

Definitions and Examples of Various Types of Bias

Bias	Example
Anchor effect	In a meeting the first idea is presented in a dominant manner and the team sticks with this idea instead of discussing other ideas as well. The number presented first in a price negotiation creates the benchmark for the following discussions.
Authority bias	Professors can err too, yet students believe that they communicate what is true and impactful.
Confirmation bias	A negative or positive stereotype seems to be validated in a situation. Hence, I believe what I would like to see. See the example from <i>A Passage to India</i> .
Dunning Kruger effect	People overestimate their skills and knowledge, appearing to be experts of topics when they are quite clearly not.
Halo and horn effect	We judge people positively or negatively based on the impression they make at the beginning of the encounter and do not take into account facts that may be presented later.
Overconfidence bias	Researchers may overestimate the accuracy of a result or students may underestimate the time needed to write papers.
Similarity bias	Somebody resembles us and reminds us of ourselves or a scenario we know well. Hence, we are inclined to view this person or situation in the light of what we know and have experienced and do not go deeper.