CSWA Town Hall

Unconscious Bias, Stereotype Threat & Impostor Syndrome

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- Edmund Bertschinger (2010 - 13)
- David Charbonneau (2011 - 2014)
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- Nancy Morrison (2010 - 2013)
- Nick Murphy (2012 - 2015)
- Caroline Simpson (2007 - 2013)
- Laura Trouille (2010 - 2013)
- Nicolle Zellner (2012 - 2015)
CSWA

- **Website**: http://www.aas.org/cswa/
- **STATUS**: http://www.aas.org/cswa/STATUS
- **AASWOMEN**: http://www.aas.org/cswa/AASWOMEN
- **Blog**: http://womeninastronomy.blogspot.com/
- **Facebook**
- **Twitter**: follow "AAS CSWA" or @AAS_Women
Women can face a powerful combination of hidden obstacles

- **Unconscious bias**: men and women both unconsciously devalue the contributions of women. This can have a detrimental effect on grant proposals, job applications, and performance reviews.

- **Stereotype threat**: the anxiety women face in a situation where they have the potential to confirm a negative stereotype about women as a group. This anxiety alone can result in documented cases of lower scores on standardized math tests.

- Highly competent women may also face impostor syndrome where they find it impossible to believe in their own competence. They live with a fear of being discovered.
Why So Few? presents evidence that social and environmental factors contribute to the underrepresentation of women and girls in STEM.

Eight research findings in three areas:

- How social and environmental factors shape girls’ achievements and interests in math and science
- The climate of college and university science and engineering departments
- Continuing influence of bias

To download the report: www.aauw.org
BATTLING THE BIAS
A DIVERSE WORKFORCE OFFERS A COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE
Unconscious Bias: Gender

- Teams of male and female university psych profs (search committees)
- Evaluate candidates for an open position (assist prof of psych)
- Application packages for Karen and Brian are identical except for name
- Search committees preferred 2:1 to hire Brian over Karen
- When evaluating a more experienced record (tenure), reservations expressed 4x more often for Karen.

Unconscious Bias: Science

- Evaluate candidates for a lab manager position (competent, not stellar).
- On a scale of 1 to 7 (7 highest) professors gave John a score of 4.0 for competence and Jennifer 3.3.
- John was viewed more favorably as someone they would hire or mentor.
- Average starting salary: Jennifer $26,508; John $30,328.
- The bias had no relation to the professors’ age, sex, teaching field, or tenure status.

Stereotype Threat: Example

- Students are selected based on their excellent math SAT scores and divided randomly into two groups.
- Both groups are given a math test of GRE level problems:
  - Group 1: test given under normal “GRE-type” conditions
  - Group 2: told specifically that this test was designed to be gender neutral
Stereotype Threat: Results

- Results for Group 1: men and women got the same average score.
- Results for Group 2: women did significantly better than men. Why?
  - On the SAT test, they got scores equal to the men, but with stereotype threat.
  - On the GRE test, there was no stereotype threat, so they performed at their “real” level.
Impostor Syndrome: the Article

Status Magazine (Jan ’11)
By Rachel Ivie and Arnell Ephraim (AIP)
Women and the Impostor Syndrome in Astronomy

http://www.aas.org/cswa/status/STATUS_jan11_FINAL_s.pdf
Impostor Syndrome: the Post

Women in Astronomy Blogspot

John Johnson (Caltech)

I remember waking up in a cold sweat one night in early 2010, about six months after I joined the faculty at Caltech.

CSWA Resources Page

Information on:

- 2-body problem
- Work-life balance
- Sexual harassment
- Unconscious bias

http://www.aas.org/cswa/resources.html

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