

Supporting Information

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SI Text

Given that the gender composition of the review committee might affect the chances of female applicants to obtain grant funding, we examined the role of the share of female reviewers on the success rates and committee evaluations of male and female applicants.

Preselection advisors. On average, 3.4 reviewers rated the applications in the preselection phase; 34.9% of the preselection advisors were women. A simple regression analysis demonstrated that the percentage of female preselection advisors was not associated with the average preselection advice for applicants [$\beta = -0.03$, $R^2 = 0.03$, $F(1, 2387) = 1.97$, $P = 0.16$]. In addition, a binary logistic regression analysis showed that the main effect of the percentage of female preselection advisors on the success rates of applicants in the preselection phase was nonsignificant [$B = 0.001$, $SE = 0.001$, $Wald (df = 1) = 0.88$, $P = 0.35$; $OR = 1.00$, $model \chi^2 (1) = 0.87$, $P = 0.35$]. In sum, the gender composition of the preselection advisors was not associated with

applicants' chances (i.e., evaluations and success rates) of making it through the preselection phase of the grant review procedure.

Review committee. On average, 8.1 reviewers, 32.6% of which were women, took part in the interview committee and evaluated the applications on the three assessment criteria. A simple regression analysis showed that the percentage of female reviewers was not associated with the committee evaluations for applicants [$\beta = -0.005$, $R^2 = 0.00$, $F(1, 1,448) = 0.04$, $P = 0.85$]. Fig. S1 shows the relationship between the percentage of female reviewers and committee evaluations of applicants. A binary logistic regression analysis also showed that the percentage of female reviewers was not associated with applicants' success rate [$B = 0.000$, $SE = 0.005$, $Wald (df = 1) = 0.003$, $P = 0.96$; $OR = 1.00$, $model \chi^2 (1) = 0.003$, $P = 0.96$]. Thus, the representation of female reviewers appeared to be unrelated to the evaluation and success rates of male and female applicants.

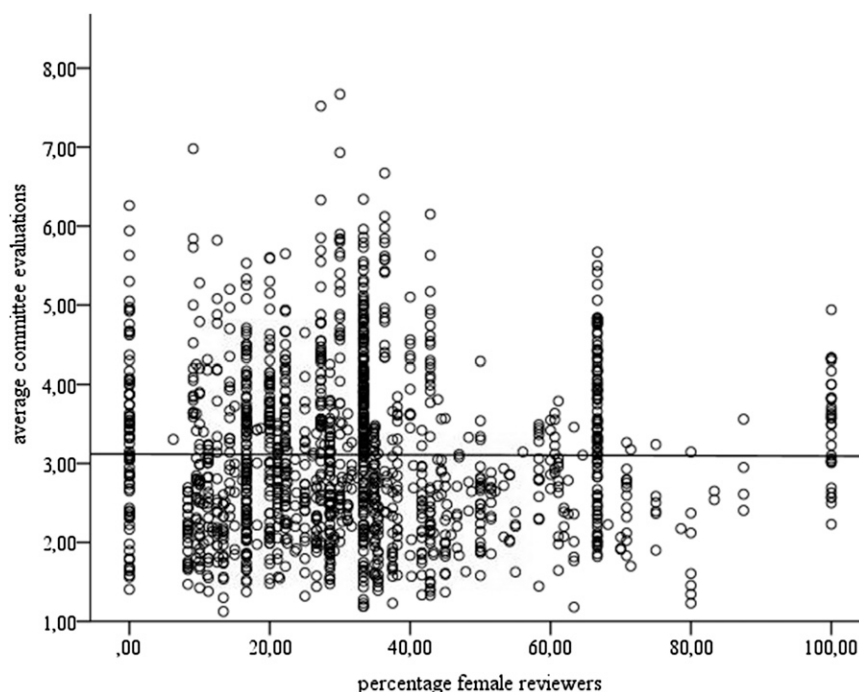


Fig. S1. Scatterplot with the average committee evaluations of applicants as a function of the share of female reviewers.

Table S1. Numbers of applications and awarded grants, along with success rates for male and female applicants, by scientific discipline

Discipline	Applications, <i>n</i>			Awards, <i>n</i>			Success rates, %		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	2,823	1,635	1,188	467	290	177	16.5	17.7 _a	14.9 _b
Chemical sciences	122	83	39	32	22	10	26.2	26.5 _a	25.6 _a
Physical sciences	174	135	39	35	26	9	20.1	19.3 _a	23.1 _a
Physics	76	67	9	20	18	2	26.3	26.9 _a	22.2 _a
Humanities	396	230	166	65	33	32	16.4	14.3 _a	19.3 _a
Technical sciences	251	189	62	43	30	13	17.1	15.9 _a	21.0 _a
Interdisciplinary	183	105	78	29	12	17	15.8	11.4 _a	21.8 _a
Earth/life sciences	282	156	126	56	38	18	19.9	24.4 _a	14.3 _b
Social sciences	834	425	409	112	65	47	13.4	15.3 _a	11.5 _a
Medical sciences	505	245	260	75	46	29	14.9	18.8 _a	11.2 _b

Success rates for male and female applicants with different subscripts differ reliably from one another ($P < 0.05$).

Table S2. Numbers of applications and awarded grants, along with success rates for male and female applicants, by first-time applications vs. reapplications in one call, 2012

Category	Applications, <i>n</i>			Awards, <i>n</i>			Success rates, %		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	921	527	394	147	93	54	16.0	17.6 _i	13.7 _i
First-time applications	722	417	305	100	67	33	13.9 _i	16.1 _a	10.8 _b
Reapplications	199	110	89	47	26	21	23.6 _j	23.6 _{ac}	23.6 _c

Success rates for male and female applicants with different subscripts per row and column differ reliably from one another ($P < 0.05$).