



SLOVAK RESEARCH
AND DEVELOPMENT
AGENCY



EASP MEETING

Boundaries, Norms, and Conflicts: Understanding
Intergroup Relations and Rising Intolerance Across Europe
and Beyond

6-8 SEPTEMBER, 2018.

**Hotel Saffron, Radlinského 27, Bratislava Old Town,
Bratislava**



WELCOME

It is with great pleasure that we welcome you to the Small Group Meeting of EASP jointly organized by the Institute for Research in Social Communication, Slovak Academy of Sciences; Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest; Jagiellonian University, Kraków and the University of St. Andrews. In this meeting, we aim to bring together researchers who are interested in the connection between societal norms and both positive and negative intergroup behavior. We would like to demonstrate that intergroup behavior is dependent on the normative appropriateness of positive or negative intergroup relations between particular groups, and the definition of group boundaries. With the impressive selection of researchers, both junior and senior, that followed our invitation to this meeting, we are optimistic that we can realize this aim.

We are very happy to have you here, and we wish you all a very successful, inspiring, and pleasant meeting.

The organizing team:

Barbara Láštiová, Anna Kende, Katarzyna Jaśko, Steve Reicher

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EASP meeting Boundaries, Norms, and Conflicts: Understanding Intergroup Relations and Rising Intolerance Across Europe and Beyond

6-8 September, 2018

<http://www.kvsbk.sav.sk/podujatia/>

Meeting venue:

Hotel Saffron, Radlinského 27, Bratislava Old Town, Bratislava:

<http://www.hotelsaffron.sk/>

September 6, Thursday

19:00 Pre-conference reception and registration, Hotel Saffron

September 7, Friday

9.00 Welcoming remarks (Gabriel Bianchi, Presidency of the Slovak Academy of Sciences)

9.05 – 9.30 OPENING TALK

Boundaries, Norms, and Conflicts: Understanding Intergroup Relations and Rising Intolerance Across Europe and Beyond (Steve Reicher)

9.30 – 11.00 SESSION 1: Institutional norms of intergroup relations

Discussant: Barbara Lášticová

The Role of Social Contexts in Development of Anti-Immigrant Attitudes in Adolescence (Marta Miklikowska)

Change Context to Change Intolerance? Social Diversity and Intergroup Contact in Majority and Minority School Children (Michèle D. Birtel)

Whose Norms, Whose Prejudice? Anti-Roma Attitudes Among Hungarian Teenagers – A Longitudinal Study (Luca Váradi)

Coffee Break

11.30-13.00 SESSION 2: The politicized context of political participation

Discussant: Andrej Findor

It's not us, it's them! How politicized and oppositional identity content impacted empathy and collective action in the US Presidential elections (Felicity Turner-Zwinkels)

The effect of political engagement on mental health and protest participation in "No" voters in Turkey's Constitutional referendum (Yasemin Gülsüm Acar)

Normative messages of unity and normative messages of legitimacy: Constructions of in-group norms and group boundaries in Greek political commemorations (Theofilos Gkinopoulos)

14.00-15.15 SESSION 3: Blitz session

Moderator: Lucia Hargašová

Measuring the Normative Climate of Stereotypes (Andrej Findor)

The role of ingroup norms in the link between indirect forms of intergroup contact and willingness to meet the former adversary in post-conflict societies (Shpend Voca)

“We can’t be like the Germans”: Insecure nationalism and competing intergroup relations as a consequence of supranational integration (Sandra Obradović)

The psychological “Pull” of Ethno-nationalism: A Social Psychological Analysis (Julia Elad-Strenger)

Political extremism and migration intentions of Syrian refugees (Katarzyna Jaško)

Coffee Break

15:30 – 17.00 SESSION 4: Threat, prejudice and right-wing populism

Discussant: Steve Reicher

Equality revisited: A cultural meta-analysis of intergroup contact and prejudice (Judith Kende)

Perceptions of Collective Threat Motivate a Desire for Stricter Norms, and Increase Support for Right-Wing Governments (Joshua Conrad Jackson)

The Exploitation of Economic Inequality and the Rise of Far-Right Populism (Sarah Jay)

17:30 Sight-seeing tour

19:30 Dinner

Dunajský pivovar, Tyršovo nábrežie, Bratislava-Petržalka,
<http://www.dunajskypivovar.sk/restauracia-dunajsky-pivovar>

September 8, Saturday

9.00 – 11.00 SESSION 5: Social norms, prejudice, and stereotypes

Discussant: Katarzyna Jaśko

Prejudice or accurate judgment? The impact of social norms on the attribution of biased group evaluation (Thomas Kessler)

Not just blind followers – how threat to personal control influences norm interest, detection and following (Anna Potoczek)

When caste stereotypes are norm, what makes resistance possible? (Divya Padalia)

Psychological threat increases social projection (Felix Czepluch)

Coffee Break

11.30 - 13.00 SESSION 6: Blitz session

Moderator: Lucia Hargašová

Freedom of speech requires action; Exploring the discourse of politicians convicted of anti-Muslim hate-speech (Katarina Pettersson)

Behave Like Us but Tell Us Who You Are”. The Role of Intergroup-Distinctiveness Threat in Reactions to Assimilation of Migrants (Slieman Halabi)

Identity Content and Helping Syrian Refugees: Who You Are and Where You Are (Nihan Albayrak)

Strategies for maintaining/attaining group membership among ethnically white Muslims in the UK. (Amena Amer)

Prejudice in times of intergroup hostility: How one-sided media reports on majority attitudes (in)form opinions (Stefanie Hechler)

LUNCH

14.00-15.00 SESSION 7: Poster session

From threat to intergroup hostility in the EU: the role of patriotism (Ana Louceiro)

Acculturation strategies toward Syrian refugees in Hatay/Turkey (Serap Akfırat)

Tolerance in Context: Effects on Minorities' Group Boundaries and Well-Being (Sara Cvetkovska)

Developing and assessing teacher-led vicarious contact interventions among youth in Finland (Viivi Mäkinen)

Heading for a bright future? Portrayals of collective future as predictors of reactions to

asylum seekers in Finland and Turkey (Eemeli Hakoköngäs)

What is the way for the immigration in Europe? The impact of mismatch between personal attitudes and perceived norm on the outspokenness on the immigration issue (Kamilla Khamzina)

The Justification of Violence against Physically Dangerous and Symbolically Threatening Groups - The Role of Right-Wing Authoritarianism and Propensity for Radical Action in Hungary (Laura Faragó)

Stereotypes in the Face of Reality: Intergroup Contact Inconsistent with Group Stereotypes Predicts Change in Prejudice Better than Stereotype-Consistent Contact (Tibor Žingora)

Stretching the boundaries of citizenship: Inclusive national identity increases solidarity with potential ingroup members (Anna Kende)

Coffee Break

15.30 – 17.00 SESSION 8: Minority – majority relations

Discussant: Anna Kende

Discrimination in multiethnic regions - the importance of intergroup contact, social distance and ethnic identity. (Vladimir Mihić)

Overcoming group boundaries - How social identity complexity/inclusiveness bridge majority and minority perspectives of society. (Marija Branković)

'Setting the stage for the absurd': The use of humour in challenging subtle discrimination. (Anna Dobai)

17:00 - 17:30 Closing remarks (Barbara Láštiová)

19:00 Dinner

Flagship, Námestie SNP č. 8, Bratislava, <http://www.bratislavskarestauracia.sk/en/>

ABSTRACTS

SESSION 1

The Role of Social Contexts in Development of Anti-Immigrant Attitudes in Adolescence.

Presenter: **Marta Miklikowska** (Umeå University, Sweden)

Intergroup attitudes develop due to the influence of social contexts such as parents, peers, and school. Yet, there have been few longitudinal studies to support these claims. In addition, the existing research has not paid enough attention to the interplay between contexts. This 3-wave study of Swedish majority adolescents (N = 671) examined the effects of parents and peers' attitudes on youth attitudes towards immigrants. It also examined the interplay between contexts: whether parents' attitudes would predict attitudes of peers youth hang out, whether youth with less prejudiced peers would be less affected by their parents, and whether youth attending diverse classrooms would be less affected by their parents and peers. Multilevel analyses showed significant effects of parents and peers. Fluctuations in adolescents' attitudes were positively related to fluctuations in peers but not parents' attitudes. Adolescents with more prejudiced parents and peers showed higher levels of prejudice and smaller linear decrease in prejudice than youth with less prejudiced parents and peers. Although comparison of parent and peers effects showed them to be of equal strength, parents' attitudes predicted what peers youth hang out with, suggesting an overall greater importance of parental bias. The analyses also showed that peers' attitudes did not moderate the effects of parents but that youth from diverse classrooms were less affected by their parents and peers than youth from less diverse classrooms.

Change Context to Change Intolerance? Social Diversity and Intergroup Contact in Majority and Minority School Children

Presenter: **Michèle D. Birtel** (University of Greenwich, United Kingdom)

Diverse social contexts offer opportunities for contact between ingroups and outgroups, which then can lead to more positive intergroup relations. No previous work has studied a change of diversity context in form of a key transition from segregated to mixed school, taking into account early stages of intergroup contact. Study 1 examined the impact of changing the diversity environment on White and Asian British school children. At time 1, students in ethnically mixed (vs segregated) elementary schools reported higher contact quantity and quality, more positive social norms and intergroup attitudes as well as higher contact intentions, empathy, trust, and contact self-efficacy. At time 2, Asian students benefitted more from transitioning from a segregated elementary to a mixed secondary school than White students, reporting more positive intergroup relations. Studies 2-4 demonstrated that an imagery-based contact strategy can reduce prejudice in Italian pre-school children towards Black children in form of attitudes, intentions and behavior. Study 5 revealed that imagined contact can promote reactions that defend victims of social exclusion and bullying in school environments, such immigrants in Italy. Our findings are important

in understanding how different social contexts can promote harmony in intergroup relations for both majority and minority groups.

Whose Norms, Whose Prejudice? Anti-Roma Attitudes Among Hungarian Teenagers – A Longitudinal Study

Presenter: **Luca Váradi** (Central European University, Hungary)

Ethnic prejudice can be highly contagious becoming an unquestioned norm in some societies, even if not all members share those attitudes. It appears that Hungary has become such a society with an overwhelming majority harbouring severe prejudice against the largest ethnic minority group, the Roma. The question is, however, how norms of prejudice are formed and why they are apparently resistant to change? Having previously found that teenagers follow the perceived norms in their school classes when it comes to ethnic prejudice, it should be now understood how these group norms are formed and perceived by the members of school classes. Based on data from a recent two-wave longitudinal study among 1400 Hungarian majority group adolescents (aged 14-15 years), the process of norm formation in new classes and its relations with intergroup attitudes will be investigated. Students completed a questionnaire in the first weeks of secondary school and, for a second time, shortly before the end of their first academic year. Thus, it is possible to see how young people, foreign to one another in the beginning, form a group and how the shared norms of this group are shaping the members' prejudiced attitudes. For this, the macro-micro dynamics in 60 school classes will be analysed, considering class-level indicators of the shared norms and individual attitude measures of the cognitive, emotional, and behavioural components of the anti-Roma prejudice. The discussion of the results will be embedded within the discourse of the role of social norms and education in the process of prejudice reduction.

SESSION 2

It's not us, it's them! How politicized and oppositional identity content impacted empathy and collective action in the US Presidential elections

Presenter: **Felicity Turner-Zwinkels** (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

Politicized contexts often revolve around group opposition. To capture this dynamic this paper introduces the oppositional identity: perceptions ingroup members have of the outgroup who aims to obstruct their political goals. Indeed, we know little about; (a) how politicized identities (e.g., Democratic Party Activists) and oppositional identities (e.g., Republican Party Activists) are constructed in relation to each other, and (b) the consequences of this for political behavior. I present two longitudinal studies conducted in the US 2012 (N=130; Study 1) and 2016 (N=173; Study 2) Presidential Elections. To do so, I explore Democratic Party supporters' subjective perceptions of normative politicized- and oppositional identity content by asking them to recall the words they associate with these groups. This content was coded for oppositional warmth[cold] content (e.g., [un]kind, [un]caring). Both studies confirmed the key expectation that politicized and

oppositional identities become more polarized over time (i.e., seeing a politicized identity is seen as warm causally predicts seeing the oppositional identity as cold). Second, both politicized and oppositional identity content were confirmed to be important motivators of political emotions (study 1) and action engagement (study 2). Findings emphasize how oppositional group dynamics shape the relations between politicized and oppositional identities in political contexts.

The effect of political engagement on mental health and protest participation in “No” voters in Turkey’s Constitutional referendum

Presenter: **Yasemin Gülsüm Acar** (Özyeğin University, Turkey)

Co-Authors: **Özden Melis Uluğ** (University of Massachusetts Amherst, United States)

On April 16, 2017, Turkey held a highly contested constitutional referendum, resulting in Turkey’s parliamentary system being replaced by a presidential system. The referendum was highly criticized for its uneven playing field during the campaign, which included arrests and attacks of “No” campaigners and opposition, leading to even greater polarization than had previously been seen. Despite the disadvantages it faced, the “No” campaign carried behind it a renewed energy that had not been seen in recent years. Utilizing previous work on political trust and protest, the current study examines the impact of political engagement of “No” voters and campaigners on mental health in an oppressive context. Previous research (Lindstrom & Mohseni, 2008) indicates that trust in the political system has an important relationship with mental health. We posit that while lack of political trust does indeed negatively impact mental health, this relationship is mediated by political engagement. If individuals are able to maintain political engagement, they may mediate the negative impacts of lack of political trust by maintaining active resistance against the government. Results will be discussed in the context of the impact of important societal events on critical intrapersonal change, and this change’s subsequent impact on society at large.

Normative messages of unity and normative messages of legitimacy: Constructions of in-group norms and group boundaries in Greek political commemorations

Presenter: **Theofilos Gkinopoulos** (University of Surrey, United Kingdom)

Co-Authors: **Peter Hegarty** (University of Surrey, United Kingdom)

Emily LeRoux Rutledge (University of Surrey, United Kingdom)

This study investigates constructions of in-group norms of unity or legitimacy and constructions of group boundaries through definitions of outgroups in ceremonial political speeches before and during the Greek financial downturn. In the aftermath of the 2010 Greek economic crisis social norms, in the form of informal understandings that govern the behaviour of group members, were challenged and political leaders as group members of their political parties significantly reconsidered definitions of in-groups and outgroups. This study analyses the discourse of the leaders of two Greek political parties commemorating the restoration of Greek democracy on 24th July 1974; a mainstream party, New Democracy, and an opposition party, SYRIZA. Using an integrative analytic framework of quantitative content analysis and critical discursive psychology,

we focus on what in-group and outgroup definitions appear in political speeches in ambiguous or concrete terms across years determining group norms and boundaries accordingly. These constructions were ventured during a period of relative political stability (2004 to 2009) and instability and crisis (2010 to 2016) and communicate normative contexts of group relations before and during crisis. Findings suggest concrete hypotheses about constructions of group social norms and group boundaries as part of leaders' identity entrepreneurship process with policy-making implications.

SESSION 3

Measuring the Normative Climate of Stereotypes

Presenter: **Andrej Findor** (Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovakia)

Co-Authors: **Barbara Lášticová** (Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovakia)

Martin Kanovský (Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovakia)

Miroslav Popper (Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovakia)

Societal normative climate reflects shared perceptions of other peoples' attitudes. People's decisions to express or respond without stereotypes and prejudice might be related to their individual opinions about the targets of stereotypes and prejudice, and to the normative climate of stereotypes and prejudice – whether they are normatively accepted or sanctioned by most of the people in their society. We hypothesized that people will express stronger negative stereotypes about a stigmatized than non-stigmatized out-group when instructed to present what most of the people in Slovakia think about these out-groups than when instructed to present what they personally think about these out-groups. In a 2 x 2 survey experiment factorial design, a representative sample of Slovak population (N=1200) answered the Stereotype Content Model questionnaire (Cuddy et al, 2007) about a stigmatized (Roma) vs. non-stigmatized out-group (Hungarians). The participants were presented with an instruction to express their individual opinion (individual perspective) vs. the opinion of most of the people in Slovakia (societal perspective). All respondents also answered the motivation to respond without prejudice (Plant & Devine, 1998) and the motivation to express prejudice (Forscher et al, 2015) scales to explore their relationship to the individual and societal perspectives on stereotypes. The results partially support our hypothesis and provide initial evidence for a novel approach to measuring the normative climate of stereotypes.

The role of ingroup norms in the link between indirect forms of intergroup contact and willingness to meet the former adversary in post-conflict societies

Presenter: **Shpend Voca** (Masaryk University, Czech Republic, AAB College, Republic of Kosovo)

Co-Authors: **Mirjana Rugar** (AAB College, Republic of Kosovo)

Sylvie Graf (University of Bern, Switzerland)

Ingroup norms – an appropriate intergroup behavior considered by the ingroup – can decisively shape willingness to engage in direct contact (Christ et al., 2014). Direct contact in post-conflict societies can improve relations with former adversaries but is fairly limited due to segregation and norms that oppose contact (Paluck, 2009). However, other forms of intergroup contact – indirect – can compensate for the lack of direct contact and motivate former adversaries to meet. Therefore, we have examined the effects of indirect intergroup contact on willingness to meet the former adversary, focusing on the underlying role of ingroup norms. We included both positive and negative extended and mass-mediated contact. In an Albanian sample (N = 189) in post-conflict Kosovo, we found that ingroup norms mediated the link between positive extended and positive mass-mediated contact and negative mass-mediated (but not extended) contact and willingness to meet Serbs. Albanian participants who were aware of positive contact between their friends and Serbs and who were exposed to positive portrayals of Serbs in the mass-media perceived more supportive ingroup norms and were more willing to meet Serbs. Exposure to negative portrayals in the mass-media associated with perception of less supportive ingroup norms and with lower willingness to meet Serbs.

“We can’t be like the Germans”: Insecure nationalism and competing intergroup relations as a consequence of supranational integration

Presenter: **Sandra Obradović** (London School Of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom)

Who is seen to be more or less European? What are the consequences for supranational integration and intergroup relations? These are questions the present paper explores by drawing on mixed-methods data from Serbia, examining how identity and intergroup relations shape political attitudes towards supranational belonging. More specifically, this paper will argue that the paradox of international integration (such as that of the European Union) has led to increasing domestic divides over the question of ‘who we are’. The findings illustrate the intimate link between power and social categorization, where countries of high-power position are also seen as more prototypical of the supranational group, causing conflict for low-power countries both in constructing a sense of belonging, but also a sense of compatibility with other sub-groups. The consequence of this, discussed through the concept of ‘insecure nationalism’, is that, for individuals from non-EU countries, the exclusionary definition of what it means to be ‘European’, closely linked to the norms and values of Western European countries, becomes a threat to national identity and its continuity. In other words, becoming (more) European means becoming less Serbian, a threat that creates a ripe environment for the potential rise of populist movements and anti-Western sentiments.

The psychological “Pull” of Ethno-nationalism: A Social Psychological Analysis

Presenter: **Julia Elad-Strenger** (Friedrich-Schiller University, Germany)

The last decade has witnessed a dramatic rise in ethno-nationalism throughout the Western world,

which plays an important role in triggering both intra-national and inter-national conflicts. Despite the invaluable contribution of existing research to the understanding of this pervasive phenomenon, it has left a crucial question unanswered: What is it about ethno-nationalistic identity, as a unique social category, that makes it psychologically attractive for a growing number of citizens? Inspired by the social identity perspective, the present research identifies the "essentialization" of the national category as a central feature of ethno-nationalism, and examines an original causal model specifying the key psychological mechanisms underlying such "essentialization". Study 1, which is based on existing cross-cultural data from 14 EU-member countries (ESS round 8, 2016), supports the basic assumptions that "exclusive" national identification, but not national identification per-se, is associated with negative attitudes towards out-groups and minorities, and is triggered by perceived alienation from society. Study 2, which was based on an original sample of Germans (N = 330), supports our full causal model: Perceived disrespect by societal institutions increased perceived alienation from society, which increases contempt towards elites, which leads to the essentialization of the national category, which ultimately leads to a wide range of destructive intergroup phenomena. Implications will be discussed in depth.

Political extremism and migration intentions of Syrian refugees

Presenter: **Katarzyna Jaśko** (Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland)

Co-Authors: **David Webber** (Virginia Commonwealth University, USA)

Erica Molinario (University of Maryland, College Park, USA)

Arie Kruglanski (University of Maryland, College Park, USA)

Majority of Europeans and Americans perceive the migration of Syrian refugees as a serious threat to the well-being and safety of their countries (Smith, 2017; Wike, Stokes, & Simmons, 2016). Concerns surrounding the potential terrorist threat posed by Syrian refugees have impacted countries' willingness to welcome these individuals even though such reluctance is not conducive toward addressing this massive humanitarian crisis. The purpose of the present research was to provide some empirical insight into the veracity of these fears. In four samples of Syrian refugees residing in Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, and Iraq (n = 1000) we explored the relationship between political and religious extremism of refugees and their willingness to emigrate to the West. Contrary to populist political narratives, we found that refugees who were more ideologically extreme were at the same time less willing and less likely to intend to emigrate to the West. Additionally, we investigated the mediating role of refugees' expectations of how they would be treated in the West. We discuss the implications of the findings for the current refugee crisis.

SESSION 4

Equality revisited: A cultural meta-analysis of intergroup contact and prejudice

Presenter: **Judit Kende** (Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium)
Co-Authors: **Karen Phaet** (Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium)
Wim Van den Noortgate (Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium)
Aycan Kara (Indiana University Southeast, United States)
Ronald Fischer (Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand)

Across cultures, intergroup contact—interpersonal interaction with out-group members—is associated with less prejudice. Contact research was criticized, however, for bypassing intergroup inequality in the wider society. We propose a cultural psychology approach grounding people’s contact experiences in culturally afforded ways of relating to out-groups and investigate how cultural norms of equality are related to contact. Extending Allport’s equal-status hypothesis to the culture level, we hypothesized that the contact–prejudice association would be stronger in egalitarian cultures and weaker in more hierarchical cultures. To test this hypothesis, we revisited Pettigrew and Tropp’s influential meta-analysis and augmented it with culture-level measures of equality and hierarchy values. Our meta-analysis of intergroup contact and prejudice in 660 samples across 36 cultures suggested that egalitarianism was related to stronger contact–prejudice associations. Cultural hierarchy values and social dominance orientation corresponded with weaker contact–prejudice associations. Cultures of equality made a difference over and above equal status in the contact situation.

Perceptions of Collective Threat Motivate a Desire for Stricter Norms, and Increase Support for Right-Wing Governments

Presenter: **Joshua Conrad Jackson** (University of North Carolina, United States)
Co-Authors: **Michele Gelfand** (University of North Carolina, United States)
Jamin Halberstadt (University of North Carolina, United States)

We are in the midst of a shocking rise in populist sentiment and political ethnocentrism. In the last two years, far-right parties have made electoral gains in Poland, Hungary, and Denmark, and xenophobic policies such as Brexit have won wide popular support. We suggest that these trends are tied to the increasing salience of collective threats, including disease, natural disaster, and warfare. Tightness-looseness theory suggests that groups respond to threat by strengthening norms and adopting harsh attitudes towards people who do not conform to norms—including immigrants and ethnic and religious minorities. A large international study (N = 1000) shows that priming collective threats increases people’s support for stricter norms, which mediates support for right-wing politicians. Data gathered during the 2016 American election (N = 562) and the 2017 French election (N = 320) confirm that people’s concern over collective threats (e.g. loss of housing, attacks from other countries, immigration) predicted their support for Donald Trump in the USA and Marine Le Pen in France. Finally, anthropological data from the Standard Cross-Cultural

Sample reproduce the relationship between collective threat and ethnocentrism across 186 traditional societies. These studies support a strong link between collective threat and intolerant social and political attitudes.

The Exploitation of Economic Inequality and the Rise of Far-Right Populism

Presenter: **Sarah Jay** (University of Limerick, Ireland)

Co-Authors: **Anatolia Batruch** (University of Lausanne, Switzerland; University of Queensland, Australia)

Jolanda Jetten (University of Queensland, Australia)

Craig McGarty (Western Sydney University, Australia)

Orla T. Muldoon (University of Limerick, Ireland)

The central proposition of this paper is that the rise of far-right (FR) Populism in the West is fuelled by inequality. We present a social psychological basis for this phenomena, and consider the marked social costs of inequality. Drawing on the social identity tradition we first examine how inequality is linked to reduced social trust and cohesion which has consequences for both low and high income groups. Next we examine evidence that inequality is linked to increased identification with the national group and this along with increases in perceptions of threat is associated with a reduction in tolerance of cultural diversity. This set of circumstances creates a space where FR populist rhetoric aligned with nationalism can blame immigrants, 'foreign' powers and mainstream politics for both the lack of social cohesion and reduced economic circumstances of many. We argue this provides room for FR populist leaders who seek to sharpen intergroup divisions between "us" and "them", dividing nations along dimensions of ethnic and/or religious difference. Even though FR populist leaders tap into the negative social consequences of inequality, their policy positions fail to address these contemporary social ills, if anything, populism facilitates the protection of the current unequal status quo.

SESSION 5

Prejudice or accurate judgment? The impact of social norms on the attribution of biased group evaluation

Presenter: **Thomas Kessler** (Friedrich-Schiller University, Germany)

Co-Authors: **Florian Jäger** (Friedrich-Schiller University, Germany)

Julia Elad-Strenger (Friedrich-Schiller University, Germany)

Many groups are evaluated negatively. However, not all of these evaluations are assumed to reflect prejudices, some are seen as accurate reflecting reality. In this work, we examine the impact of social norms on the attribution to prejudice and biases in evaluations. We hypothesize that group based evaluations that are seen as violating ingroup norms are attributed to prejudice and biased judgments. In contrast, group based evaluations that are seen as in line with ingroup

norms are assumed to be accurate, unbiased, and valid judgements. In a series of studies (correlational and experimental) we show 1. that norms for prejudice and actual prejudice are closely related, 2. only judgments deviating from ingroup norms are seen as prejudiced by participants, 3. Ingroup norms determine whether group based evaluations are attributed to biased and motivated thinking (if deviating from the norm) or as valid, rational, and factual statements (if they conform to the norms). We will discuss the implications of these studies for the selection of targets of prejudice and potential attempts to reduce prejudice (e.g., via contact). Moreover, the ignorance of the impact of norms on prejudice impairs our (scientific, everyday) understanding of prejudice.

Not just blind followers – how threat to personal control influences norm interest, detection and following

Presenter: **Anna Potoczek** (Jagiellonian University, Poland)

Co-Authors: **Marcin Bukowski** (Jagiellonian University, Poland)

Katarzyna Jaśko (Jagiellonian University, Poland)

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According to the group-based control model (Fritzsche et al., 2013), people whose sense of personal control was threatened aim to restore it on a group level. This tendency can result in increased ingroup bias, enhanced norm following intentions and greater support for the groups that people are already members of (Fritzsche et al, 2008, 2013). The aim of our studies was to check how control threat influences willingness to join new, agentic groups, as well as whether it increases interest in group norms and intentions to follow them. In the first study we found that control threat increased interest in normative (but not non-normative) information, but the pattern was visible only among those individuals, who believed in high efficacy of their ingroup. Similar relationship was found for norm following intentions. In the next study we aimed at replicating the results and added a norm detection task (based on the Signal Detection paradigm). Again, we found an interaction between control manipulation and perceived ingroup efficacy on norm interest. Interestingly, in the low control condition we also found evidence for illusory norm perception. Control threat significantly increased the false alarms rate, which means participants were more likely to see signal (ingroup norms) among noise (not ingroup norms). We believe that our results add to research on group behaviors, by showing that after facing control threat people are more interested in joining new agentic groups and acting as its members. Apart from that we found preliminary evidence for motivated norm perception after control threat resulting in exaggeration of existing group norms.

When caste stereotypes are norm, what makes resistance possible?

Presenter: **Divya Padalia** (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)

Co-Authors: **Arvind Mishra** (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)

Despite the advent of modernity, caste based hierarchical structure of the Indian society remains

one of its dominant feature. Caste stereotypes are sticky and persistent; and also the root cause for the discrimination and prejudice faced by low status caste groups (Dalits). These stereotypes manifest in both subtle and not so subtle forms (e.g. violence, bigotry, exclusion, avoidance etc.) In two studies (using survey and in-depth interview method) we examined the prevalence and nature of caste stereotypes in educational institutions in Delhi; and their influence on how members of privileged and disadvantaged caste groups perceive and interact with each other. We also explored factors that contribute to resistance (to negative stereotypes) tendencies among individuals from low status caste groups. Findings point to the role stereotypes play in maintaining caste inequality, and the dynamics of oppression and privilege. Institutional structure and norms that further play a role in politicization of collective identity emerged as key factors in determining when individuals will contest or resist negative stereotypes about caste. Implications for viewing the individual as an “agent” rather than a “passive blob” are discussed.

Psychological Threat increases Social Projection

Presenter: **Felix Czepluch** (University of Leipzig, Germany)

Co-Authors: **Torsten Masson** (University of Leipzig, Germany)

Philipp Jugert (University of Leipzig, Germany)

Social projection occurs when information about the self informs judgements about a larger social group. In our research, we aimed to investigate the effects of existential threat on social projection under conditions of ambiguous information about group norms. In a series of five studies (N = 750), we manipulated the salience of existential threat and measured both personal attitudes and participants' perceptions of previously presented, ambiguous ingroup norms. We induced existential threat through an established manipulation of mortality salience. We presented bogus information about ingroup norms through ambiguous poll data from our participants' ingroup. On a range of explicit measures, we found an overall tendency of social projection of personal attitudes on presented ambiguous group attitudes. More importantly, our results consistently demonstrate that psychological threat increased those tendencies of social projection. Hence, this research may help understand processes of polarization when threat is salient and social norms are ambiguous.

SESSION 6

Freedom of speech requires action;

Exploring the discourse of politicians convicted of anti-Muslim hate-speech

Presenter: **Katarina Pettersson** (University of Helsinki, Finland)

This study explores how politicians convicted of anti-Muslim hate-speech after the 2015 "refugee crisis" seek to justify their statements on Facebook as well as in news media. Taking a critical discursive and rhetorical psychological perspective, the study examines the ways in which these politicians claim and resist various subject positions in their talk. These positions enable the

politicians to construct their hate-speech against Muslims as everything from trivial mishaps to acts of moral virtue. From its discursive perspective, the study is able to show how elements from the Five-Step Social Identity model of the development of collective hate (Reicher et al., 2008) are flexibly and, at times, simultaneously deployed in these constructions, serving various social and political purposes. The study suggests that the combination of the subject positions of 'Victim' and 'Hero' is crucial for the justification and celebration of outgroup hatred, which becomes framed as a moral struggle against the evil outgroup and as a prerequisite for the survival of the threatened, yet superior ingroup.

Behave Like Us but Tell Us Who You Are". The Role of Intergroup-Distinctiveness Threat in Reactions to Assimilation of Migrants

Presenter: **Slieman Halabi** (Friedrich-Schiller University, Germany)

Co-Authors: **Thomas Kessler** (Friedrich-Schiller University, Germany)

Similarity between groups can be perceived as threatening. We examined this hypothesis in the context of host-migrant relations. German participants (N=499) evaluated targets (Germans or Turkish-Germans) who varied along a similar feature to Germans (changed one's name to a German name or not) and who commented on Germans (critic or praise) were manipulated in a 2 X 2 X 2 between-groups design. Consistent with the hypothesis, among high identifiers but not low identifiers, the Turkish-German target who changed his name to a German name was met with greater negative reactions than the Turkish target who did not change his name and the German targets (control group). This effect was accentuated when the Turkish-German target who changed his name criticized Germans. In study 2 (N=640), intergroup distinctiveness between Germans and Turkish-Germans (similar or different) and the Turkish targets' profile (changed to a German name or not) were manipulated in a 2 X 2 between-groups design. Among high identifiers only, in the distinctiveness threat condition, participants responded more negatively to the Turkish target who changed his name than to the Turkish target who kept his Turkish name. These findings counterintuitively suggest that assimilation demands might be threatening for highly identified hosting members.

Identity Content and Helping Syrian Refugees: Who You Are and Where You Are

Presenter: **Nihan Albayrak** (London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom)

The need for international community support is a recurrent feature of global emergencies, including the refugee crisis. The instability of governmental supports suggests an important role for research examining individual efforts to help Syrian refugees. This research explores the role of identity content on helping this population, by examining whether national, religious, and world-citizenship identification predict policy attitudes, intentions, and behaviours of helping. It also investigates how individuals' perceptions of Syrian refugees as being 'mostly Arab', 'mostly Muslim', and 'people like me' play a role in these predictions. A variety of participant groups were recruited, including Turkish (N = 98), British (N = 56), British-Turkish (N = 52), British-Christian (N

= 65), and British-Muslim (N = 64) samples. Results showed that religious identification positively predicts helping together with perceiving Syrian refugees as 'people like me'. Moreover, national identification predicts helping only for those who have more than one national identity. These results indicate that focusing on specific types of identities could yield effective outcomes for helping. Findings are conceptualised in terms of an identity content model of helping. Two dimensions of identity proximity between the individual helping and those receiving help –physical and psychological– interact and cause differences in helping.

Strategies for maintaining/attaining group membership among ethnically white Muslims in the UK

Presenter: **Amena Amer** (London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom)

Issues of identity recognition have a significant influence on the positioning of individuals within, or outside of, different group categorisations. Ethnically white Muslims in the UK are an interesting group through which to examine these issues as they can straddle the boundaries of an ingroup (by being white) and an outgroup (by being Muslim). Based on in depth interviews (N=26), this paper explores how white Muslims in the UK negotiate and manage their expressions of religious, ethnic and national identities in relation to the ways in which they perceive themselves to be positioned by others within the boundaries of these group categories. It uncovers the dynamic and complex ways in which they do this, what effects this has on losing or maintaining their identities and group affiliations, and the strategies that are undertaken in the face of this to reinstate a sense of agency in these contexts. Indeed, processes such as racialisation, discrimination and even passing have significant consequences for ingroup and outgroup categorisation. Thus, our experiences with others, our perceptions of how they position us and (mis)recognise us, and our strategies for responding and managing this, provide an important basis from which to explore intergroup interactions and relations.

*Prejudice in times of intergroup hostility:
How one-sided media reports on majority attitudes (in)form opinions*

Presenter: **Stefanie Hechler** (Friedrich-Schiller University, Germany)

Co-Authors: **David Urschler** (Friedrich-Schiller University, Germany)

Jutta Proch (Friedrich-Schiller University, Germany)

Thomas Kessler (Friedrich-Schiller University, Germany)

Media reports in the current Western societies frequently address the rising hostility towards minorities. For example, German newspapers would write headlines such as "Attacks on refugees quintupled". On the one hand, this may increase awareness for social issues. On the other hand, such articles inform about descriptive norms in intergroup relations. Social norms substantially shape group members' attitudes. Information about high numbers of negative behaviour and attitudes towards an outgroup may thus legitimate and fuel prejudice against this outgroup. We

tested how news articles on German's behaviour or majority attitudes towards refugees, increasing xenophobia, and attitudes towards an unknown minority affect the expression of prejudice. We found that reports on positive behaviour suppressed prejudice. Reports on hostile behaviour increased prejudice towards the outgroup in conservatives). This did not account for reports on majority attitudes towards migrants or towards the unknown minority. We discuss the differential results of outgroup treatment and attitudes and the role of perceived threat. We conclude that unbalanced information about 'shocking' social phenomena may fuel a climate of hostility against outgroups in times of rising intergroup conflicts.

SESSION 7

From threat to intergroup hostility in the EU: the role of patriotism

Presenter: **Ana Louceiro** (ISCTE – University Institute of Lisbon, Portugal)

Co-Authors: **R. Guerra** (ISCTE – University Institute of Lisbon, Portugal)

A. Golec (ISCTE – University Institute of Lisbon, Portugal)

C. Sedikides (Goldsmith University of London, United Kingdom)

G. Abakoumkin (University of Southampton, United Kingdom)

T. Wildschut (University of Thessaly, Greece)

Perceived threat is related to intergroup hostility (Stephan et al., 2009). In this research we propose that this relation is enabled by extreme forms of national identification. Across four samples in the EU: UK (N=353), Germany (N=335), Portugal (N=358) and Greece (N=374), we examined if perceived threat to the ingroup (symbolic and realistic) was related to intergroup confrontation and avoidance, and if this effect was driven by blind, but not constructive, patriotism. Both threats were positively related to blind but not to constructive patriotism. Importantly, findings were different for countries affected (Portugal, Greece) and not affected (UK, Germany) by the 2008 crisis. For Portugal and Greece, realistic threat was related to avoidance, whereas symbolic was associated with confrontation, and these effects were driven by blind patriotism. For UK and Germany, both threats were related to both avoidance and confrontation, but only the realistic threat effects were driven by blind patriotism. Different types of threat elicited different expressions of hostility among low, but not high status (i.e., socio-economic) groups in the EU. The role of intergroup status in threat perceptions and intergroup relations in the context of the EU will be further discussed.

Acculturation strategies toward Syrian refugees in Hatay/Turkey

Presenter: **Serap Akfırat** (Dokuz Eylul University, Turkey)

Co-Authors: **Esen Yangın** (Dokuz Eylul University, Turkey)

This study examined the effects of ethnic and religious identification on acculturation strategies of host community living in Hatay (Turkey) toward Syrian refugees. According to UN estimates, Turkey's Syrian refugee population is more than 1.7 million, and the unregistered refugee population is even larger. It also seems that the displacement would be permanent. Hatay is one

of the Turkey's unique city on the border of Syria, in the sense that Hatay people and Syrian refugees comes from the same ethnic origin (Arabic) but they are different in terms of their religious sects (Hatay community mostly Alevi, the refugees in Hatay mostly Sunni). Alevi and Sunni sects of Islam have been conflictual for centuries. 300 voluntary participants (154 women, 141 men; mean age 32.90, sd= 10.91) from the various parts of Hatay completed the questionnaire which included Host Community Acculturation Scale, National identification scale, Ethnic identification scale and Religious identification scale, beside demographic items. The results of the moderated regression analyses, national identification as controlling variable, partly supported our expectations that when identification with Arabians was high but identification with Alevis was low, participants tended to support positive acculturation strategies (e.g. integration, transformational integration, individualistic); when identification with Arabians was low but identification with Alevis was high, they tended to support more negative acculturation strategies (e.g. assimilation, exclusion). Findings were discussed in the light of literature and regarding the context of the study.

Tolerance in Context: Effects on Minorities' Group Boundaries and Well-Being

Presenter: **Sara Cvetkovska** (Utrecht University, The Netherlands)

In recent decades, a norm of tolerating, rather than rejecting or accepting group differences has been promoted by laypeople and leaders as a way to manage cultural and religious diversity; however, the discourse of tolerance has also been criticized for subtly excluding those being tolerated and the negative impact that this could have on their well-being and social cohesion. This paper investigates how being tolerated - being given qualified permission to perform specific practices - differs from being discriminated against and accepted in three domains: minority in-group attachment, their relationship to the majority group, and well-being. A representative sample (N = 820) of the four largest ethnic minority groups in the Netherlands took part in a survey and two experiments. The survey examines the effects of perceived toleration, discrimination, and acceptance, while the experiments attempt to prime participants with being tolerated, accepted, or discriminated against, in isolation as well as comparatively. The results show that perceptions of being tolerated are quite prevalent in the studied groups, but that ethnic minorities differ in this regard. The pattern of results supports the claim that the effects of tolerance on minority well-being and group boundary demarcation differ from experiencing discrimination and being accepted.

Developing and assessing teacher-led vicarious contact interventions among youth in Finland

Presenter: **Viivi Mäkinen** (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Co-Authors: **Karmela Liebkind** (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Tuuli Anna Renvik (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Inga Jasinskaja-Lahti (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Previous prejudice-reduction interventions conducted in schools have been mainly carried out by researchers instead of the schools' teaching staff. As teachers need to respond to the growing

cultural diversity in classrooms, efforts should be made to find research-based practices that are feasible enough to be used in schools without the need of outside facilitators. This presentation addresses this topic by presenting three teacher-led intervention studies conducted among 7th and 8th grade students in Finnish secondary schools. The presentation also describes the development of an intervention method that relies on first-person stories of intergroup friendship told by both majority and minority youth. The theoretical background of the interventions is social cognitive theory as applied to vicarious intergroup contact according to which ethnic attitudes can improve through observing a close relationship between the in- and outgroup members. Our results indicate that the vicarious contact intervention had a positive effect on minority members' perception of outgroup norms, i.e., of social norms prevailing in the national majority group, and that among the majority students the intervention was most effective for girls whose ethnic attitudes were negative rather than positive before the intervention.

Heading for a bright future? Portrayals of collective future as predictors of reactions to asylum seekers in Finland and Turkey

Presenter: **Eemeli Hakoköngäs** (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Co-Authors: **Göksu Celikkol** (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Tuuli Anna Renvik (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Inga Jasinskaja-Lahti (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Objective: An experimental vignette study conducted in two contexts with different asylum rates examines, how positive versus negative portrayals of country's socioeconomic future affect attitudinal and behavioural reactions to asylum seekers, when taking into account identity continuity. Method: The study utilizes samples of Finnish (N= ca. 200) and Turkish (N= ca. 200) university students, who identify themselves as ethnic majority group members (data to be collected online in spring 2018). Participants are presented with hypothetical news articles from 2028. The vignettes provide statistics about positive vs. negative vs. neutral (control group) developments in the country's economic situation and welfare. Results: By taking into account how much one's own fate is perceived to reflect that of one's country, and by disentangling the effects of collective future expectations from one's current subjective socioeconomic well-being, the study will show how different collective scenarios predict attitudinal and behavioural reactions to asylum seekers. Implications: Findings provide new information about the effects of personal and collective future perspectives as predictors of intergroup relations. With a two-country design, we are able to test if future representations work similarly in different migration contexts in the Southern and Northern borders of Europe.

What is the way for the immigration in Europe? The impact of mismatch between personal attitudes and perceived norm on the outspokenness on the immigration issue

Presenter: **Kamilla Khamzina** (Laboratoire de la Psychologie Sociale et Cognitive, France)

Louise-Amélie Cougnon (Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium)

Serge Guimond (Laboratoire de la Psychologie Sociale et Cognitive, France)

What do Europeans think about the immigration issue today in Europe and how do they perceive others' opinions? Personal attitudes and social norms are known to be important variables in the explanation of behaviour. However, little is known about possible interaction effect between them in shaping social behavior. Recently, Khamzina et al. (2018) showed that when there is an alternative to the majority norm that is emerging, the mismatch between what one personally thinks (i.e., attitudes) and what one perceives about others' beliefs may bring counter-conformism, rather than conformity. However, "contingent consistency" paradigm posits that the match between these factors will result in one's conformist behaviour. The relations between personal attitudes, the perceived group norm and the intention to express one's opinion was examined in the present study in the context of the immigration issue in Europe within a large sample of 550 Europeans via an online survey. The results supported the contingent consistency hypothesis showing that those who perceive their personal opinion to be different from that of others were more likely to conform to the majority by avoiding to speak out and to convince others of their position. The results of this study are discussed in the relation of the social change. The mismatch between attitudes and norm is proposed to be in the origin of the counter conformist behaviours but only when the eventual normative change is possible (as in Khamzina et al. studies that tested the determinants of conversion to organic farming where the organic agriculture is a new emerging agricultural norm).

The Justification of Violence against Physically Dangerous and Symbolically Threatening Groups - The Role of Right-Wing Authoritarianism and Propensity for Radical Action in Hungary

Presenter: **Laura Faragó** (Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary)

Co-Authors: **Péter Krekó** (Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary)

Anna Kende (Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary)

Recent economic and political trends resulted in a general distrust in institutions and politics, and a rise of populism in Hungary. The aim of the current study is to reveal the social psychological mechanisms of justifying intergroup violence depending on whether target groups represent a symbolic or a physical threat. Violence was predicted to be more acceptable against physically dangerous groups, while violence against symbolically threatening outgroups was expected to require additional justification. Considering that right-wing authoritarianism (RWA) can legitimize violence against threatening outgroups, we hypothesized that RWA would be more important in explaining intergroup violence than propensity for radical action. We also proposed that those who justify violence against symbolically threatening groups were significantly higher in RWA as well. We tested our hypothesis using computer-assisted personal interviews using a representative sample of 1000 respondents. Using cluster analysis, we found that RWA was a much stronger predictor of the justification of intergroup violence against both physically and symbolically threatening groups than propensity for radical action. Those, who justify violence against symbolically threatening groups were also higher in RWA. These findings highlight how the justification of politically motivated aggression occurs against different target groups in Hungary..

Stereotypes in the Face of Reality: Intergroup Contact Inconsistent with Group Stereotypes Predicts Change in Prejudice Better than Stereotype-Consistent Contact

Presenter: **Tibor Žingora** (Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic)

Co-Authors: **Loris Vezzali** (University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Italy)

Sylvie Graf (University of Bern, Switzerland)

Across cultures, intergroup contact—interpersonal interaction with out-group members—is associated with less prejudice. Contact research was criticized, however, for bypassing intergroup inequality in the wider society. We propose a cultural psychology approach grounding people's contact experiences in culturally afforded ways of relating to out-groups and investigate how cultural norms of equality are related to contact. Extending Allport's equal-status hypothesis to the culture level, we hypothesized that the contact–prejudice association would be stronger in egalitarian cultures and weaker in more hierarchical cultures. To test this hypothesis, we revisited Pettigrew and Tropp's influential meta-analysis and augmented it with culture-level measures of equality and hierarchy values. Our meta-analysis of intergroup contact and prejudice in 660 samples across 36 cultures suggested that egalitarianism was related to stronger contact–prejudice associations. Cultural hierarchy values and social dominance orientation corresponded with weaker contact–prejudice associations. Cultures of equality made a difference over and above equal status in the contact situation.

Stretching the boundaries of citizenship: Inclusive national identity increases solidarity with potential ingroup members

Presenter: **Anna Kende** (Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary)

Co-Authors: **Nóra Lantos** (Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary)

Boglárka Nyúl (Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary)

Péter Krekó (Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary)

Europe has witnessed a polarization of intergroup attitudes and action tendencies in the context of the refugee crisis of 2015 and the rise of right-wing populism. Participation in both pro-minority collective action and right-wing nationalist movements has increased among members of ethnic majority groups. We analyzed these collective action intentions toward Roma people and Muslim immigrants in Hungary related to concepts of citizenship. In an online survey relying on a probabilistic sample that is demographically similar to the Hungarian population (N = 1069), we tested whether relying on the concept of ethnic citizenship predicted higher intentions to engage in pro-majority collective action, and lower intentions to engage in pro-minority collective action, and whether the connection was mediated by fear and empathy. We expected that the connections would be the opposite for civic citizenship. Our results supported the hypotheses, but we found that the ethnic definition was a stronger predictor of intergroup action intentions toward the immigrant group, and the civic definition a stronger predictor in case of the Roma minority group. Therefore, in a second study (N = 320) we collected experimental evidence to show that civic and ethnic citizenship affected both types of collective action tendencies. We found that the

manipulation had an effect on the concept of citizenship only in the ethnic dimension, but nevertheless influenced pro-minority collective action intentions especially in the presence of high empathy and low fear in the expected direction, that is, pro-minority collective action intentions were higher in the civic citizenship condition than in the ethnic citizenship condition. The effect was not found with regard to pro-majority collective action intentions. These findings highlight the potential consequences of nationalist rhetoric on intergroup action intentions and point out both the scope and the limits of influencing its effect.

SESSION 8

Discrimination in multiethnic regions—

The Importance of intergroup contact, social distance and ethnic identity

Presenter: **Vladimir Mihić** (University of Novi Sad, Serbia)

Co-Authors: **Olivera Dronjak** (University of Novi Sad, Serbia)

Bojana Bodroza (University of Novi Sad, Serbia)

Dinka Corkalo-Biruski (University of Zagreb, Croatia)

Margareta Jelic (University of Zagreb, Croatia)

Lana Pehar (University of Zagreb, Croatia)

Education of ethnic minorities in Serbia (and not only here) is often linked to the question whether ethnic minorities should be educated only in their native language, and, even more importantly for the field of intergroup relations, whether this education should be, and how, integrated into mainstream education. Serbian education systems offers ethnic minorities only two options: education in Serbian or education fully in their own language. In some regions, even the schools themselves are separated, so the children have even less contact between themselves. This paper deals with the issue of the importance of intergroup contact, social distance and ethnic identity for the discrimination of the outgroup. The sample consisted of 345 children age 14 do 17 from Vojvodina. Out of those, 180 were Serbs taught in Serbian, 83 Hungarians taught in Hungarian and 82 Slovaks taught in Slovakian. The instruments used were Ethnic distance scale (measuring ethnic pride and belief in ethnic superiority; this scale is a combination of Social identity scale /Doosje et al./ and National identity scale /Corkalo and Kamenov/), Social distance scale and scale measuring tendency for discrimination in children`s everyday lives. The results show that the regression model is significant ($F(6,306)=20,09$; $p < .001$; $R^2=0,27$) and that almost all of the predictors were significant: Social distance ($\beta=.31$; $p < .001$), frequency of contact with outgroup ($\beta=-.26$; $p < .001$), gender (boys had higher tendency for discrimination; $\beta=.15$; $p < .01$), belief in ethnic superiority ($\beta=.14$; $p < .05$) and ethnic pride ($\beta=-.13$; $p < .005$). The only non-significant predictor was the nationality of the respondents.

Overcoming group boundaries - How social identity complexity/inclusiveness bridge majority and minority perspectives of society

Presenter: **Marija Branković** (Singidunum University, Serbia)

Co-Authors: **Iris Žeželj** (University of Belgrade, Serbia)

Edona Maloku Berdyna (American University, Republic of Kosovo)

More complex and inclusive social identities lead to more openness towards others; we investigated whether they also predict a wider range of political attitudes on a sample of 767 youth from the Western Balkans. In every country, we targeted the ethnic majority and an adversarial ethnic minority. We measured the perceived overlap between the national, ethnic, and religious groups to which one belongs (social identity complexity) as well as the number of people individuals identify with among those who share all, some, or none of their identities (social identity inclusiveness). Social identity complexity and inclusiveness predicted lower social dominance orientation, along with higher support for affirmative action. Similarly, in both groups, more complex/inclusive identities were related to a critical stance towards the society, e.g. lower trust in national institutions. While minority group members with more complex/inclusive identities perceived less equality between groups, this was reversed in majority groups. However, more inclusive identities were related to less political cynicism among minority group participants. Our findings suggest that fostering complex and inclusive identities could provide a common ground for bringing together majority and minority perspectives and building more cohesive societies.

'Setting the stage for the absurd': The use of humour in challenging subtle discrimination.

Presenter: **Anna Dobai** (University of Dundee, United Kingdom)

One reason why subtle discrimination can be as harmful as overt racism is that it can be more difficult to challenge and can more easily become part of a normative behaviour towards minority group members in everyday interactions. The most often discussed responses to such experiences involve social mobility, social creativity, or social action. In my research I consider another way of responding to (subtle) discrimination: the use of humour in challenging and questioning perceived prejudiced attitude in the immediate context of the social interactions in which it takes place. I focus on how a marginalised social group (Hungarian Roma) uses humour to challenge and reverse unequal power relations in their interactions with socially significant others (e.g., shop security guards, airport authorities, police officers). The analysis is based on interview data gathered with 30 Hungarian Roma (aged 22 – 65) concerning their experiences of prejudice. I consider interviewees' accounts of when and how they use humour to control and change the power dynamics operating in the interaction. I will argue that by invoking an alternative, 'false' reality, humour can help to reveal and make those underlying patterns of the interaction explicit that are perceived to be the basis of unfair treatment.

The program book was designed by:

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