

(Gender) Bias in grant attribution

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Agenda

Bias in grant attribution

- Why gender bias?
- Bias in process of grant attribution: research funders
- Bias before / while application: applicants/universities
- Discussion: your experiences, questions....



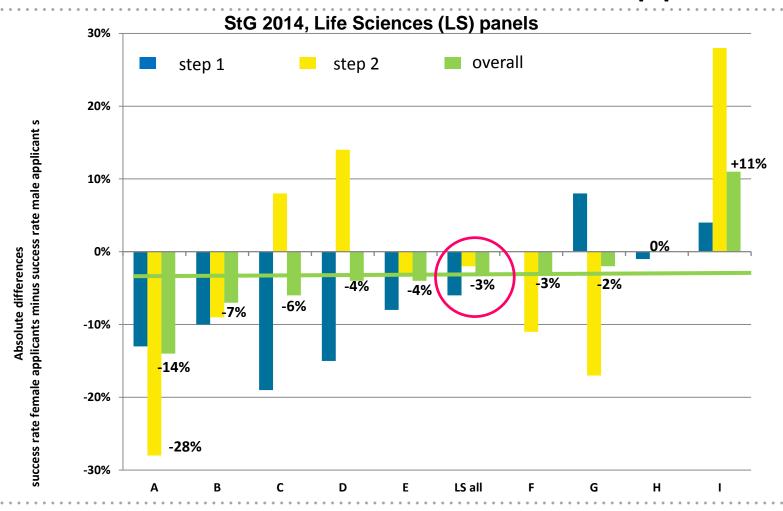
Bias in grant attribution

Bias may refer to very different dimensions:

- Affiliation/ host institution (Oxford vs Linz): reputation, infrastructure, tacit knowledge how to apply, network ties (reviewers, citations), resources for support
- Country/language: English natives vs non-natives
- Gender: different success rates of female and male applicants
- Bias dimensions are inter-related



ERC: Lower success rates of female applicants





Research approach

Study commissioned by European Research Council (ERC): Why do women have lower success rates? = Gender bias from a research funder's perspective

- lower success rates ≠ gender bias: control for past performance
- analyze processes and practices: gender as social dimension in the evaluation process:
 - How does gender affect evaluation process?
 - What is excellence? (How) Is excellence gendered?



Data, methods

- Multivariate model to identify gender bias:
 - Applications: personal data, evaluation data (3.030 applicants' with IC) incl evaluation report: linguistic analysis, scores
 - WoS data: past performance, cognitive distance
- Interviews: reviewers (n=32), ERC staff (n= 16): criteria of excellence, decision making process
- Online survey applicants (response rate > 40%):
 perception of excellence, support for application



Findings - overview

We found that gender bias may occur at different levels:

- Research funders' sphere:
 - (1) Definition of excellence, evaluation criteria (applied)
 - (2) Process of grant awarding
 - (3) Composition of decision making bodies/ panels
- Applicants' sphere:
 - (1) Encouragement for career / to apply
 - (2) Support in application process

Gender stereotypes



(1) Criteria for excellence are not clearly defined: What is meant by 'independence'?

We need to get independence and new ideas and new ways in science.
Reviewer 12, W

independence
is about publications
funding and group
composition.
reviewer 21, W

I think it is important to show some mobility, to become independent from previous advisors.
Reviewer 6, M

Females'
independence is
questioned more
than males' is.
Reviewer 19, W

8

5 dimensions of independence

Analysing reviewers' discourses (Grounded Theory, Glaser/Strauss 1967) on excellence we found:

5 sub-dimensions of independence:

- Independence depends on dependence
- Independence needs to be negotiated
- Independence requires topical emancipation
- Independence requires a new developed network
- Independence is linked to mobility
- ⇒ Better definition of criteria and indicators needed!



(2) Gender bias in evaluation criteria

- Evaluation criteria themselves may be gendered:
 Criteria reflect imbalances (power structures) in science system: Women have less time, team support, networks = less excellence indicators: citations, co-authorship
- => Deploying indicators equally to female and male applicants may reinforce gender imbalances!
- Evaluation **criteria** may be **used** in a **gendered** manner: Reviewers refer to own gender stereotypes and gender roles: "Women fight less, are less confident, oversell less ..."
- => More gender awareness needed (funders, reviewers)

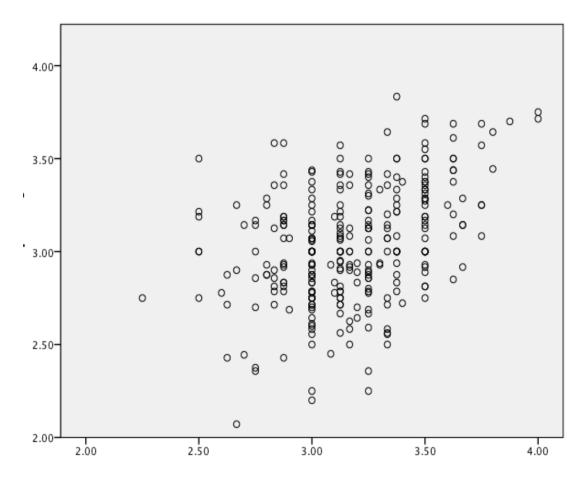


(3) (Gender) Bias in grant awarding process

- Assessment criteria are not applied systematically
- Assessment criteria/indicators are applied differently to female and male applicants
 - Masculine criteria are assumed as ,naturally given' and dropped for men: independent, mobile = double standards for male and female applicants
 - Male behavior is the norm: "Soon she [sic!] will also learn to oversell..."
 - => Better decision making process needed!



Illustration of unsystematic use: scores for research project step 2 by step 1





(4) Gender bias due to panel composition

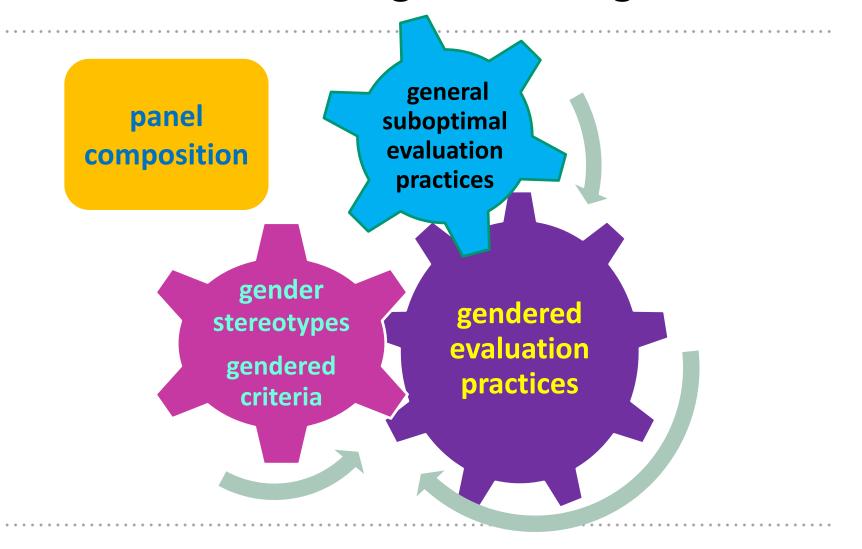
Gender bias may be due to composition of decision making bodies (review panels):

- The higher the share of female reviewers, the lower the share of female grantees.
- Women share gender stereotypes and high pressure for loyalty in the panel.
- Gender awareness/ competence is not (necessarily) linked to sex of the reviewer!

=> Gender competence is relevant, not sex of reviewer!



Interacting levels for gender bias





Applicants' concerns

- Unclear what excellence means: how to prepare best?
- Women face double-bind-challenge: when behaving/ performing like men (= the norm) they are not assessed equally, but with double standards: overselling / being self-confident is not equally accepted for women: how to prepare best?
 - "men are confident, women are bossy" (female applicant)
- Perception: ERC looks for a type of researcher that is more often found among men: competing, selling, mobile



How applicants/universities can tackle bias

Be aware that (the demonstration of) excellence is linked to processes in research teams and to support structures:

- Career development / empowerment
 - Who is first author?
 - How are members of a research team supported to become independent ("Independence needs to be negotiated")?
- Application process:
 - Who is encouraged to apply?
 - How is support organized? Seminars in Brussels difficult for applicants with care obligations...



Conclusions

To guarantee that grants are awarded to the best/ most excellent researchers we need more ...

- more precise definition of excellence/indicators, as they:
 - facilitate work of reviewers
 - enable applicants to prepare in the best way
- more gender awareness among :
 - decision makers (ERC unconscious bias video)
 - professors/ university management: encourage women specifically, organise support
 - coaches: how do male/female applicants best present themselves?



Thank you!

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