Do Women Ask for Less? The Gender Gap in Science Funding

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ABSTRACT

Scientific discovery depends not only on what ideas are funded, but on how researchers themselves translate ideas into resource requests that shape teams, training, and future knowledge production. Using a unique dataset covering the full universe of funded and unfunded grant applications to two major philanthropic science funders in Europe between 2011 and 2022, linked to peer-review scores, investigators' prior research records, and itemized budgets, we examine where gender differences arise in the funding process. We find that female principal investigators receive 6.4%–7.35% less funding per application than male investigators, a gap that is partly driven by differences at the proposal stage: women request 5%-5.4% less funding, conditional on proposal quality and researcher characteristics, despite being more likely to receive funding. This gap is concentrated in team formation: women systematically propose smaller teams, driven primarily by fewer budgeted PhD students, with no comparable differences across other budget categories. The gap is largest among early-career researchers. Extrapolating these estimates to the U.S. context suggests that women may be systematically requesting on the order of $1 billion less annually from major public funders such as the NIH and NSF[4], with implications for training capacity, knowledge production, and the cumulative organization of scientific labor.

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[4] The National Institutes of Health (NIH) and National Science Foundation (NSF) together allocate approximately $50 billion annually in research funding. The proportion of female PIs that applied to the NIH in 2023 were approximately 40% (*Research Grants: Awards by Sex and Percentage to Female*, 2024).

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INTRODUCTION

Securing research funding is one of the most consequential activities in a scientist's career. It shapes what research questions can be pursued, determines the size and composition of research teams, and influences both the rate and direction of scientific discovery. Because funding enables the training of PhD students, the acquisition of equipment, and the establishment of long-term research agendas, differences in how scientists navigate the funding system can have lasting effects on scientific productivity and on the allocation of talent within academia. Understanding whether and how researchers differ in the way they construct and submit funding proposals is therefore essential not only for equity, but also for the efficient functioning of the scientific enterprise.

Yet women and men may not engage with the funding system in the same way. A persistent gender gap in scientific funding exists across disciplines, potentially reinforcing broader disparities between men and women in science (Larivière et al., 2011; Lerchenmueller & Sorenson, 2018; Oliveira et al., 2019). Prior studies have investigated the role of gender bias in the grant evaluation process. Recent meta-studies suggest that both male and female advantages exist in certain disciplines, while no gender differences can be found in others (Kahn et al., 2023; Schmaling & Gallo, 2023). Other sources of the disparity have been found to stem from heterogeneity in funding application rates, requested amounts, and reapplication probabilities (e.g., Blake & La Valle, 2001; Ley & Hamilton, 2008; Pohlhaus et al., 2011; Schmaling & Gallo, 2023; Waisbren et al., 2008). As a result, the mechanisms driving gender differences in how researchers construct and submit proposals remain poorly understood. In this paper, we shift focus from evaluation outcomes to the proposal stage itself, asking whether women request different amounts - and different types - of resources than men, and exploring what might explain such differences.

Using a unique dataset of funded and unfunded applications to two philanthropic science funders in Europe between 2011 and 2022, we first examine where gender differences arise in the funding process: in the amount requested, the amount awarded, or the probability of receiving a grant. A major strength of our data is that we observe the full pool of applications, not only awarded grants, allowing us to study behavior at the proposal stage without conditioning on success. We link each application to rich PI-level information - including productivity, academic age, journal quality, and network size - and we observe peer review assessment scores, giving us an independent measure

of proposal quality. Furthermore, we have access to itemized budget data, enabling us to identify which specific components of a request, such as PhD positions, salaries, equipment, or travel, drive any observed gender differences.

Despite the documented gender gaps in funding requests, it is not obvious ex ante whether women *should* ask for less. In the context we study, applicants face no formal penalty for requesting a lower amount of funding: grant reviewers evaluate proposals primarily on scientific merit, feasibility, and team composition, not on whether the PI maximizes the allowable budget. If anything, one might expect applicants to request exactly what they need, independent of gender. This logic would predict no gender difference in the "ask." Yet a large body of work in labor economics shows that women systematically ask for less in wage negotiations, startup salaries, internal promotions, and resource allocations more broadly (Geiger, 2020; Roussille, 2024; Wang & Sterling, 2025). These patterns are often attributed to social norms around self-promotion, expectations of backlash, and differences in perceived bargaining position. This tension between economic incentives and observed behavioral regularities motivates our investigation.

We find that female PIs are granted 6.4%-7.35% less funding than male PIs. We find this to be partly driven by women systematically asking for less funding, as we find a gender gap in the requested amount with a magnitude of 5%-5.4%. When looking at the probability of being awarded funding, we find that women are 1.5-1.9 pp *more* likely to be awarded funding.

PIs might accumulate social capital and knowledge over time and repeated applications that minimize the observed gap. In line with that argument, we find that the gap is driven by young academics and first-time applicants and diminishes or disappears with repeat applications and higher seniority. When decomposing by budget items, we find that this seems to be driven to some degree by female PIs asking for less money for salaries. Across different team members, we find that female PIs budget for fewer PhD students, suggesting differences in team formation preferences or barriers.

In this paper, we make several contributions. First, using a uniquely rich dataset containing the full universe of funded and unfunded applications - together with detailed PI characteristics, peer-review scores, and itemized budgets - we shift attention from potential evaluator bias to researchers' own proposal decisions. We show that much of the gender gap in awarded funding originates at

the proposal stage: women request less funding than men, and this gap persists even after controlling for field, seniority, productivity, and network size. In contrast to Oliveira et al. (2019), our data allows us to tease out whether women ask for less or receive less. Second, we demonstrate the importance of accounting for researcher-level heterogeneity in studies of funding inequality. Once we control for individual PI characteristics, the gender gap in requested amounts narrows substantially, suggesting that failing to incorporate such information can yield misleading conclusions.

Third, using detailed budget microdata, we provide the first decomposition of funding requests by line-item and identify a specific mechanism: women systematically budget for fewer PhD students, with no comparable differences across other spending categories. Fourth, we document substantial heterogeneity by experience. The gender gap is largest among early-career researchers and declines with seniority and repeated application experience, consistent with learning, improved information, or changes in constraints over time.

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) and National Science Foundation (NSF) together allocate approximately $50 billion annually in research funding. Given our finding that women request 5.4% less per grant than men, this suggests women could be systematically requesting ~$1 billion annually than their male counterparts. Furthermore, scientific publications are the most common measure of productivity and are rewarded with pecuniary and non-pecuniary rewards such as tenure and status. The production of knowledge requires substantial resources, not least cognitive resources acquired in the establishment of teams of PhD students (Stephan, 2010). Uncovering systematic differences in allocation of funding for building up labs with team members could shed light on the puzzling gender productivity gap and the leaky pipeline observed across scientific disciplines.

DATA

This study investigates whether female principal investigators (PIs) apply for lower amounts of funding than male PIs, controlling for individual-level characteristics of the PI and application. For this purpose, a large dataset consisting of applications from two philanthropic private funders in

Europe has been assembled[5]. The dataset includes the name of the PI, gender, amount applied for, application outcome, amount granted, grant instrument, peer review score, publication and citation records, academic age, average journal ranking score, academic field, seniority, affiliation, and number of previously applied grants. The dataset also includes granular budget information for each application, including team composition (number of research assistants, PhDs, postdocs, junior faculty, and senior faculty), travel costs (e.g., conferences, workshops, and field trips), operational costs (e.g., open access fees and data), and equipment (e.g., consumables, material, and physical lab equipment). The dataset includes a total of 8,600 applications between 2011 and 2022, covering seven funding instruments.

The data from the first private funder includes 693 applications between 2016 and 2020 from two funding instruments comparable to an ERC Starting Grant[6]. The average requested amount of funding is 532,649 EUR. The funding applications come from a wide range of fields within the humanities and social sciences, natural sciences, and interdisciplinary fields. However, the sample is skewed towards natural science, with the majority of the applications coming from the fields of biology, physics, biochemistry, and chemistry (Appendix A).

The second private funder includes 7,907 applications between 2011 and 2022 from five funding instruments. The average requested amount is 494,661 EUR. The instruments are for various sizes of research projects focused mainly on basic research and cover early- to late-career researchers. The funding applications are all from STEM fields and life science researchers (Appendix A).

Descriptive Statistics

Figure 1 shows the number of applications by gender and grant type. Most of the volume in the data is in the Research Projects, which is an instrument of the second private funder covering research projects of various sizes[7]. The proportion of female applicants is stable across the two funders and the seven instruments at around 30%.

[5] To assess whether results are driven by compositional differences between the two funders, we estimate all main specifications separately for each funder. Results are consistent across both samples.
[6] https://erc.europa.eu/apply-grant/starting-grant
[7] The median requested amount for this instrument is 289.745 EUR (~$336,938 USD)

Insert Figure 1 about here

Table 1 provides descriptive statistics of the requested amount of funding by gender. On average, men ask for 507,446 EUR (612,926 USD) while women ask for 426,112 EUR (517,349 USD) - a gap of 81,334 EUR (95,577 USD). These grants are broadly comparable in size to NIH R01 awards in the United States.

Insert Table 1 about here

The observed gender gap in the requested amount is visualized in the mean and median differences in requested amount by academic age group in Figure 2. Women request lower median amounts of funding across all age groups, but the gap is far more pronounced amongst academics with less than five years since their first publication and it reduces as academic age increases. When looking at the gap in the mean amount, the gap amongst more senior researchers is more pronounced, suggesting that there is a smaller set of cases with very large gaps.

Insert Figure 2 about here

Table 2 shows summary statistics of the bibliometric indicators at the time of application. The mean is substantially higher than the median for nearly every variable, reflecting a right-skewed distribution of productivity.

Insert Table 2 about here

Tables 3 and 4 present summary statistics of the budgeted items and team compositions from the application budgets by gender. The mean number of people in the budgets is 2.48 for men and 2.43 for women. Female PIs budget for slightly fewer people across all categories except junior (non-tenured faculty) and senior (tenured faculty) team members.

Insert Table 3 about here

Across the four budget categories, salaries for team members, travel budget, equipment, and operational costs, female PIs on average allocate lower amounts.

Insert Table 4 about here

RESULTS

Granted Amount

The first set of regressions tests whether there is a gender gap in the awarded amount of funding, controlling for individual-level characteristics of the PI and the grant application assessment. In Table 5 model (1) we see that women on average are awarded 20% less funding per application. When introducing controls in model (2), this shrinks to 7.35% and further to 6.4% when controlling for the funder's assessment score of the application in model (3).

It might be that funders adjust the awarded amounts for funded applications in a way that mitigates the gender gap. Therefore, the main results from Table 5 are replicated and reported in Appendix C *without* the applications where the *awarded amount differs from the requested amount*. The gender gap remains at 4.66% with controls and is still highly significant, further suggesting that the gap we observe does not disappear when funders adjust the awarded funding amount.

Insert Table 5 about here

Requested Amount

Model (1) in Table 6 shows that female scientists, on average, request 18% less funding per project than male scientists for comparable research proposals. When adding individual-level controls in model (2) and the funder's assessment score of the application in model (3), the gap shrinks to ~5.4%.

Insert Table 6 about here

Funder Adjustments

It could be that funders partly correct for the gender gap in awarded funding by disproportionately reducing the granted amount for male applicants, thereby narrowing the overall gap. Models (1) and (2) of Table 7 report regressions where the dependent variable is the adjustment (i.e. the difference between the requested and the awarded amount) for the subset of funded applications. There is no significant difference in the adjusted amount for male and female PIs.

Models (3) report the adjustment relative to the requested amount, thus controlling for the total grant size. Again, the female coefficient is not statistically significant, further indicating that adjustments do not differ by gender. In model (4) the dependent variable is a dummy for whether the PI is downward adjusted or not and finds no significant difference by gender in the probability of being adjusted.

Insert Table 7 about here

Probability of Being Funded

Table 8 reports the probability of being awarded funding from probit and OLS models. In the Probit models, women are about ~1.78 percentage points more likely to be funded than men, on average, holding everything else constant. In the OLS model, female applicants have a ~1.51 pp larger probability of being awarded funding, conditional on individual-level controls and the assessment score of the application.

Insert Table 8 about here

Heterogeneity by Academic Age, Average SJR, and Number of Applications

Given the descriptive evidence in Figure 2 of a larger gender gap in the requested amount of funding at lower levels of seniority, it might be that women learn to request more funding over time. We know from the literature on the gender gap in salary negotiations, that the gap tends to decrease or disappear when ambiguity is lowered, e.g., when women receive information about the starting salaries of their peers (Bowles et al., 2005; Roussille, 2024). To see if we can find evidence of this in our data, we first model the requested amount of funding for different levels of academic age (years since first publication). In models (1) and (2) of Table 9, we see that when splitting the sample by the median of academic age (15 years), more junior women request ~9% less funding than men, whereas the gap is much smaller and not statistically significant for the researchers with seniority above the median. In models (3) to (6), we split the sample by quartiles of seniority, and we see that the largest gap is found amongst the most junior scholars in Q1 (below 11 years), where women request ~10.4% less funding than men per application. This gap shrinks to ~7% for Q2 and then becomes insignificant for Q3 and Q4.

Insert Table 9 about here

In Table 10 we investigate whether there is a difference in the gap between first-time and repeat applicants. In model (1) we see that for a sample of only the first application of the PIs, there is a gender gap of ~9%. Model (2) investigates the gender gap in the requested amount for first applications, *using the sample from model (3)*. PIs who apply multiple times might be systematically different from those that apply only once. But we see that even amongst the PIs who apply multiple times, there is a significant gender gap in the requested amount *for their first application*. Finally, in model (3) we see that for the last application of PIs (excluding PIs who only apply one time) the gap shrinks and is not statistically significant. This might further suggest that women learn over time or accumulate social capital that mitigates the gap in the requested amount of funding.

Insert Table 10 about here

Seniority and the number of applications by the PI are likely strongly correlated, and so in this third set of regressions, we see if we find a difference in the quality of the PIs work. We use the average journal impact score as a proxy for quality, which may moderate the gender gap. This is calculated by taking the average journal impact factor across all the PIs publications until the year of application of budget *i*. In Table 11, models (1) and (2), we see that the gender gap in the requested amount of funding shrinks from ~8% amongst researchers with the lowest average SJR to ~1.7% amongst those with the highest, but remains statistically significant (though at the 10% significance level). This suggests that the gender gap in the requested amount of funding also moderately pertains to the highest quality researchers.

Insert Table 11 about here

Decomposition of Budget Items

Turning to the budget-level data, we have decomposed the requested amount of funding by four main categories of budgeted items: travel (e.g., conferences, field expeditions, and research stays), salaries (for team members across different seniority levels), equipment (e.g., machines and consumables), and operational costs (e.g., PhD taxameter, open-access costs, translation fees). In Table 12 Model (1), we find that female PIs ask for significantly less money for salaries ($p < 0.10$). Interestingly, they also have a significantly lower number of people on their budget applications as shown in Model 6. In Model 7, we show that the smaller team size is driven by a lower number of PhDs.

Insert Table 12 about here

In Table 13 we find that across salary items, female PIs ask for less funding for PhD students, confirming the findings of Table 12 above.

Insert Table 13 about here

In Table 14 model (1) the dependent variable is the number of PhD students in the budget, and we find that female PIs request ~8% fewer PhDs compared with male PIs. In model (2) the dependent variable is the proportion of PhD students to the total team size, and we find that in proportion to the total team size women do not ask for less PhDs.

Insert Table 14 about here

DISCUSSION

Our analysis suggests that there is a significant gender gap in the amount of science funding *received and requested* by the PI. Controlling for various individual-level characteristics of the PI and the assessment scores of the application, we document that female PIs ask for less. We find that women request, on average, 5%-5.4% less science funding per application. This gap is carried into the granted amount, where we observe a 6.4%–7.35% gap. The gap is more pronounced for junior female faculty and amongst first-time applicants. We observe that being a female PI is associated with a higher probability of being awarded funding.

When decomposing by budget items, we find that this seems to be driven to some degree by female PIs asking for less money for salaries. Across different team members, we find that female PIs budget for fewer PhD students, suggesting differences in team formation preferences or barriers.

A natural question is whether the gender gap arises because women ask for too little or because men ask for too much. If men systematically overestimate the resources required for their projects, the socially optimal correction would be for men to request less, not for women to inflate their requests. At the same time, requesting more funding can also serve private career objectives, since larger grants confer status, visibility, and bargaining power within institutions.

Our data allows us to test this through one mechanism: funders adjusting the awarded amount of funding. If men did indeed request too much funding, and if we assume that funders would be able to recognize this when reviewing the application, then we would observe a disproportionately higher downward adjustment of the applications of male PIs compared to female. We find no evidence that the applications of male PIs are downward adjusted significantly more than female.

NEXT STEPS

Several extensions would strengthen the interpretation of our results and help disentangle whether women are simply requesting less funding or are, in fact, producing more with the resources they receive.

First, a natural next step is to match each funded proposal to the PI's subsequent publications and citations. This allows us to estimate whether women generate comparable or higher scientific impact per dollar received. If returns to funding are similar, or higher, for women, this would provide additional evidence of greater efficiency rather than systematic under-asking.

Second, we plan to run regressions of scientific output on total funding received, including a *Funding* × *Female* interaction term. A positive interaction would indicate that marginal returns to funding are higher for women, consistent with higher efficiency rather than differential ambition in budget requests.

Third, because productivity depends partly on research team composition, we will incorporate controls for lab size, number of PhD students, team size, and related characteristics. This helps isolate whether gender differences in requested amounts reflect structural differences in labor inputs rather than preferences or expectations.

Fourth, we will add controls for the PI's prior success in grant applications (e.g., number of prior applications, average peer-review scores, and previous funding levels). This allows us to separate under-asking from strategic adjustments based on an investigator's historical experiences with the funding system.

Finally, in a collaboration with researchers from Lund University, we are currently planning a large-scale survey, targeting more than 40,000 university researchers in Denmark and Sweden. The staff lists of universities have been obtained from most of the universities, and the construction of the survey is underway.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Securing research funding is crucial for scientific progress and career advancement. Researchers have documented disparities in the acquisition of science funding with varying results. To our knowledge, no study has documented the gender gap in science funding while accounting for individual-level characteristics that could confound the results. Furthermore, the reason *why* we observe the gap is not clear from the literature.

In this paper, we try to advance that knowledge by first establishing that there is a significant gender gap in the requested and received amount of science funding, while controlling for confounding variables. We find that, at the budget level, this is partly driven by women budgeting for fewer PhD candidates.

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APPENDIX A

Proportion of Principle Investigator Field, by funder

Field	All	Funder 1	Funder 2
30 Agricultural, Veterinary and Food Sciences	109	7	102
31 Biological Sciences	2,168	162	2,006
32 Biomedical and Clinical Sciences	4,317	68	4,249
33 Built Environment and Design	9	7	2
34 Chemical Sciences	658	70	588
35 Commerce, Management, Tourism and Services	44	42	2
36 Creative Arts and Writing	14	7	7
37 Earth Sciences	58	29	29
38 Economics	16	16	0
39 Education	11	10	1
40 Engineering	399	35	364
41 Environmental Sciences	24	10	14
42 Health Sciences	223	8	215
43 History, Heritage and Archaeology	11	10	1
44 Human Society	58	48	10
46 Information and Computing Sciences	107	28	79
47 Language, Communication and Culture	25	21	4
48 Law and Legal Studies	4	4	0
49 Mathematical Sciences	55	17	38
50 Philosophy and Religious Studies	17	16	1
51 Physical Sciences	237	65	172
52 Psychology	36	13	23

Note: PIs' fields are identified through two- and four-digit dimension IDs (two-digit reported here and four-digit as field fixed effects in all specifications). We collect all publications made by the PIs up to the time of the application and identify the most frequently occurring one.

APPENDIX B

Correlation Table

female	Application Year	Requested Amount	Granted Amount	Academic Age	Citations (stock)	Publications (stock)	Average SJR	Number of Coauthors	Amount of Previously Received Funding
-0.01									
-0.09****	0.39****								
-0.01	0.12****	0.20****							
-0.11****	0.27****	0.02**	0.06****						
-0.11****	0.11****	0.04****	0.06****	0.35****					
-0.13****	0.07****	0.01	0.06****	0.44****	0.84****				
-0.13****	0.01	0.10****	0.12****	0.01	0.12****	-0.08****			
-0.09****	0.10****	0.03***	0.04****	0.28****	0.73****	0.65****	0.11****		
-0.06****	-0.05****	0.00	0.09****	0.17****	0.25****	0.24****	0.12****	0.15****	
0.03**	0.14****	0.10****	-0.40****	-0.05****	-0.12****	-0.11****	-0.19****	-0.07****	-0.16****

APPENDIX C

Main Results Without Adjusted Applications

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Dependent Var.:	Requested Amount (log)	Requested Amount (log)	Requested Amount (log)
Female Applicant	-0.1946**	-0.0420*	-0.0466*
	(0.0603)	(0.0164)	(0.0180)
Academic Age		0.0108**	0.0103**
		(0.0037)	(0.0036)
Total Citations		-2.9e-6	-3.42e-6
		(2.62e-6)	(2.63e-6)
Previous Grants Amount		3.22e-9.	2.93e-9
		(1.86e-9)	(1.87e-9)
Total Publications		0.0004**	0.0003*
		(0.0001)	(0.0001)
Average Journal SJR		0.0238*	0.0240*
		(0.0098)	(0.0103)
Number of Coauthors		1.66e-5	2.36e-5.
		(1.36e-5)	(1.28e-5)
Assessment Score			-0.0036
			(0.0083)
Fixed-Effects:	---	---	---
Year	Yes	Yes	Yes
Funder	Yes	Yes	Yes
Grant Type	Yes	Yes	Yes
University	Yes	Yes	Yes
Field	Yes	Yes	Yes
	---	---	---
S.E.: Clustered	by: Field	by: Field	by: Field
Observations	6,840	6,840	6,050
R2	0.19329	0.75777	0.77127
Within R2	0.01120	0.70310	0.70679
Mean of DV	12.75	12.75	12.72

Notes: Standard errors are clustered at the field. *** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05, . p<0.1. The dependent variable is the log of the requested amount (EUR). OLS regressions.

FIGURE 1

Number of applications by gender and grant type

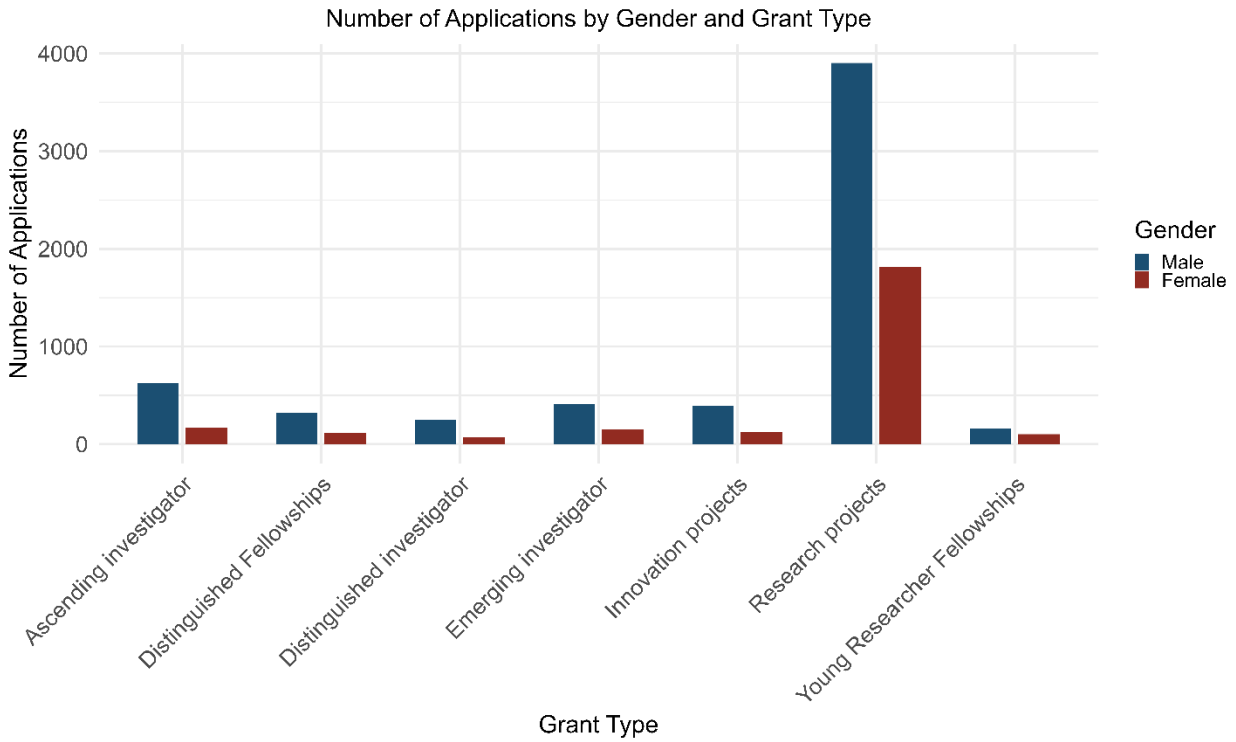


FIGURE 2

Gender gap in median and mean requested amounts, by age group.

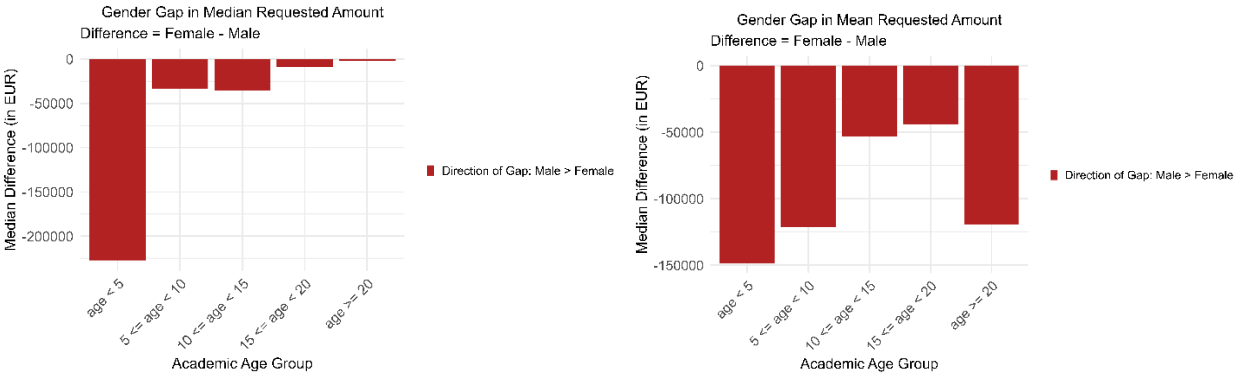


TABLE 1

Summary statistics of the requested amount on full sample and by gender in EUR

Gender	min	median	mean	quantile70	quantile80	quantile90	quantile95	quantile99	max
Male	3,250.00	371,791.1	507,446.2	444,240.2	954,611.8	1,299,680	1,300,000	1,819,366	1,820,000
Female	5,386.42	337,227.0	426,112.2	389,851.0	571,944.8	1,286,858	1,299,894	1,534,935	1,820,000

TABLE 2

Bibliometric indicators at time of application

Variable	Mean	SD	Min	Median	70th	80th	90th	95th	Max
Citations	2,510.2	4,976.3	0	1,174.0	2,287.3	3,364.0	5,664.0	8,451.1	133,836.0
Publications	64.6	81.6	0	41.0	68.0	93.0	141.0	199.0	1,251.0
Citations per Publication	33.5	32.5	0	25.9	36.5	45.6	62.2	86.0	635.2
SJR	2.6	1.6	0	2.1	2.9	3.4	4.7	5.9	15.4
H-Index	209.9	85.4	0	201.7	245.0	273.2	319.2	356.1	776.8
Citations 3 years	17,282.4	13,939.6	0	14,620.5	22,104.7	27,232.4	34,796.4	42,442.3	161,177.0
N. Coauthors	231.1	474.7	0	122.0	207.3	286.2	445.0	687.0	11,617.0
Academic Age	14.4	5.2	0	15.0	18.0	19.0	21.0	22.0	23.0
N. Grants received	2.0	3.1	0	1.0	2.0	3.2	6.0	8.0	53.0
Amount of Grants Received	1,929,252.1	4,569,125.2	0	625,070.0	1,794,528.0	2,676,649.4	4,763,122.0	7,439,490.0	112,340,788.0

TABLE 3

Mean amount of budgeted team members

Gender	People	PhDs	Postdocs	Juniors	Seniors
Male	2.48	0.76	0.67	0.01	0.01
Female	2.43	0.61	0.59	0.02	0.01

TABLE 4

Mean amount of budgeted items in EUR

Gender	Salaries	Travel	Equipment	Operational costs
Male	407,998.0	18,127.41	27,479.18	150,780.7
Female	335,885.5	16,155.67	20,535.33	130,382.1

TABLE 5

OLS regression of the log of granted amount

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Dependent Var.:	Granted Amount (log)	Granted Amount (log)	Granted Amount (log)
Female Applicant	-0.2223*	-0.0764*	-0.0660*
	(0.0925)	(0.0323)	(0.0319)
Academic Age		0.0308***	0.0288**
		(0.0087)	(0.0096)
Total Citations		-1.66e-5**	-1.9e-5**
		(5.76e-6)	(5.67e-6)
Previous Grants Amount		5.2e-9***	1.42e-9
		(1.11e-9)	(2.09e-9)
Total Publications		0.0010**	0.0011***
		(0.0003)	(0.0003)
Average Journal SJR		0.0419**	0.0361*
		(0.0146)	(0.0169)
Number of Coauthors		5.84e-5.	7.01e-5*
		(3.26e-5)	(3.17e-5)
Assessment Score			-0.2218***
			(0.0384)
Fixed-Effects:	---	---	---
Year	Yes	Yes	Yes
Funder	Yes	Yes	Yes
Grant Type	Yes	Yes	Yes
University	Yes	Yes	Yes
Field	Yes	Yes	Yes
	---	---	---
S.E.: Clustered	by: Field	by: Field	by: Field
Observations	1,760	1,760	1,476
R2	0.42726	0.78076	0.76499
Within R2	0.01473	0.62285	0.63248
Mean of DV	12.17	12.17	12.24

Notes: Standard errors are clustered at the field. *** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05, . p<0.1. Dependent variable is the log of the granted amount (EUR) for *funded* applications. OLS regressions.

TABLE 6

OLS regression of the log of the requested amount

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Dependent Var.:	Requested Amount (log)	Requested Amount (log)	Requested Amount (log)
Female Applicant	-0.1986**	-0.0518*	-0.0554*
	(0.0652)	(0.0228)	(0.0244)
Academic Age		0.0143**	0.0134**
		(0.0046)	(0.0045)
Funded		0.0148	0.0125
		(0.0104)	(0.0118)
Total Citations		-4.58e-6	-5.5e-6.
		(2.89e-6)	(2.96e-6)
Previous Grants Amount		3.69e-9**	3.19e-9**
		(1.32e-9)	(1.2e-9)
Total Publications		0.0005***	0.0005***
		(0.0001)	(0.0001)
Average Journal SJR		0.0293**	0.0294**
		(0.0104)	(0.0110)
Number of Coauthors		1.9e-5	2.83e-5*
		(1.44e-5)	(1.38e-5)
Assessment Score			0.0004
			(0.0086)
Fixed-Effects:	---	---	---
Year	Yes	Yes	Yes
Funder	Yes	Yes	Yes
Grant Type	Yes	Yes	Yes
University	Yes	Yes	Yes
Field	Yes	Yes	Yes
	---	---	---
S.E.: Clustered	by: Field	by: Field	by: Field
Observations	8,600	8,600	7,526
R2	0.25888	0.76207	0.76130
Within R2	0.01184	0.68275	0.69201
Mean of DV	12.68	12.68	12.68

Notes: Standard errors are clustered at the field. *** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05, . p<0.1. The dependent variable is the log of the requested amount (EUR). OLS regressions.

TABLE 7

OLS regression of the adjusted amount

Dependent Var.:	(1) Amount Down-Adjustment	(2) Amount Down-Adjustment (log)	(3) % Amount Down-Adjustment	(4) Down-Adjustment Dummy
Female Applicant	-11,315.5	-0.2221	-0.0138	0.1170
	(7,572.0)	(0.1436)	(0.0312)	(0.0891)
Academic Age	1,725.2	0.0433	0.0029	-0.0148
	(2,047.5)	(0.0374)	(0.0041)	(0.0147)
Total Citations	-0.8316	2.58e-6	1.43e-6	5.2e-5***
	(0.8960)	(2.13e-5)	(2.3e-6)	(1.06e-5)
Previous Grants Amount	0.0007**	1.39e-8**	1.21e-9	1.02e-8
	(0.0002)	(5.07e-9)	(7.46e-10)	(9.15e-9)
Total Publications	10.51	0.0007	3.17e-5	-0.0025**
	(52.61)	(0.0009)	(0.0002)	(0.0009)
Average Journal SJR	5,130.9***	0.1389***	0.0132***	0.0221
	(1,442.2)	(0.0284)	(0.0032)	(0.0329)
Number of Coauthors	-4.213	-0.0002	-6.96e-5*	0.0002
	(13.50)	(0.0002)	(3.02e-5)	(0.0001)
Assessment Score	19,708.2**	0.5098**	0.1031***	1.068***
	(6,483.4)	(0.1833)	(0.0205)	(0.1575)
Fixed-Effects:	---	---	---	---
Year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Funder	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Grant Type	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
University	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Field	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	---	---	---	---
Family	OLS	OLS	OLS	Probit
S.E.: Clustered	by: Field	by: Field	by: Field	by: Field
Observations	613	613	613	1,459
Squared Cor.	0.37625	0.32767	0.36181	0.52155
Pseudo R2	0.01847	0.09939	4.6063	0.45863
BIC	15,969.8	2,802.0	381.37	1,934.4
Mean of DV	97,566.0	10.71	0.3570	0.4202

Notes: *** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05, . p<0.1. The dependent variable in column 1: Amount of down adjustment (*requested amount – granted amount*); Column 2: The log Amount of down adjustment (*requested amount – granted amount*); Column 3: Down adjustment relative to requested amount (*requested amount – granted amount / granted amount*); Column 4: Dummy variable for down adjustment. Column 1-3: OLS regression. Column 4: Probit model. Standard errors clustered at the micro field level (four-digit Dimension IDs).

TABLE 8

Probit and OLS regression of the probability of being funded

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Dependent Var.:	Funded	Funded	Funded	Funded	Funded	Funded
Female Applicant	0.0118	0.0908**	0.1469***	0.0022	0.0191**	0.0151**
	(0.0368)	(0.0277)	(0.0401)	(0.0098)	(0.0071)	(0.0057)
Academic Age		-0.0020 (0.0047)	-0.0113*		-0.0008	-0.0024***
			(0.0053)		(0.0011)	(0.0006)
Total Citations		-1.73e-5***	-2.99e-5***		-4.31e-6**	-2.64e-6*
		(4.65e-6)	(9.03e-6)		(1.46e-6)	(1.06e-6)
Previous Grants Amount		2.36e-8***	3.55e-9		7.16e-9***	2.14e-9***
		(4.37e-9)	(2.87e-9)		(1.11e-9)	(4.97e-10)
Total Publications		0.0023***	0.0012*		0.0006***	0.0002*
		(0.0004)	(0.0006)		(8.86e-5)	(6.71e-5)
Average Journal SJR		0.1375***	0.0495*		0.0370***	0.0081**
		(0.0180)	(0.0222)		(0.0045)	(0.0025)
Number of Co-authors		-8.38e-5	-2.6e-5		-2.22e-5 (1.37e-5)	-9.69e-6 (1.09e-5)
		(6.3e-5)	(5.56e-5)			
Assessment Score			-2.564***			-0.3137***
			(0.1205)			(0.0086)
Fixed-Effects:	---	---	---	---	---	---
Year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Funder	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Grant Type	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
University	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Field	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	---	---	---	---	---	---
Family	Probit	Probit	Probit	OLS	OLS	OLS
S.E.: Clustered	by: Field	by: Field	by: Field	by: Field	by: Field	by: Field
Observations	8,480	8,480	7,526	8,600	8,600	7,526
Squared Cor.	0.03436	0.12097	0.61189	0.08750	0.16387	0.39982
Pseudo R2	0.02934	0.11956	0.57108	0.08956	0.17504	0.51540
BIC	8,193.4	9,350.5	4,757.7	8,123.4	9,283.3	5,174.6
Mean of DV	0.1934	0.1934	0.1961	0.2047	0.2047	0.1961

Notes: *** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05, . p<0.1. The dependent variable is a dummy for whether the application was granted. Columns 1-3 report the results of probit models. Columns 4-6 report OLS regressions. Standard errors are clustered at the field level (four-digit Dimensions ID).

TABLE 9

OLS regression on the requested amount of funding, split by median and quartiles of academic age

Dependent Var.:	(1) Requested Amount (log) Below median	(2) Requested Amount (log) Above median	(3) Requested Amount (log) Q1	(4) Requested Amount (log) Q2	(5) Requested Amount (log) Q3	(6) Requested Amount (log) Q4
Female Applicant	-0.0955***	-0.0081	-0.1103*	-0.0716*	0.0110	-0.0261
	(0.0223)	(0.0296)	(0.0480)	(0.0333)	(0.0318)	(0.0348)
Funded	-0.0365*	0.0627***	-0.0951.	0.0228	0.0727**	0.0221
	(0.0175)	(0.0164)	(0.0549)	(0.0503)	(0.0212)	(0.0347)
Academic Age	0.0185.	0.0026	0.0218	0.0123	-0.0129	-0.0065
	(0.0103)	(0.0046)	(0.0159)	(0.0110)	(0.0133)	(0.0120)
Total Citations	-3.12e-5***	-2.23e-8	-7.83e-5***	-5.11e-6	2.17e-6	-6.48e-7
	(8.15e-6)	(2.77e-6)	(1.35e-5)	(7.21e-6)	(3.81e-6)	(2.63e-6)
Total Publications	0.0018***	0.0002	0.0047***	0.0006	0.0001	0.0002.
	(0.0004)	(0.0002)	(0.0008)	(0.0004)	(0.0002)	(0.0001)
Average Journal SJR	0.0331**	0.0150*	0.0431**	0.0166*	0.0171**	0.0132
	(0.0118)	(0.0064)	(0.0152)	(0.0080)	(0.0056)	(0.0148)
Number of Co-authors	0.0001.	9.75e-6	6.91e-5*	7.64e-5	1.55e-5	9.32e-6
	(5.29e-5)	(1.02e-5)	(3.09e-5)	(6.66e-5)	(2.97e-5)	(1.82e-5)
Previous Grants Amount	2.35e-9	4.24e-9**	8.6e-9***	2.38e-9.	6.75e-9***	1.64e-9
	(1.76e-9)	(1.42e-9)	(1.98e-9)	(1.38e-9)	(1.84e-9)	(1.17e-9)
Assessment Score	0.0004	-0.0028	0.0262	-0.0327	0.0198.	-0.0515
	(0.0235)	(0.0164)	(0.0202)	(0.0291)	(0.0107)	(0.0377)
Fixed-Effects:	---	---	---	---	---	---
Year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Funder	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Grant Type	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
University	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Field	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	---	---	---	---	---	---
S.E.: Clustered	by: Field	by: Field	by: Field	by: Field	by: Field	by: Field
Observations	3,700	3,826	1,845	1,855	2,251	1,575
R2	0.78872	0.73499	0.81643	0.77150	0.71920	0.74999
Within R2	0.71725	0.67788	0.75899	0.67938	0.64243	0.74720
Mean of DV	12.60	12.75	12.63	12.57	12.60	12.97

Notes: Standard errors are clustered at the field. *** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05, . p<0.1. The dependent variable is the log of the requested amount (EUR). Column 1: Below median; Column 2: Above median; Column 3: Q1; Column 4: Q2; Column 5: Q3, Column 6: Q4. All columns report OLS regressions.

TABLE 10

OLS regression on the requested amount of funding, split by first-time applicants and last application for repeat applicants.

Dependent Var.:	(1) Requested amount (log) *First application*	(2) Requested amount (log) *First application*	(3) Requested amount (log) *Last application*
Female Applicant	-0.0944**	-0.0680**	-0.0080
	(0.0330)	(0.0248)	(0.0309)
Funded	0.0550*	0.1216***	0.0088
	(0.0255)	(0.0335)	(0.0250)
Academic Age	0.0163*	0.0131*	0.0092*
	(0.0064)	(0.0057)	(0.0046)
Total Citations	-4.34e-6	-8.91e-6.	-5.82e-6*
	(4.17e-6)	(4.89e-6)	(2.48e-6)
Total Publications	0.0008***	0.0006.	0.0008***
	(0.0002)	(0.0003)	(0.0001)
Average Journal SJR	0.0382*	0.0254*	0.0365***
	(0.0175)	(0.0123)	(0.0087)
Number of Coauthors	5.49e-5.	9.95e-5	-1.65e-5
	(3.23e-5)	(6.25e-5)	(2.17e-5)
Previous Grants Amount	2.71e-9*	5.24e-9	-3.29e-9
	(1.13e-9)	(3.29e-9)	(5.78e-9)
Assessment Score	0.0347*	0.0372	-0.0299
	(0.0155)	(0.0232)	(0.0296)
Fixed-Effects:	---	---	---
Year	Yes	Yes	Yes
Funder	Yes	Yes	Yes
Grant Type	Yes	Yes	Yes
University	Yes	Yes	Yes
Field	Yes	Yes	Yes
	---	---	---
S.E.: Clustered	by: Field	by: Field	by: Field
Observations	2,739	1,383	1,655
R2	0.74673	0.75422	0.79772
Within R2	0.66647	0.65286	0.76933
Mean of DV	12.57	12.53	12.83

Note: Standard errors are clustered at the field. *** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05, . p<0.1. Column 1: Only *first applications* for *all scholars*; Column 2: Only first applications by *repeat-applicants*; Column 3: Only *last applications* for scholars who applied *more than once*.

TABLE 11

OLS regression on the requested amount of funding, split by average journal SJR

Dependent Var.:	(1) Requested amount (log) *Below median*	(2) Requested amount (log) *Above median*	(3) Requested amount (log) *Q1*	(4) Requested amount (log) *Q2*	(5) Requested amount (log) *Q3*	(6) Requested amount (log) *Q4*
Female Applicant	-0.0855**	-0.0176.	-0.1317**	-0.0310	-0.0047	-0.0283
	(0.0291)	(0.0100)	(0.0435)	(0.0213)	(0.0142)	(0.0183)
Funded	-0.0026	0.0140	-0.0691	0.0492	0.0008	0.0130
	(0.0279)	(0.0122)	(0.0483)	(0.0331)	(0.0252)	(0.0121)
Academic Age	0.0177***	0.0028	0.0223***	0.0081*	0.0058	-0.0008
	(0.0032)	(0.0023)	(0.0037)	(0.0033)	(0.0038)	(0.0016)
Total Citations	-1.15e-5*	3.56e-7	-1.85e-5.	1.35e-6	-1.35e-6	2.06e-6
	(4.53e-6)	(3.33e-6)	(1.1e-5)	(6.07e-6)	(2.33e-6)	(4.81e-6)
Total Publications	0.0007*	8.26e-5	0.0010*	5.45e-5	0.0001	-0.0001
	(0.0003)	(0.0002)	(0.0004)	(0.0003)	(0.0001)	(0.0004)
Average Journal SJR	0.1757**	0.0157***	0.3004***	0.1414*	-0.0262	0.0044
	(0.0551)	(0.0044)	(0.0752)	(0.0605)	(0.0541)	(0.0054)
Number of Coauthors	1.55e-5	1.38e-5	-5.75e-6	5.44e-5	1.22e-5	1.88e-5
	(7.52e-5)	(1.79e-5)	(0.0001)	(4.97e-5)	(2.57e-5)	(3.02e-5)
Previous Grants Amount	1.92e-9	4.94e-9**	1.88e-8*	1.49e-9	3.46e-9	6.7e-9*
	(1.63e-9)	(1.52e-9)	(8.09e-9)	(1.56e-9)	(2.7e-9)	(3.1e-9)
Assessment Score	0.0206	-0.0186.	0.0419*	-0.0166	-0.0358*	-0.0084
	(0.0163)	(0.0100)	(0.0185)	(0.0181)	(0.0162)	(0.0088)
Fixed-Effects:	---	---	---	---	---	---
Year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Funder	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Grant Type	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
University	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Field	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	---	---	---	---	---	---
S.E.: Clustered	by: Field	by: Field	by: Field	by: Field	by: Field	by: Field
Observations	3,793	3,733	1,816	1,977	1,865	1,868
R2	0.71697	0.82316	0.73672	0.72206	0.79915	0.85732
Within R2	0.64258	0.76340	0.66708	0.64002	0.72331	0.81418
Mean of DV	12.56	12.79	12.48	12.63	12.73	12.85

Notes: Standard errors are clustered at the field. *** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05, . p<0.1. The dependent variable is the log of the requested amount (EUR). Column 1: Below median; Column 2: Above median; Column 3: Q1; Column 4: Q2; Column 5: Q3, Column 6:Q4. All models report OLS regressions.

TABLE 12

OLS regression on the requested amount of funding, decomposed by budget items

Dependent Var.:	(1) Travel Total	(2) Salaries Total	(3) Salary Total Excl. PI	(4) Equipment Total	(5) Operational Costs Total	(6) N. People	(7) N. PhD
Female Applicant	-0.0403	-0.0442.	-0.0447.	-0.0048	0.0076	-0.0569*	-0.0830*
	(0.0287)	(0.0250)	(0.0258)	(0.0797)	(0.0173)	(0.0268)	(0.0382)
Funded	-0.0503	-0.0182	-0.0292	0.0220	-0.0644	0.0494	0.0706
	(0.0305)	(0.0259)	(0.0262)	(0.1075)	(0.0507)	(0.0400)	(0.0438)
Academic Age	0.0008	0.0107***	0.0135***	0.0053	0.0108*	0.0070**	0.0040
	(0.0037)	(0.0029)	(0.0027)	(0.0062)	(0.0043)	(0.0025)	(0.0036)
Total Citations	-7.19e-6.	-5.39e-6	-5.94e-6	-1.71e-5.	-1.63e-6	-1.32e-6	-4.08e-6
	(4.02e-6)	(3.94e-6)	(3.69e-6)	(8.9e-6)	(4.14e-6)	(8.22e-6)	(8.78e-6)
Total Publications	0.0006*	0.0008***	0.0008***	0.0006	1.71e-5	0.0002	0.0001
	(0.0003)	(0.0002)	(0.0002)	(0.0008)	(0.0004)	(0.0003)	(0.0004)
Average Journal SJR	-0.0302*	0.0172*	0.0127*	-0.0098	0.0280.	-0.0048	-0.0566***
	(0.0141)	(0.0082)	(0.0054)	(0.0334)	(0.0149)	(0.0066)	(0.0134)
Number of Co-authors	5.19e-6	4.11e-6	3.75e-6	-0.0001**	4.91e-5	9.96e-6	3.7e-5
	(2.73e-5)	(4.58e-5)	(4.77e-5)	(4.2e-5)	(2.96e-5)	(3.69e-5)	(6.4e-5)
Previous Grants Amount	4.97e-10	1.71e-10	8.87e-10	5.86e-9	7.61e-9**	5.02e-10	-3.73e-9
	(3.99e-9)	(1.85e-9)	(2.15e-9)	(4.85e-9)	(2.44e-9)	(2.31e-9)	(6.09e-9)
Assessment Score	0.0140	-0.0396***	-0.0532***	0.0202	-0.0442.	-0.0481*	-0.0186
	(0.0206)	(0.0112)	(0.0145)	(0.0471)	(0.0251)	(0.0239)	(0.0238)
Fixed-Effects:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Funder	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Grant Type	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
University	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Field	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Family	OLS	OLS	OLS	OLS	OLS	Poisson	Poisson
S.E.: Clustered	by: Field	by: Field	by: Field	by: Field	by: Field	by: Field	by: Field
Observations	3,192	4,630	4,572	1,655	4,681	4,750	4,750
Squared Cor.	0.58620	0.67044	0.61006	0.44330	0.52981	0.51663	0.40966
Pseudo R2	0.31260	0.38921	0.34143	0.16211	0.26603	0.20918	0.20651
BIC	7,411.9	9,390.4	9,620.2	5,973.7	11,072.5	12,780.3	9,739.6
Mean of DV	11.48	14.53	14.45	12.08	13.63	1.306	0.6676

Notes: Standard errors are clustered at the field. *** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05, . p<0.1. The dependent variable in Column 1: Total amount of budgeted amount for traveling; Column 2: Total amount of budgeted amount for salaries, *including* PI salary); Column 3: Total amount of budgeted amount for salaries, *excluding* PI salary; Column 4: Total amount of budgeted amount for equipment; Column 5: Total amount of budgeted amount for operational costs; Column 6: Total number of people budgeted for; Column 7: Total number of PhD students budgeted for.

TABLE 13

OLS regression on the requested amount of funding, decomposed by salary items

Dependent Var.:	(1) Salary Total PhD (log)	(2) Salary Total Postdoc (log)	(3) Salary PI (log)
Female Applicant	-0.1253**	-0.0425	0.0941
	(0.0396)	(0.0266)	(0.0730)
Funded	0.0113	-0.0798	0.1912.
	(0.0450)	(0.0546)	(0.1122)
Academic Age	0.0029	0.0092**	-0.0225*
	(0.0035)	(0.0028)	(0.0113)
Total Citations	-8.59e-7	3.19e-7	4.36e-6
	(4.81e-6)	(3.14e-6)	(4.37e-5)
Previous Grants Amount	-1.79e-9	-2.68e-9	-2.44e-9
	(2.32e-9)	(3.77e-9)	(1.03e-8)
Total Publications	0.0004	0.0002	-0.0040*
	(0.0003)	(0.0003)	(0.0018)
Average Journal SJR	-0.0157	0.0341***	0.0177
	(0.0143)	(0.0062)	(0.0163)
Number of Coauthors	5.64e-6	6.84e-5**	-3.16e-5
	(4.96e-5)	(2.27e-5)	(6.5e-5)
Assessment Score	0.0214	-0.0687**	0.0728.
	(0.0319)	(0.0247)	(0.0432)
Fixed-Effects:	---	---	---
Year	Yes	Yes	Yes
Funder	Yes	Yes	Yes
Grant Type	Yes	Yes	Yes
University	Yes	Yes	Yes
Field	Yes	Yes	Yes
	---	---	---
S.E.: Clustered	by: Field	by: Field	by: Field
Observations	2,120	2,368	545
R2	0.37066	0.45754	0.69528
Within R2	0.32436	0.41677	0.66832
Mean of DV	14.34	14.26	14.37

Notes: Standard errors are clustered at the field. *** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05, . p<0.1. The dependent variable in Column 1: the log of the total amount of salary budgeted for PhD students; Column 2: The log of the total amount of salary budgeted for postdocs; Column 3: log of the total amount of salary budgeted for the PI. OLS regressions.

TABLE 14

Budgeted number of PhDs

	(1)	(2)
Dependent Var.:	N. PhDs	% PhDs
Female Applicant	-0.0830*	-0.0127
	(0.0382)	(0.0127)
Funded	0.0706	0.0265
	(0.0438)	(0.0204)
Academic Age	0.0040	-0.0015
	(0.0036)	(0.0019)
Total Citations	-4.08e-6	2.36e-6
	(8.78e-6)	(2.67e-6)
Previous Grants Amount	-3.73e-9	-2.45e-9
	(6.09e-9)	(2.08e-9)
Total Publications	0.0001	-0.0003*
	(0.0004)	(0.0001)
Average Journal SJR	-0.0566***	-0.0247***
	(0.0134)	(0.0044)
Number of Coauthors	3.7e-5	-5.4e-7
	(6.4e-5)	(3.14e-5)
Assessment Score	-0.0186	0.0149
	(0.0238)	(0.0134)
Fixed-Effects:	---	---
Year	Yes	Yes
Funder	Yes	Yes
Grant Type	Yes	Yes
University	Yes	Yes
Field	Yes	Yes
	---	---
Family	Poisson	OLS
S.E.: Clustered	by: Field	by: Field
Observations	4,750	3,346
Squared Cor.	0.40966	0.18048
Pseudo R2	0.20651	0.18956
BIC	9,739.6	4,032.1
Mean of DV	0.6676	0.4710

Notes: Standard errors are clustered at the field. *** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05, . p<0.1. The dependent variable in Column 1: the number of PhD students budgeted for; Column 2: The percentage of PhD students budgeted for, relative to team size.