Can Stereotypes-based Interventions in Beliefs about Out-group Reduce Partisan Animosity?

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October 31, 2023

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- Can we design this intervention such that ... it would not over-fit any one context ... but uses empirical data from any given context?

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- Disentangling causal mechanisms by directly intervening beliefs on the most divisive issues and stereotypical positions 4 □ > 4 圖 > 4 필 > 4 필 > □

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• Red-Hair is the most **representative type** (*the examplar*) that most agents can easily recall and associate with being Irish (**stereotypical**).

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	Str. Agr.	Some Agr.	Some Disagr.	Str. Disagr.
Opposition	47.6	30.9	16.7	4.8
Government	34.3	26.1	24.4	15.2

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 - "Violence against women is widespread in Turkey"

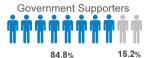
	Str. Agr.	Some Agr.	Some Disagr.	Str. Disagr.
Opposition	47.6	30.9	16.7	4.8
Government	34.3	26.1	24.4	15.2

• $\frac{Pr(Str.\ Disagree|Gov)}{Pr(Str.\ Disagree|Opp)} = \frac{15.2}{4.8} \approx 3.2 \rightarrow Stereotypical Position$

- Using surveys, found a set of divisive issues across government and opposition supporters
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- **Information to challenge outgroup stereotypes:** $(100 Pr(Str.\ Disagree | Gov) * 100) = 100 − 15.2 = 84.8\%$ of Government supporters believe there are some forms of violence against women.



Treatment Arm - 2



Figure: An example Facebook news article post on Turkey being the first country to revoke the Istanbul Convention.

Treatment



Figure: Example responses. Both individuals suggest they support the Istanbul Convention. They have different reasons.

Treatment



Figure: Example responses. Both individuals suggest they support the Istanbul Convention. They have different reasons. One thinks

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 - Treatment prompted on a crowded Facebook page with many other posts

- Goal: Long terms effects of Exposure:
 - Recruitment for a two-week experiment
 - daily exposure to non-stereotypical and non-extremist outgroup YouTube videos

Appendix

According to Dimensions of Polarization in Turkey (2020)

- High social distance:
 - 75% did not want their child to marry outgroup members
 - 72% did not want to do business with outgroup members
 - 67% did not want their children to play with the children of outgroup members
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- The "moral" superiority:
 - To the supporters of their party: patriotic (87%), working to the benefit of the country (86%), honorable (85%), open-minded (84%), smart (83%), and generous (80%),
 - To the "most distant to" party supporters as hypocrite (86%), selfish (85%), arrogant (82%), cruel (79%), threat to the country (78%) and bigoted (77%)

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- Widespread political intolerance
 - 34% objected to outgroup members undertaking political roles
 - 48% gave consent to phone tapping of the outgroup members

