**Article Assignment Summary**

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The journal article explores the research question of how encountering racial prejudice affects cognitive functioning, specifically focusing on the influence of ambiguous and blatant cues of prejudice. Understanding the cognitive consequences of prejudice is essential for addressing the psychological impact of racial discrimination and developing strategies to mitigate its effects. The research question addressed in the article is the cognitive impact of encountering racial prejudice. This question is especially important in today’s progressive society due to the significance of social and psychological impacts of racial prejudice. By investigating the cognitive impact of blatant and ambiguous evidence of prejudice, this study explores the mechanisms underlying these negative effects and informs efforts to promote equality and combat discrimination. The authors attempted to answer this question by conducting a study through a series of experiments involving subjects from different races and examining the impact of exposure to ambiguous and blatant cues of prejudice. The researchers predicted that this higher-level cognitive function would be depleted under different circumstances for White and Black individuals. Specifically, it was expected that the Black’s Stroop colour-naming task performance would be worse in the ambiguous case when compared to the blatant case because they would have to wrestle with attributional uncertainty in the former condition. In this study, the dependent variable is cognitive functioning, measured using a variety of cognitive tasks that assesses attention, working memory, and cognitive control. The independent variables are the blatant and ambiguous cues and participants' level of attunement to prejudice, which were manipulated through experimental conditions and self-report measures. The results of the study were mostly as expected. In the no prejudice example, subjects judged candidate 3 to be less qualified than candidate 4. Even when race was included, there was no impact on the evaluation of the candidates. However, despite this success, there were 3 black and 1 white subjects who gave candidate 4 lower ratings than candidate 3, so they were removed from the study. As a result of this investigation, the authors discovered that cognitive consequences for White and Black individuals differed as a function of the clarity of the prejudice cues they encountered. The Stroop interference as a function of prejudice condition and subjects’ race clearly indicates that blatant prejudice depleted the cognitive capabilities of White people more than Black people, and ambiguous prejudice depleted the cognitive capabilities of Black people more than White people. The authors conclude that the results suggest that White individuals are not well equipped to deal with blatant prejudice in a professional environment. The authors note that this does not suggest that Black individuals are psychologically immune, but rather, we may find the negative consequences of blatant prejudice manifesting as problems in their mental and physical health. The most important implication of their findings is the impacts it may have on the real-world. Negative consequences on cognitive capabilities, especially from ambiguous prejudice cues may lead to massive drawbacks in the real world by impacting their decision making. The authors believe that further research should focus on useful interventions to minimize these disruptions, so individuals of all ethnicities can be better equipped to deal with prejudice without incurring individual costs.

**References**

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