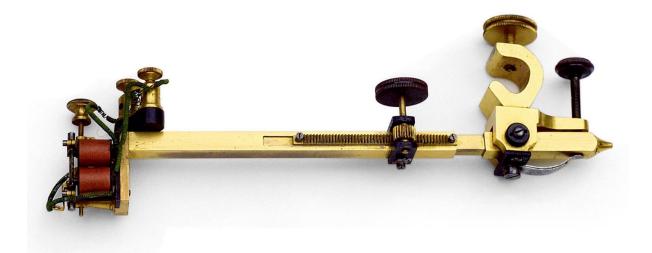
XXIX SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

EMPIRICAL STUDIES IN PSYCHOLOGY

MARCH 31 – APRIL 2, 2023 FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY, UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE



INSTITUTE OF PSYCHOLOGY LABORATORY FOR EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY, UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE XXIX SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

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Cover photo: Deprez time-marker (G. Boulitte, Paris)

Device for setting a fine time base for kymographic recording. It provides oscillations for intervals down to 0.005 sec. A pen is attached to the plunger of an electromagnet. The movements of the plunger may be varied with a conical regulator. The device now lacks the pen. The author of this device is French electrical engineer Marcel Deprez who conducted the first experiments to transmit electrical power (DC) over long distances. Dimensions: $18.5 \times 4 \times 4.5 \text{ cm}$; Net weight; 145 g; Voltage: V DC = 2 - 4 V

From the collection of old scientific instruments of the Laboratory of experimental psychology, Faculty of philosophy, University of Belgrade

PSYCHOLOGICAL ROOTS OF ETHNIC IDENTITY DELEGITIMIZATION

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Ethnic identity delegitimization (EIDL) is a tendency to deny the self-determination and recognition rights to ethnic groups on the basis of the length of their existence. It is conceptualized as a general tendency, i.e., as a belief unrelated to a particular group. This tendency, however, predicted attitude towards specific ethnic outgroups over and above its well-known predictors, such as ingroup identification, and political orientation. However, the antecedents of EIDL are still understudied. Since EIDL is a general belief about ethnic identity, it is reasonable to assume that it stems from trait-like ideological beliefs (e.g., Right-wing authoritarianism [RWA] and Social dominance orientation, [SDO]), as well as from metaidentity beliefs, e.g., psychological essentialism and perceived possibility to hold complex social identities. In this study, we recruited a total of 1370 participants from the Republic of Srpska (65% women), aged 18-35 (M = 18.6, SD = 2.15), as a part of a larger project. They completed short versions of the following scales, all measured 1-5: RWA ($\alpha = .76$), SDO ($\alpha =$.57), essentialism ($\alpha = .70$), identity complexity ($\alpha = .77$), as well as four items from EIDL scale that loaded on two relatively independent latent dimensions: delegitimization and legitimization. For this purpose, we analyzed only the delegitimization dimension. We tested a hierarchical linear regression model with EIDL as an outcome, ideological beliefs (RWA and SDO) as predictors in the first step, and beliefs about identity (essentialism and identity complexity) were in the second step. As expected, both ideological beliefs contributed positively and explained 11% of EIDL (F(2,1367) = 88.40, p < .001). Similarly, both meta identity beliefs contributed positively and added another 11% of the variance (F(2,1365) =93.27, p < .001). All predictors significantly contributed to the model (ps < .001). Our results show that the tendency to deny the existence of ethnic groups is rooted in more basic social beliefs about the origin of the group membership, identity boundaries, as well as about the power relations between the groups. Positioning EIDL in the nomological network of sociopsychological constructs helps us understand its nature and uniqueness.

Keywords: Ethnic identity delegitimization, Right-wing authoritarianism, Social dominance orientation, Essentialism, Identity complexity

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