

**33rd Meeting of the
Peace Psychology Forum**
23. & 24. September 2022, Marburg (Lahn)



CONFERENCE PROGRAM

FRIDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER

Welcome

09:00

Panel 1 - Perceptions of war and peace

9:15 - 11:00

Uncertain, ambivalent, scared – German citizens' views on the war in Ukraine and the implication for Peace Psychology

Andreas Zick, Arin Ayanian, Elif Sandal-Önal, Marco Eden, Nico Mokros

Selective solidarity: Differences in solidarity toward refugees based on gender and origin

Isabel Müller, Tijana Karić

A psychological study on perception of peace: A cross-cultural comparison between youths exposed to protracted conflict and direct violence

Silu Shrestha, Nian Zhong

A preference for negotiations: Social dominance orientation in conflict and post-conflict situations

Juliana Tappe Ortiz

Moderator: Christopher Cohrs

Keynote speech

11:15 - 12:15

Social divisions and populism in times of climate change and energy transition

Beate Küpper

Moderator: Edward Clarke

Lunch break

12:15 - 13:15

FRIDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER

Forum for Peace Psychology General Meeting

13:15 - 14:15

Gert Sommer Preis panel

14:30 - 16:15

A stairway towards justice – An exploration of the needs of Syrian survivors of international crimes living in Germany and the relation between the understanding of justice and the perceived need satisfactions

Verena Muckermann

Open Staff in der Kinder- und Jugendpsychiatrie – Individuelle Erlebnisperspektive der Patient:innen eines partizipativen Konzeptes

Sophia Marie Steffen

Reconciliation in dialogue? Dealing with victimhood, memory and trauma in Northern Ireland

Leonie Disselkamp

Meeting the other: Changing attitudes despite intractable conflicts – A meta-analysis

Rahel Geppert, Rainer Leonhart

Gaining masculine power through guns: The impact of masculinity threats on attraction to guns and moderating factors

Tibor Bloch

Moderator: Vica Tomberge

Workshop

16:30 - 18:30

,Cracking' fortresses of coloniality and building bridges through decolonization within peace (psychology) studies and activism.

María Cárdenas

FRIDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER

Conference Dinner

19:00

Technologie- und Tagungszentrum (TTZ)

Software-Center 3, 35037 Marburg

SATURDAY, 24 SEPTEMBER

Panel 2 - Political polarization

9:00 - 10:45

Legitimacy, justice and the justification of intergroup violence between the police and protestors in Chile

Mónica Gerber, Ana Figueiredo, Luciano Sáez, Macarena Orchard

Reducing affective polarization: Intellectual humility in controversial political discussions

Larissa Knöchelmann, Christopher Cohrs

What are the poles in political polarisation? Different construals of the political field and their implications for the study of polarisation

Adrian Rothers

Inclusivity norms to counter societal polarization

Laura Schäfer, Marcin Bukowski, Oliver Christ, Eva Jaspers, Maarten van Zalk

Moderator: Adrian Rothers

Panel 3 - Inequality, discrimination, and inclusion

11:00 - 12:30

Discrimination in everyday life of people with disabilities

Lena Heffner

Mediating processes for the effects of subjective socioeconomic status on well-being and performance in the work context

Filiz Meidrodt, Charlotte Hohnemann, Stefan Diestel, Wladislaw Rivkin

Grievances towards health care services affect homely feelings and deepen the societal divide

Meral Gezici Yalçın, Ezgi Büşra Akgöz, Özgecan Bektaş, Kübra Geçal, Yudit Namer, Nebi Ekrem Düzen

SATURDAY, 24 SEPTEMBER

Is there a gender equality-sexism cleavage? Reflections on the sexist backlash in current world politics

Julia Schnepf

Moderator: Christopher Cohrs

Lunch

12:30 - 13:30

Keynote speech

13:30 - 14:30

The looking glass war: Memory and identity politics in Russia's war on Ukraine

Maria Malksöö

Moderator: Isabel Müller

Panel 4 - Identities

14:45 - 16:30

The interplay of identity and political participation of the 'Others' in consociational democracies – A case study of 'non-aligned' citizens in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Patrizia John

Are we all Bosnians? Conceptualizations of national identity in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Tijana Karić

Attenuating the escalatory potential of perceived threats to social groups by different varieties of dual identifications

Christoph Daniel Schäfer

SATURDAY, 24 SEPTEMBER

Tales, tactics & tensions of toxic veteranality: Identifying divides and structuring discourse when/if combat veterans engage with methodologies of peace

Charles O. Warner III

Moderator: Tijana Karić

Panel 5 - Intergroup attitudes

16:45 - 18:30

Intergroup contact with criminally stigmatized outgroups shapes social fear of crime

Patrick Kotzur, Alexandra Höger, Lilian Seidler, Maybritt Sölker, Lea Weners, Ulrich Wagner, Maarten van Zalk

The influence of forgiveness and the acceptance of a Judeo-Christian tradition on attitudes toward Jews

Mohammad Mustafa Barie-Azizi, Mathias Kauff

Farmers` multiple perceptions in conservation conflict. Differentiating clusters of attitudes towards the other

Thomas Fickel

Men's reaction to female versus male confronters of male privilege

Frank Eckerle, Adrian Rothers, Maja Kutlaca, Larissa Henß, Whitney Agunyego

Moderator: Frank Eckerle

Closing

18:30 - 18:45

Uncertain, ambivalent, scared – German citizens' views on the war in Ukraine and the implication for Peace

Psychology

Andreas Zick, Arin Ayanian, Elif Sandal-Önal, Marco Eden, Nico Mokros

Since February 24, Russia has been waging an inexorable war in Ukraine, although it does not describe the war as such. The situation in Ukraine, the violence, threats, and uncertain situation of people shooked the foundation of the long-believed European peace and caused controversial societal and political debates. The war, which is still lasting in July 2022, makes citizens face the cold reality of war accompanied by an increased volume of securitization discourse framed with a state of uncertainty. Peace and conflict research shows that such a war is not only an armed conflict between two parties, but it is also the conflict of memories, meanings, and images in people's minds, and it is only legitimate when justified by the public (Linden and Licata, 2012). As a country that is still confronted with its world war past and trying to learn from it in a responsible way, Germany is experiencing the interplay of different political and social dynamics in its diverse society regarding the attitudes toward war and peace. With the beginning of the war, we decided to run an independent and non-granted convenient survey on the attitudes, beliefs, and experiences of German citizens. We conducted the Bielefeld Peace Survey (BIEFrie) to understand the social and political psychological dynamics in times of nearly complete uncertainty about the roots and causes of what is happening. Data for the first round was collected between May and June 2022 from a large online sample (N=1048, net sample). Resting on a heuristic psychological model of civic engagement, the survey questioned how people conceptualize the war in Ukraine and how intergroup emotions, uncertainty, and the belief in peace play roles in justifying it. The study is expected to shed light on the relations between political conflicts, political reasoning, and uncertainty under the influence of an ongoing war, and it will ask for implications for developing peace strategies that need to follow and should take peace psychological evidence into account.

Selective solidarity: Differences in solidarity toward refugees based on gender and origin

Isabel Müller, Tijana Karić

A psychological study on perception of peace: A cross-cultural comparison between youths exposed to protracted conflict and direct violence

Silu Shrestha, Nian Zhong

The Seville Statement of Violence postulated by Psychologist David Adams and later adopted by UNESCO in 1986 concludes that 'Just as wars begin in the minds of men', peace also begins in our minds.'(Deutsch & Coleman, 2012). Despite many studies, the literature on perception of peace or its psychological underpinnings is limited. This study focused on understanding the psychological components of peace among individuals of different cultural backgrounds. The participants were youths (Aged between 15-30 years) who have been exposed to protracted conflict. A total of 63 participants were selected from five geographical areas with protracted conflict, including 15 from Palestine (7Male; 8Female), 12 from India-administered Kashmir (8Male; 4Female), 12 from Pakistan-administered Kashmir (7Male; 5Female), 13 from South Sudan(6Male;7Female) and 11 from Afghanistan (7Male; 4Female). Using a grounded theory approach, in-depth interviews were conducted through online voice call due to pandemic travel restrictions. To further enrich the understanding of perception of peace, photo-voice method was used to collect visual data which was analyzed using interpretative phenomenological analysis. The results indicated that peace is commonly perceived as living together with one's close relationships, cohesiveness during adversity, absence of everyday threat to life, ability to feel happiness and having hope for future. Despite being exposed to protracted conflict the metaphors used to describe the perception of peace was generally positive. This study would contribute in understanding methods to promote 'cultures of peace' among youth exposed to protracted conflict.

A preference for negotiations: Social dominance orientation in conflict and post-conflict situations

Juliana Tappe Ortiz

In many conflicts the public has had the final saying over the implementation of a peace agreement. However, few studies have explored the characteristics of group members who opt for peace in different cost settings. I argue that preferences for group-based hierarchy (social dominance orientation) should be considered as an antecedent to preference for negotiations. The current multi-study (N= 703) uses a survey experiment with an armed conflict scenario that reflects the costs, subjects might consider and explores the effect of social dominance orientation on support for peace deals. In samples with students from a post-conflict society (Germany) and a society in conflict (Colombia), there is support that German subjects with no direct conflict experience are more sensitive to cost descriptions than Colombian subjects. Further, both samples indicate that subjects with lower levels of social dominance orientation support negotiations because they do not feel threatened to lose their position of power independent from exposure to violence and from living in a post-conflict or a continuous conflict setting.

***Social divisions and populism in times of climate change
and energy transition***

Beate Küpper

A stairway towards justice – An exploration of the needs of Syrian survivors of international crimes living in Germany and the relation between the understanding of justice and the perceived need satisfactions

Verena Muckermann

In 2020, about 80 million people worldwide were living forcibly displaced. Even though previous research implies that failing to engage in providing justice can perpetuate victims' suffering, the international community has not come up with an attempt to foster justice for these people yet. Facing the changing nature of conflicts towards intractability and longevity and regarding the growing group of displaced survivors, there is arguably a need to facilitate justice and to address the needs of those affected while conflicts are still ongoing. Employing a qualitative case study design, this thesis investigates these stakeholders' needs exemplified by Syrian survivors of international crimes living in Germany. Based on Maslow's hierarchy of needs, this thesis proposes a refined, survivor-centered 'stairway towards justice' including the steps 'negative peace', 'basic needs', 'safety', 'Adalah', and 'future-related needs'. Taking an emic perspective, the study further explores the interaction between the understanding of justice and the perceived need satisfactions. Therewith, the study provides an initial evaluation of the state of justice for Syrian survivors of international crimes living in Germany. The 'stairway towards justice' as a survivor-centered approach can serve as a blueprint to facilitate justice for displaced Syrians worldwide, but also survivors of other conflicts.

***Open Staff in der Kinder- und Jugendpsychiatrie –
Individuelle Erlebnisperspektive der Patient:innen eines
partizipativen Konzeptes***

Sophia Marie Steffen

Die aktuelle klimapolitische Protestbewegung „fridays for future“ macht die Bedeutung und Notwendigkeit der Teilhabe junger Menschen an politischen Diskurs deutlich. Über den politisch-gesellschaftlichen Bereich hinaus stellt sich im klinisch-psychiatrischen Sektor die Frage, wie Partizipation in der Kinder- und Jugendpsychiatrie gelingen kann und praktiziert wird. Dazu wurden im Rahmen einer qualitativen Erhebung neun Patientinnen, der Fachklinik Marzipanfabrik für Kinder und Jugendliche in Hamburg, befragt. Es wurden halbstandardisierte problemzentrierte Interviews zum Konzept des Open Staffs, einer offenen Team Übergabe, welche im Klinikalltag strukturell verankert ist, geführt. Außerdem wurde ein Experteninterview mit dem ärztlichen Direktor der Klinik sowie Mitinitiator der Methode durchgeführt. Mittels Kernsatzmethode ergaben sich sechs Erfahrungsdimensionen. Die Ergebnisse zeigen, dass die Methode des Open Staffs als partizipative Möglichkeit von den Patientinnen aufgefasst und genutzt wird. Die Vor- und Nachteile sind individuell unterschiedlich einzuordnen, wobei festgestellt werden kann, dass sich die transparente und offene Kommunikation, welche mit dem Open Staff einhergeht, beziehungsfördernd auswirkt. „Perspektiven zum Scheitern bringen“ ist eine unvorhergesehen in den Interviews angesprochene und in der Auswertung herausgebildete Erfahrungsdimension, welche die Vorteile des Feedbacks der unterschiedlichen Professionen aus dem Team beleuchtet. Weiterhin konnten aus den Ergebnissen wichtige Hinweise zur Veränderung und Anpassung des Open Staffs ermittelt werden.

Reconciliation in dialogue? Dealing with victimhood, memory and trauma in Northern Ireland

Leonie Disselkamp

Based on a qualitative study of Northern Irish practitioners' Theories of Change, this contribution examines potentials of dialogue to deal with the interconnected challenges that victimhood, collective memory, and trauma pose for reconciliation in intractable conflicts. It is argued that dialogue could play a positive role in diminishing the salience of both individual and collective victimhood perceptions and the negative effects that go along with them. However, in contrast to what is prominently assumed in the literature, facilitators' accounts do not indicate that this happens through the development of an inclusive victim identity or any other overarching identity, but rather through the strengthening of the sense of self and one's multiple identities and the (re-)creation of meaning and coherence. This, in addition to the opportunity to express oneself and be heard, acknowledged, and validated as well as the creation of empathic connection that can be the result of dialogue might also contribute to the process of healing from trauma. A discourse that leaves room for doubt and questions, rather than agreeing on a shared narrative or 'truth', might furthermore be crucial for dealing with divided narratives of the past. In this regard, dialogue could help address the 'meta-conflict' over who has suffered the most and who is responsible for the conflict, by leading to a 'meta-agreement' that there are different accounts of the past and to focus instead on building a future.

Meeting the other: Changing attitudes despite intractable conflicts – A meta-analysis

Rahel Geppert, Rainer Leonhart

With rising numbers and increasing complexity of long-living conflicts, the efficacy of conflict resolution interventions becomes more and more relevant. This meta-analysis investigated the effect of contact interventions on outgroup-attitudes in the context of highly intractable conflicts and whether the location of the intervention moderates that effect. Studies were included if they quantitatively assessed a contact intervention with samples collected in the context of a highly intractable conflict, either still active or politically resolved, and measured attitude towards the outgroup as a dependent variable. With these criteria, 18 studies with 27 independent samples and 39 outcomes were included. A random-effects meta-analysis revealed a medium-sized main effect that was smaller for minority samples than for majority or mixed samples. Not enough data was available to estimate a moderating effect of location. The risks of a publication bias or an effect of methodological rigorousness on the outcome variable were assessed and found sufficiently low. The low number of included studies and the mix of correlational and experimental designs makes generalisability of the results and causal inferences difficult. The present results suggest that contact interventions are associated with improved attitude towards the outgroup.

Gaining masculine power through guns: The impact of masculinity threats on attraction to guns and moderating factors

Tibor Bloch

I conducted an experiment to examine if men whose masculinity was threatened are more attracted to guns than non-threatened men. Participants were assigned to an experimental (n = 68) and a control condition (n = 73). They received false masculinity threatening or neutral feedback after having completed a gender knowledge test. The central dependent variable consisted of participants' attitudes towards guns. Additionally, a second, behavioral dependent variable was applied. Descriptively, the results were as expected: Men in the experimental condition exhibited slightly more positive attitudes towards guns and were more likely to choose a false voucher for a shooting training at a gun range than men in the control group. Yet, both effects were not statistically significant. Since Borgogna et al. (2022) found a statistically significant effect of a masculinity threat on attraction to guns and the present study was only powered to detect a medium-sized effect there is reason to believe that a possible small effect in the population could not be detected. Furthermore, I explored four potential moderators in this context. One of them (masculine honor ideology) displayed a statistically significant interaction effect, such that the stronger men adhered to a masculine honor ideology the less they reacted with an increase regarding positive attitudes towards guns after a masculinity threat. The present work also provides a theoretical reasoning going beyond the hypotheses tested in the context of the study. This can serve as a basis to create new hypotheses which can be tested empirically in the future.

,Cracking' fortresses of coloniality and building bridges through decolonization within peace (psychology) studies and activism.

María Cárdenas

For years, coloniality, i.e. the maintenance of domination and oppression along sex/gender, race, class and authority, as well as decolonization to overcome this violence, have been the subject of much discussion. While coloniality aims to perpetuate social division, decolonial perspectives and practices can help build bridges between social groups. Hereby they are central also for overcoming conflicts and building sustainable peace. We as peace researchers, peace psychologists, and peace activists should harness this potential. But what exactly does this mean? In the workshop we will discuss in small groups the potential and the difficulties of decolonial perspectives for our work along four dimensions: A) Knowledge production, B) Research methods, C) Institutions and structures, and D) Intra- and interpersonal mechanisms. No prior knowledge is required, but a willingness to engage in critical (self-)reflection is expected.

Note: Maximum 25 participants, suitable for all those interested in reflecting on forms of structural, epistemic and discursive violence based on coloniality within peace (psychology) studies and activism.

Legitimacy, justice and the justification of intergroup violence between the police and protestors in Chile

Mónica Gerber, Ana Figueiredo, Luciano Sáez, Macarena Orchard

Why do people justify intergroup violence between police officers and protestors? In this article we examine attitudes towards intergroup violence in the context of the aftermath of the violent social uprising that occurred in Chile in the years 2019 and 2020. We analyze the role that perceptions of procedural injustice in the treatment of police officers towards protestors, perceived police legitimacy and group identifications have on the justification of police and protestor violence. We present results from a survey on legitimacy and police violence conducted in Chile in January of 2021 (n=2.717). Results show that perceived injustice in the procedures through which police officers interact with protestors is a key factor in predicting perceived police legitimacy, particularly for people who identify with protestors. Furthermore, perceiving low procedural justice indirectly leads to lower support for police violence and greater support for protestor violence. This article finishes highlighting the importance of considering procedural justice of police officers to reduce conflict between police and protestors in Chile.

Reducing affective polarization: Intellectual humility in controversial political discussions

Larissa Knöchelmann, Christopher Cohrs

Affective polarization, the extent to which political actors treat each other as disliked outgroups, is threatening democracies across countries, e.g. by mistrusting the 'political enemy' and being unwilling to discuss political topics with them. The presented experiments address this problem and study what makes people approach, and not avoid, others in the context of polarized political topics in Germany. We hypothesized that intellectual humility, the recognition of one's intellectual limitations, would be beneficial to make participants more approach and less avoid contrary minded-others and would predict less affective polarization. Across five pre-registered online survey experiments (N = 2032), we manipulated how intellectually humble a target person was presented (e.g. via social media profiles or a diary entry) and measured participants' self-reported topic-specific intellectual humility. Controversial political topics included, among others, the use of gendered language, pro-environmental behaviors, the compulsory Covid-19 vaccination, and migration. Results revealed that the participants' intellectual humility was consistently negatively correlated with affective polarization measured via feeling thermometers and trait ratings. Additionally, intellectual humility of both the target person and the participants was beneficial, and sometimes even necessary, to make participants approach, and not avoid, the target. We showed that intellectual humility was different to moral conviction, the targets opinion, and opinion strength. The effects on approaching and avoiding were mediated by more positive expectations regarding the debate and those on future willingness for contact by higher target liking. Our findings suggest that intellectual humility is an important characteristic to make controversial discussions more constructive as it leads to a) seeing political outgroups more positive and b) more willingness to engage in intergroup contact. Strategies to promote intellectual humility in individuals are discussed.

What are the poles in political polarisation? Different construals of the political field and their implications for the study of polarisation

Adrian Rothers

Political polarisation – especially affective polarisation between Democrats and Republicans – has become a major focus of social scientists working on US-American politics. Lately, researchers have adapted the concept to measure polarisation in multiparty political systems in Europe and other world regions. While the polarity of the political party system is obvious in the US, this is not the case in Germany. I argue that, to understand the character and consequences of polarisation in political systems with no “natural” polarity (as it exists in two-party systems), we should take a closer look at who is polarised against whom. I conduct a correlational class analysis on GLES data from Germany to uncover different ways in which people construe the political field. These analyses show that some people construe the political landscape in terms of a left-right ordering, others as centrist vs extremist, and again others as all parties vs right-wing populists. I then examine how the associations between affective polarisation and democratic behaviors and attitudes depend on who people see as polarised against whom.

Inclusivity norms to counter societal polarization

Laura Schäfer, Marcin Bukowski, Oliver Christ, Eva Jaspers, Maarten van Zalk

Characterized by increasing division of society into groups with opposing opinions and beliefs on social issues, often resulting in mutual rejection, polarization can be considered one of the major obstacles to effectively addressing contemporary societal challenges. How can the adverse consequences of polarization be tackled, and social cohesion be preserved? Extending previous research that links respect for disapproved outgroups to more tolerance, and scholarly work on interculturalism highlighting the critical role of unity and dialogue for developing positive intergroup relations in plural societies, we take the potential of social norms to resolve intergroup conflict into account. In the current research, we examine the relationship between social norms that promote equality-based respect, dialogue, and unity (i.e., salience of an inclusive superordinate identity that recognizes subgroup differences) and various attitudinal as well as behavioral outcomes including tolerance, and willingness to cooperate and engage in contact. While considering various boundary conditions (e.g., identification with society, SDO, RWA, metaperceptions) for the effectiveness of such norms, this research seeks to offer novel insights into the specific combination of these different normative aspects that is required to move beyond mere tolerance in the sense of acceptance despite disapproval, ultimately countering negative consequences of polarization by increasing people's willingness to approach and to cooperate with opposing groups, thus strengthening social cohesion in polarized contexts. We will present preliminary data that provide a first glimpse of the presumed relationships.

Discrimination in everyday life of people with disabilities

Lena Heffner

Considering the fact that 15% of the world population and about 10% of German population are officially disabled, discrimination against people with disabilities (PWD) is fewly known and researched until now. This is especially true for the perspective of PWD who are discriminated against. Therefore, this study aims to find out about the occurrence of different ableism forms in everyday life of people with a motor, hearing and visual disabilities or combinations of those disabilities. The study analyses n= 126 disabled people in germany in spring 2022 capturing rejection sensitivity, coping, identification with minority and wheather they felt discriminated and if yes, what ableism form occured most dominant during their last social encounter using 15 multi-wave questionnaires. Results are still to be delivered, but participants reacted very positive to research on ableism and the final results will be able to support a more suitable dealing with ableism in psychology.

Mediating processes for the effects of subjective socioeconomic status on well-being and performance in the work context

Filiz Meidrodt, Charlotte Hohnemann, Stefan Diestel, Wladislaw Rivkin

Current political and economic dynamics, particularly influenced by the Covid pandemic, spiraling inflation and a strained political-security climate lead to strong societal divides that manifest themselves in severe differences in access to socio-economic resources. Although employees from various social classes interact within the workplace and one's job role can significantly influence the own socio-economic status, there is a lack of deeper understanding of how socio-economic status affects experiences and behaviors as well as performance indicators in the workplace. Therefore, the present study aims to investigate explanatory mechanisms in the effect of social class differences on physical and mental health in the organizational context. On the basis of the Job-Demands-Resources Model (Schaufeli & Taris, 2014), we assume that a low subjective socio-economic status increases perceived weekly stressors, such as interpersonal conflicts or worries, and decreases perceived uplifting events, such as recognition or goal achievement. This shift in perception should, as expected, reduce performance and psychological well-being in the organizational context. Additionally, we assume that implicit assumptions towards social classes (i.e., appreciation of higher and devaluation of lower classes) further strengthen the effect of socio-economic status. The assumptions will be tested via an eight-week diary study with 100 participants from the UK. The calculation of hierarchical linear models enables a joint estimation of week- and person-specific effects on the basis of the nested data. Implications for research and practice are addressed and discussed.

Grievances towards health care services affect homely feelings and deepen the societal divide

Meral Gezici Yalçın, Ezgi Büşra Akgöz, Özgecan Bektaş, Kübra Geçal, Yudit Namer, Nebi Ekrem Düzen

Migration-bound movements of people can elicit additional divides or strengthen the existing ones in societies where migration-linked issues have not yet been addressed comprehensively. Divides and divergences may occur not only between migrants and already settled people, but also among migrated/migrating populations consisting of both privileged and disadvantaged subgroups. Health is one important area lending itself to observations about societal divides as reflected by positive and negative experiences (i.e., contentments and grievances) of health service users. In this study, we attempted to understand how postmigrants (people from Turkey working and living in Germany) evaluate the ease of access to and quality of provisions they receive from health care services. We paid particular attention to assess (a) whether they experience discrimination in comparison both to locals and other migration-background population groups and (b) whether their evaluations are related to 'feeling-at-home' in Germany. To this aim, we reached 180 postmigrants (60% women) living in Giessen (appr. 40% of the sample) and Bielefeld (appr. 60% of the sample) via convenience sampling. We obtained both qualitative and quantitative data through an online survey which was presented to the participants individually. Data variety allowed us to employ mixed-method analyses and search for possible predictive relationships. We discuss the findings within the local socio-ecological context of Germany where grievances towards health care services affect people's homely experiences and, for that matter, their positioning with respect to each other that could result in further societal divides.

Is there a gender equality-sexism cleavage? Reflections on the sexist backlash in current world politics

Julia Schnepf

Sexism is on the rise again in the political world. From stricter abortion laws like in Poland or the U.S., banning gender studies in Hungary, to the increase of sexist hate speech towards female politicians in nearly all political systems. Even in Western democracies, it has become increasingly evident that women's rights are fragile and cannot be taken for granted. Based on various data from national surveys (e.g., European Value Survey, World Value Survey), this presentation examines the question of whether an increasing political cleavage between gender equality and sexism can be identified and how this may affect the representation of women in politics. Three concurring theories from political science and social psychology (i.e., Cultural Backlash Theory, Social Identity Theory, and Relative Deprivation Theory) presented in attempt to better understand the current "success" of sexist policies.

The looking glass war: Memory and identity politics in Russia's war on Ukraine

Maria Malksöo

The interplay of identity and political participation of the 'Others' in consociational democracies – A case study of 'non-aligned' citizens in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Patrizia John

While bringing some form of stability, consociational democracies are not able to deliver equal representation and participation to post-conflict states. Instead, it systematically excludes every individual or group unable or unwilling to identify with groups having been classified as potential spoilers for peace. Within Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), these individuals and groups are homogenized under the term 'Others'. One particular set of individuals, called 'non-aligned' citizens, deliberately chose to become an 'Other'. These citizens innately belonged to one of the three 'politically relevant' peoples of BiH, however, decided to make themselves vulnerable to the discriminatory features of BiH's ethnoicratic consociation. The contribution focuses on the identity and political participation of these 'non-aligned' citizens. The qualitative data, obtained in 18 semi-structured interviews, was able to show that 'non-aligned' citizens chose individually to adopt this unfavorable identity and appear to mobilize way beyond their fellow citizens to be active in society, while lacking the mobilizing energy of networks and positive emotions. Thus, it appears that the adoption of a 'non-aligned' identity – in Bosnia and Herzegovina, this means a national instead of an ethnic identity – can be considered a mobilizing factor. Considering the high participatory turnout of 'non-aligned' citizens only in support of multi-ethnic or civic parties and movements, their identity adoption could foster the establishment of a liberal democracies, or at least, try to gap the big cleavages within BiH by supporting political actors aiming for similar goals.

Are we all Bosnians? Conceptualizations of national identity in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Tijana Karić

Identifying with a superordinate identity has been shown, under certain conditions, to be an efficient strategy for improving intergroup relations and reducing intergroup conflict. After a 4-year war, three ethno-religious groups in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) remained within the borders of a single country, while still suffering from (non-armed) conflicts. The superordinate national identity (NI) could have had the potential to reduce these conflicts; however, only one group consider themselves to be Bosnian-Herzegovinian. In our study, we explored the conceptualizations of NI in BiH by applying the Q methodology. Fifty participants (Mage 33 years, 58% females) sorted 48 items representing different aspects of NI. Three factors were isolated representing different conceptualizations of NI. For the first, “idealized national identity”, salient mostly for Bosniak participants, only positive descriptions were sorted as characteristic of the Bosnian-Herzegovinian identity, while only negative descriptions were on the non-characteristic end. The second factor, salient primarily in Serb participants, reveals descriptions of BiH as a “fake state”, influenced by the Western powers, NI as imposed etc. as characteristic for the NI. The third factor, mostly salient in participants self-identified as Bosnian-Herzegovinian, could be interpreted as “realistic”. On the characteristic end, items include formal determinants of NI but also both positive and negative descriptions, while the uncharacteristic items are related to “disillusioned” intergroup relations. The results will be discussed in the light of the self-categorization theory and ingroup projection model.

Attenuating the escalatory potential of perceived threats to social groups by different varieties of dual identifications

Christoph Daniel Schäfer

A conspicuous manifestation of group competition is implied by perceived threats to social groups, which can fuel an escalatory conflict dynamic, leading to hostile interaction and perception patterns. In this presentation, it will be discussed how dual identities can counteract the escalatory dynamic emanating from various forms of threats. Different varieties of dual identities' constituents (i.e., ingroup and superordinate group identities) are analysed. The effect of supporting ingroup identities via the confirmation of group values, in interaction with two varieties of a superordinate identity, is elucidated. By the reassurance of the ingroup identity, the detrimental effects of a threat to group members' positive distinctiveness can be attenuated. In the case of superordinate identities, it is anticipated that changing the definition of the superordinate group is likely to change the degree of inclusiveness of the superordinate group. When the superordinate group is defined in terms of traditions, a reification of a group essence is implied that might suggest incompatibility with a multicultural society. When, in contrast, the superordinate group is defined through a focus on constitutional rights and liberties, its boundaries can be wide enough to encompass multiple traditions and ways of life. Additionally, inclusivity norms should be mediated by the perception of a superordinate group.

Tales, tactics & tensions of toxic veteranality: Identifying divides and structuring discourse when/if combat veterans engage with methodologies of peace

Charles O. Warner III

Emerging from on-going anthropological research and ethnographic fieldwork alongside (combat) veterans in Former Yugoslavia, this paper considers how “societal divides” within veteran societies and broader communities influence veteran participation with strategic peacebuilding. As a point of departure, it is asserted that examining veteran (transnational) relations via anthropological and ethnographic lenses can reveal new methodological spaces and roles for veteran participation with post-war peacebuilding efforts. Exploring and developing this assertion with combat veterans across Southeast Europe has led to encounters with veteran-specific divisions and their aftermaths. These encounters now drive the configuration, operationalization, and presentation here of a new term: toxic veteranality. Similar in concept to “toxic masculinity,” toxic veteranality may speak to 1) how an idealized veteran is formed and maintained, 2) how veterans are expected/forced to act, speak, and engage with socio-political topics, as well as 3) capture and describe the veteran-on-veteran responses to perceived transgressions of “normative” veteran socio-political behavior. These responses can create or enforce (sometimes violently) societal divides within veteran communities; divides that must be considered and addressed before, during, and after securing veteran engagement with peacebuilding. In conclusion, it is argued that failure to consider (the potential for) divides can directly, negatively impact veterans thus collapse veteran imaginaries vis-à-vis contributions to post-war society and emergent futures. As a result and returning to the point of departure drawn above so as to see it anew, collapsed (future) imaginaries eliminate new directions and voices within methodologies of peacebuilding.

Intergroup contact with criminally stigmatized outgroups shapes social fear of crime

Patrick Kotzur, Alexandra Höger, Lilian Seidler, Maybritt Sölker, Lea Wenners, Ulrich Wagner, Maarten van Zalk

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 (Armborst, 2017). Across three studies (N1 = 250, cross-sectional survey; N2 = 260, online experiment; N3 = 80, online experiment), we tested our prediction that intergroup contact (Allport, 1954) 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.

***The influence of forgiveness and the acceptance of a
Judeo-Christian tradition on attitudes toward Jews***

Mohammad Mustafa Barie-Azizi, Mathias Kauff

For many Germans, the culture of remembering the Shoah and the narrative of a common Judeo-Christian tradition are an important part of German identity. In a preregistered experimental online study (N = 248), we investigated non-Jewish Germans' reaction when confronted with statements by Jews who deny a forgiving attitude as well as a common Judeo-Christian tradition. We asked participants for their evaluation of warmth of Jews who either support both concepts, deny one of these concepts, or deny both concepts. In addition, we measured participants' collective narcissism as a possible moderating variable. Results indicate that Jews' warmth was rated lower when they did not express forgiveness and denied a common Judeo-Christian tradition. The relationship between forgiveness and low warmth-ratings was especially strong for participants high in collective narcissism. Results and their implications are discussed against the background of debates about the German Culture of Remembrance.

***Farmers` multiple perceptions in conservation conflict.
Differentiating clusters of attitudes towards the other***

Thomas Fickel

Escalation of conflict between farmers and nature conservationists is an obstacle for eco-logical transformations of agro-systems in Germany. Conflict psychology research shows that conflict perception and attitudes towards the main conflict opponent play a central role in escalation patterns in more severe intractable conflicts. However, the role of perception of the other is not examined in the case of farmers' perception in conservation conflict in Germany, which may not be intractable but crucial for social-ecological transformation. To address this gap, the following study comprises a cluster analysis of farmers' attitudes towards nature conservation. Here, we use data from a telephone survey with 300 farmers on the topic of river restoration conflict from 2021 to find groups with similar response patterns regarding attitudes on conflict perception related to the other. We differentiate conflict perception in the categories delegitimization, perceived integrated potential, rejection of others' beliefs and perceived threat. The results of this explorative study show that it is possible to differentiate six groups within the four categories representing different perceptions. Moreover, the six groups express different degrees of satisfaction with the outcome or the process. The findings support an understanding of conflict parties as heterogeneous in conflict perception, indicating different needs and understandings of the conflict. This approach helps researchers and practitioners in conflict to better understand and address different groups of actors that may belong to the same group.

Men's reaction to female versus male confronters of male privilege

Frank Eckerle, Adrian Rothers, Maja Kutlaca, Larissa Henß, Whitney Agunyego

Gender inequality and sexism are often framed as disadvantage of women. However, feminist scholars point out the importance to also acknowledge and dismantle male privilege to overcome the system of inequality based on sexism. While past research showed that women and men can be effective confronters of sexism, we know very little about different reactions toward male versus female confronters of male privilege nor about the processes behind these differences. In two experiments, we investigated whether the gender of the author of an article that confronts with male privilege affects the level of identity threat in male recipients. We were specifically interested in how different dimensions of identity threat would influence privilege awareness and confronter evaluations. We focused on threat to the in-group's image (Study 1) and threat to the moral identity via an explicit measure of shame (Study 2). In Study 1 ($N = 654$ men) we found that a male (versus female) confronter elicits less group-image threat and that group-image threat was associated with lower levels of privilege awareness and more backlash. In Study 2 ($N = 186$ men) we found that men reported more feelings of shame due to male privilege when the confronter was male (compared to female) and that shame was associated with more positive privilege attitudes and confronter evaluation. Additionally, we asked participants to share their thoughts about the confrontational text while reading it. Content analysis revealed that men more frequently lashed out against the confronter and more often rejected responsibility due to their group-based privilege when the confronter was female (compared to male). Taken together, our results highlight that identity threat is an important and understudied mechanism regarding the effectiveness of male privilege (and sexism) confrontations. We discuss implications for privilege interventions.

***Your way from the department building (1)
to the Technologie- und Tagungszentrum (2)***

