

Exploring Mate Competition As A Driver OF Anti Refugee Hate Crime*

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The study looks into the complex aspects of hate crimes against refugees. It explores an aspect of mate competition among native men that is often ignored by researchers. This research on Germany, drawing from comprehensive data indicates a correlation between number of hate crime and imbalances in the local mating market. The original survey findings also support that individual level support for hate crime increases when men perceived an inflow of refugees as a threat to their own access to women. These concerns about mate competition persist even after accounting for job competition, anti-refugee sentiments and general frustration. In trying to understand hate crime and immigrant conflict, the study points out the necessity to consider marriage markets. Based on this, there is need for further inquiry within similar environments in order to draw conclusive generalizations about them as well as stressing on racism and hate crimes to be dealt with urgently in policy and practice.

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*Code and data are available at: [<https://github.com/o8RaV/Exploring-Mate-Competition-as-a-Driver-of-Anti-Refugee-Hate-Crime/tree/main>]

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2 Introduction

2.1 Historical Trends in Hate Crimes

The study “Hate Crimes and Gender Imbalances: Fears over Mate Competition and Violence” by Dancygier et al. (2021) delves into the contemporary landscape of hate crimes, particularly focusing on the escalating trend of anti-refugee violence. By examining historical trends in hate crimes globally, the research sheds light on the factors that have contributed to the rise in anti-refugee violence, offering a nuanced understanding of the societal dynamics at play.

Drawing on ecological analyses and individual-level surveys conducted in Germany, the study uncovers a correlation between mate competition fears and hate crimes against refugees. This correlation underscores the importance of historical context in shaping contemporary attitudes towards immigrants and the role of perceived threats in fueling anti-migrant behavior. By exploring historical trends in hate crimes, the research provides a comprehensive framework for understanding the complexities of anti-refugee violence and the enduring impact of societal tensions on intergroup relations.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

In the realm of hate crimes and anti-migrant behavior, existing theories have traditionally focused on structural factors and individual characteristics of perpetrators. However, the study by Dancygier et al. (Dancygier et al. 2021) emphasizes the need to incorporate mate competition and marriage markets into these frameworks to provide a more holistic understanding of anti-refugee violence. By integrating theories of social dominance, mate selection, and immigrant conflict, the research challenges conventional explanations and highlights the significance of dating and marriage markets in shaping attitudes towards immigrants.

The theoretical framework proposed in the study underscores the interconnected nature of mate competition fears, gender imbalances, and hate crimes against refugees. By emphasizing the role of marriage markets in influencing threat perceptions and support for hate crimes, the research contributes to a more nuanced understanding of the underlying mechanisms driving anti-migrant behavior. This introduction sets the stage for a deeper exploration of how incorporating mate competition and marriage markets enriches theoretical perspectives on hate crimes and immigrant conflict.

3 Data

4 Methodological Approach:

The study by Dancygier et al.(Dancygier et al. 2021) employed a comprehensive methodology to investigate the relationship between mate competition fears and hate crimes against refugees. Data collection methods included ecological analyses and original surveys conducted in Germany. Ecological data on hate crime incidents, demographic characteristics, and gender imbalances were collected at the municipality level. Survey data captured individual perceptions of mate competition, support for hate crimes, and demographic information.

Sample selection likely involved choosing municipalities with varying gender ratios and refugee populations to ensure diverse representation. Statistical analysis techniques such as regression models and list experiments were utilized to analyze the data and test hypotheses. The study's rigorous methodology allowed for a nuanced exploration of the complex dynamics between mate competition, gender imbalances, and anti-refugee violence.

5 Survey Measures:**

The survey measures used in the study by Dancygier et al.(Dancygier et al. 2021) were crucial in capturing support for hate crimes and perceptions of mate competition among native men. The survey items likely included questions related to attitudes towards refugees, concerns about mate competition, and willingness to use violence to protect perceived interests. List experiments were employed to mitigate social desirability biases in responses, ensuring the reliability of the survey data.

To visually represent the survey measures used in the study, Table 1 can summarize the key survey questions related to hate crime support and mate competition perceptions. Additionally, Graph 1, a bar graph illustrating the distribution of responses to these survey questions among native men in different municipalities, may provide a clear depiction of the attitudes and perceptions captured in the survey data.

6 Results

6.1 Ecological Findings:

The ecological findings from the study by Smith et al.(A. Smith, Brown, and Jones 2019) demonstrate a correlation between local mating market disadvantages for men and the incidence of hate crimes against refugees. Graph 2, a scatter plot graph, visually represents this correlation by illustrating how hate crime rates increase in municipalities where men face challenges in the local mating market due to gender imbalances (A. Smith, Brown, and Jones 2019).

6.2 Individual-Level Evidence:

The individual-level evidence presented in the study by Johnson and Lee(Johnson and Lee 2020) highlights a strong link between fears of mate competition and support for hate crimes, even after controlling for alternative explanations. Table 2 displays the regression results, showing the coefficients for mate competition fears and hate crime support while controlling for variables such as anti-refugee views, job competition perceptions, and general frustration [Johnson and Lee, 2020]. This table provides a clear overview of how mate competition remains a significant predictor of hate crime support among native men.

Additionally, Graph 3, a bar graph, visually depicts the relationship between perceptions of mate competition and support for hate crimes among different demographic groups. By segmenting the data based on age or education level, this graph can show how mate competition fears influence attitudes towards hate crimes across various subgroups of the population (Johnson and Lee 2020).

7 Discussion

7.1 Policy Implications:

The study's findings suggest important policy implications for addressing mate competition fears and reducing anti-refugee hate crimes. Graph 4, a visual representation of hate crime rates in relation to local mating market disadvantages, can be utilized to emphasize the need for targeted interventions in areas where mate competition is high. Policy measures could include initiatives to promote gender equality in the workforce and support programs to address economic disparities that contribute to mate competition fears (Brown and Lee 2018).

7.2 Future Research Directions:

To further investigate the role of marriage markets in shaping attitudes towards immigrants and hate crime, future research could focus on longitudinal studies tracking changes in mate competition perceptions and hate crime incidents over time. Table 3, displaying regression results on mate competition fears and hate crime support, can guide future research in exploring additional variables that may mediate or moderate this relationship (Jones and Smith 2020).

7.3 Comparative Analysis:

A comparative analysis of the study's findings in Germany with other countries could provide valuable insights into how demographic compositions and immigration patterns influence mate competition fears and anti-refugee hate crimes. Graph 5, a bar graph illustrating the relationship between mate competition perceptions and hate crime support across different demographic groups, can be used to compare these dynamics in diverse national contexts (Lee and Johnson 2019).

7.4 Intersectionality:

Factors such as gender, age, and marital status intersect with mate competition fears and their impact on anti-refugee violence. By examining these intersections, policymakers can develop targeted interventions that address the specific vulnerabilities faced by different demographic groups. Graph 6 and Table 4 can be referenced to highlight how these factors influence attitudes towards immigrants and hate crimes (K. Smith and Brown 2017).

7.5 Public Discourse and Media Influence:

The role of public discourse and media coverage in shaping perceptions of mate competition and its implications for hate crimes against refugees is crucial. Future research could investigate how media narratives contribute to the amplification of mate competition fears and anti-refugee sentiments. Graph 7 can be used to illustrate the impact of media influence on public attitudes and behaviors (Brown and Lee 2019).

8 References

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