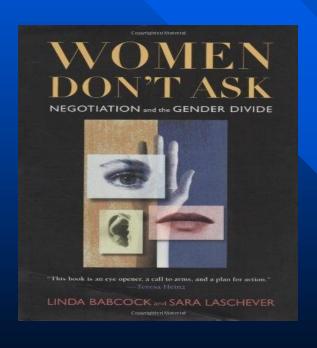
## Women Don't Ask: Negotiation and the Gender Divide

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### Presented by

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### Three questions guide presentation:

- How do the authors know this?
- Why don't women ask?
- What does "not asking" cost?

## How they know

### Personal Experience



Economist,
Director PhD
Program, Hinds
College, Carnegie
Mellon

- Teach course vs TA
- Opportunity to attend public policy conference
- Promotion to full professor

### **Research Base**



Author, focus on women's issues in workplace

- Interviews with 100's of people (S)
- Surveys (L)
- Game playing (L)
- Question on exit interview Hinds College(L)

Men initiate negotiations
4X more often than women

Men: negotiation = "fun"
"winning a ball game"
"a wrestling match"
Women: negotiation =
"scary" "going to the
dentist"

of
women
vs 58% of
men
negotiated
first job offer
(Hinds College,
Carnegie Mellon)

Women: 18 month Buying car, home

Men: within past week Asking colleague to support pet project, negotiate with wife to pick up child

#### Lindsey, research chemist:

"I get so nervous in negotiating that I capitulate very quickly"

## Marcela, nuclear engineer:

I would never ask for a bonus. If it wasn't freely given I wouldn't ask for it. I might gripe about it at home, but that would be the end of it.

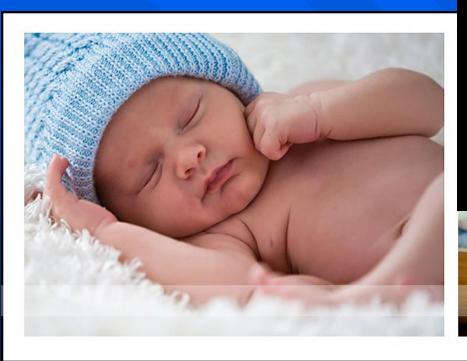
# Eleanor, lit professor and biographer:

When it came down to it, I backed down because I didn't want my editor to hate me.

# Why don't women ask for themselves?

- Socialization as children
- Types of acceptable behavior for adult women
- Availability of professional and personal networks

## From Day 1









Girls
have
learned:

Wait to be recognized















### Boys' Chores vs Girls' Chores

- outside home
- more independent
- much more frequently work for money
- as needed

- household chores
- supervised
- taking care of younger sibling
- regular schedule

# Boys learn: Work for money!



# Women come to workplace with much less experience in negotiation

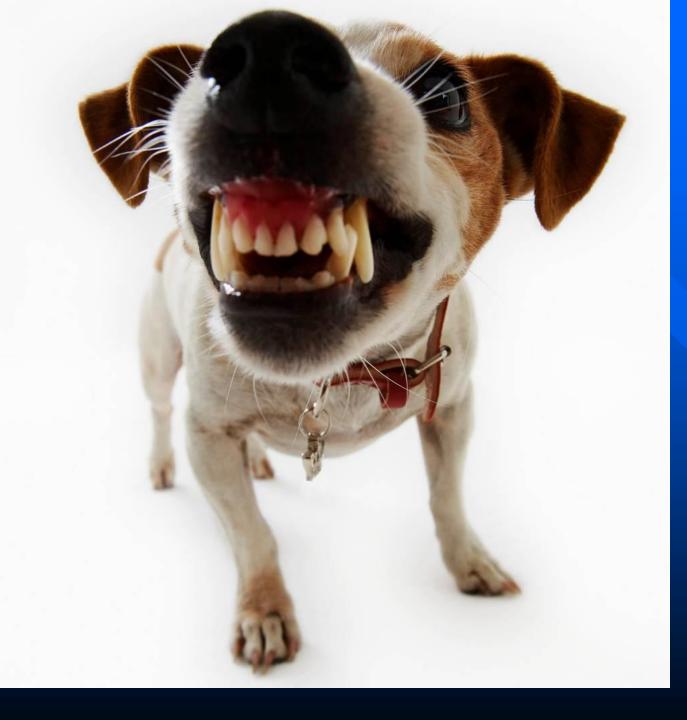
### AND

A much lower comfort level with the idea that their work has a monetary value or what that monetary value is

### THEN:

Find that men and other women in workplace don't like aggressive women.

- Aggressive women are "punished"
  - work is undervalued
  - given mediocre referrals
  - aren't nominated for committees
  - described in unflattering terms
  - etc.



### AND

# Women are often peripheral or completely isolated from many of the networks men have to help them.

- Example: tennis round robin, physicians

### What this means:

- do not get informal advice and guidance
- don't know what to ask, who to ask, when to ask
- don't even know what male colleagues are asking for

### SO

# What does it cost and who does it cost when women don't ask?







Who wouldn't trade 5 minutes of discomfort/embarrassment at the first of her career for three quarters of a million dollars at the end of her career?

Person A Person B VS (22 years old)

Yr 1 \$25,000 gap = \$5,000/yr\$30,000

Both 3% increase each year

At end of career: gap = \$18,000/yr

If Person A invested difference each year into an account that earned as little as 3% a year, at age 65 the account would contain \$785,000

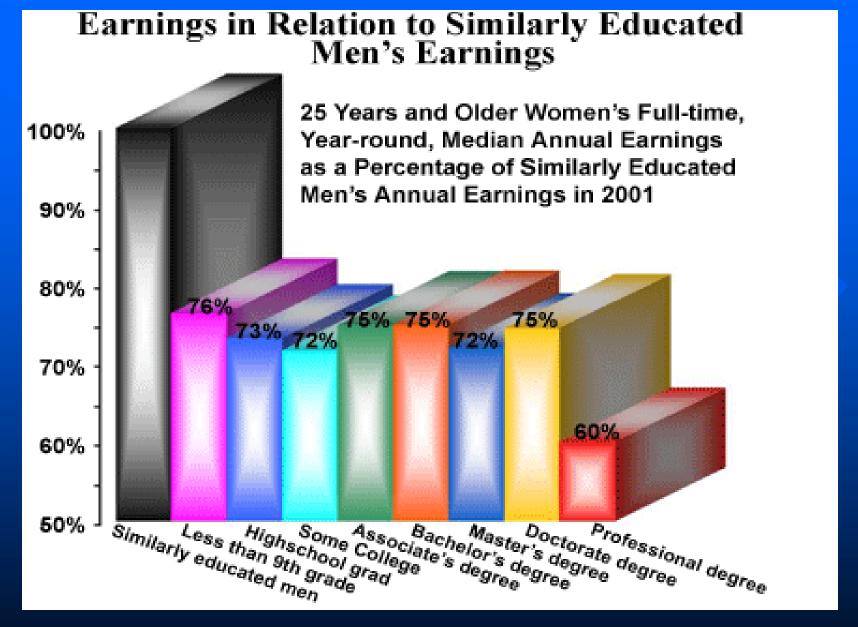
#### Person A Person B VS (30 years old)

Yr 1 \$100,000 gap = \$15,000/yr\$115,000

**Both 3% increase each year** 

At end of career: gap = \$42,000/yr

If Person A invested difference each year into an account that earned as little as 3% a year, at age 65 the account would contain \$1.5 million dollars



# Closing of wage gap has stalled since 1980:

Wage gap between salaries of females vs males

1980	60%	)
1990	71%	)
2000	71%	
2007	75%	

\$80,000 male = \$60,000 female (75%)

SHE works 12 months to earn what HE earns in 9 months

### Not only money:

- space, laboratory/research assistants
- decreased teaching load
- assignment to prestige projects
- assignment to high profile teams
- assignment to important committees
- chance to collaborate with someone from whom you could learn
- access to discretionary funds
- opportunities to travel

### Women tend to think:





"I'll be recognized for my great work."

# Women make up 50% of workforce In major companies:

- Top 5 jobs
- Board of Directors
- Partners in law firms
- Tenured faculty in law schools
- General counsel, Fortune 1000

**2.5% female** 

11% female

18% female

27% female

16% female

#### In academia:

- PhDs
- Full Professors
- College Presidents

46% female

23% female

21% female

(13% at PhD granting institutions)

The full potential of female employees is not being harnessed by industry and academia.

### And at home:

- Women with families do 2/3 of all household work
  - women have less free time
  - women have higher stress levels

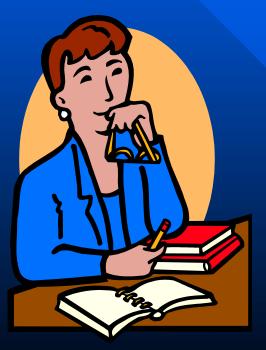
which leads to health risks



### When women do ask:

□ they ask for 15 -30% less than their male colleagues

ask for!





## Why do women set low goals?



### Take Home Messages

- Women currently do not negotiate effectively for themselves in either the workplace or at home.
- This is due to their upbringing, a lack of experience in the negotiation process, and a lack of awareness of the ultimate outcome of not negotiating.
- The results are huge economic costs and increased stress for women
- As a result, business and academia lose intellectual capacity

### Take Home Message (cont)

- This can be changed by providing multiple opportunities for women to become aware of the issues and learn and practice the negotiation process.
- You as professional women and mentors to young men and women have the opportunity to further your own careers and those of your students by participating in and promoting programs that focus on these issues.