



Social Psychology Section Annual Conference Abstract booklet Symposia Abstracts - Wednesday 25th August 2021

From Coercion to Consent: Policing, Ethnography and the Social Psychology of Procedural Justice

Convenor: Dr Arabella Kyprianides, UCL
Discussant / Chair: Professor Ben Bradford, UCL

Procedural Justice Theory (PJT) has its origins in social psychology. It proposes that where 'citizens' perceive fairness in police practice, they are more likely to comply behaviourally with the law. Such encounters are often assumed to rather mechanistically and deterministically incline citizens to respond to policing with greater levels of compliance, respect, and cooperation.

In this symposium we discuss data and analysis from an ESRC funded programme of ethnographic research that critically explore these PJT based assumptions. In the first session we will discuss the theoretical rationale for our research. We then present three empirical papers from the project all of which are derived from a programme of ethnographic observations and interviews.

The first explores the psychology and understandings that police officers take into their routine encounters with citizens. The second reports on a series of observations of police citizen encounters within the custody suites of a large metropolitan force in the UK. The third provides an analysis of the policing of a highly marginalised street population in and around North London.

Taken together the papers critique a mechanistic reading of PJT by reflecting upon the contextually situated, group level and social identity-based processes involved in 'procedurally fair' police citizen encounters. Thus, we conclude the session with a discussant who will pull together the four papers and explore the central implications of them for interdisciplinary development between social psychology and criminology and for dialogue with policy, and practice.



The social psychological processes of 'procedural justice': Concepts, critiques and opportunities

Professor Clifford Stott¹

¹*Keele University*

In this session we contend that whilst there is a large body of evidence to support the core propositions of PJT, the literature tends to portray police contact with citizens as largely decontextualized, interpersonal and ahistorical encounters with the public. Correspondingly, we suggest that fairness in police citizen encounters are often interwoven with complexities relating to police identity and the historical group and intergroup dimensions, and that there is therefore a danger of reifying the four 'rules' and assuming they can be applied universally in ways that unproblematically achieve positive outcomes for the police. We reason that PJT research is currently restricted by a) its heavy reliance on quantitative survey data taken from large populations and b) focus on the analysis of factors that lead to cooperation and compliance. We argue there is a pressing need for advancing what we refer to as a social identity based interactional model of procedural fairness premised on ethnographic methodologies to study police citizen encounters with sub-populations in the contexts within which they take place, particularly where non-compliance rates are high, arrest is common and accusations of police illegitimacy widely shared.



How do police officers talk about their encounters with ‘the public’? Group interaction, procedural justice, and officer constructions of policing identities

Dr Matthew Radburn¹

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Understanding of the role of police psychology in shaping encounters with ‘citizens’ is relatively opaque. In this session we seek to address this gap in the literature by exploring how officers talk about themselves, their colleagues and deploy social categories to understand their interactions with ‘the public’. The qualitative thematic analysis presented draws upon 22 semi-structured interviews conducted with officers in various roles and teams within a large metropolitan police force in England. Our thematic analysis demonstrates the centrality of procedural fairness in officer talk in terms of internal relations with colleagues and external relations with ‘the public’. However, we go on to explore how interviewees described complex internalised theories of social relations, differentially positioning themselves in relation to other colleagues and multiple ‘publics’ often depicted along socioeconomic and geographical lines. We demonstrate how officers described their interactions with ‘the public’ in sequential and historical terms with complex and changing (often intergroup) power dynamics. Implications of this analysis for understanding the role of social identity processes among police officers and how this underlying conceptualisation of ‘the public’ might shape police-‘citizen’ encounters are discussed.



Procedural justice as a reward to the compliant: An ethnography of police-citizen interaction in police custody

Dr Leanne Savigar-Shaw¹

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Given the emphasis placed upon social relations, history and power in officer descriptions of police-citizen interactions, in this paper we go on to explore if and how these factors featured in day-to-day police work within the custody context. We present findings from over one hundred and fifty hours of observation and conversations with police officers in response and custody policing functions. We argue that our findings highlight and confirm the complexity of fairness within police ‘citizen’ interactions. Specifically, three key dimensions will be explored: (1) the importance of context for framing ‘procedurally fair’ encounters, (2) the role of risk categorisation, and (3) the influence of power in shaping police-citizen encounters. Our ethnographic work suggests that procedural justice is more than merely a mechanistic route to achieving compliance and can be conceptualised as a ‘reward’ by power-holders to those already willing to be subordinated and acquiescent. We explore various implications of our analysis for advancing theory and policy.



‘Playing the game’: Power, authority and procedural justice in interactions between police and homeless people in London

Dr Arabella Kyprianides¹

¹*UCL*

In this final empirical paper, we explore the relevance of Procedural Justice Theory (PJT) for understanding the relationship between police and marginalized groups and individuals. This analysis is based on six months of ethnographic research into the policing of the street population in an inner London borough, through shadowing policing patrols and embedding observation within the homeless community. We provide a summary of the outcome of a thematic analysis of a large data corpus made up of interviews, observations, photographs and several research diaries written by members of the street population. On this basis, police-street population relationships appear characterized by: (1) a context of structural disempowerment; (2) power relationships between authority stakeholders; and (3) a dynamic micro-sociological interaction characterized by ‘the game of cat and mouse’. The nature of interactions within this context, and the extreme marginality of the street population alters the weight placed on fairness perceptions and the extent to which police activity can affect legitimacy and compliance.



Conceptual and Methodological Developments in the Study of Intergroup Contact and Outgroup Attitudes

Convenor: Maria-Therese Friehs, Fern Universität in Hagen, Germany

Discussant: Rhiannon Turner, Queen's University Belfast, UK

Intergroup contact is known to affect intergroup relations. Our panel will present two advances of current contact research, namely by (I) generalising contact effects to other dependent variables than attitudes towards the contacted outgroup, and (II) examining how exactly contact is experienced.

Presentation 1 and 2 focus on the Secondary Transfer Effect (STE), or the effect contact has on the attitudes towards multiple outgroups. Presentation 1 investigates how the relationship between the contacted and the non-contacted outgroups impacts the valence and strength of the STE by presenting survey, experimental and meta-analytical findings. Presentation 2 extends this perspective by investigating the role of social influence using longitudinal social network analysis in two studies. They tested whether having friends from one ethnic outgroup automatically improves attitudes towards other outgroups or whether adolescents are influenced by attitudes of these friends in the first place.

Presentation 3 focuses on social fear of crime and how this phenomenon can be predicted by both intergroup contact and outgroup attitudes by presenting survey and experimental evidence from 3 studies in which contact with a criminally-stigmatised outgroup changes social fear of crime by changing negative preconceptions about the outgroup. Presentation 4 sheds light on how contact is subjectively experienced and how it can be measured adequately by presenting a factor-analytical longitudinal validation of an intergroup contact scale that assesses the quantity and quality of a variety of positive and negative experiences.

Altogether, this panel presents conceptual, measurement and analytical novelties in intergroup contact research.



Introducing Antagonistic Secondary Transfer Effects of Intergroup Contact

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Intergroup contact can not only improve attitudes toward one 'primary' outgroup, but may generalize even further to attitudes towards 'secondary' outgroups not involved in the contact situation, side-effects of contact labelled, secondary transfer effects (STEs). We use insights from balance theory to propose that conflict between primary and secondary outgroups reduces STEs and argue that such conflict may even produce 'antagonistic STEs', whereby contact-driven positive (or negative) attitudes towards the primary outgroup lead to more negative (or positive) attitudes towards a secondary outgroup. The results of two survey studies ($N = 15,450$), three experimental online studies using real and minimal groups ($N = 736$), and an internal meta-analysis show that outgroup conflict weakened or eliminated STEs. Support for antagonistic STEs is, however, limited. We highlight that a focus on the relationships between primary and secondary outgroups advances research on STEs and discuss implications for interventions that aim to improve intergroup relations, more broadly conceived, via outgroup contact.



Secondary transfer effect of intergroup contact in schools: Do outgroup friends' attitudes matter?

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Intergroup contact, especially friendship, improves attitudes toward the contacted outgroup as well as other outgroups. This is referred to as the secondary transfer effect (STE). We introduce and investigate the role of *social influence* in the STE, whereby adolescents adopt the secondary outgroup attitudes of their primary outgroup friends. We conduct two studies using longitudinal social network analysis. In Study 1, we analysed two waves of adolescents' friendship networks from the Netherlands ($N = 751$). We studied how friendship of Dutch adolescents with Turkish-origin peers (the first primary outgroup) and with other-ethnic-peers (the second primary outgroup) influences attitudes towards Moroccans (the secondary outgroup). The results showed that having Turkish friends improved Dutch students' attitudes towards Moroccans while the attitudes of Turkish friends had no effect on attitudes towards Moroccans. Having other-ethnic friends did not change Dutch students' attitudes towards Moroccans, but Dutch students' attitudes towards Moroccans were changed in a direction of the attitudes of other-ethnic friends. Study 2 focuses on German adolescents ($N = 2100$) and the analysis is in progress. Together our

findings suggest that attitudes of primary outgroup members towards secondary outgroups should be positive for the STE to improve secondary outgroup attitudes.



Intergroup contact with criminally-stigmatized outgroups shapes levels of social fear of crime

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Research suggests that some minority groups are stereotyped as criminal. The extent to which these criminal stereotypes are endorsed by an individual has been shown to be associated with the extent to which they experience social fear of crime, that is, the worry about crime as a social problem. Across three studies ($N_1 = 250$, cross-sectional survey; $N_2 = 260$, online experiment; $N_3 = 80$, lab-based experiment), we tested our prediction that intergroup contact with groups that are stereotyped as criminal may be a way to change social fear of crime levels by affecting the negative preconceptions about criminally-stigmatized groups. As hypothesized, positive intergroup contact with a criminally-stigmatized outgroup reduced social fear of crime by reducing negative preconceptions about the outgroup (Studies 1-3). Negative intergroup contact had the reversed effect (Study 1). Our findings highlight that intergroup contact has not only the potential to affect people's preconceptions about criminally-stigmatized groups, but can also shape people's outlook on society, in particular the extent to which they worry about crime as a social problem.



Developing a German-language Comprehensive Scale for Subjective Intergroup Contact Experiences

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Intergroup contact has been repeatedly shown to affect prejudice towards contacted outgroups. However, prior research focused mainly on frequency and valence of intergroup contact. Addressing this issue, Hayward, Tropp, Hornsey and Barlow (2017) developed a comprehensive measurement to study subjective positive and negative intergroup experiences, focusing also on detailed contents of intergroup contact. We translated and adapted this measure into the German Subjective Intergroup Contact Experiences scale (SICE). We assumed that this comprehensive, theoretically developed and subjective measure provides more explanatory power to the relationship between intergroup contact and prejudice. For the development and validation of the SICE scale, a two-wave longitudinal study was conducted ($N_{T1} = 484$, $N_{T2} = 324$) assessing contact experiences for two separate outgroups. Using the T1 data for one outgroup, we exploratively developed a suitable factor structure for the SICE scale, which we tested on the T2 data and the data of the other outgroup. We examined the temporal stability and comparability between outgroups using structural equation modelling and assessed measurement properties and explanatory power (also compared to other established intergroup contact measures). Moreover, we investigate the replicability of Hayward et al. (2017)'s results in regard to theoretically established mediators and criterion variables. Our presentation will address both the results of our analyses and future research directions of the SICE scale.



Oral Presentation Abstracts - Wednesday 25th August 2021

Alphabetical by presenting author

Ethnic Identity Components and Multiple Social Identities: A Qualitative Study among British-born Children of Immigrants from Turkey

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Background: Dealing with the complex representations of multiple social identities can be difficult for ethnic minority youth from immigrant families, particularly in cases where there is acculturation between two divergent cultures such as the Turkish and British ones. However, when young people's identity structure becomes more inclusive of different cultural characteristics, this complexity can help them to combine their identities. To understand these complex processes amongst second-generation Turkey-origin young people in England, this study examined their exploration attempts, feelings and meanings towards Turkish, Kurdish and British identities.

Methods: This research was designed as a qualitative study utilising semi-structured interviews, which were conducted with 20 participants (aged 16-18, UK-born and raised by Turkey-born parents) in London, Bristol and Swindon. Data were analysed using thematic analysis.

Findings: Participants' answers were categorised into two themes as "ethnic identity components" and "understanding multiple identities". The findings showed if young people explore their identities actively, have clear meanings of their multiple identities and hold positive feelings towards them, different combinations of cultures can be possible, and youth can benefit from their identities. Furthermore, socialisation with family and friends (same and cross-ethnic) are crucial during these processes.

Discussion: The results suggested that having different and complex social identities can be positive for second-generation young people when they have a sense of the complexity through active exploration. This can provide positive feelings, high awareness of multiplicity and a rich behavioural repertoire. These findings have important implications for theory and practice in second-generation youth growing up between cultures.



Engaging with the Prevent Duty discourse on the prevention of radicalisation: A focus group study of schoolteachers

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Background

The UK Counterterrorism and Security Act (2015) introduced a legal obligatory 'Prevent Duty' on educational institutions to safeguard students against extremism. This requires schoolteachers to identify children vulnerable to radicalisation and report them to Prevent. Thus, successful implementation of the Prevent Duty depends on how school teachers accept, negotiate, or reject the fundamental assumptions of Prevent. This study investigated how UK schoolteachers engage with the Prevent Duty discourse and how knowledge of abstract concepts such as radicalisation are produced and dissipated in a society. Theoretically, it draws on social psychological theories of Social Representations (Moscovici, 1961) and Social Identity Theory (Tajfel and Turner, 1979).

Method: This study used a qualitative method involving four focus-group interviews, of 1.5hours duration, with 32 schoolteachers (28female, 4male; mean age 40years). Participants were shown three vignettes and two short training videos from the government Prevent guidance.

Findings: A thematic analysis revealed four themes depicting a narration of how school-teachers engage with the Prevent discourse:

- Conflict: Between and within Prevent discourses and schools;
- Resistance: Towards Prevent's key definitions and main assumptions;
- Continuity: Schoolteachers' negotiation of pre and post Prevent duty role;
- Resolution: Re-framing of the Prevent-duty and provision of alternatives.

Discussion: This study shows the process of production, circulation and revision of knowledge of abstract concepts in society. It concludes that the prescriptive form of the Prevent Duty may not be implemented successfully, since

it depends on how schoolteachers locate conflicts, offer resistance, negotiate the continuity of their role or re-frame the Prevent duty.



Social Class and Wellbeing among Staff and Students in Higher Education Settings: Mapping the Problem and Exploring Underlying Mechanisms

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Within Higher Education (HE), lower social class staff and students often experience poorer wellbeing than their higher social class counterparts. Previous research conducted outside educational contexts has linked social class differences in wellbeing with differences in the extent to which low and high social class individuals feel respected (i.e., status), in control (i.e., autonomy), and connected with others (i.e., inclusion). However, to our knowledge, there has been no research that has investigated these factors within HE settings. Furthermore, inclusion, status and autonomy are correlated, yet little is known about how these factors contribute to wellbeing simultaneously, and independently, of one another. To fill these gaps, we report the results of two studies; firstly with HE students (Study 1; N = 305), and secondly with HE staff (Study 2; N = 261). Consistently across studies, reports of poor wellbeing were relatively common and more than twice as prevalent amongst lower social class staff and students compared to higher social class staff and students. Inclusion, status and autonomy each made a unique contribution and accounted for the relationship between social class and wellbeing (fully amongst students, and partially amongst staff members). These relationships held across various operationalisations of social class and when examining a range of facets of wellbeing. Social class along with inclusion, status and autonomy explained a substantial 40% of the variance in wellbeing. The present research contributes to the literature exploring how social class intersects with social factors to impact the wellbeing of staff and students within HE.



The role of gender and social status beliefs in university students' perceived employability

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Education has been promoted as a critical factor to reach social mobility through fair access and meritocratic practices. However, despite organisational actions to increase underrepresented groups participation -e.g. the Widening Access and Participation policy-, gender and social class inequalities persist in higher education. In this study, we explore the extent to which gender and perceived social status are associated with students' meritocracy beliefs -specifically permeability and work ethic beliefs- and their role in students' success expectations. We conducted a cross-sectional survey study (N=335) with undergraduate university students from the UK. The analysis explored whether group memberships -gender and perceived social status- had an indirect effect on success expectations through meritocracy beliefs. Our findings showed that gender shapes students' status beliefs and academic participation. While female and male students showed comparable success expectations, male students' views about their status were higher. Moreover, having a higher perceived social status was positively associated with students' participation in higher-status universities, especially for female students. Meritocracy beliefs, in parallel, played a complete mediating role between perceived social status and success expectations. Thus, a higher perceived social status -which, in turn, was positively related to the endorsement of permeability beliefs- enhanced students' success expectations. Our study contributes to (a) look at intersectional identities in meritocracy beliefs analysis, (b) acknowledge how context shapes the extent to which students endorse meritocracy beliefs, and (c) a form of interpellation to our active role, as social psychology researchers, in the reproduction of power/knowledge relations and inequalities in educational practices.



Identity processes and eating disorder symptoms during university adjustment: A cross-sectional study

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Background: Young people with eating disorders (EDs) and ED symptoms are at risk during university adjustment, suggesting a need to protect their health. The social identity approach proposes that people's social connections – and the identity-related behaviour they derive from them – are important for promoting positive health outcomes.

However, there is a limited understanding as to how meaningful everyday connections, supported by affiliative identities, may act to reduce ED symptoms during a life transition.

Methods: Two hundred eighty-one first year university students with an ED or ED symptoms completed an online survey during the first month of university. Participants completed self-reported measures of affiliative identity, social support, injunctive norms and ED symptoms. Path analysis was used to test a hypothesised mediated model, whereby affiliative identity has a significant indirect relation with ED symptoms via social support and injunctive norms.

Findings: Results support the hypothesised model. We show that affiliative identity predicts lower self-reported ED symptoms, because of its relation with social support and injunctive norms.

Discussion: The findings imply that affiliative identities have a positive impact on ED symptoms during university adjustment, because the social support derived from affiliative identity is associated with how people perceive norms around disordered eating. Our discussion emphasises the possibility of identity processes being a social cure for those at risk of ED symptoms.



Robbing Peter to Pay Paul: An Answer to Intergroup Shame

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Interpersonal research has shown that guilt motivates perpetrators to compensate victims even if the needed resources are provided by a third party, showing the primacy of restitution motives over self-punishment. However, this “rob Peter to pay Paul” motivation has yet to be tested in the context of intergroup wrongdoing. We further predicted that in the intergroup context compensation from own and others’ resources would similarly be related to moral emotions. Although guilt was primarily implicated in interpersonal research, there are reasons to believe that shame is a more appropriate emotion to motivate restitution in an intergroup context.

We took as our context the mistreatment of refugees (outgroup) in Poland (ingroup). Both Study 1 (N = 140) and Study 2 (N = 129) made salient the negative behaviour of ingroup members towards an outgroup. When participants then had the opportunity to recommend compensation for the victims at the expense of a third party, they allocated substantially more to the victims than when compensation would be assigned from their own group’s resources. Furthermore, in this intergroup context, shame was felt more strongly than guilt and shame was more strongly related to compensating victims, whether at the expense of the ingroup or the third party. In intergroup as in interpersonal situations, the motive to see victims compensated is greater than the motive to punish the ingroup for wrongdoing, with the primary emotional driver of compensation being shame rather than guilt.



Student identity, group norms and alcohol consumption: Testing a Social Identity Model of Behavioural Associations (SIMBA)

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Background: The social identity approach alludes to an explicit interplay among the group-level constructs of social identification, group norms, and individual behaviour. Socio-cognitive theories—such as the Balanced Identity Theory—have modelled and conceptualised interactions among other, individual-level social psychological constructs as implicit ‘associations’ in a cognitive sense. The current research presents a theoretical and methodological integration of the two theories, testing a novel Social Identity Model of Behavioural Associations (SIMBA) that proposes self-group-behaviour associations in the domain of alcohol consumption and the student identity.

Methods: Two studies (total N=241) tested the model both online (Study 1) and in the lab (Study 2) using a student sample of heavy episodic drinkers. Both studies employed a repeated measures design, whereby participants completed three Implicit Association Tasks measuring group-behaviour (norm), self-behaviour (individual behaviour), and self-group (identity) associations, as well as corresponding explicit self-report items.

Findings: Results revealed that the strength of any one association in the SIMBA could be predicted by the combined strength of the remaining two associations both implicitly (Studies 1 & 2) and explicitly (Study 1)—supporting the correlational design of the model.

Discussion: These findings extend the social identity approach by demonstrating that the relationships among identity, norms, and behaviour are more complex and dynamic than previously thought; they can be captured and conceptualised as ‘associations’ at an implicit level. Future directions include the potential for the SIMBA to not only measure, but also create and change, cognitive-behavioural associations as a means of achieving behaviour change.



A new route towards more harmonious intergroup relationships? Majority members’ proximal-acculturation

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Although the ways that immigrants relate to UK culture has been a hot topic since the EU referendum, little attention has been given to how majority group members such as Host Country Nationals (HCNs) relate to immigrants’ culture. Thus, we explored English HCNs’ globalisation-based proximal-acculturation – the extent to which they prefer to adopt aspects of immigrants’ cultures and/or maintain their national culture. Using two-step cluster analysis, a pilot study revealed a separated, integrated, and undifferentiated cluster, with separated HCNs perceiving cultural diversity more as a threat and less as an enrichment. Using latent profile analysis in a second study also revealed a three strategy-solution, identifying assimilated, integrated and separated profiles. Again we examined how these strategies differed across perceptions of cultural threat and enrichment as well as other psychosocial characteristics: identifying with fellow English citizens, recognizing cultural differences whilst not being culturally embedded (constructive marginalization), and various forms of intergroup contact. Separated HCNs identified more with fellow English citizens, endorsed less constructive marginalization, perceived less cultural enrichment yet more cultural threat than HCNs following some of the other strategies. These results stress that the onus of cultural adoption lies with both groups – minorities and majority members – with English HCNs showing distinct proximal-acculturation strategies. Lastly, when exploring a variable-centred approach, proximal-acculturation orientations (cultural maintenance/adoption) mediated the relationship between cultural threat, cultural enrichment, and intergroup contact on positive feelings towards immigrants. Thus, the ways that HCNs acculturate may provide a new route towards harmonious intergroup relations.



Latent Trajectories of Positive and Negative Intergroup Contact: Do Past Intergroup Experiences Moderate the effect of Future Contact?

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Background: Intergroup contact can reduce prejudice when positive but may be deleterious when negative. Yet, positive and negative contact are not mutually exclusive leading scholars to explore the interaction between differently valenced contact experiences. Cross-sectional research has provided support for two complementary hypotheses: The Facilitation Hypothesis (negative contact increases the efficacy of positive contact), and the Buffering Hypothesis (positive contact mutes the effect of negative contact). These cross-sectional studies, however, have not fully elucidated whether past contact experiences facilitate or buffers future contact experiences. The current longitudinal study seeks to address this gap.

Method: Across three years, participants from the New Zealand Attitudes and Values Survey (14,627 European New Zealanders) indicated their warmth and contact experiences with Māori, Asian, and Pacific Islander people. Separate latent growth curves were estimated for each outgroup, allowing us to partition starting levels of warmth and contact (the ‘intercept’) and trajectories of change over time (the ‘slope’).

Findings: Controlling for the intercepts, trajectories of negative and positive contact significantly predicted trajectories of intergroup warmth. However, we also longitudinally modelled the facilitation hypothesis (negative contact intercept x positive contact slope) and the buffering hypothesis (positive contact intercept x negative contact slope). In all analyses, we found support for the facilitation hypothesis and not the buffering hypothesis:

changes in positive contact only predicted changes in warmth when participants had higher levels of initial negative contact.

Discussion: Our data suggests that the effects of negative contact are not permanent, and subsequent positive experiences can improve intergroup relations.



Comparing the effectiveness of digital versus face-to-face intergroup contact on improving social attitudes and well-being

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Decades of research have demonstrated the profound nature of both direct and indirect intergroup contact to reduce prejudice and ameliorate intergroup relations (Paolini et al., 2021). As the world becomes more digitalized and people spend more time online, it is critically important to further investigate the role that digital contact has on intergroup relations. Using a correlational design, the current research simultaneously modelled (N = 398) online versus face-to-face environments at the same level against diversity beliefs, social self-efficacy, self-expansion, and loneliness, controlling for social media usage. Path analysis indicated that only quantity and quality of face-to-face contact predicted stronger diversity beliefs, self-expansion, and reduced loneliness, despite strong correlations between both forms of digital contact and the outcome variables. Quality of face-to-face contact emerged as being the strongest predictor. Implications for digital contact and social attitudes are discussed in relation to contact theory for the future.



Group Membership as a Mediator of the Relationships between Residential Mobility and Psychological Well-being and Academic Self-Concept in Adolescents.

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Previous research has established that residential mobility influences children's school performance, social integration and mental health. Adolescence is a crucial period in an individual's development of social identity and identification with close social groups (i.e., peers, family and school) affects an adolescent's level of functioning. This research examined the mediating role of group membership on the relationship between residential mobility and well-being and academic self-concept.

The study used a quantitative, cross-sectional and within-subjects design. One hundred and seventy-one participants between 13 and 19 years recruited through communication with international schools and word-of-mouth were assessed on: number of residential moves; identification with peers, family and school subscales as well as their academic self-concept by the 'About Me' questionnaire (Maras et al., 2018); and the positive mental well-being by the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (Tennant et al., 2007).

Correlational analyses showed that there was a significant negative relationship of residential mobility with well-being and group membership. In line with previous research, group membership was positively associated with well-being and academic concept. The mediational analyses indicated that group membership had a mediating influence on both relationships between residential mobility and well-being and academic self-concept when comparing non-movers (individuals who never moved) and frequent movers (who moved three or more times) as well as non-frequent movers (those who moved once or twice) and frequent movers. There was no difference between non-movers and non-frequent movers in the mediating effects.

The findings represent a contribution to the literature on residential mobility and the effects on adolescents.



Building solidarity through intergroup contact: Community solidarity initiatives with displaced people in Ireland

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People seeking international protection in the Republic of Ireland are accommodated in a system called Direct Provision (DP). DP marginalizes and segregates displaced people from their communities, blocking opportunities for intergroup solidarity. Community solidarity initiatives (CSI) aim to address these issues through intergroup contact activities. Our research aims to investigate experiences and outcomes of contact in CSI for residents/nationals and displaced people.

To explore experiences and functions of CSI, we conducted photovoice workshops and interviews (N=17) with displaced (n=13) and resident/national stakeholders (n=5). Images and transcripts were analysed using reflexive thematic analysis. Participants constructed CSI as spaces where dehumanizing representations were resisted through the recognition of valued identities, and where relational solidarity was developed within and across groups.

To determine the psycho-social outcomes of CSI, we conducted a quasi-experimental survey (N=209) with resident/nationals (n=98) and displaced people (n=111). We included measures of collective action and acculturation as well as other correlates of intergroup contact, and we conducted ANOVA on the data. Results showed that participation in CSI increased intentions to participate in collective action to support displaced people's rights for resident/nationals and displaced people. Also, CSI participation was associated with higher levels of acculturative adaptation for both groups.

These studies demonstrate how intergroup contact in CSI contributes to intergroup solidarity and acculturative adaptation for both resident/nationals and displaced people. Accordingly, we make an important contribution to research on intergroup contact and solidarity. Furthermore, our research has implications for policy and practice with displaced people in Ireland and beyond.



Poster Presentation Abstracts - Wednesday 25th August 2021

Alphabetical by presenting author

Posters will be available to view or the duration of the conference, day refers to Q&A session

The Other Side of the Coin: The Experiences and Challenges of Extreme Affluence

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Background: Rates of psychological distress in young people are growing. A 2019 US study found that the group experiencing the highest increase in depression was young people from higher socioeconomic backgrounds. Limited qualitative literature describes wealthy environments as imbued with extreme pressure to achieve, with peers positioned as competitors and high levels of alienation from caregivers. As this research is from the US, the impact of cultural context highlights a gap for a European based study. No study to date has explored the experiences of the European 0.1%. This study will consider "What are the experiences and challenges of growing up in a high net-worth family?"

Methods: Underpinned by a critical realist framework this study gives a voice to AY. Data was collected utilising semi-structured interviews with 6 participants aged 18-25 from high net-worth families, recruited via social media. Data was analysed using interpretive phenomenological analysis.

Findings: Four major themes; A Guilty Secret, Relational Negotiation Disrupted the Bubble of Wealth, Trapped and Entangled in an Affluent Web and Battle for a Sense of Identity. Participants shared experiences of silencing around wealth, sense of disconnection from "the real world", stereotyping and judgement, feeling trapped between privilege and powerlessness and wrestling to integrate wealth into their sense of identity.

Discussion: Consideration of developmental stage of emerging adulthood, sociological phenomena of "social closure" and exploration of "wealth shame". This paper contributes to important ongoing discussions about privilege by including the voices young people from hidden yet powerful subculture of the extremely affluent.



Social cure and social curse through family identity during recovery from traumatic physical injury

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Background: Following traumatic physical injury there may be barriers to returning to work, including mental health. Injury survivor outcomes may be affected by available support through valued social identities. A qualitative study explored the impact of family identity to injury patient recovery.

Methods: Interviews and focus groups were conducted (pre-covid) with n=17 trauma survivors. The study took an exploratory approach to barriers and facilitators when returning to work. Transcribed data was analysed using theoretically informed thematic analysis.

All participants were either working or studying prior to their injury and wanted to return to this occupation. Participants self-selected following approaches through existing contacts. Semi-structured questions encouraged trauma survivors to tell their injury and recovery story.

Findings: Family was an important source of support, both practical and emotional, particularly during the convalescent period. Family identity was an important contributor to positive physical and mental health (social cure). Injury survivors also expressed anxiety about the burden their injury placed on family members on whom they were often completely dependent temporarily. Some survivors withheld their distress from close others to protect them/the relationship. This may represent a negative impact of social identity: social curse.

Discussion: The findings of this research contribute to growing evidence of the role of family identification when dealing with traumatic events. Both social cure and curse processes were present, so healthcare professionals and those supporting traumatic injured patients in return to their occupation need to be mindful of the benefits and burdens derived from family identification.



“I do vape, but I wouldn’t call myself a vaper”: A qualitative view of vaper identity, smoking cessation and behaviours

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Background: The exponential rise of e-cigarette use (vaping) in recent years has been largely driven by their use as an effective smoking cessation aid, amid claims that vaping is a healthier alternative to smoking and endorsement by public health bodies such as the NHS and Public Health England. The present research explored the shift in social identity from smoker to vaper, perceptions of health, and e-cigarette dependency to gain a greater understanding of vapers’ experiences and the processes underpinning successful quitting.

Methods: One-to-one semi-structured interviews were conducted with former smokers (n=20) who stopped smoking through e-cigarette use and exclusively vaped. Thematic analysis was used to analyse the data using a theoretical, top-down approach.

Findings: Results suggested that vapers experienced a range of health and social benefits when they transitioned from a negative, stigmatised smoker identity to a more positive vaper identity. However, while vaper identity carried more social approval, participants’ self-identification as vapers was negatively affected by a burgeoning sub-group of recreational “cloud-chasing” vapers. Analysis also showed that behavioural shifts in vaping, such as more frequent use and the opening up of previously prohibited spaces, reinforced habitual behaviours and implied a stronger dependency on e-cigarettes than previously assumed in the literature, which negatively impacted some participants’ self-esteem.

Discussion: This research has implications for understanding e-cigarettes’ effectiveness as a quit tool compared to other stop-smoking aids, as well as the social and behavioural processes underpinning the continuation of use once cessation has been achieved.



A Non-Disabled Developing Researcher’s Exploration of Utilising a Powered Wheelchair: an Autoethnographic Approach to Researcher Inclusivity

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Background: Powered wheelchair prescription and use across the U.K is increasing. Given this situation, it is essential to understand factors that affect their use. Conducting research in this area requires researchers, especially non-disabled researchers, to have a detailed knowledge of powered wheelchair functionality and technological components as well as sensitivity and compassion towards people with disabilities. This autoethnography involves a non-disabled developing researcher utilising a powered wheelchair in a real-world environment for a day. As a novel, introspective, role reversal piece of research, the aim of the autoethnography was to develop researcher reflexivity, empathy towards, and understanding of, powered wheelchair users.

Method: The narrative of the experience was captured using a triangulation of data collection methods to strengthen the reliability of the autoethnographic narrative including: fitting by experts into the powered wheelchair, incident reports, researcher reflections, interviews and follow-up interviews, and digital footage of the day.

Findings: Key autoethnographic findings revealed unconscious researcher bias and ableist researcher assumptions about powered wheelchairs. Researcher realisations concerning accessibility and the practicalities of powered wheelchair use are also discussed.

Discussion: This autoethnography articulates how researchers can employ novel reflexive methods to benefit their research credibility, but most importantly to ensure that all types of research are undertaken in more equitable, reflexive, ethical, transparent and empathetic ways to increase inclusivity of those with disabilities.



Stigma of eating disorders and recovery-related outcomes: A systematic review

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Background: People with eating disorders (EDs) tend to engage in behaviours that are ordinarily perceived as normal in society, such as restrictive dieting. However, when people are diagnosed with an ED, they may often feel stigmatized, which is likely to act as a barrier to recovery. To date, there is a limited understanding of how stigma of EDs impacts recovery related outcomes.

Method: A systematic search was performed using PsychINFO and PubMed. Multiple combined searches of terms relating to stigma, EDs, and recovery-related outcomes were conducted. PRISMA guidelines were followed throughout the selection process and resulted in nine studies meeting specific inclusion criteria. The extracted data are examined in a critical narrative synthesis.

Findings: Our review suggested that across different samples and measures, stigmatization of EDs is negatively related to a range of factors important for recovery. These include psychological, social and physical health outcomes, ED psychopathology and treatment-seeking behaviours.

Discussion: Based on the quality assessment, it was concluded that future research would benefit from the use of research designs that can demonstrate causality and generalize findings across community samples. Therefore, in order to improve recovery-related outcomes, treatment plans must consider the type of ED stigma experienced and its relation with specific recovery-related outcomes.



“Basically, if you want to fit in, you’ve got to drink”: Understanding Non-Drinker Student Experiences

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Background: Alcohol misuse has significant costs to student health, education, finances, universities and local communities. However, because much work focuses on preventing misuse in excessive drinkers, little is known about the experiences of university students who consume little or no alcohol. Recent trends in alcohol consumption suggest non-drinkers make up a large part of the study body, with non-participation having great implications for young people’s identity, inclusion and social-cultural practices.

Method: We conducted semi-structured focus group interviews with 10 students, 5 females and 5 males. A thematic analysis of narratives provided an insight into how non-drinking and light drinking students navigate university lives which promote excessive consumption.

Findings: Key themes relate to university drinking cultures, non-inclusive events, stigma and alcohol behaviour labelling. Our findings relate to university transitions, student inclusion, relationships and the difficulties students experience as a result of their non-drinking status. Findings contribute to a growing literature in this area.

Discussion: Implications will be provided for how universities could help construct an inclusive, safe and responsible campus cultures for all students, regardless of their alcohol drinking status. An overview of our future work which focuses on the importance of social events which do not involve alcohol consumption (e.g. sober raves) will also be provided as a potential solution to these issues. Challenges to such an approach will also be provided.



Developing an Inclusive Attribution Theory - A Gender Based Perspective

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Background: There is a great deal of controversy over the impact of gender on causal attributions, and whether gender differences in the attributional processes actually exist, with attributional styles being relatively stable across contexts and situations. This paper aims to shed light on these differences, by focusing on success and failure situations and how they are perceived according to one’s gender, under the contexts of STEM, Business, and Leadership.

Methods: An extensive literature review was conducted focusing on the differences across time, situations, and cultures. It is hypothesized that utilizing an interdisciplinary approach, and focusing on the domains of STEM, Business, and Leadership, which are often stereotypically seen as masculine, could possibly reveal whether the gap between the genders manifests itself in the attributions they make.

Findings: It was revealed that although there is a tendency for males and females to make similar attributions as observers and as actors in the three aforementioned contexts, it does not necessarily suggest that they have their own attributional styles. Additionally, attributions are influenced by gender role stereotypes, that can often lead one to commit attributional errors.

Discussion: While there is a plethora of literature in the domain of attributions, there is an evident gap in relation to gender differences, thus warranting imminent further research. This will ultimately contribute to greater knowledge in our science and society as a whole, shedding much needed light on these domains, as attribution errors further strengthen stereotypes, making gender inequalities still well embedded and, unfortunately, difficult to eliminate.



Reaching a Balanced Self-Image: Humility and the Phenomenology of Pride and Shame Memories

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Background: While humility is having an accurate view of self by appreciating personal strengths and admitting one's imperfections, it is often associated with low self-esteem in daily life. This study aimed to compare the impact of humility and low self-esteem in explaining the phenomenological aspects of events that involve positive and negative self-evaluations (i.e., pride and shame). We hypothesized that humility would predict the subjective salience of both pride and shame memories whereas low self-esteem would only affect shame memories.

Methods: Participants (N = 117; a mean age of 20.46) were given an online survey to assess their self-esteem and humility levels. They were then invited to the laboratory, asked to recall two events that aroused pride and shame, and to evaluate various memory characteristics of those episodes (e.g., feeling of re-experiencing, vividness).

Findings: Regression analyses revealed that humility was predictive of recalling both pride and shame memories in detail. Contrariwise, low self-esteem predicted the memory characteristics of the shame but not pride episodes. Generally speaking, the memory characteristics of pride and shame episodes did not differ among the individuals with high and low humility. However, while high self-esteem individuals recalled pride episodes with more detail than shame episodes, no such positivity bias was observed in people with low self-esteem.

Discussion: Humble people differ from low self-esteem individuals in incorporating not only negative but also positive self-relevant memories into their self-system, which might in turn help them to maintain a balanced view of their self.



A meta-analysis of retirement adjustment predictors

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While most people experience a positive transition to retirement, as many as one-third of the population find the transition challenging. Previous research has identified a number of factors that predict adjustment outcomes, with financial status, physical health, marital relationship, wider social participation and exit conditions identified as being particularly important. This study aimed to examine their relative contribution to retirement adjustment by assessing the magnitude of the associations between each key predictor category and retirement adjustment outcomes, as well as to examine potential important moderating factors. A three-level meta-analysis (based on 660 effect sizes, k = 118, N = 52,353) revealed that social participation had the strongest positive association with adjustment (r = .22), followed by physical health (r = .21), marital relationship (r = .18), finances (r = .17) and exit conditions (r = .15), respectively. Additional analyses revealed substantial variation within each category (with effect sizes ranging from r = -.04 to r = .42), suggesting that there is value in future research and theory to recognise substantive theoretical and empirical differences in defining retirement predictors. Ease of maintaining social relationships and less physical health symptoms were identified as the most important subfactors for successful adjustment. We discuss theoretical and practical implications of these findings in facilitating retirement adjustment.



Developing a community prescribing toolkit to facilitate group identification during social prescribing referrals to community groups.

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Background: Social prescribing (SP) addresses people's psychosocial health needs that cannot be addressed medically by, connecting service-users to local community resources such as community groups. Research applying the social identity approach to social prescribing suggested meaningful social connections can lead to SP success by providing access to social identity resources. This study aims to collaboratively develop a community prescribing toolkit, informed by the social identity approach, for link workers to use when connecting service-users to community groups. The intention is to facilitate group identification to maximise the health and wellbeing benefits resulting from community group prescriptions.

Methods: Online semi-structured interviews were conducted to help create a community prescribing toolkit that emphasises social identity principles throughout the referral process. Ten social prescribing link workers, seven community group leaders and five service-users were interviewed to determine the current referral process to community groups. Interviews were analysed thematically using deductive and inductive coding, allowing for themes to be mapped onto social identity principles.

Findings: Interview data revealed both identification facilitators and barriers throughout the referral process and reflected identification principles intuitively utilised during social prescriptions. The data was utilised to create a novel SP referral toolkit.

Discussion: If shown to be effective, the created toolkit has the potential to enhance social prescriptions for future service-users by maximising the chances that they are connected to community groups they identify with, thus enhancing the health and wellbeing benefits of SP. Facilitating social identification should reduce disengagement and increase the impact of SP schemes.



Transition to civilian life: Case of military spouses

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With 62% of military service leavers as married or in civil partnerships, understanding the psychological impact of transition to civilian life is just as important for military spouses as it is for the service leavers themselves. Unlike service leavers, who primarily occupy and have greater immersion within the military space, spouses have a foothold in both civilian and military spaces suggesting that making the transition and subsequent support needs would be very different. However, this population remains under represented. A spouse for example may hold a series of identities within civilian and military spaces, and the loss of the military identity has psychological implications for themselves and the support offered to the service leavers. This interdependence needs greater exploration to ensure the psychological needs of service leavers and spouses are sufficiently met.

This pilot study explores the experiences of nine spouses of service leavers during the transition to civilian life. A thematic analysis of the semi structured interviews revealed 2 main themes around (1) spouse reintegration to civilian life including subthemes of readjustment and identity and (2) adaptation including communication and practical behaviours around the service leavers reintegration and its impact on the family. This study extends our understanding of military transitioning from the perspective of spouses and provides opportunity for future quantitative investigation.



Picturing Equality: a critical qualitative challenge to the inequalities faced by non-normative gender identities in the UK

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Background: The aim of this research is to examine how non-normative gender identities are constructed, contested and challenged in everyday life in the UK. These identities include but are not limited to transgender and non-binary identities. It is this group who continually compete for validity within the LGBTQ+ community, disproportionately experience lower life satisfaction compared to their cisgender counterparts and have been and continue to be rendered invisible and marginalised within society, policy and research.

Methods: Action research, community psychology principles and Social Representation Theory will inform three key studies to explore; 1) the experiences, barriers and assets of often invisible, non-normative gender identities in the UK; (2) the psycho-social, legal and political barriers to equality for said identities and (3) the mechanisms of social change and the impact of a co-produced campaign to facilitate change, visibility and inclusion. These studies will utilise multiple qualitative methods, both creative and traditional to empower voices, including photovoice, photo-elicitation interviews, document analysis and netnography methods.

Findings and Discussion: The present study is ongoing and therefore findings are yet to be determined. However, the present research was informed by previous consultations with LGBTQ+ community stakeholders in the UK, whereby it became clear that equality for non-normative gender identities needs to now be the focus of social change initiatives. Findings will be important in the development of Social Representation Theory, bridging the gap between psychology and politics and informing social policy to further the progress of LGBTQ+ equality for invisible identities and those 'left behind'.



Social processes and well-being for runners within the UK during the COVID-19 lockdown.

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The goal of this study was to understand how running identities were associated with participants' motivation for physical activity and well-being during the COVID-19 lockdown. Social Identity Approach was used to understand how physical group identities (i.e. running group) or the overarching collective (i.e. runner or exerciser) impacted a participant's behaviour. Self-Determination Theory was used to interpret a participant's internal motivation to remain active during lockdown. This combined theoretical approach assessed runners at the individual and collective level. The 1st study was an online cross-sectional survey that consisted of self-report measures and behavioural data. During 15th- 28th of June 2020, 602 runners living within the UK, completed the survey. A series

of regressions demonstrated varying predictive strength of identity variables on the outcome variables. Shared running identity was positively associated with mental well-being and negatively associated with anxiety. There was a statistically significant difference in daily step count and a total running mileage between April 2019 and 2020. On average, participants decreased their daily step count from April 2019, but increased their total running mileage in April 2020. In October 2020, 30 qualitative interviews were conducted. Interviews were used to understand how participants stayed virtually involved with the running community and adapted to lockdown circumstances. Interviews are currently being transcribed and will be analysed using thematic analysis. Despite the lack of physical group interaction, participants felt a shared connection to the running community. This provides further evidence for the importance of social group memberships for mental health including exercise settings.



Reusable menstrual products: The effectiveness of an extended Theory of Planned Behaviour model in predicting intentions and behaviour

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Background: The use of reusable menstrual products (RMPs) is a pro-environmental behaviour that has received little attention to date. The present study used an extended theory of planned behaviour (TPB) model to investigate predictors of intentions to use RMPs. Methods: Participants (N=265) completed an online questionnaire assessing attitudes, social norms, perceived behavioural control, past behaviour, pro-environmental self-identity, emotional reactions, and anticipated affect, along with their intentions to use reusable menstrual products. Six weeks later, participants (N=176) reported whether they had used reusable menstrual products in the intervening period. Findings: Past behaviour, positive attitudes, high perceived control, and positive anticipated affect emerged as independent predictors of intentions to use RMPs. Past behaviour and intentions predicted self-reported RMP use six weeks later. Additionally, low and high intenders differed in several of their behavioural, normative, and control beliefs regarding RMPs. Discussion: The findings provide support for the extended TPB model's ability to explain RMP use and have practical implications for those seeking to understand the barriers to RMP use or encourage more people to use RMPs as a way to reduce plastic consumption and pollution.



Financial Distress and Suicidal Behaviour During COVID-19: Family Identification Attenuates the Negative Relationship Between COVID-Related Financial Distress and Mental Ill-Health

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Background: Economic crises can have severe and widespread effects on mental health, ultimately contributing to higher rates of mental illness and suicide. The financial crisis arising from the COVID-19 pandemic looks set to outstrip the Global Financial Crisis of 2008 in terms of its scale and severity, and the 'social distancing' measures used to control the virus' spread have left many people particularly vulnerable to its deleterious effects on mental health. Recent research has evidenced an initial impact of the pandemic upon suicide rates, but has yet to understand how elevated financial threat and social isolation may predict suicidal thoughts/behaviour, or which social factors promote resilience. This study addressed these shortcomings.

Methods: A two-wave online longitudinal survey study (N = 370) was conducted, which took place between May and September 2020. Participants completed self-report measures of financial distress and mental health, as well as the Suicidal Behaviors Questionnaire-Revised.

Findings: The results indicated that COVID-related financial distress predicts suicidal thoughts and behaviour via increased depression and loneliness. Participants' family identification attenuates these relationships.

Discussion: Our findings point to the importance of social factors in attenuating the negative mental health outcomes of economic crises. In the current COVID-19 pandemic, depression and loneliness are likely to be vulnerabilities through which financial distress predicts suicidal thoughts/behaviour, while family identification is likely to be a fundamental resilience factor. With this in mind, services which are charged with alleviating financial distress and/or preventing suicide should consider using family-based interventions to help promote collective resilience within households.



Gender differences in STEMM ambition: The impact of how ambition is measured

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Ambition is often described in terms of hierarchy, with external reward perceived as the benchmark for the measurement of ambition. Literature suggests that the context in which ambition is expressed and recognised could influence its acceptability by others and the self - the willingness to acknowledge ambition. We examined the nature of ambition within STEMM by testing a novel model of ambition that distinguished two facets: (i) socially comparative ambition, centered on the end outcomes and external reward e.g. rises in power; and (ii) personal ambition, defined as the process that takes place when an individual seeks to realise an ambition, e.g. demonstrating high competence. We explored women's and men's self-reported ratings of ambition and sought to understand how differences in reported ambition may be a reflection of stereotypes related to socially comparative and personal ambition.

We performed a cross-sectional survey of women and men employed in STEMM within the UK (N=183). Participants were randomized to complete one of the two ambition measures. Findings revealed that ambition was not gendered amongst STEMM employees. Overall, participants reported that personal ambition was more significant to them than socially comparative ambition. Ambition did not differ according to age or career duration in STEMM. Our second study will replicate the first and examine men and women's perceptions of ambition in others. Our research contributes by a) expanding how ambition is defined b) developing further understanding of ambition manifestation, c) highlighting that women and men in STEMM are equally ambitious, despite disparities in career advancement.



Social Psychology Section Annual Conference Abstract booklet

Symposia Abstracts - Thursday 26th August 2021

Facilitating the public response to COVID-19 by harnessing group processes

Convenor: Mark Atkinson, University of St Andrews
Discussant: Holly Carter, Public Health England

There is international recognition that effective response to COVID-19 is dependent upon the public acting collectively and for the common good. This is important in terms of adherence to preventative measures, which, especially for low-risk groups, is as much about protecting others as protecting oneself. It is important in terms of volunteering and mutual aid, which is critical in complementing the official response by supporting and sustaining people through the pandemic. It is also important in terms of maintaining social cohesion and avoiding social disorder.

This symposium focuses on how understandings of psychological group processes can be used to address how to develop and sustain shared identity and social solidarity during pandemics. It is organised around four interrelated projects that together address the issues of adherence, inter-group relationships, mutual aid, and social order.

The first two presentations investigate adherence to COVID-19 measures and how it is affected by factors such as social identity, relationship to government and scientists, populism, and the support available for taking those measures. The third presentation analyses the pivotal role of community support and mutual aid groups in the pandemic, studying how these groups can be developed and sustained. The fourth presentation then focuses on responder agencies, considering how their relationships to government have changed during the pandemic, and the implications of those changes.

Led by our discussant, we will then examine the significance of this body of research for Public Health England and wider public health policy.



The roles of identity, context, and support on adherence to COVID-19 preventative measures

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Background: Making shared identities more salient than personal identities, and highlighting community risk over individual risk, may increase engagement in preventative measures which have the potential to reduce the spread of COVID-19 (e.g. physical distancing, self-isolating with symptoms, and receiving a vaccine). However, the effects may vary depending on which measure is considered, and there may be additional roles for factors such as trust in government, context-dependent complacency (which may be a factor for, e.g., vaccinated individuals interacting with friends as opposed to unvaccinated individuals interacting with strangers), and government and community support.

Methods: We systematically investigated these factors through a series of online experiments with UK-based participants (total N=3,600), considering the effects on physical distancing, booking COVID-19 tests and self-isolating with symptoms, willingness to receive a vaccine, avoiding crowded spaces and unnecessary travel, and mask wearing.

Findings: We find that different preventative measures are adhered to to different extents in different contexts, with variable roles of shared identity, perceptions of COVID-19 risks, trust in government, complacency, and available support. Physical distancing, e.g., is largely dependent on risk perception, whether the context involves ingroup or outgroup members, and vaccine-status complacency. Adherence to self-isolation guidelines, by contrast, is primarily dependent on risk perception and the extent to which individuals have the support they require to self-isolate.

Discussion: These findings increase our understanding of social processes in the adoption of different preventative measures and suggest means by which the uptake of COVID-19 measures could be increased. We discuss the importance of these results for promoting adherence to COVID-19 guidelines through public health messaging.

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The psychological processes behind the link between the populist outlook and adherence to COVID-19 preventative measures

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Background: Two studies examined the psychological processes linking the populist outlook, defined by us (the ordinary people) vs them (the corrupt elite) thinking, to adherence to COVID-19 preventative measures.

Methods: Study 1, a cross-sectional study with a sample from England and Wales (N=317), explored the relationship between a sense of decline, often associated with the populist outlook, trust in politicians/scientists and adherence to COVID-19 preventative measures. We hypothesised that trust in politicians would predict adherence to behaviour that required contact with the government, while trust in scientists would be a significant predictor for all types of adherence. Study 2 analysed different modes of corona-sceptic communication to understand how self-categories and category relations were constructed.

Findings: In Study 1, factor analysis of adherence items indicated four clusters: social distancing, track and trace related behaviour requiring contact with government, mask wearing, and the intention to get vaccinated. Results showed trust in politicians did not mediate the relationship between decline and adherence factors. However, there was a moderated mediation between decline and all adherence factors that followed the populist outlook and trust in scientists, depending on whether scientists were seen as part of the elite. In Study 2, using thematic analysis we identified that the category relations were built around the idea of a global elite lying about science to control the in-group.

Discussion: These findings deepen our understanding of how “elite” groups have different levels of importance in predicting adherence, and open the possible reasons behind it to discussion.

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More than a COVID-19 response: Sustaining community solidarity groups during and beyond the pandemic

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Background: Community support and mutual aid groups have been essential in the public response to the COVID-19 pandemic, providing many forms of support including grocery shopping for those self-isolating. Community solidarity immediately following emergencies and disasters is common, but previous research has found that this solidarity tends to decline over time, even as needs remains high. In this paper, we describe a study that examines how community solidarity in the form of mutual aid groups can be sustained over time in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: We conducted interviews with 32 organisers of mutual aid groups and community solidarity groups in the UK between September 2020 and January 2021 to examine (1) the strategies they employed to keep the groups going (2) any experiences found to be important in keeping people involved.

Findings: Using thematic analysis, we identified the following as among the key strategies that seemed to maintain the groups: communication, horizontal organization, group care, meetings (for socialising and organising), and alliances with other groups. In addition, emergent experiences of identification with the group and with the community, group efficacy, perceived support, and wellbeing appeared to motivate further involvement, including in projects beyond the pandemic.

Discussion: These findings contribute to our understanding of how solidarity groups can be sustained after disasters and are part of a toolbox of strategies we are developing to help COVID-19 mutual and solidarity groups develop their skills and capacities.

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Group processes and interoperability: A longitudinal case study analysis of the UK's civil contingency response to COVID-19

Matt Raburn¹, Clifford Stott¹
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Background: This case study is focused on the UK's Civil Contingency response to COVID-19. We focus on the group-level factors that may have (re)shaped the relationships between different responder agencies and the government during the first year of the pandemic.

Methods: We undertook 19 semi-structured ethnographic longitudinal interviews, between 25th March 2020 and 17th February 2021, with a Director of a Civil Contingencies Unit and a Chief Fire officer who both played key roles within their Local Resilience Forum (LRF) and Strategic Coordination Groups (SCG). We then used a hybrid form of grounded theory to arrange the data chronologically and thematically, drawing out key episodes as exemplars of theoretical relevance.

Findings: Our data describes the chronological evolution of an increasingly effective localised approach toward outbreak control and a growing resilience in dealing with concurrent emergency incidents (e.g., flooding). This was achieved through and within a complex set of intra and inter-group interactions that shaped the nature of the civil contingency response that they delivered. We highlight how national government organisations imposed central control on aspects of the response in ways that often undermined, duplicated, or misaligned with, the preparedness undertaken locally.

Discussion: Our work contributes to the theoretical understanding of the social psychological factors that can shape the behaviour of responder agencies during a prolonged and unprecedented crisis. Our analysis suggests that during emergencies central governments can operate in ways that undermine the principle of subsidiarity and damage the ways in which LRFs can help scaffold local resilience.



Biculturalism and Psycho-Social Adjustment: Current and Future Directions

Convenor: Laura Ferrari, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milano, Italy

Convenor and Discussant: Soraya Elizabeth Shamloo, University of Verona, Italy

Biculturalism has become a widely studied topic given the growing number of individuals who are exposed to more than one culture throughout their life, for different reasons. Bicultural individuals face the burden of having to deal with their multiple - and at times conflictual - cultural backgrounds and identifications as well as perception of discrimination by host communities which may all impact on biculturals' psycho-social adjustment. Throughout five contributions, coming from different research groups in Canada, Portugal, and Italy, this symposium will discuss recent advances on the interplay between biculturalism and different facets of psychological well-being in both adults as well as adolescents. Shamloo and colleagues investigate biculturals' responses to a particularly stressful situation (i.e., Covid-19) showing how perceiving one's own cultural identities as compatible enhances well-being. Judith Lorente and colleagues explore the association between bicultural identity, adoption communication openness, and psychological adjustment within families with internationally adopted adolescents. Firat and Noels focus on the relation between perceived ethnic discrimination and psychological distress and find this relation to be mediated by multiple dimensions of bicultural identity. Faccini and colleagues discuss the importance of considering contact with the host community, showing the existence of a negative bidirectional relation between intergroup contact and perception of discrimination in a sample of young adolescents. Finally, Ferrari and colleagues investigate personal and social protective factors against the impact of discrimination among bicultural adopted adolescents. Together, the papers may advance our knowledge on risk and protective factors, critical to better support well-being of bicultural individuals.



Managing the unexpected: Bicultural Identity Integration during the Covid-19 emergency

Soraya E. Shamloo¹, Martina Faccini¹, Elena Trifiletti¹

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Background: Research on biculturalism has recently focused on the concept of bicultural identity integration (BII), namely the degree to which bicultural individuals perceive their cultural identities as compatible and overlapping. BII has been found to be positively associated with psychological adjustment. Based on this evidence, the present

study aimed at investigating whether BII could also be related to how bicultural individuals cope with emergency situations (specifically, Covid-19 emergency).

Method: Four-hundred and fourteen bicultural individuals residing in Italy participated in an online study. Participants completed a questionnaire including measures of BII, general well-being, Covid-19-related distress and behavioural reactions to Covid-19.

Findings: Through structural equation modeling, results showed that perceived harmony was associated to enhanced general well-being which in turn was linked to reduced Covid-19 stress. In addition, well-being was also linked to the use of behavioural strategies to cope with Covid-19 emergency.

Discussion: The results are discussed in light of the literature on bicultural identity integration and well-being and on the current issue regarding the Covid-19 emergency



Identity construction of the internationally adopted adolescent: integrating bicultural aspects through family adoption communicative openness

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Background: Identity development is a more complex process for adoptees, who in addition of having to integrate their pre-adoptive experiences, face the need to integrate the cultural aspects from their origin country and the ones from the new family and society to which they belong. The study is aimed at exploring the predictive relationship between adoption communicative openness about origins and adoption, bicultural identity integration (BII), self-esteem and psychological adjustment.

Method: For this quantitative research a non-clinical sample of 50 internationally adopted adolescents aged between 12 and 16 from Spanish context and their respective families was used. Data was gathered through *Adoption Communication Scale*, *Bicultural Identity Integration Scale - Version 2*, *Autoconcepto Forma-5* and *Child and Adolescent Behavior Assessment System*. Correlation analysis was used.

Findings: The adolescents of the sample presented high punctuations on adoption communicative openness, as well as medium to high punctuation on BII. Adoption communicative openness was positively associated with BII. Also, BII was positively associated with a better familiar self-concept and higher psychosocial adjustment.

Discussion: Those families who promote the adoption communicative openness are fostering the BII on their adopted children, which is related with a better familiar self-esteem and psychosocial adjustment. Results will be further discussed as well as its implications in the clinical field.



Do dimensions of bicultural identity mediate the association between perceived ethnic group discrimination and psychological distress?

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Background: Although the multidimensionality of bicultural identity has long been recognized, different dimensions of bicultural identity have rarely, and only recently, been examined in relation to both perceived discrimination and psychological distress. Furthermore, these constructs have usually been studied in isolation, but their intersection is essential for understanding intercultural relations in today's multicultural societies.

Method: Using cross-sectional data from 1,143 undergraduate students from immigrant families in Canada, this study explores direct and indirect associations between perceived ethnic group discrimination and psychological distress through multiple dimensions of bicultural identity, including hybridity, monoculturalism, alternation, conflict, and complementarity.

Findings: The results of structural equation modeling indicate that perceived ethnic group discrimination is associated with higher levels of psychological distress and hybridity, monoculturalism, alternation, and conflict but lower complementarity. Alternation and conflict are related to higher psychological distress. Two indirect paths are found: perceived ethnic group discrimination → alternation → psychological distress and perceived ethnic group discrimination → conflict → psychological distress.

Discussion: The results are discussed in light of the previous theorizing on identity integration, rejection-identification, and acculturation. Policy implications are also discussed.



Perception of discrimination and intergroup contact: a longitudinal study with bicultural young adolescents

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Background: Worldwide, the number of bicultural girls and boys has grown dramatically. In many cases, these girls and boys belong to minority ethnic groups that are targets of prejudice and discrimination. The perception of discrimination becomes a distinctive feature of interactions with members of majority groups already during early adolescence (10-12 years), consolidating in the later stages of development. On the one hand, this perception can considerably influence the orientations of young people belonging to minority groups in intergroup relations. On the other hand, positive and cooperative contact with members of the majority group could mitigate the perception of discrimination.

Method: The aim of this study was to investigate the bidirectional relationship between the perception of discrimination and intergroup contact in a sample of bicultural girls and boys (N = 135) through a longitudinal study. The participants completed measures of the variables of interest at two different time points, six months apart.

Findings: Path analysis showed that the perception of discrimination at T1 is negatively associated with intergroup contact at T2. However, the longitudinal (negative) relationship between intergroup contact at T1 and perceived discrimination at T2 appears to be stronger.

Discussion: These results can be considered an encouraging starting point for investigating the positive effects of intergroup contact in reducing the perception of discrimination in a very delicate and important developmental age, such as the one of young adolescents between 10 and 12 years of age.



Ethnic discrimination among bicultural adopted adolescents: a moderated moderation model

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Background: Ethnic discrimination constitutes a serious risk factor for minority groups' psychosocial adjustment. Bicultural adoptees are likely to show vulnerability to the experience of being discriminated. They face the crucial developmental task of shaping their identity by balancing their dual belongingness to the current cultural background and to the birth country background. Previous studies have highlighted the protective role of national identity for adoptees' healthy development. Moreover, international adoptees might be perceived by others differently compared to how they identify themselves. In this line, the reflected minority categorization refers to the adoptees' perception of others' appraisal of their belongingness to the minority or the majority group. This factor might underlie the different vulnerability to ethnic discrimination among international adoptees. Nevertheless, these possible associations are still inadequately investigated.

Method: The aims of the present study were investigated how national identity, and reflected minority categorization may moderate the association between adoptees' perceived discrimination and their psychosocial well-being. An online self-report questionnaire was completed by 132 adolescents (13-17 years), who were internationally adopted by Italian families.

Findings: A moderated moderation model showed that the national identity plays a protective role against negative effects of discrimination on psychosocial well-being especially when adoptees also perceive themselves as being categorized by others as member of the majority group.

Discussion: The identity process and social context play a relevant role in the adjustment to adoption and adoptees' well-being. Findings will be discussed in light of post-adoption intervention for adoptees and their family and social context.



How positive and negative interactions in school impact developmental outcomes of ethnic minority and majority children

Convenor: Gülseli Baysu, Queen's University Belfast

Discussant: Laura Taylor, University College Dublin & Queen's University Belfast

Schools provide a key social context for child and adolescent development. This symposium focuses on different facets of interactions with peers and teachers in school, both positive and negative, discussing their impact on various developmental outcomes - from psycho-social adjustment to social cohesion. We bring together studies on ethnic minority (Studies 1 & 2) and majority children (Studies 2-3-4), as fostering positive relations amongst children is crucial for establishing a welcoming climate in schools.

Study 1 investigated how minority adolescents' experiences of intergroup interactions in school (discrimination and intergroup friendship) change over time, whether they are shaped by the school diversity climate, and how they impact academic adjustment longitudinally. Although Study 2 also investigates the longitudinal associations of positive and negative intergroup interactions in school (teacher discrimination vs fairness, peer discrimination vs cross-ethnic friendships), it extends Study 1 by focusing on academic and psychological outcomes of both minority and majority adolescents. Studies 3 and 4 shift the focus to majority group and social cohesion outcomes. Study 3 investigates how positive relationships with teachers can impact adolescents' feelings of collective efficacy and constructive engagement with ethnic minority youth. Study 4 extends Study 3 by focusing on how intergroup contact and expectations impact children's prosocial behaviours to minorities in primary school.

Together, these four studies show the critical role of different facets of school relationships in ethnic minority and majority children's development from childhood to late adolescence, and in various national contexts (Belgium, England, Northern Ireland, Ireland).



How school diversity climate affects minority adolescents' positive and negative intergroup contact experiences in school

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Background: Ethnic minority adolescents can experience both positive and negative intergroup interactions in school, like when they spend time with their majority friends or feel discriminated due to their background. Moreover, these experiences can be stable or transient; can get worse or better over time. We aimed to investigate change and continuity in their experiences of positive and negative intergroup interactions over three years in secondary school and its consequences for school outcomes; we also asked whether the school diversity climate shapes these intergroup contact experiences.

Method: Using a large-scale school-based longitudinal data (three years, three cohorts, Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study Belgium) data, we focused on Muslim minority adolescents in Belgium (N=1445, M: 15.07). They reported their experiences of discrimination and intergroup friendship in school over three years, their perceptions of school diversity climate (specifically on multiculturalism and equality/fairness) and various school outcomes. Trajectories of discrimination and intergroup friendship were analysed via Latent-Growth-Mixture-Models. The rest of the analyses used multi-level longitudinal path models.

Findings: Analysis of student-reported discrimination and intergroup contact revealed four trajectories each. While most students reported "low" or "moderate" levels of discrimination, around 10% experienced "initially high" or "increasingly high" levels of discrimination. For their intergroup contact with majority peers, half reported "low" levels of contact, one-third reported "high" contact; and the rest reported either "increasing" or "decreasing" contact. Students' perceptions of a positive diversity climate at Time 1 (supportive of cultural diversity and equality) predicted being in the low discrimination and high contact trajectories. Finally, experiencing low discrimination and having high or increasingly high intergroup contact over three years predicted better school outcomes at Time 3.

Discussion: Overall, our results indicate how the quality of intergroup relations change from minority students perspective, how the school diversity climate can influence the quality of intergroup relations in school, and in turn school outcomes over time.



Peers, Teachers and Discrimination: Longitudinal Effects on Mental health and Higher Education Outcomes of Minority Adolescents

Eva Kocicova¹

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Background: Despite efforts to tackle discrimination in schools, it prevails and has negative implications for adolescents' well-being and school outcomes. In the present study, we investigated the longitudinal associations of peer- and teacher ethnic discrimination with later mental health and academic outcomes, and positive social relationships as potential buffers against discrimination.

Methods: The sample (N = 13065, 51% male, 70% White, 11% Black, 20% Asian) was drawn from a nationally representative study of young people in England. We used data from five waves, following adolescents from secondary school until higher education (age 14-16-17-18-19 years). Data were analysed in a longitudinal structural equation model in Mplus 8.

Findings: Overall, discrimination at T1 was associated with lower university aspirations at T2, and in turn with lower probability of university offers (T3) and enrolment at HE institution (T4-5). Teacher fairness, positive teacher expectations, and more cross-ethnic school friendships at T1 were associated with higher university aspirations at T2, and in turn higher probability of university offers (T3) and enrolment at HE institution (T4-5). Teacher fairness was also associated with less mental health problems two years later, and in turn higher life satisfaction at 19 years (T5). However, we found evidence that these social experiences affect minority adolescents differently than majority.

Discussion: Ethnic discrimination in school impacts adolescents' academic outcomes more so than their mental health. As positive and diverse school relationships were associated with access to higher education through university aspirations developed in secondary school, our study provides some evidence of their protective potential in schools.



Perceived teacher support, collective efficacy in school and constructive engagement among youth in a conflict-affected society

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Background: Teachers can play a crucial role in preparing youth for engaging in the world around them. In conflict-affected societies, teachers and schools are critical to supporting positive youth development and encouraging young people to make constructive societal contributions. The present research examined the role of perceived teacher support on youth collective efficacy in school and implications for constructive engagement.

Methods: Recruited through their schools as part of a larger study, 395 youth (aged 15-16, evenly split by religion and gender) completed a series of survey measures including perceived teacher support, collective efficacy in school, and two constructs assessing constructive engagement: non-violent strategies to manage conflict and collective action for refugees.

Findings: To test the effects of teacher support on constructive engagement through collective efficacy, bootstrapped mediation analysis was conducted. Collective efficacy in school was found to mediate the link between perceived teacher support and youth's non-violent strategies and collective action.

Discussion: Findings highlight the importance of teacher support and collective efficacy in promoting constructive engagement amongst youth in a conflict-affected setting, such as Northern Ireland. This may have implications for teacher training programmes as well as school-based interventions that aim to engage youth in society.



Children's Intergroup Attitudes and Behaviours toward Travellers in Irish Primary Schools

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Background: Indigenous to Ireland, Travellers are an ethnic minority group marked by a tradition of nomadism (O’Sullivan et al., 2018). Despite the formal recognition of Traveller ethnicity by the Irish government in 2017, Travellers remain highly marginalised and suffer social exclusion and discrimination at all levels of society (Devine & McGillicuddy, 2019; McKey et al., 2020). A considerable body of research has established childhood as a critical period for acquiring, developing, and changing prejudiced attitudes and behaviours (Abrams et al., 2015; Raabe & Beelmann, 2011). Grounded in Social Identity Development Theory (Nesdale, 2004) and social categorisation research, this study will examine the influence of age on majority-group children’s ethnic awareness, attitudes, and behaviours toward the Traveller community. We also examine the potential role of intergroup contact and friendship (Pettigrew & Tropp, 2005) as a predictor of outgroup prosocial behavior toward Travellers.

Methods: A sample of 134 primary-school aged children (7-11 years old) completed a series of tasks with a trained experimenter via Zoom. Parents completed the demographic information and provided informed consent, prior to the experimenter-led tasks with children. Families were recruited via social media and snowball sampling during Jan-April 2021 and each child was compensated with a 5-euro book voucher in appreciation for their time.

Findings: The results found that with age, children were better able to categorise symbols related to Travellers and that this knowledge about the social category was related to their prosocial giving toward Travellers. Due to very low levels of pre-COVID-19 contact and friendships with Travellers among majority children, there was no significant link with prosocial giving. However, children who reported that they would experience more positive contact with Travellers also shared more resources with this outgroup.

Discussion: To the best of our knowledge, these findings are the first to pinpoint sensitive periods of development in majority-group children in terms of their awareness about this marginalised community in Irish society and how that awareness links with intergroup behaviours. Implications for school-based interventions, such as the Yellow Flag programme the Republic of Ireland, are discussed.



Oral Presentation Abstracts - Thursday 26th August 2021

Alphabetical by presenting author

The mediating role of identification and identity management strategies in the relationship of perceived discrimination with personal and collective self-esteem

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The main claim of social identity theory regarding identity management strategies is related to the role of strategies in protecting and enhancing self-esteem. However, a great deal of previous research have focused on the link of in-group identification and socio-structural conditions with strategies, while much less research has studied the relationship of collective self-esteem and these strategies. The present research, conducted with 141 Kurdish people living in Turkey (90 males and 51 females; $M = 25.71$, $SD = 7.54$), aims to investigate the relationship between perceived discrimination and personal/collective self-esteem, and how identification and identity management strategies might mediate this relationship among disadvantaged Kurdish ethnic group members. The structural equation modeling results indicated that perceived discrimination was associated with higher levels of identification and competition strategies (social/realistic competition), but lower levels of individual mobility, individualization, and superordinate re-categorization strategies. Identification was associated with higher levels of collective self-esteem and competition strategies, but lower levels of individual mobility, individualization, and superordinate re-categorization strategies. Realistic competition was related to higher collective self-esteem, whereas superordinate re-categorization was related to lower it. Only individual mobility (negatively) predicted personal self-esteem. There were two significant indirect effects: from perceived discrimination through identification and realistic competition on collective self-esteem and from perceived discrimination through identification and superordinate re-categorization on collective self-esteem. The results were discussed by explaining how the self-esteem hypothesis can be broadened to take into account identity management strategies.



Predicting online privacy protection for Facebook users with an extended Theory of Planned Behaviour

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Background: Given the ubiquity of social media in society, it is important to understand how individuals can be encouraged to protect their privacy online is needed. The current study aims to analyse user privacy protection on Facebook by using an extended theory of the planned behaviour (TPB) model that includes injunctive and descriptive group norms, privacy concern, perceived risk, and perceived trust. In addition, the study aims to replicate and extend earlier work on this topic conducted before recent privacy scandals on Facebook (e.g., Cambridge Analytica scandal).

Method: Facebook users ($N=376$), recruited via social media, Prolific, and undergraduate participant pools, completed an online questionnaire assessing attitudes, injunctive and descriptive norms (assessed at both the interpersonal/subjective and group level), perceived behavioural control (PBC), perceived risk, trust, privacy concerns, and intentions to protect their privacy online.

Findings: Hierarchical multiple regression analysis revealed that attitudes, subjective norms, and PBC (i.e., the TPB) predicted online privacy intentions, as well as descriptive group norms and privacy concerns. However, perceived risk, trust, and injunctive group norms were not significant predictors of online privacy intentions.

Discussion: This research has important implications for understanding influences on individuals' willingness to protect their privacy online and provides a more up-to-date test of the TPB in this context.



Malevolent power as key to men's greater association with leadership: A new theoretical and analytical approach for understanding stereotype content and leader-gender bias

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Men's greater association with leadership is assumed to rest on stereotypes of men as more "Agentic" (strong, decisive, competent) than women. Yet shortcomings in theory and stereotype content measurement have obscured the nature of this bias. We use an expanded "Power-Benevolence" theory of stereotype content and a breakthrough analytical technique—three-mode principal component analysis, to offer a more comprehensive view of convergence and divergence in stereotypes of leaders with women, men, and other groups. In two studies in the United States (Study 1: employed sample, N=365; Study 2: community sample, N=289), participants rated these groups on 64 traits. Men and leaders were stereotyped as more power-hungry, controlling, and immoral than women, whereas women were stereotyped as more competent than men and more compassionate and moral than men and leaders. Thus, women's poorer leadership fit was associated with a lack of malevolent Power, not a lack of competence. In addition to providing an innovative theoretical and analytical approach to stereotype content in general, our findings have important implications for understanding (gendered) lay beliefs about the nature of leaders.



Contestations of diversity in online discourse: Towards a multidimensional approach

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This paper identifies the ways that diversity is represented in online discourse. Focusing on contestations over the meaning of diversity we view constructions of diversity as products of particular constellations of values and norms referring to particular meanings. We, thus, pose the research question regarding what are the value-based contestation components of diversity in online discourse. We conducted a data-driven thematic analysis. We collected data via Twitter, concentrating on tweets that use the word 'diversity' and its derivatives. Tweets ranged in a period from March 2019 to April 2020. We used Atlas-ti software to manage the dataset. We firstly conducted a frequency analysis, extracting also word length and word clouds in each data file. In the final thematic analysis, data files, where 'diversity' and its derivatives appeared in the highest frequency, were included and used. Our thematic analysis identified two broad categories of contestation referring to the representations of diversity in online discourse. (a) contestations referring to the meaning of diversity (e.g. diversity as normality vs abnormality); (b) contestations referring to consensual and non-consensual overarching values, where political or religious groups are also implied. We distinguished between (a) on the one hand and (b) categories on the other hand, based on the criterion of reference to group boundaries 'we vs them' be they clearly described or more ambiguously defined. Discussion focused on the need for a multidimensional approach of diversity through a social psychological lens in the framework of the work on the concept of ideology.



Victim blaming in anti-LGBTQ+ hate crimes: exploring the role of Just World Beliefs

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Background: Hate crime victims experience substantial physical and psychological harms. Adding to this burden, research suggests some ingroup members engage in victim blaming to minimise the threat posed to their worldviews and perceived vulnerability. Here we explore the role of Just World Beliefs (JWB: the worldview that people get what they deserve) and its association with ingroup victim blaming in anti-LGBTQ+ hate crimes. We also examine how the strength of LGBTQ+ identity moderates this association.

Methods: Six-hundred LGBTQ+ participants read an article depicting a hate crime and completed measures assessing victim blame, helping intentions, support for hate crime laws, JWB, and LGBTQ+ identification.

Findings: A pre-registered multiple regression, including covariates, found JWB was significantly positively associated with victim blaming. The pre-registered moderation analysis found a significant interaction between JWB and LGBTQ+ identification: victim blaming was significantly more pronounced for participants who held strong JWB and were highly identified as LGBTQ+.

Exploratory significant serial mediations revealed participants' hate crime victimisation was negatively related to JWB which, in turn, was associated with more victim blaming, less helping intentions, and less support for hate crime legislation.

Discussion: Findings suggest individuals are more likely to blame victims when crimes threaten their worldview (JWB) and core identity (LGBTQ+ identity). Furthermore, being victimised is likely to lead to feeling the world is unjust which reduces victim blaming and increases support for victims and hate crime laws. Reducing JWB, then, seems key to reducing victim blaming and mobilising support for both victims and hate crime legislation.



The Self-Objectification Beliefs and Behaviours Scale: Psychometric properties validation for cisgender females and males

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Existing measures of self-objectification have not been validated in cisgender men. The purpose of the current research was to evaluate the psychometric properties of a recently developed measurement tool (The Self-Objectification Beliefs and Behaviors Scale; SOBBS, Lindner & Tantleff-Dunn, 2017) in cisgender female and male samples, and examine the superiority of SOBBS in capturing self-objectification for both samples. Study 1 involved an online longitudinal, with a follow-up after two weeks to assess test-retest reliability. 180 female and 163 male participants completed the SOBBS, along with other measures of self-objectification and related constructs. The internal consistency, test-retest reliability, convergent, concurrent, and predictive validity of the SOBBS were largely supported via its positive correlations with appearance investment, appearance-contingent self-worth, the internalization of cultural standards of beauty, self-objectification, body surveillance, and exercise for appearance-enhancement. However, the discriminant validity and differentiation by known groups were less well-supported. Study 2 revalidated the SOBBS using age-representative samples and further examined the SOBBS's associations with additional related constructs. The SOBBSs were positively predicted by sexual objectification experience. Age and gender predicted SOBBS Factor 1 above and beyond sexual objectification experience. SOBBS Factor 2 was only predicted by age, after controlling for sexual objectification experience. In comparison with other self-objectification measures, SOBBS displayed satisfactory psychometric properties in measuring both samples' self-objectification and uncovered the factor contributing to higher levels of self-objectification in cisgender females. The current study advances the operationalization of self-objectification and provides a stronger rationale for selecting the most appropriate tool to assess individuals' self-objectification.



A Social Identity analysis of collective trauma and justice

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Background: Since the WW2, over 50% of all countries have experienced prolonged and mass human rights violations due to conflict, war or dictatorial regimes. Psychological research has documented the long-term effects of such events across generations. However, little is understood about how the process of (in)justice impacts on the ability to overcome the trauma and rebuild democratic societies. The present research applies the social cure approach to understanding the relationship between trauma and justice.

Method: Semi-structured interviews were conducted with survivors (n=98) in three diverse conflict contexts (Albania, Kosovo and NI). Theoretical thematic analysis using the social identity and social trauma models was used to analyse the transcripts.

Findings: The findings highlight the complex understanding of justice among survivors in relation to accountability, recognition and reparation. The analysis also highlights the importance of justice processes in the survivor's ability to appraise the traumatic events, collectively cope with such events, and engage with their communities and state structures in the long term. Family and community groups are essential in these processes leading to benefits (social cure through meaning making, support and collective efficacy) and harm (social curse through shared pain and responsibility).

Discussion: The collective experiences of mass human rights events have a long-lasting impact on the families, communities and nations experiencing them. This impact is exacerbating by absence or mismanagement of justice

processes. The justice processes relating to accountability, recognition and reparation need to be addressed to enable survivors to successfully overcome the impact of the mass human rights violations.



Inclusion vs. Alienation: Exploring the challenges of developing an inclusive organisational identity

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Background: Minority groups are often made to feel ‘out of place’ in public space. In the UK, public libraries are some of the last remaining indoor public spaces. In recent decades, the social function of public libraries has changed such that they now offer an increased range of community-focused services. The aim of this research was to consider how members of staff in public libraries have adapted their role to this changing social function, and how they negotiate the challenges this change has brought to create inclusive and welcoming public space to a wide range of groups.

Methods: 19 participants (2 male) voluntarily took part in semi-structured interviews. Participants had worked for the library service for 1 to 45 years. Interviews were audio recorded and transcribed by the researcher. The data was analysed using grounded theory.

Findings: Analysis explored how the staff conceptualised these changes as exemplifying the libraries’ organisational identities and the challenges they faced in establishing a space where diverse groups felt included. For example, as institutional changes were made to welcome new groups, tensions arose with other groups which resulted in disputes over the meaning of the library as an institution.

Discussion: This research has implications for developing inclusive practices in public space. First, innovation must be in accordance with staff members’ understandings of their organisation’s identity. Second, innovation requires attention to how to manage different user groups’ competing visions of the organisational setting and public space.



Marginalising masculinities: Intersectional microaggressions in situated interaction

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Background: We explore the marginalising of particular masculinities in situated interaction. Marginalisation is understood as an outcome achieved through discriminatory social practices such as microaggressions. We focus on how people (re)produce their own advantage and others’ disadvantage in everyday interactions, as they negatively assess behaviours/characteristics and account for their uptake/manifestation in terms of group membership. In this way, marginalisation can be evidenced in practice at an interactional level.

Methods: Conversational data excerpts collected during focus groups in industry settings were analysed using Membership Categorisation Analysis. This is a useful toolkit for determining the mechanisms and effects of categorisation.

Findings: The featured excerpts illustrate how intersecting social categorisations are utilised by participants to account for why some men enact (hetero)sexism. These excerpts therefore demonstrate how particular masculinities are ‘marginalised’ in and through microaggressions. Specifically, we demonstrate how being ‘working class’, belonging to an ‘ethnic minority’ and being gay are constructed as a reasons for enacting (hetero)sexism and, in this way – because (hetero)sexism is treated by the participants in the given interactions as antisocial – marginalised.

Discussion: We suggest that future studies consider marginalisation at the interactive level of analysis, as an outcome achieved through discriminatory social practices such as microaggressions. Rather than understanding microaggressions as reflections of individuals’ worldviews, we conceptualise them as discursive devices deployed in the collaborative (re)production of inequality. We argue that this opens up possibilities for change/challenge, as microaggressions are understood as strategic rather than inevitable. Thus, alternative (non-discriminatory/anti-discriminatory) strategies can be made available to speakers/recipients.



Brexit and the loss of EU membership: A potential threat to intergroup relations

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We investigated Brexit as the loss of a superordinate identity and its effect on intergroup relations. Research in line with the common ingroup identity model has shown that identification with a superordinate group positively affects intergroup relations of the subordinate groups. From a balanced identity perspective on the integration of multiple social identities, we predicted that perceived compatibility between the superordinate group of EU citizens and the subordinate ingroup of UK citizens would affect the wish to remain in the EU and intergroup attitudes through identification with both groups. In three waves of data collection (two before N = 399 and N = 270 and one after Brexit with N = 264), we assessed UK citizens' perceived compatibility of EU and UK citizens, identification with these groups, intergroup attitudes, and the desire to remain in the EU. Analysis showed that perceived compatibility of EU and UK citizens predicted intergroup attitudes as well as the desire to remain in the EU and that identification with the group EU citizens partially mediated these relationships. Identification with the UK citizens was not a significant mediator. These findings replicated across all three time points. The findings support the predictions derived from a balanced identity perspective of multiple identities and show that in the context of the loss of membership of a superordinate group, i.e. Brexit, continued identification with the superordinate group is beneficial. This research is both timely and vital, and is particularly important in the context of polarizing political decisions such as Brexit.



Can a network-based attitude space inform social identification? Introducing a novel approach to research attitude-identity relationships

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Political ideologies are rooted in opinion networks that provide central pillars for the organization of society. In biparty political landscapes opinions are often "linear" in so far in that ideological differences result from the degree of people's agreement or disagreement with pressing societal concerns (e.g. inequality, abortion). Building upon this, we introduce an innovative two-step approach that allows us to infer a holistic view on the central elements underlying political polarization. We first correlate responses of participants along a set of items, each reflecting a key issue in the current political discourse in the US. This strategy allows us to extract an attitude network in which the compactness and distance of attitude clusters are regulated through participant's response coherency. By treating each response as a single unit of information, our method takes into account that continuous items follow ordinal rather than interval formats. The second step tests the premise that attitudes serve as markers of social identity. To this aim, we correlate the obtained features of the network with established identity measures. We demonstrate that the compactness of an extracted attitude cluster positively correlates with reported levels of self-identification and that the distance between attitude clusters positively correlates with affective polarization. We believe that the proposed method provides researchers with an informative and visually simple opportunity to simultaneously study attitudes and identity.



The People's Vote: Constructing and justifying support for a second referendum.

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Background: The research sought to identify discursive devices used to advocate for a second referendum on the UK's membership of the European Union. As calls for a second referendum were often undermined for rejecting 'the will of the people', this analysis will explore how speakers construct their accounts so as not to be seen to be challenging the democratic integrity of the Brexit vote.

Method: Using discursive psychology, this research analysed data collected from the BBC's 'Question Time' programme broadcast from January-May 2019, a period which encompasses the original planned withdrawal date of 29th March 2019.

Findings: This analysis identified two key strategies speakers employed to justify their support for a second referendum. First, speakers argued that the public's understanding of Brexit had changed since the EU referendum

due to the existence of 'new information'. This new information was said to have highlighted the falsehoods of the referendum campaign. Second, speakers attributed the current political crisis to the government's inability to produce a withdrawal agreement. From this, a second referendum was presented as being a last resort option which would give power back to the people and allow the country to progress.

Discussion: In conclusion, speakers advocating for the UK to hold a second referendum on membership of the European Union were found to justify their position by constructing it as being a democratic response to a dishonest and misleading referendum campaign.



The prejudice that dares speak its name? Investigating explicit and implicit language attitudes in England

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People form judgements about others from the way they speak. Thus, language-based biases have profound social consequences for speakers of negatively-evaluated accents, including restricting educational and employment opportunities. However, (socio)linguists have tended to investigate individuals' attitudes at explicit levels of evaluation and, until recently, largely ignored more deeply-embedded and enduring implicit attitudes towards language variation, including within England.

This talk details preliminary findings of an ongoing British Academy-funded project examining English nationals' implicit and explicit attitudes towards Northern English and Southern English speech. Study 1 (N=308) incorporated competence-associated traits within a specially constructed Auditory-Implicit Association Test (IAT) and a self-report magnitude estimation scale. Multivariate analysis found both northern and southern English participants rated the Southern English speaker more positively in terms of competence at implicit as well as explicit levels of evaluation. Complex interaction effects between the English participants' level of Social Dominance Orientation (SDO), strength of regional affiliation, age and gender upon their automatic and self-reported attitudes were also found. By contrast, Study 2 (N=200) employed warmth-related traits in the IAT and self-report measures. Preliminary analysis suggests a different pattern of implicit and explicit evaluations for the Northern and Southern English speakers.

The findings are discussed with regard to the ways in which employing both implicit and explicit measures can provide a more comprehensive understanding of language-based prejudice. We also discuss the extent to which implicit-explicit attitudes towards linguistic phenomena parallel the findings of prior studies, undertaken by social psychologists, investigating automatic-deliberative evaluations of other socially sensitive topics.



Disadvantaged group members' evaluations and support for allies

Dr Helena Radke¹, Dr Maja Kutlaca², Professor Julia Becker³

¹*University of Edinburgh*, ²*Durham University*, ³*University of Osnabruck*

Background: This research seeks to investigate the role communication style and group membership plays in how disadvantaged group members evaluate and come to support allies who engage in collective action on their behalf.

Methods: Across two studies (Study 1 N = 264 women; Study 2 N = 347 Black Americans) we manipulated an ally's communication style and group membership to investigate whether these factors play a role in how allies are perceived and received.

Findings: We found that participants evaluated allies less positively and were less willing to support them when they communicated their support in a dominant compared to neutral way, and heightened perceptions that the ally was trying to take over the movement and make themselves the centre of attention explained these results. However, we found no effect of whether the ally belonged to another disadvantaged group or not.

Discussion: Our findings contribute to the growing literature which seeks to understand the complexities associated with involving allies in collective action.



Troubled identities in troubled times: the effect of travel restrictions during the pandemic on those living transnational lives

Dr Marc Scully¹, Dr Niamh McNamara², Dr Sara Hannafin¹

¹*Mary Immaculate College, Limerick, Limerick, Ireland*, ²*Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham, UK*

Background: We investigate the impact of Covid-19-related travel restrictions on transnational migrants and families. Previous research has highlighted the extent to which ease of movement is central to the identities and support networks of transnational migrants, calling into question the psychological consequences of such mobility no longer being possible.

Methods: Our focus is on those living transnational lives between Ireland and Britain. We designed an online qualitative survey, which explored participants' accounts of the extent to which their mobility has been disrupted by the pandemic, and the effect this has had on their support networks and sense of identity and belonging. Through press releases and social media, we recruited Irish migrants in Britain and British migrants in Ireland as well as their close family members. The survey ran between November 2020 and January 2021 with 496 completed responses.

Findings: Analysis combined thematic and discursive approaches; an initial stage drawing on Braun et al (2020), followed by a narrative-discursive approach, applied to identity and place (Taylor, 2010). We attended to 'trouble' in identity work, where participants adopted identity positions within the material constraints of travel restrictions, and the discursive constraints of travel being constructed as both frivolous and dangerous. Analysis revealed the high degree of alienation expressed by transnational migrants, with a previous sense of belonging in both countries, replaced by a sense of belonging in neither.

Discussion: We argue for a need to attend to the experiences that are erased by both the 'hot' and 'banal' nationalism of pandemic responses.



A discourse analysis of gendered consequences of war

Ms Ardiana Shala¹, Dr Blerina Kellezi¹, Dr Juliet Wakefield¹, Prof Clifford Stevenson¹

¹*Nottingham Trent University*

Background: Historically, wartime rape and other forms of sexual violence have been silenced and barely documented (Waxman, 2003; Sinnreich, 2015). Wartime sexual violence in patriarchal societies constitutes a destruction of social norms: the experience becomes 'unspeakable', leading to victims facing social isolation and lack of community support in the aftermath (Kellezi & Reicher, 2014). To tackle this in Kosova, a national law amendment was introduced in 2014 which recognizes wartime rape victims as civilian war victims.

Methods: This study uses publicly available parliamentary transcripts (60 pages) of political debates to investigate discourses of formal recognition of wartime rape survivors in Kosova. Based on discursive psychology as theoretical and methodological approach (Potter & Wetherell, 1987) the analysis focuses on how MP's in Kosova use language to negotiate their position on the law amendment that formally recognizes wartime rape victims. The focus of the analysis is on interpretative repertoires, which are defined as consistent ways of talking about and interpreting the world around us (Potter & Wetherell, 1987).

Findings: Five dominant interpretative repertoires that are deployed during the political debates have been identified: (1) benevolent sexism, (2) factual, (3) contingent, (4) consequent, and (5) populist repertoires.

Discussion: The analysis revealed that the political discourse remained focussed on gendered heroism/victimhood and national identity, rather than on the health and wellbeing of victims, or the cultural and socio-economic factors which exacerbate victims' stigma. Implications for victims' wellbeing and identity within Kosovan society are discussed.

Keywords: gender-based violence, social identity, discourse analysis, Social Cure, Social Curse



Constructing the Notions of Britishness and British Values through a Live Radio Phone-in Show.

Miss Tanzeala Waqas¹, Dr Alexander Coles

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This study explores how Britishness is enacted through language and for what purpose. The objective is to investigate the circumstances when avowed British values clashed with ideological British values. Naturally occurring data from 6 radio phone-in shows was analysed from a social constructionist perspective. Topics discussed included the Shamima Begum (SB) case and Westminster Bridge attack. Data was analysed using discourse analysis. Three repertoires of Britishness and British values were identified. Consequence - speakers emphasised the significance of the actions taken by SB on her human rights, and the subsequent consequences that SB should face. Here, consequences were positioned as more important than British Values, and punishment more important than compassion. British Values – treated as an assumed category as the speakers do not explicitly define British values yet they voice their opinions of what these values should offer. ‘Rule of law’ invokes authoritarianism, while ‘liberalism’ invokes freedom, these contrasting words are presented in some extracts with an association to British values. The British Response – speakers express their beliefs on how Britain and ‘British’ people should respond to the events occurring in the UK. Analysis reveals speakers to exploit the fluidity of Britishness and British values to position meaning according to their aims and conversational objectives, often advocating incompatible responses to domestic terror events. The meanings and values attached to the concept of Britishness shift from open and permissive, to strict and authoritarian depending upon whether the speaker wishes to protect the island, or the people of Britain.



Brexit as structural stigma: Implications for EU citizens in Scotland

Dr Ruth Woods¹, Mr Piotr Teodorowski², Professor Catriona Kennedy¹

¹*Robert Gordon University, Aberdeen, Scotland*, ²*University of Liverpool, Liverpool, UK*

Background: Brexit marked an increase in structural stigma towards EU citizens, with likely implications for their stress and mental health. However, EU citizens’ experiences may vary depending on their location in the UK. In particular, there was a ‘Remain’ majority across Scotland which may have mitigated any adverse effects. We addressed two aims: (1) To explore Scotland-resident EU citizens’ accounts of Brexit-related stressors and mental health; (2) To examine whether and how participants’ accounts were informed by their residence in Scotland.

Methods: A qualitative study was conducted. Thirty EU citizens living in Scotland were recruited to seven focus groups via opportunity sampling. Inductive thematic analysis was utilised to identify recurring themes.

Findings: Participants reported three main sources of Brexit-related stress: uncertainty about the future, feelings of rejection and experiences of loss. These were associated with a range of negative emotional and mental states including anxiety, anger, shock, and sadness. Some participants mobilised contrasts between Scotland and other parts of the United Kingdom to partially mitigate their feelings of rejection.

Discussion: Brexit has had important implications for the mental health of EU citizens in Scotland. Feelings of uncertainty and rejection were particularly widespread. Uncertainty was partially a response to the protracted political process following the referendum. Feelings of rejection followed from the referendum result, political and media discourse, and experiences of discrimination, which all constitute aspects of structural stigma. This study suggests that location in a Remain-voting area offered EU citizens limited protection from these harmful effects.



Symposia Abstracts - Friday 27th August 2021

Shall we help intergroup helping? Precursors, underlying processes, and reactions to intergroup helping across different immigration contexts

Convenor: Leyla De Amicis, University of Glasgow, UK
Discussant: Catherine Lido, University of Glasgow, UK

Despite a burgeoning literature on intergroup helping, there is still little research on the precursors leading people to help outgroup members, the underlying psychological mechanisms, and the consequences of intergroup helping on majority *and* minority group members. There is also limited research taking into consideration different intergroup contexts or cross-national perspectives.

Hence, this symposium will present four papers grounded in Intergroup Contact Theory and the Social Identity Theory and focuses on precursors, underlying processes and potential strategies facilitating intergroup helping, across a variety of intergroup contexts.

The first paper will present a survey conducted in Italy, examining precursors and moderators of solidarity based normative and non-normative collective action towards immigrants. The second paper will present a longitudinal online survey study which explored the intra- and inter- group precursors of COVID-19 pandemic related aid-giving in volunteers. The third paper will highlight how minority and majority group members perceive and act implicitly and explicitly when exposed to intra- and inter-group helping in inter-religious/ethnic contexts. The fourth paper will focus on immigration detainees' experiences of health- related help seeking in UK immigration removal centres (IRCs) as well the experiences of staff members providing support.

The discussion will highlight how the presented research fits with and expands the knowledge on intergroup helping and solidarity- based collective action. Further directions of research in this field and its utility for creating universal supportive and inclusive societies will also be discussed.



Solidarity-based normative and non-normative collective action: The role of positive and negative intergroup contact, common ingroup identity and outgroup morality

Sofia Stathi¹, Veronica Margherita Cocco², Gian Antonio Di Bernardo², Loris Vezzali²
¹University of Greenwich, ²University of Modena and Reggio Emilia

Background: Given that advantaged groups are generally defined by greater numerosity and power compared to disadvantaged groups, understanding when they will ally with and help the disadvantaged group in pursuit of social equality is of primary importance.

Method: We conducted one study to investigate the associations of positive and negative contact with solidarity-based normative and non-normative collective action. We also differentiated between collective action intentions and support, to further investigate the emergence of differential contact effects. Common ingroup identity and outgroup morality were tested as mediators. Participants were Italian adults (N = 391) and the target outgroup to act in solidarity with was immigrants.

Findings: Results revealed that positive contact was positively associated with solidarity-based normative collective action, while the associations were of opposite valence in the case of negative contact; the positive contact-collective action associations were of greater magnitude than those of negative contact. For solidarity-based non-normative collective action, positive associations were found for positive contact and collective action support; and negative contact and collective action intentions. Common ingroup identity and outgroup morality mediated the effects of both positive and negative contact.

Discussion: Results are discussed in the context of state-of-the-art developments in contact and collective action literature. Ways of promoting intergroup helping via solidarity-based collective action are also discussed.



Volunteers and recipients during the COVID-19 pandemic: A longitudinal exploration of role identity, intergroup closeness, and community identification as predictors of coordinated helping during crisis

Mhairi Bowe¹, Juliet Wakefield¹, Blerina Kellezi¹
¹*Nottingham Trent University*

Background: Mutual aid groups have allowed community members to respond collectively to the COVID-19 pandemic, by providing essential support to vulnerable residents within their communities. While research has begun to explore the benefits of participation, there is little existing investigation of who is likely to engage in this form of aid-giving, and what social psychological processes predict this engagement. Taking a Social Identity approach, the present study sought to determine the processes that predict when people will help others who are in need within their communities during crisis.

Methods: A two-wave longitudinal online survey study involving pre-existing (pre-pandemic) volunteers was conducted before and during the first Coronavirus lockdown in 2020 (T0: N = 241; T1: N=202) to explore whether the relationships between volunteer role identity and co-ordinated community aid-giving were influenced by intragroup (community identification) and intergroup (psychological closeness between volunteers and recipients) processes.

Findings: Serial mediation analyses revealed that participants' volunteer role identity at T1 (pre-pandemic) positively predicted perceptions of volunteer-beneficiary intergroup closeness at T1, which in turn positively predicted community identification at T1. This then positively predicted coordinated COVID-19 aid-giving behaviour between volunteer and recipients at T2 (3 months later).

Discussion: This paper extends existing social psychological literature on volunteerism and disaster responses by revealing the influence of both intra- and inter-group predictors of community-based aid-giving. In doing so, it provides important knowledge of who is likely to help and why during crises and emergencies. Implications for voluntary organisations, intergroup helping, and emergency voluntary aid provision are discussed.



Christian and Muslim people's perceptions towards ingroup and outgroup community solidarity and support for integration policies

Leyla De Amicis¹, Eli Farhana Abd Rahim²
¹*University of Glasgow*, ²*University of Malaya*

Islamophobia is a widespread phenomenon and increases after attacks to Muslim communities. There is some empirical evidence that intergroup behaviour improves majority group members' attitudes toward minority groups, when ingroup members help minority group people. There is limited research about if and how majority and minority group members' perceptions of outgroups can improve and if/how intergroup helping can affect how different group members can perceive the ingroup and the outgroup, in terms of dehumanisation and support for integration policies.

This study intended to investigate how Christian and Muslim believers might improve their intergroup attitudes when provided with information about the same- vs different religion community helping one ingroup vs outgroup member after an assault.

This research used a factorial design of 2 (participant's religion: Muslim vs Christian) X 2 (victim's religion group: Muslim or Christian assaulted shopper) between participants variable X 2 (group helping: support from Muslim community vs Christian community). Dependent variables included dehumanization by traits, inhumanization by emotions and social distance and policy support. One hundred and sixty - eight participants (Christians= 96) took part in the study.

Results did not show a clear pattern of humanisation based on primary and secondary emotions and trait characteristics towards the helping outgroups in intergroup support contexts. However, both these items and support for policies might need to be considered within a different cultural framework.

Findings will be discussed considering future research aimed at exploring dehumanisation in different cultural contexts, and practical implications for journalists and news organisations will be explored.



Healthcare helping interactions inside immigration removal centres: A multi-perspective social identity analysis of trust, legitimacy and disengagement

Blerina Kellezi¹, Juliet, Wakefield¹, Mhairi Bowe¹, Clifford Stevenson¹, Niamh Mcnamara¹
¹*Nottingham Trent University*

Background: The stressors of immigration detention and negative host country experiences make effective access to health care vital for migrant detainees, but little is known regarding the health-seeking experiences of this populations and the barriers to healthcare access. The present research investigates immigration detainees' experiences of health-related help-seeking in the distressing and stigmatised environment of UK immigration removal centres (IRCs), as well as staff members' experiences of providing help.

Methods: Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 40 detainees and 21 staff and analysed using theoretical thematic analysis guided by the social identity approach.

Results: The findings indicate that the practical constraints on help provision (e.g. lack of time and resources, the unpredictable nature of detention) are exacerbated by the complex and conflictual intergroup relationships within which these helping transactions occur. These transactions are negatively affected by stigma, mutual distrust and reputation management concerns, as well as detainees' feelings of powerlessness and confusion around eligibility to receive health care. Some detainees argued that the help ignores the systematic inequalities associated with their detainee status, thereby making it fundamentally inappropriate and ineffective.

Discussion: The intergroup context (of inequality and illegitimacy) shapes the quality of helping transactions, care experiences and health service engagement in groups experiencing chronic low status, distress and uncertainty. The findings contribute to the Social Curse literature and provide recommendations to improve access to and satisfaction with health and other rights among marginalised groups.



Decolonising Psychology: (moving) from developing an inclusive social psychology to centering epistemic justice

Convenor: Dr Geetha Reddy, University of Groningen
Discussant: Prof Glenn Adams, University of Kansas
Chair: Prof Shahnaaz Suffla, University of South Africa & South African Medical Research Council

What should a social justice oriented social psychology look like? This symposium is an invitation for social psychologists to reflect deeply on what inclusion means for our field and how social psychology can move towards centering epistemic justice. The panel speakers propose actions that we can take to alleviate inequalities and unjust practices in our field, such as the exclusion and silencing of researchers and researched from marginalised groups; lack of commitment to anti-racist, anti-homophobic, and anti-transphobic speech and actions; and hegemony of Western knowledge production, ethics, and methodological standards. Dr Coultas's paper calls for social psychologists to go beyond standard reflexive practices that only acknowledge how one may mitigate the power dynamics that take place when researchers study individuals in positions of precarity. Dr Lukate discusses the challenges that are placed upon non-white researchers when they are called to discuss their locations of enunciation. In their paper on developing anti-racist practices, Dr Malherbe and Professor Ratele share what an Africa(n)-centred decolonial psychology offers for the field. Dr Osei-Tutu draws upon qualitative research with Ghanaian traditional practitioners as a foundation to re-think supposedly "standard" conceptions of well-being in hegemonic psychological science. Dr Reddy's paper invites social psychologists to embrace the discomfort that comes along with challenging able-bodied, cis-hetero patriarchal, white supremacy in our daily work. By bringing together scholars who write and speak with and through their own biographic and geographic loci of enunciation, this symposium is an offering for the project of transforming social psychology so that it serves the most marginalised amongst us.



Accounting for Colonial Complicities through ‘Refusals’: Moving from Mitigating Against to Working Through Whiteness as Ethical Research Praxis

Clare Coultas¹

¹King’s College London

Outsider-led research in African contexts holds a troubling legacy, connected to colonial enterprises that worked to ‘other’ Africans and which today, contributes to the West’s continued monopolisation of knowledge production about the continent. Drawing on my experience of researching youth sexual behaviour change in Tanzania as a white European woman, I call on researchers to move beyond standard reflexive practice in qualitative psychological research, premised on the idea that power dynamics such as whiteness can be mitigated against (e.g. by using ‘local’ interviewers so that ‘participants’ feel more comfortable). Instead, I propose that Tuck and Yang’s development of the concept of ‘refusal’, provides an opening for social psychological scholars to engage with our continued entanglements in matrices of power and oppression. Refusals call for the telling of ‘involved stories’ in which we implicate ourselves in the historically situated ethico-politics of knowledge production, and remain mindful of, and responsive to, our own horizons and limitations in undertaking research.



Neither Black, nor White – mixedness and the muddiness of researcher and researched loci of enunciation

Johanna Lukate¹

¹Independent Scholar

Non-White scholars and researchers are regularly called upon (by reviewers of manuscript submissions, conference audiences, fellow lab members) to comment on and lay bare their identity and the particular location from which they are speaking, researching, writing. In doing so, they are also often asked to locate their place and identity within the comfort of pre-existing categories. For me, that is the category of Black vis-à-vis the normative White. However, such calls undermine the realities of doing research as a mixed – White and Black African – scholar and the continued need to negotiate colourism and texturism in doing research with Black and mixed-race women in England and Germany. In this paper, I draw on an archive of 51 qualitative interviews with Black and mixed-race women in England and Germany along with over 80 hours of ethnographic observations at Afro hair salons and Afro hair events to examine how geo-historical and bio-graphic loci of enunciation shape both the identity of the researched and myself, as the researcher. I argue that rather than to reify notions of a homogenous Black experience and identity, we need to sit with the heterogeneity of Blackness and mixedness and hold that muddiness – gently.



A Decolonial Africa(n)-centred Psychology of Antiracism

Nick Malherbe^{1,2}, Kopano Ratele^{1,2}, Glenn Adams³, Geetha Reddy⁴, Prof Shahnaaz Suffla^{1,2}

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Coloniality represents the contemporary patterns of power and domination that emerged in the late fifteenth century during the so-called classic era of colonialism. Although much of psychology and psychological thought has adhered to the logic of coloniality, there is also a considerable body of work that has sought to decolonise psychology. It is within this latter tradition of decolonising psychology - which seems to have gained increasing attention in recent years - that we situate this article and its attempt to articulate a decolonial Africa(n)-centred psychology that addresses itself to antiracism. While we concede that there are myriad ways by which to practice and theorise such a psychology, we focus specifically on collective antiracist struggle and everyday antiracist resistance. We conclude by considering questions of universalism and epistemology as they relate to a decolonial Africa(n)-centred psychology of antiracism.



Local understanding as a resource for decolonising well-being

Annabelle Osei-Tutu¹, Vivian A. Dzokoto², Adjeiwa Akosua Affram¹, Glenn Adams³ Joakim Norberg⁴, Bertjan Doosje⁵

¹University of Ghana, ²Virginia Commonwealth University, ³University of Kansas, ⁴Örebro University, ⁵University of Amsterdam

Concepts associated with well-being as known in hegemonic psychological science largely reflect Western and often middle- and upper-class characterizations rooted in modern individualistic constructions of person and society associated with settings that are WEIRD—western, educated, industrialized, rich, democratic. Hegemonic conceptions of well-being do not resonate with the more relational understandings of being and well-being that are prominent outside weird settings. To complement as well as challenge hegemonic conceptions of well-being, we investigated local conceptions of well-being among local cultural experts who function as custodians of religion and an important source of support for well-being in many Ghanaian settings. We asked participants (19 men and 15 women; age range 32-92 years; Mean=59.83; SD: 14.01) to identify and explain concepts of well-being implicit in four Ghanaian languages (Akan, Dagbani, Ewe, and Ga). Results reveal some features of local conceptions of well-being that appear to resonate with standard understandings of well-being in hegemonic psychological science, including what one might refer to as the psychologization of well-being (e.g., an emphasis on positive affective states). However, results also provide evidence for other features of local concepts—specifically, good living (including moral living, material success, and proper relationality) and peace of mind—associated with a sustainability or maintenance orientation to well-being. Rather than pathogenic deviations from a natural standard, these maintenance-oriented conceptions suggest strategies for thriving in the standard human condition of social embeddedness and interdependence.



Sitting with discomfort whilst embodying decolonial research praxes

Geetha Reddy¹

¹University of Groningen

This paper brings into focus the relationships between researcher and researched, between coloniser and colonised, between mind and society. Positions in dualities are not always fixed and static relational ways of being; in certain times and spaces, relationship positions and meanings change. Whilst acknowledging that some dualities need to be carefully held in our awareness because of the power dynamics that keep those relationships in place, this paper also calls for a transcending of body-mind, and Self-Other dualities when conducting social psychological research. Uncovering our complicities in the creation and maintenance of these dualities and hierarchies needs to be central to our research process. This excavation is often an emotional process as challenging able-bodied, cis-hetero patriarchal, white supremacy when creating a justice oriented psychology is unsettling and disruptive. Illustrating with examples from my own reflexive journey as a researcher, I discuss how centering discomfort is vital to embodying an intersectional decolonial social psychology. I draw from Anzaldúa's work on building a new consciousness where inclusivity is centered and dualities are transcended, Lugones's work on resisting categorisations, and Crenshaw's work on intersectionality, and present guiding questions for us to think through our positionality and locations of enunciation when conducting research, especially when studying social inclusion. I invite each of us to reflexively engage with the decisions that we make in our research and the different roles that we take on when conducting research.



Stepping in to help in intergroup contexts: who does it, why and how are they perceived?

Convenor: Leyla De Amicis, University of Glasgow, UK

Discussant: Sofia Stathi, University of Greenwich, UK

Little research on bystander intervention in intergroup contexts has considered intra- and intergroup dynamics to encouraging helpers to support outgroup members. There is also limited research on what intergroup and individual characteristics of helpers and assisted people can increase intergroup support in emergency contexts. Four papers grounded in Bystander Intervention Framework and Social Identity Theory will try to fill this gap. The effectiveness of these theoretical perspectives to predict different types of intergroup helping, considering hate crimes, bias-based exclusion, support during the pandemic and in a global emergency crisis, will be examined.

The first paper will explore a multi-national survey examining the effects of type of impairment of the target, and of imagined contact on willingness to intervene in dis/ability motivated hate crimes. The second

paper will present a study with adolescents in the UK examining the role of perceived similarity, self-efficacy and perceived ingroup norms on their potential support to socially excluded different nationality peers. The third paper will explore UK people's situational appraisals, perceived similarity, perspective taking and universalism levels when exposed to intergroup contexts in which helpers and persons in need were ingroup or members of different outgroups. The fourth presentation will focus on a qualitative study involving British citizens, exploring the extent to which the bystander intervention framework can predict intergroup helping in global emergencies.

The discussion will emphasize further research in this field and practical implications of these studies, to encourage support of outgroup people in need and ingroup helpers, considering different emergency contexts.



“It’s not OK to talk to anyone this way”: Helping Targets of Dis/ability-Based Hate Crime

Dr Sian Jones¹, Dr Clare Uytman¹, Leanne Ali¹, Mohona Bhuyan¹, Elena Cardle¹, Nikoleta Csiffariova¹, Laura Dalnoki¹, Ashleigh Haslam¹, Alicia Kaliff¹, Gemma Macdonald¹, Morven Mackintosh¹, Amanda McCune¹, William Muir¹, Laura Salminen¹, Daniela Schintu¹, Kiia Uusitalo¹

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Background: Research has indicated that there is strong cross-national variance in attitudes to dis/ability. It also shows that responses to dis/ability motivated hate crime may be attenuated by imagined contact. However, much less research has systematically varied the type of impairment in hate crime scenarios, nor compared the responses of those with and without an impairment.

Methods: We surveyed online $N = 619$ adults, presenting them with a disability-based hate crime scenario. We orthogonally manipulated the presence of imagined contact with a person with a physical impairment before the scenario (present versus absent), and the target's impairment (hearing impairment or wheelchair user). We accounted for the nationality of our participants across Hungary, Italy, Scandinavia and the U.K. We measured participants' responses to the scenario, participants' direct contact with people with an impairment, and whether they identified as having a dis/ability. Additionally, we asked why they would respond in that way.

Findings: Analysis indicated cross-national differences in line with previous research, and that helping responses were more pronounced following imagined contact. Building on this, we found that those who identified as having a dis/ability were more likely to state that they would help the person being targeted. Qualitative analysis enabled us to explore the reasons for these helping intentions.

Discussion: Imagined contact interventions are most often effected with non-disabled participants. This research shows that such interventions also enhance responses of people with the same identity as those being targeted, but that they offer help for a variety of reasons.



Does Perceived Similarity Shape Adolescents’ Bystander Responses towards Social Exclusion of Immigrants through Group Support and Self-efficacy?

Seçil Gönültaş¹, Eirini K. Argyri¹, Sally B. Palmer¹, Luke McGuire¹, Melanie Killen², Adam Rutland¹

¹University of Exeter, ²University of Maryland

Adolescents' bystander responses can reduce exclusion and bullying of immigrants (Gönültaş & Mulvey, 2020). However, adolescents' motivation to engage in prosocial bystander responses can be hindered by: (1) not perceiving immigrants as similar to themselves, (2) not perceiving supportive group norms, (3) not feeling they have the ability to challenge the bullying. Thus, we examined whether adolescents' prosocial bystander responses towards immigrants are shaped by perceived similarity through perceived group norm and self-efficacy.

Participants included 240 British adolescents ($M_{age} = 12.45$, ranged between 8 and 16 years). Participants were randomly assigned conditions where they heard about either a Turkish immigrant or Australian immigrant being excluded from a cooking club event by an ingroup member. Then, they were asked to rate how likely their group would be supportive of them if they included the victim. Participants' self-efficacy in intervening and their likelihood of showing prosocial bystander responses were also evaluated.

The serial multiple mediation model was used to examine whether the relationship between perceived similarity with immigrants and prosocial bystander responses would be mediated by perceived group norm and, in turn, self-efficacy. We also tested whether the condition (Turkish versus Australian victim) moderates this relationship.

Results showed a significant sequential pathway of “perceived similarity→ perceived group norm self-efficacy→ prosocial responses” in the Turkish condition (indirect effect = .07, 95% CI = 0.010 to 0.162) but not in the Australian condition (indirect effect = .02, 95% CI = -0.021 to 0.063). Overall these findings identify a process which facilitates the likelihood that adolescents will engage in prosocial bystander.



Effects of helpers’ social identity in intergroup helping on situational appraisals, perspective taking and perceived similarity during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Leyla De Amicis¹, Huda Binti Ahmad¹
¹*University of Glasgow, UK*

Recent research carried out during COVID 19 highlighted public negative reactions towards stigmatized people who were negatively associated with the coronavirus (e.g. Chinese or Muslim). However, few studies have looked at potential reactions to situations in which stigmatized groups engaged in intergroup behaviour. The current study explored 1) how UK people perceived helpers from different groups (ingroup, Arabic Muslim, and Chinese) in intergroup helping, situations 2) participants’ perspective taking, perceived similarity towards the helpers and their universalism levels.

A total of 72 White adults living in the United Kingdom participated in an online survey. Participants were randomly assigned to four conditions depicting intergroup helping in gardening and shopping scenarios involving UK majority and non-UK minority (Arab/ Chinese).

Universalism was positively correlated with perspective taking, perceived similarity, and situational appraisal. Majority group members understood Chinese helpers’ perspective in helping an UK local with shopping, more than UK local helpers’ perspective taking when helping a Chinese person. Participants tended to favour interactions involving an Arab rather than a Chinese person in both scenarios. Participants also tended to feel more similar to a Chinese helper helping an UK local with shopping than a UK local helper helping a Chinese person. White, Arab, and Chinese helpers in gardening and shopping situations were appraised similarly.

This study shed some light on how ingroup helpers and helpers from different groups can be perceived in a time in which specific outgroups have been stigmatised and practical implications of these findings and potential further research will be examined.



A paradox of helping: who should help refugees and how?

Nihan Albayrak-Aydemir¹
¹*London School of Economics and Political Science*

Background: Whilst some research has been carried out on how people respond to global emergencies happening in distant countries, there is still very little scientific understanding of it. This research therefore investigated perceptions of global emergencies, people’s role in helping, and how people understand and justify their level of helping. Considering the bystander intervention model and intergroup helping framework, it also explored whether cognitive and identity-based factors deriving from psychological and physical distance from victims work together in shaping individual helping responses to a global emergency.

Methods: Fifteen in-depth interviews focusing on the responses of British citizens living in the UK to the Syrian refugee emergency were analysed using thematic analysis and five key themes were identified as influencing global bystander intervention across physical and psychological distances.

Findings: The results showed that factors related to the media, attitude formation, and intergroup relations were relevant to how people noticed an event, recognised it as an emergency, and took responsibility for helping, whereas contextual and personal factors were more related to whether people knew how to help and took action to help. They also highlighted a paradox of helping caused by an immense diffusion of responsibility in the Syrian-refugee emergency, which made individual humanitarian efforts perceived as both significant and inconsequential. Discussion: These findings highlight the significance of the individual trade-offs between potential help and its outcomes in a global disaster setting and point out the need to consider the wider context while developing a richer social-psychological understanding of societal issues.



Oral Presentation Abstracts - Friday 27th August 2021

Alphabetical by presenting author

Understanding collective fear responses to (mis)perceived hostile threats 2010-2019: A systematic review of ten years of false alarms in crowded spaces in the UK

Dr Dermot Barr¹, Professor John Drury, Sanjeedah Choudhury
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Background: Collective flight from misperceived hostile threats – sometimes called ‘stampedes’ -- are potentially deadly, economically disruptive, and individually distressing incidents that may result in armed police responses. Despite the seriousness of the phenomena we know little about its occurrence in the UK.

Methods: We applied PRISMA search principles to the Nexis news media database 2010-2019 to explore; i) the nature of false alarm incidents, and ii) the potential relationship between false alarms and terrorist attacks. The search string used was ‘False AND Alarm AND (Crowds OR Stampede OR Flee OR Panic)’. Articles that detailed a collective public response to a misperceived hostile threat in the UK were eligible for inclusion in the analysis.

Findings: Content analysis of 598 articles and 114 video clips identified 112 false alarm incidents. 25 of these were characterized as urgent crowd flight incidents where groups of people ran from misperceived threats, the remaining 87 incidents were non-urgent incidents which did not feature groups of people running. Both injuries and competitive behaviour in urgent crowd flight incidents were rare. Incidents mainly occurred in locations known to be soft targets for terrorism.

Discussion: The frequency of false alarm incidents imperfectly reflected both the official UK National Threat level and Islamist attacks in Europe (rather than Right-wing or Northern Ireland related terrorism), suggesting the usefulness of social identity based understanding of these incidents.



The Stereotype Content Model – A Systematic Re-Analysis of its Structural Validity

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Background: The Stereotype Content Model (SCM) proposes the perception of social groups along warmth and competence dimensions. In a variety of research applications during the last two decades, researchers presumed that warmth and competence are universally applicable and comparable, which demands valid operationalizations of the SCM's dimensions. We argue that the SCM's structural validity, pertaining to dimensionality and item pool, has received scant attention and thus conducted a pre-registered re-analysis to assess this measurement property.

Methods: Focusing on SCM data collected with English-speaking samples, we gathered 78 datasets across 43 publications that assessed warmth and competence of numerous social targets with diverse item pools. We applied confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) to examine the factorial structure of the SCM's main dimensions as well as multiple-group CFA to explore the extent to which the dimensions' measurements were equivalent across social targets.

Findings: Results showed that the factorial structure of the SCM's dimensions could be replicated in 34.81% of cases and scalar invariance – the precondition for meaningful mean value comparison, the SCM's most frequent application – in 11.43% of datasets.

Discussion: This lack of structural validity has serious implications for the SCM's current operationalization, but may also illustrate a larger issue of non-invariance in social research as measurement invariance is not yet a commonly scrutinized property of scales. We discuss this and aim to deduce concrete solutions to tackle structural invalidity issues which might contribute to more meaningful and valid research landscape.



System justification and support of coronavirus restrictions: the role of trust in the government and belief that the coronavirus is used as an excuse to reduce freedoms

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The coronavirus pandemic showed that people reacted differently to restrictions. Based on the system justification theory by J. Jost we hypothesize that people who justify the system could support the restrictions in certain conditions. The goal of the study was to examine the link between system justification and support for various restrictions.

In March 2020 1677 Russian respondents (66.9% women, Mage = 31.96, SDage = 10.96) participated in an online survey, which measured system justification, trust in the government, belief that the coronavirus is used as an excuse to reduce freedoms, and their support of two restrictions: closing of borders and prohibition of movement within a city. Two mediation models were examined with system justification as an independent variable, trust in government and belief that coronavirus is used as an excuse to reduce freedoms as mediators, support of closing of borders or prohibition of movement within cities as dependent variables.

The results showed that direct effect of system justification on support for closing of borders ($b = -.09$, 95%CI [-.15, -.03], $SE = .03$, $p = .0027$) and prohibition of movement within cities ($b = -.07$, 95%CI [-.14, -.01], $SE = .03$, $p = .0276$) is negative. However, indirect effect through mediators is positive ($b = .02$, 95%CI [.01, .04] for support for closing of borders, $b = .03$, 95%CI [.02, .05] for prohibition of movement within cities).

The results could be a significant contribution to the study of system justification and support of government decisions in the context of pandemic.



Constructing roles in decision-making: a discursive psychology analysis of product designers' accounts of 'pushing' for sustainability

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There has been much focus among sustainability practitioners on better design decisions being the key to sustainable development, and various design decision-making tools have been proposed to manage the many factors involved. It is recognised that design decisions are often made among a complex network of stakeholders. Yet there has been little examination of how designers themselves describe this decision-making. This study uses discursive psychology to examine how product designers portray decision-making in accounts.

Sixteen semi-structured video interviews were conducted with sustainability-focused designers, asking them to describe a recent design project, and seven video recordings of relevant sustainable design conference panel discussions were collected (sixteen hours total). In a preliminary analysis, a surprising and repeated reference to 'pushing' was noticed, which was examined further.

In numerous cases, when speakers were asked to describe products, they switched to talk about their values and then their role, portraying effort and 'pushing'. The pushing role was emphasised through repetition, constructions of perseverance, and reported speech depicting persuading others. Talk of the consequences of pushing focused on changes to the designers' identities and roles, rather than product achievements. Similar constructions of pushing were noticed in general talk at design conferences, suggesting the framing is significant. This analysis demonstrates how the designers negotiate limited power in decision-making, by constructing effort and motivation, rather than concrete outcomes.

These findings demonstrate the usefulness of analysing accounts to understand how people make sense of the complexity of professional decision-making by focusing on their identities, roles, and personal effort.



Working Together During Major Incidents and Emergencies: Emergency responder's experience of multi-agency working during the Covid-19 response.

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Research has shown that there are persistent problems in multi-agency response calling for a greater understanding of the way in which these teams work together. The social identity approach is a key framework that might provide insight to help better understand the way these groups work together. With this in mind, we looked at the multi-agency response to Covid-19 to find out how the response groups worked together, and whether there were any specific actions responders took to facilitate group working.

Semi-structured interviews were conducted with responders at the tactical and strategic levels of response from the Police, Fire and Rescue, and Ambulance Service who were involved in the Covid-19 response. Interviews took place between April 2020 and July 2020 and a thematic analysis was conducted.

Results are separated under two key topic areas where group relations were apparent. Firstly, horizontal intergroup relations refers to the relationship between responders within their local area. Factors impacting multi-agency working at this level include pre-existing relationships, understanding each other's roles, and having a shared understanding of the response. Secondly, vertical intergroup relations refers to the relationship between responders at the local, and the national level. A key factor here is communication challenges between national and local levels.

This is the first study to our knowledge that applies social psychology principles to better understand the way in which emergency responders work collaboratively together. Findings were combined with relevant theory to produce practical suggestions of how to facilitate effective group working in a multi-agency response.



Vaccine hesitancy and COVID-19 vaccination intentions: An application of extended theory of planned behavior

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Background: Vaccination is a key component to overcome COVID-19 pandemic. Current study examines individual's COVID-19 vaccination intentions within the extended theory of planned behavior (TPB) framework. Specifically, we examined whether psychological antecedents of vaccine hesitancy (confidence, complacency, constraints, calculation and collective responsibility) significantly predict attitudes, subjective norms and perceived behavioral control related to COVID-19 vaccines.

Method: Data was collected from 1466 participants. Willing participants were invited to fill out a survey in Qualtrics through social media announcements. Survey included items on demographics (e.g. gender, age), 7 point likert-type scales measuring TPB constructs (attitude, subjective norm, perceived behavioral control and intention) and psychological antecedents of vaccine hesitancy (Betsch et al., 2018) as part of a larger study.

Findings: Path analysis was conducted in order to investigate mediating role of attitudes, subjective norms and perceived behavioral control in the relationship between psychological antecedents and vaccination COVID-19 vaccination intentions using JASP ((ver. 0.14.1). Hypothesized model provided good fit to the data($\chi^2/df = 49.98/5$, RMSEA = .09, CFI = .99, TLI = .94). Results suggest that attitudes are the most important predictor of intentions. Additionally, confidence in vaccines, collective responsibility and constraints have significant predictors of attitudes, subjective norms and perceived control explaining 33 to 52 of variance.

Discussion: Findings support the utility of TPB in COVID-19 vaccination behavior. Moreover, findings indicate that vaccination campaigns should focus on maintaining positive attitude toward vaccines, strengthening social approval and collective responsibility and establishing a wide and easy system for vaccination would increase COVID-19 vaccination rates.



Responding to Deviance: Why group members choose confrontation or escape in response to norm - violations

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Background: Social groups are shaped by inclusionary - and exclusionary - processes. The latter become especially relevant when group members face norm-violating behavior by other group members (or group leaders), as is frequently the case. To date, researchers have mostly investigated two forms of reactions in such situations: confrontation (e.g., communicating disapproval to or excluding the norm-violator from the group) and escape (e.g., leaving the group). However, research addressing both forms of reactions simultaneously has been scarce. In this talk, we will present a novel, integrative model of confrontation and escape responses.

Methods: Doing so, we summarize findings from twelve experiments and one correlational study (total N=2696) conducted across a range of groups and norm-violating behaviors. Most of these studies investigated confrontation and escape responses simultaneously.

Findings: We argue that there are commonalities, but also crucial differences in the factors and processes promoting confrontation and escape responses. While both are associated with the impression that the group has fundamentally changed, escape responses are uniquely affected by (perceived) control. Confrontation responses, however, are not contingent on perceived control, but related to negative emotions, especially anger.

Discussion: Integrating our findings with previous work, we offer a new perspective on inclusionary and exclusionary intra-group processes. We suggest that when striving to understand group members' reactions to group-norm violations, a broader range of factors (e.g., the norm-violator's role, others' reactions) need to be considered next to changes in individual perceptions of the group or the norm-violator.



Thinking critically: The role of norms in children and adolescents' evaluations of group members who support misinformers

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The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in much misinformation on social media, and given how many children and adolescents use such platforms to get their news, they are perhaps most vulnerable to its effects. One way to reduce susceptibility to misinformation is training young people in critical thinking skills (Kahne & Bowyer, 2017). However, misinformation can often spread in intergroup contexts, where a misinformer can be an ingroup or outgroup member, and group members may support them based on shared group membership rather than thinking critically about the credibility of their claim. The aim of this research is to understand whether a group norm of thinking critically can induce a 'sceptical' mind-set that changes how young people evaluate peer group members who deviate from this norm and support misinformers. Participants (N = 355; 8-16 year olds) completed an online survey featuring a competitive fictional intergroup scenario in which a peer may have spread misinformation on WhatsApp about a competitor. Participants then made social and moral evaluations about an ingroup member who deviated from the sceptical ingroup norm or default 'loyal' norm (i.e., control) The participants assigned a sceptical ingroup norm compared to the control were more likely to disagree with, dislike and exclude the ingroup deviant who supported an ingroup misinformer. However, negative evaluations of a non-sceptical ingroup deviant were absent when they supported an ingroup member who was the target of an outgroup misinformer. Implications for the use of critical thinking skills interventions in addressing intergroup biases will be discussed.



Unobserved Heterogeneity in Group-Focused Enmity

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Background: The concept of group-focused enmity (GFE) has been defined as an overarching construct of generalised antipathy against any kind of outgroup which explains the often-found positive associations between different group-specific prejudices. So far, research on GFE has mainly addressed variable-centred research

questions on its antecedents and consequences. Such analytical approaches assume the findings to apply homogeneously to all survey participants. In our presentation, we extend this view by conducting person-centred analyses to explore the amount of unobserved heterogeneity between survey participants in GFE.

Methods: We used the German 2011 GFE-survey data (N = 1,738) which assessed twelve group-specific prejudices. Using structural equation modelling, we modelled a GFE factor and subjected it to factor mixture models, which explore unobserved population heterogeneity in the data. Subsequently, differences between these latent population classes were examined using a number of theoretically-grounded covariates.

Findings: We found two classes with metric measurement invariance (i.e., equal conceptualisations of GFE between classes allowing for comparative correlational analyses) to describe our data best. These classes differentiated generally less-prejudiced individuals (ca. 46% of the sample) and generally more-prejudiced individuals (ca. 54%) with substantial mean differences on all group-specific prejudices. Replicating previous variable-centred research, these differences corresponded with distinct socio-demographic and ideological characteristics between groups.

Discussion: Our findings demonstrate the importance of exploring unobserved heterogeneity in attitudes research and outline how person-centred research approaches can complement variable-centred research in order to understand social-psychological phenomena. Identifying heterogeneity between individuals is of special relevance when designing and implementing interventions.



Social Norms Misperceptions and Empowerment - Voter Group Differences in the US Presidential Election 2020

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Group membership can influence the (mis)perception of norms. We draw on the social identity model of collective empowerment to argue that consensus perceptions encourage ingroup-normative behaviour among xenophobes. We examined group-dependent differences in social norms misperception (false consensus & pluralistic ignorance) and empowerment in light of the 2020 US election. After a Biden win, we hypothesized that false consensus for racist statements, and empowerment decline amongst Republican supporters. Using a panel design, we surveyed 139 US voters, affiliated either with the Democratic or the Republican Party, both, before and after the US election. While we could replicate and strengthen our arguments and establish robust group-dependent effects for social norms misperception and illustrate that an unexpected outcome of the election led to disempowerment amongst Republicans, we found null effects for changes in social norms misperception. Our study contributes to understanding social norms misperception as associated with group membership. Deriving from that, the study results indicate that the perception of a majority agreeing with one's approval is potentially less influenced by external factors, in contrast to feelings of joy and group efficacy – collective empowerment. The question remains whether the observed null effects occurred despite or perhaps because of the ambiguity caused by Donald Trump's claims of electoral fraud.



“Help me put a cross in the box tonight”: Persuasion as a topic and a product of interaction in televised political debates

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Background: Televised debates provide politicians with the opportunity to win voters over to their side. Unlike in sites for interpersonal influence, such as sales encounters where speakers seek to elicit a particular behaviour from their co-present interlocutors, in debates speakers battle with co-present political opponents for the overhearing audience's support. Thus, in this setting, the interaction between participants – debaters, hosts, and the occasional audience member – is the vehicle through which persuasion is accomplished.

Method: In this paper, we open the 'black box' of social interaction within political debates to examine how persuading an overhearing audience is practically accomplished. We collected a corpus of 21 televised debates which were transcribed using the conversation analytic system and analysed using discursive psychology with a focus on the sequential, rhetorical, and pragmatic aspects of participants' language-in-use.

Findings: We found that debaters, hosts, and audience members explicitly oriented to televised debates as events set up to influence voting behaviour, which in turn gave the former license to unabashedly solicit the overbearing audience's support for their political positions. We also noticed that and how politicians exploited conversational opportunities – such as assertions made by co-present political adversaries – to bolster their own arguments while undermining their opponents' positions.

Discussion: This study sheds empirical light into how persuasion features in political debates both as a topic for and an outcome of the interaction and thus contributes to discursive psychology's project of respecifying persuasion from the realm of individuals' cognition to the realm of social practice.



Exploring the links between bullying in the workplace and belief in conspiracy theories

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Background: Experiences of bullying in the workplace (e.g., being harassed) can increase feelings of anxiety, paranoia and hypervigilance to threat. Such correlations are also associated with conspiracy beliefs (commonly defined as explanations for events that implicate secretive and powerful groups that cover-up information to suit their own interests). Moreover, experiences of victimisation have also been associated with heightened conspiracy beliefs. Therefore, it is plausible that bullying experiences may be linked to a heightened tendency to believe in conspiracy theories. An effect explained by increased feelings of anxiety, paranoia, and hypervigilance. Two pre-registered studies (cross-sectional and experimental) tested this possibility.

Methods: Study 1 (N = 273) measured participants experiences of workplace bullying (Negative Acts Questionnaire, NAQ), trait paranoia, anxiety, hypervigilance and belief in conspiracy theories. In Study 2, participants were asked to imagine being bullied (n = 99) or supported (n = 107) in a new workplace. Participants then completed the NAQ, state paranoia and belief in conspiracy theories.

Findings: Study 1 demonstrated that experiences of workplace bullying were positively associated with belief in conspiracy theories, an effect explained by paranoid thinking. In Study 2, participants who imagined being bullied (vs supported) reported heightened belief in conspiracy theories. State paranoia did not mediate this effect.

Discussion: Our research uncovers another antecedent of conspiracy beliefs: workplace bullying. Bullying can have a detrimental impact on its victims, with heightened conspiracy theorising potentially being another direct consequence. Future research should endeavour to explore how other traumatic events may influence the development of conspiracy beliefs.



A rational case for mad researchers in Social Identity Approaches to Health: an autoethnography

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Background: User-groups have argued the diagnosis, 'Personality Disorder', is harmful, however, these voices are largely missing from mainstream academia. The Social Identity Approach to Health (SIAH) has demonstrated group-based processes can help or harm wellbeing. Given psychiatric diagnoses are, by definition, group-based, SIAH provides a useful theoretical framework to explore user-group concerns. This paper aims to demonstrate how inclusion of researchers with experiential knowledge of living with mental illness/distress can benefit both theoretical development and society more broadly.

Methods: The classification, exploration, and treatment of psychiatric diagnoses has arisen within a Western, Positivist, framework, and from positions of relative social advantage. Within this framework, deficits are situated within the individual rather than society. Objective methodologies are considered the 'gold-standard', whereas experiential knowledge, particularly of those labelled 'mentally ill', is devalued and contrasted against ideas of rationality and reason. SIAH carries different underlying philosophical assumptions to Positivism, presenting opportunities to develop more inclusive methodologies aligned with this. This paper uses SIAH as the underlying theoretical framework combined with the positioning of 'survivor researcher'. Autoethnography is used to discuss the value of experiential knowledge within research.

Findings: Researchers with lived-experience of mental illness/distress can offer valuable insights in shaping research questions and designs. Shared social identities of researchers and participants is theorised to support research participation of under-represented groups. The above offers opportunities to hear voices of devalued groups and to expand SIAH theorising.

Discussion: Inclusion of underrepresented and historically oppressed groups as survivor researchers has implications for research, practice, and society.



“Why Worry? The Virus is Just Going to Affect the Old Folks”: Ageism and Social Darwinism as Barriers to Supporting Pro-elderly Policies

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After the World Health Organization (WHO) announced that individuals over 60 years old as the most vulnerable populations in the pandemic, ageist attitudes toward older people are increased. Thus, we proposed that people’s reluctance to endorse the pro-elderly policies can be explained by their social Darwinism beliefs about wherein the fittest (i.e., the younger) can survive by eliminating the weak (i.e., the elderly). We propose that social Darwinism is hypothesized to negatively predict support for the pro-elderly policies directly and indirectly through ageism.

This hypothesis was tested in two correlational studies conducted in Turkey (Study 1; N = 1265) and the U.S. (Study 2; N = 212). In Study 1, we collected data through social media via snowball sampling in April 2020. In Study 2, participants were reached through Prolific Academic in May 2020 and were asked to fill the same measures as those used in Study 1.

Across the two studies, we used PROCESS Model 4 with 5.000 bootstrapped samples. In both studies, we found that social Darwinism beliefs negatively predicted support for the pro-elderly policies. Consistent with our hypothesis, we found that this link was mediated by ageism.

Our research contributes to the scholarly effort to identify the social-psychological barriers to public support for pro-elderly social and economic policies. As the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has disproportionately affected older adults across the world, we urge future research to design social interventions in order to tackle ageism at its roots.

Keywords: Social Darwinism, ageism, coronavirus, pandemic, support for elderly.



Linking Ingroup Essentialism to Intergroup Bias: A Serial Mediation Model

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Introduction: Having an essentialist understanding about social categories might have negative implications for intergroup relations. However, the variables which mediate this relationship have not been sufficiently addressed in the literature. Accordingly, here, entitativity (i.e., perceived unity of a group with the attributions of strong intragroup resemblances and interdependence) and intergroup threat were tested as two serial mediators in consideration of the Kurdish issue in Turkey.

Method: There were 293 ethnically Turkish participants in the present study. Participants were firstly asked to evaluate how they perceived their ingroups (i.e., Turks) based on the items concerning biological essentialism and entitativity. Next, perceived threat from Kurds and social distance towards them were addressed. A serial mediation analysis was conducted via PROCESS macro (Model 6) with 5000 bootstrapping samples.

Results: Ingroup essentialism was positively associated with social distance towards Kurds. This link was partially mediated via ingroup entitativity which in turn amplified perceived outgroup threat. The total effect of ingroup essentialism on prejudice was significant. This model, with the inclusion of the serial mediators, explained 45% of the variance in prejudice compared to 25% without mediators.

Discussion: The belief in the existence of an underlying ingroup essence might lead ingroup members to trace similarities and organization within their groups, which fosters a highly entitativistic ingroup perception. The current findings imply that this perception can be held responsible for a threatening outgroup image, and thus for intergroup prejudice. This mediational chain explaining the essentialism-prejudice link is discussed for its theoretical and applied implications.



Constructing our moral armour: How vegans, vegetarians and flexitarians strategically use judgement in their to construct, bolster and fortify their group moral status

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Reductions in population meat consumption have vital benefits for the environment, biodiversity, and health. However, meat reduction is currently a minority practice, that currently is segregated to the domain of moralised dietary identities (e.g., flexitarian, vegetarian and vegan). Research suggests that meat-reducers may reduce their meat consumption incrementally and move through different dietary identities throughout their journey to meat abstinence. However, little is known about how these different dietary identities operate at the ingroup level, and how they relate themselves discursively to other meat-reducing dietary identities and meat-eaters. This paper uses a novel unsupervised focus group design (N= 40) and a qualitative discourse analytic approach to explore the ingroup talk of vegans, vegetarians, and flexitarians. Specifically, this paper illustrates how moral judgement is utilised strategically by each dietary identity group to bolster and fortify the ingroup's moral status and delegitimise both meat-eating and meat-reducing outgroups. This highly fortified group moral armour might be a barrier to societal reductions in meat and dairy consumption, and fluid transitions between identity groups. We demonstrate that the journey between different meat-reducing dietary groups is not just about changing behaviour and habits, but also about questioning and reconceptualizing morality itself. We conclude that selective deployment of moral judgement through ingroup talk may hamper permeability between identities and the willingness of meat-eaters to reduce their own meat consumption. Overall, this talk combines the development of a novel research methodology with an in-depth qualitative exploration of (currently) understudied moralised minority practice identities.



'Project Rea'l': Co-creating an intervention to help young people recognise fake news

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Background: Fake news spreads six times faster than the truth (Science, 2018) and is believed around 75% of the time (Silveman & Singer-Vine, 2016). It is therefore vital to equip young people with the skills to recognise fake news. While fake news interventions exist, they are often aimed at adults and designed by adults. This project used co-creation between young people, social media influencers, academics and teachers to design an engaging intervention to give young people the skills to recognise fake news and tested its' efficacy.

Methods: The project was co-created online by N=18, pupils aged 13, N=6 social media influencers, N=3 teachers, N=4 academics. They developed five hour-long sessions which make up 'Project Real'. These sessions were then delivered by teachers to young people aged 11-13 (N= approx. 300). To test the project's efficacy, participants completed a questionnaire before, after and six weeks following the programme. Measures included ability and confidence in identifying fake news. Teacher and pupil interviews will also be conducted to qualitatively understand the impact of the project and improve it for the future.

Findings: The co-creators enjoyed the co-creation and felt that working with influencers had enhanced the project. The quantitative data from the post-tests are currently being collected. However, it is expected that participating in 'Project Real' will enhance participants' confidence and ability in recognising fake news.

Discussion: The project provides evidence of the efficacy of co-created interventions and how they can be used to enhance young people's ability to recognise fake news.



A critical discursive psychology approach to understanding how disaster victims are blamed and delegitimized: Racist discourse following the Grenfell Tower fire

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Previous research has suggested that victim-blaming might occur in the form of racist attacks in the aftermath of disasters. However, how racist ways of blaming might function have not been the primary focus of the literature. In order to understand how racist tweeters used language to attack victims of the Grenfell Tower fire, we collected 416 racist tweets from Twitter and used a critical discursive psychological approach to understand what was said, how it was said, and how it functioned. We found that blaming survivors and victims was accomplished in two ways: 1) Hostile Twitter posts were constructed based on the characters and personalities that hostile tweeters invoked to describe victims and survivors 2) Twitter posts drew upon a conspiracy theory in which survivors and victims benefited from the support of liberal elites. We also discuss the importance of counter-discourses that might be used to challenge racist victim-blaming and facilitate the representation of community empowerment when there is a disaster.



Poster Presentation Abstracts – Friday 27th August 2021

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The Relationships between Identity Management Strategies and Out-group Favoritism

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Some recent studies in social identity theory imply that the concept conceptualized as out-group favoritism is a form of identity management strategies and can be explained with reference to self/in-group motives, such as the need for a positive social identity. The present study aims to investigate the predictive effects of identity management strategies (individual mobility, social competition and social creativity strategies) and identification with female identity on negative/ positive attitude toward men among women. For this purpose, we collected data from 872 women from different socio-demographic backgrounds, living in Turkey. According to the structural equation modeling results, individual mobility and changing the comparison group positively affect the attitude towards men. On the other hand, social competition, changing in-group dimension's value and identification with female identity negatively affect the attitude towards men. Result shows that especially as the identification with the in-group decreases and individual mobility increases, the positive attitude towards men increases. The positive attitude of women towards men seems to be a result of the individual mobility strategy. These findings are in line with the findings obtained in the context of the queen bee phenomenon showing that women isolate themselves from other women and perceive themselves similar to men in terms of various characteristics on the basis of professional identity.



Conformity on Moral, Social Conventional, and Decency Issues in the United Kingdom and Kuwait

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Are people's moral judgments based on individual reasoning and reflections or are they influenced by the opinions of others? Using a social conformity paradigm, the current research investigated adults' conformity with a majority on moral, social-conventional, and decency issues in the UK (Study 1) and Kuwait (Study 2).

Study 1 included 50 British participants (MAge = 31.29 years, SD = 14.76, 34 females, 16 males); Study 2 included 164 Kuwaiti participants (MAge = 21.49 years, SD = 6.14, 90 females, 74 males). In both studies. Part 1 (online survey) was sent to participants 10 to 5 days before the lab-based study (Part 2). In Part 1, participants rated 38 scenarios (15 morality, decency, or social conventional items; 23 filler items) individually and privately in random order. In Part 2, participants interacted with three anonymous other group members over the computer. On the critical items, the other group members rated the moral, decency, and social conventional items as more permissible than participants. A conformity score was calculated.

Among UK participants (Study 1), conformity was particularly pronounced for moral and decency items, but less so for social conventional concerns. Study 1 revealed no age or gender effects. Among Kuwaiti participants (Study 2), females showed consistently higher conformity than males across domains. Participants conformed in all moral domains, and conformity did not significantly differ across domains.

Overall, participants from both cultures exhibit conformity in the moral, social conventional, and decency judgments. However, cultural and gender norms might influence the degree of conformity.



The Rewards of Collective Participation: Connectedness, Validation, and Empowerment at Trans Pride Events

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Background: The rewards of collective participation have been detailed in previous research on mass events. Empirical findings have revealed that shared social identity between attendees can promote positive emotions and outcomes. However, there are gaps in the literature regarding LGBTQ+ participants. To date, no study has explored collective participation at a trans pride event. As a marginalised and under-researched community, trans perspectives can provide new insight into mass events and social identity. This study aims to understand the factors that influence collective experiences at trans pride.

Methods: Retrospective interviews were carried out with 8 trans individuals about their experiences at various large-scale trans pride events in the UK from 2016-2020. Thematic analysis was utilised to understand the participants' experiences in depth.

Findings: Overall, the participants recalled positive experiences, culminating in three main themes of connectedness, validation, and empowerment. Participants felt connected to their peers while at trans pride and noted perceptions of shared understanding and social norms. Validation was also present, with participants feeling that their identities, needs, and values were accepted within the community. Lastly, the participants felt empowered as individuals and as a collective. Their individual empowerment was largely influenced by the perception of safety while surrounded by ingroup members.

Discussion: The results of this study are congruent with the social identity approach, providing further evidence of the impact of shared social identity on collective participation. Practical and theoretical implications are discussed, along with pathways for future study.



What happened to prejudices during the COVID-19 pandemic?

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In the literature, it is seen that discriminatory attitudes and behaviors targeting disadvantaged groups rises during the periods of societal stress and uncertainty periods such as economic crisis, natural disasters or pandemics. With the COVID-19 pandemic it has been revealed in many researches that prejudiced attitudes and behaviors toward specific groups have increased and many disadvantaged groups are the target of prejudices. However, it is not inevitable for discrimination rising in times of social crisis; therefore, understanding the reasons of this boost and focusing on solutions to reduce discriminatory attitudes, discourse and actions between groups are essential. The main objectives of the present research are to examine the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on discriminatory attitudes and behaviors between groups, evaluate the increasing prejudices in terms of social psychology theories and offer various suggestions on what can be done to reduce discrimination. For this purposes, databases were searched by matching the words of COVID-19, coronavirus, pandemic, epidemic with the words of discrimination, prejudices, intergroup relations, and intergroup bias in order to understand the effects of COVID-19 on discrimination. Besides, the reasons for the increase in prejudices directed at certain groups during the outbreak has been evaluated within the framework of related social psychological theories such as Terror Management Theory, Integrated Threat Theory and Social Identity Theory which can clarify the situation. In the light of all this information, various suggestions have been made in the current study in order to diminish prejudices and improve relations between groups during the pandemic.



Workplace Authenticity: From individual difference variable to feature of organisational culture

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The ability to be one's authentic self at work is associated with greater well-being, work engagement, and leader effectiveness (Cha et al, 2019), and thus is often considered the 'gold standard' of organisational leadership styles (Ibarra, 2015). Yet not everyone may necessarily feel free to express their authentic self at work, particularly those

whose identities are marginalised or stigmatised (e.g., gender, race, sexual orientation) in the workplace. In this research, we therefore shift the focus from individual employees to organisational culture by examining 1) how organisations themselves may facilitate or thwart employee's ability to be authentic and 2) the implications for employee well-being and workplace outcomes. We find that authenticity is a better predictor of employee well-being when it is characterised as an organisational feature rather than an individual difference (Study 1) and demonstrate that experimentally manipulating the extent to which organisations facilitate or thwart employee authenticity has critical implications for employee well-being and success (Study 2). In Study 3, we used a hypothetical scenario manipulation to examine the impact of thwarted authenticity on women's ambition, willingness to take career risks, sense of organisational belonging, and turnover intentions. Women who imagined themselves in a situation where their ability to be authentic was thwarted (vs. facilitated) by their organisation showed less ambition, less willingness to take risks, lower organisational belonging, and greater turnover intentions. Together, these studies challenge contemporary notions of workplace authenticity and put the onus on organisations to facilitate authenticity rather than on individuals to be authentic.



Intergroup Helping Behaviors: The construction of the Giving and Doing Scale

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Helping behaviors, acting in a way that benefits others, comprise a wide variety of actions that can be defined in many ways. To date, adequate tools for measuring helping behaviors have been lacking. Recent experimental research has shown that "Giving" behaviors (akin to volunteerism, philanthropy, and charity) and "Doing" behaviors (akin to social and/or political activism) are associated with distinct motives, different arousals, but also, discrete outcomes. Using Thomas and McGarty's (2018) terminology, we conducted two studies to create a Giving and Doing Behavior scale, comprising two dimensions: Giving and Doing behaviors. Study 1 collected a set of behaviors to generate the scale's items. Using an existing database of interviews conducted on volunteers engaged in humanitarian actions toward refugees in 2015 in Belgium, we gathered a thorough list of behaviors that were submitted to participants' assessments of the two dimensions of interest. Wilcoxon signed-ranked tests were used to preselect the items that best represented the two dimensions. Study 2 tested the scale's structural assumption and reliability using a Principal Component Analysis and Cronbach's alphas. Results revealed a two-factor solution, suggesting that it is indeed pertinent to distinguish helping behaviors in terms of "Giving" and "Doing", and indicated good internal validities for both sub-scales. We also explored motives related to Giving and Doing behaviors using Multiple Regressions Analyses. Results suggested that different motives appeared to be responsible for Giving and Doing behaviors. Altogether, our results seem to justify the need for a Giving and Doing Scale for research on helping behaviors.



The Role of Reputational Concern and Power Asymmetry in Interpersonal Prosocial Behaviour.

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Background: The powerful, by definition, have control over viable resources and hold the ability to influence others via punishment and reward. In other words, the powerless are dependent on power holders to secure resources. Previous studies have demonstrated that it negatively affects interpersonal relationships (e.g., exploitation by the powerful). Drawing upon the empirical literature on cooperation and reputation, we hypothesized the less individuals had power over another person in a dyadic interpersonal relationship, the more they experienced reputational concern and displayed prosocial behaviour towards the person.

Methods: Participants were asked to recall a person at work (Study 1, N = 300) or one of their friends (Study 2, N = 300). They indicated how the perceived power of themselves and the recalled person, how much reputational concern they would feel while interacting with the person, and how much prosocial behaviour they would display towards the person.

Findings: We built a partial mediation model where power difference (participant's power – the recalled person's power) had an indirect effect via reputational concern on prosocial behaviour. The indirect effect was found to be marginally significant in Study 1 and significant in Study 2, suggesting that increase in participants' relative power decreases reputational concern and, in turn, led to the reduced prosocial behaviour.

Discussion: The current studies pointed to the important role of reputational concern in interpersonal relationship with power asymmetry. Given the correlational nature of the findings, however, future studies should further investigate the causal relationship among power, reputational concern, and prosocial behaviour.



Common predictors of left-wing and right-wing collective violence

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Background: Why do individuals engage in violent group mobilisation? Collective action researchers focus on progressive politics and disadvantaged groups, but do explanations of violent group mobilization actually depend on ideology and only apply to objectively disadvantaged groups?

Methods: We examined whether there are general (personality and social psychological) effects across left-wing and right-wing forms of violent mobilisation. We focused on the endorsement of violent protest amongst supporters of the Black Lives Matters (BLM) movement (N = 394) and endorsement of right-wing extremist violence, amongst Swedes critical towards liberal immigration policies (N = 252). We conducted path analysis including personality (openness to experience, honesty-humility, emotionality), and social factors (group-based relative deprivation (GRD), identification/identity fusion) as predictors and support for violence, violent intentions and engagement in violence as dependent variables.

Findings: Across both contexts, group-based relative deprivation predicted support for violence. Honesty-humility negatively predicted support for violence. Emotionality negatively predicted support for violence, violent intentions, and self-reported aggression/violence. There was also evidence for interactions between personality and GRD.

Discussion: Despite differences in ideology, and left-wing and right-wing mobilisation serving different purposes, our findings suggest that individuals who endorse collective violence for left-wing and right-wing causes, actually have some personality and social psychological factors in common. Our findings suggest that researchers studying collective action should also include personality in their theoretical explanations for violent group mobilisation.



University students' judgements about ingroup and outgroup children's rights in Spain, Italy, and the UK

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This study investigated university students' endorsement of rights of child minorities. A total of 263 participants enrolled in Spanish, Italian, and UK universities completed a survey containing six vignettes involving either Christian, Muslim, or vegan children's self-determination and nurturance religious rights. The respondents were also asked about their frequency and quality of contact with the target group. We conducted a 2 (Type of Right: Nurturance, Self-determination) x 3 (Country: UK, Italy, Spain) x 3 Condition (Muslim, Christian, vegan) mixed-design ANCOVA model. Type of Right served as a within-subjects variable and country and condition were between-subjects variables, after controlling for frequency and quality of contact as covariates. Self-determination rights were more likely to be endorsed than nurturance rights. A significant interaction was found between Type of Right, Country and Condition. The covariate quality of contact was significantly related to Type of Right, while the covariate contact was not significantly related.



Majority Group Perceptions of Minority Acculturation Preferences: An Exploration of the Role of Perceived Threat

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In recent years, there has been debate around the extent to which ethnic or cultural minority groups in the UK are effectively integrating into UK society. Investigating majority members' perceptions of minority acculturation preferences can allow us to further understand the mechanisms which may affect how majority members perceive how minority members acculturate. I present a study which explores the extent to which majority members in the

UK perceive minority members' desire to maintain their minority culture and their desire to adopt mainstream British culture as conflicting or compatible, and whether this is influenced by perceived intergroup threat.

One hundred and sixty-three participants who self-reported being white British completed an online survey. Participants were asked about their perceptions of minority acculturation preferences for two particular target groups: Pakistanis and Germans. Results showed that when participants perceived greater levels of threat emanating from minority members, they assumed that minority members who want to maintain their own culture do not want to adopt the British culture. However, when threat was low, there was no association between perceived heritage culture maintenance and perceived culture adoption. Notably, preregistered hypotheses were only confirmed for the Pakistani target group, and not the German target group.

These findings are discussed in relation to their implications for integration and intergroup relations. Also, the importance of studying and comparing specific target groups when studying acculturation processes is discussed.



Social Identity Model of Deindividuation: Effects of Optimal Distinctiveness Theory and Anonymity

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The review aims to present an argumentative discussion regarding the deindividuation phenomenon based on the Social Identity Model (SIM). The phenomenon of deindividuation, mostly in psychological and sociological literature, is studied from Le Bon's notion of 'submergence' to the SIM of deindividuation. Self-categorization theory alludes that when the self is apprehended as more than a personal stratum, it is not to be treated as a loss of self since it brings forth the social self's visibility. Some problems in the construction and reconceptualizing of deindividuation have been pointed out from this notion. Beyond the classic studies, effects of anonymity and Optimal Distinctiveness Theory (ODT) on deindividuation are gathered together. The research examines how individuals define themselves with a group identity instead of individual identities. In other words, the effect of the salience of social identity on the adherence to group norms and group influence are discussed. In the perspective of ODT, deindividuation serves individual to fulfil the need for uniqueness by being differentiated. However, as a controversial account, deindividuation may meet the demand for assimilation by conforming to maintaining social bonds with the social group. The research presents some controversial discussions and resolutions in the light of ODT on deindividuation. To conclude, these studies show that deindividuation is a topline but challenging topic to study because of its social identity roots. Understanding how a person establishes the balance between assimilation and differentiation and how much they benefit from anonymity lead to understanding deindividuation within the scope of social identity theory.



Identity, deprivation, efficacy and social change: the influence of Brexit on support for Scottish independence

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Recent UK elections highlighted a democratic disconnect between the British government and Scottish voters. The present study adapts the IDEAS model using an experimental design to manipulate collective efficacy and collective relative deprivation on the perceived ability to enact social change. Participants (N = 1089) were primed to make their Scottish social identity salient and separated into four conditions in a 2 (low/high collective relative deprivation) x 2 (low/high collective efficacy) design. Using structural equation modelling, the results support the IDEAS model with notable differences at group level. The manipulation failed to significantly influence levels of collective efficacy and, contrary to predictions, those in low deprivation conditions reported significantly higher levels of relative deprivation than participants in high deprivation conditions. Moderation analyses on the effects of collective efficacy and collective relative deprivation indicated that the manipulation results may be due to the contextual nature of Scottish social identification in the processes predicting separatist beliefs. The implications for understanding the contextual nature of national identities as an influence of social change are discussed.



Exploring the antecedents of intergroup contact: A multilevel approach.

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Intergroup contact is a well-established technique for reducing prejudice and tension between groups, yet we know little about the factors that predict contact engagement. The aim of the current study was to explore structural and psychological factors that predict contact engagement with racial and ethnic outgroups. A multilevel approach was adopted using a large sample (N = 35,065) provided by The European Social Survey (ESS) Round 7 data (2014). Secondary analysis was conducted to test the impact of subjective opportunities for contact at level 1 (micro-level) versus actual opportunities for contact at level 2 (macro-level). The potential effects of individual-level prejudice, ingroup identification, conservative values and openness to change in predicting contact engagement were also examined. Findings demonstrated that perceived, but not actual level of social diversity were positively associated with contact engagement. In line with expectations, prejudice and conservatism were negatively related to contact, while openness to change and ingroup identification showed a positive association. Findings are discussed in relation to emerging literature investigating the antecedents of contact.



The effects of social identity processes on perceived risk at pilot sporting events held during COVID-19

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Background: Research has demonstrated the role of social identity processes, such as shared social identity and expectations of support, on the reduction of risk perceived by attendees at mass events. This study aimed to evaluate the processes that reduced perceived risk at the pilot sporting events held during COVID-19. It was hypothesised that seeing others' adhering to safety measures would reduce perceived risk via an increase in shared social identity and an increase in support expected from other spectators.

Methods: This study adopted a correlational design via an online questionnaire. Spectators from pilot sporting events were invited to complete an online survey (N = 1821) to measure perceptions of others' adherence to measures, shared social identity, support expected from other spectators, and perceptions of risk. The data was analysed via a sequential mediation model and a Sobel test.

Findings: Seeing others' adhering to safety measures reduced perceived risk in a partial mediation via increased shared social identity and increased expected support. Perceptions that others were adhering to safety measures was positively associated with shared social identity, which in turn was associated with reduced perceived risk. Perceptions that others were adhering to safety measures was also positively associated with expectations of support, which in turn was also associated with reduced perceived risk.

Discussion: The decrease in perceived risk highlights the importance of understanding and working with social identity processes at mass events to increase safety. The potential behavioural impacts of reduced risk perception should be evaluated in future research.



How data source influences the perception and uptake of algorithmic advice

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The way algorithms are integrated into our everyday decision-making depends on a variety of factors, one of them being the way people perceive AI. Here, we focus on the systematic differences in how algorithms and human advice is perceived and evaluated by exploring the cognitive mechanisms that shape how people expect human and algorithmic judgment to differ.

As such, we aim to contribute to research that explores algorithm perception and the difference between algorithmic and human advice uptake. In study one, we explored choice and the role of algorithmic advice in a subjective task (coffee blend) when compared to advice coming from other similar people. The advice came after the participants made an initial choice, allowing us to measure sway (choice change) and validation (no change).

We find that people seem to be indifferent to the source of advice since they are not swayed (choice change) by either humans or algorithms, but algorithmic advice acted as a better choice validator. This differs from the research on subjective tasks that finds people are less likely to rely on algorithmic advice.

There are a couple of things that could potentially account for our results, including the framing that we used in this study for the algorithm; it highlighted the algorithm's data source as personalized coffee quiz results. This type of self-relevant input data to the algorithm might have boosted algorithmic validation of choices. Future research will further test the impact of the source of input information on algorithmic advice uptake.



A Message to my Tutor- Exploring the Academic Experiences of 'BAME' Students and their Relationships with Staff

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This study focused on the influence that student-staff relationships currently have on BAME categorized students at university, regarding their academic journey and well-being. The aim was to identify what these students are expecting from their lecturers and whether their needs as BAME students are being sufficiently catered to. Three Newman University BAME students partook in a focus group discussion. A thematic analysis revealed three themes that the discussion centred around, thus making group membership the social psychological construct in this research. The theme of patience was something that the students felt as though they did not receive an adequate amount of. The lack of understanding and time dedicated to BAME students from staff resulted in feelings of inequality and injustice. Secondly, the theme of relatability indicated concerns regarding the lack of BAME lecturers. It was expressed by the students that having access to BAME lecturers would be beneficial as having staff to relate to on a cultural level would be comforting. Furthermore, students anticipated that BAME lecturers would be more patient, thus implying a sense of security. Finally, the theme of equality raised concerns regarding the standards that BAME students were being unfairly judged- despite equal opportunities, students mentioned differences in evaluation by their lecturers in terms of their performance and achievements against their non BAME peers. Therefore, implications of the current student-staff relationships centre around BAME students articulating their grievances: as they do not feel acknowledged as professional, accepted members of the academic community despite being active in academia.



The construction of Britishness in the British Social Attitudes Survey.

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The British Social Attitudes (BSA) survey claims to measure attitudes towards Britain; however, it may be argued that it instead constructs the notion of Britishness. This research aims to explore how 'Britishness' is constructed: by academics through their understanding of their findings, and by respondents through their responses to the survey. This desk research uses secondary data of the BSA 2017 downloaded from the UK Data Archive. Investigation of the survey revealed relevant themes of Brexit, Newspaper Readership, Political Party Identification, Welfare, EU Referendum, Equalities, Determinant of Health, Health & Work, National Identity and Education. Each theme contained specific questions which were organized into either categorical (IV) or measurable (DV) data including demographics. Preliminary analysis from a MANOVA found a statistically significant difference between religion and the combined DVs; $F(10, 16020) = 8.687, p < 0.05$; Pillai's Trace = 0.085; partial eta squared = 0.021. There was also a statistically significant difference between ethnicity and the combined DVs; $F(10, 16026) = 5.993, p < 0.05$; Pillai's Trace = 0.59; partial eta squared = 0.015. The BSA assumes that there is a constant attitude towards Britishness by the public, however by examining the two demographics so far - which connect to Britishness through the concept of social identity, it suggests that 'Britishness' varies and shifts depending on the attitudes of different ethnic and religious individuals. It is also concluded that academics construct Britishness by suggesting that it contains varied Religions and Ethnicities.



Reporting Racism on Mumsnet

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Background: Discursive research on the complaints about racism have mainly examined reports of racial abuse in researcher-led interviews or in institutional settings such as the mediation service phone-calls or police interrogations. Little is known how racism is reported in and for the public domain. This project investigates how people report racism in an online forum.

Methods: Six threads (seventy-two posts) reporting racial encounters are sourced from Mumsnet's TALK, a UK-based online forum for parents. Guided by discursive psychology, the analysis focuses on how the original posters describe what they (or their children) have encountered; how they design their original posts; and how these original posts are received by the responders.

Findings: Several discursive practices emerged. Original posters: 1) headline their posts as racism-related; 2) identify themselves/their children using racial membership categories; 3) describe the incidents as unexpected; 4) portray the culprit's behaviour as deliberate and race-driven, and themselves/their children as innocent and passive; and 5) package their reasons to post by virtue of parental obligation.

Discussion: We show that these discursive practices manage the difficult issue of reporting racism: 1) unsolicited and public reporting of racism is treated as vulnerable to challenge by these original posters; 2) both the original posters and the responders display an orientation to the norm against accusing racism (as the reporting per se can be received as race-driven). Finally, we conclude that reporting racism is a collaboration, it is only accomplished when the recipients receive it as a legitimate complaint.



Can we prevent social identity switches? - A linguistic social identity study

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Background: The group membership, or social identity, we identify with in a given moment can influence our behaviours and perception of the world around us. Our previous studies suggest that switches between social identities are relatively rapid and effortless. This raises the question of how much control we have over initiating or avoiding such switches. Specifically, our study focuses on whether we can decide to stay in one social identity and prevent switching away from it based on environmental cues.

Methods: In an online between-subject design (N=198), participants were either asked to try and stay in their previously activated parental identity or did not receive this prompt (control condition). Participants were then asked to write about a topic linked strongly to another identity (feminist identity). We analysed the currently active social identity based on participant's linguistic style (implicit measure) and with self-report questions (explicit measure).

Findings: We found that – as expected – participants in both groups identified strongly with their parental identity at the start of the study. However, t-tests revealed no significant difference (both in explicit and implicit measures) between groups in whether this identity was kept salient – suggesting that participants did not successfully manage to prevent a social identity switch.

Discussion: The findings show that we might have limited control over social identity switches. This holds practical implications for our everyday lives, for instance, our ability to “switch off” after work. Future studies will investigate preventing social identity switches in a condition with stronger incentives.

