

Guidance Document for CCS Research Training Award and Emerging Scholar Research Grant Applicant Referees

Research Training Awards

Applicants to the Canadian Cancer Society's <u>Research Training Awards</u> Master's, Doctoral, and Postdoctoral competitions require one letter of reference from the direct supervisor and a statement or video from a community member / patient / caregiver as part of their full application.

Letters must be received by the application deadline listed in the appropriate RFA in order for the application to be considered. Please note that applicants cannot view reference letters or statements/videos attached to their submission.

The letter of reference must be 1-2 pages in length, in PDF format, presented on official letterhead, dated and signed. Referees are to include a brief description of their credentials as well as their professional relationship with the applicant.

The reference letter from the supervisor should detail the following:

- responsibilities of the supervisor (i.e., how the supervisor will foster growth)
- how the training environment is supportive of learning and success including equity, diversity and inclusion (EDI) principles and practices applied by the supervisor and in the training environment
- any perceived barriers and mitigating strategies to the success of the applicant's project and program
- their overall assessment of the applicant's suitability for the award

The statement / video from the community member / patient / caregiver should be from an individual with insight into the trainee's connection to community or community role, or research (i.e., from the community they self-identify with; a patient partner on their research team or who is directly impacted, etc.). This is **not** a formal reference letter but an opportunity for someone outside of academia to describe the applicant. If submitting a statement in writing, it is expected to be approximately 1 page in length. If submitting a video, the link to the video should be placed into a PDF and the PDF uploaded.

The community member / patient / caregiver will be asked to answer the following questions in their statement:

• What is your role in community or connection to the applicant's research?

What is the applicant's role in or connection to community? (If applicable)

- From your experience with the applicant, what potential impact do you think their research may have on patients, caregivers, or community?
- Is there anything else you would like to add?

Emerging Scholar Research Grants

Applicants to the Canadian Cancer Society's <u>Emerging Scholar Research Grants</u> competition require 3 letters of reference as part of their full application. One of the referees must be a former supervisor, one a patient partner or community member affiliated with the applicant's research program, and the third an academic referee who is not affiliated with the applicant's host institution.

Letters must be received by the application deadline listed in the RFA in order for the application to be considered. Please note that applicants cannot view reference letters attached to their submission.

The letter of reference must be 1-2 pages in length, in PDF format, presented on official letterhead, dated and signed. Referees are to include a brief description of their credentials as well as their professional relationship with the applicant to put their recommendations into context. References from a patient partner or community member do not require official letterhead but should describe the referee's role and the referee's and applicant's professional relationship.

The letters should collectively address the following information regarding the applicant:

- Potential to become a leader in cancer research in Canada and internationally
- Commitment to cancer research
- Progress towards research independence
- Research productivity
- Ability to forge collaborations with other researchers
- Evidence of engagement with patient partners and other stakeholders in the applicant's research program
- The impact that receiving this grant would have on the applicant's career trajectory (in the author's opinion)
- The mentorship approach of the applicant, including the applicant's consideration of equity, diversity, inclusion and accessibility principles within their research program

Best Practices for Writing Letters of Reference

Multiple studies have revealed notable differences in the language used by referees in letters of recommendation depending on the subject's gender. For example, several research groups that compared letters written for male and female applicants found that those written for females were shorter and included 'communal' and 'grindstone' terminologies describing character (e.g. selfless, helpful, warm) and effort (e.g. tireless, diligent, committed), respectively. Conversely, letters written for males were generally longer, emphasized achievements and included 'standout' and 'agentic' descriptors associated with leadership and power (e.g. outstanding, excellent, independent, daring, intelligent) ^{1,2,3,6,8}. Similarly, albeit less studied, several groups have reported that the subject's race can influence the choice of words and tone used by referees when drafting letters, with fewer agentic terminologies used when describing individuals belonging to racialized minority groups, despite similar credentials to racial majority applicants ^{1,4,5}. Collectively, these studies attributed the differences observed to implicit biases that can positively and negatively affect an individual's perceptions, behaviours and decisions in an unconscious manner.

Implicit bias is the unconscious association of attributes and stereotypes to people based on characteristics such as race, age, education, ability/disability, religion, socioeconomic status, and appearance. These biases are developed over time through exposure to social norms and expectations. As previously reported⁹, the effects of unconscious bias can negatively impact an applicant's overall success in obtaining research funding and reinforce further inequities in academia. It is, therefore, imperative to recognize when opportunities for bias occur and be vigilant in minimizing them.

Below, we offer suggested practices and resources from various sources¹⁻⁸ for referees to carefully consider when drafting their letters of recommendation:

- Focus comments on how the applicant's experience supports their potential for impact on cancer research and success in their chosen area of study. Consider how your own biases and privileges / disadvantages may influence your choice of terminology.
- Carefully consider the choice of words, tone and length of the letter and whether they would differ depending on the subject's demographics. Consider whether the same descriptors would be used for another applicant with equivalent credentials, but of a different demographic background.
- Refer to the applicant's formal title and surname rather than their first name.
- Avoid ambiguity and provide concrete examples when possible.

Additional resources:

- CIHR Unconscious Bias Training: https://cihr-irsc.gc.ca/lms/e/bias/
- Harvard Implicit Association Test: <u>https://implicit.harvard.edu/implicit/takeatest.html</u>

- Avoiding Bias in Recommendation Letters: <u>https://crf.georgetown.edu/avoiding-bias-in-recommendation-letters/</u>
- Gender bias calculator: <u>http://slowe.github.io/genderbias/</u>
- The University of Arizona Commission on the Status of Women: Avoiding gender bias in reference writing: <u>https://csw.arizona.edu/sites/default/files/avoiding_gender_bias_in_letter_of_reference_writing.pdf</u>
- Earth Science Women's Network: Guide to avoid racial bias in reference letter writing: <u>https://eswnonline.org/guide-to-avoid-racial-bias-in-reference-letter-writing/</u>

References:

- 1. Akos, P. & Kretchmar, J. *Gender and Ethnic bias in Letters of Recommendation: Considerations for School Counselors.* Professional School Counseling. (2016).
- 2. Dutt, K., et al. Gender differences in recommendation letters for postdoctoral fellowships in geoscience. Nature Geoscience. (2016).
- 3. Filippou, P., et al. The Presence of Gender Bias in Letters of Recommendations Written for Urology Applicants. Urology. (2019).
- 4. Grimm, L., et al. Gender and Racial Bias in Radiology Residency Letters of *Recommendation*. Journal of the American College of Radiology. (2020).
- 5. Houser, G. & Lemmons, K. *Implicit bias in letters of recommendation for an undergraduate research internship.* Journal of Further and Higher Education. (2018).
- 6. Madera, J. et al. Gender and letters of recommendation for academia: agentic and communal differences. Journal of Applied Psychology. (2009).
- 7. Schmader, T. et al. A Linguistic Comparison of Letters of Recommendation for Male and Female Chemistry and Biochemistry Job Applicants. Sex Roles. (2007).
- 8. Trix, F. & Psenka, C. *Exploring the color of glass: Letters of recommendation for female and male medical faculty.* Discourse & Society. (2003).
- 9. Witteman, H. *et al.* Are gender gaps due to evaluations of the applicant or the science? A natural experiment at a national funding agency. The Lancet. (2019).

Instructions on submitting letters of reference

Access the website link included in your email notification. This page will be displayed:



- 1. Click **Choose File** to upload your letter.
- 2. In the **Attachment Title** field, provide a title for the letter you are uploading. Use the following naming convention: applicant-name_your-name_reference e.g. *joe-smith_jane-doe_reference*
- 3. Click the **Save** button

Best practice tip: Check that your letter has been uploaded.

To confirm that your letter has been successfully uploaded, click the paperclip:

| 45. *Reference letter | | | | Show Instruction |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|------------------|
| | Attachment Title | File Name | View Del | 4 |
| | Joe_Smith_Jane_Doe_reference | Choose File No file chosen | | |

<u>Troubleshooting tip:</u> URL does not work.

If the website address included in your email is not taking you to the page shown in the illustration above, this may be due to the URL being broken into two lines in your email display. Ensure that you are copying the complete website link into your browser.

If you have any questions regarding this process, please contact <u>egrams@cancer.ca</u> or <u>research@cancer.ca</u>.