

Imposter Syndrome Workshop

Hosted by Diversity in Math and Building 21!!



Origins

Imposter Syndrome was coined in psychologists Dr. Pauline R. Clance and Dr. Suzanne A. Imes.

"... a psychological phenomenon in which people are unable to internalize their accomplishments."

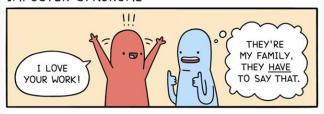
Characterized by 3 elements:

- a feeling that others have a mistakenly high view of your abilities
- a fear of being exposed or found out
- a tendency to downplay success, attributing it to luck or disproportionate effort





IMPOSTER SYNDROME





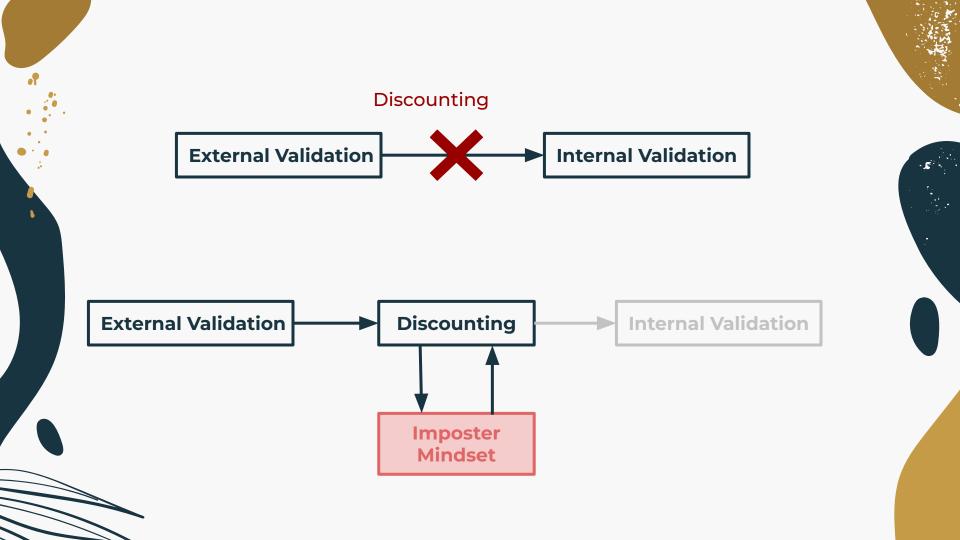


HONEY DIL

Prevalence in Academia

Particularly prevalent among students and academics

- foundation on the principles of constant critique
- historical association with upper-class white men



Consequences

Threat to diversity

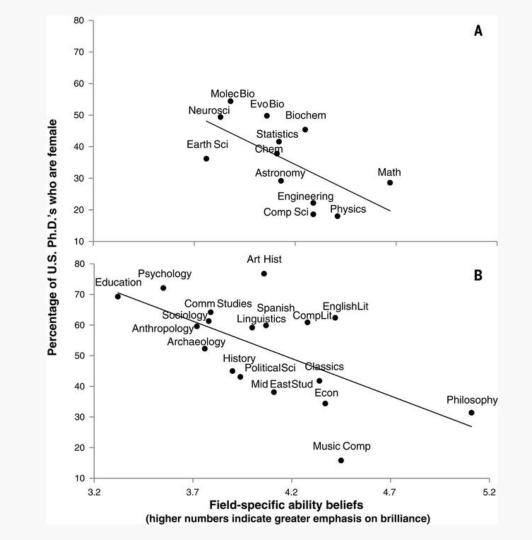
Cycle of pushing minorities out of STEM fields

Less Participation

IP can make it harder to admit you don't know something as well as ask questions

Isolation

- Echo-chamber effect, creating a lack of perspective
- Can reduce opportunities
- Can also lead to overworking and burnout





Resources

Consequences on Diversity in Academia

- Imposter Syndrome Threatens Diversity
- Feeling phoney in HE

Clance IP Scale (test)

• CPIS pdf

Other Imposter Syndrome Resources

- Ada Initiative Workshop outline
- Imposter Phenomenon and Motivation: Women in Higher Education

Examples

- Communication!
- Create safe spaces outside of academic contexts
- Language
 - Minimizers
 - Self-talk
- Ask questions!
- Ask for perspective checks from a trusted friend
 - Gather more perspectives in general
- List accomplishments that you are proud of (and make it a habit
- Subject specific:
 - Rubber duck
 - Question corrections
 - Teach what you know
- Recognizing and naming these thoughts

