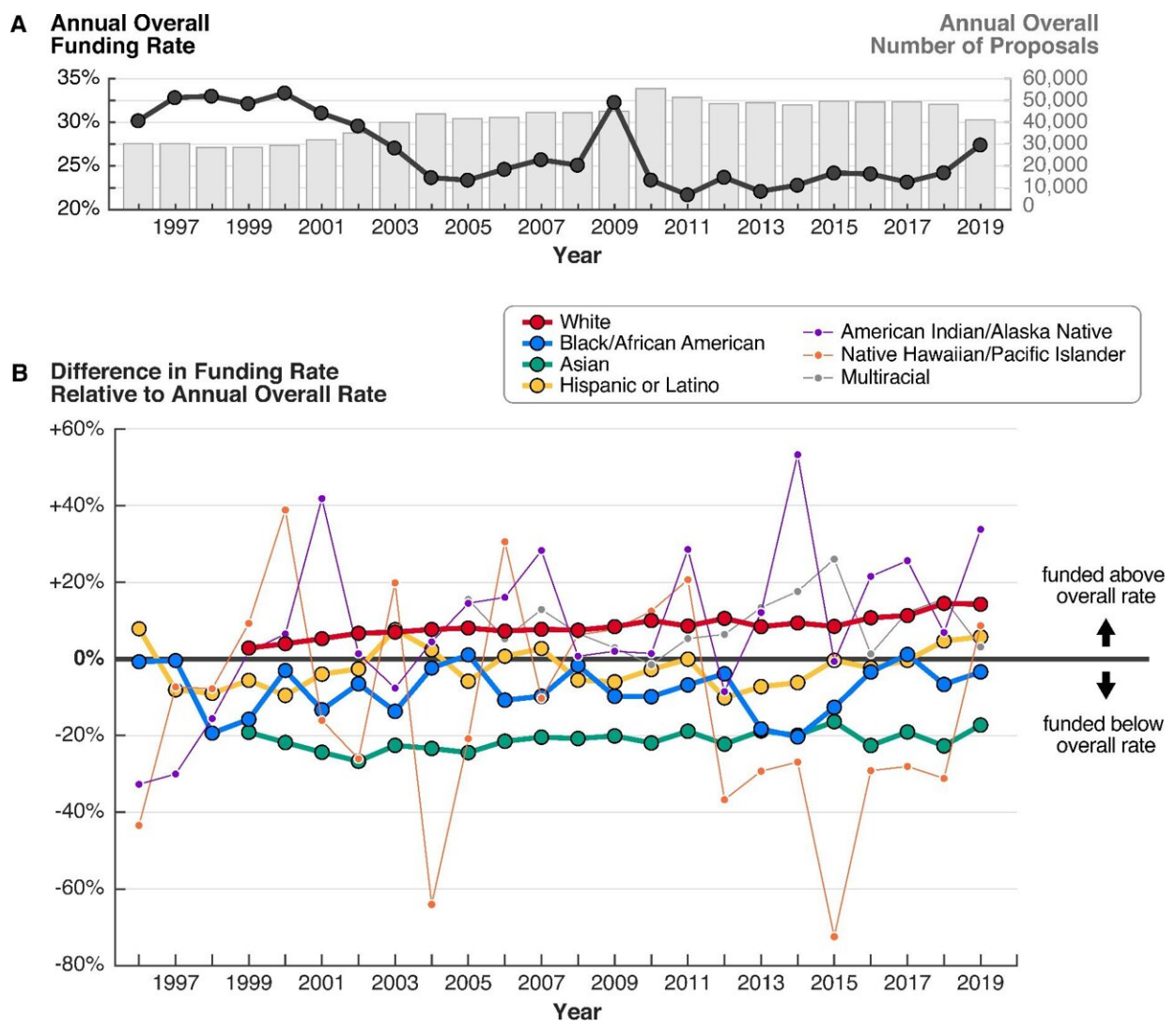


Decades of racial disparities revealed in National Science Foundation funding patterns

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From 1999 to 2019, proposals by white PIs were consistently funded at rates

above the overall average, while proposals by most other groups were funded at rates below the overall average. (A) Overall funding rates (black line) and total number of proposals (gray bars) have fluctuated on a yearly basis over time. (B) Racial disparities in funding rates have persisted for more than 20 years. Funding rates by PI race and ethnicity are normalized to the overall rate for each year. Groups represented by thinner lines submitted on average fewer than 500 proposals annually. Data for white and Asian PIs are only available starting in 1999, and for multiracial PIs starting in 2005. Credit: *eLife* (2022). DOI: 10.7554/eLife.83071

An investigation into National Science Foundation (NSF) data on funding rates, award types, and proposal ratings from 1996 to 2019 found pervasive racial disparities. The study, recently published in *eLife* by a team of researchers including University of Hawai'i at Mānoa Associate Professor Rosie Alegado, revealed that white principal investigators (PIs) are consistently funded at higher rates than most non-white PIs. Further, the gap between funding rates for white PIs and other groups has widened during the period studied.

"The prevalence and persistence of these racial [funding](#) disparities have cascading impacts that perpetuate a cumulative advantage to white PIs across all of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics," the authors wrote in the study.

Each year, NSF receives thousands of proposals. The agency issues publicly available annual reports on funding rates broken down by PI race. The study authors assessed information on more than one million proposals received by NSF.

"What we saw in the data was striking," said Alegado, a faculty member in the UH Mānoa School of Ocean and Earth Science and Technology (SOEST).

"These data force all of us within the academy to confront the uncomfortable reality that the system that we call meritocracy has instead perpetuated disadvantage. Disaggregation of racial/ethnic information has allowed us to better understand the depth of systemic racism in funding mechanisms and it is imperative that we continue to make this data available so that we can track our progress in ameliorating these deficits."

Overall funding rates at NSF change each year due to shifts in budgets and proposal submission numbers. Lead author Christine Yifeng Chen, postdoctoral researcher at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, and co-authors normalized for these year-to-year fluctuations.

"We're seeing what remains: systematic and persistent differences in funding rates by PI race," Chen said. "For over 20 years, proposals by white PIs have been funded above overall rates. Proposals by most Black, Indigenous and people of color PIs have been funded below overall rates."

To view the disparity another way, the authors assessed "surplus awards"—awards that are funded beyond the average success rate.

In 2019, when NSF received about 42,000 proposals, the team calculated that white scientists received 798 surplus grants. The cumulative surplus over 20 years was 12,820 awards.

The above-mentioned patterns are for all proposals. However, NSF also funds non-research pursuits, such as education and training, equipment, conferences and more. Breaking down the data to compare research and non-research proposals, the team found that racial disparities are even greater for research proposals.

"Calls to eradicate systemic racism in U.S. institutions have amplified

over the past few decades," said Alegado. "There are steps this and other agencies can take to rectify this disturbing trend. Based on the demographics of our student body, the University of Hawai'i Mānoa has been designated as an Asian American, Native American, Pacific Islander-serving institution by the U.S. Department of Education."

"Therefore we have a unique opportunity to significantly impact disparities in racial and [ethnic diversity](#) in STEM by nurturing the careers of historically minoritized peoples through undergraduate and graduate support, inclusive faculty hiring, and institutionalized programs aimed at retaining talented individuals from these groups."

As reported in a *Science* article about the study, an NSF spokesperson said although the agency is proud of its array of programs designed to address equity and inclusion, "there is still much [work] to do."

More information: Christine Yifeng Chen et al, Systemic racial disparities in funding rates at the National Science Foundation, *eLife* (2022). [DOI: 10.7554/eLife.83071](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.83071)

Jeffrey Mervis, NSF grant decisions reflect systemic racism, study argues, *Science* (2022). [DOI: 10.1126/science.ade1312](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.ade1312)

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