Three Ways to Build Resilience Against Gender Bias

Simple, low-cost psychological interventions can be part of an organisational toolkit for enabling gender balance.

Organisations that are committed to improving gender balance often find getting real results surprisingly challenging. Larger companies in historically male-dominated fields can take years to implement the necessary structural changes, even with the support of top leadership. While recognising there is no quick fix, they want to know what they can do right now to help women surmount gender-based obstacles to success.

Recently, a body of experimental field research has coalesced around the possible efficacy of psychological interventions in American educational settings. Researchers propose that these non-disruptive, low-cost exercises counteract the deleterious psychological effects of being a member of an under-represented group, leading to improved performance, retention and even health outcomes. The challenge is to discover how such interventions can be applied to adults in distressing situations and global professional contexts.

Three types of resiliency-bolstering interventions were considered in the research presented at February’s Women at Work conference, organised by the INSEAD Gender Initiative: values affirmations, social belonging interventions and growth mindset interventions.

**Values affirmations**

In especially stressful environments, strong social networks can be a key source of resilience, but maintaining them is easier said than done. As people begin to buckle under pressure, social ties are often sacrificed. At the conference, Valerie Purdie Greenaway, Associate Professor of Psychology at Columbia University, discussed how individual-level values affirmations can protect social networks from erosion, thereby serving as a bulwark against burnout.

Though not directly gender-related, Purdie Greenaway’s findings may apply to how increased stress and social ostracism negatively affect women’s persistence in predominantly male contexts.

Purdie Greenaway and her co-authors focused on an introductory course in biology at a leading U.S. university. In addition to being a requirement for pre-med and bioscience majors, the course was consistently judged one of the university’s most stressful in evaluations. At the start and close of one semester, the researchers asked all students to list other course participants they considered to be friends, and to rate how close they felt to each. In the third week of the semester, a randomly selected group of students completed a brief values affirmation – in this case, a writing exercise about their most cherished personal value and why this
value was so important to them. The remainder of
the students wrote about why a value that they did
not hold dear might be important to someone else.

Compared to their unaffirmed peers, students who
completed the values affirmation reported less
erosion of their social networks over the semester.
Specifically, they were significantly more likely to
make new friends, and marginally more likely to
retain friends from the start of the course.

Having a stronger support network fuelled greater
persistence. As the paper states, "affirmed students
were more likely to enroll in the next semester of
the biology course than unaffirmed students, and the
number of friends they nominated at the end of the
first semester of the course mediated this effect, as
did the strength of these friendships."

Purdie Greenaway summarises, "Simple reminders
of your friends or family, or religion or music, shrink
stress and allow you to maintain and even bolster
your networks."

In a separate presentation, Zoe Kinias, Academic
Director of the INSEAD Gender Initiative, described
how a similar values affirmation dramatically
attenuated the gender performance gap in a
leading international business school’s MBA
programme. Kinias and co-author Jessica Sim
assigned the exercise during orientation week to
two consecutive cohorts, achieving comparable
success both times.

Most importantly, this shows values affirmations can
work beyond the American undergraduate context.
The average MBA participant in Kinias’s study was
29 years old, and Americans comprised only about
ten percent of the group, with the majority being
European or Asian.

The MBA research extends Purdie Greenaway’s
work on university students to show that self-
affirmation buffers against women’s
disproportionate self-doubt in masculine contexts.
Essentially the same intervention can buffer
resiliency through multiple (potentially related)
pathways.

Kinias’s work also underscores the importance of
careful adaptation to new contexts. Indeed, an
affirmation variant that included the business
school’s well-known core values alongside personal
values had no effect on the gender performance
gap, suggesting that organisation-specific values
might reduce the effectiveness of personal values in
this context. To be effective, therefore, values
affirmations must be carefully tailored to the
environment and population concerned.

Social belonging

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Sameer Srivastava, Assistant Professor at UC
Berkeley’s Haas School of Business, presented more
humbling findings regarding real-world results of a
psychological intervention. His research was
sparked by the observation that despite sizable
investments in diversity and inclusion initiatives,
women remain marginalised in many tech firms.
Some of this marginalisation stems from the tech
sector’s infamous “bro” culture, which signals to
women that they don’t belong. Srivastava and his co-
authors hypothesised that a social belonging
intervention would help women in tech feel less like
outsiders, and therefore be better able to create a
central place for themselves within the workplace
network.

They launched an ambitious field experiment
targeting women newcomers in the male-dominated
R&D department of a major Silicon Valley firm. Over
a 13-month period, all employees who joined the
department in odd-numbered months underwent a
social belonging intervention during the orientation
process. After watching a video of a long-standing
employee describing how they overcame early
struggles at the company, the newcomers prepared
a written self-reflection on the video and how their
own past experiences could serve them in their
current role. They then created their own video
wherein they gave advice to future newbies.

In place of the intervention, employees who joined
in even-numbered months watched videos of
customer testimonials. They were then asked to
reflect upon how best to resolve customers’
challenges, and to provide advice about customer
service to later newcomers.

The researchers hypothesised that women who had
completed the social belonging intervention would
outperform those who hadn’t, in terms of individual
achievements (promotion, compensation, etc.) as
well as social integration. To measure the latter,
weekly metadata was mined from the company’s
internal collaboration platform. This provided
visibility on who was collaborating with whom, and
which employees occupied central positions within
the organisation’s workplace network.

However, post-intervention data didn’t bear out
their hypotheses. The social belonging intervention
made no significant difference on women’s
measured outcomes, either positive or negative.

Given the uncertainty around why this intervention
did not work in this context, companies might
generally be cautious about hastily introducing such
interventions. Srivastava suggests – and we concur –
that companies instead consider a multi-pronged
approach that focuses on structural and cultural
changes in addition to some of the more subtle
mindset shifts that psychological interventions

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provide.

**Growth mindset**

These days, we rightly hear a lot about "second-generation gender bias" – the subtle ways in which sexism cloaks itself in supposedly gender-neutral norms. But that doesn’t mean the first generation is no longer with us. Overt bias against women and minorities is more common than many organisations care to admit. Aneeta Rattan, Assistant Professor at London Business School, presented research exploring the immediate aftermath of blatant expressions of bias – including the crucial question every devalued person wrestles with in that moment: To confront or not to confront?

Rattan’s co-author Carol Dweck famously originated the concepts of “growth mindset” and “fixed mindset” – the former referring to the belief that people are capable of change, the latter describing the fatalistic viewpoint that we are now what we always will be. Rattan and Dweck drew upon these concepts to posit a framework for post-bias confrontation: Calling someone out on their bias could be restorative for the devalued person, but only if that person holds a growth mindset. The belief that one has converted an upsetting experience into a teachable moment – i.e. that the biased individual likely will change – helps one remain positively disposed towards the work environment after exposure to bias.

To test their framework, the researchers conducted four studies with women and minorities as participants. In the first three, participants responded to fictional but plausible scenarios of bias, e.g. a colleague worrying aloud that “all of this ‘diversity’ hiring” might endanger company performance. Crucially, the third study incorporated a manipulation designed to evoke either a growth or a fixed mindset in participants. The fourth and final study involved African-American professionals reflecting on real-life bias they had encountered. Across all studies, those who reported confronting with a growth mindset had a more positive opinion of the biased person after the encounter, and therefore a greater sense of belonging at work as well as higher workplace satisfaction.

There are proven practices for promoting growth mindsets which could bolster minorities’ and women’s well-being after experiencing a biased comment. However, Rattan’s research suggests that mindset change by itself is not enough. To minimise the damage inflicted by bias, confrontation is key. Therefore, organisations could encourage employees to speak up in the moment and set protocol for doing so. But Rattan emphasises that it is not the job of women and minorities to educate the rest of the organisation. Repeat offenders should be managed with appropriate seriousness. Believing people can change, after all, doesn’t mean that they necessarily will.

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