

CONFERENCE on SOCIAL and COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY

APRIL 27th
28th
2023

Organizing committee:

Mons Bendixen
Ute Gabriel
Roxanna Morote
Trond Nordfjærn
Isabel Richter

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS:

Thij Bouman (Groningen, NL)
A value-basis for (un)sustainable action

Katrin Glatz Brubakk (NTNU)
Psychology outside the comfort zone

Buket Kara (Brighton, UK)
Blackpool's Resilience Revolution: a whole town approach to promote mental health and resilience in young people

Sarah Martiny (UiT)
Consequences of Economic Inequality and Marginalization - The Role of Social Recognition Experiences and Self-Respect

⇒ WHERE?

Department of
Psychology
Dragvoll Campus,
NTNU.



Conference on Social and Community Psychology



Cover page designed by Chiara Santandrea and Anton Krassa

Organising committee

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- Anton Krassa
- Chiara Santandrea
- Bethy Munkvold Rovik
- Tinne Helen Barth Bugten
- Oliver Riordan

Department of Psychology

Faculty of Social and Educational Sciences

Norwegian University of Science and Technology



Programme

Thursday 27th of April

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 09:00-10:00 | Registration and Refreshments (later registration is possible) |
| 10:00-10:30 | Opening ceremony with Pirum (Auditorium D3) |
| 10:30-11:30 | First Keynote (Auditorium D3 – Zoom presentation)

Blackpool's Resilience Revolution: A Whole-Town Approach to

Promote Mental Health and Resilience in Young People

Buket Kara – University of Brighton, UK |
| 11:30-12:30 | Lunch |
| 12:30-14:30 | First session: Mental health (Auditorium D13) |
| 14:30-14:40 | Break |
| 14:40-15:20 | Second session: Social cognition |
| 15:20-16:00 | Third session: Politics, identity, and ethics |
| 16:00-16:15 | Coffee break |
| 16:15-17:00 | Second Keynote (Auditorium D3 – Zoom presentation)

A value-basis for (un)sustainable action

Thijs Bouman - University of Groningen |
| 18:00 | Social gathering and dinner at Peppes Pizza (Kjøpmannsgata 25) |

Conference on Social and Community Psychology



Friday 28th of April

- 09:00-10:00 Third Keynote (Auditorium D3)
- Consequences of Economic Inequality and Marginalization – The Role of Social Recognition Experiences and Self-Respect
- Sarah Martiny - The Arctic University of Norway (UiT)
- 10:00-10:10 Break
- 10:10-11:30 Fourth session: Intergroup relations (Auditorium D12)
- 11:30-12:50 Lunch and poster session
- 12:50-13:50 Fifth session: Community and organisations (Auditorium D12)
- 13:50-14:00 Break
- 14:00-15:00 Fourth Keynote (Auditorium D3)
- Psychology outside of the comfort zone
- Katrin Glatz Brubakk - Norwegian University of Science and Technology
- 15:00 Closing ceremony and announcement of next conference



History of the Social and Community Psychology conference

- This is an annual conference held by Norwegian national host scientific committee, that aims bring together leading academic scientists, researchers and research scholars, and students to exchange their knowledge in both theoretical and empirical research.
- The Department of Psychology at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU) took the first initiative for this conference. The First conference held in November 1999 in Trondheim.
- NTNU have been the main host for this annual conference from 1999 until 2008. Gradually, more of the Norwegian universities have been involved in arranging this yearly conference along the side with NTNU.
- This is a low threshold conference characterized by involvement of students, with highly profiled keynote speakers from all over the world.
- This conference treats undergraduates, postgraduates and merited scholars with the same kind of scholarly respect.

Aims of the conference

- I. Promote the opportunity for psychology students to gain experience with presenting scientific papers and posters and to discuss their work with experienced researchers in social and community psychology.
- II. Give researchers in these fields the possibility to meet professionally and socially, and to present their research on an annual basis.
- III. Advance the communication between social and community psychology and other areas of research within psychology and social sciences.

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Keynote speakers

- Thijs Bouman – University of Groningen
 - A value-basis for (un)sustainable action

- Katrin Glatz Brubakk – Norwegian University of Science and Technology
 - Psychology outside of the comfort zone

- Buket Kara – University of Brighton, UK
 - Blackpool's Resilience Revolution: A Whole-Town Approach to Promote Mental Health and Resilience in Young People

- Sarah Martiny – The Arctic University of Norway (UiT)
 - Consequences of Economic Inequality and Marginalization – The Role of Social Recognition Experiences and Self-Respect

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Keynote Abstracts

27th-28th April 2023



**Blackpool's Resilience Revolution: A Whole-Town Approach to Promote
Mental Health and Resilience in Young People**

Buket Kara, University of Brighton, UK

This presentation focuses on the role of coproduced, whole-town prevention and intervention approaches to promoting resilience in young people and communities living in socioeconomically disadvantaged contexts using the Resilience Revolution: HeadStart Blackpool (RR:HS) as a case study.

Blackpool is one of the most socioeconomically challenged areas in the United Kingdom, with high levels of poverty, unemployment, rising physical and mental health issues, and low educational outcomes. Funded by the National Lottery, the RR:HS is a partnership of Blackpool Council, University of Brighton, and Boingboing Resilience CIC, with Blackpool's young people, families and communities involved as co-leaders of the programme. The RR:HS adopts a social justice-oriented understanding of resilience, where young people and allies across the town consider resilience as 'beating the odds whilst changing the odds' (Hart et al., 2016): beating the odds and overcoming adversities, while also challenging the systems or structural inequalities that are causing these adversities in the first place. This keynote address brings together cutting-edge research to explore the role of the RR:HS in promoting resilience and well-being in Blackpool's young people.



A value-basis for (un)sustainable action

Thijs Bouman, University of Groningen

Current society is facing various sustainability challenges, including climate change and pandemics. Sustainable action and change is urgently needed to effectively and successfully deal with these challenges, requiring a good understanding of the drivers of (un)sustainable action. In this presentation, I will discuss how individuals' (un)sustainable actions are often rooted in their personal values, as well as the values they believe other citizens endorse. I will discuss what values individuals endorse, what values they believe others endorse, and the processes through which these values translate into (un)sustainable action. Specifically, I address common biases and the implications these may have for sustainable (in)action. Moreover, I will discuss why individuals do not always act in line with their values, and how individuals could be assisted in better realising their values. Together, these insights offer valuable perspectives for both science and practice, which theoretical and practical implications will be discussed.



Consequences of Economic Inequality and Marginalization – The Role of Social Recognition Experiences and Self-Respect

Sarah Martiny – The Arctic University of Norway (UiT)

Economic inequality remains at a high level worldwide despite the fact that research has consistently demonstrated severe negative consequences for individuals and societies. In the first part of this talk, I present a new model of psychological underpinnings of the relationship between economic inequality and marginalization and negative (health-related) outcomes for individuals (Martiny & Renger, 2022). I argue that economic inequality and marginalization have psychological consequences by reducing individuals' global self-esteem. I further argue that global self-esteem has a tertiary structure and that three independent dimensions of global self-esteem need to be distinguished: self-liking, self-competence, and self-respect and that each of these dimensions dependent on different social recognition experiences (Renger, 2018). Focusing on self-respect and conceptualizing it as an internalization of input from the social world (Bratu, 2019; Honneth, 1995; Renger et al., 2013), I argue that members of marginalized groups (e.g., individuals with low SES and marginalized individuals) have had less respect-based experiences and therefore it is harder for them to develop high levels of self-respect. I propose that low levels of self-respect can lead to mental health issues. In the second part of the talk, I provide first empirical evidence for the theoretical propositions. First, I focus on the antecedents of self-respect and –using a multi-methods approach– I present three studies that show that low income is indeed negatively related to self-respect (Renger, Lohmann, Renger, & Martiny, under review). Next, I present a quasi-experimental study showing that individuals with physical or mental disabilities report lower levels of self-respect than individuals without disabilities and that this relationship is mediated by respect-based social recognition experiences (Josten, Renger, & Martiny, under review). Turning to the consequences of low self-respect, I present two correlational, cross-national studies that investigate the relationship between self-respect and mental health. First, I present results from a study conducted in three Western countries that show that self-respect is moderately negatively correlated with depressive symptoms. Then I present results from a study conducted in three non-Western countries that replicate the negative relationship between self-respect and depressive symptoms and further show that depressive symptoms are related to suicidal ideation (Renger, Reinken, Krys, Gardani, & Martiny, under review). I discuss the theoretical contribution of the present work by focusing on the importance of distinguishing the three dimensions of global self-esteem – that is self-liking, self-competence, and self-respect, their differential antecedents and consequences. Finally, I discuss societal implications of the present findings by highlighting the important role of governments in ensuring that all members within a society have respect-based experiences.



Psychology outside of the comfort zone

Katrin Glatz Brubakk, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Our training as clinical psychologists make us well prepared for individual sessions in a western context. But what if the context changes? When needs become more complex and our patients have a different cultural background?

Having worked in refugee camps, after disasters and where living conditions are poor, has forced me to rethink how we can help as psychologists and what therapeutic work is and can be. Sometimes holding a hand can save a life, sometimes simple explanations to the symptoms a person is experiencing is more important than complex interventions. Or accepting that we talk about “bad spirits” and not diagnosis in order to maintain the dialogue with a patient.

Working in extreme conditions forces us to reflect upon what psychological support is in its core. The basics of what we offer in order for people to feel better – mutual respect, warmth, understanding, cultural sensitivity and time.

In times where more of our patients have a different cultural background and many have experienced severe hardship, the importance to adapt our healthcare system to fit also them is eminent. Psychologists should be part of that debate and adaptation. Having knowledge is a privilege we can use both to help individuals but also shape the society we live in.

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Abstract - Oral Presentation Session



27th-28th April 2023



Session 1: Mental health (Thursday 27th April 2023 - 12:30–14:30)

Haghighi, E.F. - Department of Psychology, University of Oslo (UiO)

Mental Health, Extremism, and Political Violence: A Machine Learning Study on Norwegian Adolescents

There has been disagreement about the link between mental health and extremism among adolescents, and recent research suggests that adolescents' extremism should be studied in a broader framework. The current manuscript is the first to use machine learning techniques to analyze a multitude of demographic, environmental, sociological, psychological, and lifestyle variables. We address three research questions: 1) is there a relationship between mental health and support for political aggression, 2) are there other environmental, lifestyle, or social domains that are predictive of adolescents' extremism, and 3) what are the most important predictors of support for political aggression among Norwegian adolescents? A sample of 9,713 adolescents responded to a battery of questionnaires and Gradient Boosting Machines (GBM) algorithm was used to fine-tune a classification model, distinguishing adolescents who show some extremist views, supporting political violence from those who do not show any support. The resulting model had an AUC of 76.7 % and equal sensitivity and specificity of 70.5 %. Exploratory factor analysis identified a two-factor and a four-factor model for the most important predictors of support for political violence. The two-factor model dominantly presented externalizing behavior and adolescents' general well-being, alongside family and community-related items, whereas the four-factor model could be interpreted as 1) externalizing behavior, 2) relationships with parents and peers, 3) healthy diet and activities, and 4) social community. The results underscore that several social domains play a dominant role in predicting adolescents' extremism, and machine learning technique can capture the complexity of such interplay between the individual and the social context. Moreover, the results further emphasize that future research should focus more on adolescents' socialization, externalizing behavior, and particularly well-being rather than solely focusing on mental health problems.

Keywords: Mental health, extremism, and political violence



Latikka, Rita - Department of Social sciences, Tampere University, Finland
Towards connection or disconnection? Social psychological study on the use of ICT
in combating loneliness

Loneliness is a serious and growing problem in many societies. Social interactions are increasingly taking place online and with various technologies. However, the relationship between loneliness and use of information and communication technologies (ICT) remains unclear. This presentation is about dissertation research of social psychology conducted on the potentials and challenges of ICT in combating loneliness. The work is grounded on theoretical approaches to loneliness, self-determination theory, and concepts of sense of belonging and social support. In this research, ICT covers different technologies such as social media, social robots, and sensor technology. The dissertation includes four research articles, which were based on a systematic literature review, longitudinal and cross-sectional surveys, and qualitative interview data. The data were analyzed using quantitative and qualitative methods. The results suggest a multifaceted relationship between ICT use and loneliness. ICT can help alleviate and predict loneliness as well as potentially prevent loneliness, with varying underlying social psychological mechanisms. Finally, the main open-ended questions and research-based ideas for future research in this area are discussed.

Sunde, Hans Fredrik - Centre for Fertility and Health, Norwegian Institute of Public Health

Parental income and mental disorders from age 10 to 35: a genetically informative population study

Lower parental income is associated with more mental disorders among offspring, but it is unclear if this association reflects social causation or social selection. Prior research finds contradictory results, which may be due to age differences between the studied offspring. Here, we studied the entire Norwegian population aged 10 to 35 between 2006 and 2018 (N = 2,112,355). By linking tax registries to administrative health registries, we describe prevalence rates by age, sex, and parental income. We show that lower parental income was associated with more mental disorders at all ages from age 10 to 35. Next, we used kinship-based models with extended families of twins and siblings to distinguish between genetic and environmental transmission. These models indicated that social selection played a large role in explaining the parent-offspring correlation. However, we found evidence of social causation during adolescence, which accounted for 21–23% of the parent-offspring correlation.

Keywords: Mental health, income, intergenerational transmission, twins, socioeconomic status

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Johnsen, Svein Åge K. - Department of psychology, Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences

Therapeutic surroundings? Comparing affordances for children in a traditional hospital setting and a nature cabin

The outdoor care retreat is a cabin in the vicinity of Oslo university hospital. A similar cabin has also been built at Sørlandet hospital. Both cabins are in natural settings. In this research project, we have developed a therapeutic rationale for using this alternative setting for promote health and wellbeing for child inpatients, and collected and analysed qualitative interviews with leaders, therapists/health professionals and parents of chronically ill children, total N=17. This presentation will focus on the potential benefits of conducting therapy in this alternative setting in comparison with the traditional hospital setting. The results point towards the potential value of the place in therapy with children, for example by supplying affordances for emotion regulation and for developing a therapeutic relationship.

Co-authors: Maren Ø. Lindheim & Åshild L. Hauge

Keywords: Therapeutic surroundings, physical environment, community intervention, place attachmen



Fiskum, Charlotte & Eik-Nes, Trine Tetlie - Department of Psychology and Department of Neuromedicine and Movement Science, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Confident Body and Confident Child – Cultural adaptation of a Norwegian parent program for the prevention of unhealthy eating patterns and poor body image in preschool children

Eating disorders and childhood obesity are on the rise, constituting serious public health concerns. Due to shared risk factors, including body image disturbances, it is beneficial to target both in preventative efforts. No such program has previously been available in Norway. Confident body, confident child is a validated, evidence-based program from Australia and USA to prevent disordered eating, body image disturbances, and obesity in children through parent counselling targeting regulation of food intake, body shame, body positivity and body pressure. This program has now been translated, culturally adapted and piloted in Norway. During the cultural adaptation process a large degree of parental stress and fear of judgement was described among interviewed parents (16) and health care professionals (11). This included difficulties talking about topics related to the body, body pressure, eating disorders or overweight, along with a high degree of shame related to having failed as a parent if a child experienced difficulties with weight or eating. Professionals also described a complete lack of resources targeting healthy body image in children, and difficulties talking with parents about body and weight in a shame-reducing way. The cultural adaptation of CBCC (Trygge Kropper, Trygge Barn) therefore includes extra emphasis on shame-reducing normalization of parental stressors and peer-to-peer group conversations. A game-based tool for facilitating conversations around the body, body pressure, shame and eating was also included for use both in public health-promoting settings and in the home. This is “Hi Body and Self-Esteem” which contains 75 cards to start and maintain conversations.

Keywords: Prevention, cultural adaptation, body pressure



Wang, Wei & Timo Juhani Lajunen - Department of Psychology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Normal and disordered personality traits contribute to hypnotic susceptibility

In every society, social events need emotional input from one or several significant individuals who might have deviant or extreme personality traits. The successful emotional mobilization of an individual depends on his/her hypnotic susceptibility or personality trait. Afterward, the more the mobilized people number, the easier the social event to be kindled. (Methods) We have investigated the links between hypnotic susceptibility and normal as well as disordered traits in the general population and personality disorders. (Results) In the general population, hypnotical susceptibility is correlated with openness to experience, (-) agreeableness, and extraversion; in personality disorders, hypnotic susceptibility is correlated with borderline, schizoid, and narcissistic styles. The relationship with normal traits helps to explain that people with high hypnotizability prefer more arousing colors such as red. The relationship with disordered traits helps to explain that patients with high hypnotizability have elevated levels of paranoia and hysteria. (Conclusion) These findings might offer hints for preventing the abnormal extension of a negative social event, finally improving social harmony, and understanding and treating patients with paranoia or interpersonal avoidance.

Keywords: Hypnosis, personality, interpersonal relationship, color preference



Session 2: Social cognition (Thursday 27th April 2023 - 14:40–15:20)

Martiny-Huenger, Torsten - Department of Psychology, The Arctic University of Norway (UiT)

An intuitive example to counter the intuitiveness of inductive reasoning

Inductive reasoning uses an example (e.g., observation) to propose a theory, and deductive reasoning proposes an example based on a theory. Problems with inductive reasoning as a scientific approach have been highlighted before using logical arguments. In my presentation, I will argue that the logical argument may not reflect the cases that researchers are practically confronted with, inheriting the danger that the logical argument is perceived as not applicable. I will then present a practical metaphor-based example to highlight the problems with inductive reasoning. The example includes the hypothetical task of developing a theory that allows making predictions of a river's flowing path. Two hypothetical researchers do this either based on knowing the source and the destination of an example river (inductive; example to theory) or only knowing the source and predicting the destination (deductive; theory to example). Using such a metaphor benefits from knowing whether a specific conclusion is correct. I will use the metaphor to present arguments and conclusions based on the inductive method that may appear reasonable given the example but are clearly wrong. Such examples can be used in teaching theory of science and encouraging critical thinking about one's reasoning process on psychological topics where we do not have the background knowledge to spot obvious reasoning errors.

Keywords: Theory development, teaching, theory of science



Kristiansen, Ingar M. & Martiny-Huenger, Torsten - Department of Psychology, The Arctic University of Norway (UiT)

Situational Cues in Thoughts About the Future: Relationships with Self-reported and Actual Self-regulation Success

Successful self-regulation involves implementing the right action in the right situation. To this end, prompting participants to associate action and situation through if-then plans has been shown to facilitate the implementation of the action when encountering the situation (Gollwitzer, 1999). Novel research has investigated such situation-action pairings in “naturally” occurring thoughts. Martiny-Huenger et al. (2022) found that participants who spontaneously include situational cues in thoughts about future actions also report higher levels of self-reported self-regulation success. We build on this initial research, first in Study 1 through a replication of the effect based on self-reported self-regulation success in Martiny-Huenger et al. (2022). In Study 2 we investigated if including situations in thoughts about future actions increase success at an assigned task: we asked participants to take an image of a hand-sanitizer dispenser and send it to us within one week (i.e., self-regulation success observation). In both studies, we found a positive relationship between including situational cues in thoughts about future actions and self-regulation success. We will discuss the results in relation to different perspectives on self-regulation based on effortful self-control versus beneficial habits.

Keywords: Self-regulation, stimulus-response learning, habit, if-then planning



Session 3: Politics, identity and ethics (Thursday 27th April 2023 - 15:20–16:00)

Teymoori, Ali - Department of Psychosocial Science, University of Bergen

Is it possible to form a rational identity? A critical reading of Habermas account of social identity

Habermas' focus on identity is in line with his long-standing theoretical commitment for a communicative rationality that is tailored to the democratic organization of the society. His account of identity is from the beginning of his scholarly works bound up with the following question: "can complex societies form a rational identity" (Habermas, 1974, p. 91). One can trace his answer to this question in various phases of his scholarly works including in the historical perspective at his earlier works, in the linguistic turn in his work on communicative action and finally in his later political writings. As we will review, there is a normative stance throughout Habermas entire corpus that affirms the possibility of forming a rational identity, but in a way that would question its necessity, relevance and function. Habermas highlights the communicative dimension of identity formation and situates social identity within the historical and broader societal context. Criticizing his account from a social psychological and philosophical standpoint, however, it becomes evident that his account of social identity focuses exclusively on the cognitive dimension of identity, overemphasizes the role of consensus and agreed-upon rules for identity formation, and presents a universal account of identity that does not do justice to social identities' flexibility, multiplicity and at time its agonistic nature. We discuss how Chantal Mouffe's account of the political and her focus on the constitutive role of the subject position in discourse for identity can overcome the shortcomings of Habermas account of rational identity.

Keywords: Social identity, communicative action, rationality, discourse



Lyshol, Johanna Katarina Blomster – Department of Psychology, Oslo New University College (ONH)

Empathy among laypeople – Replication of Hall, Schwartz and Duong (2021)

Empathy is not uniformly defined in research. A novel approach, not reliant on any one single view of empathy could therefore be useful to understand how laypeople define empathy. Hall, Schwartz and Duong (2021) collected items from psychometric measures of empathy (IRI, ACME, and EQ) and asked US participants to indicate how much each item resembled their own definition of empathy. Based on a PCA, four factors were identified by Hall et al.: Prosocial emotional response, Interpersonal perceptiveness, Other perspective, and Anxious reactivity. Furthermore, Hall et al. found that laypeople differed in which definition of empathy they endorsed, scores varying between the bottom and top values of the scale. The current paper (N = 549) replicates Hall et al.'s Study 2, with an exploratory extension including the emotional contagion scale, as this was not included in the original study but suggested for future research. Results did not show an exact replication of the four-factor structure. Exploratory Graph Analysis, which included the emotional contagion items, found a similar factor structure as in Hall et al., with the addition of an Emotional contagion factor. Bootstrap EGA provided information on item stability, and thus which items to exclude. In sum, our slimmed down factor structure was similar to the one of Hall et al., with the addition of an emotional contagion factor. In addition, endorsement scores for each factor varied to the same degree as in Hall et al.'s study. Future studies comparing empathy definitions between cultures and occupations are currently being planned.

Keywords: Empathy, definitional issues, replication



Chandrashekar, Subramanya Prasad– Department of Psychology, Norwegian
University of Science and Technology

Deontologists are not always trusted over utilitarians: Revisiting Inferences of
Trustworthiness from Moral Judgments

Recent research has looked at how people infer the moral character of others based on how they resolve sacrificial moral dilemmas. Previous studies provide consistent evidence for the prediction that those who endorse outcome-maximizing, utilitarian judgments are disfavored in social dilemmas and are seen as less trustworthy in comparison to those who support harm-rejecting deontological judgments. However, research investigating this topic has studied a limited set of sacrificial dilemmas and did not test to what extent these effects might be moderated by specific features of the situation described in the sacrificial dilemma (for instance, whether the dilemma involves mortal or non-mortal harm). In the current manuscript, we assessed the robustness of previous findings by exploring how trust inference of utilitarian and deontological decision makers is moderated by five different contextual factors (such as whether the sacrificial harm is accomplished by an action or inaction), as well as by participants' own moral preferences. While we find some evidence that trust perceptions of others are moderated by dilemma features, we find a much stronger effect of participants' own moral preference: deontologists favored other deontologists and utilitarians favored utilitarians.

Keywords: Moral psychology, trust, cooperation, trolley dilemmas, utilitarian reasoning deontological reasoning



Session 4: Intergroup relations (Friday 28th April 2023 - 10:10–11:30)

Stabbetorp, Tine – Department of Psychosocial Science, University of Bergen

Exploring the Moderating Effects of Laissez-Faire Leadership on the Relationship between Discrimination and Employee Outcomes: A Cross-Sectional Analysis of Health and Work Engagement

This cross-sectional study investigates the impact of workplace discrimination on employee health and work engagement, and the potential moderating role of laissez-faire leadership on these outcomes. We surveyed a sample of employees from a university in the Netherlands (N = 1219; 743 female; Mage = 43, SD = 12) using anonymous questionnaires to collect data on discrimination, ill health, work engagement, and laissez-faire leadership.

Our results indicate that discrimination in the workplace is associated with worse health outcomes and lower work engagement among employees. Additionally, employees who experience discrimination and work under laissez-faire leadership have even worse health outcomes compared to those who experience discrimination without this leadership style. This highlights the important role of leadership in moderating the negative impact of workplace discrimination on employee health. Interestingly, our findings did not demonstrate a moderating effect of laissez-faire leadership on the relationship between discrimination and work engagement outcomes. Possible explanations for this lack of moderating effect are discussed.

This study adds to the literature on leadership and discrimination by providing empirical evidence for the moderating effect of laissez-faire leadership on the health outcomes of discriminated employees. The results have significant implications for organizations and leaders seeking to promote a healthy and engaged workforce. Specifically, leaders should avoid using laissez-faire leadership styles in situations where discrimination is present in the workplace to mitigate the negative impact on employee health.

Keywords: Workplace discrimination, Laissez-faire leadership, Employee health, Work engagement, Conservation of Resources Theory)



Josten, Jonas – Department of Psychology, University of Tromsø/University of Oslo

Too Different to be Equal: Lack of Public Respect is Associated with Reduced Self-Respect for Stigmatized Individuals

Physical and mental disabilities can go along with challenges in everyday life since societies are not adapted to the needs of people with disabilities. As a result, these individuals are often stigmatized and perceived in terms of their abilities in the public domain, but not in the private domain in which individuating information is present. We argue that this decreases stigmatized individuals' everyday opportunities to receive basic equality-based respect experiences in the public domain and thus makes it difficult for stigmatized individuals to develop a high and secure level of self-respect. These hypotheses were tested in a cross-sectional study in Norway with 173 participants (51 males, 117 females, two trans men and three non-binary; Mage = 28.00; SD =10.33, age range 19 - 77), of which 60 participants reported having a mental or physical disabilities. In line with our hypotheses, we found higher levels of self-respect for individuals without mental or physical disabilities compared to individuals with mental or physical disabilities. In addition, results showed that respect experiences can differ depending on the domain. Whereas individuals with and without disabilities did not significantly differ in the respect experiences they reported in the private domain, they did significantly differ in the respect experiences they reported in the public domain. In addition, respect experiences in the public domain mediated the relationship between disability and self-respect. Implications of the results are discussed in terms of the importance of developing high and secure levels of self-respect and in terms of how respect experiences in the public domain can be ensured for all citizens.

Keywords: Stigma, self-respect, equality-based respect, social recognition, domain specific recognition



Tahir, Hajra – Department of Psychosocial Science, University of Bergen

We Want it That Way: Acculturation of Muslims in Contemporary Multicultural Societies from A Minority and Majority Perspective

Since September 11, 2001, a considerable amount of literature has focused on intergroup relations between Muslims and the majority group in multicultural societies. In this thesis, four studies are conducted among Muslims and the majority society in three Western countries to examine the underlying factors of this constrained relationship from a Muslim minority and majority perspective. In study 1, Muslims from Norway (253) perceived realistic threats from majority society and indicated violent behavioral intentions as a result. However, this relation was not mediated by acculturation preferences in religious culture. Among British Muslims (194), mainstream acculturation orientation was related to more violent intentions, while threat was not. In Study 2 (1148), we found that among majority group members in the U.K., trust decreased, and suspicion increased towards Muslims in the religious maintenance condition. In the mainstream adoption condition, trust increased while suspicion decreased. Both effects were mediated by the perception of Muslims being disloyal or loyal to the U.K. Moderation analysis indicated trust and less suspicion for Muslims when the participants expected Muslims to maintain their religious culture and they read about Muslims who prefer to maintain their religious culture. The moderated mediation hypothesis displayed marked indirect effects of religious maintenance condition on distrust and suspicion for Muslims through loyalty to the U.K. when religious maintenance expectations by the participants were low. In study 3 (190), we found that majority group in Canada shows less resentment and social exclusion towards Muslims when they are perceived as assimilated into the society.

Keywords: Acculturation, Muslims, West, intergroup relations



Olsson, Maria I. T. – Department of Psychology, Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences

The gender-equality paradox: who cares?

Previous research has revealed that gender differences in personality traits, values, partner preferences, educational choice and STEM self-concept are larger in more gender equal countries. This phenomenon is seemingly paradoxical because one would expect gender differences to be reduced as countries become more gender egalitarian. This phenomenon has thus become known as the gender equality paradox (Stoey & Geary, 2018). However, some scholars have postulated that cross-national variation in gender differences is better explained by country-level variation in economic development than by general gender equality per se. In addition, some prior research has found that gender differences are smaller in more gender equal countries (e.g., Eagly & Wood, 1999). In the current research, we extend previous literature by testing gender differences in self-construal, partner preferences, and occupational aspirations across countries. We ran analyses across two recent data sets: UCOM (N = 19,240 women and men from 49 countries) and TGH (N = 28,640 women and men from 62 countries). Our mega-analysis revealed a clear and interesting pattern: gender differences in communal self-construal, communal partner preferences, and aspirations toward paid care work (e.g., nurse) were larger in more economically developed/gender egalitarian countries, whereas gender differences in agentic self-construal, agentic partner preferences, and aspirations toward unpaid care work (i.e., childcare) were smaller in more economically developed/gender egalitarian countries. Counter to prior findings, we did not observe parallel paradoxical patterns for STEM aspirations. Taken together, then, the state of the literature on what has been called the 'gender equality paradox' is mixed.

Keywords: Gender Differences, Gender Equality Paradox, National Gender Roles, Communal



Olsen, Kine Bjørneby– Department of Psychology, The Arctic University of Norway (UiT)

Is Deviating from the Gender Stereotype Related to Young Men's Well-Being and Satisfaction with Life? A Cross-National Study from Poland and Norway

Gender stereotypes encompass attributes that portray supposedly desirable characteristics for men and women, where agentic traits, such as being competent and confident, are desired for men. These stereotypical expectations can be internalized in form of self-stereotyping and thus define how we see ourselves. If, however, there is a discrepancy between the stereotypes of an ingroup (e.g., men) and men's actual self-perception this may lead to negative consequences. Therefore, in the present study, we explored the relationship between young Norwegian and Polish men's deviation from the perceived gender stereotypes concerning agency and whether this deviation relates to well-being and satisfaction with life in a cross-sectional study conducted in Norway and Poland. 85 young men (Mage = 20.9 years, SD = 2.68) from Norway and 160 young men (Mage = 20.8 years, SD = 1.99) from Poland participated. Results indicate that deviating from the gender stereotype relates to lower well-being and satisfaction with life. The results will be discussed in terms of how to change potentially harmful stereotypes and improve young men's health and well-being in both countries.

Keywords: Gender stereotypes, well-being, satisfaction with life



Session 5: Community and organisations (Friday 28th April 2023 - 12:50-13:50)

Seibt, Beate – Department of Psychology, University of Oslo

Moved by Compassion: Kama muta as an emotional route to supporting others who are suffering

Learning about other people's suffering can be painful. Yet we all expose ourselves, often daily, to news on wars and catastrophes that bring sorrow to their victims. Why? We tested in three studies if kama muta can help explain this puzzle. Kama muta is a positive emotion often experienced when feeling connected to others in need or to other compassionate witnesses and helpers. It is experienced as being moved or touched, tearing up or getting goosebumps. In two studies with 440 US-American and Norwegian participants (Seibt et al., under review), listening to a victim of climate-change-related flooding led to feelings of kama muta, which in turn increased intentions for climate actions ($r=.52$; $r=.40$ for the kama muta - intention link). Manipulating how moving the story was resulted in an indirect effect of condition on intentions via kama muta but not in a direct effect. In a study on the Black Lives Matter movement ($N=215$) (Lizarazo et al., 2022), kama muta mediated the relationship between appraisals of unfairness, collective efficacy and collective action intentions ($B=.11$ [.05; .19] and $B=.09$ [.04;.17], resp.) for both White and Black US-Americans. We conclude that kama muta can explain why people pay attention to the suffering of others: learning about their fate, when paired with a sense of collective efficacy, can give rise to an emotion that feels good and valuable, which in turn motivates action to improve the circumstances responsible for the suffering.

Keywords: Emotions, pro-social behaviour, being moved, compassion



Rios, Roxanna Morote – Department of Psychology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Building together a sustainable university community

The corporatization of higher education, i.e., the apparent mingling of business and academic cultures, seems to challenge the notion of the university as a community of learning, interdisciplinary research and innovation, and social impact and transformation. Moreover, the university as a community may foster the individual and collective resilience of all its members, therefore adding a human factor to the concept of university sustainability.

This is a qualitative exploration of five protective community resilience systems acting together to foster well-being in university settings: positive relations, a sense of belonging, meaningful participation, inclusion and diversity, and mental health awareness. We have analyzed the policies, strategies, and values of six international universities that define the university as a community and implement actions to build resilience with diverse actors within and outside the university setting. The broad research question is which protective practices are implemented to develop the university's community resilience in contexts of adversity, uncertainty, or change. This study will contribute to "Fremtidens Campus", the NTNU research and development program that creates knowledge in key areas of the future expansion and unification of the university.

Keywords: University sustainability, community resilience, belonging, participation, mental health



Froehlich, Laura – Research Center CATALPA, University of Hagen, Germany

Social Identity Threat is Related to Ethnic Minority Students' Social Approach
Motivation via Reduced Sense of Belonging

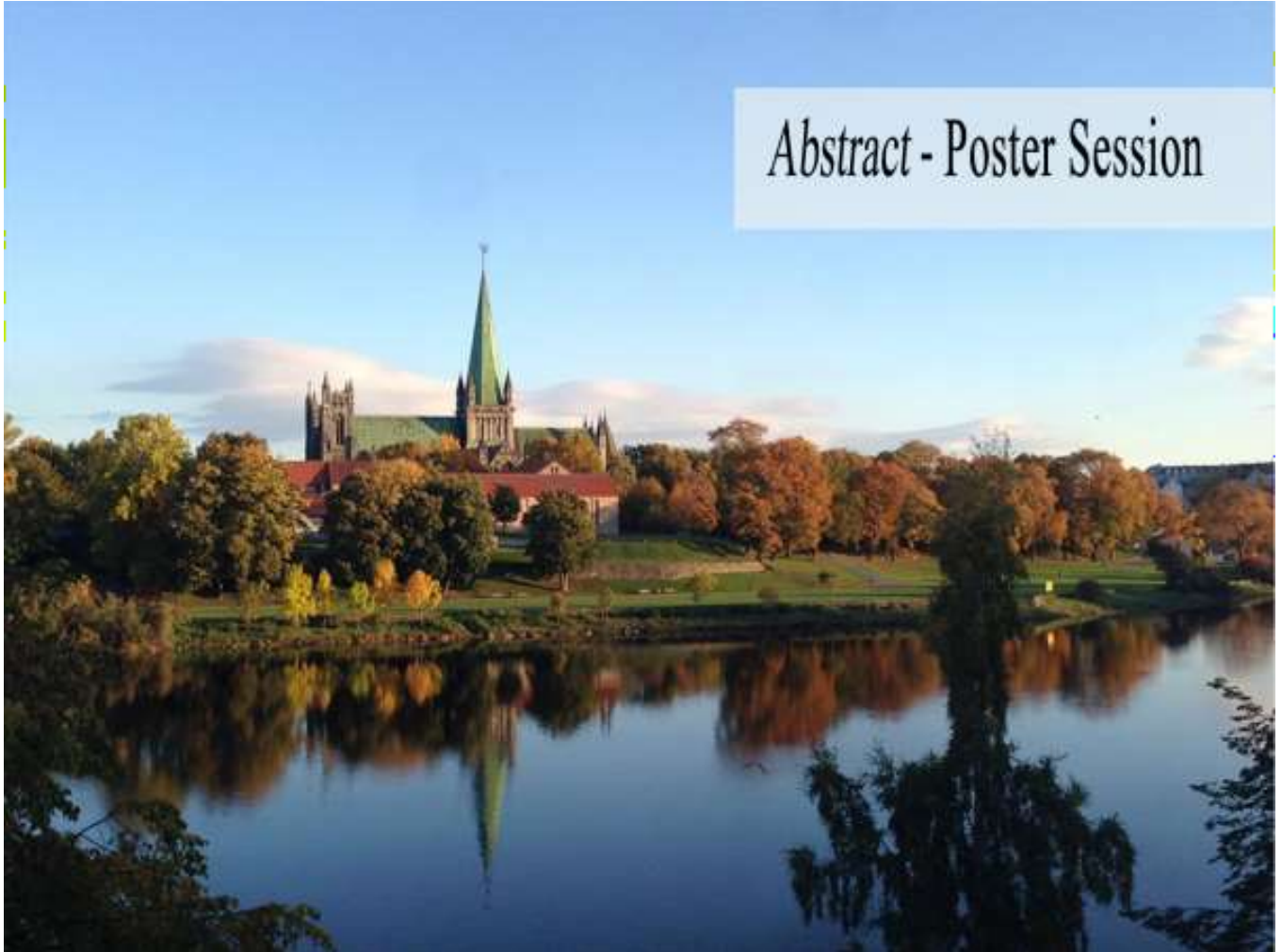
Building on previous work conducted with Norwegian university students with migration background (Froehlich, Brokjøb, Nikitin & Martiny, 2022), the current research investigated the relation of social identity threat and social approach motivation in a younger age group of ethnic minority high-school students in Germany. In a sample of 426 ethnic minority students from 36 9th-grade classes, we replicated the negative indirect effect of social identity threat on social approach motivation via reduced sense of belonging to the classroom and school. Moreover, the interplay of students' ethnic and national identity moderated the relationship of social identity threat and sense of belonging. The relationship was particularly negative for students who only endorsed either their ethnic or national identity strongly. However, it was less pronounced for students with integrated multiple social identities (i.e., high endorsement of ethnic and national identity) and non-significant for students who identified neither with the ethnic nor the national group. This pattern of results indicates that a strong national identity might buffer against the consequences of social identity threat related to the ethnic identity in the social domain. Results generalized for social approach motivation towards ethnic majority and ethnic minority classmates. Moreover, these patterns were only found for social approach motivation in face-to-face contact situations, but not in online situations. Findings are discussed in light of the literature on social identity threat and multiple social identities as well as with regard to similarities and differences of immigrant integration in Germany and Norway.

Keywords: Identity, intergroup relations, social identity threat, immigrant integration, multiple social identities

Conference on Social and Community Psychology



Abstract - Poster Session



27th-28th April 2023



Primdahl, Marie Seberg - Department of Psychology, The Arctic University of Tromsø (UiT)

Always look on the bright side of tasks? An Experimental Investigation of the Effect of Positive Instructions on Problem Solving.

Positive thinking's effect on problem-solving poses a puzzle. Some studies show that positivity facilitates problem-solving, whereas others show the opposite. In two pre-registered studies, we investigate how encouragement to think positively influence task execution (i.e., performance and effort) and if positivity entails negative consequences (i.e., mental fatigue and self-esteem). Participants were either encouraged to think positively (experimental group) or to focus on the task (control group), before carrying out a word-search puzzle (Study 1) or solving math matrices (Study 2). We hypothesized that participants in the positive group would have impeded performance and reduced effort compared with the control group, but found the opposite. In both studies, the positive group performed better than the control group on the problem-solving tasks. Furthermore, we did not find support for our hypothesis that positivity would come at the expense of negative consequences. Possible interpretations of the results are discussed. We conclude that positivity facilitates problem-solving, at least in non-complex problems, and that follow-up studies should investigate complex problem-solving to further advance the knowledge.

Keywords: Positive thinking, problem-solving, performance, efforts, well-being, mental fatigue, self-esteem



Mikkelsen, Katrine - Department of Psychology, The Arctic University of Tromsø (UiT)

Do answers to the Brief Self-Control Scale reflect self-control as a (effortful) process or does it merely reflect past behaviour?

When talking about self-control, it is generally thought of a process of effortful inhibition of thoughts, emotions, impulses, or behaviour (Katzir et al., 2021). The brief self-control scale developed by Tangney et al. (2004) has been one of the most commonly used measures of self-control and has shown good correlation between peoples scores on the scale, and real-life outcomes such as in health and interpersonal relationships. However, some studies indicates that people who score high in self-control, report less instances where they have to use effortful inhibition (Grund & Carstens, 2019). In the present research, we want to understand what people think of when they respond to the statements of the Brief self-control scale. In Study 1 we will measure what people think of when they respond to the self-control scale. We aim to differentiate two different ideas: 1) Are the answers to the questionnaire items based on remembering past behaviour versus beliefs about personality traits. 2) If answers are based on remembering situations, are these situations characterized by effortless/habitual behaviour versus effortful resolving of conflicts. In Study 2 we want to test whether we can manipulate peoples answers to the Brief Self-Control Scale by asking them to think of negative or positive self-control situations from their past. We hypothesize that the answers to the Brief Self-Control Scale are based more on remembering situations and situations that are characterized by habitual, effortless behaviour. This outcome would highlight problems of interpreting the Brief Self-Control Scale as a measure of self-control strength.

Keywords: Self control, habits



Lund, Ingvild Marie Hansen - Department of Psychology, The Arctic University of Tromsø (UiT)

Masculinity threat and misfit of men studying communal occupations

Reported numbers of the labor market in Norway (SSB, 2022) presents how gender segregation is problematic, as we see the number of women increase in agentic occupations, but do not see the same tendency with men in communal occupations. The aim of the research is to foster our understanding of factors that contribute to the underrepresentation of men in communal roles and occupations. Based on role congruency theory (Diekmann & Goodfriend, 2006), this project investigates whether perceived misfit between traditional stereotypes about men (i.e., that they have agentic traits) and occupational stereotypes about communal occupations contribute to this problem. Therefore, in the present research we investigate whether men perusing communal careers (such as nurse, kindergarten teacher, dental psychologist, etc.) report misfit, masculinity threat and reduced sense of belonging when the importance of communal traits in communal occupations is made salient. In a 2(communal traits vs. neutral traits) x 2 (men vs. women) design, we will highlight communal aspects of communal occupations (e.g., nurses, kindergarten teachers, psychologists) whereas in the control condition, we will highlight neutral aspects of communal occupations. We will then test whether highlighting these different aspects of the same occupation will affect male students' perceived fit, masculinity threat, and sense of belonging. We predict this not to be the case for women. The present research still has an ongoing collection of data, but the first collection will provide an insight to understand the concept of masculinity threat and psychological obstacles that men face when aspiring towards communal occupations.

Keywords: Sense of belonging, masculinity, fit, communal occupation



Rotmo, Ask - Department of Psychology, NTNU

Paying for equality: The Relationship Between Young Women's and Men's Gender Attitudes and expected Share of Child Care in 48 Countries.

Gender inequality remains a societal problem in most, if not all, countries. There is a particularly gendered division within the sphere of unpaid domestic work, as gender attitudes implicitly assume that women are more proficient at domestic tasks and therefore assign women to do a larger share. While the gender gap in paid work has declined, the same cannot be said for unpaid domestic work. Due to women entering the paid workforce to a larger degree than men have taken up unpaid domestic work, the gender gap in unpaid domestic work is larger than in paid work. The present research aims to establish to what degree gender attitudes predict expected share of unpaid domestic work in young men and women, and how national; economic, equality, and cultural factors influence this association. The present research analyzed expected share of childcare in heterosexual students (N = 16,764, women: 10,662; men: 6102) across 42 countries with differing gender equality, economic development, and cultural norms. In almost every country, women expected to do more childcare than men. For women, traditional attitudes were associated with higher expected share of childcare, while for men, traditional attitudes were associated with lower expected share. Both country-level gender equality and economic development moderated the relation between attitudes and expectations, as in countries ranking relatively higher on those factors, individual's attitudes were more strongly related to their expectations. However, economic development seemed to better account for this association than gender equality. Practical implications are discussed while outlining future research.

Keywords: Unpaid domestic work, childcare, gender, attitudes, inequality

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