

# Gender of Award Recipients at the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology (ARVO) Annual Meetings

Anne Xuan-Lan Nguyen<sup>1</sup>; Sanyam Ratan<sup>2</sup>; Ankita Biyani<sup>2</sup>; Albert Y. Wu<sup>2</sup>

1. McGill University Faculty of Medicine, Montreal, QC, Canada. 2. Ophthalmology, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA, United States. 3. Department of Computer Science, McGill University, Montreal, QC, Canada.

## Background

- Narrowing of gender gap in medical students and ophthalmology residents<sup>1,2</sup>
- Prior research has assessed other fields of medicine and ophthalmology research grants<sup>3,4</sup>

## Purpose

To examine the gender of awardees of ARVO over the past 70 years including trends in gender distribution by award category and individual characteristics.

## Methods

- **Study type:** Retrospective, observational study
- **Data Extraction:** award information on arvo.org (name, description, category, years) and awardee information (name, past degrees, gender)
- **Gender Assignment:** Professional websites with photograph and gender pronoun
- **Analyses:** Awardee gender proportion by award category, year and demographics

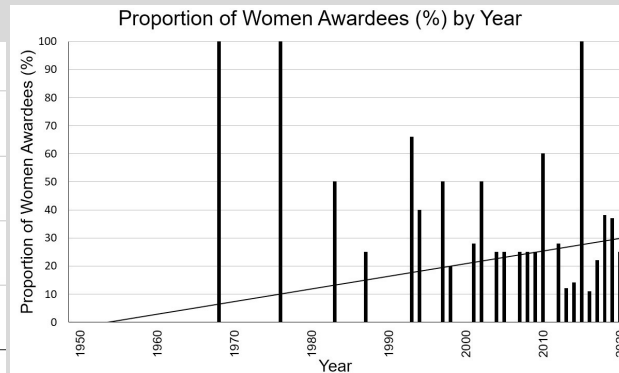
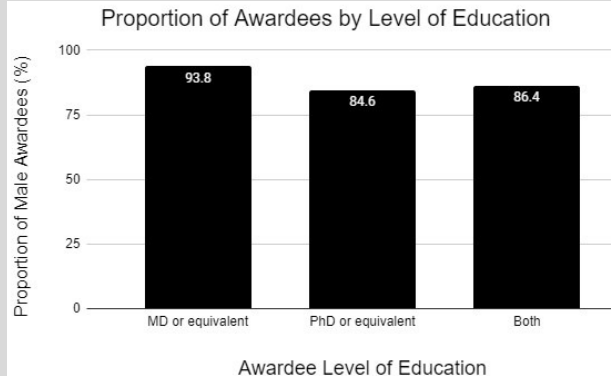
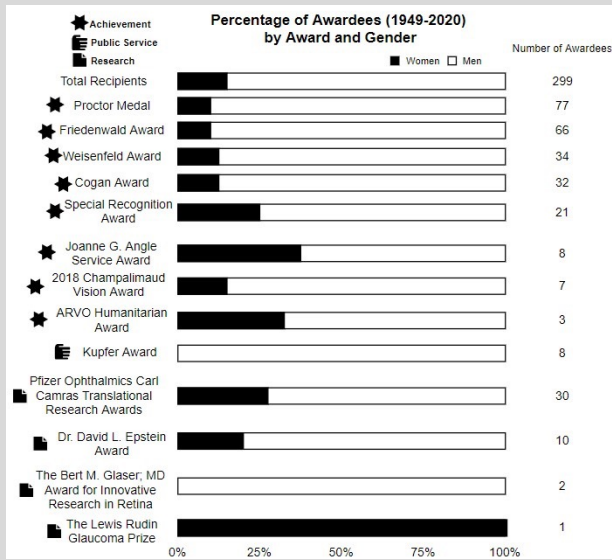
## Results

- 13 different awards given to 299 awardees
- Greater proportion of women in research awards (25.6%) than other categories (achievement - 12.9%, public service - 0%)

**43 (14.4%) women and 254 (85.6%) men overall**

• MD: 93.8% men | PhD: 84.6%

- Smallest gender gap in 2010: 37.5% women, 62.5% men



- Domestic -14.4% women, International – 14.3% women

## Conclusion

Women were underrepresented in awards given (<50%), even when stratified by category (<25.6% women) or individual characteristics (<15.4% by degree, <14.4% by country of affiliated institutions).

## Disclosure

This work was supported by an unrestricted grant from Research to Prevent Blindness and NEI P30-EY026877 to the Stanford Department of Ophthalmology. The authors have no other financial disclosures.

## References

1. Weiner S. More students are entering medical school. AAMC. Published 2020. Accessed February 4, 2021. <https://www.aamc.org/news-insights/more-students-are-entering-medical-school>
2. ACOSME Residents and Fellows by Sex and Specialty, 2017. Source: National GME Census in GME Track® as of Sept. 6, 2018. Accessed February 5, 2021. <https://www.aamc.org/data-reports/workforce/interactive-data/acosme-residents-and-fellows-sex-and-specialty-2017>
3. Ellinas EH, Rebello E, Chandrabose RK, Shilcutt SK, Hernandez M, Silver JK. Distinguished Service Awards in Anesthesiology Specialty Societies: Analysis of Gender Differences. *Anesth Analg*. 2019;129(4):e130-e134. doi:10.1213/ANE.00000000000004132
4. Chao DL, Schiffman JC, Gedde SJ. Characterization of a clinician-scientist cohort in ophthalmology: A demographic analysis of K grant awardees in ophthalmology. *Ophthalmology*. 2013;120(10):2146-2150. doi:10.1016/j.ophtha.2013.02.021