Implicit Bias Summary Slides

Analexis (Lex) Glaude and Merrick Osborne

Implicit Bias Definition

"A negative attitude, of which one is not consciously aware, against a specific social group."

- American Psychological Association

Implicit Bias Activators

- •Misattribution: People primed with Black faces view stimuli as more negative than people primed with White faces
- •Ambiguity: In an uncertain/high pressure situation, people rely more on stereotypes to make decisions
- •Self-fulfilling Prophecy: Using rare/uncommon occurrences as a reason to uphold bias

Stereotypes

Descriptive: Used to describe groups (Men ARE assertive)

Prescriptive: How certain groups should be; expectations (Men SHOULD BE assertive)

STEREOTYPES ARE NOT THE TRUTH

Identity Threat

Concern that you will confirm, or be seen to confirm, group stereotypes

Example: Women may be concerned about being assertive in the workplace because they may fear being called "bossy"

Privilege and Power



Microaggression

A comment or action that subtly and often unconsciously/unintentionally expresses a prejudiced attitude toward a member of a (marginalized) group

Examples:

- Asking a Black woman if "that's her real hair"
- "You speak so well" (insinuating that you don't think their social group is articulate)

Allyship

Behaviors that advance the improvement of marginalized group's well-being

Allyship Conversations

Step 1: What Happened?

What happened during the original conversation? Making sure we're all on the same page.

Step 2: Address Feelings

How did you/others feel during the original conversation? How did they feel during the conversation? Avoid judgement.

Step 3: Separate Behavior from Person

"I know you're a good person, but when you said 'X', it was hurtful and I'd like to speak with you about it."

Allyship Conversations (Additional Notes)

 Approach the conversation after you have taken time to process and plan out what you want to say/how you want to say it

 Arguing will result in the person shutting down and getting defensive. Do not use argumentative/accusatory language

 Remember, the important thing is to get your message across to provide a learning experience and safer environment for everyone involved

Find a friend to hold you accountable when you say something hurtful

We are all learning!

You WILL mess up sometimes. When you do, recognize it and strive to be better

Contact Info

Analexis (Lex) Glaude, M.S.: analexis glaude@berkeley.edu

Merrick Osborne, PhD: mrosborne@berkeley.edu