

**From:** [Jayde V Stewart](#)  
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**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)  
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“However, despite a narrowing of the gender gap in commercialization activities since the passage of Bayh-Doyle, significant disparities still exist. Multiple studies have articulated the disproportionately low engagement in the technology transfer process by female academicians. For example, a male faculty member is 43% more likely than a female faculty member to submit an invention disclosure (1-3) to his technology transfer office (TTO), which is the basic entry point of engaging the TTO. Patents in academia, government, and industry do not come close to reflecting the representation of women in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM), the fields most associated with patentable discoveries. The “impact score” assigned to patents with the names of women, calculated using the number of times these patents were cited in other patent filings, is much lower compared to patents with male names (4). The numbers reflect similar findings to earlier research on women and publishing, which found lower citation rates for women (5).”

Sohar K, Mercier N, Goble L, Ghahramani F, Loftin B. Gender data gap: Baseline of U.S. academic institutions. Technol Innov.

**Jayde Stewart**  
Director, **National Academy of Inventors**

[www.academyofinventors.org](http://www.academyofinventors.org)

