**The Psychology of Intolerance: Unpacking Diverse Understandings of Intolerance**

Psychology **of Three Understandings of Intolerance**

* **Three Understandings of Intolerance:**
* Prejudicial intolerance
* Equated with prejudice as **generalized negativity or antipathy toward a group of people that is different from oneself in various respects, often because of feelings of threat**.
* **Affective state:** Negative out-group feelings (antipathy, hatred)
* **Psychological process:** Rigidity, closedmindedness
* **Behavioral outcome:** In-group superiority and out-group discrimination
* Psychologists tend to equate tolerance with being nonjudgmental and open to differences
* Intolerant employees socially distance themselves from co-workers because of their race or religion
* Prejudicial intolerance is linked to rigid forms of thinking
* Prejudiced people are narrow-minded have difficulty accepting different views, beliefs, and practices of other people because of a lack of openness to experience and feelings of fear and uncertainty
* Intuitive intolerance
* Intuitive intolerance implies **intergroup differentiation whereby only some groups are denied their equal rights and freedoms as people reject their beliefs or practices**.
* **Affective state:** Disapproval of out-group practices as different
* **Psychological process:** Immediate intuitions and emotions
* **Behavioral outcome:** Intergroup differentiation with double standards
* tolerance is not defined by the absence of prejudice but interfering with beliefs or practices that one dislikes
* intolerance differs from group-based prejudice
* Research across six nations found large country differences in the levels of opposition to the Islamic practice of wearing a headscarf
* people can apply a double standard
* West European countries found that 38% of West Europeans applied a double standard toward accepting identical Muslim and Christian practices
* Believing that all religions or cultures are not equally valid
* Deliberative intolerance
  + - Deliberative Intolerance has a negative connotation, **no individual or group can be tolerant of everything**.
    - **Affective state:** Disapproval of specific practices as being harmful and unfair
    - **Psychological process:** Weighting contrasting moral reasons
    - **Behavioral outcome:** In-group protection and rejection of practices regardless of actor
    - intolerance also implies that specific practices and beliefs are considered to deviate in an unacceptable way from a presupposed norm
    - one can be intolerant of specific beliefs and practices of individuals or groups toward whom one has no prejudicial feelings
    - A group of people rejected various Muslim practices without having prejudicial feelings toward Muslims