

## **The Gender Paradox in Negotiation**





#### **PROF MARA OLEKALNS**

## Why negotiate?

### The financial incentives

- Women continue to earn less than men, with implications for retirement savings
- **58% of men but only 7% of women negotiate their job offers** 
  - **×** But just asking can improve a job offer by 7.8%

## The professional incentives

- Remuneration is used as a proxy for competence
- Not negotiating intangibles can stall professional development and promotion

### • What to negotiate?

- What can help me to my job better?
- What can help my professional development?

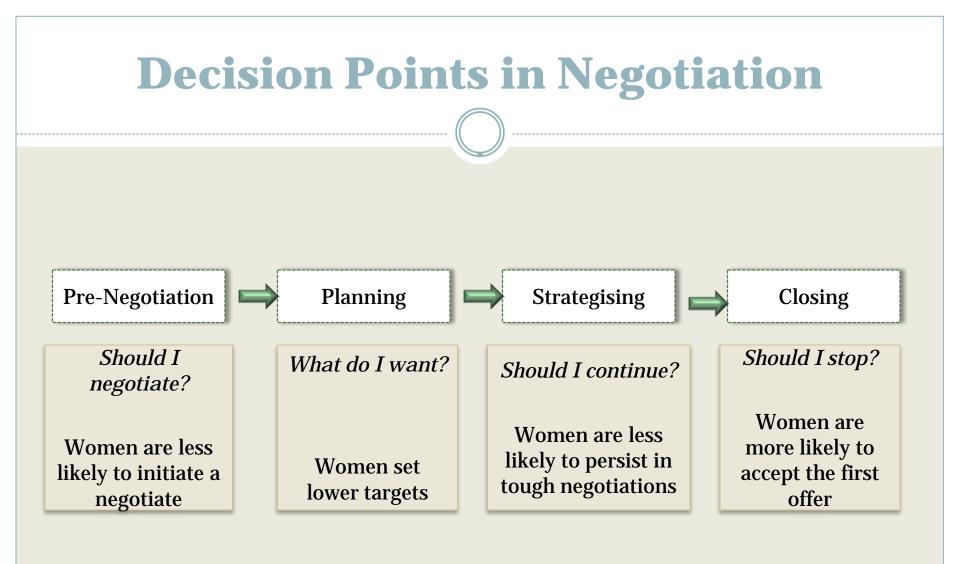




## **The Negotiation Process**

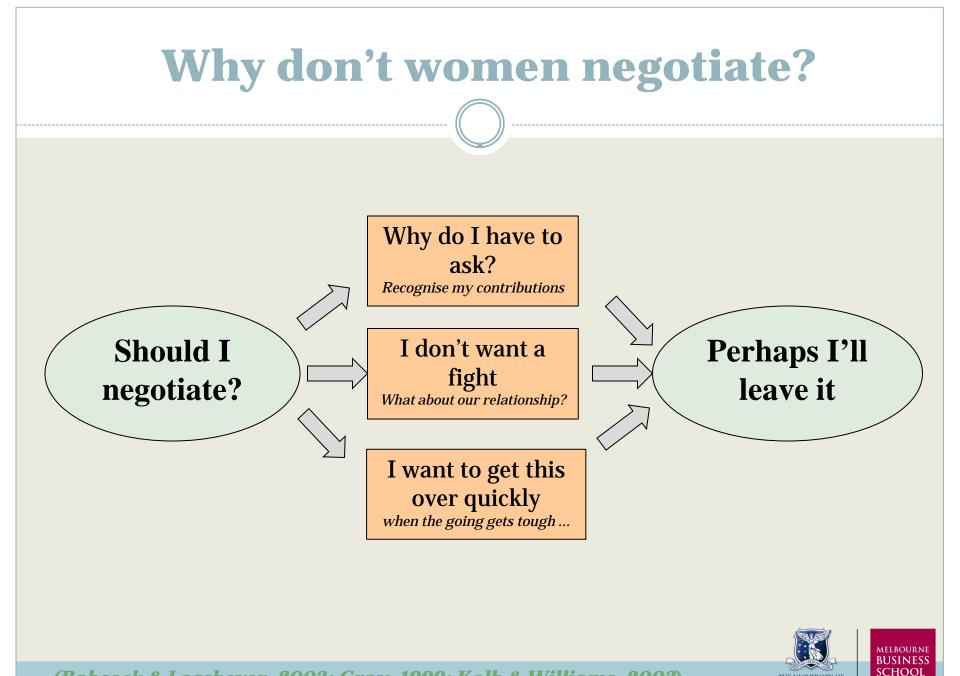
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WHERE WOMEN AND MEN DIFFER





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(Babcock & Laschever, 2003; Gray, 1999; Kolb & Williams, 2003)

## Planning What do I want?

- Women are more likely to focus on their bottom line
  - Negotiators who focus on their targets perform better than negotiators who focus on their bottom line
- Women set lower targets
  - Higher targets lead to higher outcomes
- Become more effective in setting targets
  - Be well-informed
  - Have good reasons for your request
  - Understand what you are willing to trade and what it's worth to you



## **Strategising and Closing Should I take this deal?**

- Women are unwilling to invoke alternatives
  Developing and using good alternatives increases power
- Women are more willing to accept the first offers
  They receive less generous offers than men
- Become more effective in managing the end game
  - Invoke your alternatives when they are good
  - Never accept the first offer
  - Always evaluate an offer against your needs and interests



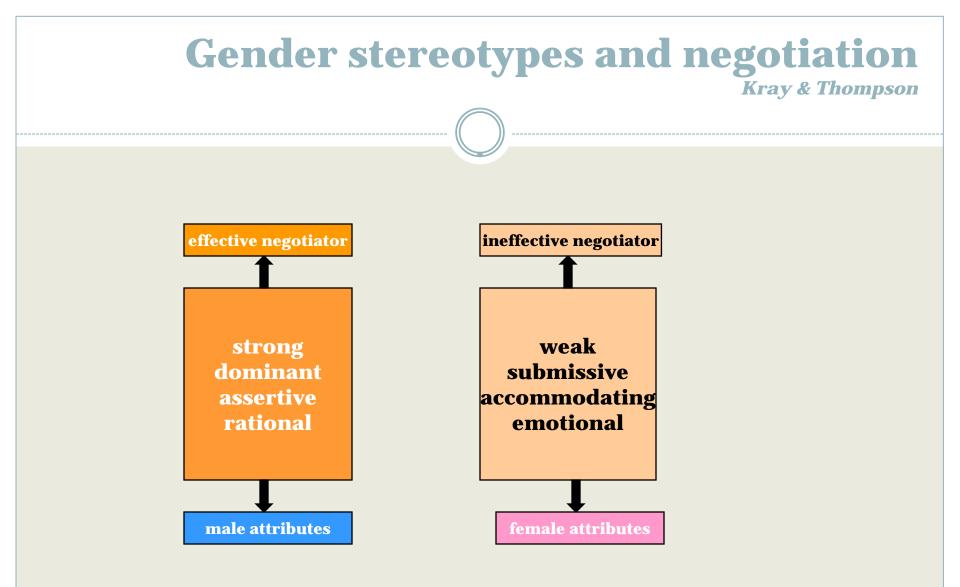


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# When women negotiate ...

- Women receive less generous offers than men
- Women are "punished" for asking
- These effects stem from the different expectations about how men and women 'should' behave
  - **x** stereotypes and first impressions

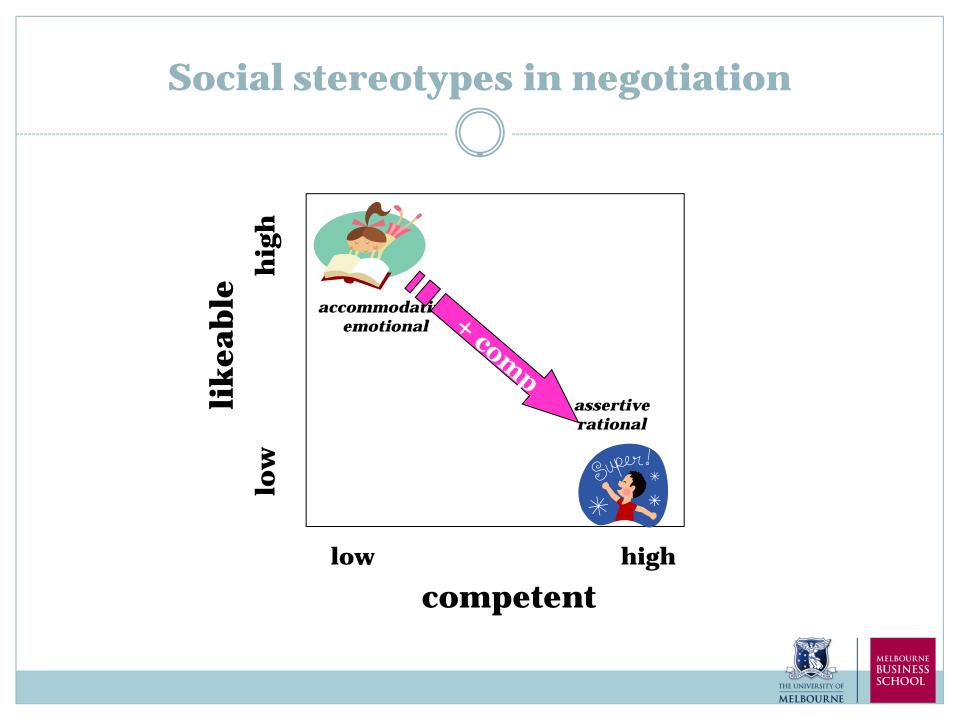




*"In a broad sense, women's economic performance in negotiations hinges on their ability to harness gender stereotypes in a self-serving direction"* Kray & Thompson, 2005



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### Backlash in Negotiation Kulik & Olekalns

### Trust is an important part of negotiation

 increases willingness to cooperate, share information and problem-solve

### • Do women who negotiate erode trust?

- If they use a competitive (gender-incongruent) style
- If they negotiate with women
- If they compete in an agentic organizational culture

### Breaking through the barrier

- Shift attributions for your behaviour
- Prime a problem-solving orientation
- Reframe the negotiation process
- Establish likeability before competence



## **Counteract Expectancy Violations**

## "I'm not being pushy ...

### **Individual Actions**

### Anticipatory impression management

*"I'm going to have to approach this differently, because you are being really tough"* 

### Prescriptive attributions

• "I'm only asking for what our professional association says is a fair rate"

#### **Organizational Actions**

- Establish "zones of negotiability"
- Establish conditions required to negotiate employment terms

## "I'm still likeable ...."

### **Individual Actions**

- Use influence tactics that convey likeability and neediness
  - **"Maybe you can help me…"**

### • Use inclusive language

• "I really hope we can find a solution that works for both of us"

#### Use turns rather than moves

"I'm a little puzzled...let's take a step back"

### **Organizational Actions**

- Actively prime female gender stereotypes
- Regenerate stereotypes to include feminine attributes



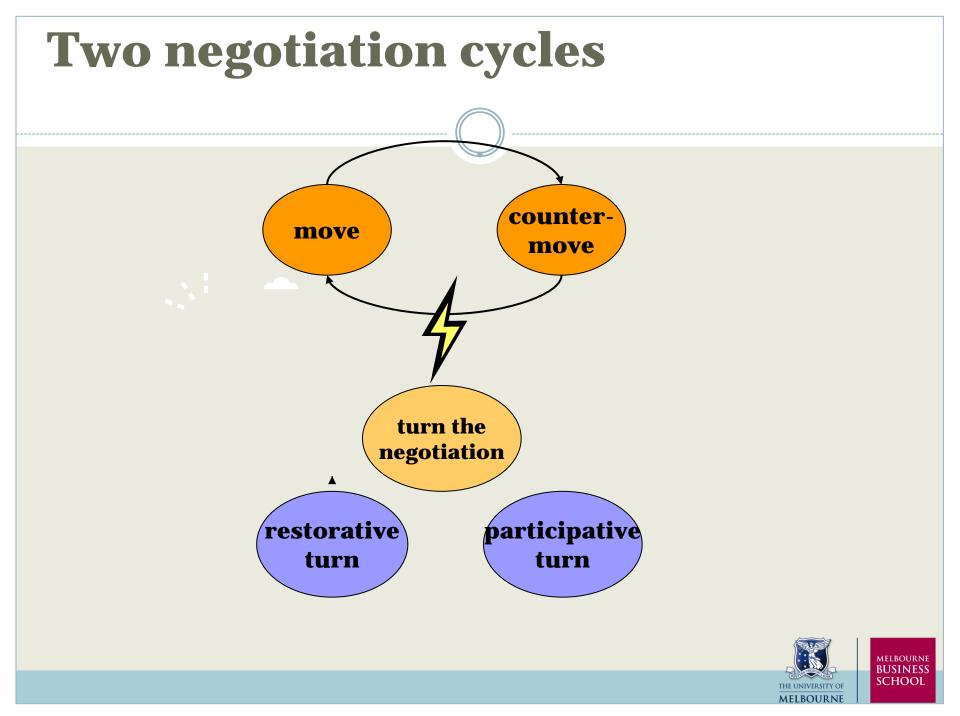
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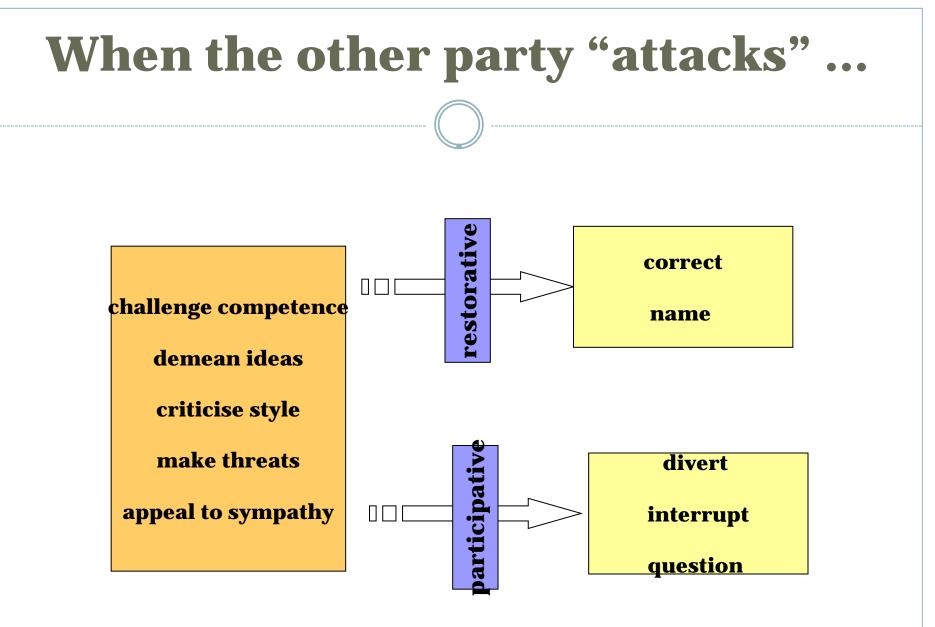


## Managing the other negotiator

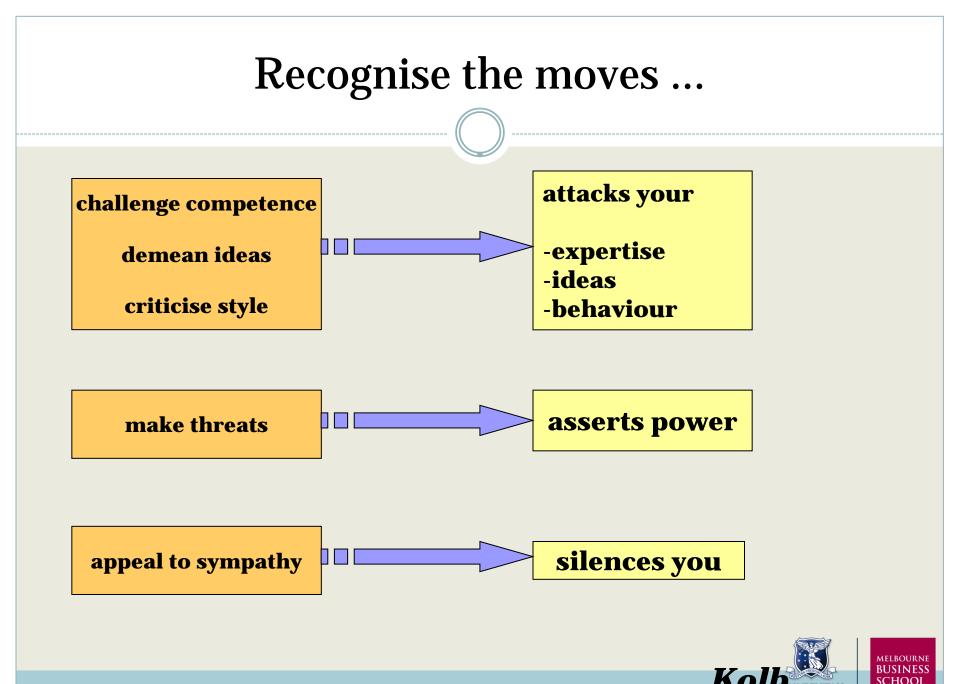
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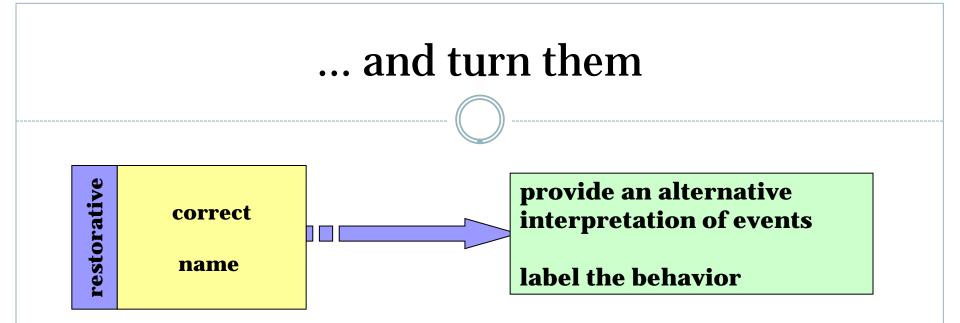
### WOMEN ARE LESS LIKELY TO PERSIST WHEN THE OTHER NEGOTIATOR GETS TOUGH

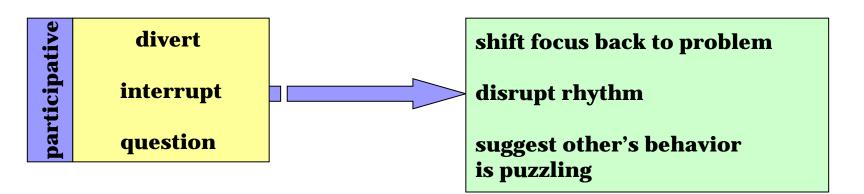














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