

NIH Scientific Workforce Diversity Seminar Series

How Does Diversity Impact Science?

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DISCRIMINATION AND DIVERSITY

Economic theory of discrimination

- Taste-based preferences
 - Preference for people who are similar ("homophily")
 - Employer's or customers' preferences
- Equilibrium
 - Wage differential
 - Under-representation
- Observational outcomes
 - Individuals from discriminated group must clear a higher bar
 - Discriminated group outperforms on average

Becker, Gary. (1957). *The Economics of Discrimination*. University of Chicago Press. Nobel Prize, 1992

Example: Tokyo Medical School

Discriminated against female applicants

• Target share of women per class: 30%

Reduced women's scores on admission exams

The New York Times

Out

Japanese Medical School Accused of Rigging Admissions to Keep Women

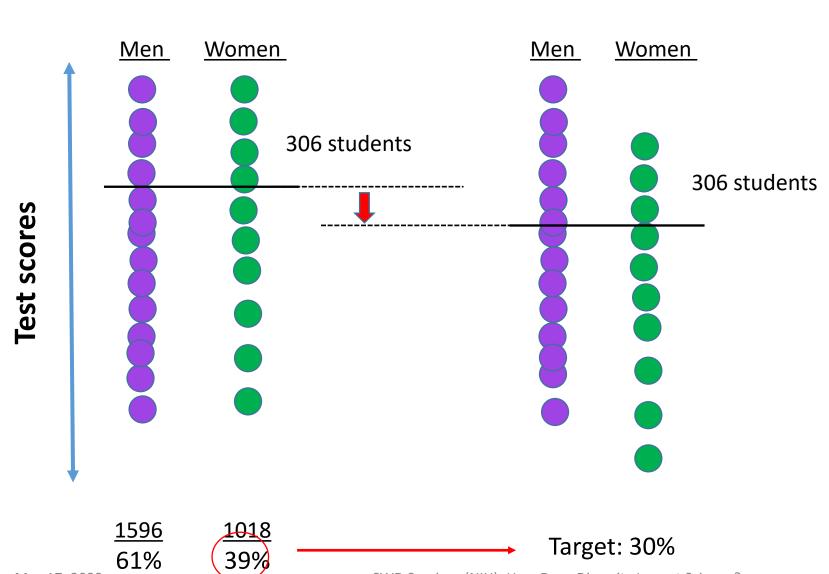
By Austin Ramzy and Hisako Ueno

Aug. 3, 2018

TBS, a television network, cited an unnamed former university admissions official as saying the practice was commonplace among medical schools and that administrators did not see anything wrong with it.

Tokyo Medical University reduced the test scores of women to keep their numbers at about 30 percent of entering classes, the

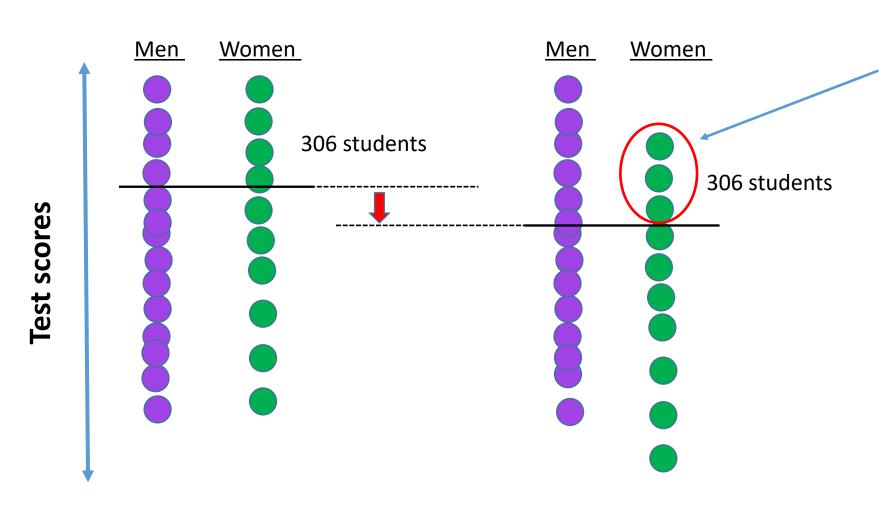
After tampering



May 17, 2022

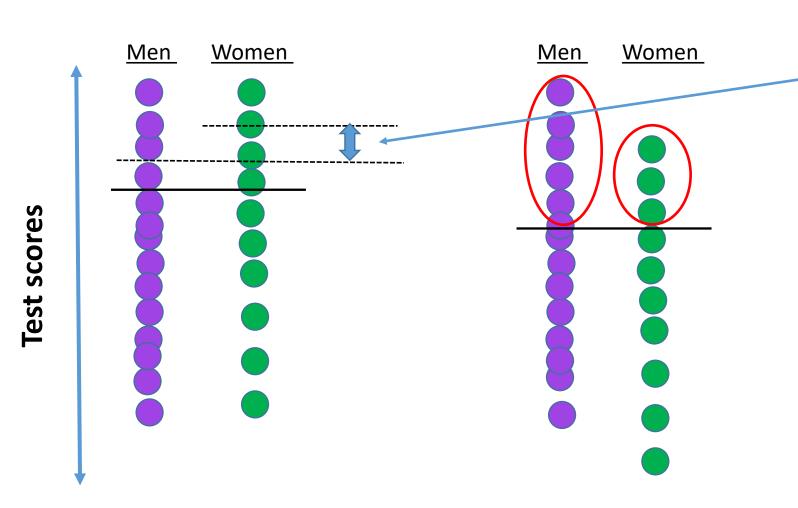
SWD Seminar (NIH): How Does Diversity Impact Science?

After tampering



Members of the discriminated class are still observed but are (1) <u>underrepresented</u>

After tampering

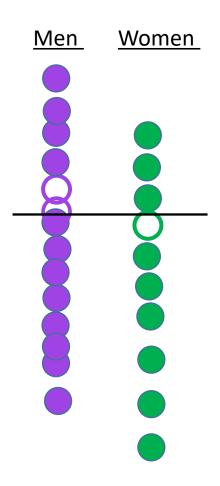


and have

(2) <u>higher average quality</u>

<u>Men</u> <u>Women</u> **Test scores**

After tampering

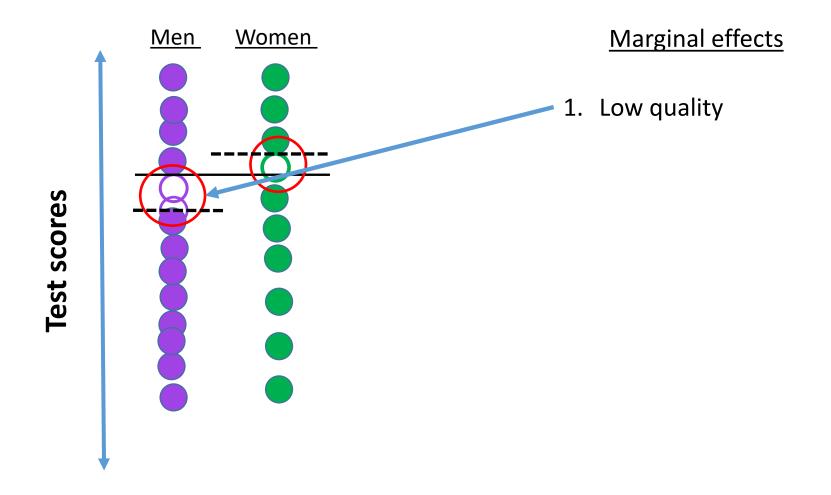


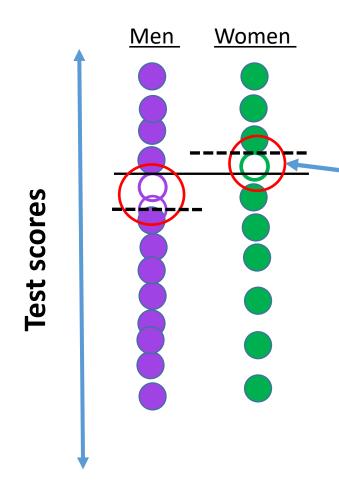
Before tampering After tampering <u>Men</u> Women Women <u>Men</u> **Test scores**

"Increasing diversity by including underrepresented groups means *lowering the bar.*"

Claim:

- Discrimination lowers the bar for the un-discriminated group
- Discrimination creates an artificially high bar





Marginal effects

- 1. Low quality
- 2. Estimates of counterfactuals
 - •Underrepresentation, drop out
 - "Lost Einsteins"

Cook L, Gerson J, Kuan J, (2022). Closing the innovation gap in pink and black. *Entrepreneurship and Innovation Policy and the Economy* and *NBER Working Paper* 29354.

Bell A, Chetty R, Jaravel X, Petkova N, Van Reenen J. (2019). Who becomes an inventor in America? The importance of exposure to innovation. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*



Katalin Kariko: co-invented technology for mRNA COVID vaccines

Grad student, University of Szeged

Research position – terminated due to lack of funding

"Ineligible for funding" in Europe

Only able to get post-doc and adjunct professor positions

Unable to win grants—mRNA "was a backwater"

Passed up for promotions

Had to rely on collaborations with senior faculty

Still only an Adjunct Professor of Neurosurgery at Penn

The Vast Promise of mRNA Technology, Wall Street Journal, Dec 3, 2021

QUESTIONS?





Thank you for joining us!



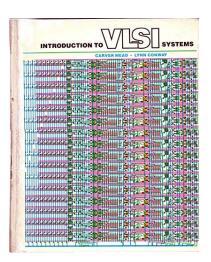












Kuan J, West J (2022). How DARPA Modularized the Semiconductor Ecosystem, *Research Policy forthcoming*.

Lynn Conway introduced semiconductor design rules in text book (with Carver Mead)







Marina Chen introduced the idea of semiconductor "foundries" to Taiwan







Jodi Shelton co-founded Global Semiconductor Alliance which stabilized the fabless semiconductor business model

Counterfactuals — diverse solutions

- SBIR program Casting a wider net to solve a new problem
 - Reached out to non-traditional disciplines
 - Resulted in more women and minorities, first-time applicants

Contributions from non-traditional sources