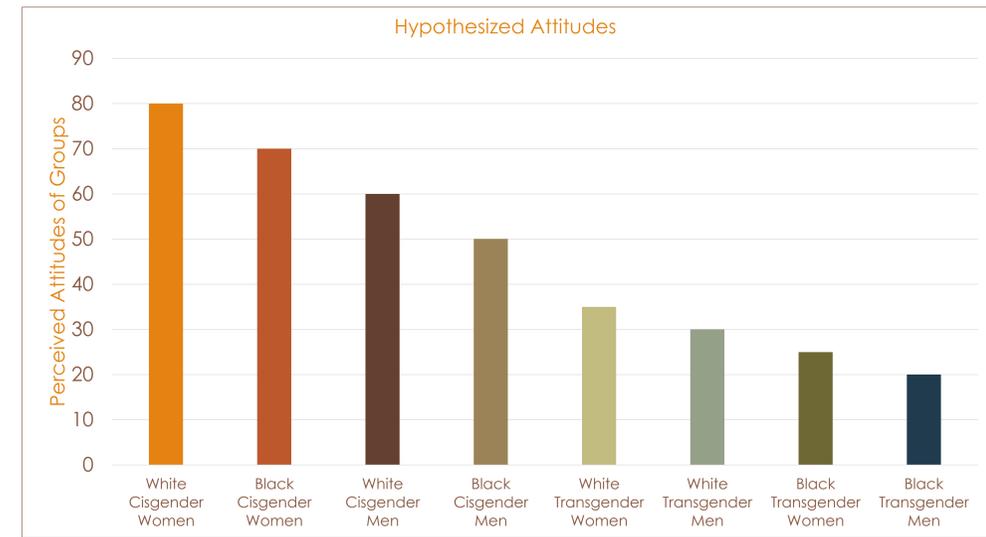
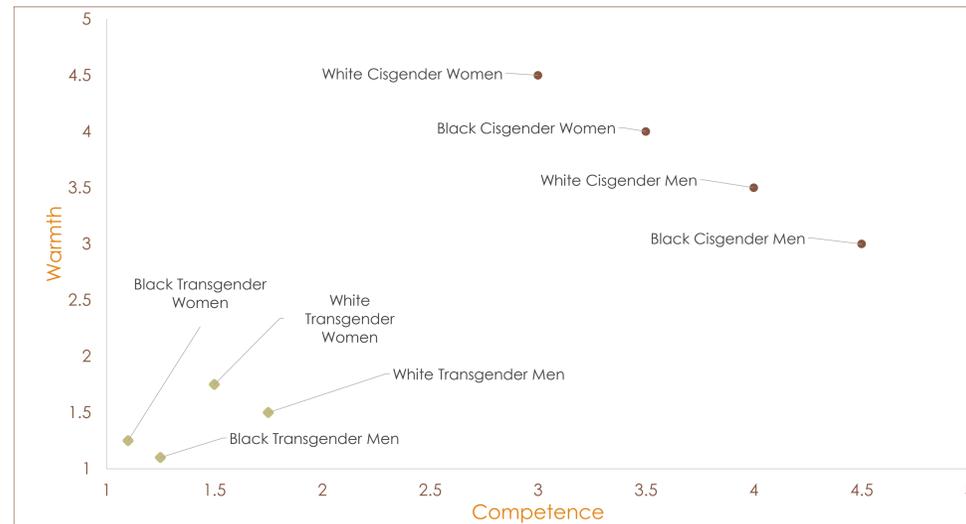


Unfriendly, Unqualified, and Undifferentiated: Examining Attitudes and Stereotype Content Towards People with Intersectional Identities

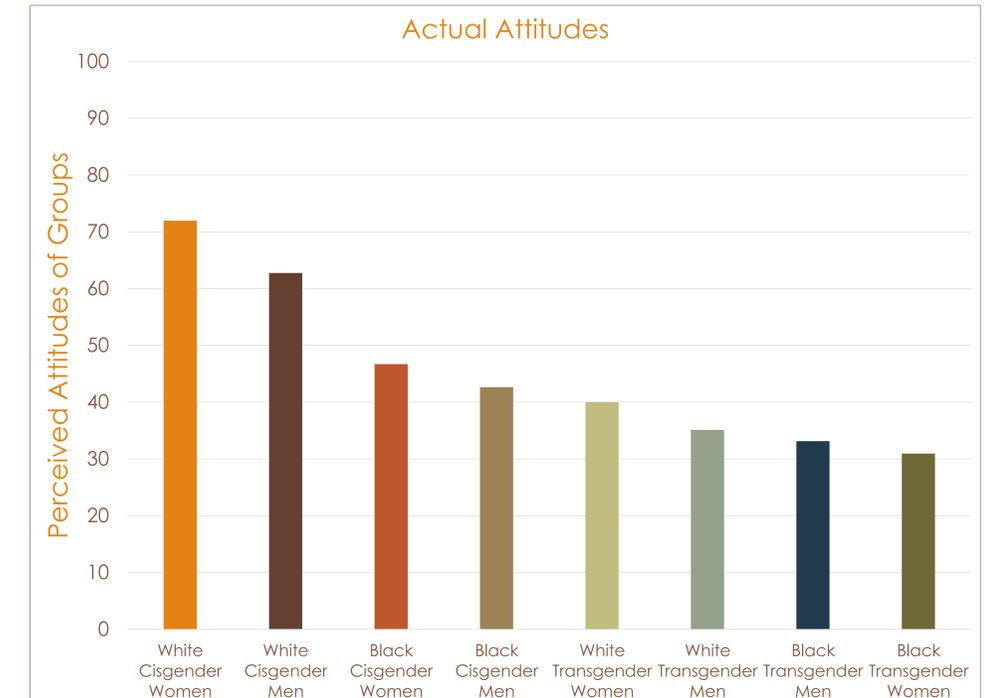
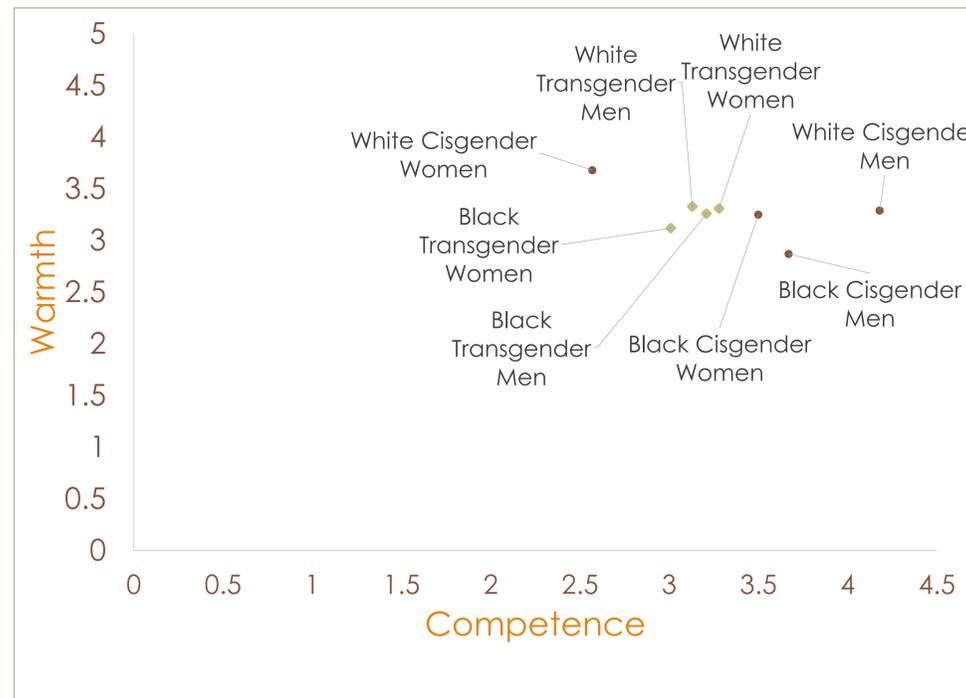
Zachary Rashes

Hypothesized Plots



- 2 distinct clusters for cisgender and transgender groups
- More variance in ratings of warmth, competence, and perceived attitudes for cisgender targets
- Attitudes linked to perceived warmth

Results



- Smaller cluster for transgender groups than cisgender groups (less variance for trans vs. cis targets)
- Significant main effect of race and an interaction effect for race * trans identity on perceived warmth; reflected in attitudes
- Significant main effects for race, trans identity on perceived competence and gender and significant interaction effects for trans identity * gender and race * trans identity * gender

Implications

- Transgender people in general are thought of as more like each other with regards to warmth and competence and people generally have worse attitudes towards them
- Transgender people are thought of as posing more symbolic threat than cis people (with trans women being thought of as more threatening than trans men), but cisgender people pose more realistic threat than trans people (with trans men being more threatening than trans women)
- Future research should use the BIAS map because of its ability to predict behavioral tendencies from stereotype content §

Introduction

- Many people have negative attitudes towards those with marginalized identities.*†
- These identities are not independent of one another; nobody is “just” a man or “just” Black or “just” transgender.
- While there is research showing that attitudes differ when incorporating race & gender and gender & trans identity ‡, there is little research examining race & trans identity and no research incorporating all three.

Methods

- Participants were randomly assigned to one of eight conditions (with counterbalancing) with race, gender, and transgender identity as the IVs
 - e.g., White transgender men, Black cisgender women, etc.
- They were asked to complete measures of perceived warmth, competence, attitudes, and symbolic and realistic threat (with order counterbalanced) according to how they thought society perceived their assigned group
 - 4 items for warmth
 - 4 items for competence
 - 1 item for attitudes
 - 2 items for symbolic and realistic threat each

References

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* Gazzola, S. B., & Morrison, M. A. (2014). Cultural and personally endorsed stereotypes of transgender men and transgender women: Notable correspondence or disjunction? *International Journal of Transgenderism*, 15(2), 76-99. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15532739.2014.937041>

‡ Ghayami, N., & Peplau, L. A. (2012). An intersectional analysis of gender and ethnic stereotypes. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 37(1), 113-127. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0361684312464203>

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