Stereotyping Immigrants: Inequality and Conflict – or Peace

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THE FISKE LAB
People making sense of people: Intergroup relations, social cognition, and social neuroscience
Ambivalent Stereotyping Links to National Inequality and Conflict

• Stereotypes go beyond valence
  – Warmth & competence dimensions, universally
  – Ambivalence, frequently

• Ambivalent stereotypes and societal variables:
  – WxC stereotype space varies across nations
    – Income inequality predicts ambivalence
    – Peace & conflict also predict ambivalence

• Immigrant stereotypes play a role
Stereotype Content: Beyond Valence
(Fiske, Cuddy, & Glick)

• Friend or foe? = Warm intent
• Able or unable? = Competent to enact intent
• Warmth x competence space

• Cross-national data
Big Two Dimensions in Social Cognition

• Asch, 1946
• Bales, 1950
• Foa, 1961
• Rosenberg, Nelson, & Vivekananthan, 1968
• Zanna & Hamilton, 1972
• Abelson, Kinder, Fiske, & Peters, 1982
• Peeters, 1993, 2002
• Vonk, 1996, 1999
• Phalet & Poppe, 1997
• Fiske, 1998
• Alexander, Brewer, & Hermann, 1999
• Abele, 2003
• Judd, James-Hawkins, Yzerbyt, & Kashima, 2005
## Stereotype Content Model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lo Competence</th>
<th>Hi Competence</th>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Disgust</td>
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Overall Causal Model

Social Structure (Competition, Status) → Images (Warmth, Competence) → Emotions (Disgust, Pity, Envy, Pride) → Behavior (Active, Passive Help & Harm)
Method

• Phase I: Nominate society’s groups
  • ~30 adults
  • [Translated and back translated]
  • Common groups (>15%)
• Phase 2: Rate (16-30) groups
  • 60-100 adults
  • In society’s view:
    • Warmth, competence
    • Competition, status
    • Emotions, behaviors
• Group is unit of analysis
  • Plot means in warmth x competence space
  • Cluster analysis
Warmth x Competence Data
(Kervyn, Fiske, & Yzerbyt, Soc Psych, 2015)
Universal Warmth & Competence?

- **US samples**
  - Convenience (Fiske et al., *JPSP*, 2002)
  - Online mTurk (Kervyn et al., *SP*, 2015)
  - Representative (Cuddy et al., *JPSP*, 2007)

- **Over place**
  - Each country’s own groups
    (Cuddy et al., *BJSP*, 2009; Durante et al., *BJSP*, 2013; Durante et al., in prep)

- **Over time**
  - Italian Fascists (Durante, Volpato, & Fiske, *EJSP*, 2010)
  - American students since Katz & Braly, 1933
    (Bergsieker, Leslie, Constantine, & Fiske, *JPSP*, 2012)

- **Over levels: Subtypes of**
  - Lesbians (Brambilla et al., *SP*, 2011)
  - African Americans (Fiske, Bergsieker, Russell, & Williams, *DuBois Review*, 2009)
  - Native Americans (Burkely, Andrade, Durante, & Fiske, *CDEMP*, in press)
  - Immigrants (Lee & Fiske, *IJIR*, 2006)

- **Other species?**
Over-humanizing? Animal Collectives
(Sevillano & Fiske, JASP, 2016)
Brands as Intentional Agents
(Kervyn, Fiske, & Malone, *JCP*, 2012)
U.S. Immigrants  
(Lee & Fiske, *IJIR*, 2006)
Cross-national Comparative Data: Cuddy, Fiske, et al., *BJSP*, 2009
Hong Kong Data
South Korean Data
Japanese Data: No ingroups
(Cuddy et al., *BJSP*, 2009)

- Professionals
- Full members
- Civil servants
- Japanese
- Men
- Entertainers
- My co.
- Family
- Office wrkrs
- Women
- My clubs
- Hometown
- My univ.
- Students
- Warmth
- Competence
- Homeless
- Poor
- Odd-jobbers
- LC-LW1
- LC-LW2
- HHC-LLW
- Professionals
- LC-HW
- Friends
- Elderly
- Children
- Japanese
- Family
- My clubs
- My univ.
- HC-LW
- Full members
- Civil servants
- Entertainers
South African Sample: High Ambivalence

$r = .11, ns$
Belgian Data: Less Ambivalence

$r = .48, p<.05$
French Swiss Sample: Less Ambivalence

$r = .65, p < .01$
Inequality & Ambivalence
(Durante et al., *BJSP*, 2013)

N=37 national samples
- Mean Warmth-Competence $r = .40$, indexes ambivalence (range -.19, ns, to .91, p<.001)
- W-C $r$ correlates with Gini, $r = -.34$, p<.05
  - Not moderated by
    - GDP,
    - total $n$ of groups,
    - power distance
Inequality Predicts Ambivalence
(Durante et al., BJSP, 2013)

$r (35) = -.34, p < .05$
Inequality & Ambivalence

• SCM’s structural predictors
  • Status predicts competence, $r = .90$
  • Competition predicts less warmth, $r = -.32$
• Gini correlates with competition-warmth, $r = .48$
  • More equality: Competitive groups aren’t warm
• Gini correlates with an unpredicted link
  • Competition-competence, $r = .26$
  • Gini with that, $r = .49$, $p<.01$
  • More equality: Competition is not competence
Inequality & Ambivalence

• W-C ambivalence $r$ correlates with $n$ of groups in
  • HW-LC ($r = -.48$, $p<.01$), pity
  • Not LW-HC (.09, ns), envy
• So equality moves pitied groups into the ingroup
Overall Causal Model

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Interim Summary: Inequality

- Inequality predicts ambivalence in stereotype content,
  - Esp. pitied outgroups
  - Also tolerance of competition
  - Smaller all-good or all-bad clusters (~40%)
- Equality predicts less ambivalence,
  - More like a good-bad vector (~55%)
  - More groups in the ingroup
  - But some beyond the pale, especially immigrants
Inequality Predicts Ambivalence
(Durante et al., *BJSP*, 2013)

\[ r(37) = -0.34, \quad p < 0.05 \]

Fig. 1. Clusters of social groups, Study 1.
Finnish SCM Map
(Mähönen & Jasinskaja-Lahti, Helsinki U)

r = .33, ns
Updated Inequality Data

$r = -0.33, \ p<0.029$

$n = 43$
Ambivalence, Peace & Conflict
(Durante, Fiske, Gelfand, et al., PNAS, 2017)

Less ambivalence

More peace

More conflict

GPI $B = -.28$, $p = .11$
GPI-SQ $B = .45$, $p = .012$
Ambivalence, Inequality, Peace & Conflict

- More ambivalence (e.g., U.S., Mexico, Peru)
  - More inequality
  - Moderate peace-conflict
- Less ambivalence
  - More equality and peace (Scandinavia) OR
  - More equality and conflict (Pakistan)
- Immigrant stereotypes play a role
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Ambivalent Stereotyping Links to National Inequality and Conflict

• Stereotypes support inequality
• Stereotypes go beyond valence
  – Warmth & competence, universally
  – Ambivalence, frequently

And

• WxC stereotype space varies across nations
  – Income inequality predicts ambivalence
  – Peace & conflict extremes predict un-ambivalence
• Stereotype ambivalence may serve inequality,
  – With immigrant stereotypes playing a role
Thank you

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