Close to Half of MBAs Have Faced, or Heard Of, Gender Inequality in Their Current Job – But That’s an Improvement from Past Positions

Business school increasingly helps prepare MBAs to address gender inequality at work -- MBAs and their employers also take action

Austin, TX/April 2, 2019 – Does an MBA degree eliminate gender inequality – such as the pay gap – when graduates return to the workplace? Unfortunately, no, but both MBAs and their employers are taking steps to address gender inequality at work, and business school increasingly helps prepare graduates to tackle these issues. These combined efforts appear to be having a positive impact on reducing gender inequality at work, according to new research from Forté Foundation.

The online survey of 900 male and female MBA alumni who graduated between 2005-2017, was conducted by Forté and led by Michelle Wieser, Ph.D., Interim Dean, School of Business, St. Catherine University. The research is the second in a series. Forté released research early this year that explored whether an MBA holds the key to help women and minorities increase earning power and equality in the workplace -- including the impact on the pay gap.

“This new research sheds light on whether we’re seeing improvements in workplace gender equality for MBAs, what issues impact women and men the most, and how business school helps to prepare alumni to address,” said Elissa Sangster, CEO, Forté Foundation. “We found that while gender inequality in the workplace is still pervasive, we may be starting to see improvements in MBA’s personal experiences from their past to current employer. And recent MBA graduates are more likely to say than earlier alumni that the degree helped prepare them to tackle these issues in the workplace.”

Following are key findings from the second series of Forte’s MBA research:

Workplace Gender Equality?

- Have women and men achieved gender equality in the workplace? It depends on who you ask. Overall, more than three-fourths of MBA respondents (76%) believe gender equality has not been achieved in the workplace. There is a significant difference by gender.
  - More than eight in 10 female MBAs (82%) believe gender equality has not been achieved and this is even higher for minority women (87%).
  - Only six in 10 male MBAs (63%) agree that gender equality has not been achieved.
Personal Experience with Gender Inequality

- Nearly six in 10 MBAs (59%) said they have “personally experienced” or “heard of” gender inequality at “one or more past organizations”. This narrows to 4 in 10 (46%) who have “personally experienced” or “heard of” gender inequality within their “current organization”.
  - One third of MBA respondents (33%) said they “personally experienced” gender inequality at a past employer versus less than a quarter (18%) in their current role, and 38% had “heard of” gender inequality in a past job compared with 28% in their present position.
  - Of those who have “personally experienced” gender inequality at a past job, 44% were women and 15% were men. This narrows to 24% for women and 8% for men in their current role.
  - Of those who “heard of” gender inequality in a past job, 39% were women and 45% were men. This narrows in their current role and there is no difference gender (30% women, 29% men).

Types of Gender Inequality Experienced

- The top three types of gender inequality female MBAs “personally experienced” in rank order are: unequal opportunities for promotions or career advancement, hostile work environment, and unequal career opportunities (global assignments, special projects, etc.).

- The top three types of gender inequality male MBAs have “personally experienced” are: gender preference in recruiting and hiring practices, hostile work environment, lack of or inadequate parental leave policies.

- The top three types of gender inequality female and male MBA respondents have “heard of” are: hostile work environment, unequal access to training or educational opportunities, unequal opportunities for promotions or career advancement.

Types of Gender Inequality in the Workplace

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Experience</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
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<tr>
<td>Unequal opportunities for promotions and career advancement</td>
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<td>Hostile work environment</td>
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<td>Unequal access to capital or other financial resources</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unequal access to training and educational opportunities</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Actions to Address Workplace Gender Inequality

- About 4 in 10 (38%) MBA graduates believe their organizations are working to address gender inequality in the workplace – close to half are men (47%) and just one third are women (33%).

- How are organizations tackling gender inequality? MBAs surveyed believe these are the actions their employer is taking, ranked from highest to lowest:
  - Formed a group or task force to address the issues
  - Establishing safe reporting mechanisms
  - Made changes to employment policies
  - Instituted new training on gender inequality
  - Incorporated measures around gender equality into performance expectations
At a personal level, one third of MBA respondents (30%) say that they individually have taken action to address gender inequality at their organization – a relatively equal percentage of men (31%) and women (30%). Actions include (responses ordered from most common to least common actions):

- Speak up/advocate/openly share information
- Work to change organizational structure or policies
- Deliberately focus on gender equality during recruitment, hiring, and promotion decisions
- Actively lead or participate in a women’s affinity group
- Coach or mentor women and men on gender inequality
- Work with HR on gender inequality issues
- Speak to supervisor about issues of inequality
- Speak to senior leadership about issues of inequality
- File official complaints against the company or individual

Male and female MBAs addressed gender inequality differently within their organizations.

- Women were more likely to actively lead or participate in a women’s affinity group (22%) or speak up and advocate for what they believe in (19%).
- Men were more likely to address gender inequality in their organizations by deliberately focusing on recruiting, hiring, and promoting more women (30%), and “work to change organizational structure or policies” (20%) that impact gender inequality.

How MBA Prepares Graduates to Tackle Workplace Gender Inequality

- A majority of recent MBA graduates (62% of MBA graduating classes in 2016-2017) believe that business school helps prepare them to address gender inequality in the workplace versus less than half of earlier business school graduates (40% of graduates from 2005-2015).
- MBA respondents say business school helps them to address gender inequality in the workplace through a variety of ways such as building awareness and confidence to address issues through: case studies, courses, frameworks and toolkits, affinity groups and workshops, open discussion, and more. Interestingly, men and women report differences in how MBA programs prepared them.
  - Men were more likely to cite “developing awareness” (men 18%, women 12%), “individual courses” (19%, 7%) and case studies (14%, 4%) as having the most impact.
  - Women were more likely to say they “gained confidence” to address gender inequality in the workplace (women 34%, men 1%) and that “affinity groups and workshops” helped prepare them (women 13%, men 3%).

Different Preparation for Different Genders
METHODOLOGY
The online survey of 900 MBA graduates from the years 2005 through 2017 was conducted in March and April 2018. It was distributed through the Consortium for Graduate Study in Management, Forté Foundation sponsor schools and the Forté Foundation database of alumni. Additional respondent characteristics are included in the full research findings.

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