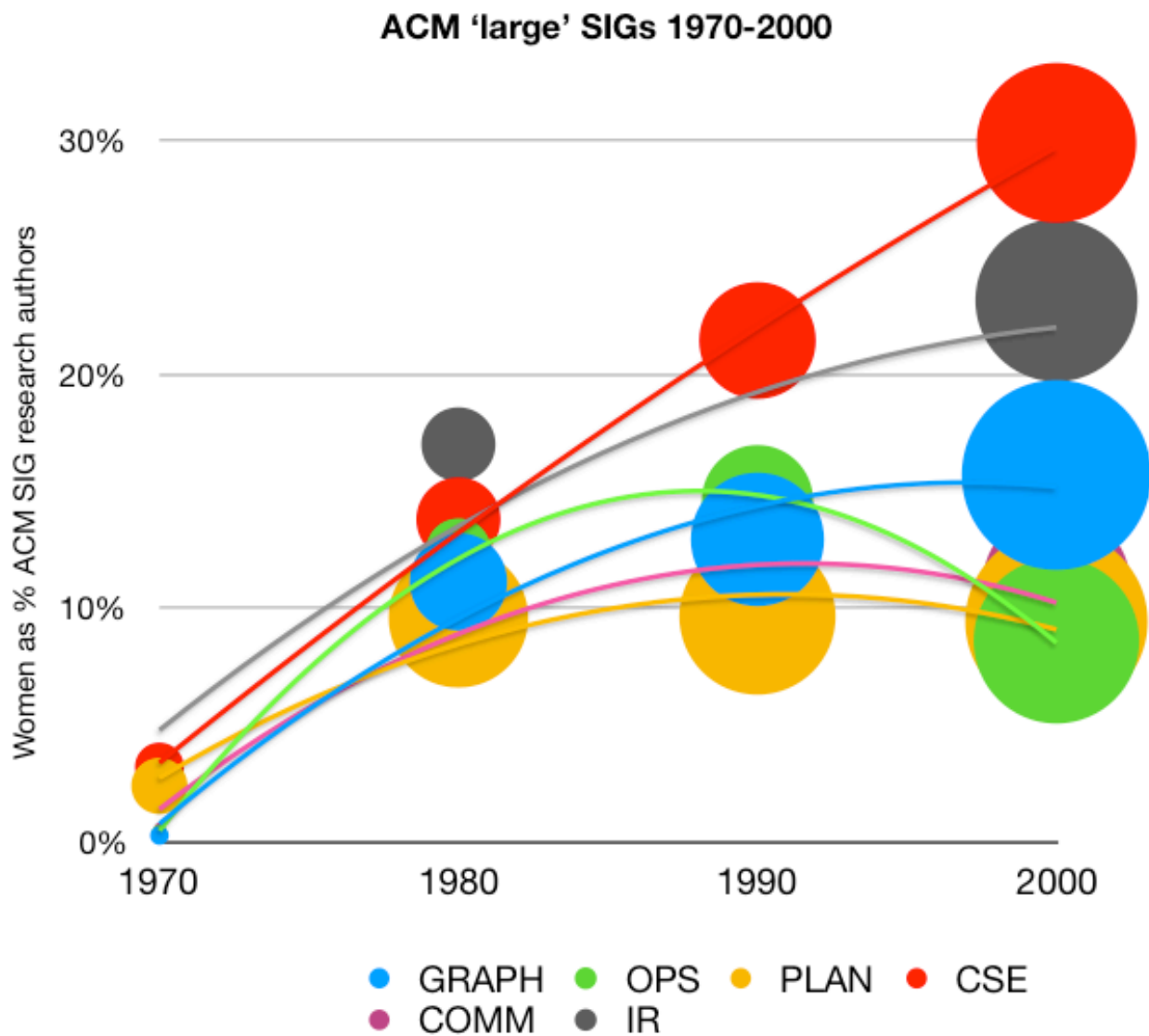
See table 1 below for SIG abbreviations.



These figures accompany Thomas Misa's "Dynamics of Gender Bias within Computer Science," an article accepted for publication in *Information & Culture* 59 (2024).

Figure 4. Women as research authors in ACM's six large SIGs 1970-2000.

Note: similar to Figure 3, each bubble's *area* represents the *total number* of research authors (e.g. SIGGRAPH in 2000 had 612 total authors).



These figures accompany Thomas Misa's "Dynamics of Gender Bias within Computer Science," an article accepted for publication in *Information & Culture* 59 (2024).

Figure 5: Median % of women authors (1970-2000) vs. 'shape' of growth curve

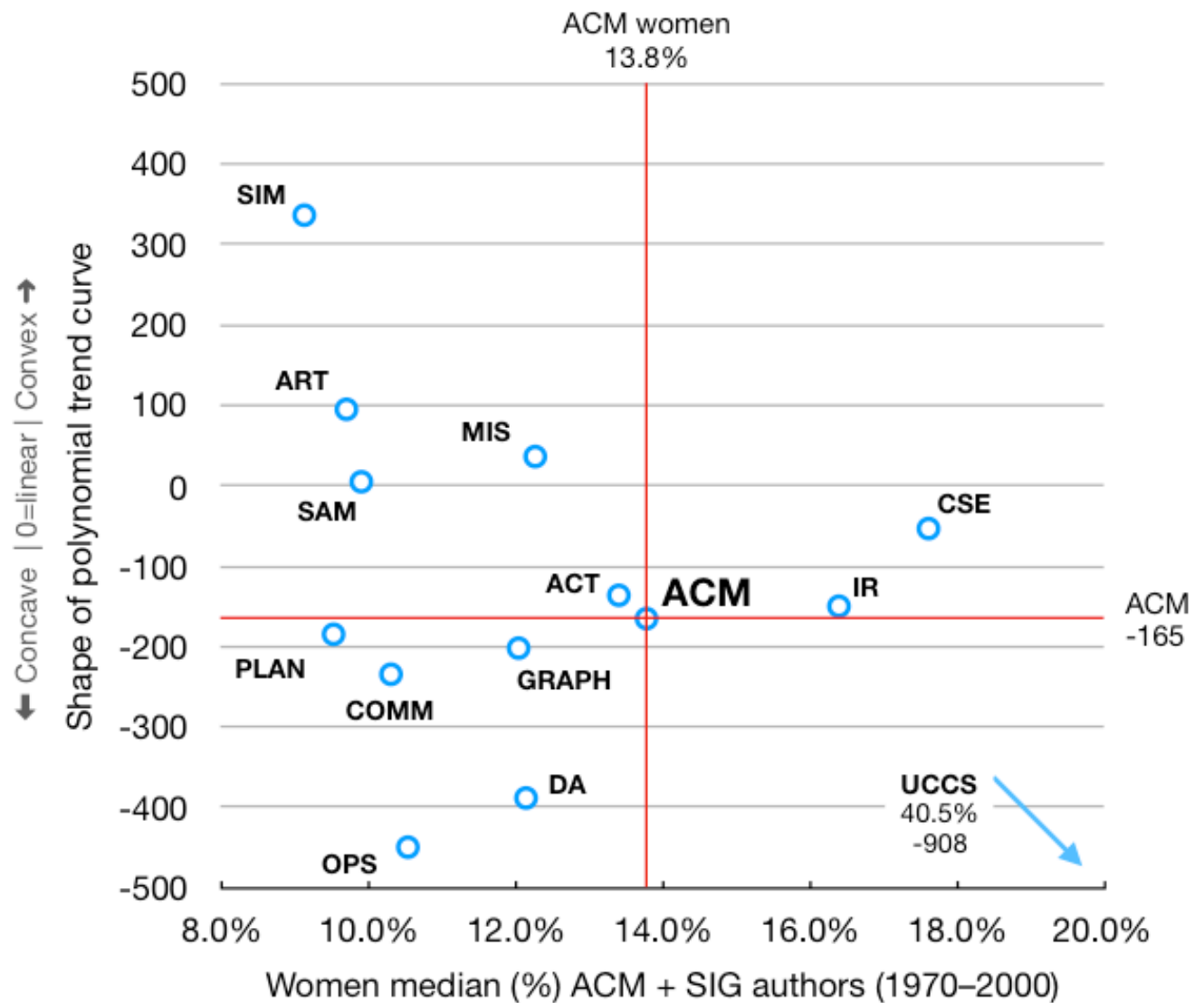


Table 1: ACM Special Interest Groups

Special Interest Group	Founding/creation as SIG
SIGMIS (Management Information Systems)	1961
SIGUCCS (University [and College] Computing Centers)	1963 [1981]
SIGIR (Information Retrieval)	1963
SIGOPS (Operating Systems)	1965/1968
SIGDA (Design Automation)	1965/1969
SIGART (Artificial Intelligence) <i>now SIGAI</i>	1966
SIGSAM (Symbolic and Algebraic Manipulation)	1966
SIGPLAN (Programming Languages)	1967
SIGGRAPH (Computer Graphics)	1967/1969
SIGCOMM (Data Communication)	1967/1969
SIGACT (Algorithms and Computation Theory)	1968
SIGCSE (Computer Science Education)	1968
SIGSIM (Simulation)	1969

Source: historywiki.acm.org/sigs/Main_Page (and links to SIG pages)