

Every Face Has A Name: Individuation Training Reduces Implicit Racial Bias

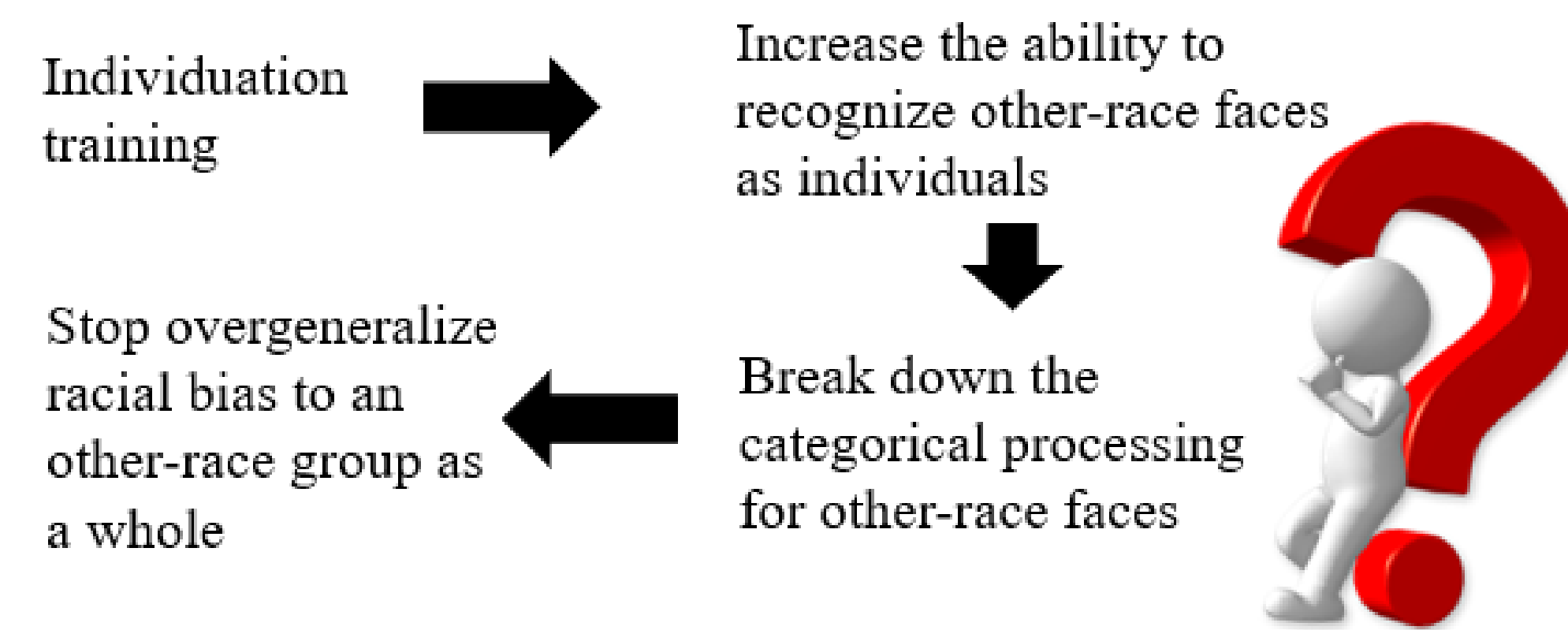
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Introduction



- Social categorization based on race leads to racial bias.
- Individuation training reduces implicit racial bias in adults and children.
- Individuation is treating targets not according to their race, but to their person-specific traits (e.g., name).
- Why individuation training reduces implicit racial bias?



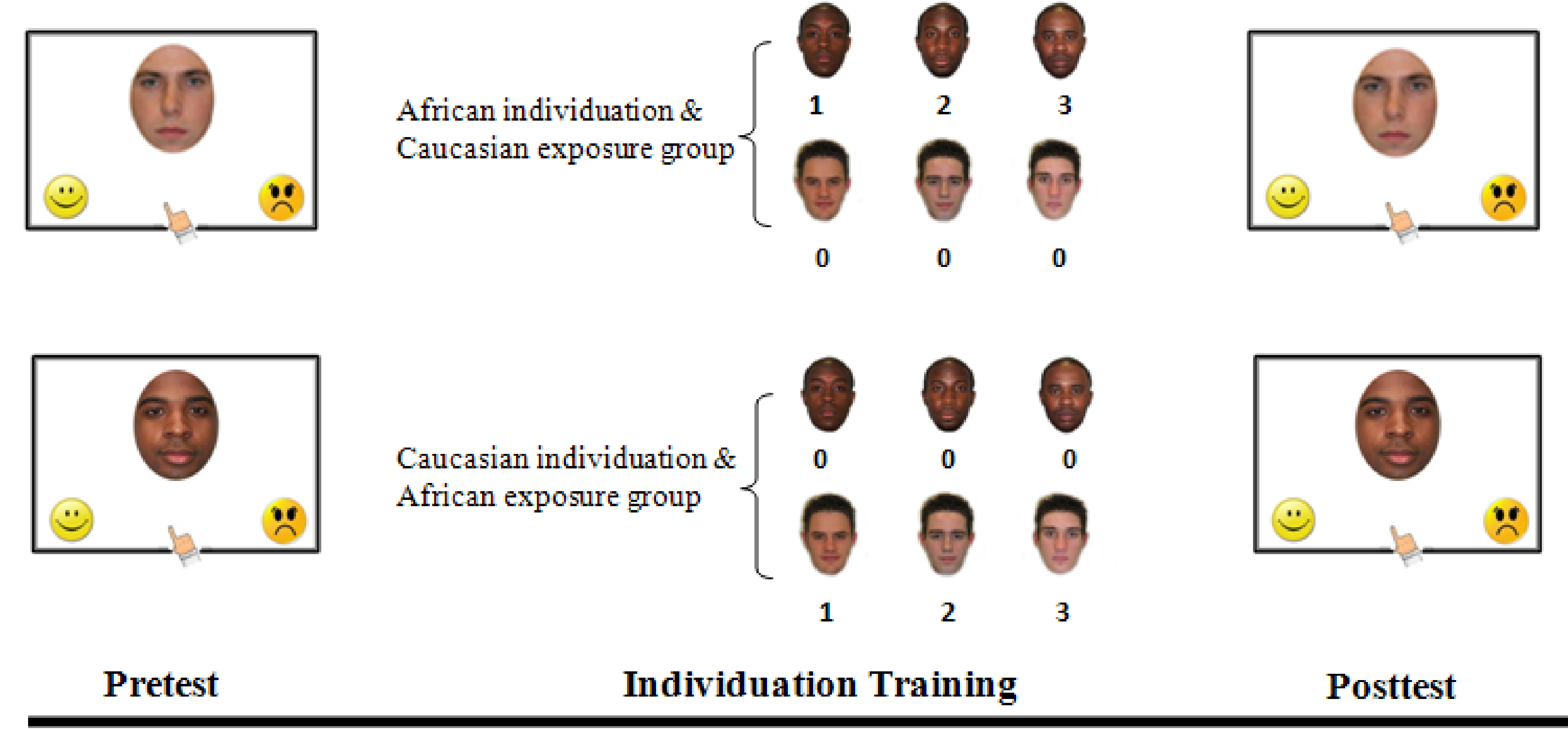
The Current Study

- Whether mere exposure, without individuation, could reduce implicit racial bias in children?

Procedures

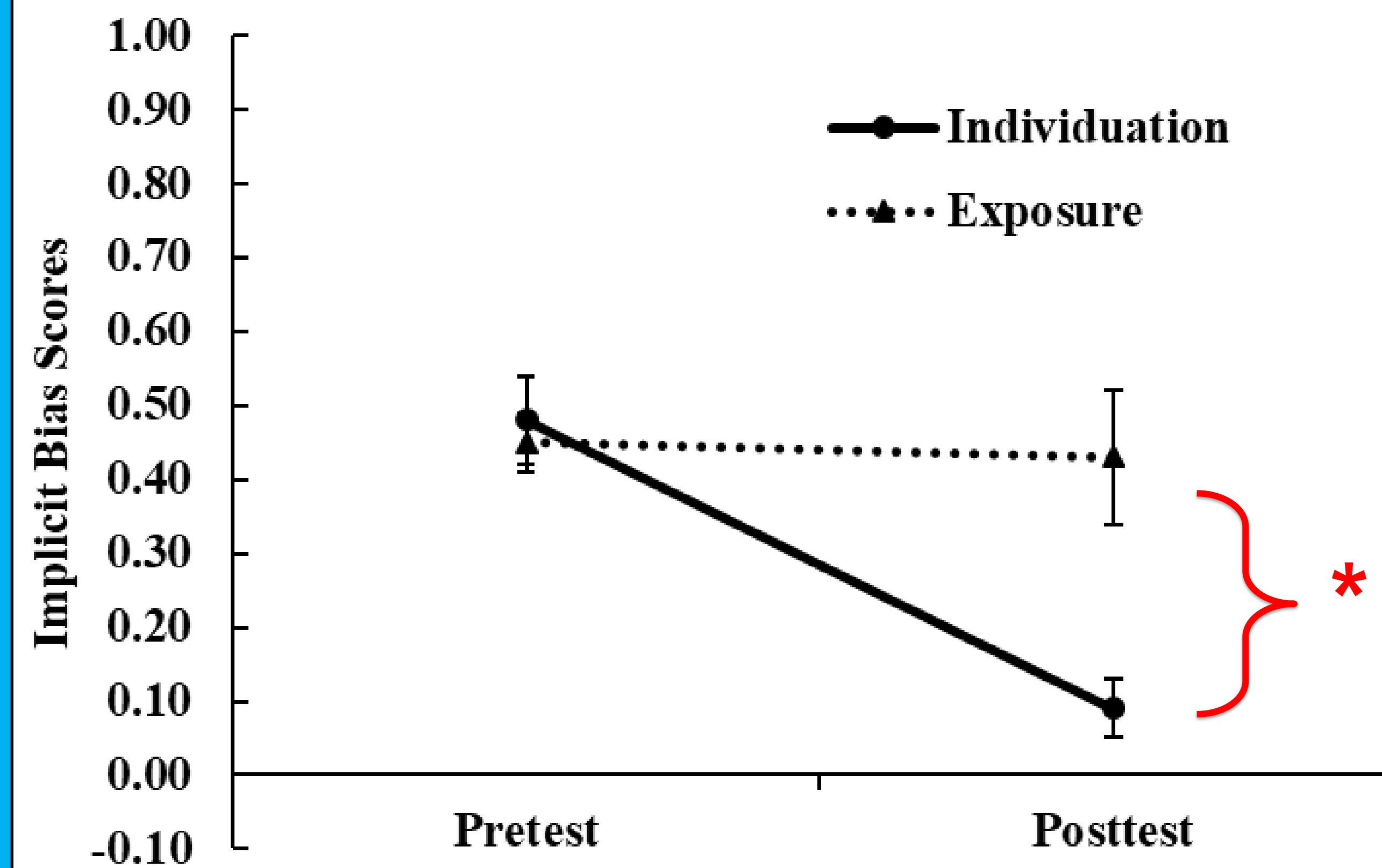
Participant:

- Chinese 3- to 6-year-olds
- Mage = 5.19 years; N = 88

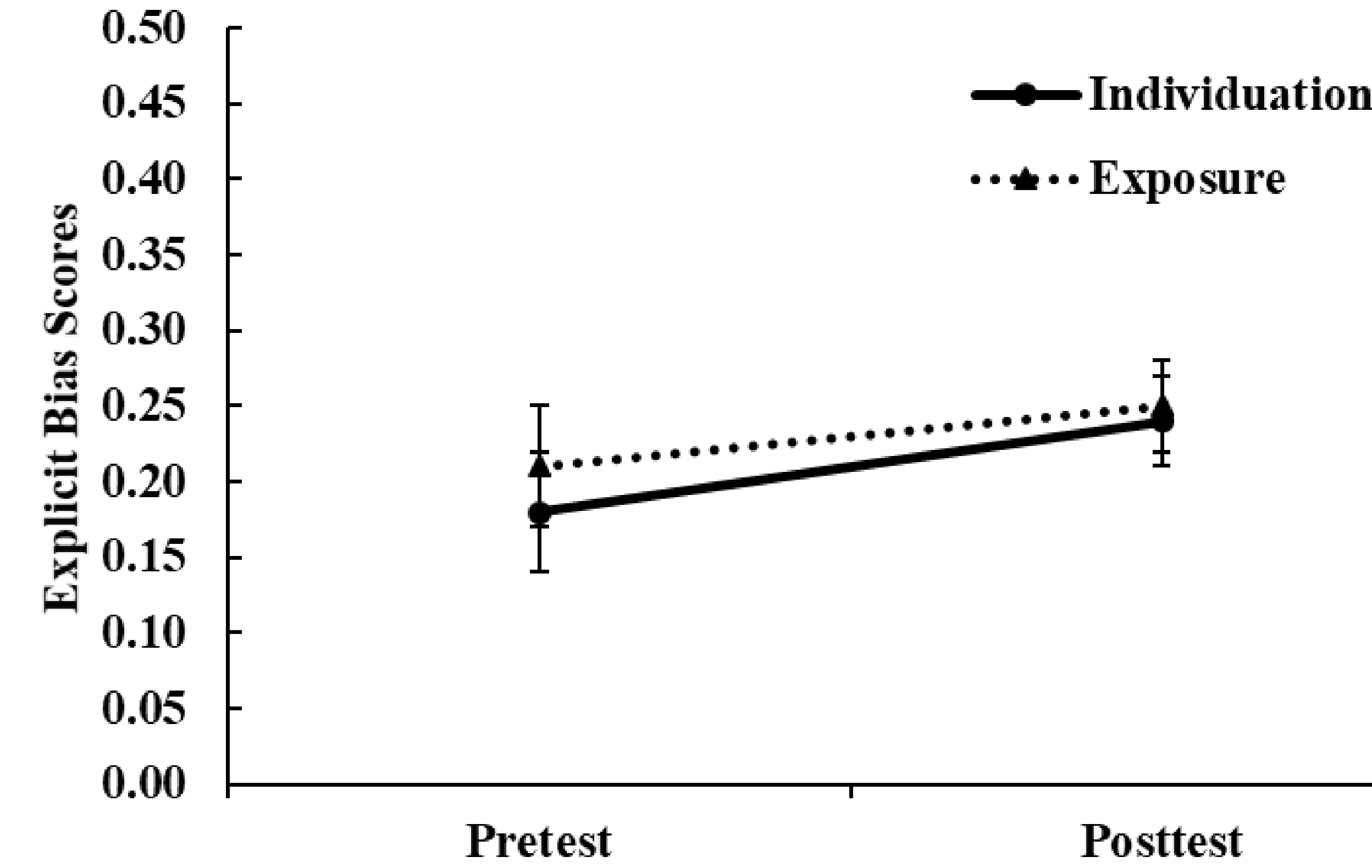


Results

Individuation (NOT Exposure) Reduces Implicit Racial Bias



Individuation and Exposure DID NOT Reduce Implicit Racial Bias



Conclusions

- Training Chinese preschool-age children to individuate other-race faces reduced their implicit racial bias, while exposure had no such reduction effects.
- White individuation training was more effective at reducing implicit anti-White bias than Black individuation training was at reducing implicit anti-Black bias.
- Mere exposure to Black faces increased Chinese children's implicit anti-Black bias, but mere exposure to White faces did not increase their implicit anti-White bias.
- Neither individuation nor exposure training reduced explicit racial biases.

Related Publications

Qian et al., (2016). Implicit racial biases in preschool children and adults from Asia and Africa. *Child Development*.

Qian et al., (2017). Perceptual individuation training (but not mere exposure) reduces implicit racial bias in preschool children. *Developmental Psychology*.

Qian et al., (2017). A long-term effect of perceptual individuation training on reducing implicit racial bias in preschool children. *Child Development*.

