Gender Differences in Public Code Contributions: a 50-year Perspective

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Abstract—Gender imbalance in information technology in general, and Free/Open Source Software specifically, is a well-known problem in the field. Still, little is known yet about the large-scale extent and long-term trends that underpin the phenomenon. We contribute to fill this gap by conducting a longitudinal study of the population of contributors to publicly available software source code. We analyze 1.6 billion commits corresponding to the development history of 120 million projects, contributed by 33 million distinct authors over a period of 50 years. We classify author names by gender and study their evolution over time.

We show that, while the amount of commits by female authors remains low overall, there is evidence of a stable long-term increase in their proportion over all contributions, providing hope of a more gender-balanced future for collaborative software development.

Gender imbalance in science is an established and well-known phenomenon: women are underrepresented in STEM [3] and even more so in computing [6]. In the field of software development, Free/Open Source Software (FOSS) projects have been studied from the perspective of gender imbalance using various approaches.

Survey-based studies have repeatedly reported low women participation. Surveys up to 2003 [2] reported 95–99% man dominance in FOSS; a 2013 survey [10] observed a ratio of 10% women respondents. These surveys targeted FOSS contributors at large (with no restriction on project affiliation), relied on participant self-selection, and reached a maximum of several thousand usable responses each. Specific FOSS communities have also been studied for gender imbalance, e.g., Debian [7] or KDE [9], with similar results.

Quantitative studies of byproducts of collaborative FOSS development have analyzed selected projects to quantify gender imbalance in: mailing lists [5], support forums [14], GitHub teams [15] and pull requests [13]. They have confirmed the under-representation of female contributors in FOSS and also found evidence of measurable biases against them.

Paper contributions
A piece of knowledge that is still missing is a large-scale analysis of public code contributions, to establish a global breakdown of contributions by gender and to verify if long-term trends about gender participation exist in FOSS development. This paper contributes to fill these gaps. Specifically, we will address the following research questions:

RQ1. What is the overall breakdown by gender in contributions and contributors to public source code?
RQ2. Is there a long-term trend in the proportion of contributions and contributors to public source code by gender?

Answers to these questions will help confirming
or disputing past results on gender imbalance, this
time at the unprecedented scale of public code.
If stable trends were to be observed, they might
also provide insights about what to expect in the
future, informing policy making.

In order to answer the research questions
we conduct a longitudinal study of the popula-
tion of contributors to publicly available source
code over a period of 50 years. To that end
we retrieve the commits of more than 120 mil-
lion collaborative projects from Software Her-
itage [1], totaling 1.6 billion commits. We
then classify author names by gender using a
frequency-based approach implemented on top of
gender-guesser [12]. Finally we aggregate results
by authors and number of commits, and analyze
their evolution over time.

Replication package
A replication package for this paper is avail-
able from Zenodo at https://zenodo.org/record/
4140789 (DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.4140789).

DATASET AND METHODOLOGY

We have retrieved from Software Heritage [1],
[8] a snapshot of all the commits the project has
archived until 2020-05-13. It consists of
1 661 391 281 commits (1.66 B), unique by
SHA1 identifier, harvested from about 120 mil-
lion public projects coming from major devel-
opment forges (GitHub, GitLab, etc.) and source
code distributions (Debian, PyPI, NPM, NixOS,
etc.). For each commit we have its identifier,
timestamp, and author full name.

We removed from the corpus commits with
implausible timestamps, i.e., commits before the
Unix epoch and commits “in the future” w.r.t. the
date of the snapshot, with a tolerance of 1 day.
Doing so excluded only 11 M commits (0.66% of
the corpus). Figure 1 shows the number of
commits in the corpus over time. It exhibits
the already observed [11] exponential growth of
public code (the notch for 2020 is a binning
artifact due to the incompleteness of that year in
the corpus).

The initial set of distinct authors associated
to all commits consists of 33 660 524 (33.7 M)
names. As most version control systems (VCS)
do not store encoding information, author names
in the dataset are raw byte sequences. We con-
verted them to Unicode strings, trying the popular
UTF-8 encoding and successfully converting
33 657 517 commits (99.991%).

We then filtered out implausible names such as:
email addresses (used by mistake by authors
in lieu of their name), names consisting only of
blank characters, overlong names (more than 100
characters), and names containing more than 10%
non-letter characters. This filtering reduced the
corpus to 26 M authors after having removed:
7.5 M non-letter, 150 K emails, 25 K blank,
and 31 overlong names. Finally we converted names
to lowercase and normalized spaces, obtaining
13.2 M unique author strings.

Detecting the gender of a name is difficult
in general [12] and even more so at this scale,
geographic diversity, and lack of curation. As-
signed a gender to a name also reinforces the
gender binary, contributing to the marginalization
of individuals who do not identify as men or
women. A better approach is to ask authors for
self-identification, but doing so is unfeasible at
this scale. We hence delegate gender inference
to automated tooling and we use the results
only in aggregate form to study long-term trends.
Throughout the paper we make no claim about
gender identity (as in: the personal sense of one’s
own gender) and only discuss gender trends to the
extent of which they can be inferred from author
names.

Based on the results of a recent thorough
benchmark of gender detection tools [12] we
have chosen \texttt{GENDER-GUESSER}, because it shines on heterogeneous inputs. \texttt{GENDER-GUESSER} is implemented in Python and is open source (https://pypi.org/project/gender-guesser/). This last point is particularly relevant: alternatives based on commercial APIs might give better accuracy, but would hinder replicability.

\texttt{GENDER-GUESSER} takes as input a Unicode string, which is supposed to be a first name, and returns the detected gender as one of 6 possible values, depending on the tool’s certainty about the result: \{\textit{male, mostly male, unknown, mostly female, female, andy}\} (the last one for unisex names).

Authors in our corpus are not split into first v. family name, but that distinction is not meaningful anyway in all the world cultures represented in the corpus [4]. Hence, to determine the gender of an author we apply a \textit{majority criterion}. We use \texttt{GENDER-GUESSER} to determine the gender of each blank-separated word in the author name as a string. Then, if a strict majority of words are detected as belonging to one gender (no matter how strongly) we associate that gender to the entire author name; otherwise its gender will remain unknown, formally:

\[
M_a = \{w \in a | \text{guess}(w) \in \{\textit{male, mostly male}\}\}
\]

\[
F_a = \{w \in a | \text{guess}(w) \in \{\textit{female, mostly female}\}\}
\]

where \(a\) is an author name from our author corpus, \(w\) a word in that string, and \texttt{guess}(\(w\)) denotes the invocation of \texttt{GENDER-GUESSER}. The gender of an author name \(a\) is then determined as follows:

\[
GG(a) = \begin{cases} 
\sigma & \text{if } |M_a| > |F_a| \\
? & \text{if } |F_a| > |M_a| \\
? & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
\]

We can now partition the commit corpus \(C\) in the sets of commits by male authors, by female authors, or by authors for which we could not determine a gender, as follows:

\[
C_{\sigma} = \{c \in C | GG(c) = \sigma\}
\]

\[
C_{?} = \{c \in C | GG(c) = ?\}
\]

We have computed these sets in practice, by running \texttt{GENDER-GUESSER} on each word in author names and determining the majority gender for each of them.

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.5\textwidth]{authors.png}
\caption{Breakdown of authors and authored commits by gender}
\end{figure}

**RESULTS**

Figure 2 shows the overall breakdown of detected genders in the studied corpus (RQ1). We were able to detect a gender for 3.5 M author names, or 26.6% of the author corpus. Author names with a detected gender account for 682 M commits, or 51.6% of the commit corpus. We have verified that the ratio of commits for which a gender could not be determined remains within 30–50% over time. Also, it has been shrinking for the past 20 years, during which the vast majority of commits have been produced (due to the exponential growth of the dataset).

Focusing on the author names for which we could determine a gender, 3 M (84.6%) are male authors v. 0.5 M (15.4%) female authors. In terms of contributions, commits by male authors are 630 M (92.5% of commits for which we could determine a gender) v. 51.3 M (7.5%) by female March/April 2021
authors. In terms of diversity the picture is pretty dire: **male authors have contributed more than 92% of public code commits over the past 50 years.**

To answer RQ2, Figure 3a shows the evolution over time of commits authored by gender, excluding commits by authors for which we could not determine a gender. Consistently with the breakdown by gender in the corpus as a whole, we observe that the **yearly totals of commits by female authors have lagged behind commits by male authors by significant margins for half a century.**

However, female authors are increasingly contributing to public code. Figure 3b highlights this, showing the 50-year evolution of the ratio of commits by female authors over the total of commits for which we could determine a gender. The figure shows both yearly ratios as percentages and a locally weighted scatterplot smoothing moving regression over the entire period. The **ratio of commits by female authors has grown steadily over the past 50 years, reaching in 2019 for the first time 10% of all contributions to public code.**

Note also how the growth trend in the ratio of female-authored commits is steeper over the last 15 years (2005–2019) than before. This is significant because, due to the exponential growth of public code, those years have contributed the vast majority of commits to the entire corpus—and hence also contributed the most to the ongoing “catch up” in the total amount of commits by female authors v. commits by male authors.

Figure 4 shows the yearly evolution of the number of active authors by gender, i.e., authors that have contributed at least one commit in a given year. In particular, Figure 4b confirms the **significant growth of active female authors from around 4% in 2005 to more than 10% of all public code authors in 2019.** If this trend is to continue, gender diversity among public code commits authors will increase significantly over the next few years.

**DISCUSSION**

To the best of our knowledge this is the first longitudinal gender study performed on public code at this scale—both in terms of population size and observed time period. The main tradeoff in working at this scale is that we could not rely on curated gender information, e.g., author-provided information or interviews with them. Also, we had to work with non-parsed author names, leading to the need of using automated tools and heuristics.

**Construct validity**

The approach used for gender detection is crude. It is easy to come up with examples of family names composed by multiple words that are also common first names associated to a given gender, which will win majority over the gender detected for the actual first name. We do not expect this to happen often though. In general, family names are
Figure 4: Breakdown of authors with at least 1 yearly commit by detected gender over time

(a) total number of yearly authors by gender (note the log scale on the Y-axis)
(b) proportion of female authors (on the total of authors for which gender could be determined)

External validity
We do not claim to have analyzed the entire body of collaboratively developed software. We have nonetheless analyzed the largest publicly available corpus of commits coming from public version control system repositories. We do not think a much larger coverage is achievable without, for instance, adding large non-public forges (e.g., coming from large-scale inner source practices) to our sample, which would hinder replicability and impact on corpus diversity.

CONCLUSION
We have conducted the first large-scale longitudinal study of gender imbalance among authors of collaboratively developed, publicly available code. The study spans 1.6 billion commits harvested from 120 million projects and contributed by 33 million authors over a period of 50 years.

Results give a mixed message about gender diversity in public code collaboration. Overall, contributions by female authors remain scarce: less that 8% of commits for which we could detect a gender, confirming decades of gender imbalance in Free/Open Source Software (FOSS).

On the other hand, contributions by female authors appear to be on the rise and are rising faster than those by male authors. In 2019 and for the first time in half a century commits by female authors have reached 10% of yearly contributions to public code. Looking at active FOSS authors over time we find evidence of a similar sustained
growth and increasing speed. If the trend of the past 15 years is to continue, FOSS authors and their contributions might soon reach a level of gender diversity comparable to other fields.

The goal of this study was, on purpose, broad and longitudinal. As future work we intend to maintain the longitudinal angle, but drill down into specific software ecosystems to check if significant differences in gender participation trends exist and, if so, why. Our results also hint at other differences in participation by gender—e.g., commits per person over time and weekly participation patterns—which we also intend to explore in future work.

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