# Article information:

Gendered outgroup prejudice: An evolutionary threat management perspective on anti-immigrant bias - Tingting Ji, Joshua M. Tybur, Mark van Vugt, 2021  
<https://journals-sagepub-com.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/doi/full/10.1177/1368430219882489>

# Article summary:

1. Attitudes towards male immigrants from violent ecologies are more negative than attitudes towards female immigrants from the same ecology.

2. Attitudes towards male and female immigrants are similar when those immigrants come from a pathogen-rich ecology.

3. Outgroup prejudice is sex-specific, with outgroup men perceived as posing a greater violence threat than outgroup women, while intergroup pathogen threats are likely less gendered.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article "Gendered outgroup prejudice: An evolutionary threat management perspective on anti-immigrant bias" by Tingting Ji, Joshua M. Tybur, and Mark van Vugt presents an interesting perspective on how attitudes toward male and female immigrants vary depending on the perceived threats they pose. The authors suggest that individuals have evolved distinct psychological mechanisms to deal with different intergroup threats, such as violence and pathogen avoidance. They argue that men are more likely to engage in intergroup aggression, making male immigrants from violent ecologies (e.g., Syria) more threatening than female immigrants from the same ecology. In contrast, attitudes toward male and female immigrants are similar when those immigrants come from a pathogen-rich ecology (e.g., Liberia).

While the article provides a unique perspective on gendered outgroup prejudice, it has some potential biases and limitations. Firstly, the study only focuses on two types of intergroup threats - violence and pathogen avoidance - which may not be exhaustive or representative of all possible threats. Secondly, the study only examines attitudes toward male and female immigrants from two specific countries, which may not generalize to other immigrant groups or contexts.

Additionally, the article does not explore potential counterarguments or alternative explanations for its findings. For example, it is possible that negative attitudes toward male immigrants from violent ecologies are driven by stereotypes about Muslim men being more violent or dangerous than Muslim women. Similarly, it is possible that negative attitudes toward male immigrants are influenced by broader societal norms around masculinity and aggression.

Furthermore, while the article acknowledges that increased prejudice toward immigrants during times of crisis is not a new phenomenon, it does not fully explore the potential risks associated with such prejudice. For example, negative attitudes toward immigrant groups can lead to discrimination in employment or housing opportunities and can contribute to social exclusion and marginalization.

Overall, while the article presents an interesting perspective on gendered outgroup prejudice based on evolutionary threat management theory, it has some potential biases and limitations that should be considered when interpreting its findings. Further research is needed to explore these issues in greater depth and to examine how they may vary across different contexts and populations.

# Topics for further research:

* Societal norms and masculinity in relation to prejudice against male immigrants
* Stereotypes about Muslim men and violence in anti-immigrant bias
* Risks associated with negative attitudes toward immigrant groups
* Discrimination in employment and housing opportunities for immigrants
* Social exclusion and marginalization of immigrant groups
* Cross-cultural variations in attitudes toward male and female immigrants

# Report location:

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