

# Stereotype threat for the "scholar-athlete" in the classroom

Jeff Stone, Ph.D.

Department of Psychology



# Academic stereotypes about college-athletes

Research indicates that academic faculty and traditional student peers perceive college-athletes to be:

- 1. "The dumb jock": less intelligent and prepared for college
- 2. "The unmotivated jock": less motivated to earn a degree

Research question: Can reminders of the negative academic stereotypes reduce the academic performance of college-athletes in the classroom?

# How do negative stereotypes impact performance?

## Stereotype Threat

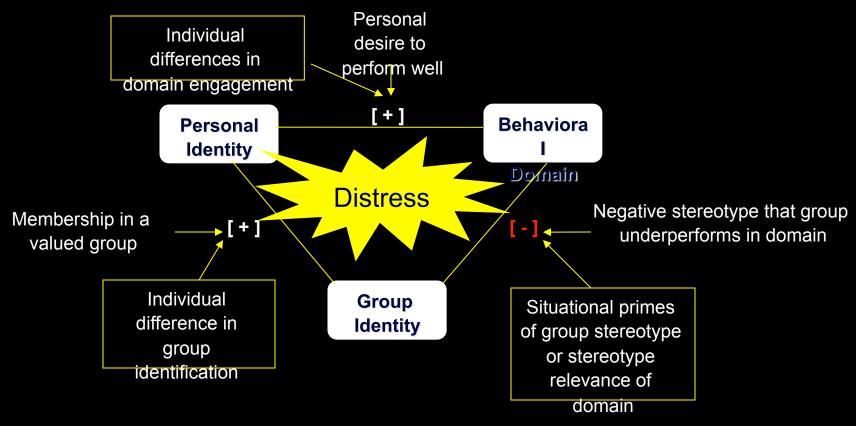
"It is this: the existence of (a negative) stereotype means that anything one does or any of one's features that conform to it make the stereotype more plausible as a self-characterization in the eyes of others, and perhaps even in one's own eyes. We call this predicament <u>stereotype threat</u>, and argue that it is experienced, essentially, as a self-evaluative threat."

Steele & Aronson (1995)

#### An integrated model of stereotype threat

(Schmader, Johns & Forbes, Psych Bulletin 2008)

Stereotype threat is a perceived imbalance between three sets of cognitions:

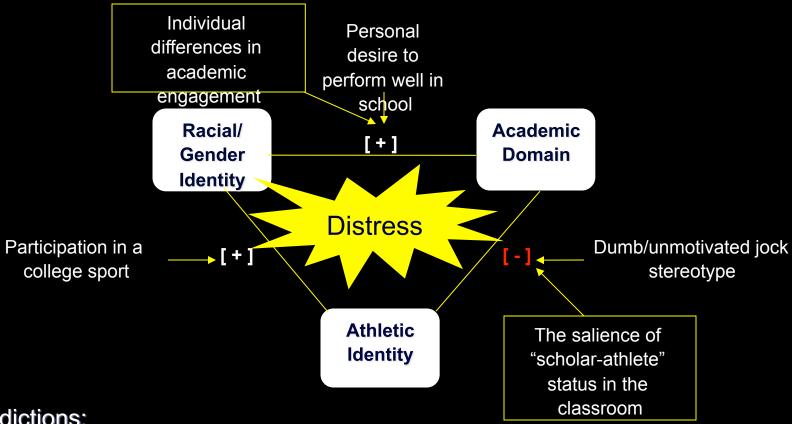


Perception of the imbalance between cognitions is moderated by individual difference and contextual factors

#### A model of academic stereotype threat among college athletes

(Stone, Harrison & Motley, under review)

#### The academic trifecta of imbalance for college athletes:



#### Predictions:

- 1. Cues that explicitly link their dual status as "student" or "scholar" and "athlete" in the classroom will active the imbalance that causes stereotype threat.
- 2. Threat response moderated by individual differences in academic engagement.

# Which college-athletes are most vulnerable to stereotype threat in the classroom?

#### Female college-athletes:

- □ have the best academic stats (classroom, graduation)
- □ have fewer opportunities to turn "pro" after college (Coakley, 2004)

#### <u>African American college-athletes</u>:

- □ Racial identity adds an additional burden to experience as students on campus (Gaston, 1986; Martin & Harris, 2006; Singer, 2008)
- □ Martin, Harrison, Stone, & Lawrence (2010):
  - believe that professors and traditional students apply the "dumb-jock" stereotype more to them than to White college-athletes
  - report that White college-athletes receive more forgiveness and leniency from professors and traditional classmates
  - feel strong pressure to prove that they belong in class

# Stereotype threat among female college-athletes Harrison, Stone, Shapiro, Yee, Boyd & Rullan (JSSI, 2009)

88 college-athletes at the University of Arizona and Arizona State University

- 45 males (football, basketball, baseball, track, golf)
- 43 females (basketball, softball, track, tennis, golf)

Participated with traditional students in a study on test-taking

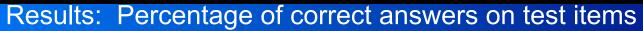
Had 55 minutes to complete a test of 40 verbal analogy items drawn from the SAT and GRE (1 to 5 ratio)

Stereotype Threat Manipulation: Identity primed on the cover page of the test

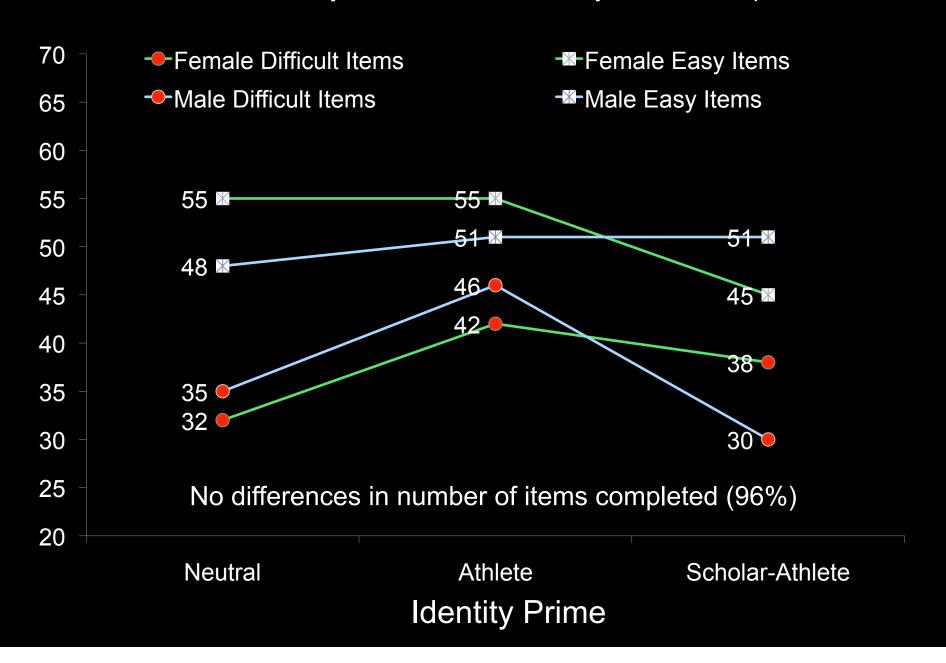
# **Verbal Analogies Test Version 1.1**

Neutral Identity Prime:
If you are a research subject, please indicate below:
I am a research-participant.
Athletic Identity Prime:
If you participate in Division I intercollegiate sports, please indicate below:
I am an athlete.
Scholar - Athletic Identity Prime:
If you participate in Division I intercollegiate sports, please indicate below:
I am a scholar-athlete.

<u>Test Performance Measure</u>: Percentage of correct answers on the easy (SAT) and difficult (GRE) verbal analogies



Gender X Identity Prime X Item difficulty interaction, p = .02



## Stereotype threat among

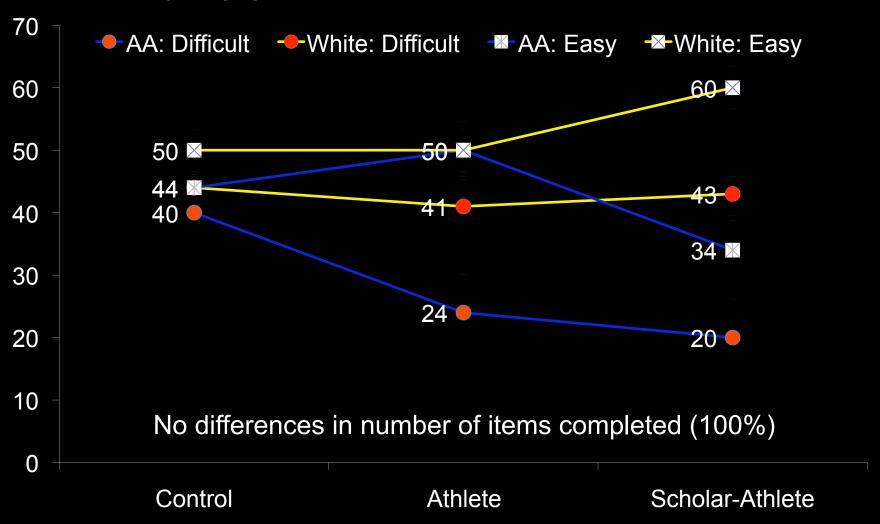
## Academically Engaged African-American college-athletes Stone, Harrison & Motley (under review)

- 151 college-athletes at the University of Central Florida: Football, track, basketball, rowing, baseball, soccer, softball and golf
  - □ 40 AA males, 35 AA females, 38 White males, 35 White females
- Completed the Academic Disengagement scale:
  - "No academic test will ever change my opinion of how scholarly I am"
  - □ "How I do academically has little relation to who I really am"
  - □ "I really don't care what tests say about my academic ability"
  - $\square$  (1-7 scale, alpha = .63, M = 3.59, Sd = 1.34)
- All completed the same testing procedures as in Harrison et al. (2009)

## Results: Percentage of correct answers on test items

Engagement X Race X Identity Prime X Item difficulty interaction, p = . 006

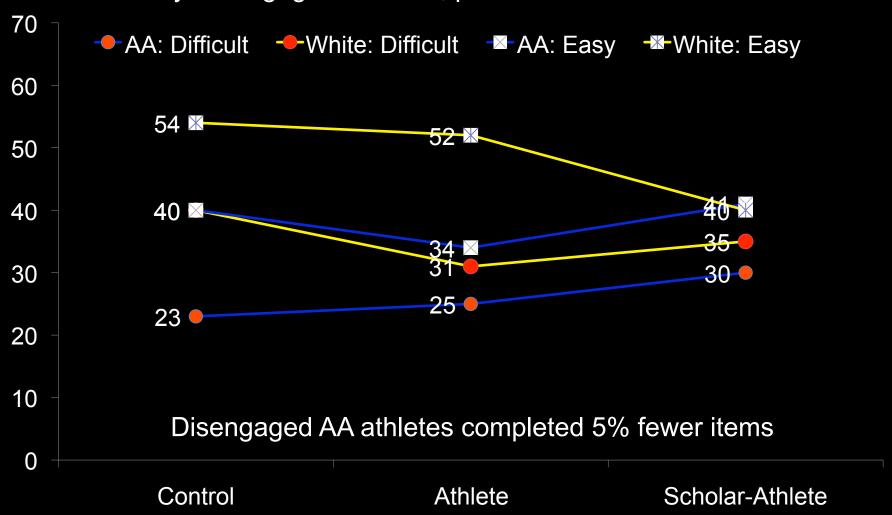
Academically Engaged Athletes, p = .03



## Results: Percentage of correct answers on test items

Engagement X Race X Identity Prime X Item difficulty interaction, p = . 006

Academically Disengaged Athletes, p = .18



#### Conclusions:

# Stereotype threat for college-athletes in the classroom

- Negative stereotypes about college-athletes can reduce their achievement in academics:
  - □ When negative stereotypes are brought to mind in an academic performance context:
    - By direct reference to athletic status (Yopek & Prentice, 2005)
    - By subtle cues that link their academic and athletic identity (e.g., "student-athlete", Harrison et al., 2009; Stone et al., 2011)
  - When achievement in academics is important to their selfdefinition:
    - How do we help academically engaged college-athletes cope when threatened in the classroom?

# The role of stereotypes in the academic performance of college-athletes

"I am often asked if the term student-athlete is an oxymoron"

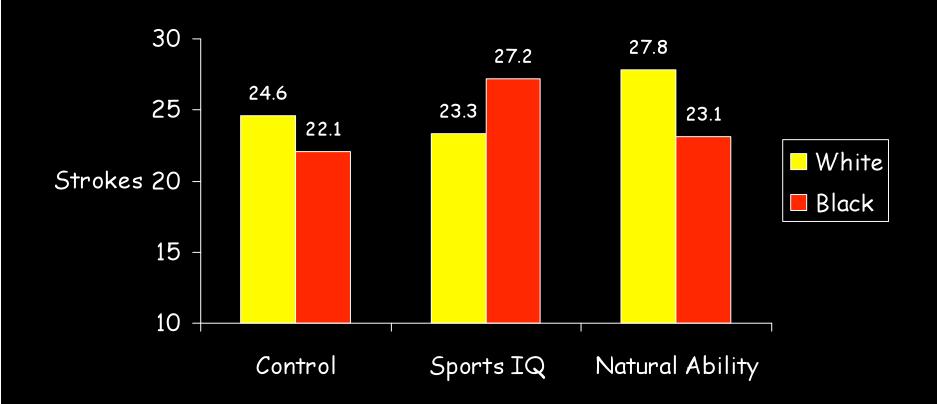
Richard Lapchick, Ph.D.

Director of the Center for the Study of Sport in Society 1996

# Stereotype threat effects on performance in sports (Stone , Lynch, Sjomeling, & Darley, 1999, JPSP)

- Black / White male and female subjects played a laboratory golf course
- Performance framed as diagnostic of <u>natural athletic ability</u>, <u>sports</u> <u>intelligence</u>, or <u>sports psychology</u> (control)

DV: Strokes needed to finish the golf course (low = good)



# Racial Stereotypes About Athletes

Americans hold positive and negative racial stereotypes about Black and White athletes (e.g., Biernat & Manis, 1994; Sailes, 1996; Stone, Perry & Darley, 1997):

Black Athletes: High Natural Athletic Ability (+)

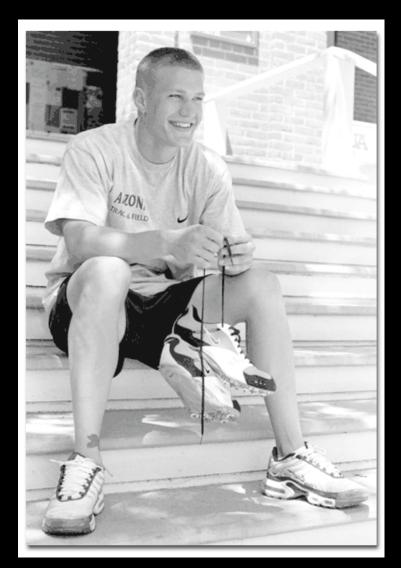
Low Sports IQ (-)

White Athletes: Low Natural Athletic Ability (-)

High Sports IQ (+)

<u>Research question</u>: Can <u>negative</u> stereotypes about Black athletes (<u>Sports IQ</u>) and White athletes (<u>Natural Athletic Ability</u>) have a negative impact on their performance in sports?

## "Sprinter deals with doubt"



Source: Arizona Daily Star, May 29, 2002 By Terrence Harris Dave Kenyon, UofA track athlete

"I didn't even get recruited because I'm short and I'm white and I run the 400 meters,'' said Kenyon, ... "That's just being real. It's not a race thing.

"I feel like when guys line up against me that they don't even notice me because I'm White,'' said Kenyon..."But I do it, too, to other white quarter-milers. If I see other White quarter-milers, I don't even think of them as a threat.''

According to Kenyon, race <u>was not</u> an issue before head coach Dave Murray's initial reaction.

"He comes in and looks at me, the next thing I know they all go into his office," Kenyon said. "Coach Murray was like, 'He's White.' Coach Harvey was like, 'Yeah, I know.'

# Professional athletes? Warren Moon, NFL Hall of Fame Induction Speech (2006)





- "A lot has been said about me as being the first African American quarterback into the Pro Football Hall of Fame. It's a subject that I'm very uncomfortable about sometimes only because I've always wanted to be judged as just a quarterback...."
- For my teammates, but I always had that extra burden when I went on that field that I had a responsibility to play the game for my people. That extra burden I probably didn't need to go out on the field with, because I probably would have been a much better player if I didn't have that burden. But you know what, I carried that burden proudly."