In the quest for reducing prejudicial thinking and biases the question has become how can that be done best? A possible avenue lies within the applications of two tests designed to activate the processes necessary to learn from their outputs. The Implicit Association Test (IAT) examines participants’ unconscious race-related biases, through dual-categorization task that allows participants to assign stimuli to racial and evaluative categories. The Police Officer’s Dilemma (POD) task submerges participants in a quick reaction video-game like setting. Participants have to respond shoot vs. don’t shoot to White vs. Black men holding guns vs. benign objects (Correll, Judd, Park, & Wittenbrink, 2002). 200 introductory psychology students will be randomly assigned to complete either the IAT or the POD. Recent findings have shown that those that had been administered the IAT exhibited guilt (which is important for reducing one’s own prejudice) when their inner racial biases were brought to their attention (Monteith, Voils, & Ashburn-Nardo, 2001) and reported increased awareness of their own and others’ implicit bias (Morris & Asburn-Nardo, 2010). Given the stress of the consequences associated with, theoretically shooting in the POD “shoot” or “don’t shoot” scenarios however, we hypothesize that there is a greater potential to raise prejudice awareness among participants not found in the IAT.