



# Diversity & Inclusion Moment

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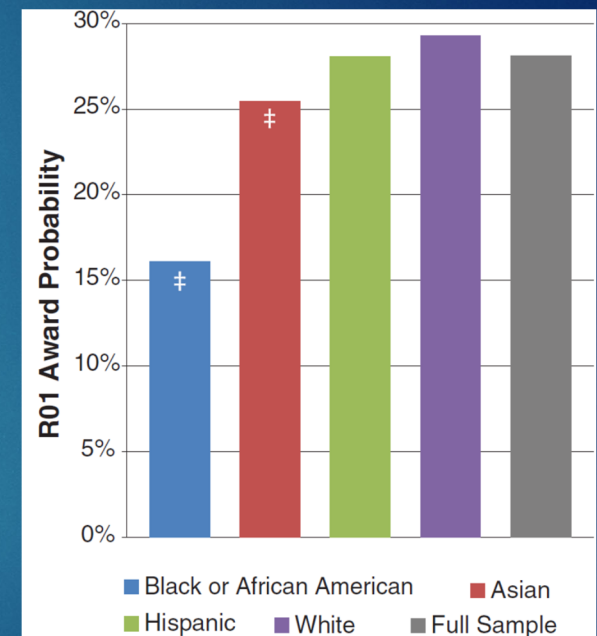
Stony Brook **University**



# Racial Inequity in NIH Grant Funding

## A Report with Broader Implications

- Between FY2000 and FY2006, R01 applications from white PIs were found to be 1.7 times more likely to be funded by the NIH than applications from black PIs (N = 83,188).
- With strong priority scores, Asian applicants were 4% points less likely to receive funding than white applicants, while black applicants were 13% points less likely to get funding.
- With the same other variables, black applicants remained 10% points less likely than white applicants to be funded.
- *“The situation is not acceptable [...] This is not just a problem for the NIH, but the whole research community [...] This is not one of these reports that we will look at and put aside.”* Francis Collins, NIH Director, 2011



Sources: Ginther, D. K. et. al., Science2011, 333, 1015-1019.  
Corbyn, Z. Nature2011, 333, 485.  
Hoppe, T. A., et.al., Sci. Adv.2019, 5, eaaw7238.  
Ginther, D. K.et. al., PLOS ONE2018, 13, e0205929.  
Taffe, M. A.; Gilpin, N. W eLife2021, 10, e65697.



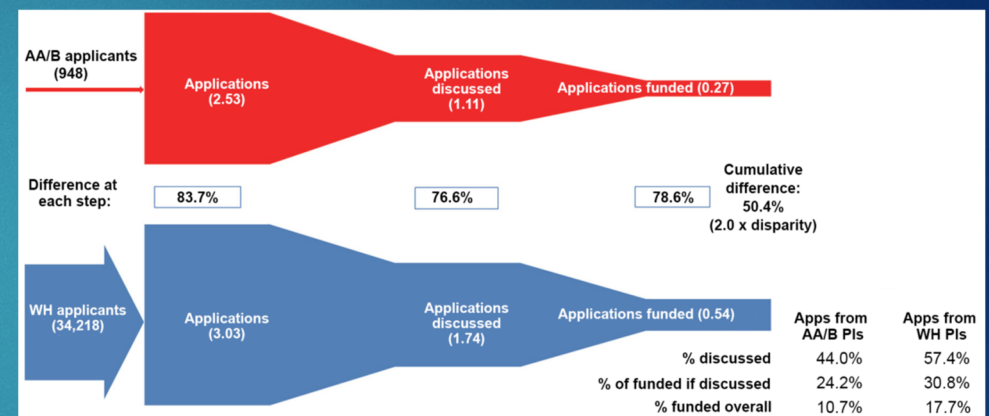


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Recommendations (Taffe and Gilpin, 2021) to address this inequity include:

- Enhanced bias-awareness training;
- Anonymizing applications;
- Increased data transparency;
- Decoupling the science aspects of peer-review from personal aspects;
- Using paylines (funding cutoff points) to reduce disparities; and
- Using a top-down approach.



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