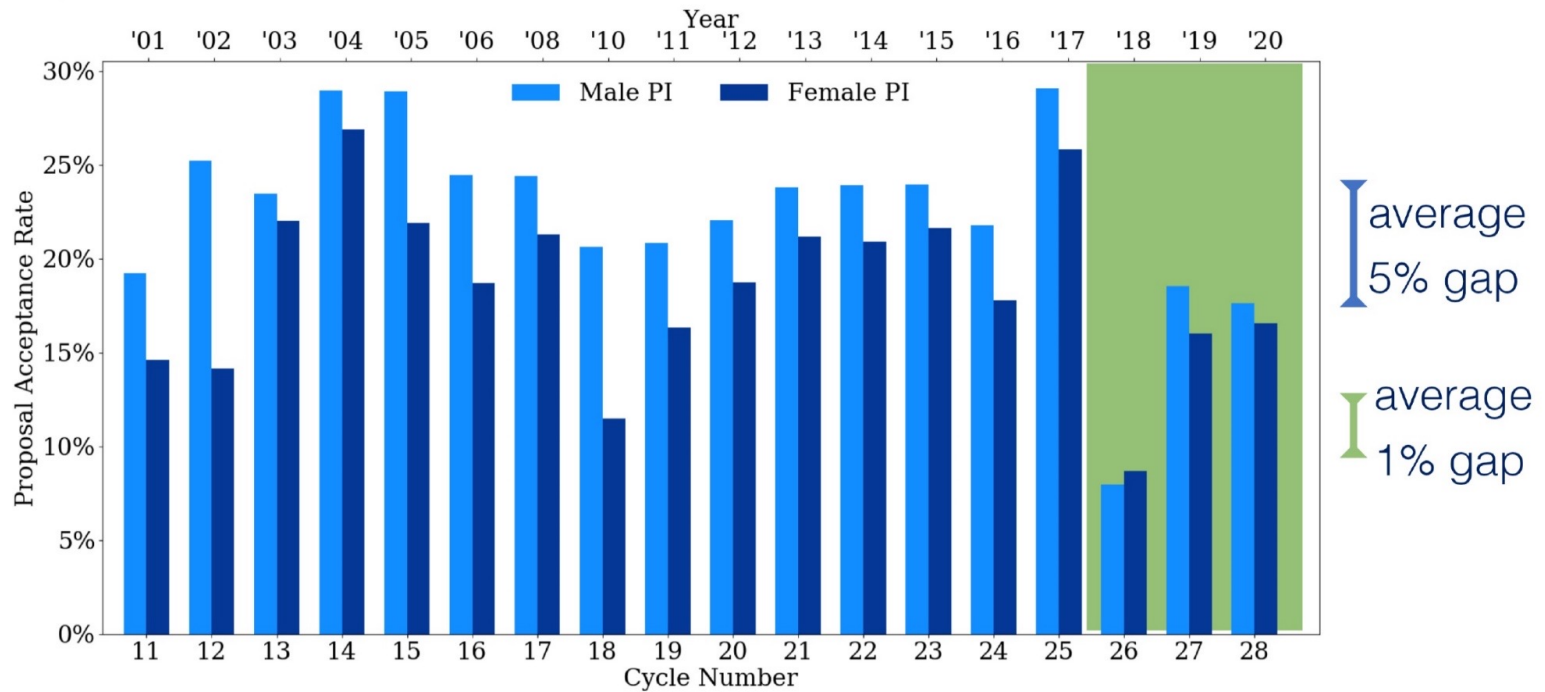




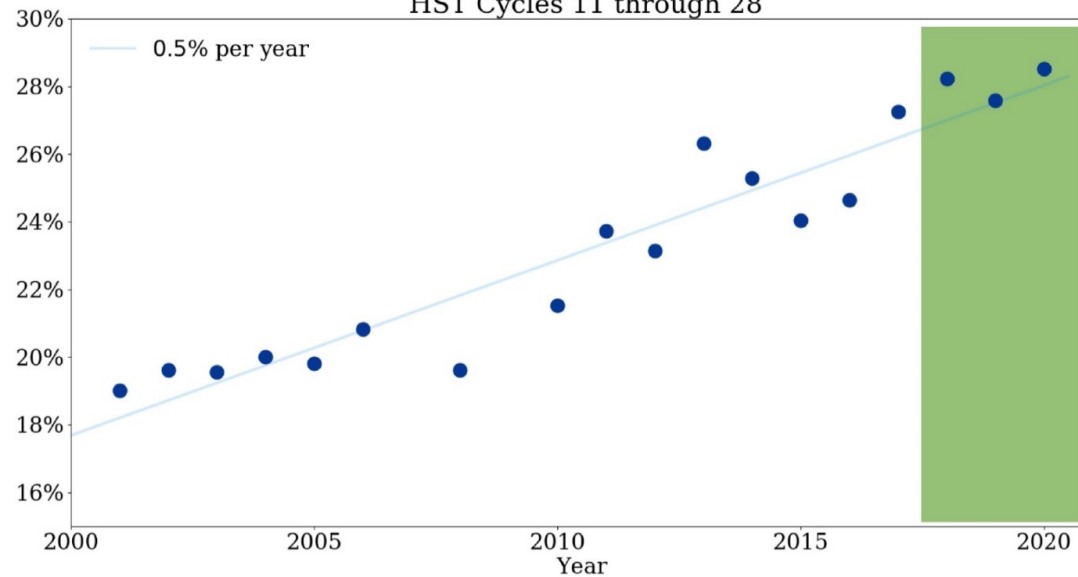
Impact of the Dual-Anonymous Review: Decreasing the Gap in Gender Bias





Impact of the Dual-Anonymous Review: Enticing New Proposers

Fraction of proposals submitted by female PIs
HST Cycles 11 through 28



Number of PIs awarded
programs for their first time

Cycle 28	55
Cycle 27	51
Cycle 26	6
Cycle 25	21
Cycle 24	5



Gender Stats

JWST Cycle 1 & HST Cycle 28

- Fraction of proposals with female PIs is higher than HST Cy 28
 - JWST Cycle 1 – 31.6%; HST Cycle 28 – 28.5%
- Fraction of female-PI accepted proposals
 - JWST Cycle 1 - 30.1% (86/286); HST Cycle 28 - 27.3% (52/190)
- Triaged Proposals
 - 151/370 for female PIs, 40.8%
 - 313/802 for male PIs, 39%

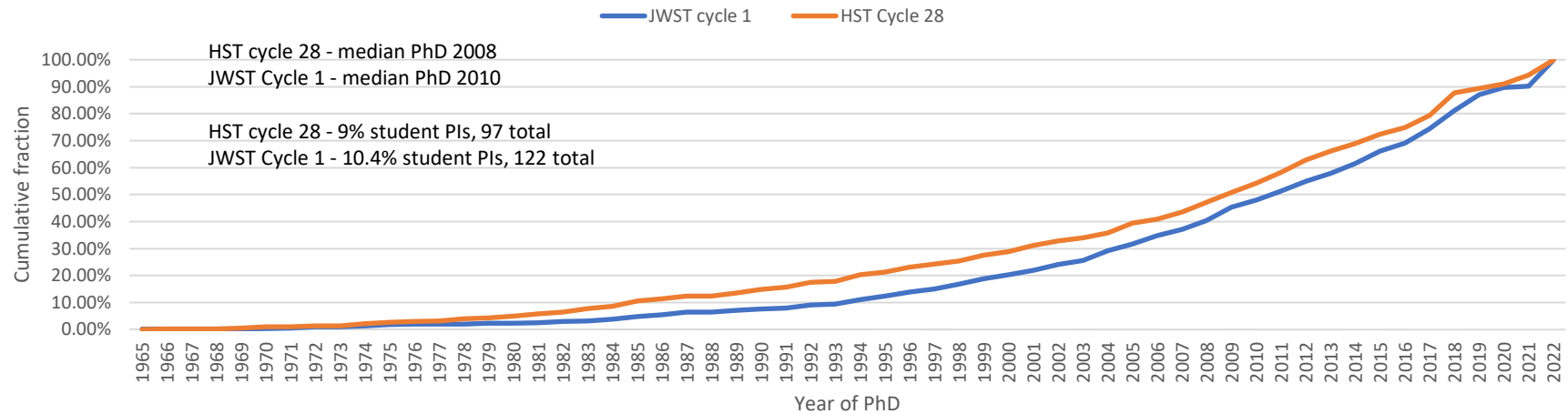
	JWST Approved	Cycle 1 Submitted	Success Rate	HST Approved	Cycle 28 Submitted	Success Rate
Proposals	286	1172	24.4%	190	1080	17.8%
Female PIs	86	370	23.2%	52	308	16.9%
Male PIs	200	802	24.9%	138	772	17.9%



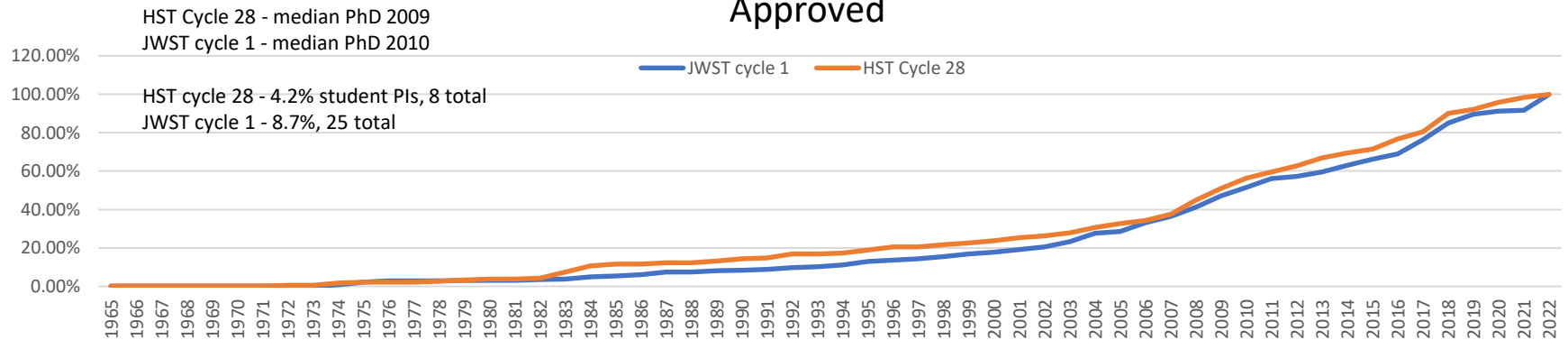
PI Seniority

JWST Cycle 1 & HST Cycle 28

Submitted



Approved



NASA ADAP

- <https://science.nasa.gov/researchers/dual-anonymous-peer-review>

process, as well as in the demographics of awardees. For instance, in the ADAP program, prior to dual-anonymous review, women constituted 26% of the applicant pool, but only finished in the top two places in the panels' rankings 16% of the time. Following the switch to dual-anonymous review, women constituted 31% of the pool and finished in the top two places 32% of the time. What's more, the success rate of early-career investigators even eclipsed that of more seasoned investigators, further enriching the talent pool.

