

# Strategies for Strengthening Your Research Through Diversity

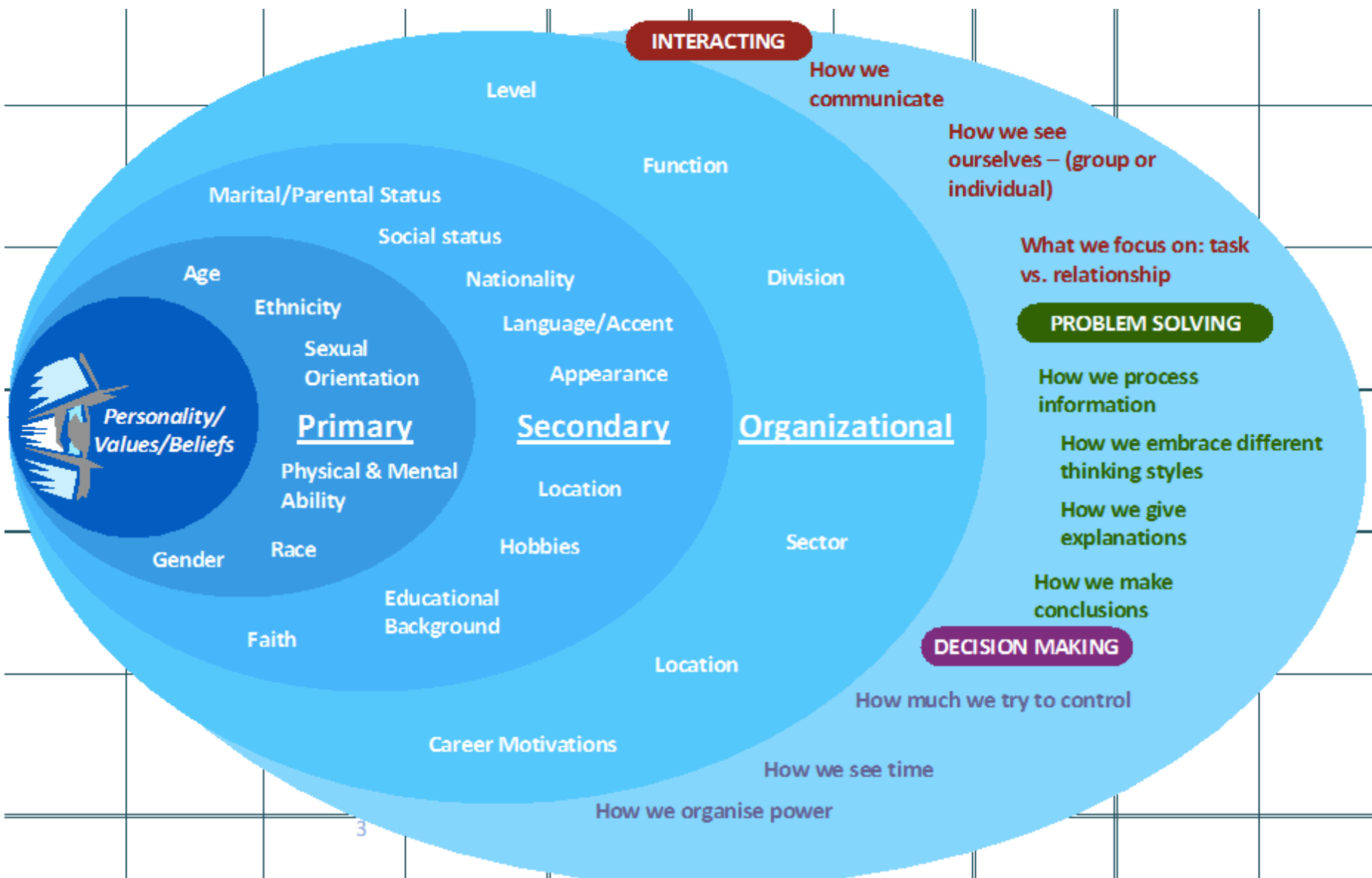
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What is your definition of diversity?

# Diversity of thought predicts scientific excellence








Social diversity is surface-level diversity like that of race, ethnicity, gender, political and sexual orientation, age, and other major social categories.

# Outline

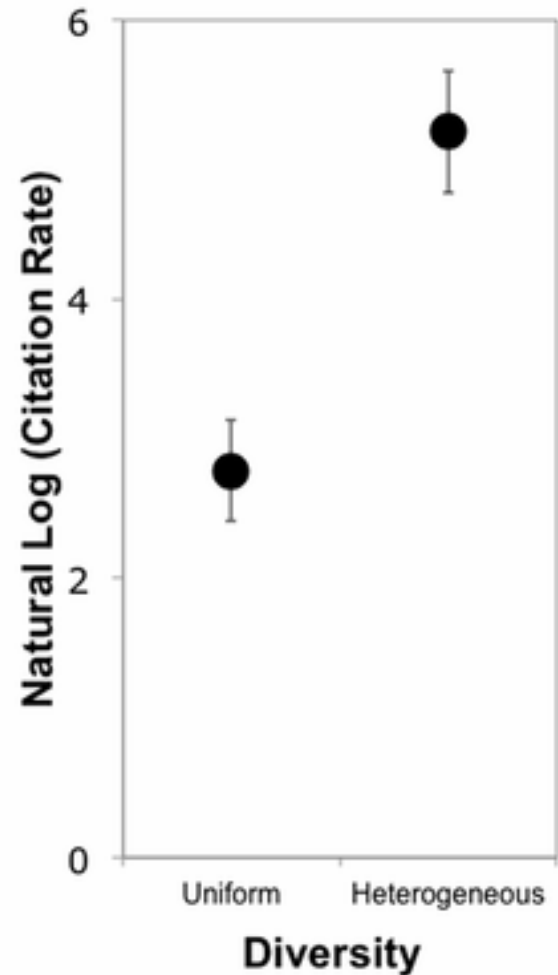
- Studies 1 & 2
  - Social diversity predicts citation rates
- Studies 3 & 4
  - Social diversity benefits decision making and broad thinking
- Action planning
  - Individual strategies for building and optimizing diverse collaborations



# Studies 1 & 2: Social diversity predicts citation rates

# Study 1

- Examined National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis (NCEAS) working groups (WGs) from 1996-2007.
- Compared citations for publications with and without female coauthors, controlling for journal impact factor.



(Campbell et al., 2013)<sub>8</sub>





## Study 2

Examined social diversity of authorship teams of 2.5M+ scientific papers in the Thomson-Reuters Web of Science database from 1985-2008.

### Ethnically and geographically diverse authorship teams

- More citations, controlling for authors' h-index

### Ethnically and geographically homogeneous authorship teams

- Fewer citations, controlling for authors' h-index



## Studies 1 & 2: Workshop

Why do you think diverse authorship teams produce papers that are more highly cited than those by homogeneous teams?



## Studies 3 & 4:

Social diversity benefits decision making and broad thinking

## Study 3: Procedure

- 216 undergrads were assigned to 3-person groups.
- Groups had either 3 white members *or* 2 white members and 1 non-white member.
- Groups performed a murder mystery exercise. Members had to share information to solve the mystery.
- Groups were evaluated on accuracy in solving the crime.

## Study 3: Workshop

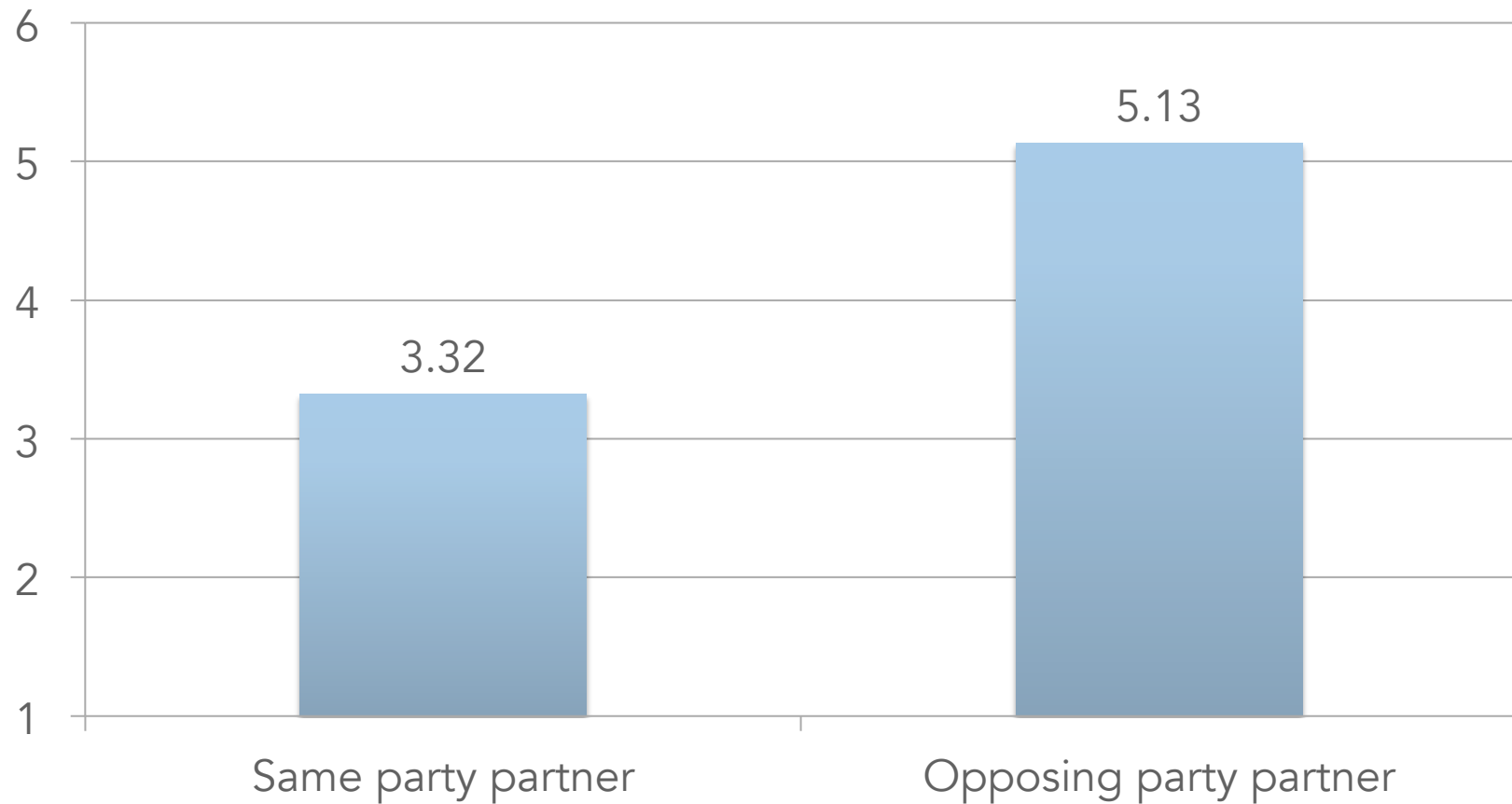
- 1) Which type of group (homogeneous vs. diverse):
  - Spent more time discussing the task
  - Was more likely to solve the mystery accurately
  
- 2) Be prepared to share *why* you think one group was more accurate than the other. What mechanism is at play?

## Study 4: Procedure

- 26 undergrads were recruited for a study on “how political affiliation and communication media affect group processes.”
- Participants independently read murder mystery and decided who did it.
- Participants were then given a “partner’s” opposing view of who committed the crime. The partner is from the same or an opposing political party.
- Participants then write a short essay to their partner to defend their position.
- Essays were evaluated for *elaboration* (1-6 scale) by independent coders.

# Study 4: Results

## Essay Elaboration



(Loyd et al., 2013)

## Studies 3 & 4: Conclusions

- Diverse teams create space for members to contribute fully (be included) in ways that optimize decision making and team success.
- Working in diverse teams brings out the best in individuals by catalyzing them to think critically and communicate clearly.







# Action planning:

Individual strategies for building diverse collaborations



# Building diverse collaborations

## #1 Pursue interdisciplinary research

- Think about the applications and microcosms of your work.
- Follow researchers who may bring an interdisciplinary slant to your work.
  - Google Alerts
  - Professional Conferences
  - Professional Connections
- Invite them to join or review a paper when the time is right.

# Building diverse collaborations

## #2 Build your brand

*“Personal brand is what people say about you when you leave the room.”*

– Jeff Bezos, Founder of Amazon.com

- Build your online and in-person presence to carve a niche for yourself.
- These actions show that you’re approachable and open to collaboration and give others a specific idea of how they can join forces with you.






# Building diverse collaborations

## #3 Socialize

- Attend workshops outside of your division.
- Join an Argonne Club.
- Become a member of an employee resource group.
- Become a mentor.





# Action planning:

Individual strategies for optimizing diverse collaborations

# Optimizing diverse collaborations

## #1 Know thyself



- Consider evaluating your automatic associations via the Implicit Association Test (IAT; <https://implicit.harvard.edu/implicit>).
- Self-awareness predicts intentions and actions to cultivate inclusion (Perry et al., 2014).

# Optimizing diverse collaborations

## #2 Be your own class monitor

- Mindfulness is an effective intervention against exclusion (Thomas et al., 2014).
- Focus on your behaviors during team meetings and conference calls.
  - Verbal behaviors (interruptions, tone)
    - “Yes and” respectfully acknowledges your colleagues’ input and allows you to voice your perspective (Thomas & Jerinic, 2014)
  - Non-verbal behaviors (distractions, signaling approachability)



# Optimizing diverse collaborations

## #3 Choose your words carefully

- Exclusive language seeps into everyday conversations.
  - Pay attention to what you're framing as "normal" versus "abnormal" (e.g., Miller et al., 1991).
  - Which social groups are you "marking" (Cundiff, 2014)?
  - Monitor linguistic shortcuts that imply prototypicality.





# Final Takeaways

- Social diversity is tangibly beneficial to collaborative teams.
- Social diversity also benefits individuals who surround themselves with it.
- Each of us is equipped to take small steps to attract and optimize the diversity around us to improve our contributions to the STEM community.





Thank You and Questions

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