

The logo graphic for Cal Poly Pomona is a large, stylized arrow pointing to the right. It is composed of several overlapping triangles in shades of blue, green, and yellow. The text 'Cal Poly Pomona' is positioned to the left of the arrow.

**CalPoly**  
**Pomona**

# A Fearless Campus

Fearless Classroom Asynchronous Workshop  
*Overcoming Implicit Bias*

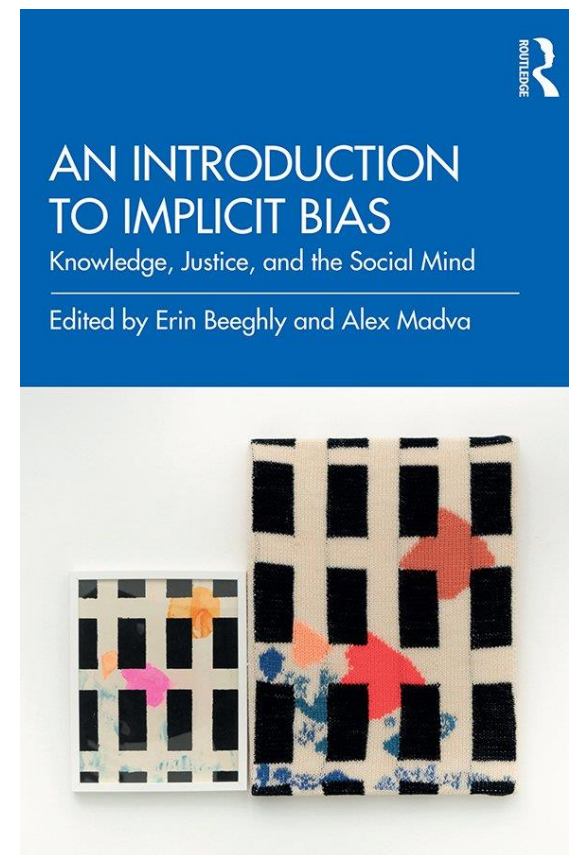
Alex Madva

Associate Professor of Philosophy  
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, CA

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# Implicit Bias

- “Gut feelings” or “snap judgments” in response to people based on their social identities
- Test your own biases at Project Implicit ([implicit.harvard.edu](http://implicit.harvard.edu))
- You can check out my [website](#) or [new book](#) for lengthier intros into the nature of and evidence for implicit bias
- How do implicit biases affect folks in in the classroom?



# Replying to emails (Milkman, Akinola, & Chugh 2012)

Student Race and Gender	Emails Ignored		Meetings Denied	
	%	% Increase Relative to Caucasian Males	%	% Increase Relative to Caucasian Males
Caucasian Male	26.5%	N/A	52.4%	N/A
Caucasian Female	29.8%	12.5%	52.9%	1.1%
Black Male	32.5%	22.6%	61.3%	17.0%
Black Female	34.4%	29.8%	60.0%	14.6%
Hispanic Male	36.9%	39.2%	58.2%	11.1%
Hispanic Female	27.1%	2.3%	55.7%	6.3%
Indian Male	41.8%	57.7%	68.2%	30.2%
Indian Female	37.7%	42.3%	67.9%	29.7%
Chinese Male	36.7%	38.3%	66.8%	27.6%
Chinese Female	46.9%	77.0%	62.9%	20.2%



# Implicit Bias in the Classroom

- **Dutch teachers: explicitly unprejudiced, but implicitly biased, toward Arab-Muslim students**
- **Implicit biases predicted...**
  - expectations of student success, and
  - ethnic achievement gaps in their classes (van den Bergh et al. 2010)
  - similar results in two large studies in Italy (Alesina, Carlana et al.)
- **Texas teachers: toward black & Latinx students...**
  - gap b/t teacher and student's perception of motivation
  - lower grades in math and English (Harvey et al. 2015)



# Implicit Bias in the Classroom

- **White undergrads gave lessons to either black or white students**  
(Jacoby-Senghor et al. 2016)
- **Implicit race biases led these “instructors” to...**
  - be visibly anxious
  - give poorer lessons
  - (even non-black learners who watched videos of these lessons learned less)



# Social actions and “micro-behaviors”

**Explicit (egalitarian) beliefs → controllable behaviors, e.g., how friendly our words are**

(McConnell & Leibold 2001; Dovidio et al. 2002)

**Implicit biases predict tacit and subtle behaviors:**

- how much eye contact we make
- how rapidly we blink
- how far away we sit
- whether we lean forward or back
- how much we laugh at a joke



# Students' Biases about Each Other

(Grunspan et al. 2016)

- Which bio students are most knowledgeable?
- Undergraduate men ranked other men as most knowledgeable...
- ... even over women who were doing better (.75 GPA points better!)
- (Women showed no gender bias)
- Bias increased as the term went on. Why?



# Gender Inequalities in the Classroom

- **Instructors...**
  - Call on male students more often
  - Use male students' names more often when attributing ideas in discussion
  - Ask male students more abstract questions and ask others more factual questions
  - Elaborate more often on male students' points
- **Undergraduate men speak more frequently**
  - and blurt out answers without raising their hand
- **Women are interrupted more, speak less, speak softer**
  - and hedge more (“I may be wrong but...”)







# Tools for Reducing Bias

More than our implicit biases,  
our goals shape our behavior



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# Tool #1: The Life-Changing Magic of If-Then Plans

Concrete plans that specify the when, where, and how...

“I’d like to cut back on smoking” vs.

“If I feel a craving for cigarettes, then I will chew gum!”

“My New Year’s resolution is to work out more” vs.

“When I leave work on Tuesdays, then I will go to the gym!”

**Identify the problem contexts and formulate concrete plans for how to act in those contexts**

- easy to form, easy to remember, easy to execute



# Tool #1: The Life-Changing Magic of If-Then Plans

More likely to interrupt women than men?

→“If she’s talking, then I won’t.” (Louise Antony)

Student participation?

→“If someone who hasn’t spoken yet raises their hand, then I’ll call on them!”

→“If a student says something anomalous, then assume that I don’t understand (not that student doesn’t make sense)!”

Context context context

- “If a person underperforms, then I will consider situational causes!”
  - car trouble, family or work problems, course load, etc.
- “When I plan activities and assignments, then I will make sure they are accessible!”



# Your Homework: Brainstorm...

- **What are some contexts where you might be affected by, or encounter, bias?**
- **What are some plans for response you can put in place?**
- **Plan structure:**
  - If [description of context],
  - Then [I will act in a certain way]!



# Replying to emails...

**“If a student emails me,  
then I will reply!”**

**“instead of just responding with... gut instinct,  
there should be a policy in place for how to handle [emails]...”**

**respond uniformly across the board to everyone”**  
(Katherine Milkman)



# Tool #2: Approach Mindset

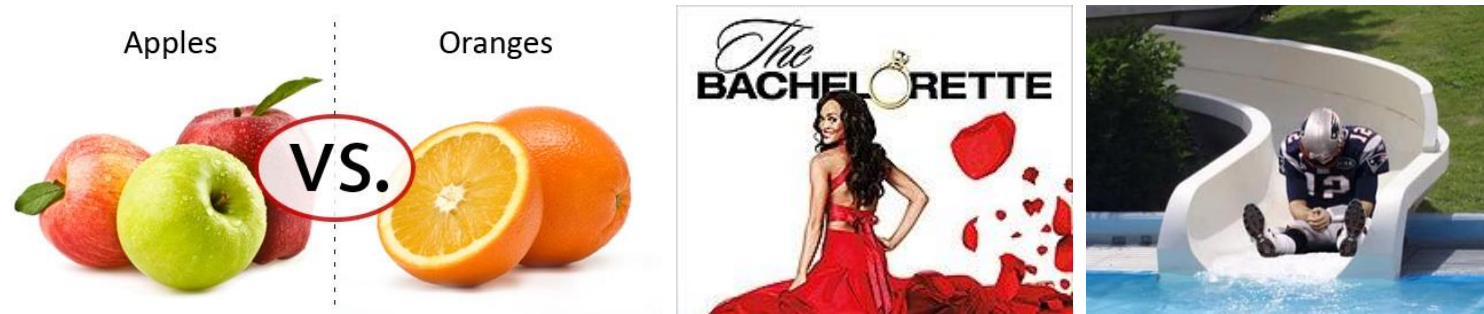
- **Adopt an “approach-oriented” mindset to classroom interactions**
    - Prevention-focused: “avoid appearing prejudiced in any way during the interaction”
    - Promotion-focused: “approach the interaction as an opportunity to have an enjoyable intercultural dialogue”
- **Make intergroup contact “rewarding rather than depleting”**  
(Trawalter & Richeson 2006)
- **When I meet a new person,  
then I’ll tell myself it’s an opportunity to learn!**



# Tool #3: Find Common Ground

(Mallet et al. 2008, West et al. 2014)

- Find similarities with outgroup members, even about trivial things: apples vs. oranges and carpet vs. hardwood



- Both rooting for the same Bachelor?
- Both hoping that Tom Brady's career finally goes south?
- Both fans of *Tiger King*? *Black Mirror*? *Stranger Things*? *The Last Dance*?
- Would you rather always be: 10min late or 20min early?

# Tool #4: Success, Setbacks, & Motivation

- **When we test out new strategies to promote a Fearless Classroom,**
- **we tend to lose motivation to keep pushing (effectively thinking, “ok, my work here is done”)**
  - This is true even if the new strategy has no effect!
  - Collect data—formally and informally—to see if these tools work for you!
- **Treat effective interventions as evidence that we can make progress if we keep trying, not that we have met all our goals**
- **“When we make progress, then we will remind ourselves how far we have to go!”**
- **“When there are setbacks, then we will keep fighting!”**





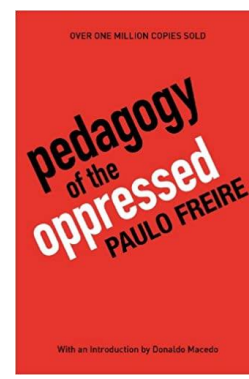
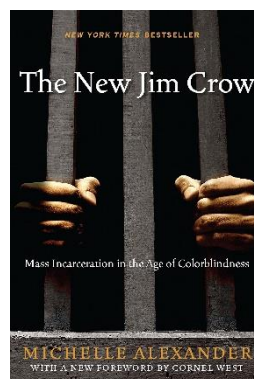
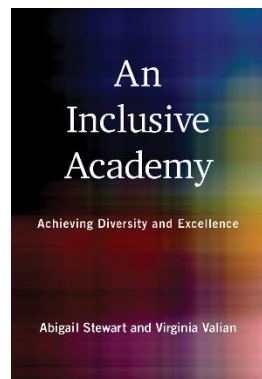
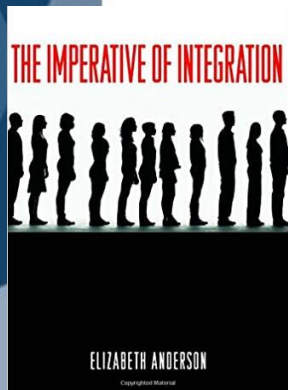
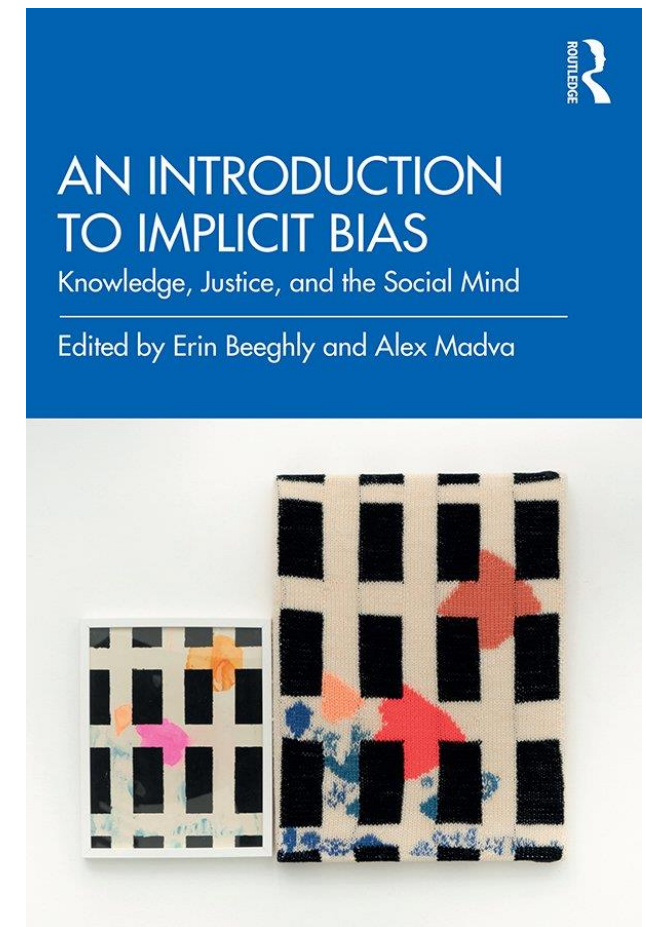
# Thanks!

Check out [my new book!](#)

Email me with any follow-up questions, comments  
[ammadva@cpp.edu](mailto:ammadva@cpp.edu)

More info and links at my website:  
[alexmadva.com](http://alexmadva.com)

See also: [Project Implicit](#), [Active Bystander Strategies](#)



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