The minimal structure of intergroup bias

YARROW DUNHAM



The Minimal Group Effect





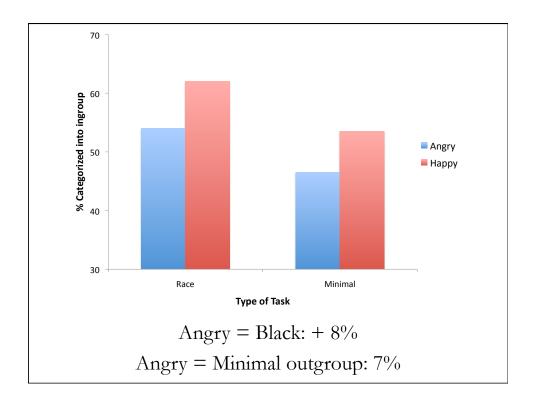
Specific versus general bias

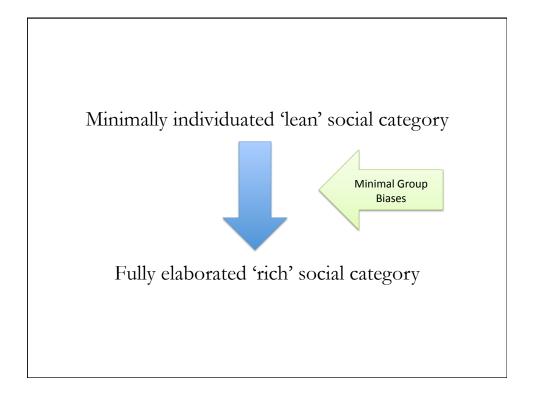
An Angry = Black Stereotype Effect?





Hugenberg & Bodenhausen, 2004







The Minimal Group Effect



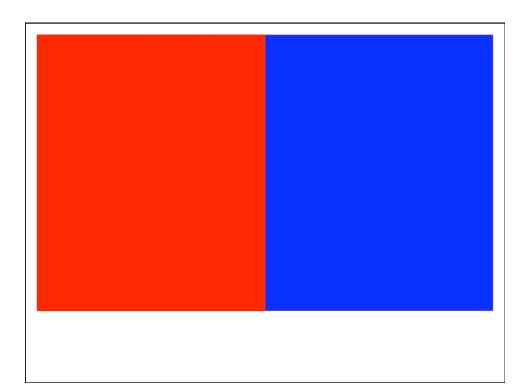


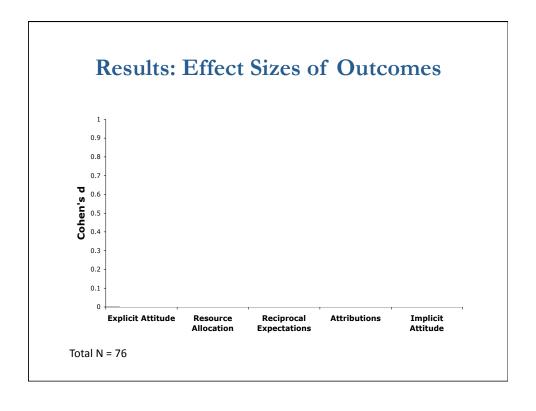
Getting Minimal

More 'minimal':

 Random assignment to value-neutral groups with no real interaction and with no additional information to characterize the groups

Participants: US 5-6-yr-olds



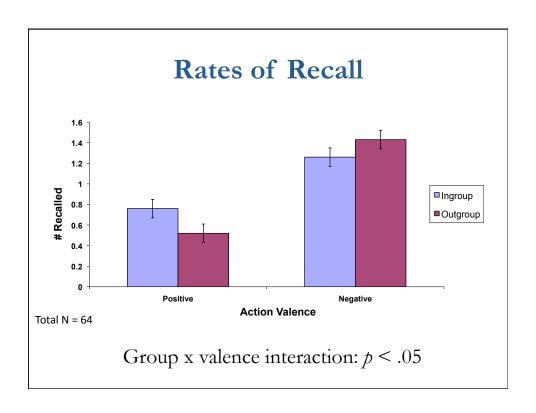




Bias in Memory?

Children's free recall of ingroup and outgroup behaviors embedded in a story



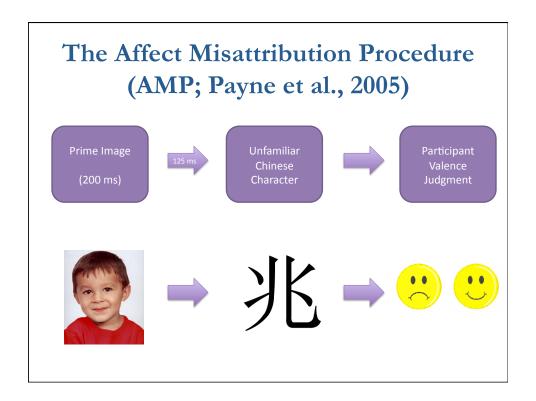


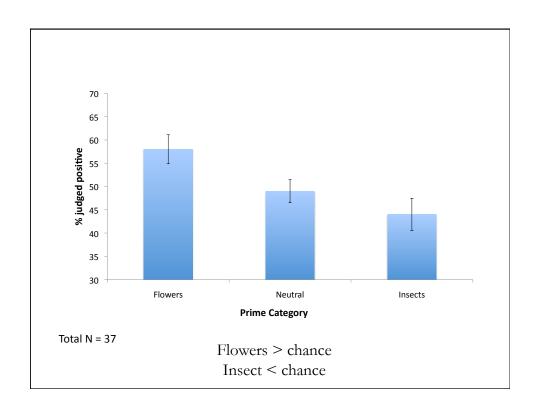
Once more with feeling...

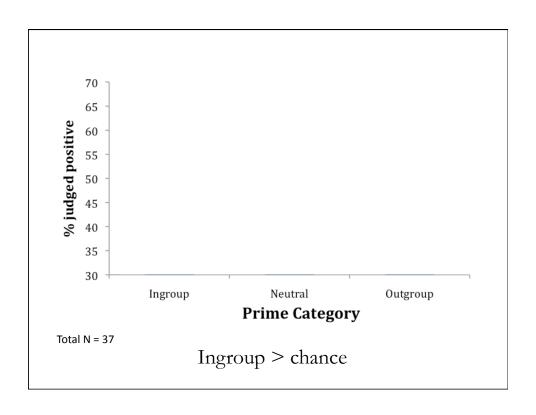
Extend prior studies to:

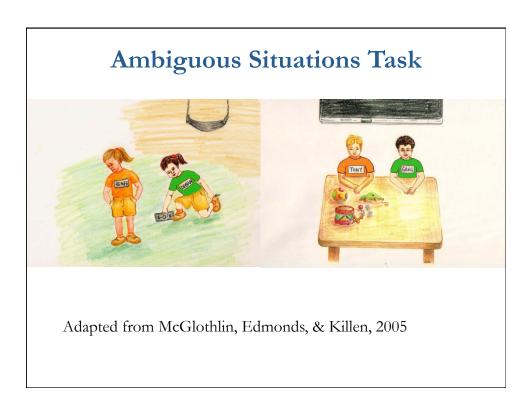
- Replicate implicit ingroup preference with another implicit / automatic measure
- Replicate learning bias in a different paradigm
- See if implicit ingroup preference predicts learning

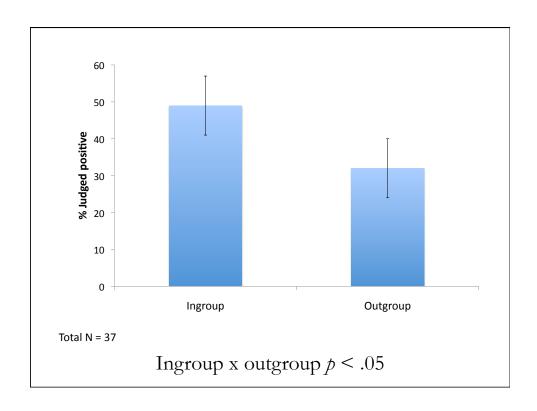
The Affect Misattribution Procedure (AMP; Payne et al., 2005) Prime Image (200 ms) Unfamiliar Chinese Character Participant Valence Judgment The Affect Misattribution Procedure (AMP; Payne et al., 2005)

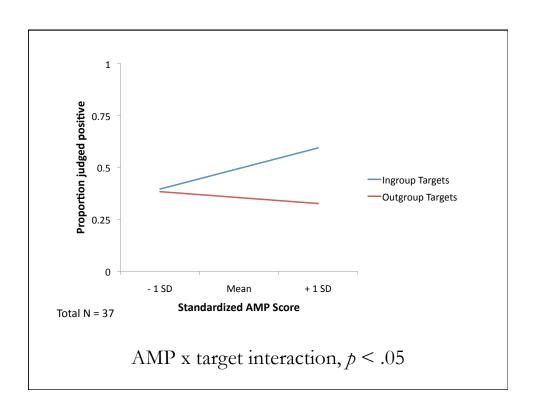










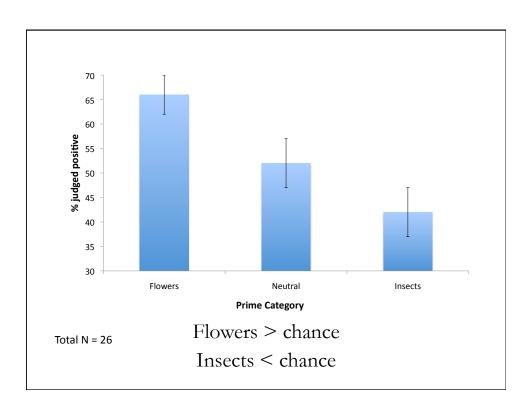


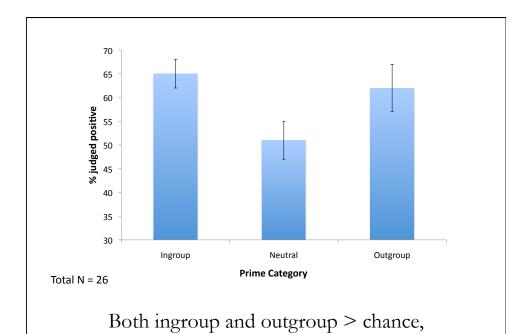
5-yr-olds prefer minimal ingroups

These preferences systematically bias knowledge acquisition

Are they stable across early development?

Same procedure, 3-4-yr-olds, N = 26 (preliminary data)





but not different from one another!

A developmental shift in generality between 3 and 5?

- Parallels the time course for the emergence of race preferences
- But could just be a comment on what is salient for 3-yr-olds!

Some Implications...

Minimal group biases produce subjective evidence to support themselves

This supports the entrenchment and persistence of intergroup bias

Unbiasing children ≠ unbiasing the input

Collaborators

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