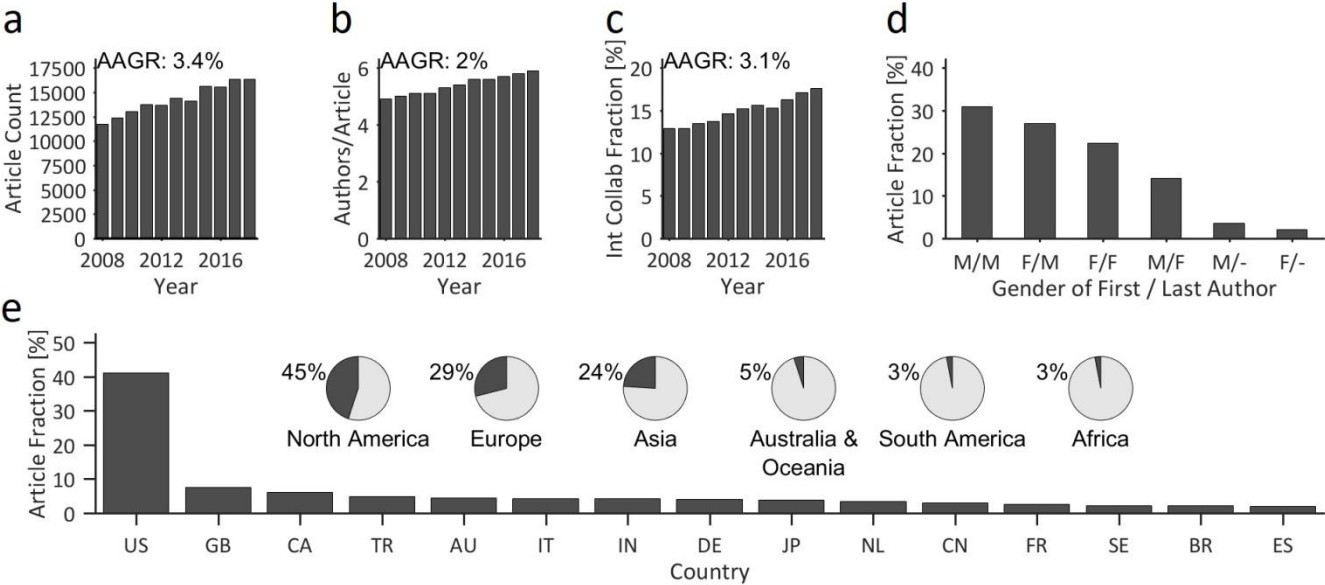
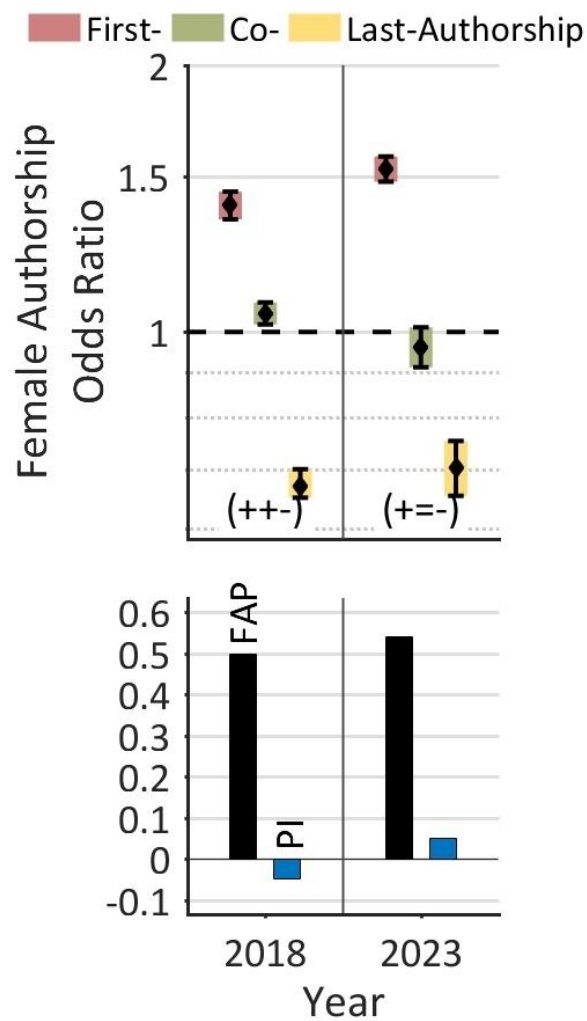


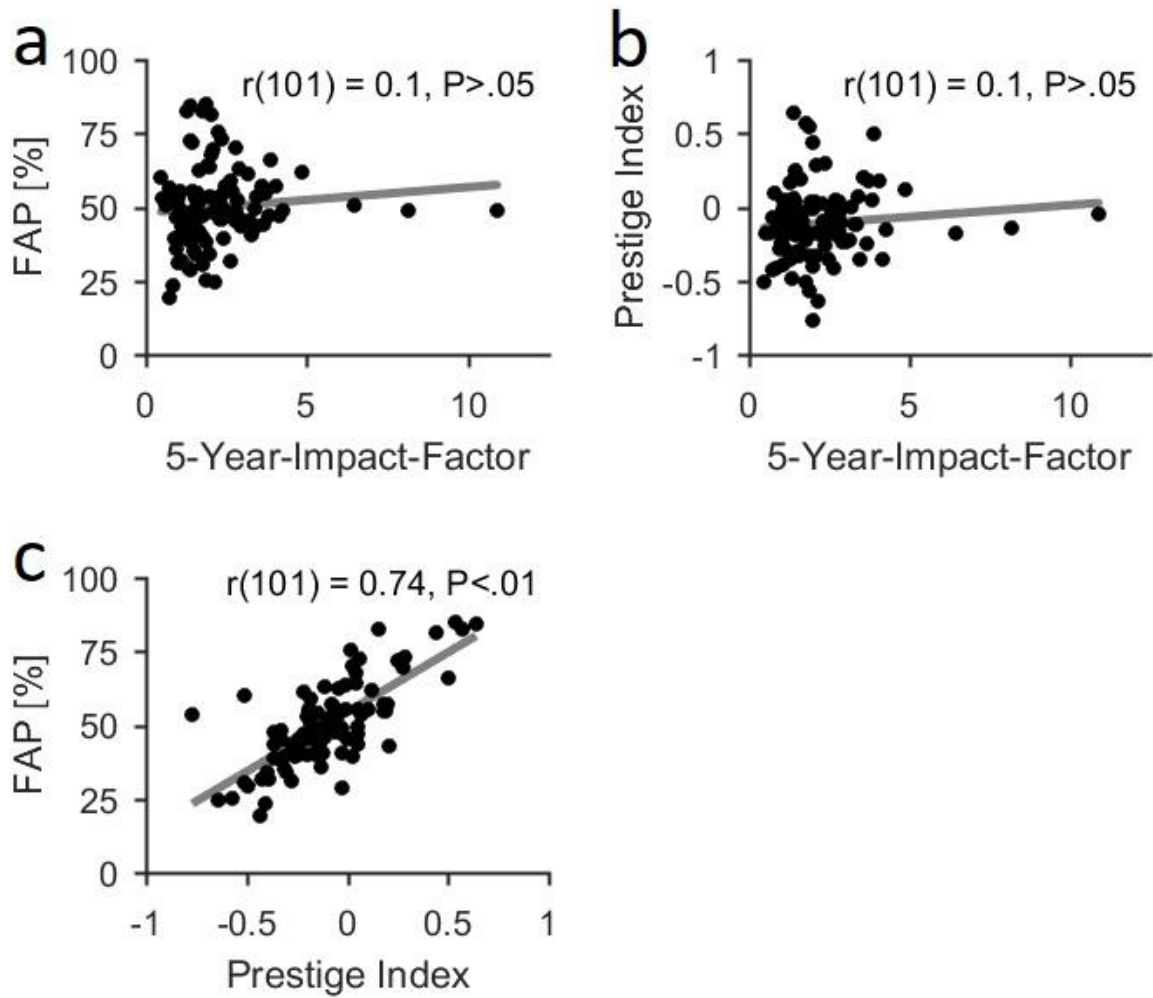
Gender Disparities in Pediatric Research - Supplementary figures



Supp. Figure 1: Overview of published articles worldwide. (a) The number of published articles in the academic field of pediatrics increases from year to year with an average annual growth rate of 3.4%. While in 2008 only 11,741 original articles were published, 16,315 articles were released in 2018. (b) The number of authors per article has been ascending from 2008 to 2018. (c) A clear tendency of a growing fraction of collaboration articles is exhibited. (d) With 30.9% the highest proportion of articles is published by male scientists in key authorships. More male than female researchers publish articles as single authors. (e) The fraction of articles is displayed by continents and countries. By far North America, is the leading continent with a share of 45% of all published articles in the field of pediatric research, comprising the US with an overall article fraction of 41%. The second highest productive continent is Europe followed by Asia. Australia & Oceania, South America and Africa stand behind with a fraction of 5% or less.



Supp. Figure 2: Linear projection. The prognosis forecasts that the proportion of female authorships (FAP) will continue growing up to 54.0% in 2023. The female odds ratios for first- and last-authorships will increase, while the odds ratios for co-authorships of women will drop below one, resulting in a switch of the FAOR-triplet from (+, +, -) to (+, =, -) and a positive Prestige Index (PI) of 0.05 in 2023.



Supp. Figure 3: Correlation of journal parameters. (a, b) There is no linear correlation of a journals 5-Year-Impact-Factor and it's proportion of female authorships (FAP) or Prestige Index found. (c) A strong correlation is revealed between the Prestige Index and the FAP of journals.