

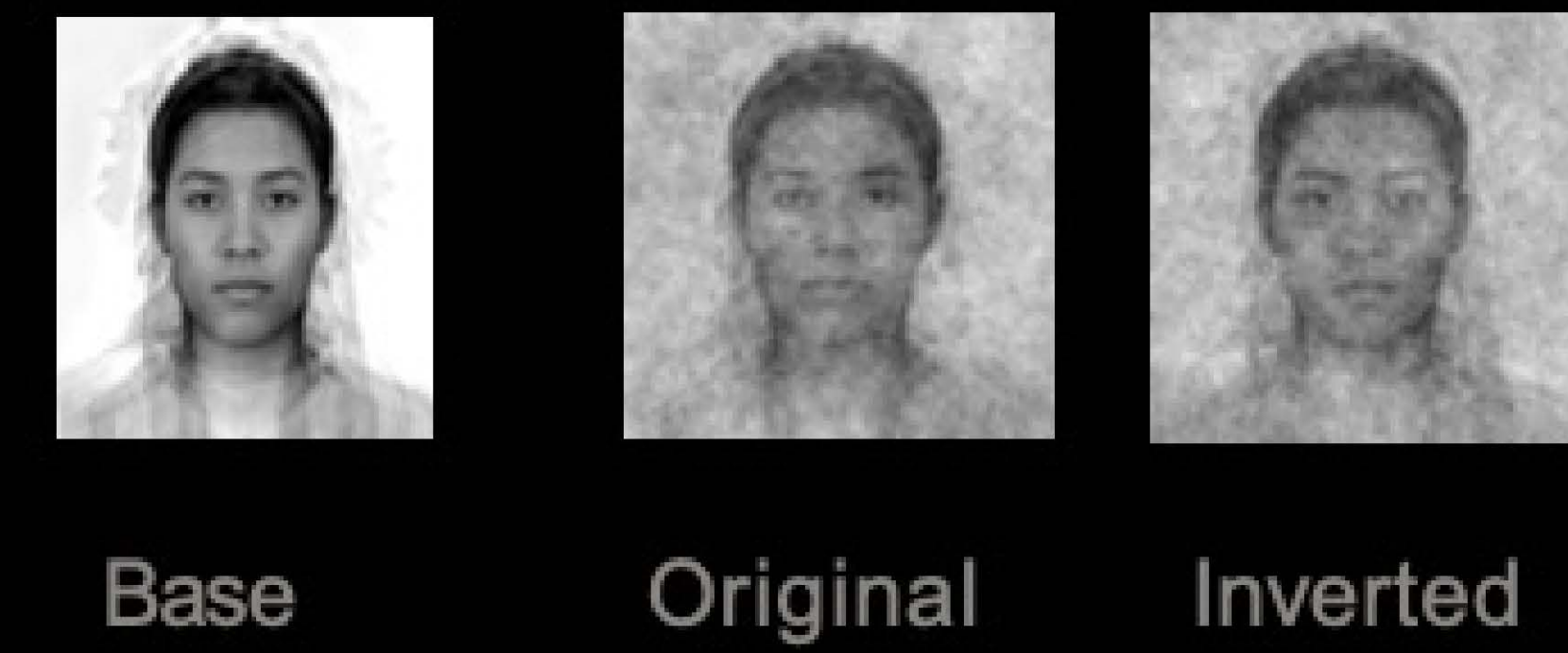
A Black man is a Black Person, but a Black woman is a Black woman

Intro

- Intersectional invisibility hypothesis (Purdie-Vaughns & Eibach, 2008) predicts people with multiple subordinate group identities (i.e. Black Women) are rendered metaphorically invisible at group-level cognition (i.e. Black people) compared to those with a single subordinate group identity (i.e. Black Men).
- Stereotypical bias against Black Men has a stronger relationship to prejudice against Black people than stereotypical bias against Black women (Phills et al., 2017).
- However, the previous research method don't allow us to visual people's answers to see if Black males actually dominate group-level cognitions . Also, Phase 1 correlations.
- Reverse correlation method has been proven successful in visualizing how in-group members view out-groups (Dotsch et al., 2008).

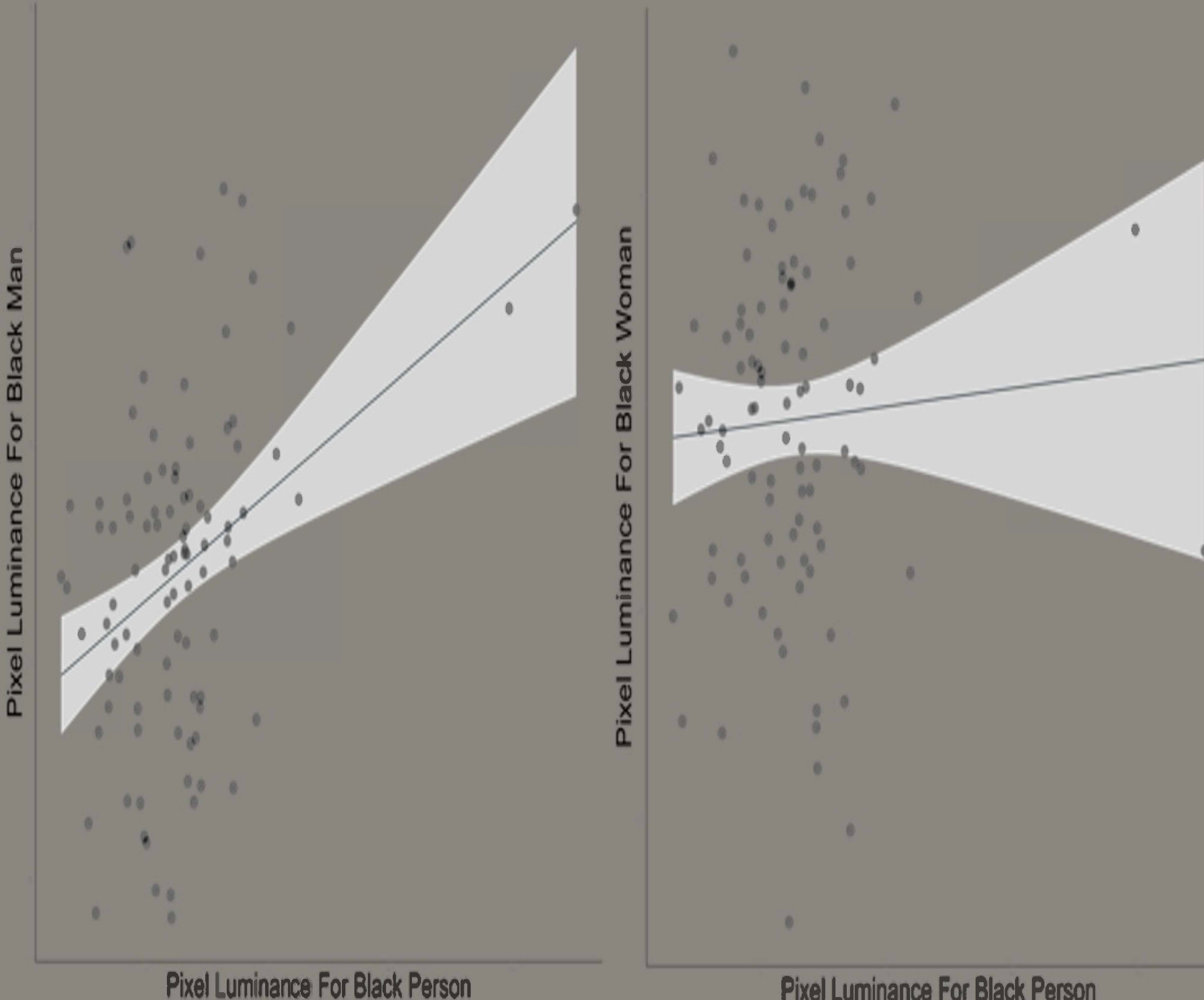
Methods

1. 95 White participants finished three forced-choice image categorization tasks that involved 125 trials.
2. On each trial, participants picked the photo that looked most like a Black Person, Black Man, or Black Woman.
3. Participants also completed feeling thermometers and a measure of blatant dehumanization against White and Black people(Kteily et al., 2015).



Mental representations of a Black Person look more like Black Man than a Black Woman.

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Black Woman



Black Man



Black Person

Analysis

- Researchers used the rcicr R package (Dotsch, 2018) to create classification images representing the internal mental representations of Black Person, Black Man, or Black Woman.
- Difference scores were created for both the feeling thermometers and the dehumanization measure by subtracting scores for Black people from White people.

Results

Table 1: Bivariate correlations between Black person, Black man, and Black woman Classification images' pixel luminance and prejudice against and Blatant Dehumanization of Black people

	1	2	3	4	5
1. Black Person ¹	-				
2. Black Man ¹	.39*	-			
3. Black Woman ¹	.06	.03	-		
4. Prejudice ²	-.18	-.14	-.07	-	
5. Blatant Dehumanization	.02	.06	.02	.41*	-

Note: ¹= Classification image pixel luminance, ²= Prejudice against Black people, ³= Blatant Dehumanization of Black people. *p<.01

Discussion

- Mental representations of a Black person look more like mental representations of Black man than Black woman and are positively correlated.
- Next phase of the experiment will have independent raters evaluate the participant created classification images and complete measures of prejudice and blatant dehumanization.