Mitigating and Responding to Bias in your Title IX Process

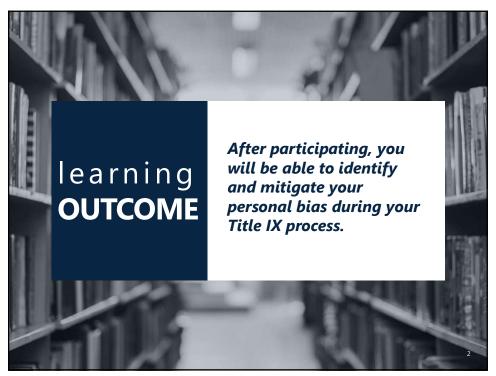


Jeanine Bias-NelsonDirector, Office of Equity and Inclusion/Title IX Coordinator Sam Houston State University

<u>Jeanine.bias@gmail.com</u>

ai ACADEMIC

1





Section 1: Defining Bias

- What bias is and is not
- Self Awareness

Section 2: Recognizing Bias

- How it appears in your Title IX process
- Evaluate a Title IX scenario

Section 3: Responding to and Mitigating Bias

- How to respond to and mitigate bias before, during and after the critical steps of your Title IX process
- Tips and Best Practices
- Reducing the Culture around Bias

3



Final Rule Requirements Regarding Bias

Regulations require no bias or conflicts of interest:

- § 106.45(a) provides: An IHE's treatment of a complainant or a respondent in response to a formal complaint of sexual harassment may constitute discrimination on the basis of sex under Title IX.
- § 106.45(b)(1)(iii) provides: any individual designated by an IHE as a Title IX Coordinator, investigator, decisionmaker, or any person designated by an IHE to facilitate an informal resolution process, cannot have a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or an individual complainant or respondent.
- §106.45(b)(1)(iii) further provides: that all Title IX Coordinators investigators, decision-makers, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process, must receive training on how to serve impartially, including by avoiding prejudgment of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias. In conducting Title IX proceedings, all such persons must not rely on sex stereotypes—typical notions of what men or women do or do not do—and must promote impartial investigations and adjudications of formal complaints of sexual harassment.
- Note However, the regulations do not provide a definition for conflicts of interest, bias or impartiality

ai ACADEMIC

5

5

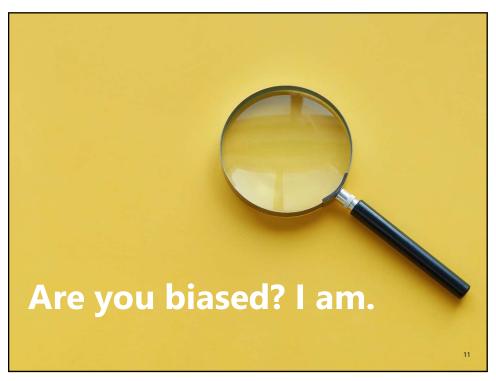




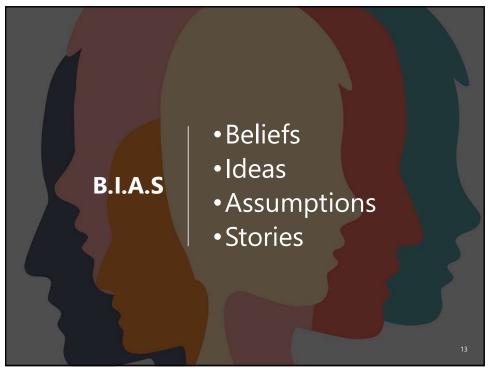












There are 2 forms of biases: • Conscious bias (also known as explicit bias) and • Unconscious bias (also known as implicit bias) It is important to note that biases, conscious or unconscious, are not limited to ethnicity and race. Though racial bias and discrimination are well documented, biases may exist toward any social group. One's age, gender, gender identity physical abilities, religion, sexual orientation, weight, and many other characteristics are subject to bias.

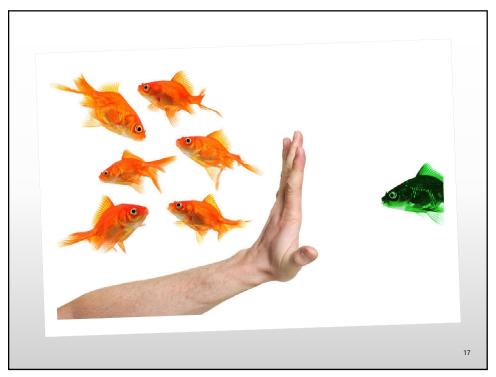
Being of Two Minds

- Our mind operates in both conscious and unconscious modes
- Human beings can think, feel and behave in ways that run counter to their explicitly held and expressed views
- **Reflective system** for controlled processing
 - · Conscious, explicit
 - Effortful, requires motivation
 - Takes more time
- **Reflexive system** for automatic processing
 - Often unconscious, implicit
 - Requires little effort
 - Fast

ai ACADEMIC

15







Common Bias in Title IX Process

- Affinity Bias
- Anchoring Bias
- Halo Effect
- Confirmation Bias
- Priming
- Authority Bias

ai ACADEMIC

19

19



Affinity Bias **Affinity bias** is the unconscious tendency to get along with others who are like us

20



21

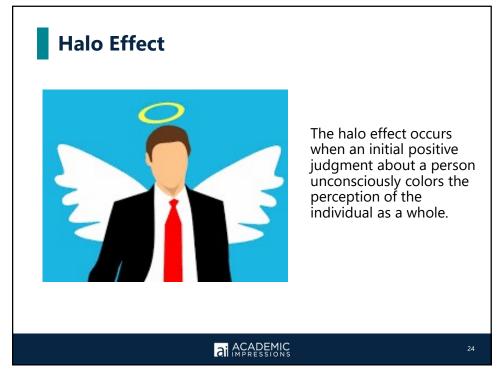


Anchoring Bias

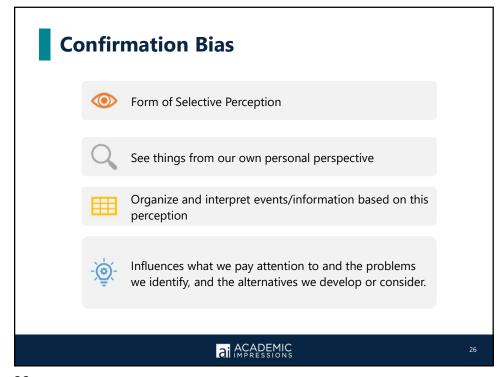
- Fixate on initial information and fail to adjust for subsequent information.
- This also happens when we are blinded by first impressions or influenced by first impressions, ideas, prices, or estimates relative to info received later.

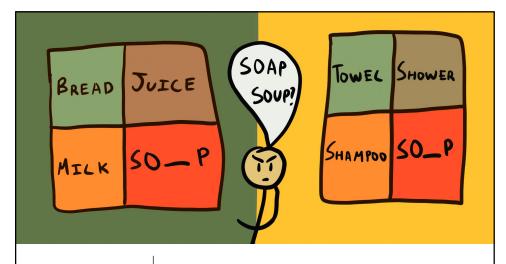
23

23









Priming Effect

Priming, or, the Priming Effect, occurs when an individual's exposure to a certain stimulus influences his or her response to a subsequent stimulus, without any awareness of the connection. These stimuli are often related to words or images that people see during their day-to-day lives.

27

27



Authority Bias

It is the tendency to attribute greater accuracy to the opinion of an authority figure (unrelated to its content) and be more influenced by that opinion

28









Mitigating Investigator Bias

- Pre-planning
- Checks and balances/ accountability partner
- Avoid pre judgement
- Impartiality
- Let the investigation lead you not the other way around
- Notice trends
- Assess your process from beginning to end

32





Specific Implications of Bias for Decision Makers

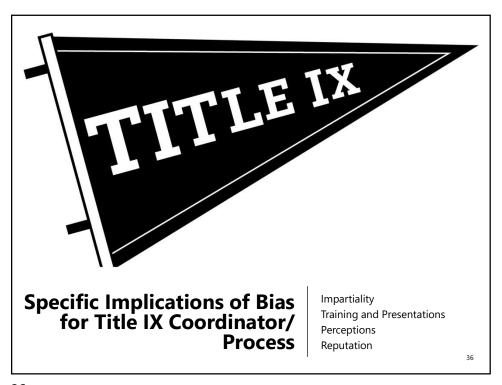
- Notice Your Reaction
- Review all information before the hearing
- Presence of the Advisor
- Authority Bias and Group Think
- Appeals



ai ACADEMIC

35

35









Thank you!

Please remember to complete the <u>event evaluation</u>. Your comments will help us continually improve the quality of our programs.

© Copyright 2020 Academic Impressions

ai ACADEMIC