LUDWIG-MAXIMILIANS-NIVERSITÄT

Fit for Fight? A Factorial Survey Experiment on **Gender Discrimination in the German Armed Forces Alisia Bauer**

BACKGROUND

- Female soldiers are **underrepresented** (8% women in the army) – however increasing this share is needed to combat personnel shortage (Deutscher Bundestag 2023)
- Item-based surveys show that male soldiers report an increasingly negative perception of women in the military (Kümmel 2016) – data from 2011 & possible social desirability bias
- Nothing is publicly known about the systematic extent of gender discrimination in the Bundeswehr

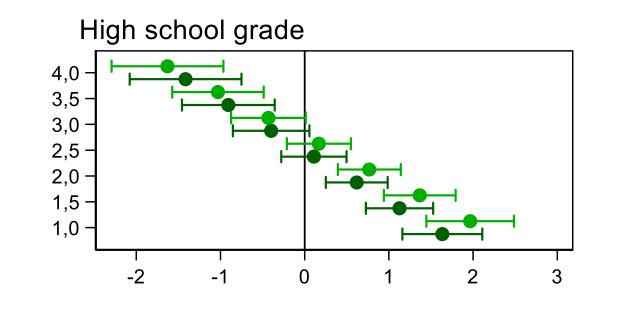
RESEARCH QUESTION

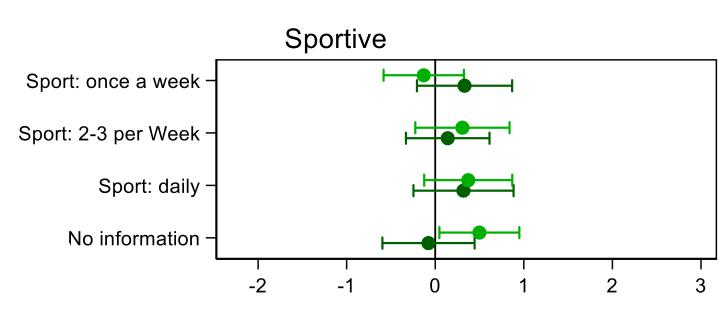
Are women perceived by other soldiers as less suitable for military service compared to men?

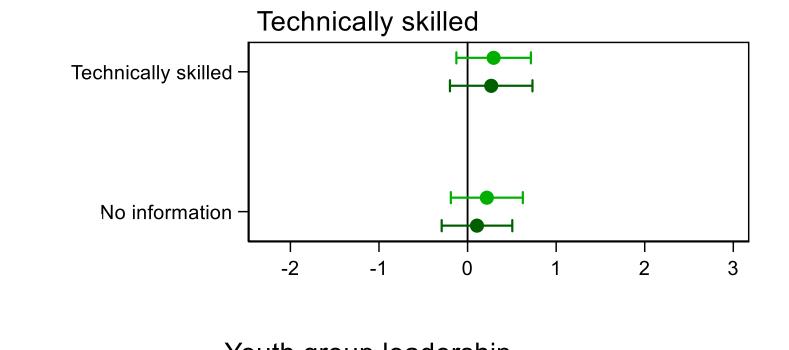
- Tastes for discrimination: constant lower rating of female soldiers (Becker 1971)
- Statistical discrimination: information vs. no information as moderator (Arrow 1971, Phelps 1972)

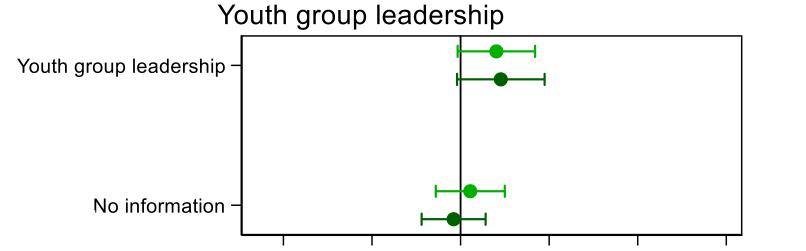
FINDINGS

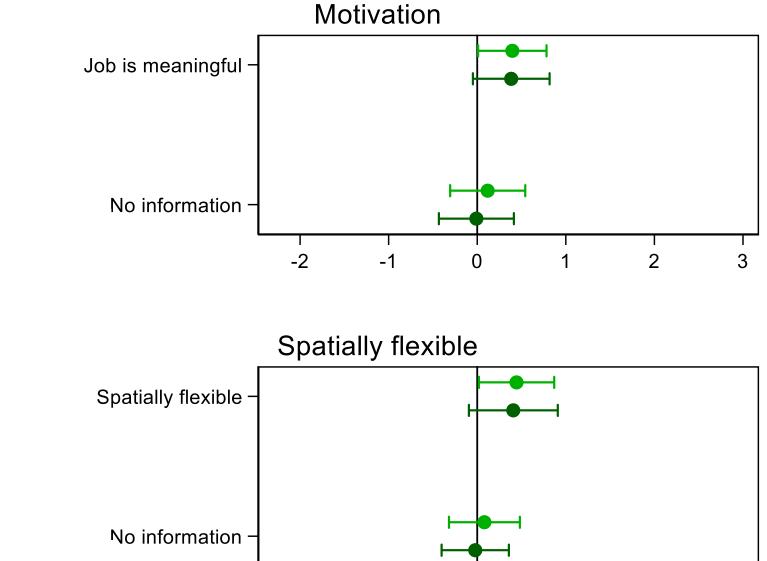
Predicted evaluation by sex of the candidate











Taste-based discrimination

Female candidates are favored when conditioning on all (gender-specific) information

Statistical discrimination

- Giving no information about physical fitness leads to a better evaluation for the female candidate (whereas men are rewarded for higher physical fitness)
- Otherwise no evidence for statistical discrimination

Robustness checks

Results remain robust for different models & specifications

• Male candidate • Female candidate

Notes: Predicted values of RE regression with interaction effects between all dimensions and the sex of the candidates. $N_{Respondents} = 67$, $N_{Evaluations} = 335$

DATA & METHOD -

Vignette Universe

- 5 vignettes per soldier
- 7 dimensions with max. 4 levels
- D-efficient sampling design (D-efficiency = 98,9)

Data: Convenience Sample (N = 67)

- Recruited through a sufficiently well-connected key person (primarily one battalion – armed forces)
- Self-administered paper & pencil interview

Tests show no evidence for social desirability bias

CONCLUSION

- No clear evidence for either taste-based or statistical discrimination
- Still unclear: Can these results be transferred to actual **behavior** (only intentions were measured) and be **generalized** to the Bundeswehr as a whole?
- Underrepresentation may also be due to **supply-side** mechanisms (e.g. willingness to apply, work-life balance)
- If the causes for the **underrepresentation** are known and measures can be taken to reduce it, the Bundeswehr could position themselves as an **attractive employer** for women

Example of a vignette with minimal information

Maximilian Schmidt (19 years old) has just graduated from high school with a final grade of <u>2,6</u>.

<u>Maximilian Schmidt</u> would like to apply for a career as an officer. Please indicate how suitable you think <u>he</u> is for this task.

Not suitable at all				indecisive			Particularly well suited			
-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5

and thus close at least some of the 18.692 vacant positions (Deutscher Bundestag 2023)

\rightarrow Further research (also on the supply side) is needed

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