

Utah State University

DigitalCommons@USU

---

[Research on Capitol Hill](#)

[Browse Undergraduate Research Events](#)

---

2-7-2022

## Does Emotion Training Reduce Implicit Racial Bias?

Marisa Davis

*Utah State University*

Emma Greenwood

*Utah State University*

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/roch>



Part of the [Psychology Commons](#)

---

### Recommended Citation

Davis, Marisa and Greenwood, Emma, "Does Emotion Training Reduce Implicit Racial Bias?" (2022).

*Research on Capitol Hill*. Paper 154.

<https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/roch/154>

This Poster is brought to you for free and open access by the Browse Undergraduate Research Events at DigitalCommons@USU. It has been accepted for inclusion in Research on Capitol Hill by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@USU. For more information, please contact [digitalcommons@usu.edu](mailto:digitalcommons@usu.edu).



Black citizens account for 13% of the population yet make up 27% of fatal police shootings.



**Marisa Davis and Emma Greenwood**

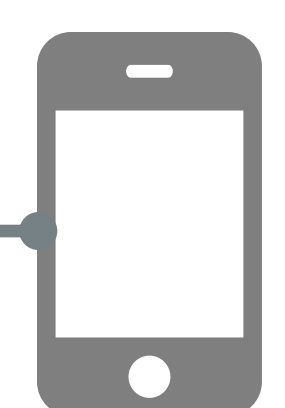
Utah State University  
Mentor by Crissa Levin, PHD

### Why we participate in research

- Hopes of making a **difference**
- Advocacy for **social justice**
- Keeping everyone **safe** (officers and civilians)
- Putting **research into practice**
- Opportunities to perform **service** through education
- **Passion** for learning

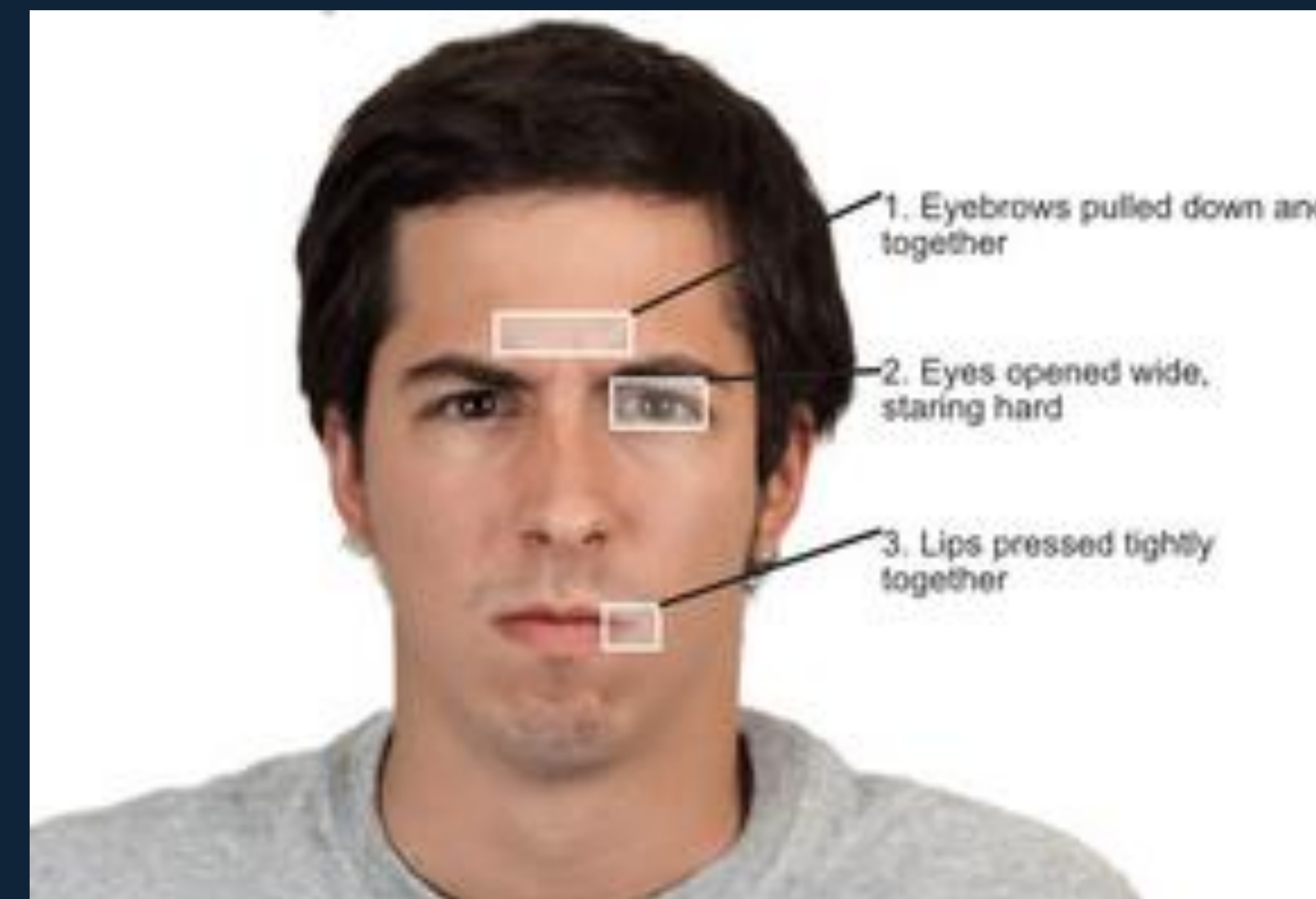
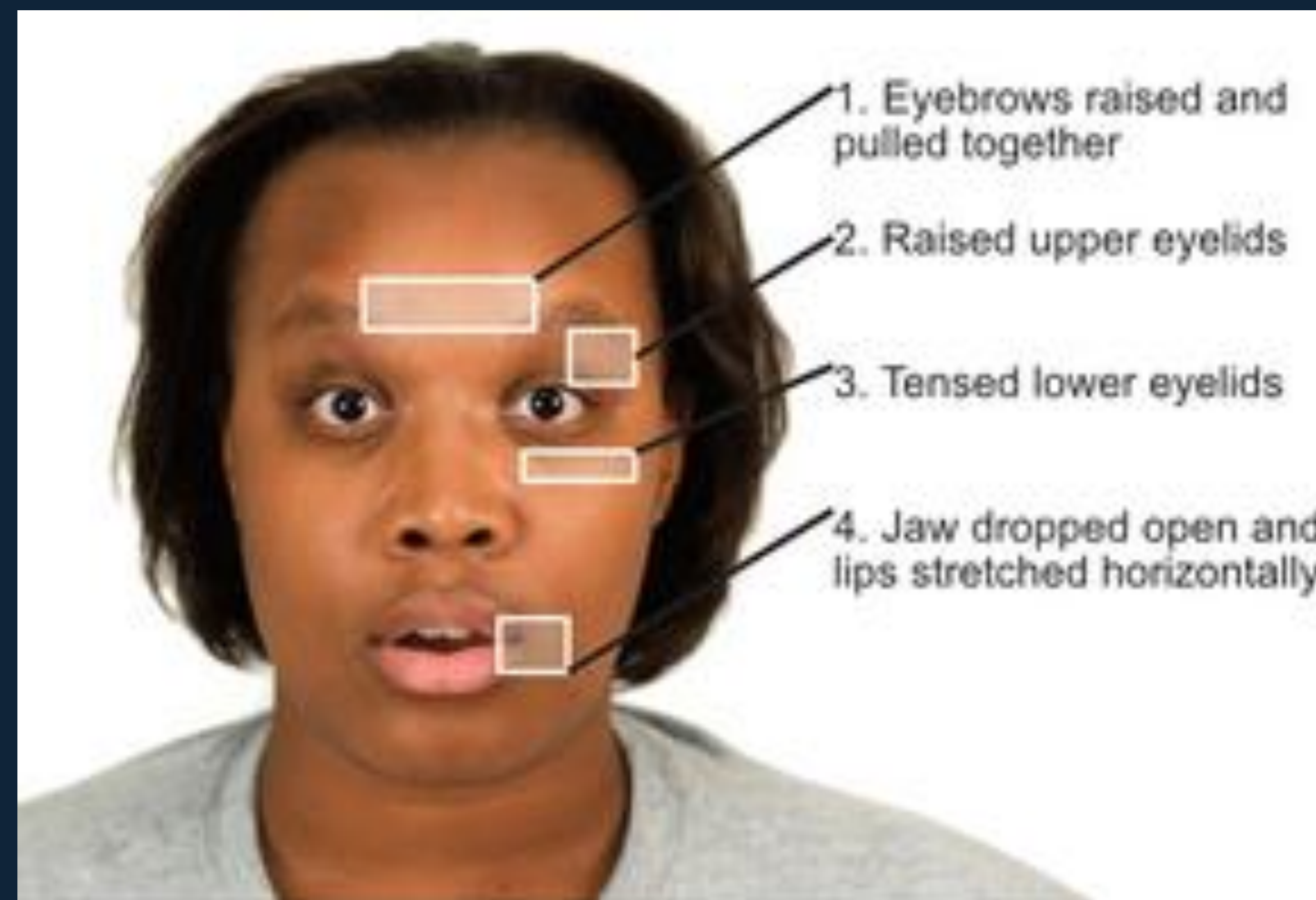
### Anger race bias

One type of implicit bias is anger race bias, in which people tend to **identify Black faces as angry** when they are displaying fearful or neutral expressions.



Take a picture for more information

# Does emotion training **reduce** implicit racial bias?

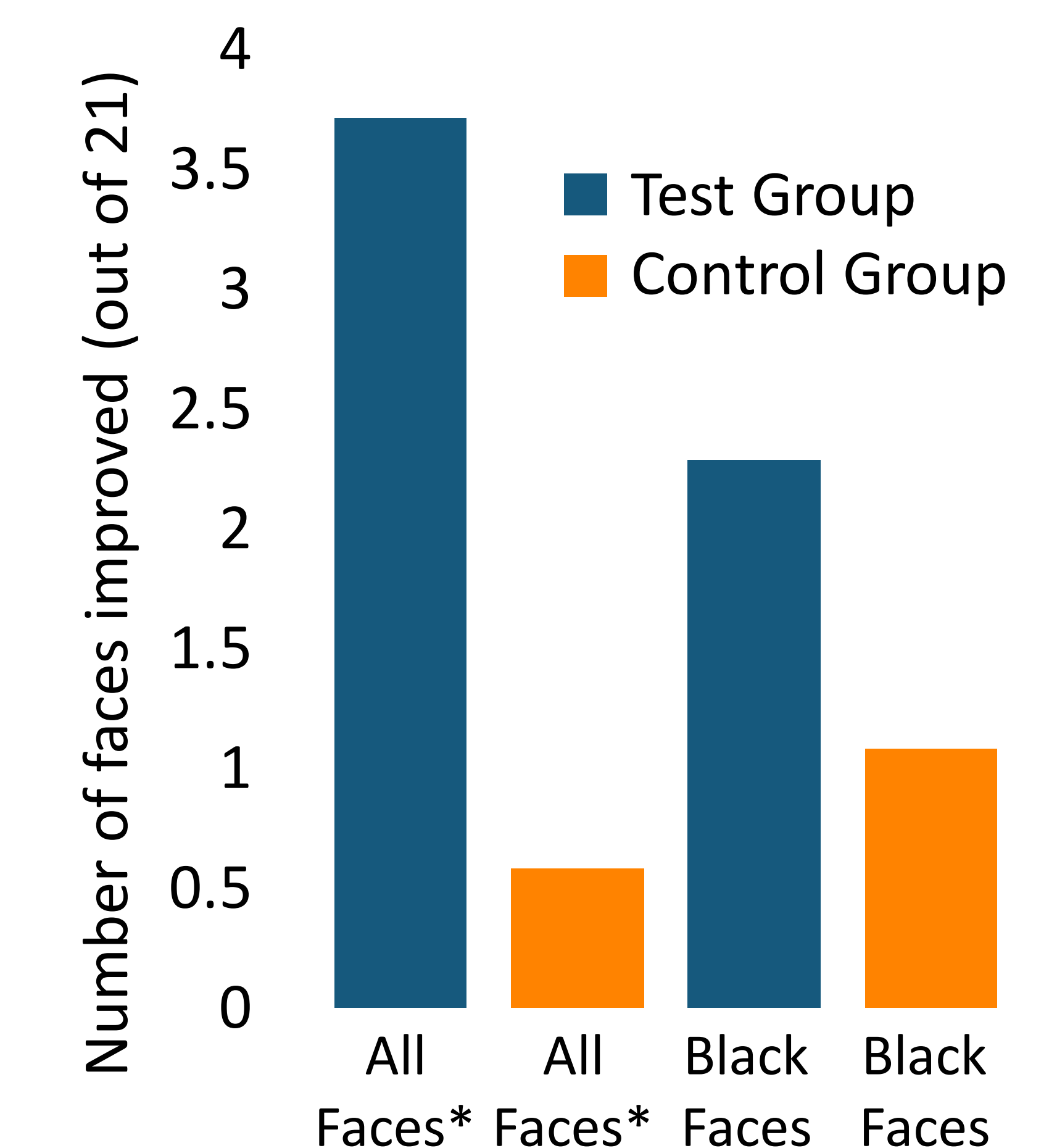


Images like these were used in the emotion recognition training video (the test training video). The control training video discussed emotional intelligence.

### Training works

- Our training is effective at increasing **accurate identification of emotion** across races.
- With these results, we have evidence to suggest this training works to increase accurate emotion recognition.

### Improvement from pre-test to post-test



*The experimental group had a greater improvement from pre to posttest than the control group*

### Potential for positive outcomes in police settings

Our findings suggest feasibility for reducing unknown and accidental bias, particularly in police settings.



UtahStateUniversity