

INDEX

- Artificial intelligence (AI),
53, 107
- ‘Axiomatic’ mechanisms,
122
- Base identity, 32
- Black feminist ideology, 38
- British Airways cabin crew
strike, 141
- Brogrammers, 108
- Career development, 17,
45, 119–120
- Caring responsibilities, 4
- Co-creative professional
space, 74
- Coders, 108
- Community-driven
technology
innovation, 34
- Consciousness-raising, 131
- Consistent performance
evaluations, 121
- Conventional office setting,
154
- Cultural fitness, 113
- Cultural-spatial
dimensions, 72
- Cultural-spatial elements,
96
- Cyberfeminism, 38
- Cyberwomanism, 38
- Digital activism, 37, 39
- Digital engineers, 108
- Digital feminism, 41
- Digital research, 11–14
- Disciplinary action, 147
- Discrete markers, 33
- Discrimination, 29
- Discriminatory behaviours,
97
- Discursive production of
cyberfeminism, 34
- Diversity statement,
120–121
- Dominant conditions of
space, 72, 73–85
- Dominant masculine tech
culture, 45
- Emotional labour, 104
- Entrepreneurial practices, 71
- Ethics, 11–14
- #Everydaysexism, 18,
129–148

- Face-to-face events, 139
- Feminist technology, 37
- Feminist theory, 32
- Finding work, 100
- Flexible working, 104
- Formal planning, 119–120
- Gender
 - diversity, 115
 - education, 31
 - gendered differences, 93
 - gendered identity, 72
 - gender frame, 113
 - inequality, 86, 132
 - inferior status, 50
 - leadership, 10
 - linked dimensions, 152
 - pay gap, 130
 - spatial dimensions, 93
 - stereotypes, 111
 - technology, 30
- Gender-spatial boundaries, 72, 85–98
- Glassdoor, 102
- Global identity, 92
- Global tech culture, 5, 149–156
- GoogleHangout, 126
- Google's Women Techmakers, 144
- Hegemonic sexism, 38
- Hierarchical space, 70
- High-status roles, 53
- Homophobia, 38
- Identity markers, 83
- Identity work, 43
- Innovation, 92
- Inside Microsoft, 144
- Inspiration, 48
- Intersectionality, 33
- Intimacies of labour, 100–102
- Israel's Ministry of Foreign Affairs (IMFA), 82
- 51jobs, 102
- Labour market, 106
- Leadership support, 100
- LGBTQIA1 workers, 30
- LinkedIn, 102
- Low-status roles, 51, 56
- Machine learning (ML), 107
- Male privilege, 29
- Management structure, 118–119
- Masculine pursuits, 154
- Masculine tech culture, 95
- Masculine tech toxicity, 17, 99–128
- Material spaces, 81
- Mediabistro, 102
- Men in tech (MiT) label, 53
 - attitudes and behaviours, 54
 - high-status roles, 53
 - male professionals, 53
 - WiT, 49
- #MeToo, 18, 129–148
- Misogyny, 130
- Networking, 100, 111
- New language of smartness, 76

- Occupational clusters, 103
- Occupational culture, 110
- Occupational spaces, 71
- Openness, 97
- Open participation, 93
- Open-plan office spaces, 93
- Open-plan space
 - dominance, 93
- Organisational aesthetics (OA), 83
- PageExecutive, 102
- Performance evaluations, 121–126
- Personal validation, 90
- Political interventions, 34
- Popular media, 46
- Postfeminism era, 40
- Professional competencies, 55
- Professional contexts, 111–117
- Professional roles, 17
- Promotions, 100
- Qualitative methodological approach, 11
- Raw gender tech pay gap, 118
- Recruitment, 102–110, 120–121
- Recruitment advertisements, 103, 107
- Sandberg's analysis, 40
- Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM), 1, 3–4
- Self-confidence, 117
- Self-help proliferation, 39, 151
- Sense of difference, 97
- Sense of dissatisfaction, 45
- Sexism, 63–67, 130
- Silicon Valley, 72, 80, 91
 - reputation, 92
- Social media, 28, 39, 40
- Social space, 80
- Spaces
 - dominant conditions, 73–85
 - hierarchical, 70
 - occupational, 71
 - professional, 84
- Spatial design, 79
- Status biases, 55
- SurveyMonkey, 118
- Sussex University, 44
- Sustaining work relations, 100
- Tech cities, 73, 75, 126
- Tech clusters, 6–10, 33–34, 69, 104
 - cultural-spatial elements, 96
 - dominant conditions of space, 73–85
 - East Asia, 72
 - equal place, 149–156
 - gender-spatial boundaries, 86
 - masculine, 95
 - material place, 72
 - organisation, 16–18

- participants workers, 14–16
 - Sites, 6–8
 - space dominant
 - conditions, 73–85
 - UK, 71
 - women’s inclusion, 146
- Tech cultures
 - cultural perceptions, 111
 - intersectional
 - differences, 113
 - masculine, 100
- Tech girls, 97
- Technofeminism, 17, 20–26
- Technofeminist methods, 34
- Technology, 30
- Urban design elements, 74
- Urban elements of space, 75
- WeChat, 142
- Western embodiment
 - theory, 34
- White governmentality, 144
- Women brewers, 4
- Women in tech (WiT) label,
 - 17, 43–68, 87, 101, 136, 142
 - attitudes and behaviours, 52
 - female professionals, 51
 - global uses, 47–48
 - government and industry reports, 46
 - identity work, 56–63
 - lack of diversity, 47
 - low-status roles, 51
 - media, 46
 - men in tech (MiT), 49
 - position of workers, 55
 - sexism, 63–67
 - status characteristics, 50–56
 - straitjacket, 50–56, 88
 - women’s tech groups, 46
 - workplace
 - disadvantages, 50
- Women’s autonomy online, 36–42
- Women’s rights campaigns, 40
- Women’s tech groups, 46
- Women tech workers
 - differences and limitations, 30–36
 - gender, 26–30
 - point of conflict, 30–36
 - shifting women’s
 - autonomy online, 30–36
 - suitability, 19
 - technofeminist scholarship, 20–26
- Workplaces, 18, 74
 - informal play
 - environment, 87
 - innovative, 76
 - material, 79
 - professional, 76
- Zhaopin, 102