

Proving Prejudice: The Effects of One's Subconscious Bias on Their Interpretation of Political Figures

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ABSTRACT

Political inquiries have grown to be extremely controversial, yet are commonly discussed in society. Research has shown that Implicit Association Tests (IATs) may be utilized for the sake of predicting voting behavior within a nation, in this case, the United States of America. However, little to no research has been conducted on the younger generation—the future of politics. Therefore, this study aims to achieve insight into the minds of modern youth as it pertains to their associations with what they perceive to be negative versus positive political influencers. This study is set forth by examining students' implicit biases, of which they are unaware. An IAT was coded from scratch based on political figures, with a total of 45 participants from a local Metropolitan High School who volunteered to take it. A Google Form with a series of five questions was also completed by the subjects, in addition to the inclusion of a photo of the d-value they received at the end of their IAT. Note that a positive value suggests a bias towards the Republican Party, a value of circa zero suggests no affiliation to any party, and a negative value indicates that a person remained biased towards the Democratic Party, which was likely due to their subconscious bias. When testing, three variables were tested: Explicit political affiliation and knowledge of politics, which were included on the Google Form, and the d-value from the IAT (implicit political affiliation). These variables were later analyzed employing a one-way ANOVA. Once the data was able to be analyzed by manually inputting

each variable from Google Sheets into VassarStats, the one-way ANOVA revealed an extreme amount of statistical significance in the data ($p < .0001$), which resulted in the usage of a Tukey HSD test, a type of post hoc test. Once conducted, each variable exemplified significance to one another, with a p-value of less than .01. Ultimately, it was discovered that the majority of the subjects demonstrated subconscious biases of which they were unaware. The characterization of an implicit bias in which the subject is unaware stems from their explicit versus their implicit political bias; if the two fail to align, the subject is said to obtain an implicit bias of which they are unaware. The reason most subjects have obtained political implicit biases they were unaware of correlates with their lack of political knowledge, but mainly stems from merely possessing an implicit bias that they do not necessarily comprehend.

INTRODUCTION

In order to contrive a stupendous opening sentence, one would have to secure the reader's attentiveness by the means of potent writing. Bringing light to the fact that the term "potent" was utilized in the initial sentence, the given reader of said initial sentence, such as yourself, has now just implicitly associated it with positive words, generating an ameliorative mindset for themselves in terms of the remainder of this paper.

Diving deeper into implicit associations brings forth the Implicit Association Test (IAT). Developed

and established by Greenwald, McGhee and Schwartz (1998), the concept of the IAT is one of selective discrimination, subconsciously, which will later be described in great detail. While a surplus quantity of research has been performed regarding IATs in general, little to none of said research has centralized its studies solely on the political aspect of implicit associations. Politics and diplomacy have come forth, notably amongst Generation Z, as an exceedingly prevalent matter. By means of social media, teenagers and young adults are constantly posting about their views on politicians such as President Joseph Biden, and President Donald Trump. These youthful American citizens have almost never ceased to provide the world with their beliefs and standpoints on the contrasting aspects of politics. The primary political parties in which young Americans affiliate themselves are the Republican, Democratic, and Independent parties. Bringing light to Independents, they are said to obtain rather nonpartisan ideological beliefs, and put an emphasis more on policy, as opposed to party. With that being said, it only makes sense for the vast majority of Independent voters to be undecided as to who they are going to vote for months, weeks, or even days before the election occurs. This brings forth a question to ponder upon: Is it possible to predict the future choices of individuals who do not have the capacity to predict their own? Another question that goes hand in hand with the previous one is as follows. How can one's subconscious bias influence one's interpretation of political figures?

The Nature of Implicit Vs. Explicit Attitudes

Explicit attitudes can be defined as evaluations of topics that are consciously endorsed and voluntarily

reported. If not being constantly vocalized by the person, explicit attitudes are pondered upon rather often. Traditional self-report surveys, including the questions asked in polls, measure explicit attitudes. An example of this would be a survey on a test subject's favorite items. This survey could consist of questions such as asking them their favorite shoe brand, favorite color, favorite movie, favorite band, etc. In contrast, implicit attitudes are spontaneous evaluations that are automatically evoked when encountering or contemplating an issue. Implicit evaluations come to mind, whether or not they are endorsed as true, and do not need to be pondered upon in order to remain present. They may affect behavior even when their influence is unwanted (Lundberg and Payne 2014). Many times, a given person with implicit attitudes does not even realize that these attitudes are in place, which is where IATs come in handy.

Disassembling the Aspects of Implicit Association Testing

Implicit Associations Tests (IATs) essentially measure the strength of associations between concepts (e.g., African-Americans and Caucasians or LGBTQ+ people and heterosexual people) and evaluations (e.g., good and bad) or stereotypes (e.g., athletic and clumsy). The principal theory is that formulating a response is simpler when closely related items share the same response key (Greenwald, McGhee, & Schwartz 1998). When completing an IAT, a person taking said test will be asked to promptly categorize negative and positive words with the subject at hand, to sum the concept of IATs up. A total of five components exist within the IAT. The starting section will feature the test

subject sorting words that relate to the given concept. For example, one would sort overweight and thinner people into their respective categories. Say the “overweight” column was on the left (meaning one would click the left arrow key in order to place the given image of an overweight individual into that category), and the “thin” column was on the right (meaning one would click the right arrow key in order to place the given image of a fit individual into that category).

Following section one, the second portion of the test will ask the test-taker to sort words relating to the evaluation, essentially sorting positive and negative words. Say the “positive” column was on the left (meaning one would click the left arrow key in order to place the given positive word into that category), and the “negative” column was on the right (meaning one would click the right arrow key in order to place the given negative word into that category).

Subsequently to section two, the third section of the test will merge the first two. The test-taker will be asked to sort one concept with one evaluation. In this case, the test subject would be asked to sort positive words with overweight individuals (by clicking the left arrow key), and negative words with thin individuals (by clicking the right arrow key).

Similar to section three, the fourth section is essentially identical to it; however, the sides would be switched around. Rather than placing the overweight column on the left side, it would be on the right, and on the left would be the column for the thinner individuals.

For the fifth and final section, it would be the opposite of section three. Instead of matching positive words with overweight individuals and negative words with thinner individuals, the test-taker would sort negative words with overweight individuals and positive words with thinner individuals. The analysis of this data is scored based on how long it takes a person, on average, to sort the words in the third part of the IAT versus the fifth part of the IAT. It could be concluded that one has an implicit preference for thin people relative to fat people if they are faster to categorize words when thin people and positive words share a response key and fat people and negative words share a response key, relative to the reverse.

Purpose

The rationale behind conducting this examination is to achieve insight into the minds of the younger generation and their associations with what they perceive to be negative, versus positive political influencers, by the means of the IAT. The aim is to make a clear distinction between what constitutes the subject’s conscious political ideologies and their subconscious ones (those in which they aren’t fully aware of, if at all).

METHODOLOGY

Participants, Recruitment, & Consent

The participants for this experiment were recruited arbitrarily from a variety of distinct classes at a local high school in the New York metropolitan area to take an IAT that was devised from scratch by experimenters. The grade levels of these students ranged from ninth to twelfth grade. Each class was invited to participate as a whole; however, the students were informed that they were free to

withdraw at any given time, as their participation was voluntary. Additionally, participants were informed that their personal information was not going to be recorded by any means, as only their statistical data would be transcribed. A total of forty-five students were recruited to participate in the test. These forty-five students consisted of seventeen Republicans, thirteen Democrats, five Independents, and nine people who did not explicitly state any political affiliation.

Instruments

An enormous role in the establishment of the IAT was the platform, Millisecond.com. Founded in 1999 by Sean Draine, Millisecond.com is the leading provider of software for psychological testing. The experimenters had utilized this platform in order to compose their IAT from scratch. Photos are the principal feature of the IAT. All of the photos within the IAT were drawn from Google Images. Students who participated in the test did so on their Apple® iPads™ allocated to them by the school earlier in the year. The test was released on the Google Classroom app, as this was convenient due to the fact that each and every student had this app installed prior to distributing the IAT.

Procedures & Experimental Design

Script

In order to guarantee that each and every test subject received identical directions, a set of instructions accompanied by a disclaimer was not only verbalized to each classroom as a whole, but also included on the IAT itself. While the researchers of this study did not particularly adhere to a strict script, the method stated previously functioned rather efficiently in an effort to receive accurate

results as it pertained to the test. Verbalizing and writing out the disclaimer and instructions worked fairly well due to the fact that it enabled the test takers to obtain extremely similar ideas going into the test. Doing so also ensured that the test taker was able to comprehend the task at hand and respond to the stimuli accordingly. The instructions that were written and verbalized were as follows:

This test is 100% anonymous. Please answer each question as fast and as truthfully as you can, whilst making sure you are properly fulfilling the task. We strongly discourage rushing yourself to the point where you force an error upon yourself, such as by clicking a button you did not mean to press. Essentially, you are required to categorize each given group as quickly as you are able to, while remaining accurate. If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to ask them, and try your best to ask said questions before or after you take the test, as time is extremely sensitive during the testing period. Thank you.

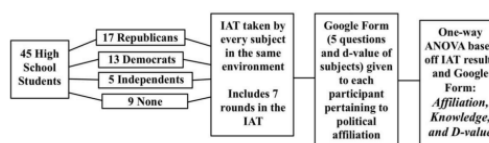


Figure 1

Pictured above is the Schematic Diagram of the experimentation. This diagram served as an accurate depiction of how the experiment was conducted. Beginning with 45 test subjects, they were branched out into three contrasting groups based on their political affiliation (Democratic, Republican, or Independent). The results were then analyzed once

the treatments were taken, which were compared by utilizing the time variable of the experiment.

Logistics

Within the experiment, a total of three basic variables remained present. The control group existed and was composed of the classroom environment in which the test was administered, the device on which the test was taken, and the test itself. Furthermore, an experimental group remained present during the experiment. This group consisted of Republican, Democratic, and Independent students in a New York Metropolitan High School. Finally, the independent variable in this experiment was one's subconscious bias as it applied to politics.

Pretest

A pretest is defined as an initial assessment designed to measure existing characteristics such as knowledge and ability prior to a given intervention, condition, manipulation, or treatment. Measuring variables such as knowledge and ability are necessary in order to acquire a base for an examination or experiment. Without such pretesting, an experimenter would likely not obtain any information on their test subjects to compare the results of their testing to. The same exact students who participated in the actual IAT took part in the pretest. The experimenters of this study decided to create their pretest to be one with their test, and to have it serve as a warm-up round.

First and foremost, the test administrators required their subjects to answer a multiple-choice question. This question asked, "Which of the following political parties would you say you most closely associate yourself with?" The answer choices

were Democrat, Republican, Independent, or none of the above. This section was put in place in an effort to procure a general feel for what the test subjects perceive themselves as, as far as their political affiliation goes. This was rather beneficial when the experimenters compared their test subjects' vocal and outright political affiliation, versus their implicit one.

In the first true round of the pretest after the initial question, the participants were instructed to hit the right arrow button on their Apple® iPads™ when a positive word was exhibited on their screen, and the left arrow button when a negative word was displayed.

For the second round of the warmup, the test takers were instructed to tap the right arrow button when a Republican figure was displayed on the screen, and the left arrow button when a Democratic figure was shown. The two warmup rounds elucidated previously were set in stone to gain a feel for how fast, on average, the test taker was able to analyze and click their respective key based on the given task. This section was put in place as a base to compare how fast the subjects were able to answer at typically, compared to how fast they were at answering when implicit associations were imposed as a key factor. (Implicit Association) Test

After the pretest came the actual test, better known as the IAT. This IAT consisted of three rounds. The first round provided the test subjects with the following firm and clear guidelines. Click the right arrow when you see a Republican figure or a positive word, and click the left arrow when you see a Democratic figure or a negative word. The rationale behind the inclusion of this specific round was to

measure the test subject's favor towards Republicans and dislike towards Democrats. The time it took for the test-taker to press the right arrow when they saw a Republican person or a positive word, or a Democratic person or a negative word, determined whether or not they favored Republicans, and disfavored Democrats. If they took relatively long to press the right or left arrow keys compared to the amount of time it took them to press their assigned keys in the warmup rounds, they were deemed to be in favor of Democrats, and vice versa. The second round was quite similar to the second round of the warmup. The only difference between the second rounds of the test and pretest were the contrasting keys required to be clicked. The test subjects were to click the left arrow if they viewed a Republican figure, and click the right arrow if they viewed a Democratic figure. Essentially, this round was included to even out the playing field. It did not necessarily "count"; however, it was necessary for the test in order to ensure the test taker obtained a clear idea of the topic in their minds.

The third and final round of the test was quite similar to round one, as the only difference was that the positive and negative words assigned to each figure were swapped. The participants clicked the right arrow when they saw a Republican figure or a negative word, and clicked the left arrow when they saw a Democratic figure or a positive word. This round was utilized to measure the test subject's favor towards Democrats and dislike towards Republicans. The time it took for the test taker to press the right arrow when they saw a Republican person or a negative word, or a Democratic person or a positive word, determined whether or not they favored

Democrats and disfavored Republicans. If they took relatively long to press the right or left arrow keys compared to the amount of time it took them to press their assigned keys in the warmup rounds, they were said to be in favor of Republicans, and vice versa.

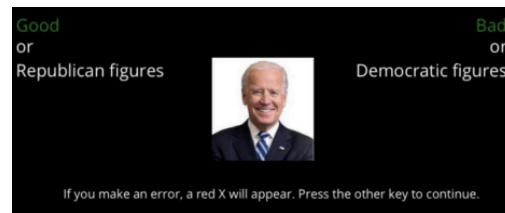


Figure 2

A screenshot of the IAT to provide an idea of what it looked like to understand whether or not a participant obtained implicit bias. In this case, Joseph R. Biden is displayed, where one would have to press the i key to associate him with bad or Democratic figures, in this case, a Democratic figure.

Implications

As the experiment progressed and results became apparent, a multitude of conclusions were drawn. It was apparent that one's political affiliation did, in fact, cause their implicit associations, and vice versa, as per the results of the IAT. This culmination of information goes to show the colossal influence that bias has on the mind of a human being and their daily implicit thoughts. A notable conclusion that has been withdrawn from the IAT was that Independents, claiming to focus on policy rather than party, were shown to obtain a slight political bias in which they were unaware of. From a principal standpoint, the amount of time that one took to click each button instructed to them on the IAT resulted in the identification of their political bias.

The finalized data was analyzed by means of a web-based program by the name of vassarstats.net. The researchers utilized this website for their One-Way ANOVA, which compared the three political parties by analyzing the time differences recorded, as stated previously.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Congruent Vs. Incongruent Results

The statistical computing environment VassarStats was utilized to implement a one-way ANOVA test on the collected data to generate a conclusion for the reliability and significance of the experiment. First, it was determined whether there was any significance in the reaction times for each test— there was, for each and every subject. This significance was indicated by a p-value of less than .001, which will be discussed further in depth. The data were then separated into congruent and incongruent trials. Those whose explicit bias aligned with their implicit bias, or the results of the IAT, were placed in the group of congruent trials. Test subjects whose implicit bias did not align with their explicit bias were put in the group of incongruent trials. Reaction times were then compared with the congruent and incongruent trials. Being that the mean reaction time for the congruent trials lay at 4.703 seconds, while the mean reaction time for incongruent trials lay at 2.923 seconds, it was concluded that the test-takers who understood the test and its characters better than those who didn't were more often found to obtain an implicit bias that they weren't aware of. This conclusion points strongly to the fact that if those who didn't understand the test as well ended up understanding

it, their implicit biases would reveal themselves to the IAT.

To further back this conclusion, those who were in the group of the incongruent trials responded to the question, "Are you generally updated on matters that pertain to politics, as well as the more popular political figures associated with each party?" with "Yes, I am or Extremely more often than those who responded with these answers in the congruent trials." Essentially, an immense reason for one's explicit and implicit bias (according to the IAT) aligning was their lack of knowledge on politics or the political figures on the IAT. Had they been more politically educated, it would've been more likely that they would exemplify an implicit bias differing from their explicit one. It should be noted that each participant was limited to taking the IAT once.

Statistical Context

As stated previously, a one-way ANOVA test on VassarStats concluded this experiment to be significant with respect to the political parties in which the subjects were affiliated, their approximated intelligence on politics and political matters, and the d-value that they received once the test was completed. Their d-value signified their implicit political bias. This value indicated an association in the form of the following: Target A + Positive; Target B + Negative, where Target A represented Republican figures and Target B represented Democratic figures. The participants were found to have some level of affiliation towards the Republican Party using a positive value, and a level of affiliation with the Democratic Party following a negative d-value. An approximate score of 0.0, give or take, indicated no sort of prejudice towards either party.

Following the assignment of numerical values to Republican, Democratic, Independent, or no parties, 1, 2, 3, and 4, respectively, along with their level of knowledge on politics, the conducted experiment concluded that, similar to quite a few pre-existing experiments, implicit biases do exist, especially in politics.

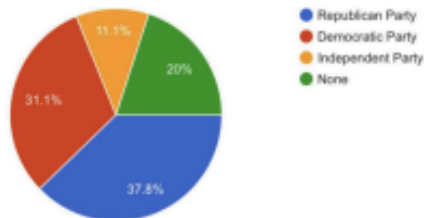


Figure 1. Pie chart of one's association with a political party. Most of the participants are favored towards the Republican Party, followed by the Democratic Party. People who don't support any political party followed, with the Independent Party having the smallest percentage value out of the 45 participants tested. Graphic by author

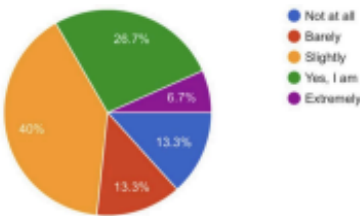


Figure 2. Pie chart of participants' knowledge on politics. People who responded with "not at all" for their comprehension was 13.3% out of all 45 participants, 13.3% for "barely," 40% for "slightly" (largest percentage value), 26.7% for "yes, I am," and only 6.7% for "extremely." Graphic by author

Figure 3

Informative Analysis & Implications

The one-way ANOVA determined a p-value of $<.0001$. A p-value less than .05 indicates strong evidence for the acceptance of a null hypothesis. With that being said, such a p-value indicates a significant difference between at least two of the variables tested. The reliability of the study was established as a result of the minuscule percentage of standard deviation and error. However, on its own, the one-way ANOVA does not disclose the specifics,

such as which groups have a significant difference(s). Due to the lack of information on the one-way ANOVA, a post-hoc test was conducted as a result of a significant experiment, as indicated by the p-value. The post-hoc test provided additional information about the reliability of the study, in depth.

Data Summary						
	Affiliation	Knowledge	D-value	4	5	Total
N	45	45	45			135
$\sum X$	96	540	-4.17			631.83
Mean	2.1333	12	-0.0927			4.6802
$\sum x^2$	262	6534	12.2255			6808.2255
Variance	1.3	1.2273	0.2691			28.7397
Std.Dev.	1.1402	1.1078	0.5187			5.3609
Std.Err.	0.17	0.1651	0.0773			0.4614

Table 1. Data summary of the one-way ANOVA. Each row was totaled together with 45 participants responses used to convey the results between affiliation, knowledge, and the d-value. Table by author.

standard weighted-means analysis					
ANOVA Summary					
Source	SS	df	MS	F	P
Treatment (between groups)	3728.0816	2	1864.0408	1999.8	$<.0001$
Error	123.0391	132	0.9321		
Ss/BI					Grash Maker
Total	3851.1207	134			

Table 2. Additional data on the one-way ANOVA. P-value $<.0001$ is provided, suggesting strong significant difference between at least two of the samples tested. Table by author.

Figure 4

For this study, the post-hoc test that was implemented was a Tukey HSD test. This test formed a comparison between each variable tested to disclose whether there was a significant difference ($p<.05$) between them. The test attempted to decipher a total of three questions: Whether an immense amount of the subject's affiliation with a party differed from the d-values they received after the recording of their reaction time to understand one's implicit biases (M1 vs M3), if one's knowledge affected the d-value they obtained (M2 vs M3), as well as if the political party they support shared significance to their level of political comprehension (M1 vs M2). Upon further analysis, the p-value for

each individual test resulted in $<.01$. This conclusion essentially meant that, upon lesser knowledge of the United States' politics, one's explicit affiliation to a party differed from their true implicit beliefs. Another justification for this could be that the participants who were tested were influenced by their social relations, which therefore impacted their explicit political views. It is reasonable to claim that participants lacking substantial political knowledge only claimed they supported the same party as their surrounding people because of their ignorance regarding the topic. Taking into account participants who associated with the Independent party, or even with no political party, a colossal majority of them acquired a d-value that did not support their responses on the form, and instead pointed toward bias to either the Republican or Democratic Party. Fundamentally, each variable affected the others in order to develop their respective results, based heavily on the reaction time of participants.

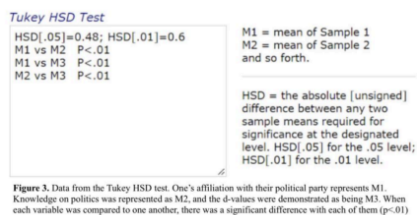


Figure 5

Limitations

A multitude of limitations affected the significance of the experiment. First, the sample size was a mere 45 participants, causing a possibility of margin of error, despite the one-way ANOVA pointing signs against such. In addition to this possibility, the diminutive sample size also reduced the statistical power of the study. Being that the

sample of participants was all students at a high school in the New York Metropolitan area, there was an insignificant difference in the ages and regional areas of the participants—in simpler terms, the participants lacked diversity. The fact that all participants were in their adolescence, ranging from approximately ages 13-18, meant immaturity was a sizable setback in the experiment. This setback was especially detrimental due to the fact that participants were taking the test in a room filled with their distracting peers. A further setback of the environment in which the participants took the test was that most of the tests were taken in different environments, which potentially could have affected the results of the IAT. Furthermore, having to code each individual device to obtain the IAT on its database was quite a hindrance due to the lack of devices with the proper coding program on them: Inquisit 6 on millisecond.com. Due to only five computers possessing Inquisit 6, a limitation was presented, as a small number of participants could be tested at a time. Even with Inquisit 6, there was quite an impediment in the fact that in order to receive full access to the results collected from the IAT on Inquisit 6, a fee was to be paid. For this study, there was a lack of money to pay for full access to Inquisit 6, so the results were rather limited.

Future Research

This experiment could effortlessly lend itself to fascinating follow-up studies, the first of which could improve upon the limitations previously mentioned. Namely, they would be to expand the sample size of participants in the study to assess whether people obtain implicit biases of which they are unaware with more validity, perhaps by means of recruiting more

participants in a more effective way, such as with an incentive. Furthermore, an effort should be made to recruit participants from a variety of contrasting regions, backgrounds, and ages. To do so, advertisements for participation in the experiment should be communicated through social media for Generation Z, Facebook for Millennials, and staff from elderly homes for Generation X and older. Participants should be recruited through social media, not only to communicate the recruitment opportunity to people of different ages, but also to attract people from different regions. A sample size including a variety of ages and regions would improve the reliability of this experiment and broaden the opportunities for the researchers.

Broadened demographics will certainly open up the following questions: What is the correlation between age and the tendency to obtain implicit biases of which one is unaware? Adults are, on average, more educated on politics; however, children are not as influenced by their surroundings due to not having encountered as much political discussion and relevance as adults. What is the correlation between regions and the tendency to obtain implicit biases of which one is unaware?

Additionally, to prevent distraction and environmental limitations, the IAT should be administered in an unoccupied room, and the environment should remain consistent for each participant. About 30 devices should also be secured with Inquisit 6 and programmed with the IAT to test participants at a faster rate. As stated previously, there was not enough money to fund this study to pay for full access to Inquisit 6, thus putting a halt to the limitless research they could have otherwise obtained.

To combat this, future researchers should figure out a way to pay for full access to Inquisit 6. Aside from altering the setbacks in order to improve the IAT, further reparations should be made in order to greatly improve this study. In this study, subjects were asked, What class are you in during THIS period? Please specify the subject, as well as whether the class is a regular, honors, college, or AP class. Firstly, this question should be altered, and should instead read, What is your Social Studies class? Please specify whether the class is a regular, honors, or AP class. The reason that the Google Form should have contained the latter question rather than the first one is because the results would have been consistent. A social studies class is a core class (a class that provides a broad foundation for one's education), which every high school student must take to complete graduation requirements. So, there is no worry that researchers would run into an issue of a student not being able to input their social studies class into the Google Form, because they are all enrolled in one. Additionally, an advanced social studies class is offered for each grade level. This means that the purpose of the question, which is to evaluate whether a student is conventionally intelligent, would be fulfilled. A variety of classes on the Google Form wreaks far too much havoc to be evaluated. In addition, due to an unfortunate potential uprise of additional complications as a result of a vast amount of different classes tested, the correlation between one's conventional intelligence and their tendency to obtain implicit biases in which they are unaware of more or less often than the unconventionally intelligent was never further analyzed. In future experiments, an attempt should certainly be made to test this potential correlation.

Theories and predictions suggest that people who are customarily bright are less likely to obtain implicit biases in which they are unaware of than students who seem to be less educated. This idea points to the fact that traditionally wise students are less likely to be influenced by their surroundings, such as social media and social relations, and gravitate toward forming their own views. However, this theory must be tested in future research to be concluded as true. Finally, for researchers to further observe the reasoning behind why their participants obtain implicit biases that do not match their explicit ones, they could add a question in the survey: What political party do you believe your immediate family members (parents/siblings) are most closely affiliated with? This question aims to address the question of whether an Independent, for example, obtains a moderate favor toward the Republican Party, implicitly, because their family consists of Republican leaning people.

Relations to Previous Literature

According to Lundberg and Payne (2014), as stated earlier, implicit biases are subject to affect behavior even when their influence is unwanted. It is safe to say that unwanted biases are characterized as, in this case, preferences for any political party that the participant did not choose explicitly. For example, on the Google Form, if a test subject responded to the question, What political party are you most closely affiliated with? with the Independent party, a bias that can be concluded as unwanted in their eyes consists of the Republican Party, the Democratic Party, and no party. So, when said participant who identifies as Independent exemplifies a Republican implicit bias, this bias is one that they do not accept,

confirming Lundberg and Payne's conclusion. Additional findings of previous research remain consistent with the findings of this experiment. Generally, it has been confirmed with respect to IATs that individuals do, in fact, obtain implicit biases of which they are unaware. From Pew Research Center, Rich Morin explains, "Overall the test [IAT] found that about three-quarters of respondents in each of the five racial groups, including those who are biracial, demonstrated some degree of implicit racial bias towards white Americans, despite explicitly claiming the contrary" (Morin 2015). Similar to Morin's study, it was concluded in this study that participants obtained implicit biases that they are unaware of, further confirming the reliability of this experiment.

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