# **Exploring Reflections and Conversations of Breaking Unconscious Racial Bias**

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# Race the Power of an Illusion: The Difference Between Us

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B7\_YHur3G9g

#### **Racial Prejudice**

Intergroup preconceptions- attitudes & emotional responses

#### **Racial Stereotypes**

Cognitive component of intergroup bias
negative & positive

#### **Unconscious Racial Bias**

Automatic hidden reactions to racial material in favor of or against a person or group that is typically unfair or harmful

# **Stories of Blindspots**

# OUR Hidden *Unconscious*Bias

# Our Hidden Iceberg: Our Unconscious Stories



# **Neuroplasticity**

 What we experience, do, & repeatedly thinking about becomes internalized in the brain/mind as our reality.

 Held in the limbic system of memory & emotion as well as areas of frontal cortex

- What wires together Fires together, but flexible
- Neural network firing—strengthens
- **Associations and Repetition**

#### **Unconscious Bias Researchers**

Implicit Association Test (IAT)
measure strength between associations
Harvard, Virginia, and Washington

Mahzarin Bangji, Anthony Greenwald & Malcom Gladwell

David Amodio
Neuroscientist, Researcher, and Psychologist

Susan T. Fiske
Researcher of Psychiatry, Social Psychology

#### **Neuroscience-Based Research**

Prejudiced reactions are linked to structures in the brain that activate rapidly

Mirror neurons: Dominant groups/individuals tend to mirror others less than non-dominate groups or individuals

**Dominant** → More Power & Less Empathy

## Racial Stereotypes

- Cognitive component of intergroup bias negative or positive cognitive associations
- Encoded/storage associations influence one's perception and behavior
- Supported by the anterior temporal lobes (social knowledge retrieval)
- Medial and dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (social impressions)

#### Racial Prejudice and Bias

Research Findings—Unconscious Racial Bias

- Only 12 percent of prejudice/bias expression is overt
- Unconscious (<u>automatic</u>) bias -> Can result from one situation
- Automatic detection of fear, threat, or mistrust
- Supported by the amygdala (early threat or reward processing)
- Fear conditioning involving the amygdala

#### **Neuroscience & Bias**

- Amygdala activation is frequent when subjects view members of racial outgroups mainly supported by:
- Orbital frontal cortex (processing affective cues & judgments)
- Insula (visceral reaction and related emotions) higher activity
- Medial prefrontal cortex (empathy and social impressions)
- Striatum (approach response)

# Role of the Amygdala (Am) in Unconscious bias

- White subjects viewing images of black faces or mouse tracking
- Amygdala activation was greater in response to darker than light
- (Am) Response is stronger with initial or brief exposures
- (Am) response in some studies may show anxiety about appearing prejudiced

#### **Neuroscience & Bias**

 Pairing an unrelated task while viewing images of racial outgroup, race will not drive the (Am) response (i.e. identifying team members, preferences)

Pairing social traits will activate the amygdala (i.e. age)

Some studies found no (Am) activation in response to racial groups

Methods focused on tasks rather than directly upon race

### **Neuroscience & Bias**

Literature suggests (Amygdala) activation is from a conditioned threat and mistrust reactivity to racial outgroups

Increase of bias when stressed, approved by authority, or peer pressure

Inconsistencies between subject's perception of prejudice and behavioral bias expression found from research measures such as the IAT

IAT  $\rightarrow$  conceptual association, intentions, and cognitive control

#### **Shooter studies**

University of Chicago Study Psychologist, Joshua Correll

Police officers, community members, and students playing video game

Whites tended to shoot armed Blacks faster than other armed Whites

Faster to avoid shooting an unarmed white man than unarmed White man

Biases register on the brain as quickly as one-fifth of a second

#### **Unconscious mind-brain Bias Regulation**

Difficult to detect, control or change→

Cultural reinforcement, emotional/cognitive associations, and the subconscious—unconscious nature of the mind

Biased tendencies regulated from brain structures for cognitive control, perspective taking, empathy, & conflict processing, response inhibition (PFC: anterior/posterior cingulate cortex)

Subjects with positive attitudes toward POC showed greater activity in the left Prefrontal Cortex-

(cognition control, attention, and cognitive processing)

Top down regulation needed for regulation of automatic bias

#### **Brain-mind Hardwired Biases –Why?**

**Safety/Protection** 

**Scanning the Environment** 

Certainty

**Comfort and Inclusion** 

Sameness/similarities to self

Attraction to noticing novelty

**Negativity** 

**Confirmation: Evidence of personal perspective** 

Category-Making with Complexity (race, gender)

Patterns (quick processing)

**Tribe/closeness** 

#### **Brain-mind Hardwired Biases**

- Fast Brain (Emotional) 

   Quick Generalizations w/o details
- Reporting-Recall → Selective Attention
- Associations
- Repetition
- Default Mode Network
- Connection to Others
- Cooperation
- Fairness

#### **Unconscious Bias Story Mitigation**

 Left Prefrontal Cortical activation-slow brainreflection

- Common Humanity—Compassion
- Acknowledge your biases
- Self-awareness of reacting differently to certain racially diverse people

### **Unconscious Bias Mitigation**

- Mindfulness: Pause, notice & label your own potentially biased language and thinking: Curious about Discomfort
- Awareness of racial generalizations (i.e. "some")
- Prior to decision-making, judgments, evaluations, or responses assess for potential racial biases

#### **Unconscious Bias Mitigation**

- Disguise names or other racially identifying information during hiring
- Considering another's POV or a check-in buddy
- New linkages/associations → Positive traits
- Challenge stereotypes and racial biases

## **Unconscious Bias Mitigation**

- Increase exposure interpersonal cross-racial experiences
- Common humanity, self-compassion, and compassion for others
- Challenge organizational racial explicit and implicit biases (policies, procedures, communication, practices)
- Notice what our children are absorbing