EDWARD H. CHANG

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EDUCATION

The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania Ph.D. Candidate in Operations, Information, and Decisions Dissertation Committee: Katherine Milkman (Advisor), Adam Grant, Rebecca Schaumberg, Maurice Schweitzer

Yale University

B.A. in Mathematics and Philosophy, summa cum laude

RESEARCH INTERESTS

I study why organizations are not as diverse as they might aspire to be and what we can do to improve diversity, equity, and inclusion in the workplace. More generally, I am interested in how we can improve people's decisions and behaviors, with a particular focus on increasing diversity. To explore these questions, I use large-scale field experiments, archival data analysis, and online and laboratory experiments.

TEACHING INTERESTS

Organizational Behavior, Managerial Decision Making, Diversity, Negotiations, People Analytics, Social Science Research Methods

PUBLICATIONS

Chang, E.H.*, Kirgios, E.L.*, Rai, A., & Milkman, K.L. The Isolated Choice Effect and Its Implications for Gender Diversity in Organizations. Forthcoming at Management Science. *denotes equal authorship

Chang, E.H., Milkman, K.L., Gromet, D.M., Rebele, R.W., Massey, C., Duckworth, A.L., & Grant, A.M. (2019). The Mixed Effects of Online Diversity Training. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 116(16), 7778–7783.

Chang, E.H., Milkman, K.L., Chugh, D., & Akinola, M. (2019). Diversity Thresholds: How Social Norms, Visibility, and Scrutiny Relate to Group Composition. Academy of Management Journal, 62(1), 144–171.

Chang, E.H. & Milkman, K.L. (2019). Improving Decisions that Affect Gender Equality in the Workplace. Organizational Dynamics.

Expected 2020

2010

WORKING PAPERS

Kirgios, E.L., Chang, E.H., & Milkman, K.L. Going It Alone: Competition Increases the Attractiveness of Minority Status. Revise and resubmit at Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes

Chang, E.H. Diversity Signals and Impression Management. Working paper.

Tang, S. & Chang, E.H. How Might Female Stereotypes Benefit or Hinder Organizations? CEO Gender Guides Moral Perceptions and Judgments of Organizations. Working paper.

Kirgios, E.L., Chang, E.H., Levine, E.E., Milkman, K.L., & Kessler, J.B. The Reward Recasting Effect: Forgoing Payments to Signal Pure Motives. Working paper.

SELECTED RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

Chang, E.H., Kirgios, E.L., & Meng, L. Race, Gender, Intersectionality, and Asking.

Rai, A., Chang, E.H., Kirgios, E.L., & Milkman, K.L. Group Size and Diversity.

Kirgios, E.L., Rai, A., Chang, E.H., Milkman, K.L., & Small, D.A. Pay It Forward. (field experiment with 9k participants completed)

Rai, A., Chang, E.H., Sharif, M.A., Milkman, K.L., & Duckworth, A.L. Flexibility in Scheduling. (field experiment with 6k participants in progress)

Schaumberg, R.L., Rai, A., Chang, E.H., Kirgios, E.L. The Changing Nature of Work and Its Role in the Rise of Intergroup Conflict.

AWARDS & HONORS

Paul R. Kleindorfer Scholar Award, 2018

• Awarded annually to the Operations, Information, and Decisions PhD student who is making the most outstanding progress towards the completion of their dissertation

Baker Retailing Center Grant, 2018–2020

Graduate Student Travel Award, Society for Personality and Social Psychology, 2018 Best Micro Paper Award, East Coast Doctoral Conference, 2017 Winkelman Fellowship, 2017–2020

• Awarded to two third-year PhD students who have shown the greatest academic job potential across all departments at Wharton

Russell Ackoff Doctoral Student Fellowship, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 Wharton Doctoral Programs Travel Grant, 2016, 2017. 2018 Graduate and Professional Student Assembly Travel Grant, 2016, 2017 Highest Rated Paper Presented by a Graduate Student at Society for Judgment and Decision Making Conference, 2016

Marjorie Weiler Prize for Excellence in Writing, 2016

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

- TA for Managerial Decision Making (MBA, Prof. Katherine Milkman, Spring 2017, Spring 2018, Spring 2019)
- TA for Foundations of Teamwork and Leadership (MBA, Prof. Sigal Barsade, Fall 2017)

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

The Isolated Choice Effect and Its Implications for Gender Diversity in Organizations

- Society for Judgment and Decision Making, Montreal, Canada, 2019 (scheduled)
- Academy of Management Annual Meeting, Boston, MA, 2019
 - Showcase Symposium for Managerial and Organizational Cognition Division
- Interdisciplinary Network for Group Research, Lisbon, Portugal, 2019
 - Finalist for Best Graduate Student Paper Award

The Mixed Effects of Online Diversity Training

- International Association for Conflict Management, Dublin, Ireland, 2019
- Advances with Field Experiments, Boston, MA, 2018
- East Coast Doctoral Conference, New York, NY, 2018
- Society for Personality and Social Psychology, Atlanta, GA, 2018
- Society for Judgment and Decision Making, Vancouver, Canada, 2017
- Wharton-INSEAD Doctoral Consortium, Philadelphia, PA, 2017
- Academy of Management Annual Meeting, Atlanta, GA, 2017

Diversity Thresholds: How Social Norms, Visibility, and Scrutiny Affect Group Composition

- Joe Talks Webinar (for Wharton Alumni), Philadelphia, PA, 2018
- Behavioral Science and Policy Association Annual Conference, Washington, DC, 2018
- Trans-Atlantic Doctoral Conference, London, United Kingdom, 2017
- East Coast Doctoral Conference, New York, NY, 2017
- Society for Personality and Social Psychology, San Antonio, TX, 2017
 - Symposium chosen by the Diversity and Climate Committee to be the featured Diversity Symposium of SPSP 2017
- Wharton-INSEAD Doctoral Consortium, Singapore, 2016
- Society for Judgment and Decision Making, Boston, MA, 2016
- Wharton People and Organizations Conference, Philadelphia, PA, 2016
- Academy of Management Annual Meeting, Anaheim, CA, 2016
- Behavioral Decision Research in Management Conference, Toronto, Canada, 2016
- Yale Whitebox Doctoral Conference, New Haven, CT, 2016

REVIEWING

Academy of Management Journal Management Science Manufacturing and Service Operations Management Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes

SERVICE

Organizer of Doctoral Student Journal Club, 2018

Student Representative for Society of Judgment and Decision Making Executive Board, 2017–2018

Vice President of Wharton Society for Advancement of Women in Business Academia, 2017 Event Chair of Wharton Society for Advancement of Women in Business Academia, 2016 Organizer of Operations, Information, and Decisions PhD Student Seminar, 2016–2018 PhD Social Chair of Operations, Information, and Decisions Department, 2017

SELECTED MEDIA COVERAGE

- "Why Diversity Training Fails To Achieve Desired Results And How To Fix This", *Forbes*, June 26, 2019
- "Experts Question Corporate Inclusion Training", NPR, June 7, 2019
- "Sephora: We're Closing For Training, But Not Because of the SZA Tweet", *Forbes*, June 5, 2019
- "Sephora closes all US stores for diversity training after racial profiling allegation", *The Guardian*, June 5, 2019
- "Sephora to Close Stores For Company-Wide Diversity Training. Research Shows That Might Not Be A Good Idea", *Inc.*, June 5, 2019
- "Does Diversity Training Work?", Fortune, June 3, 2019
- "Why diversity training does not change behaviour", *Financial Times*, April 22, 2019
- "Why some anti-bias training misses the mark", Nature, April 22, 2019
- "A small step for women: Progress in the boardroom is only a start", *The Economist*, March 9, 2019

Editorials:

- "Does Diversity Training Work the Way It's Supposed To?", HBR.org, July 9, 2019
- "On the Board, 'Twokenism' is the New Tokenism", *The Washington Post*, November 3, 2018

OTHER PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Machine Learning Lead, Square, 2011–2015, San Francisco, CA Data Scientist, Redfin, 2010–2011, Seattle, WA

SELECTED RESEARCH ABSTRACTS

"Diversity Thresholds: How Social Norms, Visibility, and Scrutiny Relate to Group Composition" with Katherine L. Milkman, Dolly Chugh, and Modupe Akinola (*Academy of Management Journal*, 2019)

Across a field study and four experiments, we examine how social norms and scrutiny affect decisions about adding members of underrepresented populations (e.g., women, racial minorities) to groups. When groups are scrutinized, we theorize that decision makers strive to match the diversity observed in peer groups due to impression management concerns, thereby

conforming to the descriptive social norm. We examine this first in the context of U.S. corporate boards where firms face pressure to increase gender diversity. Analyses of S&P 1500 boards reveal that significantly more boards include exactly two women (the descriptive social norm) than would be expected by chance. This overrepresentation of two-women boards–a phenomenon we call "twokenism"–is more pronounced among more visible companies, consistent with our theorizing around impression management and scrutiny. Experimental data corroborate these findings and provide support for our theoretical mechanism: decision makers are discontinuously less likely to add a woman to a board once it includes two women (the social norm), and decision makers' likelihood of adding a woman or minority to a group is influenced by the descriptive social norms and scrutiny faced. Together, these findings provide a new perspective on the persistent underrepresentation of women and minorities in organizations.

"The Mixed Effects of Online Diversity Training" with Katherine L. Milkman, Dena M. Gromet, Robert W. Rebele, Cade Massey, Angela L. Duckworth, and Adam M. Grant (*Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 2019)

We present results from a large (N=3,016) field experiment at a global organization testing whether a brief, science-based online diversity training can change attitudes and behaviors towards women in the workplace. Our pre-registered field experiment included an active placebo control and measured participants' attitudes and real workplace decisions up to twenty weeks post-intervention. Among groups whose average untreated attitudes–while still supportive of women–were relatively less supportive of women than other groups, our diversity training successfully produced attitude change but not behavior change. On the other hand, our diversity training successfully generated some behavior change among groups whose average untreated attitudes were already strongly supportive of women prior to training. This study extends our knowledge about the pathways to attitude and behavior change in the context of bias reduction. However, the results suggest that the one-off diversity trainings that are commonplace in organizations are unlikely to be stand-alone solutions for promoting equality in the workplace, particularly given their limited efficacy among those groups whose behaviors policymakers are most eager to influence.

"The Isolated Choice Effect and Its Implications for Gender Diversity in Organizations" with Erika L. Kirgios, Aneesh Rai, and Katherine L. Milkman (forthcoming at *Management Science*)

We highlight a feature of personnel selection decisions that can influence the gender diversity of groups and teams. Specifically, we show that people are less likely to choose candidates whose gender would increase group diversity when making personnel selections in isolation (i.e., when they are responsible for selecting a single group member) than when making collections of choices (i.e., when they are responsible for selecting multiple group members). We call this the *isolated choice effect*. Across 6 preregistered experiments (n=3,509), we demonstrate that the isolated choice effect has important consequences for group diversity. When making sets of hiring and selection decisions (as opposed to making a single hire), people construct more gender-diverse groups. Mediation and moderation studies suggest that people do not attend as much to diversity when making isolated selection choices, which drives this effect.

"Going It Alone: Competition Increases the Attractiveness of Minority Status" with Erika L. Kirgios and Katherine L. Milkman (revise and resubmit at *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*)

Past research demonstrates that people prefer to affiliate with others who resemble them demographically. However, we posit that the strength of this tendency toward homophily may be moderated by strategic considerations when competing for scarce opportunities. Across six experiments, we find that anticipated competition weakens people's desire to join groups that include similar others. When expecting to compete against fellow group members, women are more willing to join all-male groups and Black participants are more willing to join all-White groups than in the absence of competition. We show that this effect is mediated both by a belief that being distinct will lead your performance to stand out and by a desire to compete against demographically dissimilar others. Our findings offer a new perspective to enrich past research on homophily, shedding light on the instances when minorities are more likely to join groups in which they will be underrepresented.

"Diversity Signals and Impression Management" (working paper)

In recent years, increasing scrutiny has been placed on groups and organizations and their levels of diversity. Because groups and organizations have incentives to avoid negative scrutiny and often engage in attempts to manage impressions around scrutinized behaviors, I propose that at least some organizations attend to diversity for impression management reasons, rather than because they believe in the business case (i.e., diversity improves business outcomes) or the moral case (i.e., diversity is the right thing to do) for diversity. In a field study and additional surveys and experiments, I provide evidence that organizations systematically distort signals of their diversity levels in ways that are consistent with an impression management explanation, but inconsistent with prevailing explanations for why organizations attend to diversity. This work augments our understanding of diversity-related behaviors of organizations and may help explain the lack of progress towards racial and gender equality in organizations, given that impression management motives predict that organizations will do the bare minimum on diversity to escape negative scrutiny, while business and moral motives predict that organizations will continuously strive for equality.

"How Might Female Stereotypes Benefit or Hinder Organizations? CEO Gender Guides Moral Perceptions and Judgments of Organizations" with Simone Tang (working paper)

We propose that the gender of the CEO of an organization influences how people evaluate the organization itself. Drawing from the mind perception and gender stereotyping literatures, we show that after moral transgressions, organizations that appoint new female CEOs, rather than male CEOs, are judged more positively. Organizations with female CEOs are perceived as having more experiential minds that are capable of emotions—which are strongly associated with perceived prosocial emotions and actions—compared to those with male CEOs. As a result, people predict that organizations that appoint female CEOs as opposed to male CEOs will be more compassionate and socially responsible going forward, and they are subsequently more willing to invest money in them. However, there are also potential downsides to being perceived

as more compassionate: consistent with expectancy violation theory, an organization that commits moral transgressions while the CEO is a woman, rather than a man, is punished more harshly. Together, our findings have theoretical and practical implications for the factors that influence organization perception and for diversity in the upper echelons of organizations.

"The Reward Recasting Effect: Forgoing Payments to Signal Pure Motives" with Erika L.

Kirgios, Emma E. Levine, Katherine L. Milkman, and Judd B. Kessler (working paper)

Policy makers, employers, and insurers often provide us with financial incentives to take actions that are good for us or for society (e.g., energy conservation, healthy living, safe driving). Even though incentives may induce good behavior, these payments can cause individuals to view their actions less positively due to the perceived incompatibility between intrinsic motives and financial incentives. As a result, we hypothesize that individuals may prefer to eschew financial rewards for good behavior, even after rewards have been earned, when reminded of that behavior's intrinsic value. Two preregistered studies — an incentivized online experiment (N=454) and a large field experiment (N=17,968) — provide evidence in support of this hypothesis: Emphasizing the intrinsic rewards of a past action can lead individuals to forgo or donate a financial incentive they were promised for taking the action. We call this the "reward recasting effect." Its existence highlights a novel potential benefit of offering incentives for good behavior: if actors are given the opportunity to forgo some or all of their incentives, they can strongly self-signal that they acted for the right reason and consequently improve their positive self-image. Indeed, we find that participants likely to receive a larger self-image boost from signaling intrinsic motives are more responsive to the reward recasting effect. Our findings relate to and extend existing literature on mental money laundering by suggesting that people want to "cleanse" the perception of their good deeds by giving up some or all of their earnings.

REFERENCES

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