

# Let's talk structure

the positive consequences of structural representations of social categories

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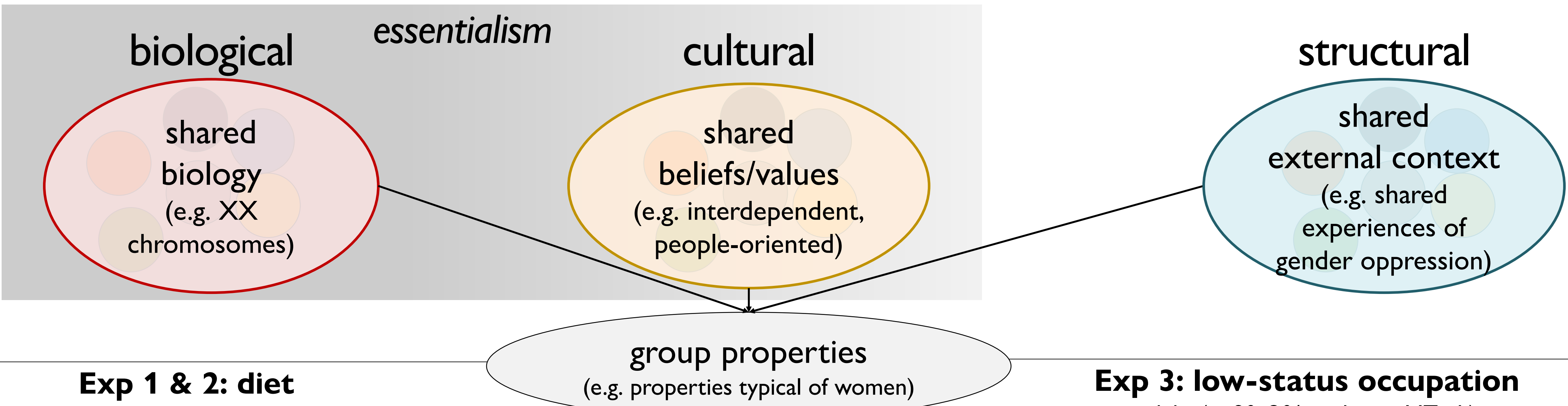


How should we represent social categories (e.g. gender, race)?

We know *essentialism* of social categories (e.g. positing a biological essence) is problematic.

Is characterizing a group in terms of shared beliefs/values also problematic?

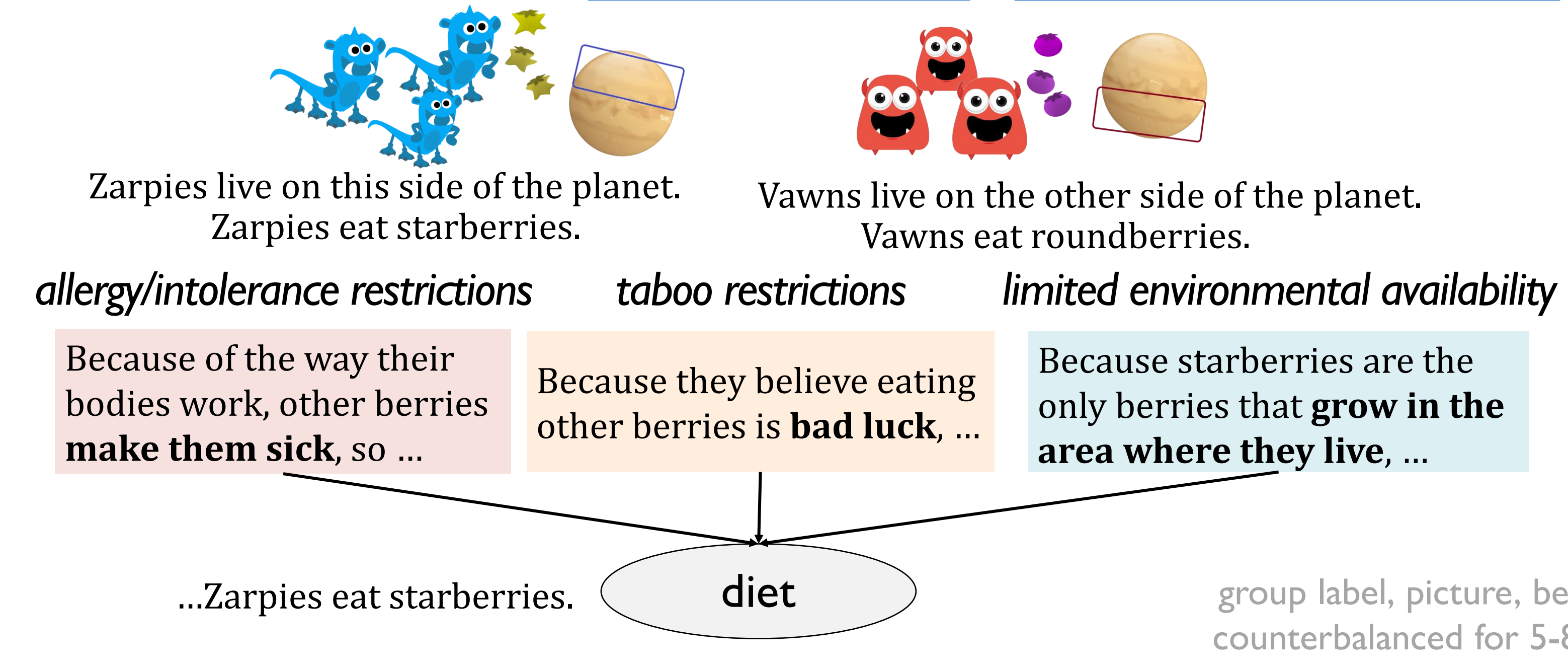
Could structural representations be a more positive alternative?



## Exp 1 & 2: diet

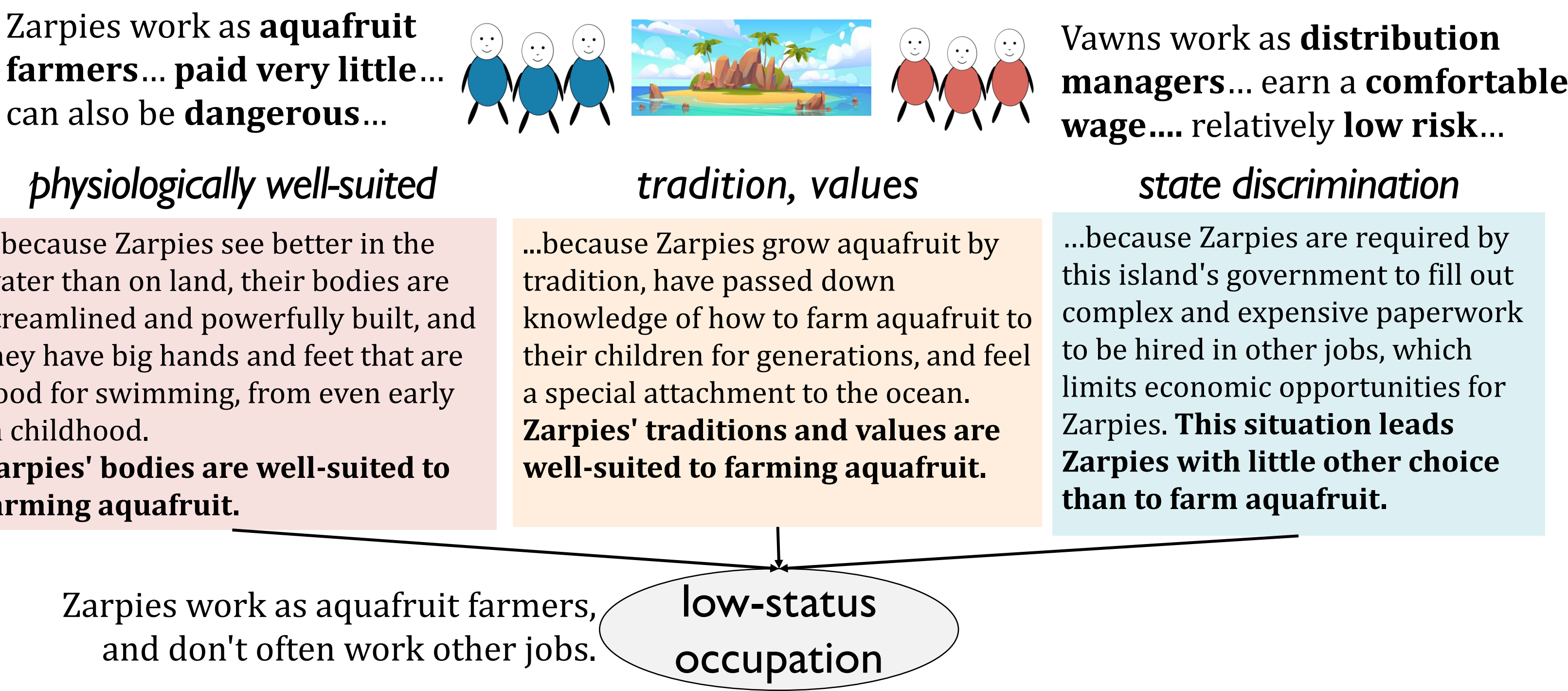
adults (n=167, ~55/condition, MTurk)

5-8yo (n=67, ~22/condition, Zoom via [Children Helping Science](#) & [Stanford Social Learning Lab system](#))



## Exp 3: low-status occupation

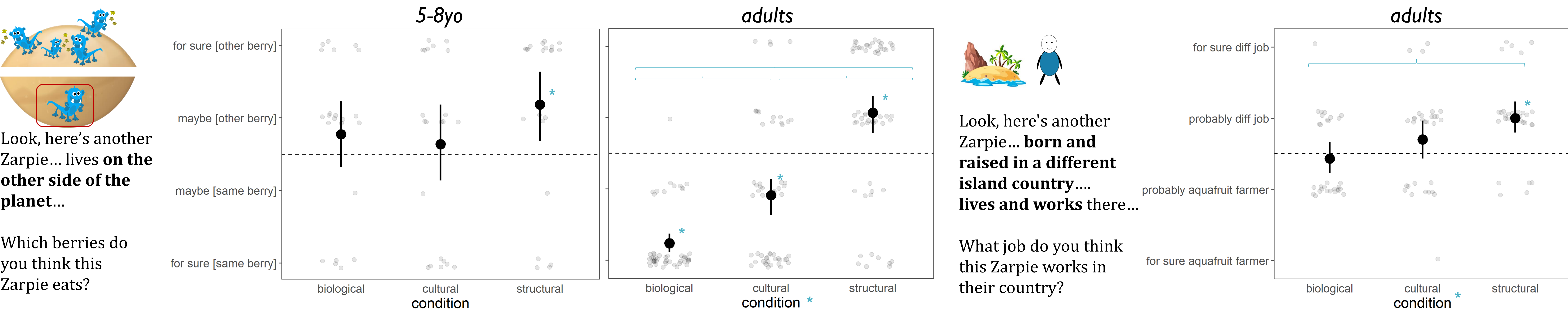
adults (n=90, 30/condition, MTurk)



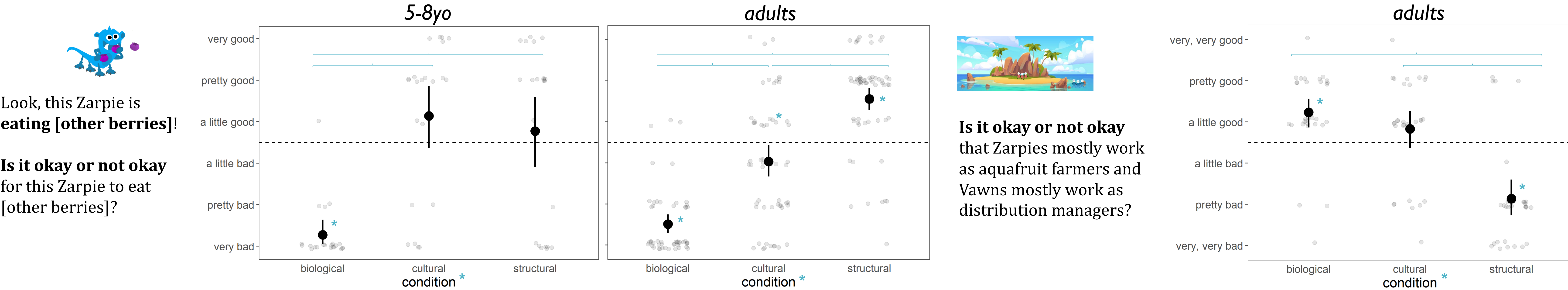
Cultural representations may be a mild form of essentialism.

Structural representations lead to a variety of positive consequences, suggesting we should think about social categories in a structural way.

**What is the case:** more context-sensitive generalization, i.e. less stereotyping, in adults



**What should be the case:** less negative attitudes towards non-conformity, more negative attitudes towards present disparities



**How to change what is the case:** more interventions on structural context, fewer interventions on the group

