



CARE
COMPANIONS AND ANIMALS FOR REFORM AND EQUITY

/ HARVARD PROJECT IMPLICIT RESULTS

*“We can’t solve problems by
using the same kind of thinking
we used when we created them.”*

– Albert Einstien

As socially aware creatures, we know admitting to having biases can be considered unproductive or even unkind. That said, when asked if we have a bias, we may say we do not, especially if our preference conflicts with acceptable social norms.

Most of the participants in our Implicit Bias study were White American women who work within the Animal Welfare industry. The majority stated that they prefer Poor People over Rich People and Black People over White People. Nevertheless, the opposite is proven out in unconscious testing. In other words, when participants did not have time to think about what answer was the most acceptable, they answered unfiltered.

Bias is not an absolute predictor of behavior, but it's clear the Animal Welfare field's biases are related to its demographics found on the following pages.

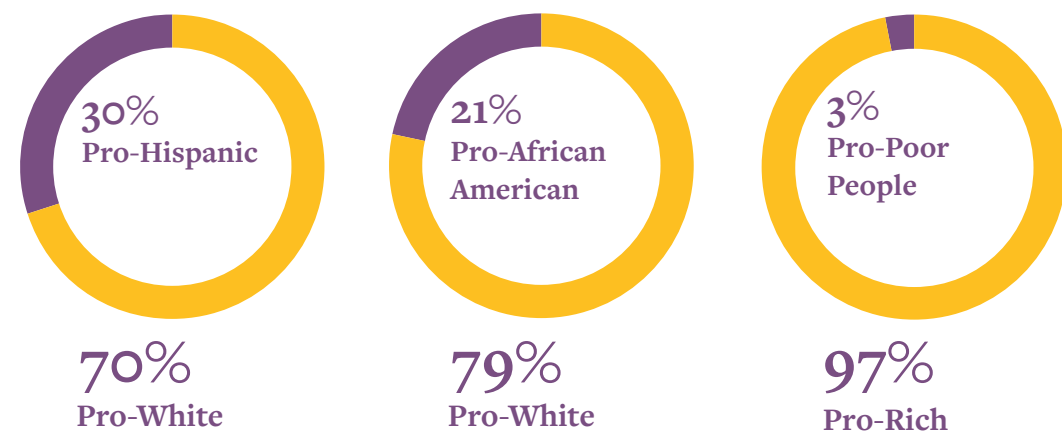


/ HARVARD PROJECT IMPLICIT RESULTS

IMPLICIT ASSOCIATION TEST RESULTS

Implicit Biases...

1. Are associations, attitudes, or stereotypes that operate relatively automatically.
2. Arise from shared cultural knowledge, personal experience, and explicit biases.
3. Can be observed by looking at how people behave or measured with tools such as the Implicit Association Test (IAT).

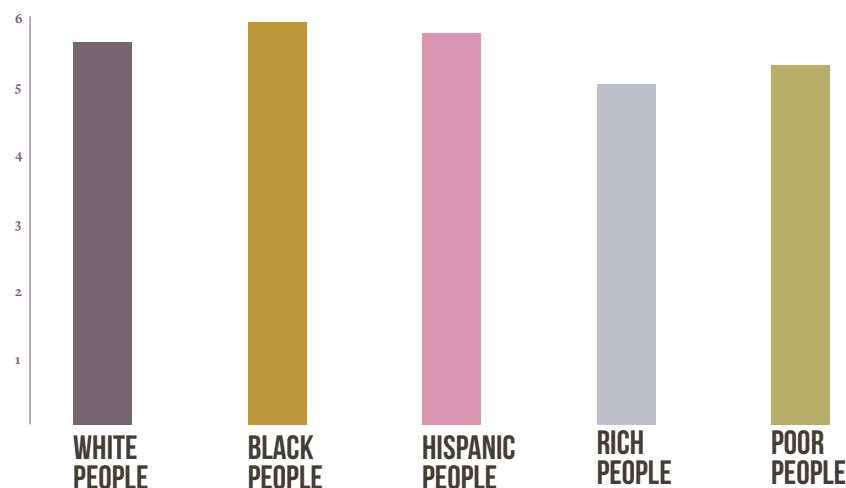


EXPLICIT TEST RESULTS

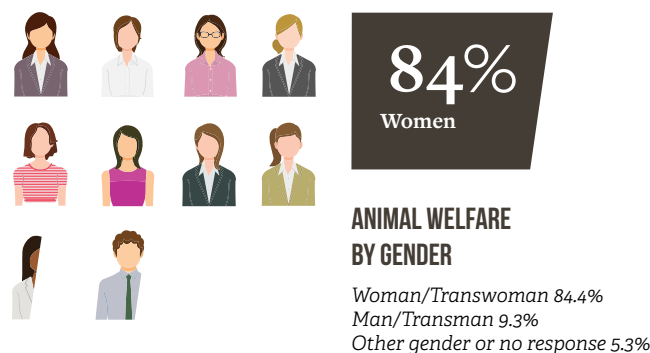
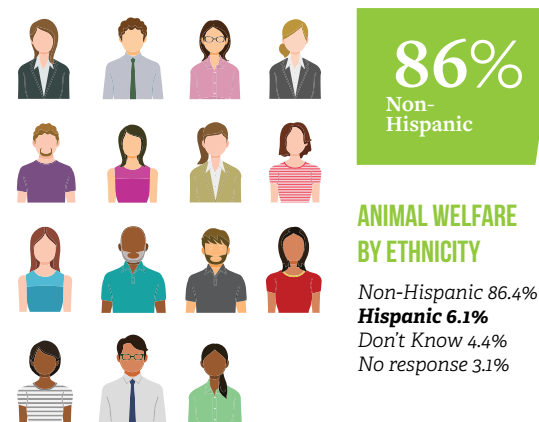
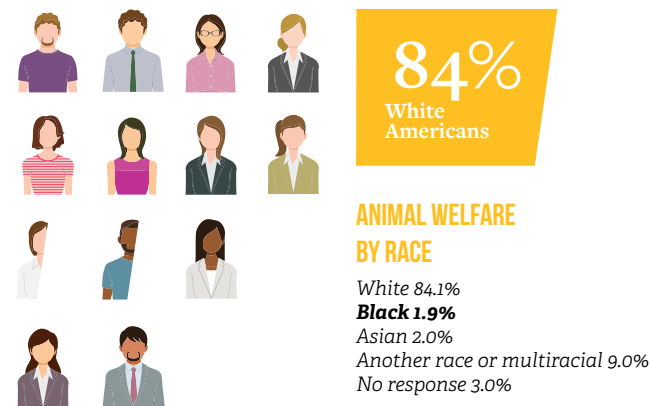
DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS: ATTITUDES TOWARD SOCIAL GROUPS (1 = VERY NEGATIVE, 7 = VERY POSITIVE)

Explicit Biases...

1. Are associations, attitudes, or stereotypes that we know about and claim as our own.
2. Arise from shared cultural knowledge, personal experience, and explicit biases.
3. Can be measured with self-report.



ANIMAL WELFARE DEMOGRAPHICS



"Minorities in general and Afro-Americans in particular are still virtually invisible in all aspects of organized animal protection."
~ Society and Animals 13(2):153-162

In the aggregate, participants showed an implicit preference for White people over Black people, Non-Hispanic people over Hispanic people, and rich people over poor people.

These results stood in contrast to Self-reported preferences for Black people over White people, Hispanic people over Non-Hispanic people, and poor people over rich people.

INCLUSION = LIFESAVING

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STUDY RESULTS

Participant Demographics

1725 people completed the study between September 29 and November 16, 2020.

<i>Age in years</i>		
Mean (SD)	43.2 years (12.8)	
<i>Race</i>		
White	84.1%	
Black	1.9%	
Asian	2.0%	
Another race or multiracial	9.0%	
No response	3.0%	
<i>Ethnicity</i>		
Non-Hispanic	86.4%	
Hispanic	6.1%	
Don't Know	4.4%	
No response	3.1%	
<i>Gender</i>		
Woman/Transwoman	84.4%	
Man/Transman	9.3%	
Other gender or no response	5.3%	
<i>Position</i>		
Board	6.0%	(92% White; 86% female)
Management	39.7%	(90% White; 87% female)
Outreach	3.2%	(83% White; 96% female)
Staff	20.1%	(83% White; 94% female)
Veterinarian	11.0%	(86% White; 91% female)
Volunteer	15.9%	(86% White; 94% female)
No response	4.1%	(63% White; 84% female)

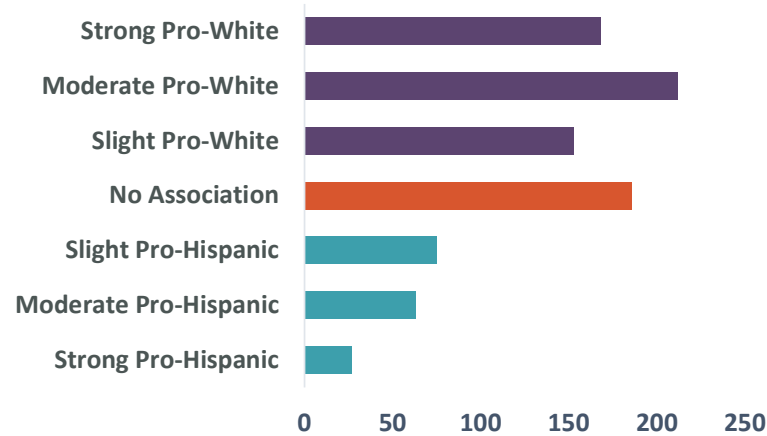


Implicit Association Tests

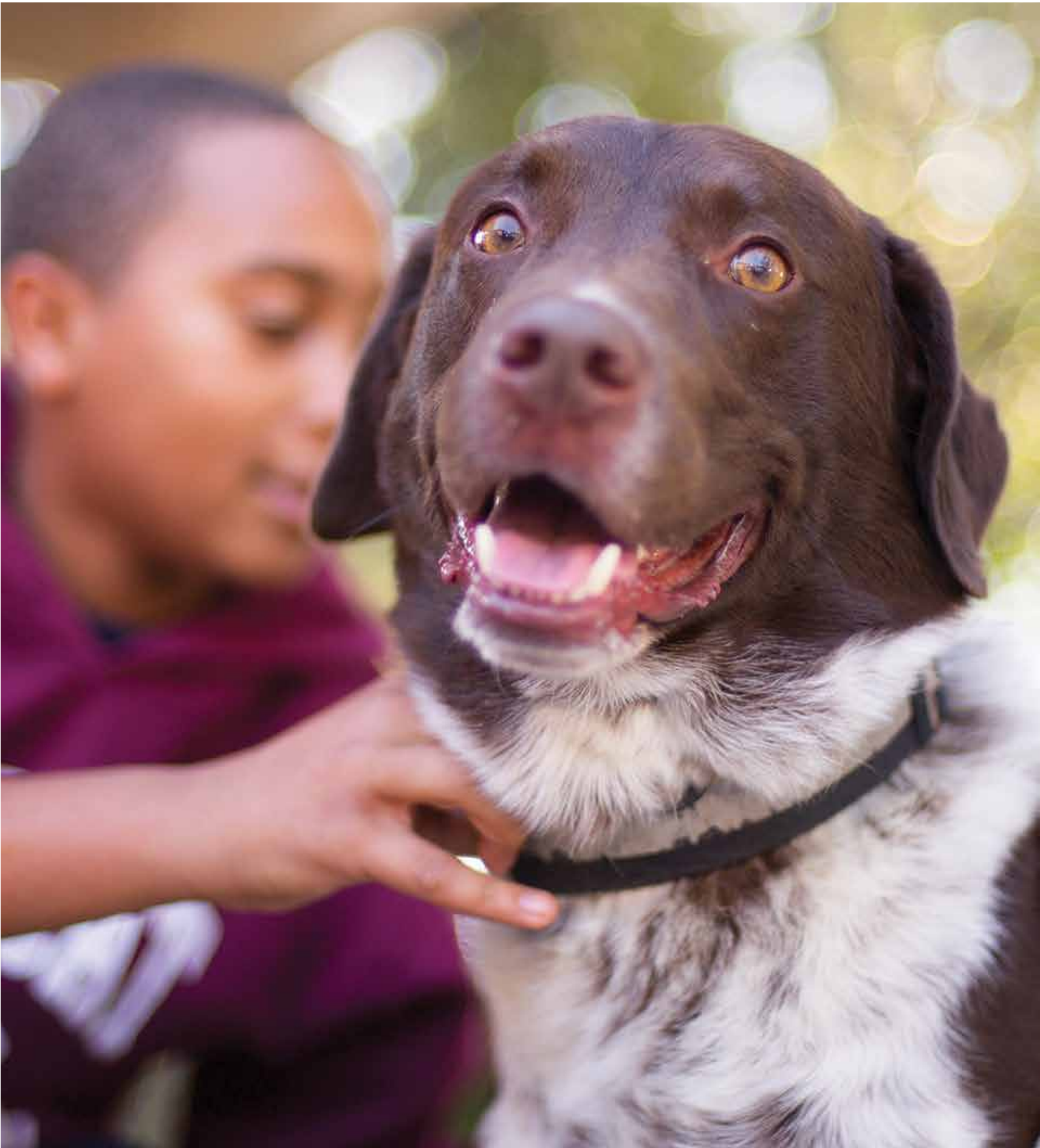
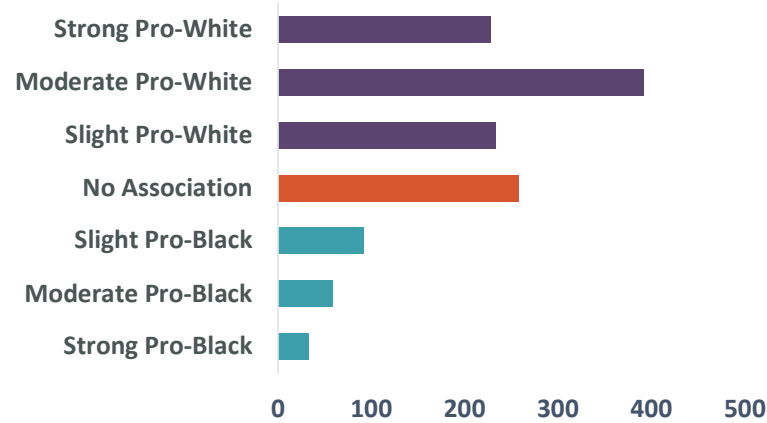
Descriptive Statistics for Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, Black/White, and Low SES/High-SES IATs

IAT	Mean (SD)	N Valid Scores	% Too-High Errors	Split-Half Reliability (r)	Cohen's d (effect size)
Hispanic/Non-Hispanic	0.25 (0.45)	886	0.8%	.52 (acceptable)	0.56 (medium)
Black/White	0.28 (0.41)	1296	0.5%	.60 (acceptable)	0.68 (large)
High-SES/Low-SES	0.59 (0.38)	1258	3.8%	.55 (acceptable)	1.55 (very large)

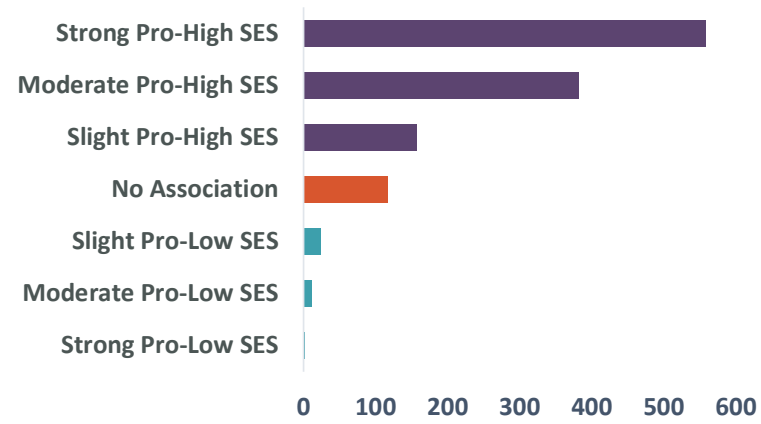
Number of Scores in Each IAT Feedback Category for the Hispanic/Non-Hispanic Attitudes IAT



Number of Scores in Each IAT Feedback Category for the Black/White Attitudes IAT



Number of Scores in Each IAT Feedback Category for the Low-SES/High-SES Attitudes IAT



Percentage of Scores in Each Feedback Category for Hispanic/Non-Hispanic, Black/White, and Low SES/High-SES IATs

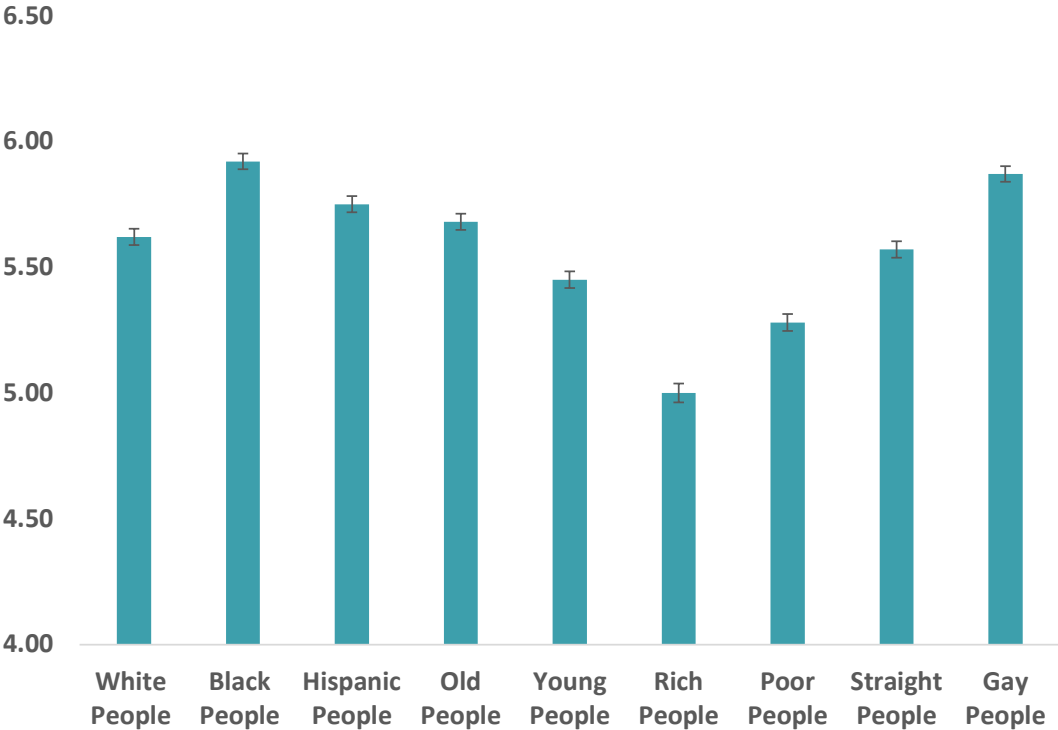
IAT	Strong preference for Low-Status Group	Moderate preference for Low-Status Group	Slight preference for Low-Status Group	No preference	Slight preference for High-Status Group	Moderate preference for High-Status Group	Strong preference for High-Status Group
Hispanic-White	3.1%	7.1%	8.5%	21.0%	17.3%	24.0%	19.0%
Black-White	2.6%	4.5%	7.1%	20.0%	18.0%	30.2%	17.6%
SES-Attitudes	0.2%	0.9%	1.9%	9.3%	12.5%	30.5%	44.6%

Self-Report Measures

Descriptive Statistics: Attitudes toward Social Groups (1 = Very Negative, 7 = Very Positive)

Group	Mean (SD)	N Responses
White People	5.62 (1.34)	1710
Black People	5.92 (1.29)	1709
Hispanic People	5.75 (1.33)	1709
Old People	5.68 (1.33)	1710
Young People	5.45 (1.37)	1712
Rich People	5.00 (1.55)	1711
Poor People	5.28 (1.39)	1707
Straight People	5.57 (1.35)	1709
Gay People	5.87 (1.28)	1709
Minority Groups (combined)	5.69 (1.19)	1703





Correlations (r) between Implicit and Explicit Attitudes
In each cell, the top row indicates the strength of the correlation (r) where higher scores = stronger correlation; the second row indicates the p-value (values less than .05 are considered statistically significant), and the third row indicates the number of responses

	Hispanic-White IAT	Black-White IAT	SES IAT	Majority Groups	Minority Groups
Hispanic-White IAT	-	.402 <.0001 461	.167 .001 424	.056 .097 876	-.052 .126 876
Black-White IAT	-	-	.250 <.0001 833	-.022 .442 1283	-.106 <.0001 1279
SES IAT	-	-	-	.036 .201 1246	-.035 .219 1243
Majority Groups	-	-	-	-	.853 <.0001 1702



***“We don’t see things as they are.
We see things as we are.”***

– Anais Nin