

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.

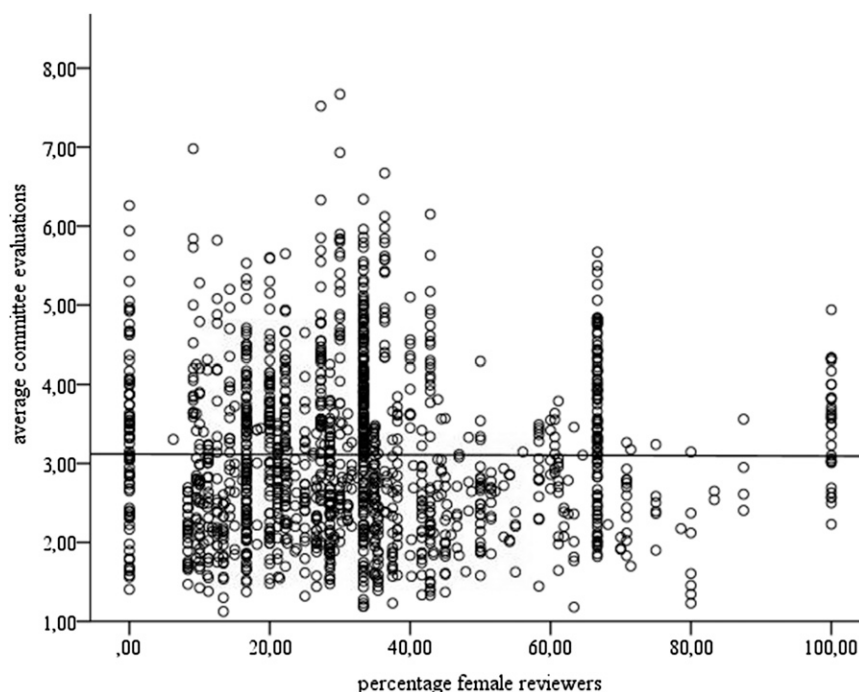


Fig. S1. Scatterplot with the average committee evaluations of applicants as a function of the share of female reviewers.

