Stereotyping Immigrants: Inequality and Conflict – or Peace

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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
- Wojciszke, 1994; et al., 1994, 1998, 2005, 2007
- Vonk, 1996, 1999
- Phalet & Poppe, 1997
- Fiske, 1998
- Alexander, Brewer, & Hermann, 1999
- Abele, 2003
- Judd, James-Hawkins, Yzerbyt, & Kashima, 2005

Stereotype Content Model

	Lo Competence	Hi Competence
Hi Warmth		
Lo Warmth	poor, homeless, immigrants Disgust	

Stereotype Content Model

	Lo Competence	Hi Competence
Hi Warmth		ingroup, allies, reference groups Pride
Lo Warmth	poor, homeless, immigrants Disgust	

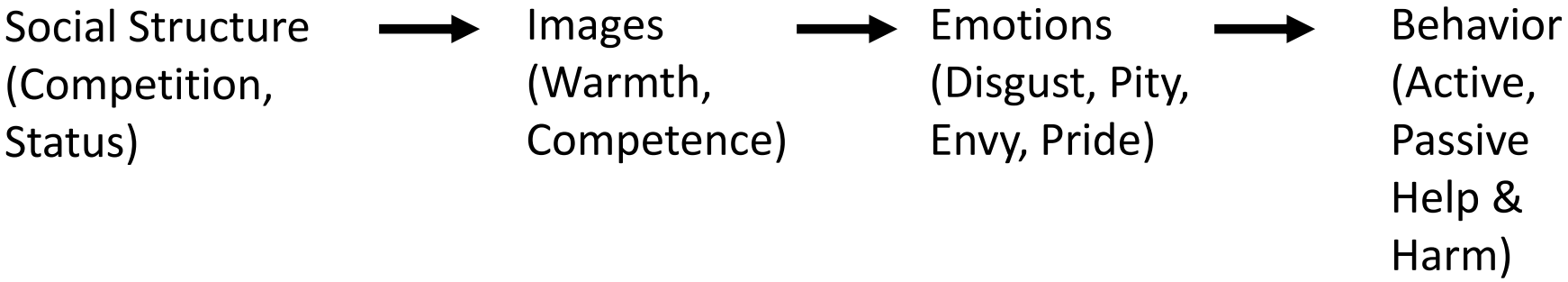
Stereotype Content Model

	Lo Competence	Hi Competence
Hi Warmth	older, disabled (physical/mental) Pity	ingroup, allies, reference groups Pride
Lo Warmth	poor, homeless, immigrants Disgust	

Stereotype Content Model

	Lo Competence	Hi Competence
Hi Warmth	older, disabled (physical/mental) Pity	ingroup, allies, reference groups Pride
Lo Warmth	poor, homeless, immigrants Disgust	rich, professionals Envy

Overall Causal Model

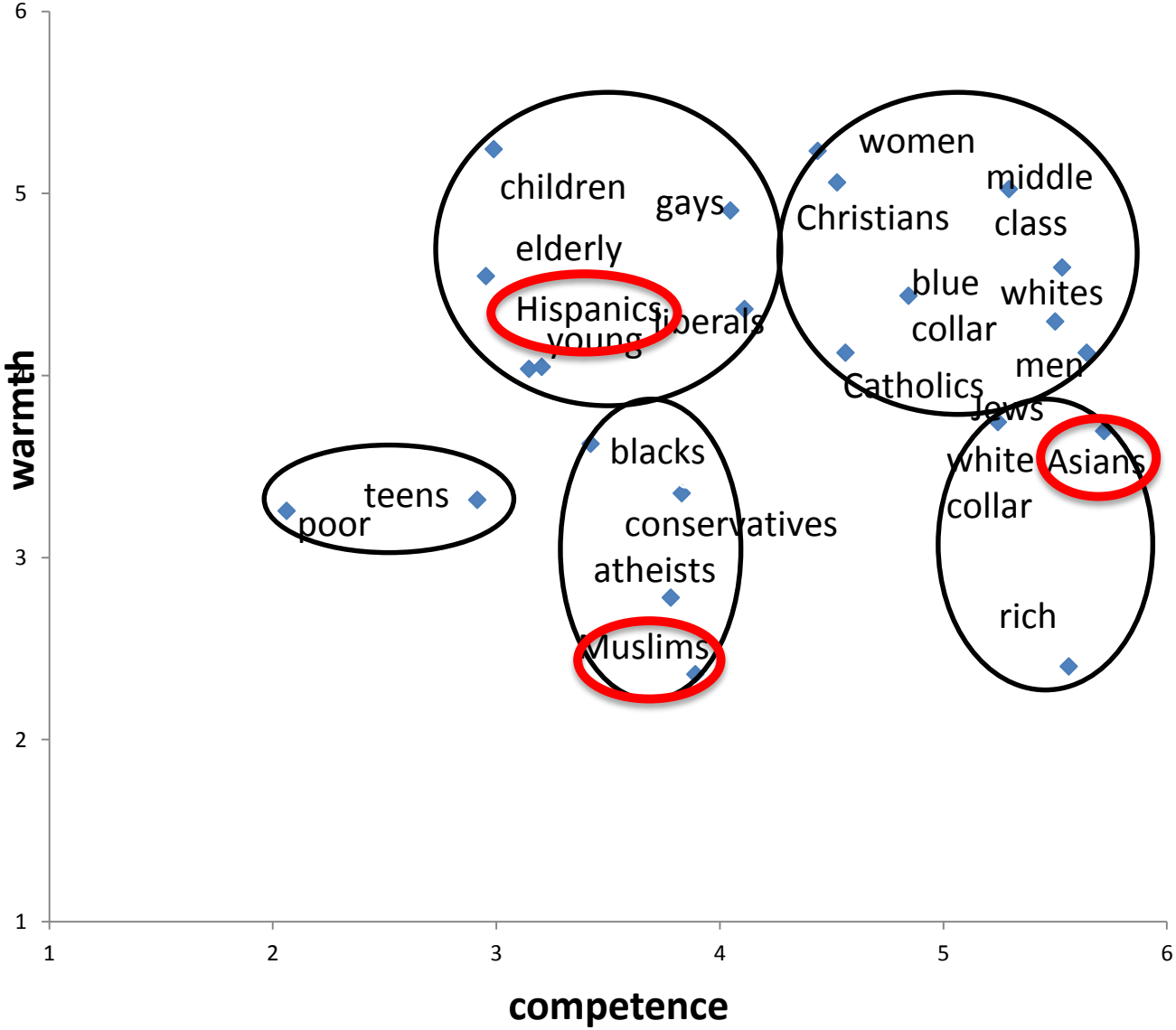


Method

- 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)

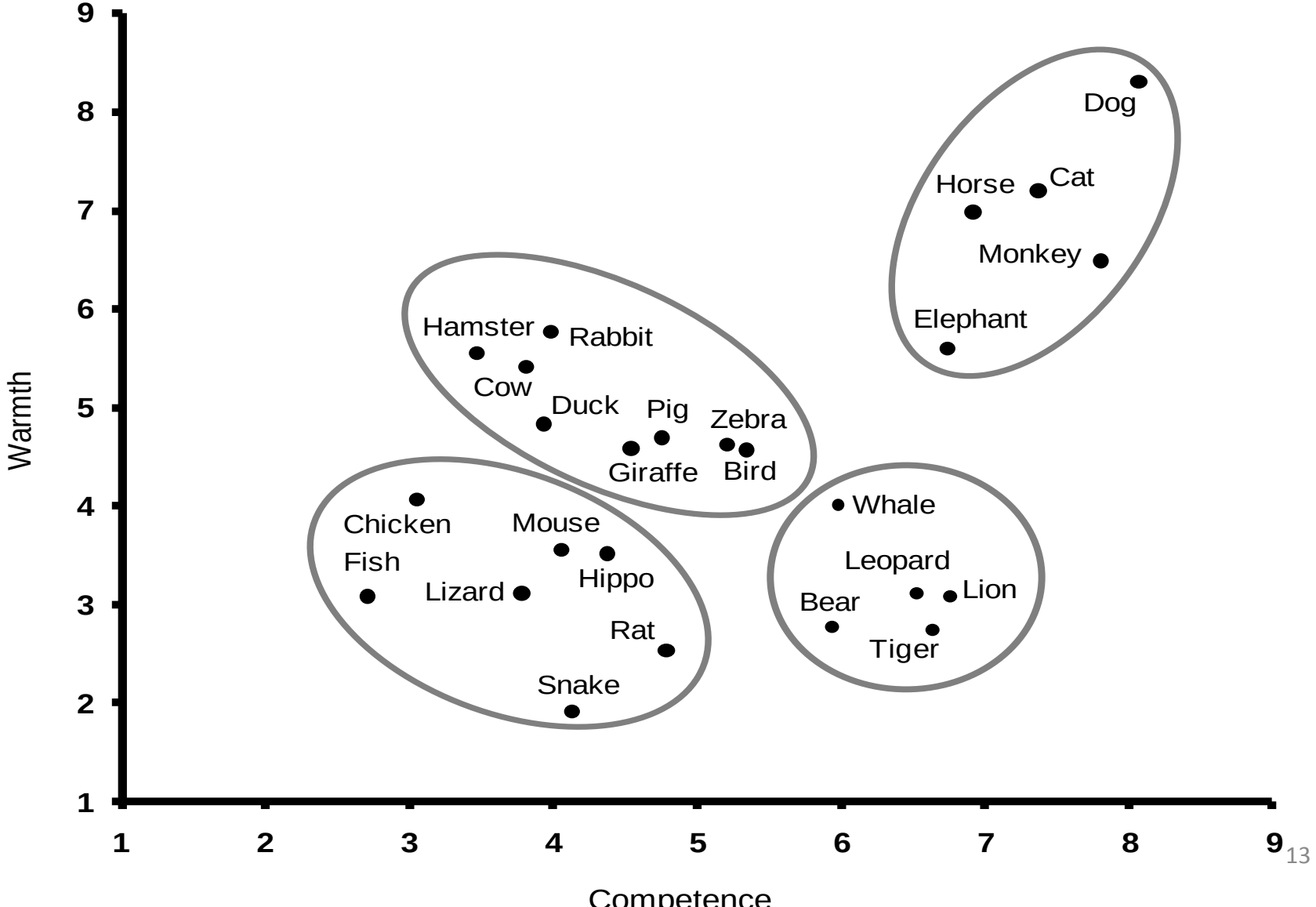


Universal Warmth & Competence?

- 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
  - Women & men (Eckes, *PWQ*, 2002)
  - Gay men (Clausell & Fiske, *Soc Cog*, 2005)
  - 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?

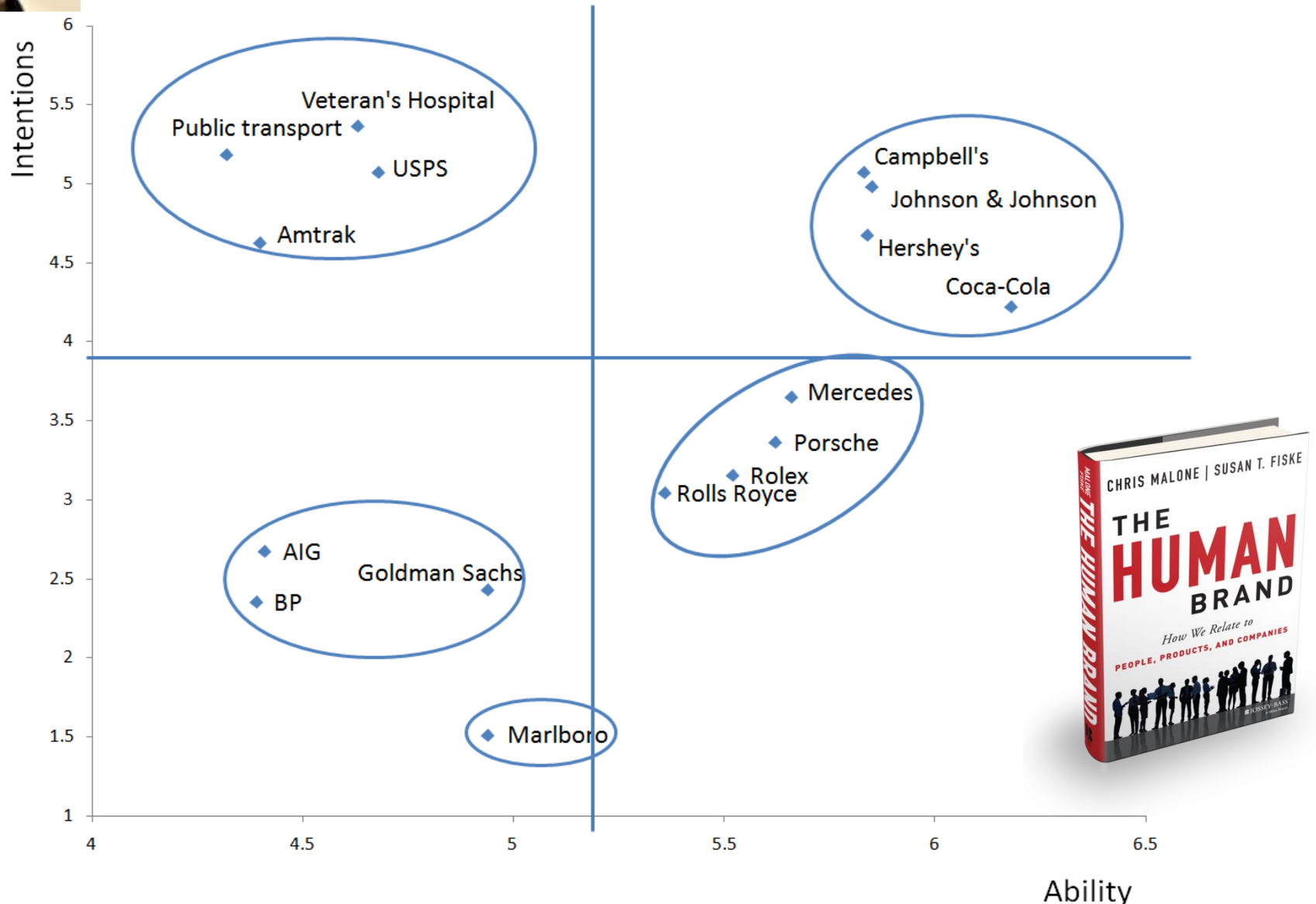
Over-humanizing? Animal Collectives

(Sevillano & Fiske, *JASP,* 2016)

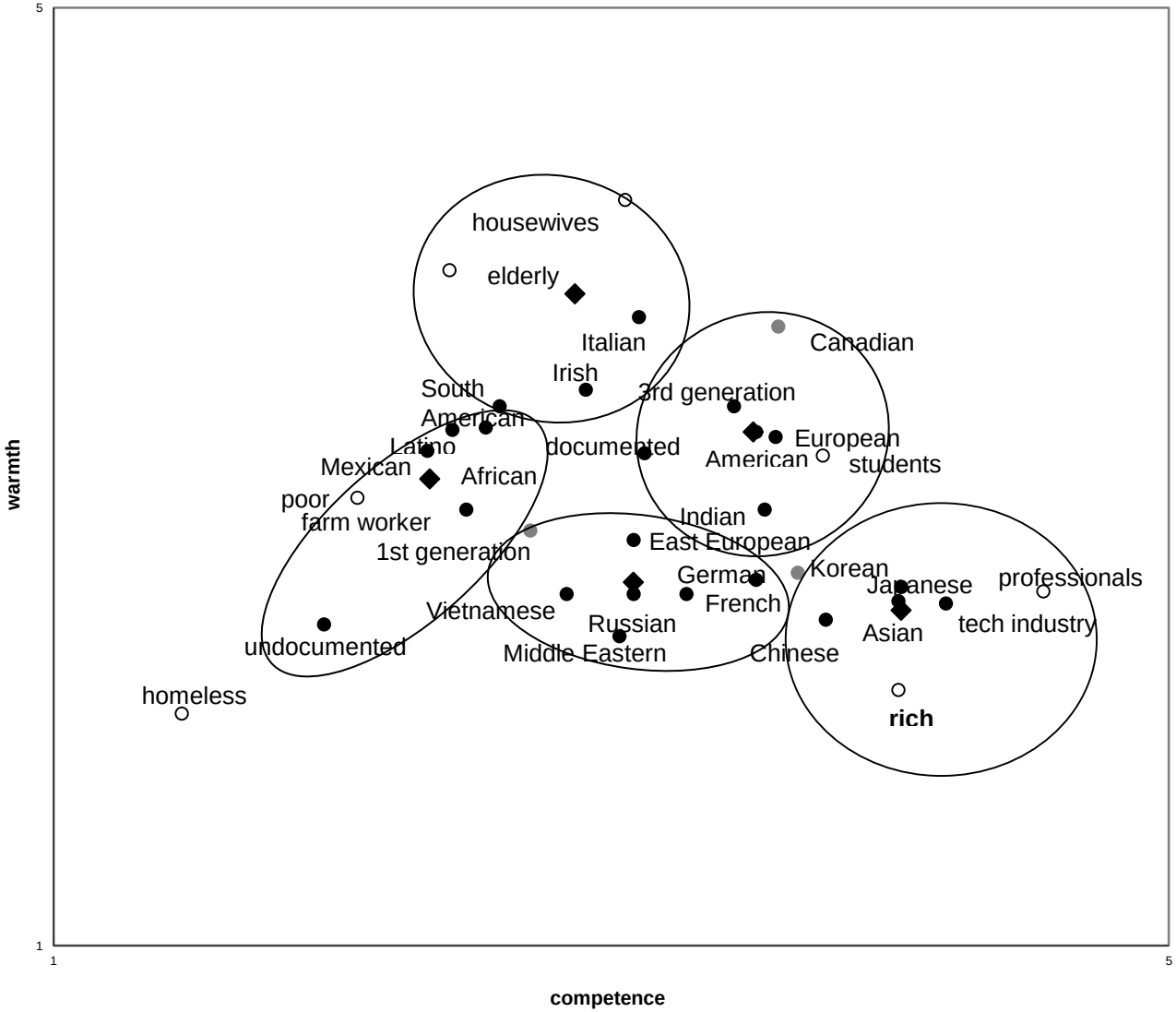


Brands as Intentional Agents

(Kervyn, Fiske, & Malone, *JCP*, 2012)

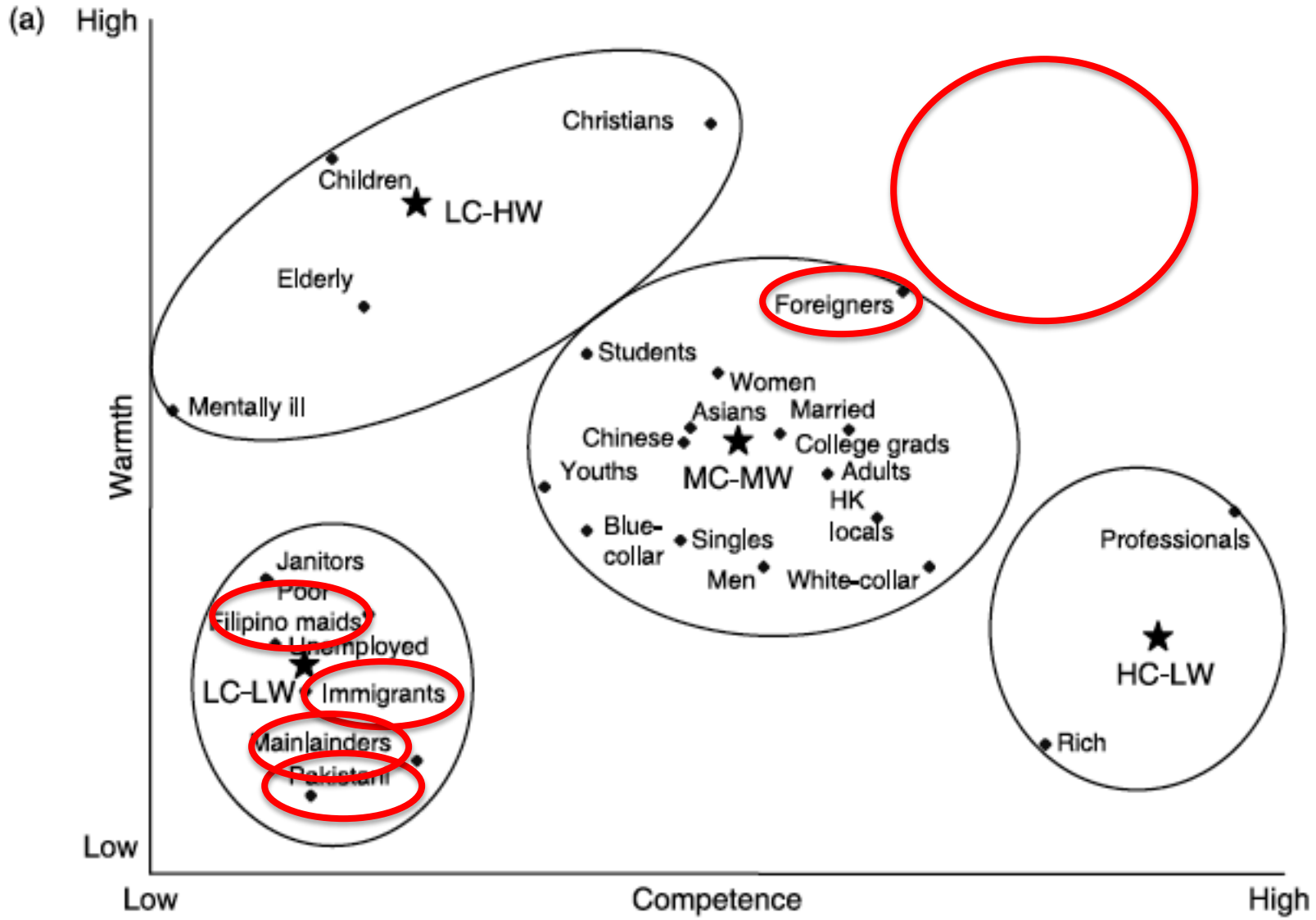


U.S. Immigrants
(Lee &Fiske, *IJIR,* 2006)

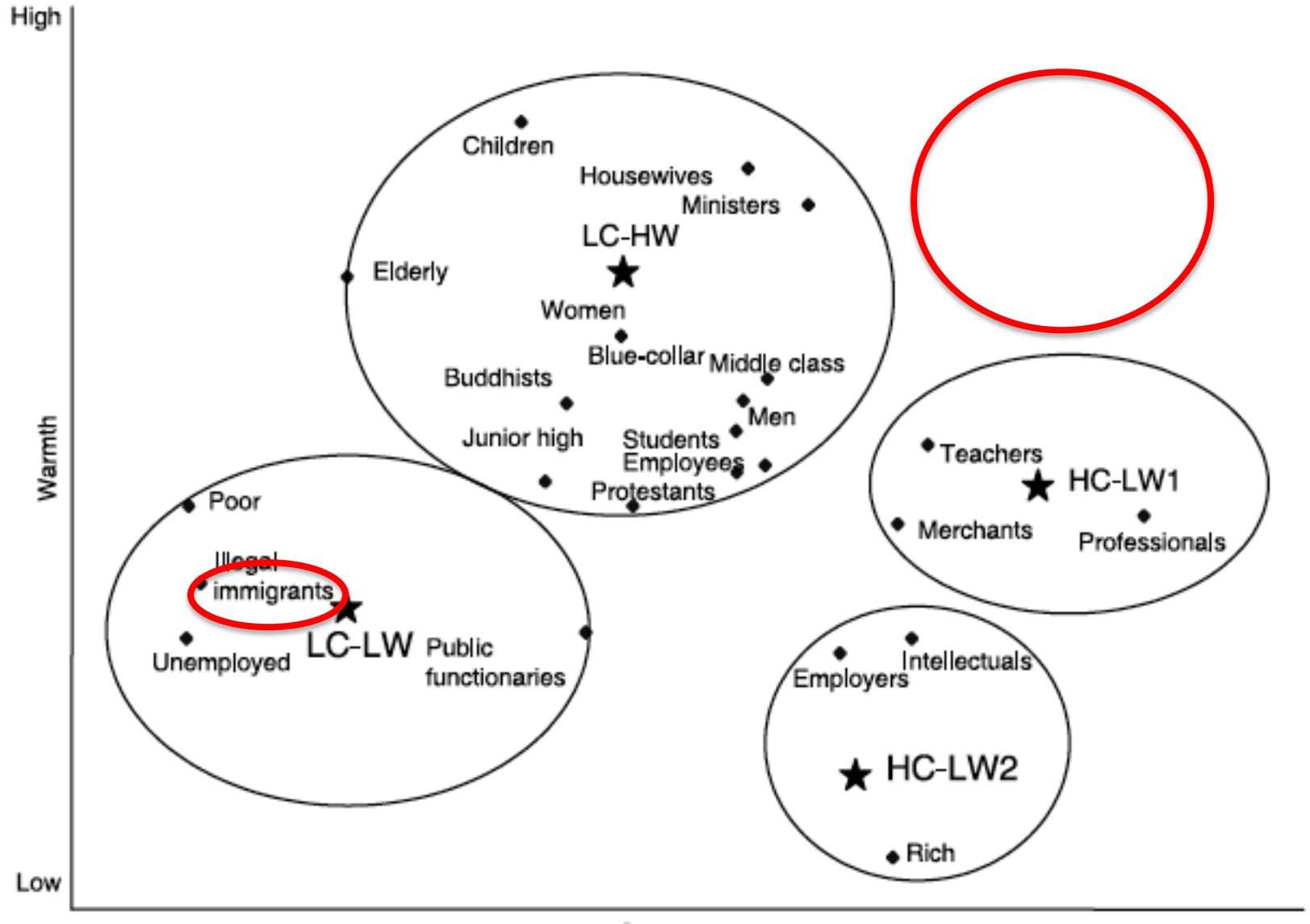


Cross-national Comparative Data: Cuddy, Fiske, et al., *BJSP*, 2009

Hong Kong Data

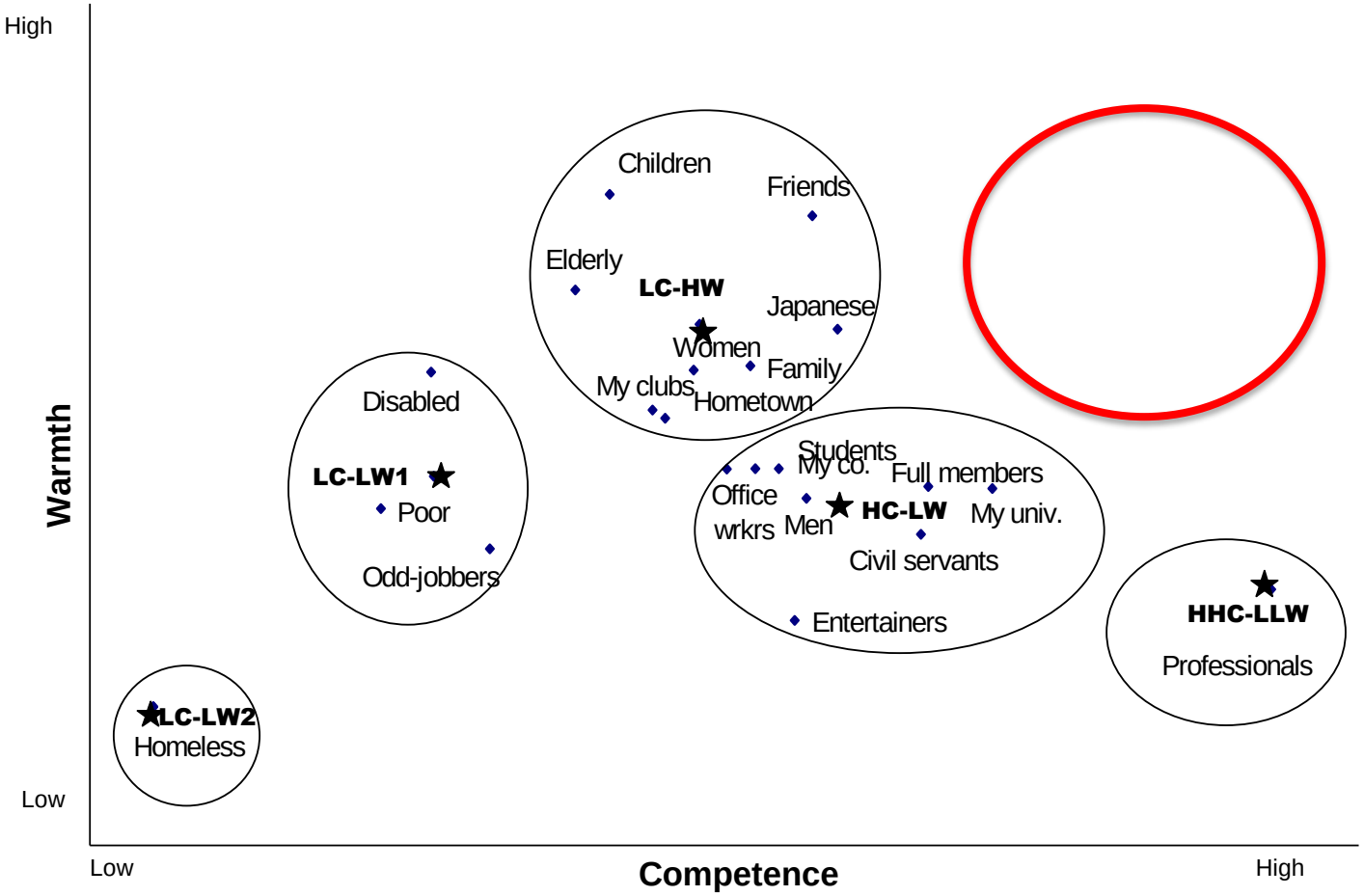


South Korean Data



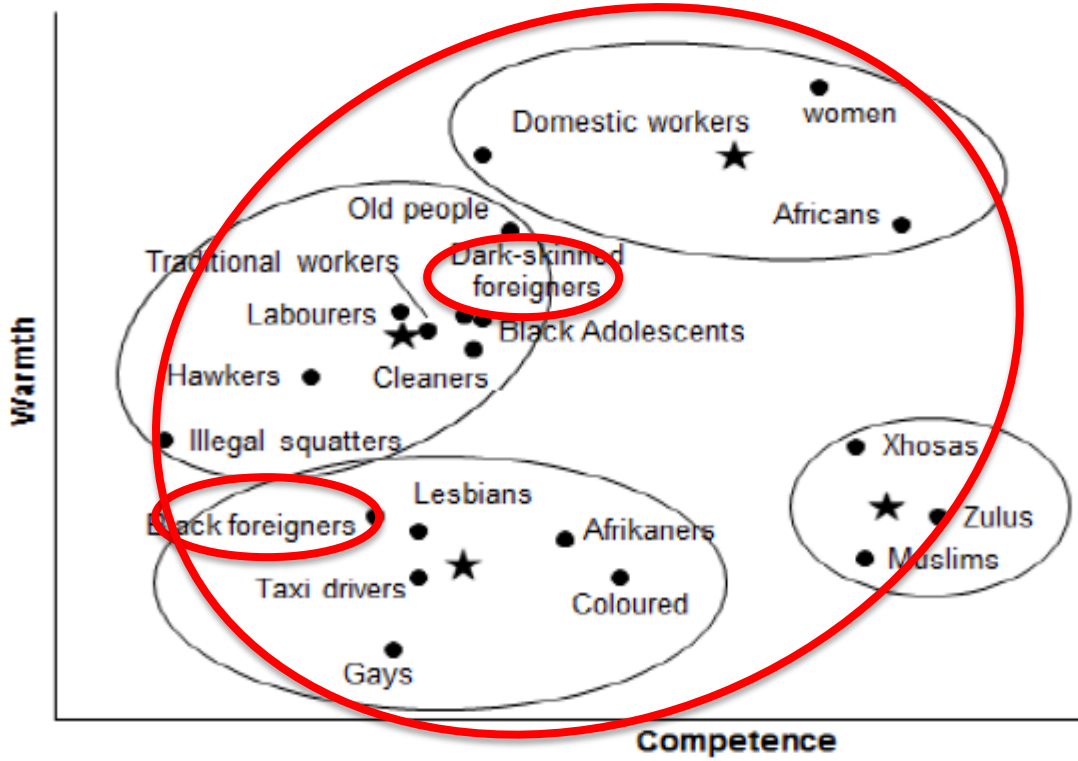
Japanese Data: No ingroups

(Cuddy et al., *BJSP*, 2009)



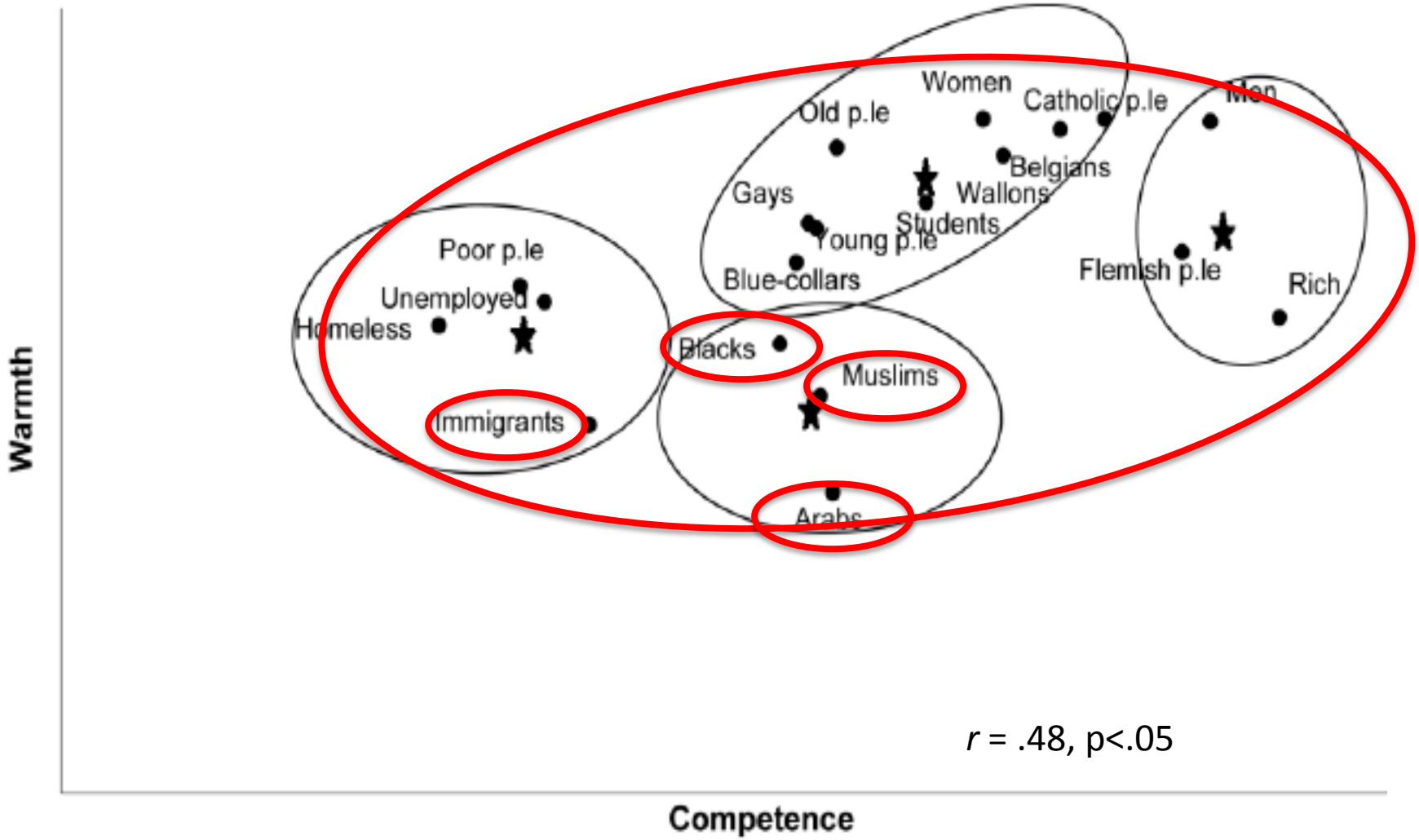
Canada
US
Mexico
Costa Rica
Peru
Bolivia
Chile
UK, Northern Ireland,
Belgium, Switzerland, Italy,
Portugal, Spain, Greece
Israel
Uganda
South Africa
India
Japan, South Korea,
Hong Kong
Malaysia
Australia
New Zealand

South African Sample: High Ambivalence



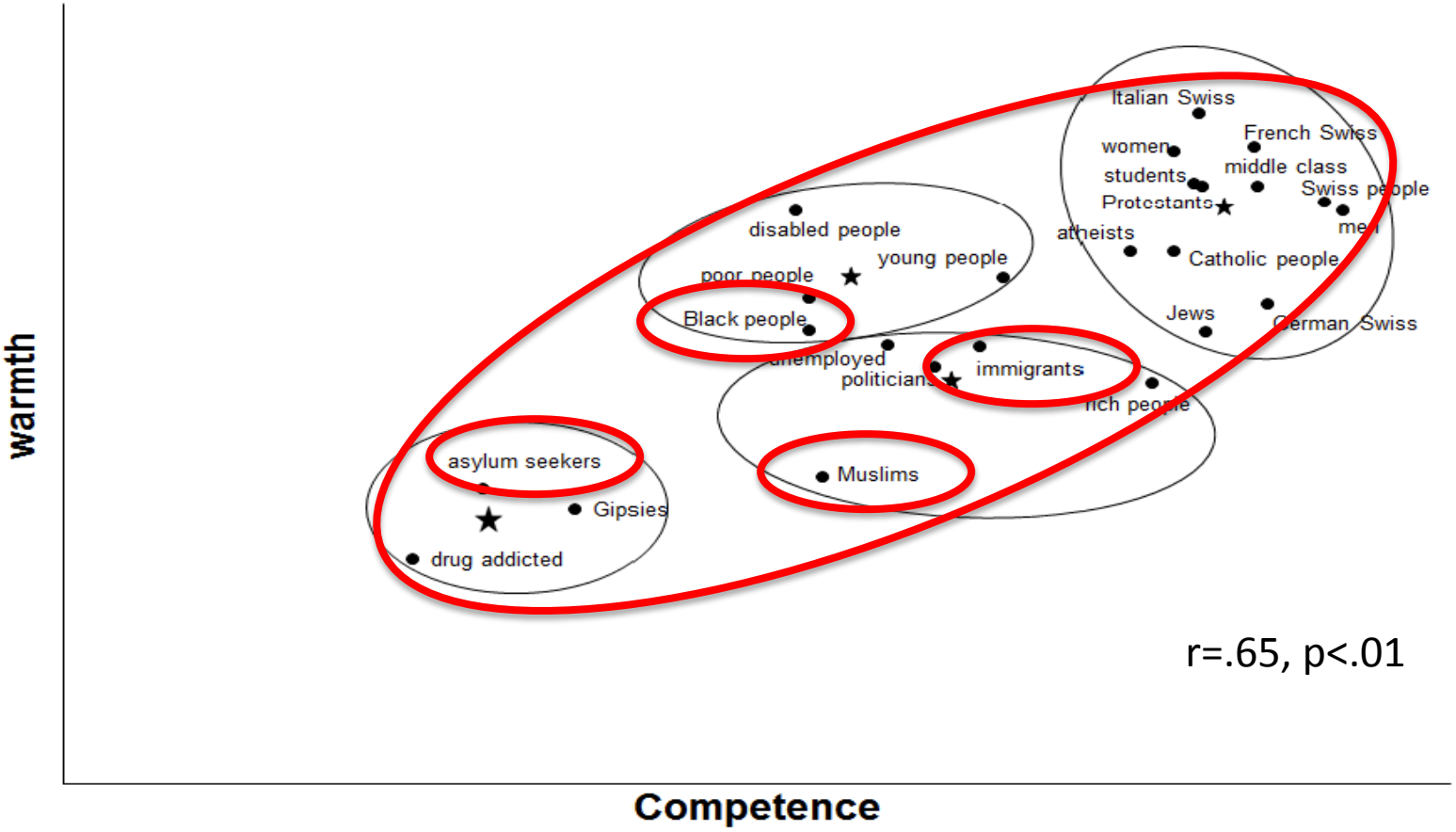
r= .11,ns

Belgian Data: Less Ambivalence



r = .48, p<.05

French Swiss Sample: Less Ambivalence



r=.65, p<.01

Inequality & Ambivalence
(Durante et al., *BJSP*, 2013)

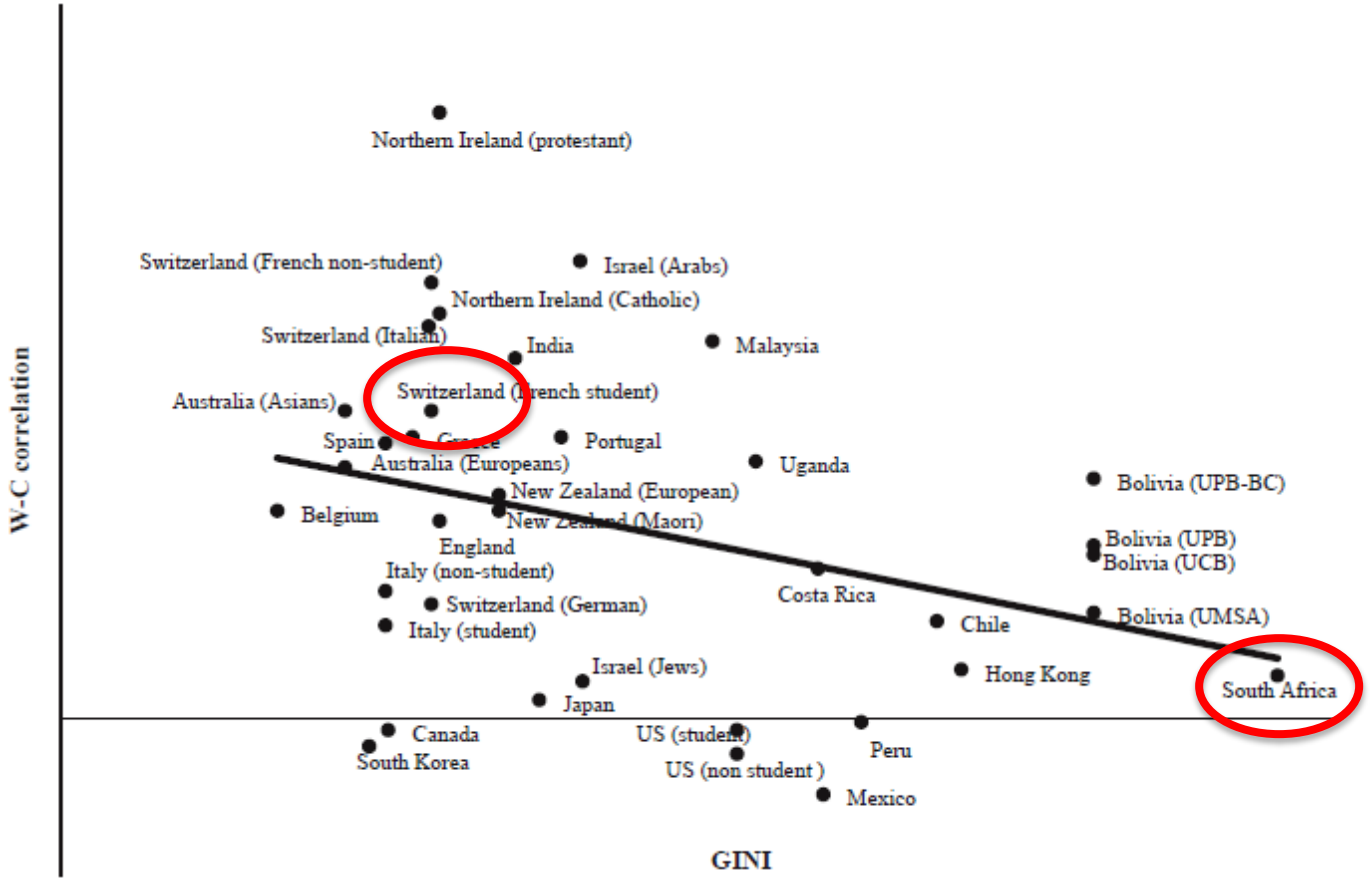
N=37 national samples

- 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)

Less ambivalent

More ambivalent



More equal

More unequal

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

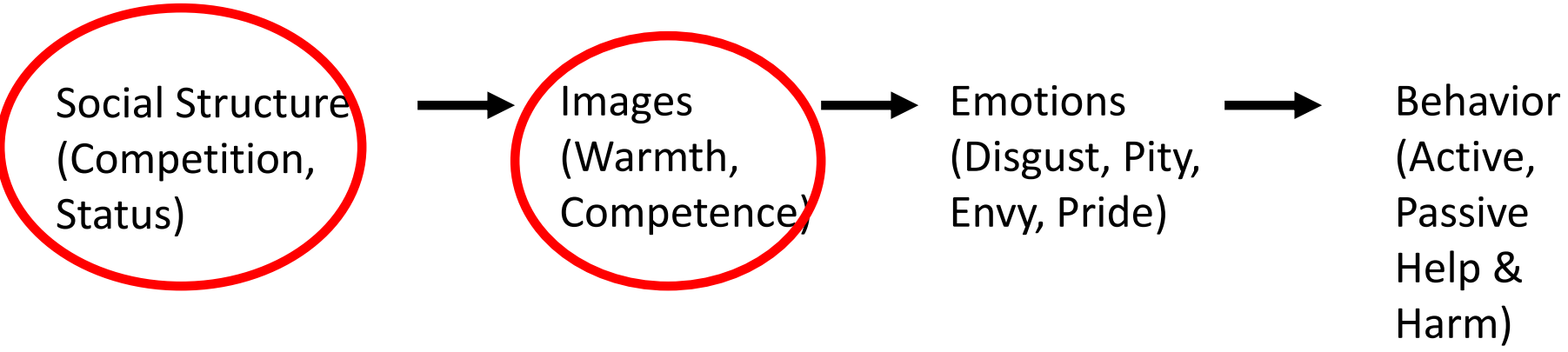
Inequality & Ambivalence

- 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



Interim Summary: Inequality

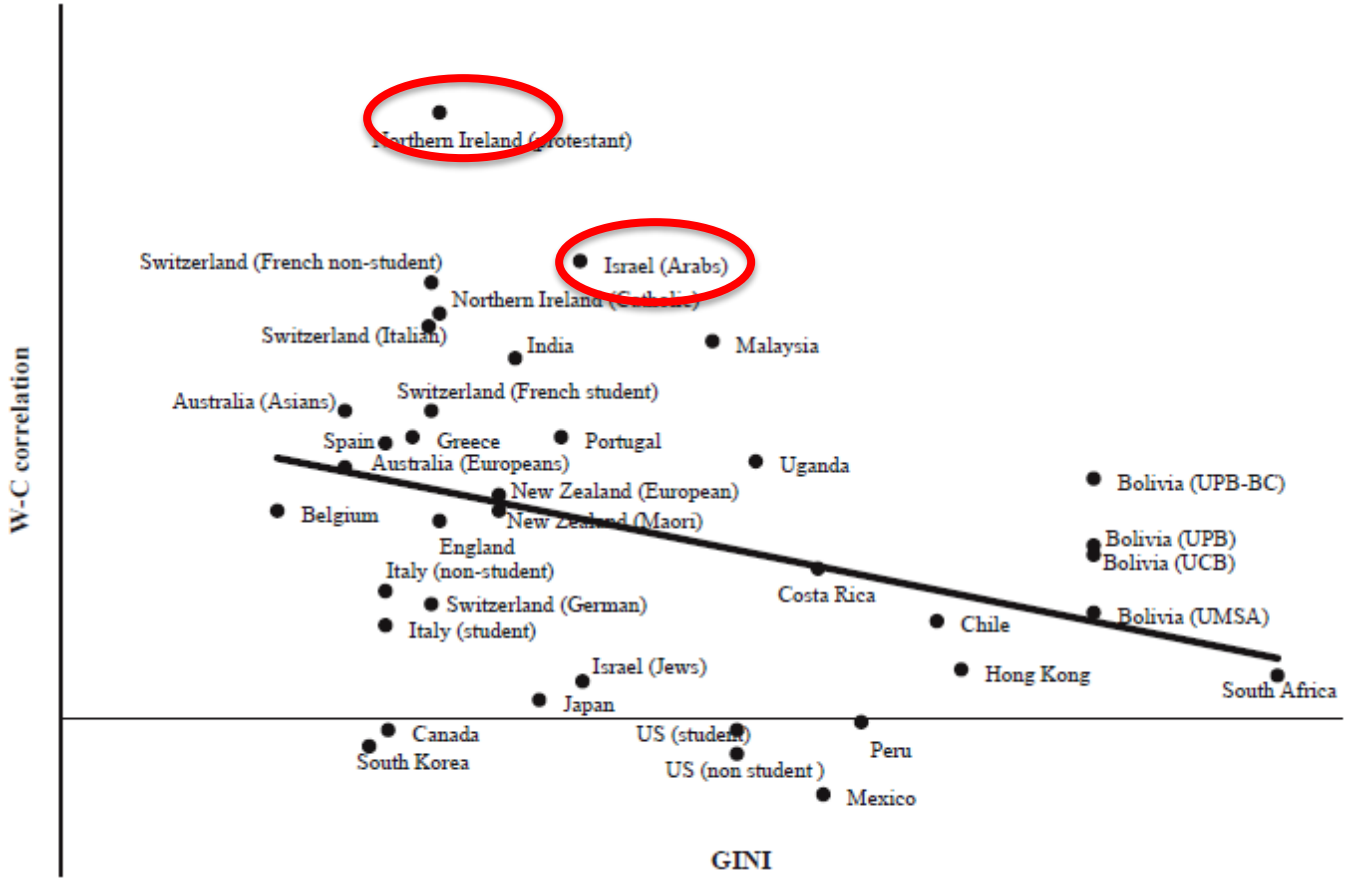
- Inequality predicts ambivalence in stereotype content,
  - Esp. pitied outgroups
  - Also tolerance of competition
  - Smaller all-good or all-bad clusters (~40%)
- Equality predicts less ambivalence,
  - More like a good-bad vector (~55%)
  - More groups in the ingroup
  - But some beyond the pale,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

Inequality Predicts Ambivalence

(Durante et al., *BJSP*, 2013)

Less ambivalent

More ambivalent



More equal

More unequal

r (37) = -.34,
$p < .05$

Canada
US
Mexico
Costa Rica
Peru
Bolivia
Chile
Norway, Sweden,
Finland, Denmark
UK, Northern Ireland,
Belgium, Switzerland, Italy,
Portugal, Spain, Greece
Turkey
Israel, Lebanon
Iraq, Iran
Jordan
Egypt
Pakistan
India
Kenya,
Uganda
South Africa
Japan, South Korea,
Hong Kong
Malaysia
Australia
New Zealand

Bye, H. H., Herrebrøden, H., Hjetland, G. J., Røyset, G. Ø. & Westby, L. L. (2014). Stereotypes of Norwegian social groups. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*.

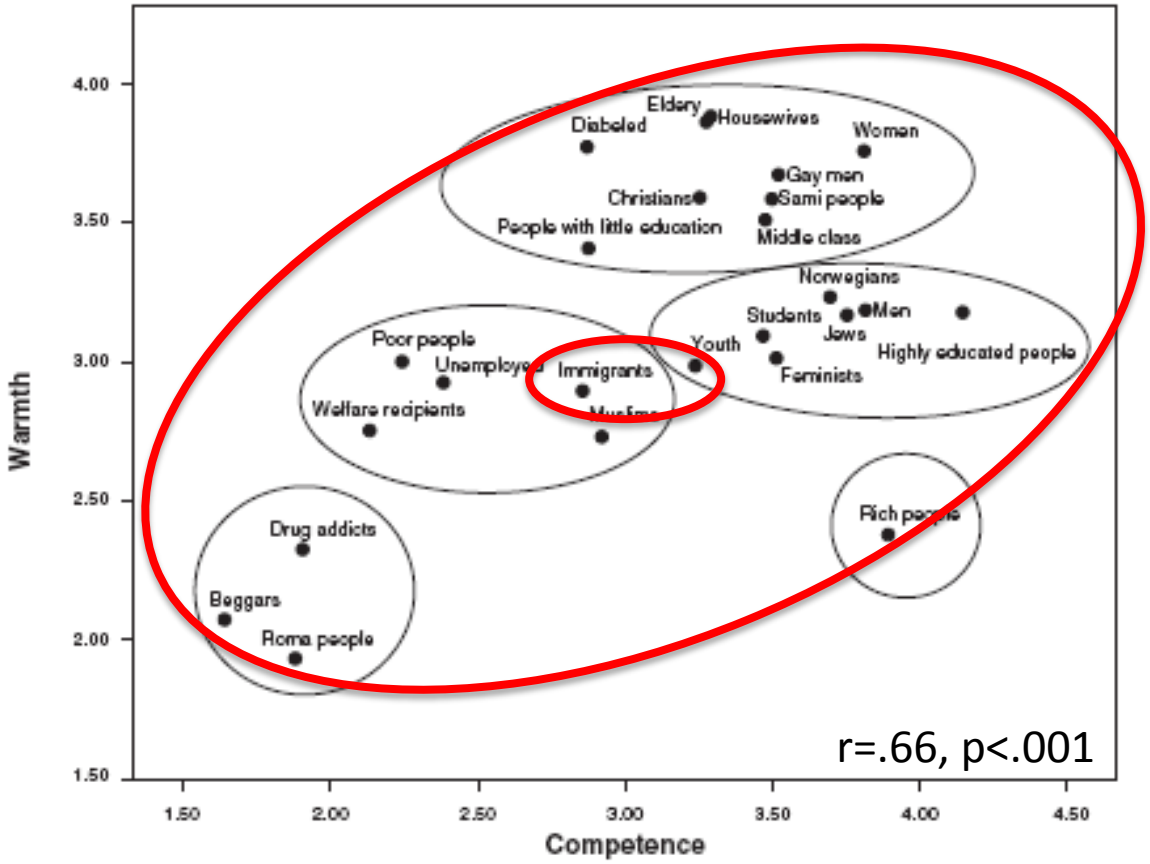
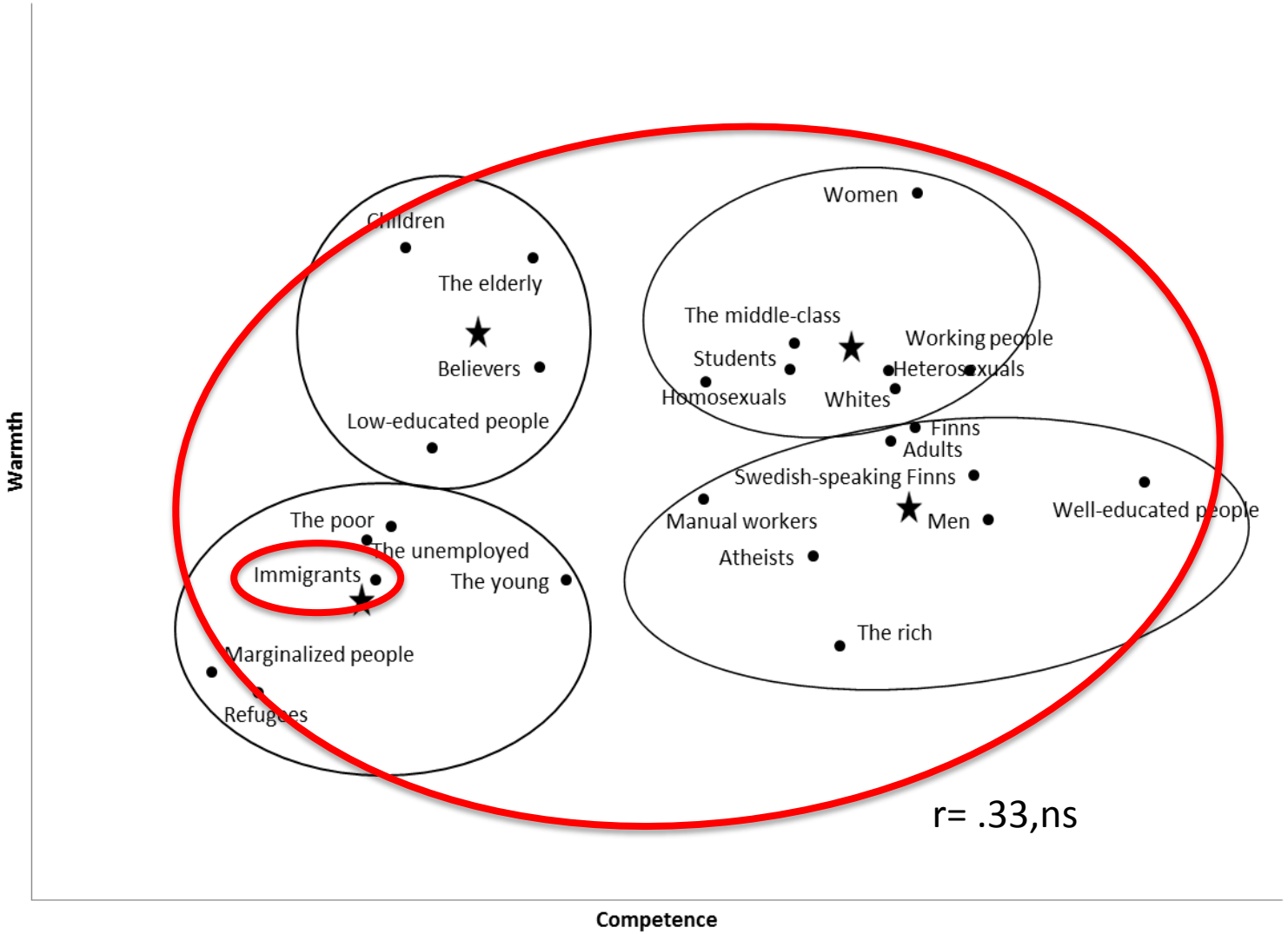


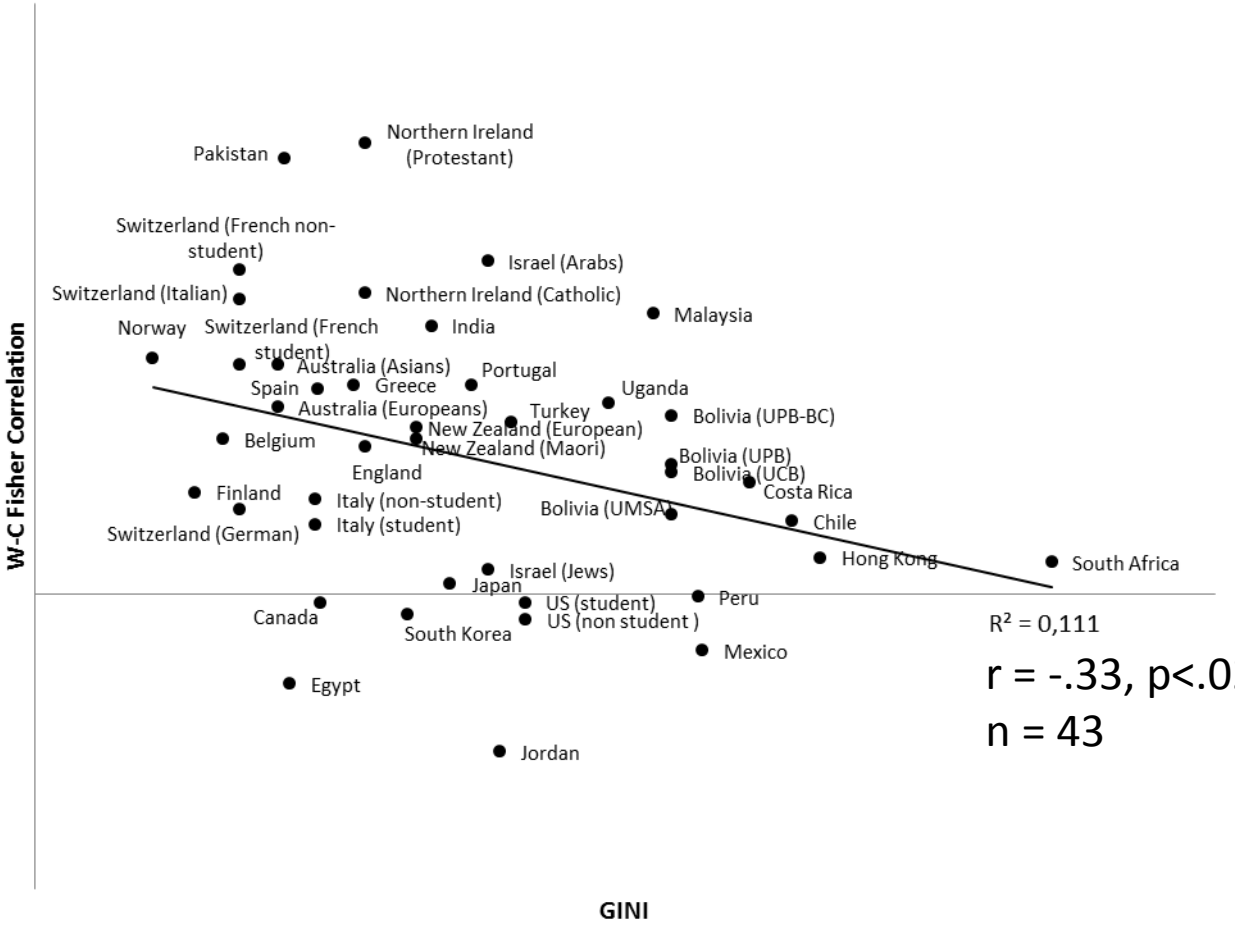
Fig. 1. Clusters of social groups, Study 1.

Finnish SCM Map

(Mähönen & Jasinskaja-Lahti, Helsinki U)



Updated Inequality Data



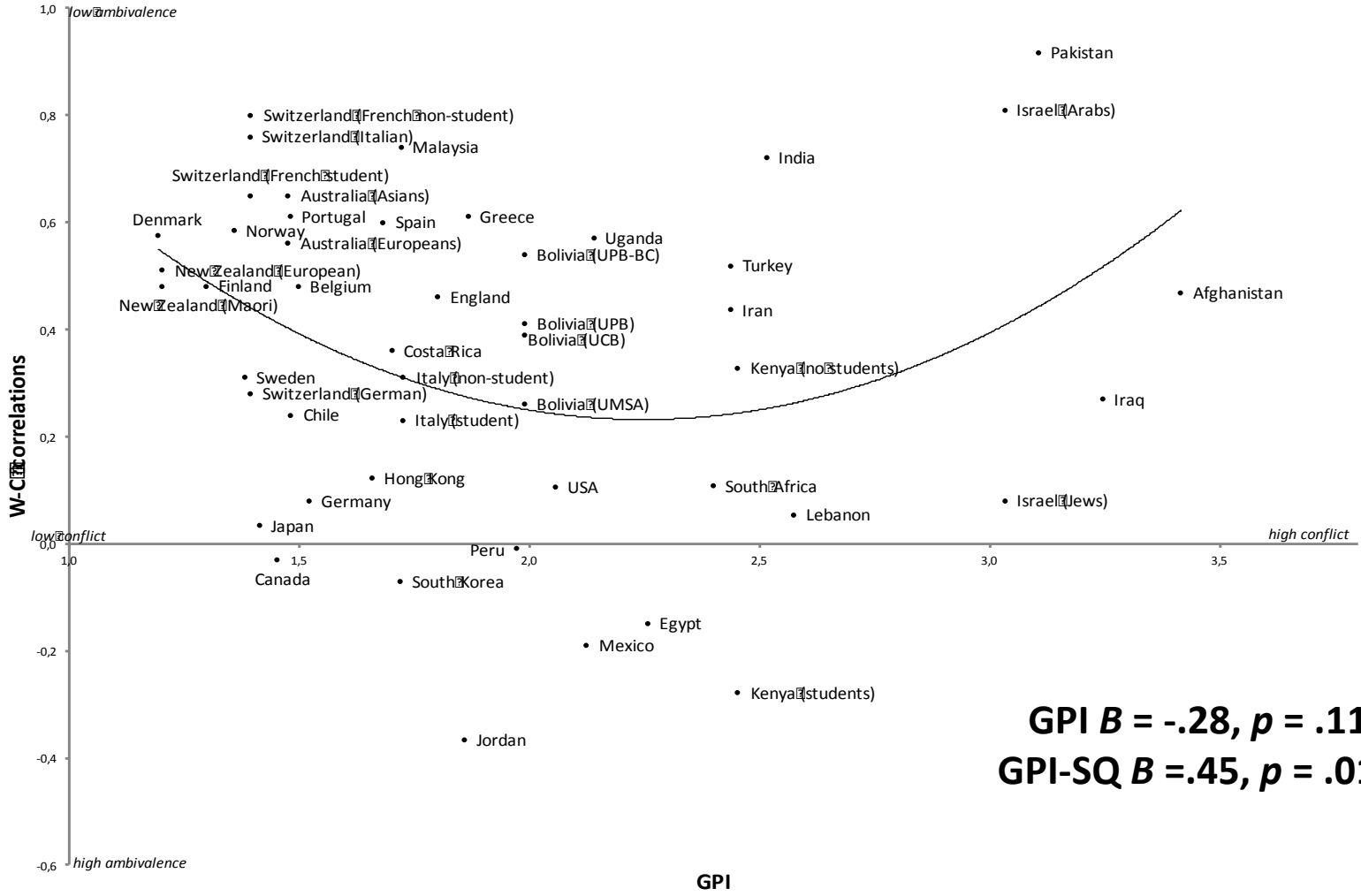
r = -.33, p<.029

n = 43

Ambivalence, Peace & Conflict

(Durante, Fiske, Gelfand, et al., *PNAS,* 2017)

Less ambivalence



More peace

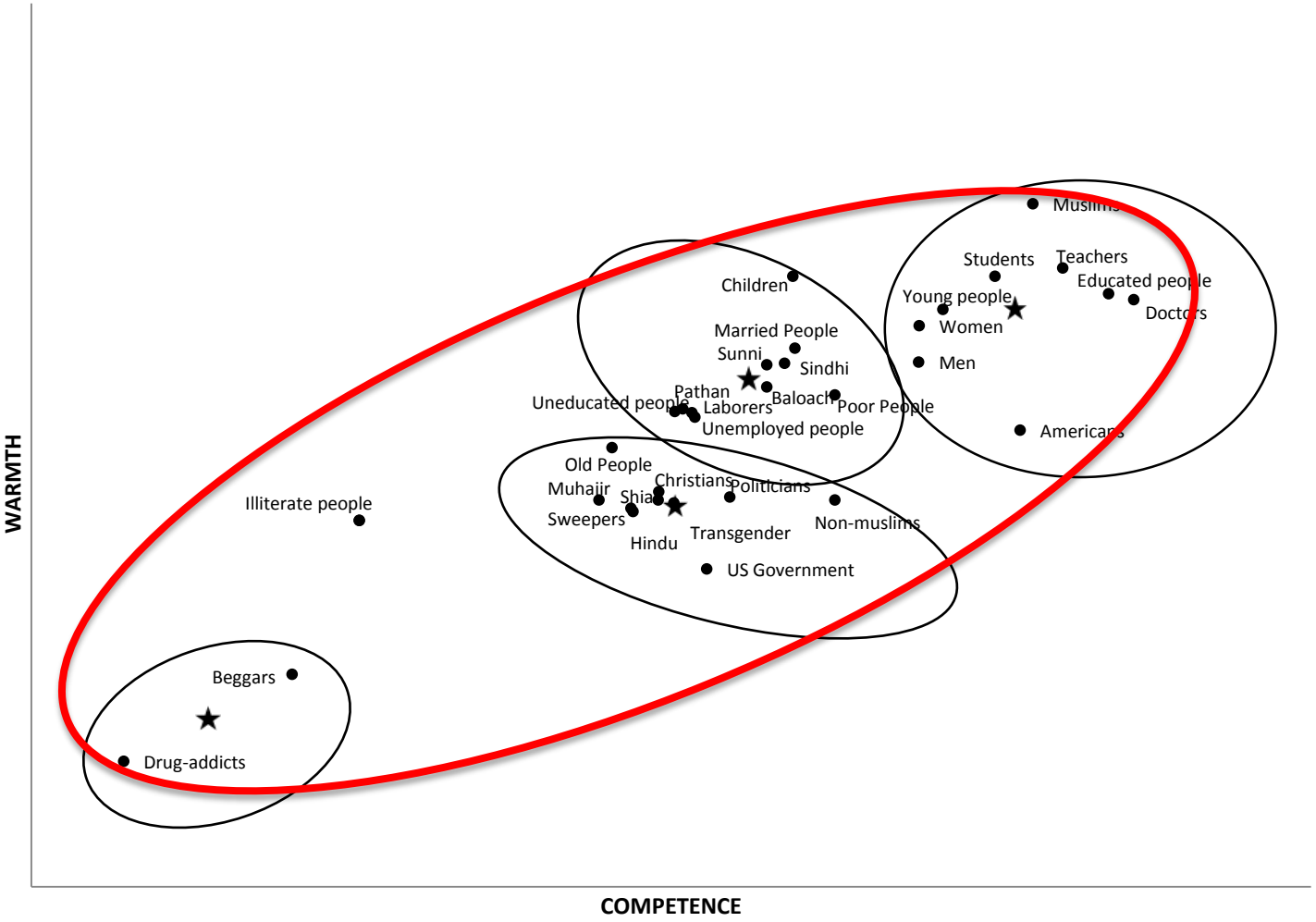
More conflict

GPI *B* = -.28, *p* = .11

GPI-SQ *B* =.45, *p* = .012

More ambivalence

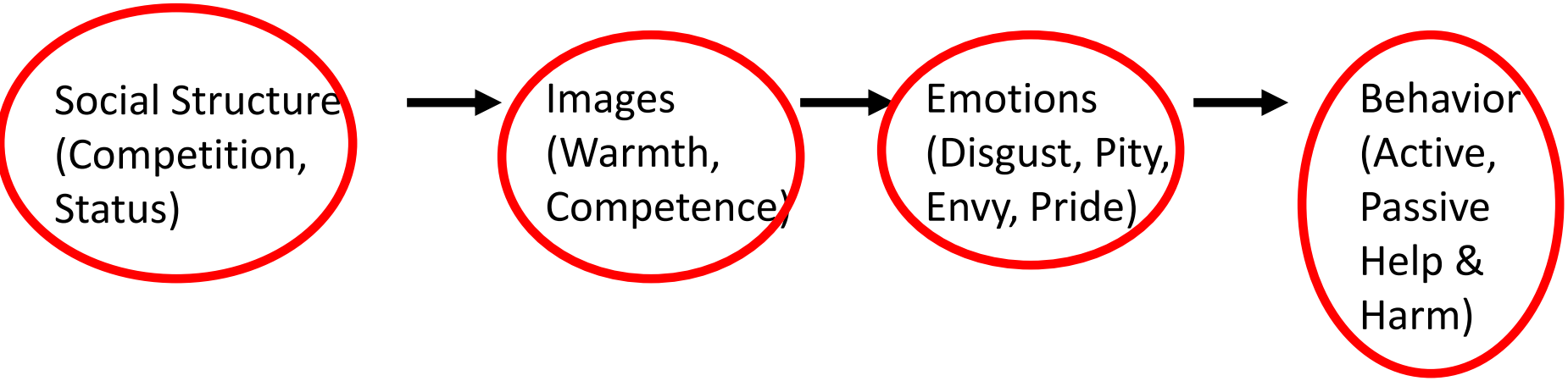
PAKISTAN


WARMTH
COMPETENCE
Children
Married People
Sunni
Sindhi
Pathan
Baloach
Uneducated people
Laborers
Poor People
Unemployed people
Students
Teachers
Young people
Women
Men
Americans
Old People
Muhajir
Shia
Christians
Politicians
Sweepers
Hindu
Transgender
Non-muslims
US Government
Illiterate people
Beggars
Drug-addicts

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

Overall Causal Model



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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