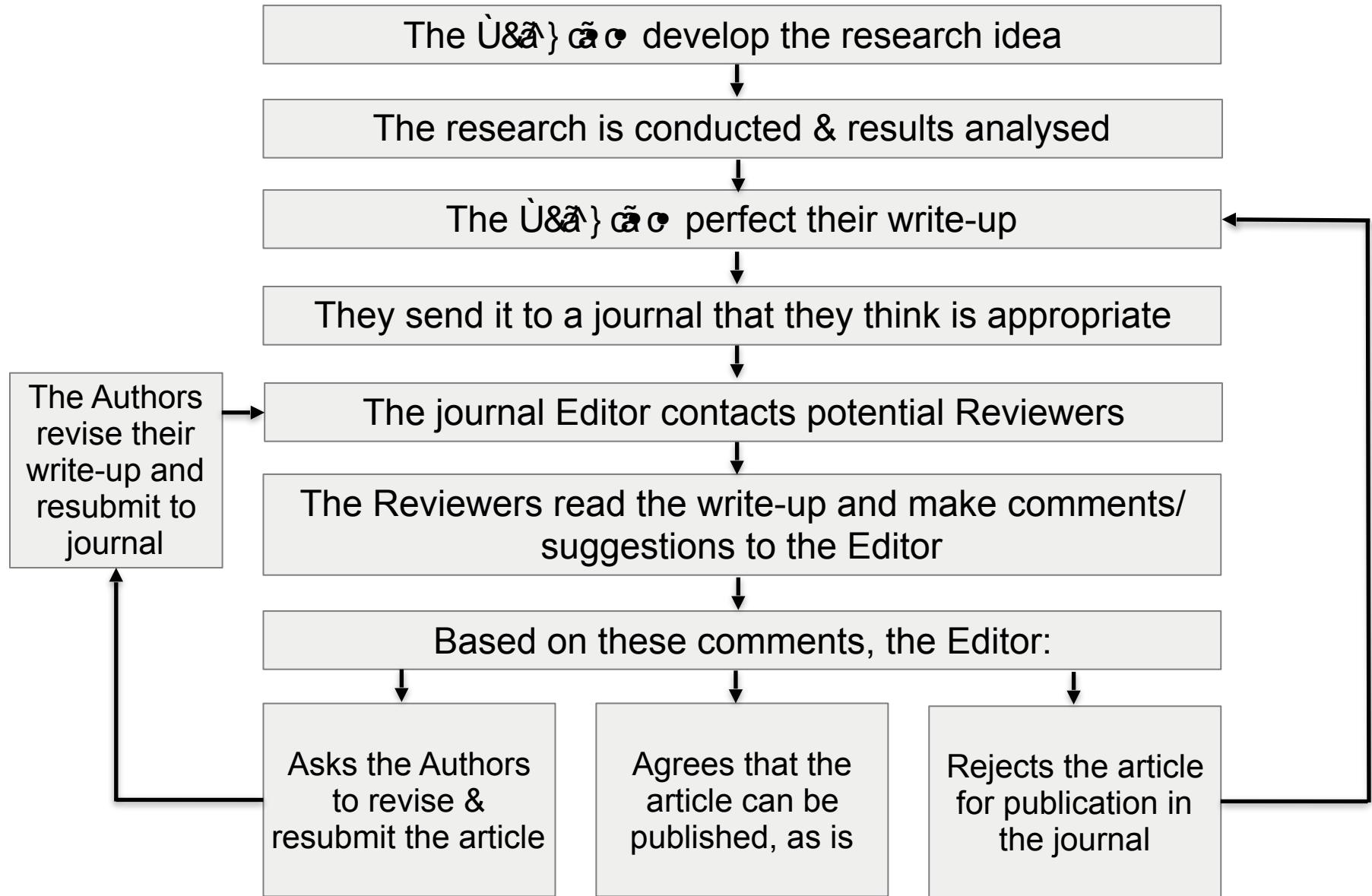


## What is a journal article

A journal article reflects the polished, finished outcome from a piece of research. It usually comprises some justification of purpose, a description of the methodology, some findings and a conclusion. The contents will have been deemed valid following review conducted by other experts in the field.

## What is a journal article: The publication process



## What is a journal article: Types of journal article

Journal articles come in a variety of forms:

- Research report / Research article / short report
- Registered report
- Review article
- Theoretical / General article
- Commentary / Discussion /Journal Club / Opinion article

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**Research report**

**Action perception as hypothesis testing**

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**Registered report**

**Mu suppression – A good measure of the human mirror neuron system?**

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**ABSTRACT**

Mu suppression has been proposed as a signature of the activity of the human mirror neuron system (MNS). However the mu frequency band (8–13 Hz) overlaps with the alpha



## What is a journal article: Badges & identifiers



**Research Article**

**Predicting Ideological Prejudice**



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**Abstract**  
A major shortcoming of current models of ideological prejudice is that although they can anticipate the direction of the association between participants' ideology and their prejudice against a range of target groups, they cannot predict the size of this association. I developed and tested models that can make specific size predictions for this association. A quantitative model that used the perceived ideology of the target group as the primary predictor of the ideology-prejudice relationship was developed with a representative sample of Americans ( $N = 4,940$ ) and tested against models using the perceived status of and choice to belong to the target group as predictors. In four studies (total  $N = 2,093$ ), ideology-prejudice associations were estimated, and these observed estimates were compared with the models' predictions. The model that was based only on perceived ideology was the most parsimonious with the smallest errors.

**Keywords**  
prejudice, intergroup dynamics, ideology, stereotyped attitudes, open data, open materials, preregistered

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Former President Clinton (2010) argued, "We only have one remaining bigotry. We don't want to be around anybody who disagrees with us." Putting aside whether prejudice based on dissimilar political attitudes is the *only* remaining bigotry (it certainly is not), it is clear that negative affect (i.e., prejudice) toward political out-groups has deleterious effects on how people treat others who have different attitudes (Brandt, Reyna, Chambers, Crawford, & Wetherell, 2014; Chambers, Schneider, & Collisson, 2013; Gu & Giff, 2015; Iyengar & Westwood, 2015) and on the ability to reason accurately about political issues (Crawford, Kay, & Duke, 2015; Kahan, 2013). Such negative affect may even contribute to geographic sorting into politically homogeneous neighborhoods (Motyl, Iyer, Oishi, Trawalter, & Nosek, 2014). All of these findings are based on directional predictions, for example, that conservatives will do more of  $X$  than liberals in  $Y$  condition and that liberals will do more of  $X$  than conservatives in  $Z$  condition. Directional predictions are one step in the development of theories and are often the stopping point in psychology (Meek, 1978, 1997). This article pushes research on ideology and prejudice to the next step by reporting the development and testing of models that used the perceived characteristics of target groups to precisely predict the size of the association between participants' political ideology and their prejudice against those groups.

In this research, I considered three perceived characteristics of target groups that are likely to be relevant to predicting both the size and the direction of participants' ideology-prejudice association. The first was the perceived political ideology of the target group. People spontaneously stereotype groups on the basis of the groups' political ideologies (Koch, Imhoff, Dotsch, Unaklisch, & Alves, 2016). Prior research has found that people are prejudiced toward groups they see as having political values and identities dissimilar to their own (e.g., Byrne, 1999; Chambers et al., 2013; Wyrwicz, 2016). The greater the dissimilarity, the greater the prejudice. Conservatives tend to express prejudice toward groups perceived as liberal, and liberals tend to express prejudice toward groups perceived as conservative. This is because these groups hold values that are in opposition (Crawford, Brandt, Inbar, Chambers, & Motyl, 2017; Wetherell, Brandt, & Reyna, 2015). I also included a measure of perceived conventionalism as an alternative, less direct measure of value dissimilarity on the political dimension.

People also spontaneously stereotype groups on the basis of the groups' social status (Koch et al., 2016), so

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