

7 Challenges for the dehumanisation hypothesis

Anna Henschel, SoBots Journal Club, 20.01.2019

Today's paper



"... publishes an eclectic mix of **provocative reports** and articles, including broad integrative reviews, overviews of research programs, meta-analyses, theoretical statements, book reviews, [..], and **even occasional humorous essays** and sketches."

Video from "Machete" (2010)



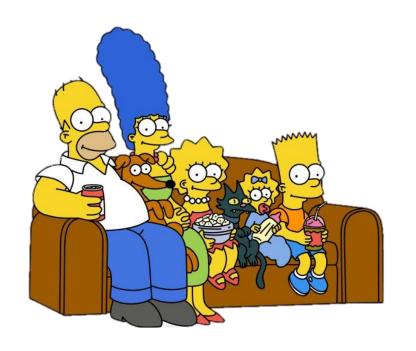
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AHpu2wj_ogg

Identity +

Community =

Human







The dehumanisation hypothesis



Outgroup members are perceived as "less than human" and this renders them vulnerable to harm.

- 1. Comparisons to non-human entities are not reserved for outgroups
 - = lack of positive control groups, ie no evidence against attributing non-human qualities to ingroup members

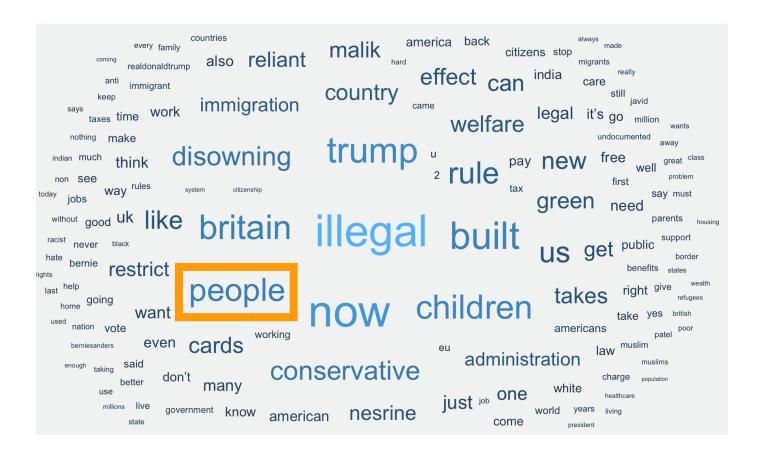
1. Comparisons to non-human entities are not reserved for outgroups

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humans



How are outgroup members described on Twitter?



Words that most frequently co-occur with #immigrants in 3200 English-language tweets.

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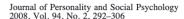
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- 7. Being seen as less than human is not necessarily a risk factor for harm + bonus challenge: pre-replication crisis literature

7 Challenges for the dehumanisation hypothesis

(Kteily, Bruneau, Waytz, & Cotterill, 2015; see also Kteily & Bruneau, 2017). In related work, Goff, Eberhardt, Williams and Jackson (2008) found that White participants implicitly associate African Americans with apes and that participants who have been primed with ape-related words are more likely to condone police violence against a suspect but only when that suspect is African American. Other research on the attribution of human qualities has shown



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Not Yet Human: Implicit Knowledge, Historical Dehumanization, and Contemporary Consequences





ORIGINAL RESEARCH published: 01 May 2015 doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2015.00512

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Excess success for three related papers on racial bias

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Goff et al. (2008) "Not Yet Human: Implicit Knowledge, Historical Dehumanization, and Contemporary Consequences"

This article reported six studies that purported to show an implicit association between Black Americans and apes. Table 2

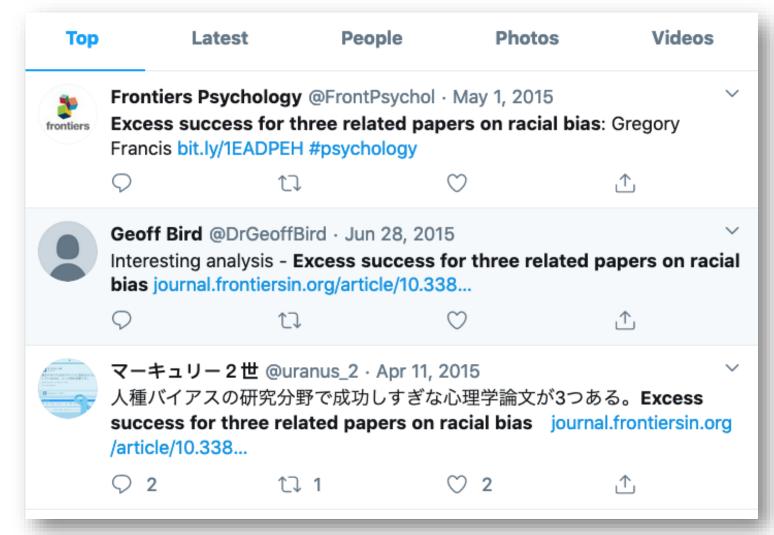
success probabilities, which is 0.048. This value is an estimate of the probability that a set of replication experiments with the same sample sizes would be as successful as the studies in Goff et al. (2008). The value is low enough that scientists should be skeptical about the validity of the experimental results or the theoretical ideas presented in Goff et al. (2008).

Since these articles do not provide good scientific support for the theoretical ideas, it seems premature to apply these ideas to policy decisions or to interventions that might reduce the presence or impact of racial bias. Such applications cannot be justified on scientific grounds.

TABLE 2 | Statistical properties, hypotheses, and estimated probability of success for the tests in the six studies from Goff et al. (2008).

	Statistics	Supporting hypotheses	Probability of success
Study 1	$n_1 = 41, n_2 = 40, n_3 = 40$ $\overline{X}_1 = 20.16, \overline{X}_2 = 22.75,$ $\overline{X}_3 = 26.23$ s = 5.05	$ \mu_1 \neq \mu_2 $ $ \mu_3 \neq \mu_2 $ Joint	0.630 0.861 0.507
Study 2	$n_{1A} = 14, n_{2A} = 15, n_{1B} = 14,$ $n_{2B} = 15$ $\overline{X}_{1A} = 1080, \overline{X}_{1B} = 2503$ $\overline{X}_{2A} = 3412, \overline{X}_{2B} = 1010$ s = 2391	Interaction $\mu_{1B} \neq \mu_{2B}$ $\mu_{1A} \neq \mu_{2A}$ $\mu_{1A} \neq \mu_{1B}$ $\mu_{2A} \neq \mu_{2B}$ Joint	≈1.00 0.993 0.916 0.975 0.968 0.879
Study 3	$n_{1A} = 12, n_{2A} = 12, n_{1B} = 12,$ $n_{2B} = 13$ $\overline{X}_{1A} = 625, \overline{X}_{1B} = 874$ $\overline{X}_{2A} = 814, \overline{X}_{2B} = 801$ s = 2999	Interaction $\mu_{1B} = \mu_{2B}$ $\mu_{1A} \neq \mu_{2A}$ $\mu_{1A} \neq \mu_{1B}$ $\mu_{2A} = \mu_{2B}$ Joint	0.684 0.948 0.905 0.762 0.882 0.500
Study 4	$n_1 = 32, n_2 = 33$ F = 30.46	$\mu_1 \neq \mu_2$	≈1.00
Study 5	$n_{1A} = 29, n_{2A} = 29, n_{1B} = 29,$ $n_{2B} = 28$ $\overline{X}_{1A} = 3.88, \overline{X}_{1B} = 2.86$ $\overline{X}_{2A} = 2.90, \overline{X}_{2B} = 3.13$ s = 1.49	Interaction $\mu_{1B} = \mu_{2B}$ $\mu_{1A} \neq \mu_{2A}$ $\mu_{2A} = \mu_{2B}$ $\mu_{1A} \neq \mu_{1B}$ Joint	0.608 0.896 0.701 0.910 0.736 0.381
Study 6	$n_1 = 15, n_2 = 138$ $\overline{X}_1 = 2.2, s_1 = 2.34$ $\overline{X}_2 = 8.53, s_2 = 12.35$	$\mu_1 \neq \mu_2$	0.565
P _{TES}			0.048

Excess success for three related papers on racial bias

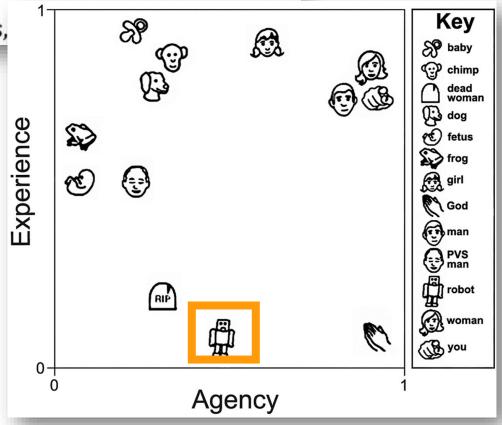




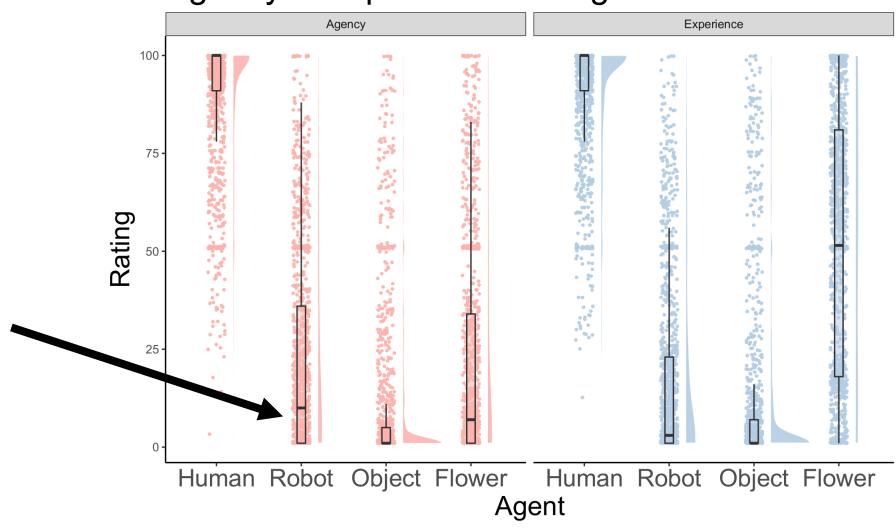
context. Somewhat different attributes again would be salient to participants if

the comparison point was zombies, robots, rats or dolphins. It is no coincidence

that Haslam et al. asked their participants two questions,



Agency & Experience Ratings of Stimuli



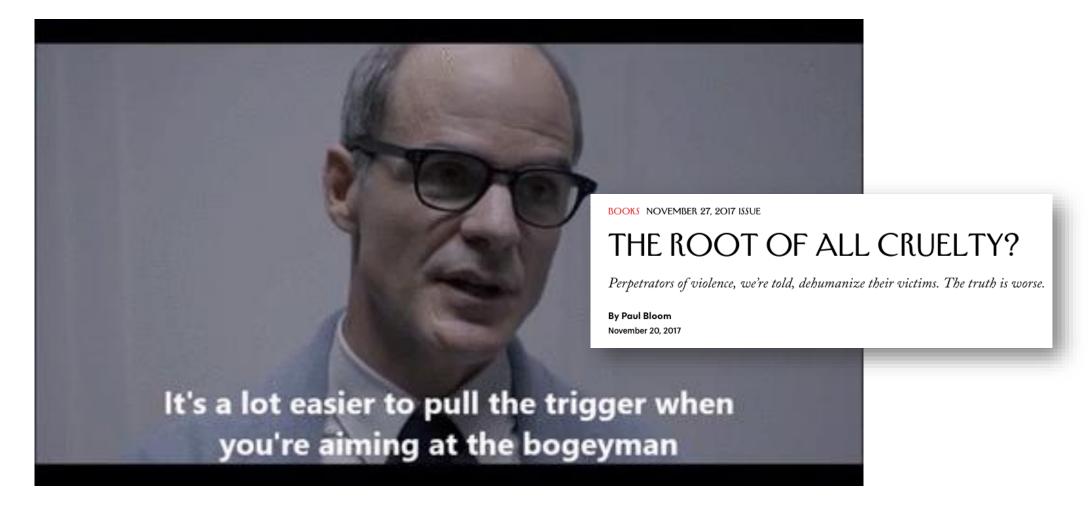


Perspective | Published: 11 February 2019

A problem in theory

Nature Human Behaviour 3, 221–229(2019) Cite this article

6214 Accesses 21 Citations 1037 Altmetric Metrics



https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2017/11/27/the-root-of-all-cruelty

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Major Section on Sexual Objectification of Women

Sexual Objectification of Women: Advances to Theory and Research \(\psi \)

The Counseling Psychologist 39(1) 6–38
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DOI: 10.1177/0011000010378402
http://tcp.sagepub.com

\$SAGE

Dawn M. Szymanski, Lauren B. Moffitt, and Erika R. Carr



Sofía Seinfeld, Jorge Arroyo-Palacios, Guillermo Iruretagoyena, **Ruud Hortensius**, LE Zapata, David Borland, Beatrice de Gelder, Mel Slater, Marie V Sanchez-Vives (2018). Offenders become the victim in virtual reality: impact of changing perspective in domestic violence. *Scientific Reports*.

PDF Video

Further things to discuss?

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Science class should not end in tragedy!
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