# The Impact of Implicit Bias on Women and Underrepresented Minorities in STEM <br> LEAD 2008 

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Increasing emphasis on diversity...


Yet women and minorities are still underrepresented in many domains.

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A majority of faculty at R1 schools earned Ph.D.s at R1s . . .URM and Asian/Pacific Islanders at R1s are more likely to have come from nonR1 schools than non-minority faculty.
(Source: National Study of Postsecondary Faculty, 2004)

|  |  | Current Institution |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | URM |  | Asian/Pacific <br> Islander |  | Non-Minority |  |
|  |  | R1 | $<\mathrm{R} 1$ | R 1 | $<\mathrm{R} 1$ | R 1 | $<\mathrm{R} 1$ |  |
| PhD <br> Inst. | R 1 | $79.2 \%$ | $63.7 \%$ | $81.7 \%$ | $68.4 \%$ | $86.9 \%$ | $65.4 \%$ |  |
|  | <R1 | $19.8 \%$ | $34.7 \%$ | $16.7 \%$ | $31.5 \%$ | $10.2 \%$ | $33.2 \%$ |  |
|  | Unk. | $1.1 \%$ | $1.6 \%$ | $1.6 \%$ | $0.1 \%$ | $2.9 \%$ | $1.4 \%$ |  |

The URM pipeline to doctoral degrees is far from "full" . . . Not at "parity" with representation in the population.
(Degree awards, 2005)



Women in the Engineering "Pipeline"


Source: CPST analysis of NSF's WebCASPAR database (degree data), American Society for Engineering Education (faculty data), and Bureau of Labor Statistics (overall employment).

Women as a Percent of Ph.D.s Employed in Universities \& 4-Year Colleges by STEM Field and Rank, 2003


## Why we care

1) People are missing out on well-respected, influential, and flexible careers (Kalwarski, Mosher, Paskin, \& Rosato, 2007)
2) STEM fields are missing out on potential talent (National Academy of the Sciences, 2003)
3) STEM fields are missing other perspectives (Margolis \& Fisher, 2002)

4) Strength of diverse groups (Sommers, 2006)


Influence of racial composition on jury decision making (Sommers, 2006)
Diverse juries:

- More information exchange
- Took longer
- Discussed more case facts
- Discussed more missing evidence
- More accurate
- Fewer inaccurate statements
- Fewer uncorrected inaccuracies
- More openness to discussing race
- Discussed more race-related topics
- Fewer objections to considering race

Almost all driven by Whites!

> Influence of racial composition on jury decision making (Sommers, 2006)

Whites' in diverse groups less likely to vote guilty, even before deliberations began
In diverse juries, Whites are:

- Reminded to not be prejudiced
- Processing trial info more closely
- More receptive to discussing racism

Benefits of diversity
cut

## Why are we not there?

## the role of bias

Bias is not what most people think it is

Common understanding:
bias = conscious, intentional, to inflict harm

But what the research shows:
bias = automatic, outside of our awareness, unintentional, conflicts with our conscious beliefs



# Unconscious bias: The Implicit Association Test 

A demo
https://implicit.harvard.edu/

## Resume study (Neumark, 1996)



## Post-doc applications (Wennerås \& Wold, 1997)

- Study of Swedish Medical Research Council review
- Women needed to produce more than 99 "impact factors" to be perceived as competent as men with only 20 impact factors.


Nature 387:341-343.

-Analysis of 300 letters of recommendation for medical faculty.
-Descriptions of women by letter writers emphasized teaching.
-Descriptors of men by letter writers emphasized their role as researchers and professionals.
-Fewer superlatives used to describe women.

Responding to Leaders (Butler \& Geis, 1990)


service

## Impact of stereotypes on career aspirations

(Cheryan, Plaut, Davies, \& Steele, under review)
Computer science majors are...
"Nerdy, techie, stay up late coding and drinking energy drinks, no social life."
"Pale, sometimes socially frustrated, inquisitive, skilled, focused."
"They are usually guys, very intense, very intelligent, intuitive, and quick. They don't frequently take showers."

Signaling belonging (Cheryan et al., under review)
Room in Gates CS building decorated with stereotypical or non-stereotypical objects


Signaling belonging (Cheryan et al., under review)


Cheryan, Plaut, Davies \& Steele (under review)
Interaction: $F(1,35)=10.22, p<.01$
24

Signaling belonging (Cheryan et al., under review)


Stereotype threat (Steele, 1997)
stereotype threat - fear of confirming a negative stereotype about your group (Steele, 1997)

Method (Spencer, Steele, \& Quinn, 1999)

- Male ( $\mathrm{N}=24$ ) and female $(\mathrm{N}=30)$ students with college math experience
- Administered a 30 minute GRE math subject test, divided:
"gender differences" vs. "no gender differences"


## Stereotype threat

Results


Spencer, Steele, \& Quinn (1999)

## Stereotype threat

Results


Spencer, Steele, \& Quinn (1999)
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## Method

- Female students with college math experience
- Administered two math sections separated by a verbal comprehension section

1. "No gender differences"
2. Gender differences because of genes
3. Gender differences because of experience

Gender diff vs. no gender diff manip remind you of anything

Stereotype threat (Dar-Nimrod \& Heine, Science, 2006)


# Takeaways <br> Bias can manifest in different ways <br> - deliberate <br> - unconscious <br> - "in the air" <br> Impact behaviors 

Finding solutions (stay tuned)

Lessons from jury study
Indiv \& structural \& cultural
...linking it to the rest of the workshop
David's fall email

## A few solutions

- Acknowledge that diversity can be a competitive advantage
- Establish clear written procedures that minimize cognitive errors
- Promote diversity and ensure an equitable workplace at every level of the institution
- Construct welcoming environments

Thank you!

## Influence of racial composition on jury decision making (Sommers, 2006)

## Pre-deliberation opinions


end

