**Prejudice and Discrimination**

1. Prejudice: a negative attitude directed toward people because they are members of a specific social group or just group
2. Discrimination: a negative action/behavior toward members of a specific social group.
   1. Can have one without the other
3. So you don’t have any preconceived notions?
   1. Level of education?
   2. Music preferences?
   3. Hobbies?
   4. Name?
   5. Occupation?
   6. Can he babysit your child?
4. What is your level of comfort?
   1. Could you fall in love with a member of a different race?
   2. How would your friends react if you married a member of a different race?
   3. You receive a blood transfusion from a person of a different race.
   4. Does it make you uneasy to see a biracial couple?
5. **Stereotyping and Prejudice**
   1. Out-group Homogeneity: members of the out-group are more similar than members of the in-group. “All Asians look alike.” Says the Caucasian person.
   2. Negative feelings AND Stereotyping are essential components, but not the ONLY components
6. Illusory Correlation
   1. The belief that two variables are associated with one another when, in fact, there is little or no actual association.
   2. …a lot like the availability heuristic
   3. Confirmation/confirmatory bias: always looking for information that reaffirms your stereotype, and you remember it, take information that confirms it and throw out information that doesn’t
   4. Shared distinctiveness
   5. Stereotypes occur based on a grain of truth
7. Subcategories
   1. What groups did you have in high school? Could you change your perceptions of those people? No
   2. When you meet someone that is in two stereotypes you make a subcategories to put them in instead of changing one of the original stereotypes
   3. Creation of a new division stereotype so that people fit into old stereotypes
   4. Confirmation Bias: we like to hold onto information that confirms our stereotype and disregard information that disproves it
8. Blame the Media perpetuating stereotypes
   1. May not have a stereotype for something until you see the media make one
   2. Media: perpetuation of stereotypes because it sells
   3. Power(status)
      1. People in high social positions tend to use stereotypes because it doesn’t influence them as much because they are in power
      2. perpetuates stereotypes, people that are higher on the socioeconomic ladder tend to be more judgmental and stereotypical (less to lose)
9. Where does prejudice come from
   1. Learned in childhood, imitation and later reinforced maybe
   2. Personality more likely to prejudice
   3. Absence of perceived similarities, finding differences?
   4. Social Causes
      1. Unequal Power and Oppression
         1. When a group decides another group can’t take care of themselves or make their own decisions so the group in power does it for them
         2. oppress others’ rights because they cant take care of themselves, we are doing them a favor
         3. Charlie and the Chocolate Factory
            * Example Willy Wonka, Oompa Loompas would die because they cant take care of themselves so Willy Wonka took them to his factory and saved them
      2. Intergroup Competition (Vincent Chin,1982 Chinese): competed for limited resources within a group, i.e. sports teams,: dislike of competition for limited resources
         1. Vincent Chin,1982 Chinese: two laid off autoworkers saw him and thought he was Japanese and thought he was the reason they lost their jobs and beat him to death
         2. realistic group conflict theory: groups become prejudice with one another because they are in competition
            * develop hostility towards that group and ethnocentrism
            * more loyal to your group-so you give them your better resources
            * fear what we don’t understand, be uncomfortable around things that are different

opposite of we like things similar to us

* + - * + Sherif: Robber’s Cave Classic study in 1961

Done in a camp ground called robbers cave

Sheriff conducted it

Took 20 middle class 11-12 year old boys that were normal and placed them in a summer camp environment

Phase 1: Creating In-groups – split the boys into 2 groups and they didn’t interact with each other (Eagles and Rattlers), became aware of the other group on camp

Phase 2: Create Inter-group Competition – compete for prizes for athletic competitions, hostility and ethnocentrism developed

Phase 3: Get rid of Prejudice: Superordinate goal – they had to work together to achieve it, bus stuck in mud, both teams needed, afterward, the boys became friends

In-group identities

Find out who the leaders are and named their groups, made rules

Eagles- no swearing

Rattlers- bad ass

Become aware of the other group again

Intergroup competition: compete for limited resources

Rewards: Metals, Pocket knifes

Charateristics of groups: their group: brave, courageous other group: sinker, sneaky, and smartalics

Attacked each others cabins, and the rattles lost the competition and hated the eagles

Can recreate prejudice

Superordinate goal: teams have to work together to solve a problem

Have to push bus stuck in mud out of the mud

Afterwards kids wanted to ride the same bus back to camp and bought milkshakes for each other

* + 1. Social Identity
       1. Prone to discriminating and prejudice beliefs
       2. Assimilate to another group you tend to like them more
       3. we don’t really dislike others, we just like our group best
       4. Creation of minimal groups – using trivial features to separate people
       5. Give best things to your own group
  1. **Authoritarian Personality**
     1. Adorno: submissiveness to authority, rigid adherence to conventional values, and prejudice towards out-groups.
     2. F Scale: Short for Fascism
        1. Strong emphasis on Obedience caused transfer of aggression on to other people
     3. Psychological History: people who scored high on the F scale were severely disciplined as children, learned society was competitive and hierarchical, personality characteristic didn’t show up until adolescence, tended to be hostile toward other groups
     4. Learned in adolescence, modeling parents beliefs, strong dislike towards out groups
  2. Religious Beliefs
     1. Correlation of organized religion and increased prejudice and bigotry
        1. Stems from social identities and social causes
     2. Correlation between religion mostly and military some with increases in prejudice and bigotry
     3. Need to examine reasons for religiosity-Dependent on how you are religious
        1. Intrinsic: use is as guidance on how to live their lives, but not hard and fast on the rules, live the religion, interpret what it means and use it as a guideline but not word for word
        2. Extrinsic: use religion as an excuse for their behavior of hating or disliking of others (majority of the religious increase in bigotry)- west boro Baptist church, have more prejudice and bigotry than intrinsic

1. Historic Perspectives of Racism
   1. 1942 if you asked people if they agreed with the statement, “most white people should get the job first”, they would agree
      * 1. In later years, people disagreed with this statement
   2. Blatant, aka Old Fashioned, Racism: direct blatant typical racism
      1. Calling in kids because the Asian kids are out playing
   3. Modern Racism is more subtle and complex. Hatred not as apparent, but more discomfort, uneasiness, and fear
   4. “Protestant work ethic: anyone that works hard can succeed in life” correlated with prejudice
      1. When you see people not succeeding, then they must not be working hard enough
      2. Just World Hypothesis: people get where they are today because they deserved it
      3. Work Ethic – you can get anywhere if you work hard enough
2. Sexism (not heterosexism anymore)
   1. Any attitude or action that subordinates a person because of their sex
   2. Examples: in Asia countries, they are not allowed to use an ultrasound to determine the sex of the baby because they may have laws limiting how many children they could have. People would abort pregnancies if it was a girl more often, so now people can’t know because there are so many males, there aren’t enough females to marry.
   3. In brazil, men were rarely convicted of murdering their wives because it was justified by “she was cheating”
   4. Female college graduate makes as much as a high school dropout male? (sounds like an old statistic)
   5. Hooters calendar and marketing portrayed waitresses as dumb and pretty
3. Sexual Harassment:
   1. Any unwelcome physical or verbal (sexual) overtures that create a hostile, intimidating, or offensive environment
   2. Dirty joke studies: what two things in the air can make a woman pregnant? Her feet
   3. Occurs with men as well, usually it’s just not taken seriously because men as supposedly more in control of their situation, so cases are go underreported
   4. Possible to have sexism/sexual harassment from a person of the same sex, and that is heterosexual men
4. Combatting Prejudice
   1. Be prejudice to someone that is obese because that a choice they made, vs. someone who is disabled
   2. Robin Fox: Stereotyping is inevitable due to biological makeup
      1. Preprogramed to like and dislike people because of differences, we notice our surroundings and will decide if we like someone based observations
      2. Stereotyping and prejudice will always be around
   3. Patricia Devine: Stereotyping can be monitored
      1. It may be the case of what Robin Fox said, but we can change/monitor our own thoughts and behaviors
   4. Contact Hypothesis: if we have more contact with groups we will drop our prejudices, but just contact doesn’t work, you also need:
      1. \*Not necessarily true if you have a very negative bias against the group – more exposure can make you hate them more
      2. Equal status between members in society
      3. Close contact over time
      4. Intergroup cooperation, acting/working together
         1. Like the summer camp experiment
      5. Social norms that say it’s not okay to be prejudice