

# Contextualizing the impostor "syndrome"

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## Introduction

Many successful people, from former first lady Michelle Obama, to Facebook COO Sheryl Sandberg, have expressed feeling like impostors. Such admissions typically describe feelings of having ended up in esteemed roles not because of merits or achievement but because of some oversight on the part of important gatekeepers, or due to sheer luck. Despite their objective success, these individuals express difficulty internalizing their achievements and accomplishments and worry that they may be uncovered as frauds. This feeling is often referred to as the “ impostor phenomenon ” or “ impostor syndrome” ( [Clance and Imes, 1978](#) ; [Harvey, 1981](#) ; [Bravata et al., 2019](#) ), and abundant research has shown its detrimental consequences for individuals’ well-being (e. g., [Sonnak and Towell, 2001](#) ; [McGregor et al., 2008](#) ) as well as career advancement (e. g., [Kets de Vries, 2005](#) ; [Vergauwe et al., 2014](#) ; [Neureiter and Traut-Mattausch, 2016](#) ).

Over the last decade, attention toward this topic, and the term “ impostor syndrome” in particular, has exploded, both in academic research articles and in popular media outlets. While this widespread attention toward impostor “ syndrome” has undoubted value, including the empowerment of individuals who struggle with impostor feelings, in this perspectives article we identify critical problems with the way this phenomenon is currently being discussed and explained, both within and outside of the scientific community. Although findings are mixed regarding gender differences in impostor feelings (for a recent review see [Bravata et al., 2019](#) ), both in academic literature, and in popular media outlets, the impostor phenomenon is often linked to women and members of ethnic minority groups (e. g., <https://assignbuster.com/contextualizing-the-impostor-syndrome/>

[McGregor et al., 2008](#) ; [Peteet et al., 2015](#) ). Despite impostor feelings being linked to these social groups, and the unique challenges that members of these groups face ( [Cokley et al., 2015](#) , [2017](#) ; [Lige et al., 2017](#) ; [Bernard et al., 2018](#) ), we show that scholars have predominantly depicted and empirically examined the phenomenon at the individual level of analysis (e. g., [Bernard et al., 2002](#) ; [Rohrman et al., 2016](#) ; [Bravata et al., 2019](#) ). More importantly, we identify significant limitations that arise from this tendency to over-individualize the impostor phenomenon.

Next, we propose a shift in the way scholars conceptualize and empirically study, the impostor phenomenon. Instead of framing the insecurities of individuals, especially those who belong to marginalized groups, as a problem that arises from *within* these individuals, we attest that it is time that researchers consider the important role of outside forces as well—how context and social structure *create* impostor feelings. In this way, we contend that people's impostor feelings are not solely a result of their dispositions and personalities, but can actually work their way from the outside in (see also [McElwee and Yurak, 2010](#) ; [Cohen and McConnell, 2019](#) ). These internalized, negative perceptions of the self are borne out of environments and social interactions that *lead people* to question their abilities and worth. Finally, based on our analysis of how social context, at multiple levels, can affect impostor feelings, we provide concrete directions for future research, and discuss implications for how to more effectively and *collectively* combat impostor feelings.

## Clinical-Psychological Perspective

With its roots in clinical psychology, scholars have predominantly depicted the impostor phenomenon as a personality trait that originates within the individuals who experience impostor feelings (for a recent review, see [Bravata et al., 2019](#)). This focus on the individual level of analysis is most likely the result of the fact that the phenomenon is reflective of a negative and critical self-concept ( [Clance and Imes, 1978](#) ) and negatively affects the individuals who experience it (e. g., [Sonnak and Towell, 2001](#) ; [McGregor et al., 2008](#) ). As such, both the experience and outcomes of the impostor phenomenon occur at the level of the individual, making this the primary focus of scholars.

This individualistic approach is, for instance, apparent in the terminology that is often used to describe the impostor phenomenon. While Clance and Imes. (1978) coined the term “ impostor phenomenon,” both academic research and public discourse typically refer to it as the “ impostor syndrome,” strengthening the seemingly individual, and dysfunctional, nature of the phenomenon (e. g., [Kets de Vries, 1990](#) ; [Rohrmann et al., 2016](#) ; [Bravata et al., 2019](#) ). Depicting the phenomenon as a “ syndrome,” gives the impression that the individuals who experience it are “ patients” ( [Bravata et al., 2019](#) , p. 1), which is highly problematic, as it implies a medical model of dysfunction within the individual ( [American Psychiatric Association, 2013](#) ; see also [Kolligan and Sternberg, 1991](#) ).

This individual level understanding of impostor feelings is also reflected in empirical work on the phenomenon. This line of research has, for instance, primarily operationalized and measured the impostor phenomenon as a trait

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(instead of a state; [Harvey, 1981](#) ; [Clance, 1985](#) ; [Mak et al., 2019](#) ).

Moreover, scholars have predominantly pointed toward the individual to understand the roots and causes of impostor feelings. In this regard, researchers have, for example, regarded individuals' attachment styles (e. g., [Sonnak and Towell, 2001](#) ; [Gibson-Beverly and Schwartz, 2008](#) ), perfectionistic tendencies (e. g., [Henning et al., 1998](#) ; [Dudău, 2014](#) ) and personality ( [Harvey, 1981](#) ; [Bernard et al., 2002](#) ; [Vergauwe et al., 2014](#) ) as antecedents of impostor feelings.

Because of this individualistic, person-based approach to the impostor phenomenon, many of the proposed solutions and strategies for addressing impostor feelings nowadays focus on trying to “ fix” the individual. Solutions in this regard typically involve clinical therapy ( [Langford and Clance, 1993](#) ), coaching and confidence training ( [Zanchetta et al., 2020](#) ) and entreaties to “ lean in” ( [Sandberg, 2013](#) ) and “ overcome” one’s own impostor “ syndrome” ( [Dickerson, 2019](#) ). At best, the efficacy of these solutions is likely to fall short of its full potential, in part because such an approach misses an important piece of the puzzle—how the social context may shape one’s tendency to feel like an impostor. At worst, such individual-focused solutions can reinforce notions of victim blaming, whereby others perceive that the “ problem” is with the individual, and so the individual is also ultimately responsible for “ fixing” their own situation ( [Crawford, 1977](#) ; [Janoff-Bulman et al., 1985](#) ; [Niemi and Young, 2016](#) ).

## **Social-Psychological Perspective**

We argue that to fully understand the impostor phenomenon it is therefore important to complement the previous line of work at the individual level of <https://assignbuster.com/contextualizing-the-impostor-syndrome/>

analysis, by adding a contextual perspective on impostor feelings (see also [Heller et al., 2007](#)). Although the phenomenon manifests at the level of the individual, that is, individuals feel like impostors, these individuals do not exist in a social vacuum. Instead, people's social context is of great importance in determining how they feel about themselves (e. g., [Tajfel and Turner, 1986](#); [Hogg and Terry, 2000](#)). Drawing from a rich body of social psychological work, we therefore believe that there is utility in expanding the scope of impostor research to also consider the role of social context in shaping individuals' impostor feelings.

Importantly, while Clance considered the possibility that impostor feelings might be shaped by " interpersonal and social contexts" ( [Clance et al., 1995](#) , p. 80), scholars and practitioners have yet to give the social roots of this phenomenon the theoretical and empirical attention it deserves. Considering the detrimental consequences of the impostor phenomenon, it seems particularly important to systematically examine contextual factors as well—in order to gain a more complete understanding of the contextual roots that underlie this pervasive phenomenon. Building on a rich body of social-psychological work, we therefore consider how (a) society and culture at large, (b) organizations and other institutions, and (c) everyday interactions and interpersonal relationships, may play critical roles in shaping impostor feelings.

### **Societal-Level Explanation**

At the societal level, research suggests that an individual's position in the social hierarchy can play an important role in shaping his or her impostor feelings, including how the specific challenges and stressors that accompany

a lower societal position can make one feel like an impostor ( [Cokley et al., 2013](#) ; [McClain et al., 2016](#) ; [Chrousos et al., 2020](#) ; [Chrousos and Mentis, 2020](#) ). We know from abundant social-psychological research that those groups in society that are often linked to the impostor “ syndrome,” such as women and ethnic minorities, are also subject to persistent negative stereotyping ( [Eagly et al., 2000](#) ; [Eagly and Karau, 2002](#) ; [Ellemers, 2018](#) ). For example, because of the stereotype of the “ good” leader possessing predominantly masculine traits ( [Powell et al., 2002](#) ), women are often depicted as lacking leadership qualities (i. e., they are stereotypically perceived as communal and warm), while men are portrayed as having a more natural fit for leadership positions (i. e., they are stereotypically perceived as agentic and assertive; [Heilman, 2001](#) ). In response to these gender and leader stereotypes, research suggests that a woman may feel insecure and out of place if she were to achieve such a leadership position, as these pervasive stereotypes have consistently signaled, both directly and indirectly, that she would not be fit for such a position ( [Heilman, 2012](#) ; [Haynes and Heilman, 2013](#) ). First research indeed suggests that a woman’s awareness of such stereotypes can trigger her to feel like an impostor ( [Cokley et al., 2015](#) ). This may also help explain inconsistencies in the current literature regarding gender differences in impostor feelings (with some studies showing that women experience more impostor feelings, while other studies failed to find gender differences; [Bravata et al., 2019](#) ), as our reasoning suggests that women would only feel like impostors in contexts that signal that they are so.

Likewise, certain ethnic minorities are stereotyped as being unintelligent, lazy, and/or underachieving ( [Reyna, 2000](#) , [2008](#) ). In response to such negative portrayals of their group, ethnic minority students are likely to worry that their admission to, for instance, a prestigious university is the outcome of luck, instead of something they actually deserve. In line with such reasoning, research examining impostor feelings among ethnic minority students indeed showed that students who reported being racially discriminated against were more likely to feel like impostors ( [Austin et al., 2009](#) ; [Cokley et al., 2017](#) ; [Bernard et al., 2018](#) ). Overall, this suggests that, at the societal level, the group that someone belongs to, and the portrayal of those groups in society, play an important role in triggering individuals' impostor feelings.

### **Institutional-Level Explanation**

In addition to the broader societal context, research from social and organizational psychology suggests that features within the more immediate institutional context (e. g., within corporate organizations, educational or government institutions) play an important role in shaping impostor feelings as well. Here, women and ethnic minority group members are, for instance, more or less likely to occupy particular professions (e. g., they are under-represented in surgery, but over-represented in nursing), particular roles within an organization (e. g., they are under-represented in information technology, but over-represented in human resources), and particular levels of organizational hierarchies (e. g., they are under-represented in leadership positions, but over-represented at more junior levels; [Catalyst, 2018](#) ).

Moreover, they often lack role models and are paid less for the work they do



( [Lyness and Thompson, 2000](#) ; [Catalyst, 2018](#) ). Research suggests that such a lack of representation and lower compensation, in turn, elicit doubts about one's suitability for these occupations and positions ( [Peters et al., 2012](#) ). This line of research therefore suggests that institutional structures may cause women and ethnic minority group members to question their " place" within certain institutions (traditionally occupied by white men), thereby increasing their susceptibility to feel like " impostors" when in those institutions.

### **Interpersonal-Level Explanation**

Finally, social psychological research suggests that how people are treated by self-relevant others is an important precursor to impostor feelings. This is because individuals' everyday interactions are laced with important social evaluative cues, conveying whether others see them as a person of value and worth ( [Smith et al., 1998](#) ; [Huo and Binning, 2008](#) ). These social evaluative cues ultimately guide individuals' appraisals of their own self-worth, and thus shape their self-esteem and sense of being worthy or deserving of their " place" within that group or context ( [Lind and Tyler, 1988](#) ). In traditionally white, male-dominated occupations, for example, female and ethnic minority employees are often perceived and treated differently (e. g., they are less often sought out for advice, or included in work-related discussions; [Dovidio et al., 1986](#) ; [Begeny et al., 2020](#) ). Such subtle everyday oversights communicate that these employees' ideas, knowledge, and insights are valued less as that of other employees, which can in turn perpetuate issues of confidence and engagement at work ( [Holleran et al., 2011](#) ). Thus, to fully understand individuals' impostor feelings, this research

suggests that it is key to consider the quality of treatment people receive from others– particularly the types of treatment that communicates a sense of value, worth, and fit. In this regard, we contend that individuals may very well feel like impostors when they are treated in ways to suggest they are. Similarly, such impostor feelings can also be mitigated, when these individuals are treated by others as a person of value and worth.

## **Discussion**

In this article, we presented an alternative perspective on the impostor phenomenon. Although there are personal differences in the extent to which people feel like impostors, we have shown that there is considerable theoretical and conceptual support for the notion that the impostor phenomenon is also context dependent. This perspective provides an important new angle for future research: instead of focusing heavily on characteristics of the individual, we urge future research to examine contextual variables at the societal, institutional, and interpersonal levels, which may shape an individual's impostor feelings. For example, scholars could examine whether organizations and institutions implementing diversity initiatives or affirmative action plans ( [Kravitz, 2008](#) ) will see a decline in impostor feelings among their members. Furthermore, future researchers could conduct interventions that aim to directly increase organizational members' sense of fit with, or belonging to, their organization ( [Peters et al., 2013](#) ; [Binning et al., 2020](#) ), to test whether such an intervention in turn reduces impostor feelings. Similarly, in experimental settings, researchers could manipulate interpersonal treatment (e. g., [Porath and Erez, 2007](#) ) to examine its causal impact on individuals' impostor feelings. When pursuing

this important line of work, we also suggest that it will be important for researchers to be cautious with the terminology they adopt. In this regard, we feel that the original term “ impostor phenomenon” is preferred over “ impostor syndrome,” as the former better captures the complexity and multi-dimensional origins of the construct.

Our proposed perspective also has important implications for how to combat impostor feelings. Instead of focusing on how individuals themselves should battle their impostor feelings ( [Sandberg, 2013](#) ; [Dickerson, 2019](#) ; [Zanchetta et al., 2020](#) ), our perspective outlines the importance of addressing the contextual roots of this phenomenon—by tackling persistent stereotypes in society, increasing diversity across occupations and hierarchical levels, and assuring equal treatment for all group members. Such contextual interventions—as opposed to more individualized treatments—might also have the benefit of *preventing* impostor feelings, as opposed to merely combatting them once they emerge. Thus, if organizations can challenge societal norms and stereotypes, provide an organizational culture that reinforces feelings of inclusiveness and fit within the organization, and have clear standards of equal and inclusive treatment in the workplace, members of minority groups will be more likely to respond with lower incidences of impostor feelings.

Overall, our aim with this perspectives article is to help refocus the way in which both scholars and the broader public consider the roots and solutions of the impostor phenomenon. Our hope is that they will come to see the impostor phenomenon as not merely a dysfunctional “ syndrome” that resides within certain individuals, but instead as a psychological response to <https://assignbuster.com/contextualizing-the-impostor-syndrome/>

a dysfunctional context. Consequently, we hope to spur future research that examines the role of individuals' social context in shaping their impostor feelings. Overall, such a shift in thinking about, and empirically examining, the impostor phenomenon, has the potential to lead to *systemic* change, which will create an environment in which everyone feels as though they rightly belong.

### **Data Availability Statement**

The original contributions presented in the study are included in the article/supplementary material, further inquiries can be directed to the corresponding author.

### **Author Contributions**

SF: conceptualization and writing (original draft). CB and MR: conceptualization and writing (review and editing). FR, JS, and JJ: writing (review and editing). All authors contributed to the article and approved the submitted version.

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### **Conflict of Interest**

The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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