

**DEEPER LOOK INTO DEPROVINCIALIZATION HYPOTHESIS:
THE MEDIATING ROLE OF INGROUP IDENTIFICATION IN
CONTACT-PREJUDICE ASSOCIATION**

by
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CONTACT-PREJUDICE ASSOCIATION**

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ABSTRACT

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outgroup attitudes

Deprovincialization hypothesis of intergroup contact has great potential to demonstrate favorable effects of contact in improving intergroup attitudes, yet previous studies did not find a consistent relationship between contact and deprovincialization. With two studies, I aimed to investigate if the multicomponent model of ingroup identification and deprovincialization mediates contact - prejudice link. Study 1 involved two serial mediation models including first the components of ingroup identification in parallel and deprovincialization in sequel; second, satisfaction and collective narcissism in parallel and deprovincialization in sequel, in the association between contact and attitudes ($N = 315$, $M_{age} = 33.96$, $SD_{age} = 13.15$). Results indicated that only the centrality component mediated contact and attitudes through deprovincialization. Also, collective narcissism but not satisfaction mediated this association via deprovincialization. Study 2 ($N = 144$, $M_{age} = 21.69$, $SD_{age} = 2.56$) aimed to replicate Study 1 with imagined contact manipulation, yet the models did not show the previous effects with the use of imagined contact with Syrians. Findings emphasized the deprovincializing role of centrality and collective narcissism in association with more positive outgroup attitudes.

ÖZET

İÇGRUP KİMLİĞİNDEN UZAKLAŞMA HİPOTEZİNE DAHA DERİN BİR BAKIŞ: TEMAS - ÖNYARGI İLİŞKİSİNDE İÇGRUP ÖZDEŞİMİNİN ARACI ROLÜ

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Anahtar Kelimeler: içgrup kimliğinden uzaklaşma, gruplararası temas, içgrup özdeşimi, dışgrup tutumları

Gruplararası temasın içgrup kimliğinden uzaklaşma hipotezi, gruplararası tutumların iyileştirmede temasın olumlu etkilerini göstermesi açısından büyük bir potansiyele sahiptir. Ancak önceki çalışmalar temas ve içgrup kimliğinden uzaklaşma arasında tutarlı bir ilişki bulamamıştır. İki çalışma ile, çok bileşenli içgrup özdeşimi ve içgrup kimliğinden uzaklaşmanın temas-önyargı ilişkisine aracılık edip etmediğini araştırmayı amaçlanmıştır. Çalışma 1, iki seri aracılık modeli ile temas ve tutumlar arasındaki ilişkide öncelikle, paralel olarak içgrup özdeşimi bileşenleri, ve ardışık olarak içgrup kimliğinden uzaklaşma; sonra paralel olarak memnuniyet ile kolektif narsisizm ve ardışık olarak içgrup kimliğinden uzaklaşmayı incelemiştir (N = 315, *Ortyaş* = 33.96). Sonuçlar, yalnızca merkeziyetçilik bileşeninin temas ve tutumlara içgrup kimliğinden uzaklaşma üzerinden aracılık ettiğini göstermiştir. Ayrıca, kolektif narsisizm bu ilişkiye aracılık etmiş ancak memnuniyet aracılık etmemiştir. Çalışma 2 (N = 144, *Ortyaş* = 21.69), Çalışma 1'i Suriyelilerle hayali temas manipülasyonu ile tekrarlamayı amaçlamıştır. Ancak modeller önceki çalışmanın etkilerini tam olarak göstermemiştir. Bulgular, merkeziyetçiliğin ve kolektif narsisizmin daha olumlu dış grup tutumlara yol açmada içgrup kimliğinden uzaklaşmanın rolünü vurgulamıştır.

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I saved the biggest thanks for last. I would like to thank my intergroup relations literature. I enjoyed reading scientific letters which I indeed felt special when I opened and read them. They were interesting, pleasing, repining, promising, combining, designing, defining, outlining and telling one thing about our ways of life: within socially constructed boundaries, individuals seek, form, maintain, avoid or when the time comes break contact with the other members of either ingroups or outgroups.

Many believed that those imagined boundaries and how individuals interpret them were the main reasons for prejudicial actions and discriminatory behaviors which horrified the world with wars and unimaginable atrocities. Social psychologists at those times pondered on examining group processes that could help them come up with interventions to fight against prejudice. In such times, the rising research area of intergroup processes and relations owed so much to Allport's *Nature of Prejudice* (1954/1979) that marked him as one the most referenced social psychologists. He sure was sympathizing with Charles Lamb when he read *Imperfect Sympathies* which showed how any self-aware individual could see the "bundle of prejudices" that he/she is made up of. In fact, he hypothesized intergroup contact as the key to eventually breaking off those bias packages. Since its first appearance in the social psychology literature, intergroup contact theory has undergone numerous revisions. However, its prime hypotheses still prove many researchers right. In fact, what I try to do is to build on this great accumulation of hard work and creativity.

(to Ayşenur)

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1. INTRODUCTION

An ongoing challenge for social psychologists is to illuminate how members of distinct social groups can live in harmony without compromising their social identities. Early research has provided social psychologists with extensive information on how contact is an essential tool to improve intergroup relations (Pettigrew and Tropp, 2006, 2008). Reduced hostility (Jackson, 1993), favorable attitudes (Davies et al., 2011; Ellison et al., 2011), reduced anxiety (Islam and Hewstone, 1993) and enhanced trust (Çakal et al., 2021) are some of the potentially beneficial contact effects in various intergroup contexts. No doubt that the investigation of the factors leading to better intergroup relations must continue, yet determining how our attitudes change following contact is just as important. We are not sure what happens exactly when cross-group members come in contact, so that their evaluation of the intergroup context is reappraised? How much of the change is accounted for by the contact characteristics such as the type of contact or the intergroup context? Also, how much do individual differences play a role in shaping our attitudes? Discussions on such questions pointed out that beyond changing outgroup attitudes, contact might be associated with some processes internal to one's ingroup.

One of the most contemporary research topics in intergroup contact research is *deprovincialization*, which has been defined as a revised view of the ingroup and a less ingroup-centric view of intergroup dynamics (Pettigrew, 1998). While recent theoretical and empirical research on the link between contact and deprovincialization has flourished in recent years (e.g., Fuochi et al., 2021; Green et al., 2018; Sanatkar et al., 2018; Velthuis et al. 2020), studies examining the deprovincialization hypothesis could not depict a robust process across various contexts. Early empirical evidence came from studies that showed reduced identification with the ingroup via contact (Pettigrew, 1997), and change in ingroup identification was often referred to as deprovincialization (e.g., Kauff et al., 2016; Schmid et al. 2014; Verkuyten et al., 2010; Vezzali et al., 2012). Yet, recent studies no longer highlight the decrease in identification scores, instead deprovincialization became a phenomenon suggesting

a neutrality towards all groups without going extreme for either favoring ingroups or unfavoring outgroups (Verkuyten et al. 2022). The nature of deprovincialization process, as well as how ingroup identification and deprovincialization are related to each other is not very clear, however. Studies provided inconsistent results such that contact was not associated with ingroup-related variables in some studies (e.g., Tausch et al. 2010), whereas in others contact was related to reduced identification with the ingroup (e.g., Verkuyten et al. 2010). Lolliot (2013) pointed out the problems in measuring deprovincialization. There were mainly two approaches to measuring deprovincialization; either with ‘reduced ingroup identification’ (e.g., Pettigrew, 1997; Verkuyten et al., 2010; Vezzali et al., 2012) or ‘openness towards outgroups’ (e.g., Martinović and Verkuyten, 2013; Pettigrew, 2009). Nevertheless, these two aspects of deprovincialization which occur at a more ingroup versus outgroup level are rarely studied simultaneously. More importantly, which dimension(s) of social identification are likely to change with contact is rather unknown. In the current research, I aim to examine the associations between contact, multiple aspects of ingroup identification, deprovincialization, and outgroup attitudes and test a more extensive theoretical model through two studies, where contact was assessed correlationally (Study 1) and experimentally with the use of a standard imagined contact procedure (Study 2).

1.1 Intergroup Contact Theory

Intergroup contact theory evolved from the contact hypothesis (Allport, 1954) and suggested that intergroup contact, with alleged four optimal conditions, is a pertinent method for reducing prejudice and creating more favorable relations between groups. These four conditions - equal status, common goals, intergroup cooperation and support for authorities - have been shown to facilitate prejudice reduction (Pettigrew and Tropp, 2005; 2006). While earlier research focused on contact characteristics such as expectations about contact (Vorauer and Kumhyr, 2001), intentionality (Mendoza-Denton et al., 2002), contact opportunity (Stephan and Stephan, 1985), avoid–approach tendencies (Bellerose, 1986), other situational factors such as friendship potential which persists over time, enables self-disclosure by creating an affective tie, and involves a cooperative environment have been highlighted in later research (Pettigrew, 1998). Moreover, previous studies asserted that contact and prejudice link is reciprocal (Herek and Capitanio, 1996); contact could diminish negativity towards outgroups, but the opposite scenario was also plausible such that those who have positive attitudes towards outgroups engage in greater

contact. Later, many studies considered initial prejudice levels and avoidance tendencies when looking at contact effects (Pettigrew and Tropp, 2000). Still, the long list of contact facilitators, moderators and mediators was not enough to illuminate contact effects associated with the ingroup. Pettigrew's review (1998) reformulated intergroup contact theory and grouped various processes into four. Change with intergroup contact starts with the learning phase; individuals acquire some basic knowledge about the outgroup even when contact is superficial, which protects them from being utterly prejudiced. Another phase involves behavioral change. Pettigrew highlights some processes here such that contact leads to new situations which leads to the formation of new cognitions which then leads to new attitudes. Thus, contact and behavioral change should be considered successively, he suggested. Yet, another change process adds ingroup affect to the picture and he suggests that the ingroup is re-evaluated through contact. This re-evaluation, or ingroup reappraisal refers to the notion that while contact can harmonize groups by regulating the negativity directed towards outgroups, it can also bring about new ways of evaluating the ingroup. Reappraising the ingroup with new perspectives and insights via intergroup contact, can direct someone away from the ingroup and lead to a less ethnocentric evaluation of groups in general. Hence, the initial understanding of this process was related to the idea that contact with outgroup members naturally decreases the time spent with ingroup members and therefore distance individuals from the ingroup (Pettigrew, 1998). However, ingroup reappraisal as one of the contact effects needs further research because it is not clear which processes of ingroup re-evaluation are questioned as a result of contact. In other words, whether contact decreases all aspects of ingroup identification, or are there specific dimensions that are more susceptible to be influenced as a result of intergroup contact has not been revealed in the existing literature yet.

Additionally, research focusing on the generalization of contact effects has pointed out the similar need for further examination of ingroup perspective in intergroup contact. As an example of contact's generalization effects, secondary transfer effect (STE; Pettigrew, 2009) suggested that establishing contact with a member of an outgroup can shape attitudes not only towards that specific outgroup but also towards non-contacted outgroups involved in the situation. STE studies specifically discussed that contact involves some processes regarding the ingroup as well while leading to favorable intergroup outcomes. Pettigrew (2009) showed that positive contact was negatively associated with ingroup identification, and attitudes towards contacted as well as non-contacted outgroups improved via contact. Thus, he suggested that the secondary transfer effect occurs while individuals re-appraise their ingroup, which can be inferred from their lower identification scores. Simi-

larly, Tausch et al. (2010, study 1) found that contact was associated with lower private collective self-esteem (conceptualized as ingroup reappraisal) and better attitudes towards secondary outgroups. Therefore, investigation of ingroup reappraisal is crucial both as an effect of contact and as an underlying process of STE.

1.2 Deprovincialization Hypothesis

1.2.1 Early Accounts of Deprovincialization

Even though effects of contact constitute an extensive literature, how intergroup contact affects ingroups has been far less studied, since the initial idea about intergroup contact was its use as an effective prejudice-reduction tool. Pettigrew (1997, 1998) suggested that an ideal contact experience creates changes not only in terms of attitudes and behaviors towards the outgroups, but also towards the ingroup, therefore creating ingroup reappraisal. His argument was based on the finding that outgroup friendship is associated with less national pride in European contexts (Pettigrew, 1997), suggesting contact with outgroups might be related with some processes regarding the ingroup. This process of change is called ‘deprovincialization’ and it is suggested to shed light on ingroup reappraisal after an optimal intergroup contact experience (Pettigrew, 1997;1998). Provincialism can be defined as being narrow-minded and unsophisticated about the way others live in the world. Provincial people are suggested to perceive more intergroup threat from people outside of their group (Pettigrew, 2011). Deprovincialization, on the other hand, happens when individuals broaden their centered view of the world and reduce their ethnocentric attitudes, through intergroup contact (Pettigrew, 2011). Looking at other cultures, appreciating different styles of living, accepting that issues of social life can be approached from other perspectives are characteristics that can be observed in deprovincialized individuals (Pettigrew, 2011). In that sense, the deprovincialization hypothesis developed as an explanation for contact effects that involve reappraising the ingroup. In fact, certain ingroup processes involved in STE were discussed under the deprovincialization hypothesis (Pettigrew, 1997; Pettigrew, 2009; Tausch et al., 2010). For instance, Pettigrew suggested that showing negative association between contact and ingroup identification while measuring STE counted as a crude test of deprovincialization (2009). Likewise, both private collective self-esteem (study 1) and ingroup attitudes (study 2 - 4) conceptualized as deprovincialization in Tausch et al. (2010). Therefore, such attempts to explain how contact influences individuals’ evaluations of their ingroup comprised the earlier understanding of deprovincializa-

tion.

1.2.2 Recent Considerations of Deprovincialization

Despite initial researchers' attempts to understand deprovincialization, only recent research has provided a clear theoretical and conceptual background to the deprovincialization process. Theoretically, having contact with members of outgroups is suggested to create deprovincialization in two ways, (1) having new perspectives about the ingroup and (2) acquiring positive attitudes about the outgroup (Lucarini et al., 2023; Verkuyten et al., 2022). The first process refers to the line of studies that found ingroup distancing as a result of contact with outgroup members. Earlier understanding of this line highlighted reduced ingroup identification which manifests itself in distancing from the ingroup. As such, in various empirical studies, the indirect link between contact and outgroup outcomes was suggested to be mediated through more 'ingroup-centered' variables, with different conceptualizations as well as mixed results. For instance, Dovidio et al. (2003) referred to deprovincialization as a form of decategorization due to intergroup contact, leading to more generalized attitudes towards outgroups. They suggested that with decategorization, ingroup loses its attractiveness in the eyes of ingroup members, which implies distancing from the ingroup. In a similar study, Verkuyten et al. (2010) conceptualized deprovincialization as the process of decreased ingroup identification through contact. More specifically, they found that quantity of contact leads to ingroup distancing through multiculturalism, which demonstrated having less provincial attitudes. On the other hand, Tausch et al. (2010) measured 'attitudes towards the ingroup' as a measure of deprovincialization in their studies. Although they found mixed results as well as criticized that ingroup distancing itself is not a sufficient framing of deprovincialization, it was considered as a limited evidence for mediating role of ingroup distancing in the link between contact and attitudes. In a further study, Schmid et al. (2014), for instance, measured ingroup identification as one operationalization of deprovincialization, and hypothesized there would be a decrease in how much participants identify with Germans, though they could not find support for deprovincialization process. Vezzali et al. (2012) on the other hand, used an ingroup identification measure and asked participants how much they identify with Italians while operationalizing deprovincialization with less attachment with the ingroup. Also, Bagci and Turnuklu (2019) discussed that less identification with Turks resulting from positive contact with Kurds was parallel to the deprovincialization process. Sparkman (2020) investigated deprovincialization in the context of attitude generalization by measuring the effect of multicultural experiences on ingroup

attitudes albeit he did not find support for deprovincialization mediation. Likewise, Boin et al. (2021) annotated deprovincialization as a less ingroup centric worldview while discussing intergroup contact to have the potential to generalize attitudes to secondary outgroups. Kiehne (2019) also explored the dynamics of ethnocentrism as a test for provincial thinking, suggesting that deprovincialization is a form of having a less ingroup-centric worldview. Her study found support when ethnocentrism and support for immigrant rights had opposite relation. Overall, these findings focused on deprovincialization more as a process where certain ingroup reappraisal is at work, rather than how contact creates openness to outgroups, which is in line with the first aspect of Verkuyten et al.'s (2022) conceptualization of deprovincialization.

The second line of research, however, does not necessarily see deprovincialization as an ingroup process, but rather as a more general process focused on openness to outgroups (Pettigrew, 1998; Pettigrew, 2009). Martinović and Verkuyten's 2013 study attracted special attention here. They aimed to empirically test whether autochthony - first residential entitlement- could be a valid construct in intergroup relations contexts and examined how it could be a mediator between identification and attitudes. By doing so, they conceptualized deprovincialization as a distinct construct that included cultural relativism and open-mindedness. Even though deprovincialization was only used as an external predictor of prejudice in this study, their deprovincialization measure constituted the basis of the Group Deprovincialization Scale (GDS) later. For instance, Verkuyten et al. (2014) utilized GDS to test the mediational role of deprovincialization in the link between how much a representative Dutch sample considers immigrants as a vital segment of the society and how much they support and accept immigrants' rights. Also, Mepham and Martinović (2018) examined whether deprovincialization along with cognitive flexibility mediates multilingualism and outgroup feelings relation, by using GDS. They found that multilingual individuals would show more outgroup acceptance, and they have less ethnocentric worldviews as well as being more open to solving problems by using different solutions. Further, Sanatkar et al. (2018) investigated European individuals's deprovincializing behaviors by measuring interest in EU-wide behaviors. Accordingly, more inclusive and complex identities would be closely associated with more optimism towards life in general and reduced intergroup concerns, which were conceptualized as deprovincialization. The second deprovincialization scale developed by Boin et al. (2020) became a unique tool to measure acceptance of other cultures and groups, which was named as the Cultural Deprovincialization Scale (CDS). Fuochi et al. (2021) used CDS for measuring openness towards other cultures and groups while predicting common belonging perceptions in the course of COVID-19. Servidio et al. (2021), referred to deprovincialization when investigating

the effect of acceptance of cultural differences on subtle prejudice. This conceptualization is rather consistent with the second aspect of Verkuyten et al.'s (2022) theoretical account, relying more on a form of deprovincialization that focuses on the openness and acceptance of other groups.

In summary, the current deprovincialization literature has equally focused on its either ingroup or outgroup aspects. What is less known in the literature, is first a rather inclusive model that takes into account deprovincialization's both ingroup and outgroup aspects simultaneously (measuring both identification with the ingroup as well as openness to outgroups as separate constructs). Second, what is even less known is - if deprovincialization is initially an ingroup phenomenon - which aspect(s) of ingroup identities/identification are likely to be influenced with greater intergroup contact. I argue that given the complexity of ingroup identification as a multidimensional construct (Leach et al., 2008), only some aspects of social identities might be relevant for deprovincialization. In the next section, I outline how various dimensions of social identities may play a role in the association between contact and attitudes.

1.3 Ingroup Identification

1.3.1 Ingroup Identification as a Multidimensional Construct

Towards the end of the 19th century, accumulated knowledge about the link between an individual's strength of identification and their bias towards outgroups started to depict a rather jumbled picture. Higher attachment to the ingroup was generally linked with outgroup negativity (Brewer, 1999), yet there was a considerable amount of studies getting inconsistent results (see Hinkle and Brown, 1990). The mixed findings regarding identification-attitudes link draw attention to the multidimensionality of the identification process. In fact, Duckitt et al (2005) suggested that findings were not consistent because identification is a multidimensional construct; that is, components have differential effects on the various aspects of attitudes. At that time, it was not new that identification has multiple dimensions (see, Ellemers et al. 1999; Jackson, 2002), but the attempts to comprehend an extensive understanding of identification escalated. For example, Cameron (2004), suggested a three-factor model for identification consisting of centrality, ingroup affect and ingroup ties. A subsequent study by Leach et al. (2008) included an extensive investigation of identification aspects and measures and put forward a multicomponent model of ingroup

identification. According to this model, ingroup identification has two dimensions as group level self-investment and group level self-definition, inclusive of five components as centrality, solidarity and satisfaction—constituting the first dimension—, as well as ingroup homogeneity and individual self-stereotyping—components of the second dimension. Later, Postmes et al. (2013) suggested that most of the variance in ingroup identification can be explained by a single dimension due to high correlations between components. Nevertheless, further research arrived at a consensus that it is best to consider identification as a multidimensional construct (La Barbera and Capone, 2016; Lovakov et al., 2015; Roth and Mazziotta, 2015; Roth et al., 2019). Yet, previous research in deprovincialization has generally measured identification as a unidimensional construct (e.g., Verkuyten et al., 2010).

Furthermore, the measures of ingroup identification were mostly limited to determine how strongly the participants identify with their ingroup. For instance; Vezzali et al. (2012) used four-item form Capozza et al. (2006) (e.g., “Do you feel as [their ingroup]?”), “Do you behave as an [their ingroup]?”), Schmid et al. (2014) asked participants how strongly they identify with [their ingroup] through one item, Verkuyten et al. (2010) asked importance of the ingroup and the pride they feel about their ingroup with two items. Yet, ingroup identification is incontrovertibly a multicomponent phenomenon (Roth et al., 2019). In fact, researchers owe a nuanced testing of ingroup identification to the deprovincialization hypothesis because it emerged from assumptions about some ingroup processes. Only then, we would be ensured what kind of ingroup processes involved in deprovincialization. Therefore, in the current study, I aim to disentangle which specific aspect(s) of ingroup identification drive deprovincialization effects. In other words, I examine whether different social identity dimension(s) function as a specific pathway from intergroup contact to outgroup attitudes.

Although there is no study directly looking into dimensions of ingroup identification as an outcome of intergroup contact, there are studies investigating or measuring contact and identification components together, which guides my current hypotheses regarding how contact might trigger ingroup reappraisal. There is limited research on what kind of influence contact has on satisfaction with the ingroup. Among a few studies, Kauff et al. (2016, Study 2) found that cross-group friendships were associated with lower ingroup identification measured by ingroup pride, which is a central element of ingroup satisfaction (Leach et al., 2008). In turn, reduced ingroup identification was associated with improved outgroup attitudes. This provides evidence to suggest that positive contact is likely to be associated with lower ingroup satisfaction. I also posit that specifically centrality is likely to be associated with reduced intergroup contact. For instance, Verkuyten et al. (2010) measured ethnic

ingroup identification by asking ‘how important is it to you that you are a member of [ingroup]’, which represents the centrality component of this construct, and concluded that contact decreased centrality. Other research has also shown intergroup contact to reduce ethnocentrism and ethnocentric world views that are associated with distancing oneself from the ingroup (Bagci et al., 2019a). Likewise, Hodson et al. (2018) suggested that contact with outgroups is likely to reduce ingroup centrality. Therefore, rather than the strength of ingroup identification or affiliation with the ingroup, it is possible that especially how central one’s social identity is to the personal self is likely to be a critical ingroup mechanism that may change with increased intergroup contact.

Another component that refers to the feelings of unity and attachment with the ingroup is solidarity (Leach et al. 2008). Solidarity stands for ingroup ties in the three-factor model (Cameron, 2004). It implies commitment to the ingroup whilst comprehending both cognitive and affective aspects such as ingroup loyalty, feelings of closeness and fellowship. Existing research on collective action might give us good predictions about how contact might affect ingroup solidarity. Research examining various effects of intergroup contact on collective action revealed that favorable contact between majority and minority groups sometimes pave the way to maintain existing perceptions of inequality and prevents groups from taking action towards injustice (Bagci et al., 2022; Reicher, 2007; Wright and Lubensky, 2009). This false perception of equality, or sedative effect, was considered as a downside of intergroup contact (Saguy et al., 2009), and suggested to support early conceptualizations of deprovincialization implying weakened identification with the ingroup through contact. In fact, Cakal et al, (2011) suggested that the deprovincialization hypothesis implies an opposite relation between contact and individuals’ belief about their ability to create social change through this weakened identification with the ingroup. Thus, contact might reduce ingroup solidarity, critically among disadvantaged minority groups, but also among majority groups too (Bagci and Turnuklu, 2019; Çakal et al., 2016).

Overall, solidarity, satisfaction and centrality components were suggested to be more correlated with each other than any other identification components, such that Postmes et al. (2013) suggested they could even constitute as a single measure of self-investment. Also, Marchlewska et al. (2020) argued that the ingroup holds a rather prominent role in self-investment components compared to self-definition components. Thus, while studying the deprovincialization process, I argue that contact could reduce all three self-investment components particularly.

So far, contact has been less studied in relation to the other components of ingroup

identification, forming the self-definition dimension. One of the components of group level self-definition dimension is individual self-stereotyping. It is when individuals see themselves as a prototypical member of their ingroup and practice their ingroup norms. This might be influenced by how salient a person's social identity is in a given situation. For instance, Hogg and Turner (1987) found that individuals self-stereotype more when the context highlights intergroup characteristics more, compared to intragroup. There are only a few studies examining self-stereotyping in the context of contact. One study found that both quality and quantity of contact is negatively associated with self-stereotyping, and self-prototypicality moderates contact-prejudice reduction relation (Voci and Pagotto, 2010). Although contact and self-stereotyping association is not very clear, as an exploratory insight, we can expect intergroup contact to also weaken individual self-stereotyping, by increasing similarity with the outgroup, hence deemphasizing one's need to engage in strong self-stereotyping.

The other component of the self-definition dimension, ingroup homogeneity, refers to how individuals see their ingroup members as similar to each other. The focus is on commonalities rather than individual characteristics as in self-stereotyping. Research related to intergroup similarity can be a guiding light in examining contact and ingroup homogeneity. Cross-group friendships give individuals the opportunity to perceive variation among outgroup members (McGlothlin, 2004; Park et al., 1992; Quattrone and Jones, 1980). Here, the underlying mechanism is to acknowledge variation. In fact, McGlothlin and Killen (2005) suggested that intergroup contact helps perception of variability within the ingroup as well, once cross-race friendships have been developed. These findings are usually discussed in relation to outgroup homogeneity reduction, but the same mechanism might underlie ingroup members' perception of homogeneity. That is, engaging in contact with an outgroup member, which connotes a divergent act for any ingroup member, might in turn, change their perception of ingroup homogeneity, and specifically reduce it. In summary, I expect contact to reduce all the components of ingroup identification, although there is stronger evidence for a reduction in self-investment than self-definition.

1.3.2 Collective Narcissism versus Ingroup Satisfaction

Ingroup favoritism had potential to explain outgroup attitudes at least partially. Identifying with an ingroup and showing relative favoritism towards that ingroup has been amply reported in the literature (e.g., Bennet et al., 1998; Brewer, 1999; Dovidio and Gaertner, 2010; Mummendey and Otten, 1998). More current research

has also suggested that ingroup identification can take a more ‘benign’ or ‘malign’ form, depending on the nature of ingroup love. In this research, I also aim to disentangle whether intergroup contact is more or less likely to be associated with this dark side of ingroup love.

Specifically, Golec de Zavala and colleagues (2009) suggested that loving the ingroup might be associated with some outgroup negativity, and they used the term collective narcissism for connotation of such negativity. They found identification with national ingroup and collective narcissism to be highly correlated (2009; Golec de Zavala et al., 2013), since they behave almost identical in predicting outgroup prejudice. Although they share commonalities, collective narcissism mainly originates from perceived threat towards their group’s image and fragility over their collective self-esteem (Golec de Zavala, 2011) unlike ingroup identification. In the current study also, I distinguish collective narcissism and ingroup satisfaction as two aspects of ingroup identification.

While contact has not been particularly associated with ingroup satisfaction or collective narcissism in previous research, it is known that these two aspects are predicted by various mechanisms and often play an opposite role on outgroup behaviors. For example, according to Bagci et al. (2021) more ingroup satisfaction as well as less collective narcissism are highly associated with reductions in intergroup bias. There is no need to reject the outgroup when satisfaction with the ingroup is obtained; although, ingroup satisfaction and ingroup love go hand-in-hand. In fact, collective narcissism predicts outgroup rejection when ingroup satisfaction is partialled out (Golec de Zavala, 2011). Likewise, Cichocka et al. (2016) emphasized that collective narcissism and positive ingroup identification have opposing relations to outgroup attitudes. In other words, once ingroup identification is secured with ingroup satisfaction, individuals do not need to have negativity towards the outgroups. For instance, Dyduch-Hazar et al. (2019) demonstrated this inverse relationship between collective narcissism and ingroup satisfaction in predicting outgroup attitudes (see also Dyduch-Hazar and Mrozinski, 2020). This idea aligns with later conceptualizations of deprovincialization; being able to criticize the ingroup and not necessarily moving away from it (Verkuyten, 2021; Verkuyten et al. 2022). Hence, intergroup contact may not be necessarily associated with a reduction in ingroup satisfaction when collective narcissism is included in the model, but it may be rather associated with reduced levels of collective narcissism, which is the hypersensitive, overreactive, and exaggerated view of the ingroup qualities. Therefore, I expect contact not to decrease satisfaction once it will be tested together with collective narcissism.

These theoretical and empirical findings suggest that a better understanding of deprovincialization requires a close observation of the ingroup identification process via intergroup contact. As can be seen from the distribution of studies, the first line of research constitutes the majority of the deprovincialization conceptualizations. That is, even though deprovincialization theoretically connotes openness to outgroups, there are considerable amounts of studies measuring it as change in ingroup identification. Yet, the question has remained: what happens when ingroup members reappraise their ingroup and how their ingroup identification changes and in what way so that they distance themselves from it, decrease their attachment, reshape their ingroup views, or abandon ingroup centric perspective? It has been suggested that when individuals' ingroup evaluations change via intergroup contact, this doesn't imply ingroup negativity or emotional distancing from their ingroup (Lucarini et al. 2023; Verkuyten et al. 2022). Yet, studies have not empirically demonstrated which components of ingroup identification are likely to be associated with contact.

1.4 Overview of the Studies

Building on this dispersed deprovincialization literature and the mixed results about the deprovincialization hypothesis (Ebbeler, 2020; Lolliot, 2013; Lolliot et al., 2013; Sparkman, 2020; Tausch et al., 2010), in the current research, I aim to test the mediation effect of the five components of ingroup identification, as well as collective narcissism versus ingroup satisfaction, and deprovincialization on the link between intergroup contact and outgroup attitudes.

It is important to note that, I conceptualize deprovincialization as a variable which indicates a view of openness towards others and broad mindedness (Verkuyten et al., 2022). Thus, it is in line with the recent conceptualization of deprovincialization and can be measured with deprovincialization measures used in the literature. Existing two scales of deprovincialization have been used as a unified measure of deprovincialization in a previous study by Schoede (2020), and Lucarini et al. (2023) suggested that both scales can be used to predict outgroup attitudes. In my models too I will use a unified deprovincialization measure consisting of the questions of both scales. Therefore, by involving all components of ingroup identification I would be testing whether any reduction in identification components through contact would be associated with the ingroup-centric aspect of deprovincialization argument.

I propose two distinct models which would test if intergroup contact leads to any

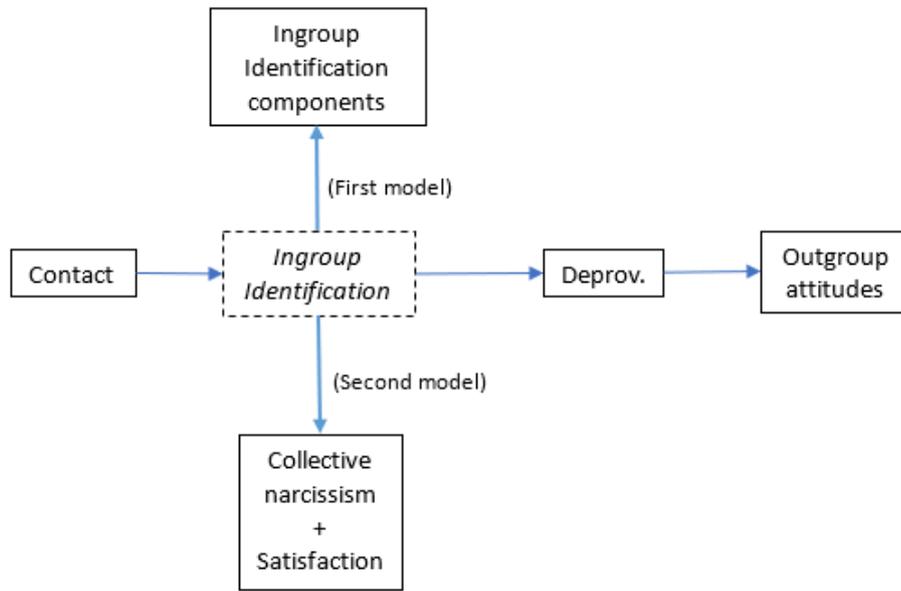
decreases in ingroup identification components and are associated with deprovincialization when improving outgroup attitudes (see Figure 1.1). Prior studies tested deprovincialization as a distinct mediating variable between contact related independent variables and outgroup related dependent variables (e.g., Schoede, 2020; Mephram and Martinović, 2018); however, there is no direct testing of deprovincialization as a mediator between intergroup contact and outgroup attitudes. Therefore, in the first model I aim to test all five components of ingroup identification as mediators of contact and deprovincialization. Since, all five components refer to the same latent variable that is identification, and there is no underlying differential mechanism to single any one of them out in mediating contact and deprovincialization, I suggest that they can be put in the model as parallel mediators. However, I also aim to show the predicting effect of deprovincialization on outgroup attitudes. Thus, I suggest that these theoretical mediations can be tested serially. Therefore, in my first model (see Figure 1.1 for proposed structural models), I will use a straightforward contact measure as an independent variable, five components of ingroup identification as parallel mediators, deprovincialization as a serial mediator and outgroup attitudes as the outcome variable. Such a model can be tested via recent mediation testing models. For instance, Hayes (PROCESS Model 80, 2022) suggested a conceptual model which allows conducting indirect effect analyses. This specific multiple mediation model allows testing multiple mediators parallelly and serially. For instance, in a model with three mediators, M1 and M2 can be regarded as parallel mediators and M3 can be put as a serial mediator of both M1 and M2. There are many studies implementing this model structure (e.g., Becker et al., 2022; Choi, 2021; Gregor et al., 2021; Guo and Chen, 2022; Hoyt et al., 2018; Kolesova and Singh, 2019; Mao et al., 2022; Pfattheicher et al., 2021; Rayan-Gharra et al., 2019; Tindall et al., 2021; Ye et al., 2022; Zheng et al., 2021). Similarly, in the second model, I aim to test satisfaction and collective narcissism variables as parallel mediators and deprovincialization as a further serial mediator in the link between contact and attitudes.

I expect that contact and ingroup identification association will show itself differently through components of ingroup identification. Specifically, the link between contact and attitudes will be mediated through less centrality, satisfaction, solidarity components of ingroup identification and serially with more deprovincialization (H1). Further, the relationship between contact and attitudes will be mediated via the satisfaction component of ingroup identification and collective narcissism in parallel, and deprovincialization subsequently (H2). Specifically, I expect no decrease in satisfaction, but a decrease in collective narcissism when these two measures are used simultaneously. It should be noted that, in the first hypothesis I expected

satisfaction to decrease as any other component of identification, but in the second model I expect satisfaction not to decrease. The reason for that, in the first model that I will test H1, there is no malignant variable that could account for negativity or reduction which could happen via contact. However, in the second model testing H2, there is a collective narcissism variable that could account for the darker side of ingroup identification. In the second model, collective narcissism could hinder satisfaction to be reduced via contact.

To implement this model, I will use Turkish-Syrian context. Turkey ranks first among countries that express discomfort due to the influx of immigration (IPSOS, 2017), along with hosting more than 3.6 million Syrians (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2021). Several studies demonstrated that Turks hold a negative attitude towards Syrians (Erdoğan, 2014; Morgül et al, 2021; Yitmen and Verkuyten, 2018). However, studies showed that quality contact was associated with positive and warm feelings towards Syrians (Özkeçeci, 2017) and higher support for Syrian refugee rights (Firat and Ataca, 2021). Additionally, Bağcı et al. (2018a) highlighted the urgency for contact research to focus on the Turkish-Syrian context in order to develop better strategies to alleviate this attitudinal negativity. Further, Çoksan et al. (2020) examined the relation between ingroup identification and threat perception in the Turkish-Syrian context where Syrians constituted a common other for both Turks and Kurds in Turkey. They found that ingroup identification was related with greater threat perception for both groups which represented the main advantaged and disadvantaged groups in Turkey, respectively. Thus, the Turkish-Syrian context would potentially benefit from this study aiming to examine the relation between contact and deprovincialization with a nuanced look into ingroup identification.

Figure 1.1 Proposed structural models



2. STUDY 1

2.1 Method

2.1.1 Participants and Procedure

I conducted an a priori power analysis using the Shiny app which is an online free application of Monte Carlo power analysis for mediation analyses developed by Schoemann et al. (2017) to determine the required sample size to detect medium effects (.30) that are established in the intergroup contact literature. 200 participants were required to have at least .80 power with Alpha of .05 and 95% of confidence. However, I aimed to collect data from more than 300 participants to boost confidence.

Upon obtaining SUREC approval with FASS-2022-57 protocol number, I prepared a survey of the study via Qualtrics software (Qualtrics, Provo, UT). I distributed the survey link via social media platforms. After the informed consent form, a demographics questionnaire was presented to the participants including a few questions about age, gender, ethnicity, socio-economic status and political orientation. Later, participants filled the main scales. The survey took around 15 minutes to complete.

I collected data from 608 participants, by excluding 259 incomplete and invalid responses I had 349 valid data to analyze ($M_{age} = 33.96$, $SD_{age} = 13.15$, $Min_{age} = 18$, $Max_{age} = 74$). Overwhelming majority of participation came from women (69,9% women, 29,2% men, 0,3% other and 0,6% Unspecified). 90,3% of the participants stated their ethnicity as Turkish, while 9,7% indicated other groups of other salient sub-groups of Turkish ethnicity. Ethnicity question allowed participants to write down their answers in text format if their ethnicity is other than Turkish¹;

¹In both of my studies, there were only two criteria as being older than 18 and being a citizen of the Turkish Republic. In the scope of my research national identity works better than ethnic identity because I was interested in seeing contact effects when the majority group represented Turkish participants which does not require for a person to be ethnically Turkish but feel as the majority group in Turkey as opposed to

Circassian ($n = 5$), Kurdish ($n = 5$), Muslim ($n = 2$), Not belonging to any ethnic group ($n = 9$), Earthman ($n = 4$), Algerian ($n = 1$), Moroccan ($n = 1$), Armenian ($n = 1$), and Zaza ($n = 1$). Remaining 5 did not indicate their ethnicity although they were not Turkish. Thus, data consisted of 315 Turkish-ethnicity participants. Since there might be significant differences across variables across ethnic majority and minority participants, I analyzed the data with 315 Turkish majority sample data. Furthermore, there was a slight piling up on the leftist side of the political tendency as 37.8 % were in the center, 46.4% were towards the left, and 15.8% towards the right ($M = 3.60$, $SD = 1.24$). Lastly, participants mainly showed middle class socio-economic status ($M = 3.70$, $SD = 1.25$).

2.1.2 Materials

2.1.2.1 Measures

Unless otherwise specified, all items were measured on a 7-point Likert-type scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree).

2.1.2.1.1 Outgroup attitudes

Outgroup attitudes were measured with a single item feeling thermometer as used in Converse and Presser (1986) asking participants to indicate how warm they feel towards the [Syrians] on a sliding bar ranging from 0 to 100 degrees (0 degree = very cold/extremely unfavorable to 100 degrees= very warm/extremely favorable). Higher/warmer scores indicated more positive attitudes towards [Syrians].

2.1.2.1.2 Contact quality

Quality of the contact participants had with Syrians were measured with four items adapted from Islam and Hewstone (1993). Participants were asked to indicate how positive/warm, trustful, cooperative and intimate they feel when they engage in contact with Syrians (1= not at all, 7= very much). Internal reliability of the scale was excellent ($\alpha = .90$).

Syrians in Turkey. Thus, national identification as Turkish (being a TR citizen) was enough even though participants ethnically belonged to other groups.

2.1.2.1.3 Ingroup identification

To measure participants' identifications with their ingroup (Turks), the Ingroup Identification Scale (Balaban, 2013) was administered. It was developed by Leach et al. (2008) and adapted from English to Turkish by Balaban (2013). The scale has two dimensions as group level self-investment and group level self-definition. Satisfaction, Centrality and Solidarity components make up the former dimension, while the remaining two components constitute the latter dimension. Satisfaction component has 4 items (e.g., "I am glad to be [Turkish]."). Centrality component has 3 items (e.g., "I often think about the fact that I am [Turkish]."). Solidarity component has 3 items (e.g., "I feel a bond with [Turkish]."). Individual Self-Stereotyping component has 2 items (e.g., "I have a lot in common with the average [Turkish] person."). Lastly, Ingroup Homogeneity component has 2 items (e.g., "[Turkish] are very similar to each other."). The scale had 14 items in total. Higher scores indicated higher ingroup identification. The scale had excellent reliability ($\alpha = .94$).

2.1.2.1.4 Deprovincialization

Two deprovincialization scales were used (Group Deprovincialization Scale [GDS] and Cultural Deprovincialization Scale [CDS]). Voci et al. (2021) looked at whether the two scales measure different constructs, or if they can be combined into one big deprovincialization scale. They found that the two scales are intercorrelated, but they measure different constructs. In my studies I used both of the scales in order not to exclude any form of deprovincialization conceptualization that has been suggested in the literature. Schoede (2020) also used a combination of both scales.

Group Deprovincialization

The four-item Group Deprovincialization Scale (GDS; Martinovic and Verkuyten, 2013) was used to measure group deprovincialization (e.g., "Turkish culture is certainly not better than other cultures"). Higher scores indicated higher group deprovincialization. The scale had acceptable reliability ($\alpha = .71$).

Cultural Deprovincialization

The six-item Cultural Deprovincialization Scale (CDS; Boin et al., 2020) was used in measuring cultural deprovincialization (e.g., "Getting to know individuals from different cultures makes me feel more open toward other people"). Higher scores indicated higher cultural deprovincialization. Reliability of the scale was acceptable ($\alpha = .70$).

2.1.2.1.5 Collective narcissism

Collective narcissism was measured by the nine-item Collective Narcissism Scale developed by Golec de Zavala and colleagues (2009). I customized the scale so that participants would answer the scale questions while considering the ingroup as “Turks” (e.g., "The world would have been a better place if [Turks] had a larger say in it"). Higher scores indicated higher collective narcissism. Internal reliability of the scale was excellent ($\alpha = .91$).

2.2 Results

2.2.1 Descriptives Statistics

Table 2.1 and Table 2.2 show the descriptive statistics and bivariate correlations among the main variables.

2.2.2 Main Analyses

To test H1, examining whether contact would be associated with less satisfaction, centrality and solidarity components of ingroup identification and serially associated with more deprovincialization in predicting outgroup attitudes, I conducted a mediation analysis using PROCESS Macros for SPSS (Model 80; Hayes, 2022). This mediation model is designed for testing serial mediators that allows multiple parallel mediations (see Figure 2.1). Contact quality was entered as the main independent variable, all the components of ingroup identification were indicated to be the first set of mediators (parallel), deprovincialization was the second mediator and outgroup attitudes were the main outcome variable.

Table 2.1 Descriptive statistics and bivariate correlations among the main study variables (first model)

	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Correlation Matrix										
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1. Contact Quality	1.94	1.25	-										
2. Outgroup Attitudes	27.97	28.07	.74 **	-									
3. Satisfaction	4.72	1.79	-.11 **	-.11 *	-								
4. Centrality	3.80	1.80	-.15 **	-.20 **	.75 **	-							
5. Solidarity	3.88	1.78	-.14 **	-.17 **	.80 **	.87 **	-						
6. Individual Self-Stereotyping	4.58	1.71	-.12 *	-.10	.75 **	.64 **	.69 **	-					
7. Ingroup Homogeneity	4.28	1.62	-.13 *	-.11 *	.46 **	.52 **	.51 **	.57 **	-				
8. Deprovincialization	5.32	.99	.20	.27 **	-.18 **	-.30 **	-.27 **	-.19 **	-.16 **	-			

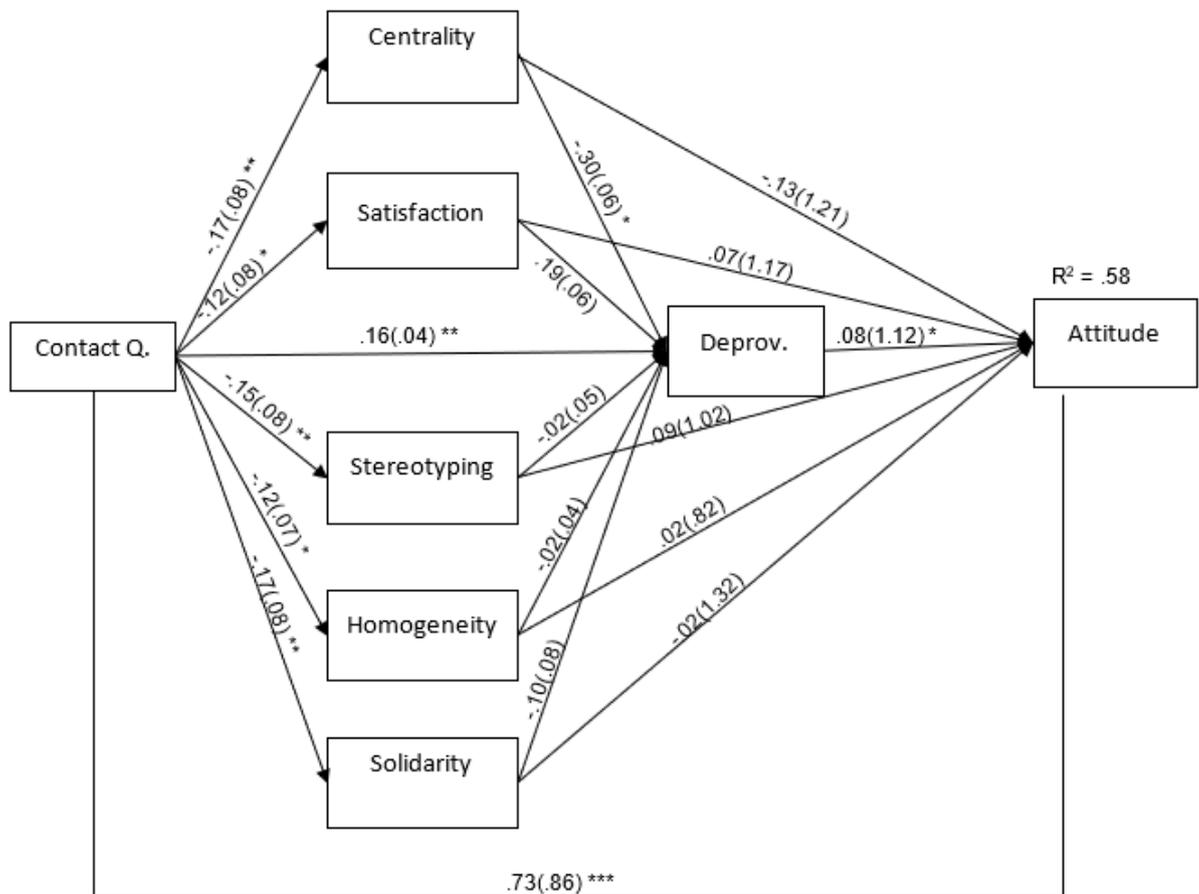
Note. N = 315. ** $p < .01$. * $p < .05$. 3-7 = Ingroup Identification Components.

Table 2.2 Descriptive statistics and bivariate correlations among the main study variables (second model)

	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Correlation Matrix				
			1	2	3	4	5
1. Contact Quality	1.94	1.25	-				
2. Outgroup Attitudes	27.97	28.06	.74 **	-			
3. Satisfaction	4.72	1.79	-.11 *	-.11 *	-		
4. Deprovincialization	5.32	.99	.20 **	.27 **	-.18 **	-	
5. Collective Narcissism	3.73	1.58	-.23 **	-.25 **	.67 **	-.29 **	-

Note. N = 315. ** $p < .01$. * $p < .05$. Satisfaction = An Ingroup Identification Component.

Figure 2.1 Serial mediation of all ingroup identification scale dimensions and deprovincialization (N = 315), * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$, showing standardized coefficients and standard errors (in brackets).



The model was significant and explained 58% of the variance of attitudes towards Syrians ($R^2 = .58$, $F(7, 307) = 62.35$, $p < .001$). As shown in Figure 2.1, contact quality predicted all of the ingroup identification dimensions negatively; centrality

($\beta = -.17$, $SE = .08$, $p < .01$), satisfaction ($\beta = -.12$, $SE = .08$, $p < .05$), self-stereotyping ($\beta = -.15$, $SE = .08$, $p < .01$), homogeneity ($\beta = -.12$, $SE = .07$, $p < .05$), solidarity ($\beta = -.17$, $SE = .08$, $p < .01$). Similar to the first model, contact quality predicted deprovincialization positively ($\beta = .16$, $SE = .04$, $p < .01$). However, only centrality dimension predicted deprovincialization among ingroup identification dimensions negatively ($\beta = -.30$, $SE = .06$, $p < .05$), other dimensions did not predict deprovincialization. Additionally, deprovincialization ($\beta = .08$, $SE = 1.12$, $p < .05$) and contact quality ($\beta = .73$, $SE = .86$, $p < .001$) were positive predictors of outgroup attitudes.

This model had eleven indirect effects (see Table 2.3²) and two of them were significant. Contact quality predicted outgroup attitudes via deprovincialization ($\beta = .02$, $SE = .01$, 95% CI [.0003, .0310]). Also, I found significant indirect effect only for deprovincialization through centrality $\beta = .00$, $SE = .00$, 95% CI [.0000, .0124] but not via satisfaction $\beta = -.00$, $SE = .00$, 95% CI [-.0071, .0003], individual self-stereotyping $\beta = -.00$, $SE = .00$, 95% CI [-.0025, .0031], solidarity $\beta = -.00$, $SE = .00$, 95% CI [-.0022, .0068] and ingroup homogeneity $\beta = -.00$, $SE = .00$, 95% CI [-.0018, .0020] in the link between contact quality and outgroup attitudes.

Table 2.3 Mediating pathways of contact quality on outgroup attitudes through ingroup identification dimensions of satisfaction, centrality, solidarity, individual self-stereotyping, ingroup homogeneity, and deprovincialization (first model).

Indirect Path	β	SE	CI
Contact ->Satisfaction ->Outgroup Attitudes	-.00	.01	[-.0331, .0092]
Contact ->Centrality ->Outgroup Attitudes	.02	.01	[-.0044, .0586]
Contact ->Individual Self-Stereotyping ->Outgroup Attitudes	-.02	.02	[-.0420, .0072]
Contact ->Solidarity ->Outgroup Attitudes	.00	.01	[-.0278, .0379]
Contact ->Ingroup Homogeneity ->Outgroup Attitudes	-.00	.02	[-.0179, .0104]
Contact ->Deprovincialization ->Outgroup Attitudes	.01 *	.01	[.0003, .0310]
Contact ->Satisfaction ->Deprovincialization ->Outgroup Attitudes	-.00	.01	[-.0071, .0003]
Contact ->Centrality ->Deprovincialization ->Outgroup Attitudes	.00 *	.00	[.0000, .0124]
Contact ->Individual Self-Stereotyping ->Deprovincialization ->Outgroup Attitudes	.00	.00	[-.0025, .0031]
Contact ->Solidarity ->Deprovincialization ->Outgroup Attitudes	.00	.00	[-.0022, .0068]
Contact ->Ingroup Homogeneity ->Deprovincialization ->Outgroup Attitudes	.00	.00	[-.0018, .0020]

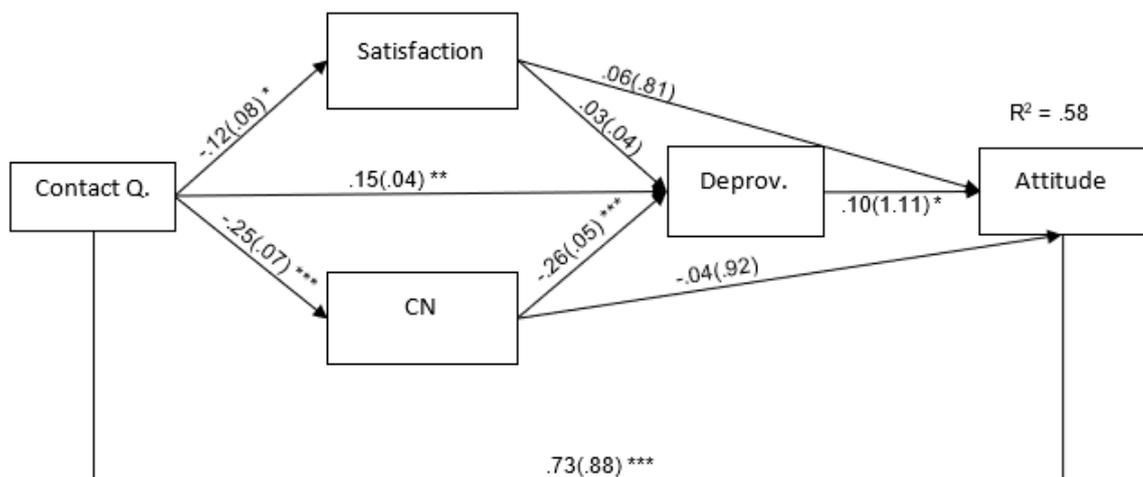
For testing H2, examining whether contact is associated positively with ingroup satisfaction and negatively with collective narcissism to predict deprovincialization and subsequently more positive attitudes towards Syrians, I used the same model structure as in the previous hypothesis. This time, I put the satisfaction component and

²Note: Standardized regression coefficients and standard errors are shown with their 95% confidence intervals (Bootstrap N = 5,000); significant indirect effects are shown with *

collective narcissism as parallel mediators and deprovincialization as the sequential mediator.

As shown in Figure 2.2, contact quality negatively predicted both ingroup satisfaction ($\beta = -.12$, $SE = .08$, $p < .05$), and collective narcissism ($\beta = -.25$, $SE = .07$, $p < .001$). Contact quality also positively predicted deprovincialization ($\beta = .15$, $SE = .04$, $p < .01$) and outgroup attitudes ($\beta = .73$, $SE = .88$, $p < .001$). Collective narcissism was a significant negative predictor of deprovincialization ($\beta = -.26$, $SE = .05$, $p < .001$). Lastly, deprovincialization had a significant positive direct effect on outgroup attitudes ($\beta = .10$, $SE = 1.11$, $p < .05$). Remaining direct relationships were non-significant.

Figure 2.2 Predicting outgroup attitudes in contact quality through two parallel mediators and deprovincialization (N = 315), * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$, showing standardized coefficients and standard errors (in brackets).



This model yielded five specific indirect effects³(Table 2.4⁴). Three of them were not significant. Results revealed a significant indirect effect of contact quality on outgroup attitudes via deprovincialization ($\beta = .01$, $SE = .01$, 95% CI [.0008, .0337]). Also, I found significant indirect effect only for deprovincialization through collective narcissism, $\beta = .01$, $SE = .01$, 95% CI [.0008, .0150] but not via satisfaction $\beta = -.00$, $SE = .00$, 95% CI [-.0030, .0013] in the link between contact quality and outgroup attitudes ($R^2 = .58$, $F(4, 310) = 106.05$, $p < .001$)⁵.

³There is another indirect effect as CN>Deprovincialization>Attitudes, but it was not shown in my analysis results. In that, collective narcissism was negatively associated with deprovincialization, then deprovincialization was positively associated with outgroup attitudes.

⁴Note: Standardized regression coefficients and standard errors are shown with their 95% confidence intervals (Bootstrap N = 5,000); significant indirect effects are shown with *

⁵To find out whether the indirect effects are statistically different from each other and which one is big-

Table 2.4 Mediating pathways of contact quality on outgroup attitudes through satisfaction, collective narcissism and deprovincialization (second model).

Indirect Path	β	<i>SE</i>	CI
Contact ->Satisfaction ->Outgroup Attitudes	-.01	.00	[-.0252, .0057]
Contact ->CN ->Outgroup Attitudes	.01	.01	[-.0180, .0407]
Contact ->Deprovincialization ->Outgroup Attitudes	.01 *	.01	[.0008, .0337]
Contact ->Satisfaction ->Deprovincialization ->Outgroup Attitudes	-.00	.00	[-.0030, .0013]
Contact ->CN ->Deprovincialization ->Outgroup Attitudes	.00 *	.00	[.0008, .0150]

In addition, I replicated the findings using a social distance scale to measure outgroup attitudes. Since the results were almost identical to what I found using the feeling thermometer, I put them into supplementary materials (see Appendix A).

2.3 Discussion

Early studies regarding deprovincialization suggested that intergroup contact leads to ingroup reappraisal or less ingroup identification. The first model showed that indeed contact and ingroup identification are associated, and specifically contact was significantly and negatively associated with all the components of ingroup identification. I expected this negative association to further predict deprovincialization, such that reduced aspects of ingroup identification would be associated with someone's more openness towards outgroups in general. Yet, only lower centrality was associated with deprovincialization in predicting attitudes towards outgroups. Thus, the first hypothesis was partially supported because I expected solidarity and satisfaction components of the group level self-investment dimension of ingroup identification to predict deprovincialization too. Further, I expected lower centrality, solidarity and satisfaction to predict more deprovincialization. Across different ingroup identification processes, therefore, only centrality was associated with less deprovincialization, which was associated with better attitudes.

Some researchers argued that deprovincialization does not connote a decrease in ingroup identification but refers to putting ingroup into perspective and reappraising the ingroup (Pettigrew, 2009; Spiegler et al. 2022). Findings carried this argument

ger in magnitude, researchers use raw difference or products of coefficient methods (e.g., Preacher and Hayes, 2008; Coutts, 2020; Coutts Hayes, 2022). However, in order to calculate contrast between two indirect effects, both indirect pathways should have the same amount of mediator, otherwise one could conduct inferential fallacy (Coutts and Hayes, 2022). Therefore, I could not empirically demonstrate that deprovincialization is a stronger mediator than collective narcissism in this model or centrality in the previous model. Nevertheless, a further study with a different design can determine that.

a step forward and suggested that we cannot claim the decrease in ingroup identification is conceptually deprovincialization, but lower centrality is in fact associated with deprovincialization. Thus, we might rephrase this argument by specifically referring to ingroup centrality, but not ingroup identification. The fact that people think about their ingroup less often (Cameron, 2004), regard their ingroup as a less important part of how they see themselves (Doosje et al. 1998) and think that their ingroup is less important for their social identity (Luhtanen and Crocker, 1992) are expected outcomes of contact with outgroups (see Hodson et al., 2018). Hence, although contact is associated with lower aspects of ingroup identification, not all of these aspects motivate individuals to deprovincialization.

In my second hypothesis, I expected contact to lead to lower collective narcissism (but not necessarily lower ingroup satisfaction), which would further predict deprovincialization and outgroup attitudes. Results showed that contact was negatively associated with collective narcissism, collective narcissism was negatively associated with deprovincialization, and deprovincialization was positively associated with outgroup attitudes. This result partially supported my second hypothesis, because only collective narcissism was associated with deprovincialization but not satisfaction in predicting more positive outgroup attitudes. While similar to the findings of the first model, contact was also associated with the deprovincialization independent of ingroup identification in predicting attitudes, these results were supportive of the literature stating that collective narcissism is one of the negative correlates of deprovincialization (Verkuyten et al., 2022). Nevertheless, I showed that even though collective narcissism would infer low outgroup positivity, deprovincialization might have a buffering effect to boost attitudinal positivity. On the other hand, unlike my initial assumption, contact was also associated with lower ingroup satisfaction, even when collective narcissism was partialled out, yet this reduced ingroup satisfaction did not further relate to deprovincialization. Therefore, only collective narcissism seems to explain the deprovincializing role of contact on attitudes. Parallel with the literature, I also found that there was a direct and positive association between contact quality and attitudes; the more people engage in high quality contact the more favorable their attitudes towards outgroups get (e.g., Brown et al., 2007; Schwartz and Simmons, 2001). In fact, the study showed that deprovincialization and outgroup attitudes were positively associated, and deprovincialization was a significant predictor of positive attitudes (Verkuyten et al., 2022).

3. STUDY 2

In the second study, I aimed to replicate my previous study's findings using an imagined contact procedure. Imagined contact is a type of intergroup contact in which individuals imagine a direct contact between themselves and a certain outgroup member (Turner et al., 2007). Infeasibility of direct contact in some contexts directed researchers' attention to a promising alternative of imagined contact. Initially, imagined contact was suggested as a pre-contact tool, as thinking about direct contact in the fantasy level (Allport, 1954), because it required no face-to-face contact with an outgroup member, and was relatively safer than direct contact. Also, it was used when there is little opportunity for contact (Wagner et al., 2003). Additionally, earlier studies emphasized that it alleviates adverse effects of contact such as intergroup anxiety and threat, more than it improves contact's positive effects as outgroup trust, empathy and self-disclosure (see Husnu and Crisp, 2010a; Turner et al., 2007; West et al., 2011). Yet, later this idea was challenged with various findings referring that it has no less advantage than any other non-direct contact types to improve outgroup attitudes. For example, in their 2012 study, Vezzali et al. asked Italian elementary school children to imagine engaging in a favorable interaction with an immigrant child from their school they do not know. Imagined context changed to the neighborhood and the park in their following experiment, and authors overall found that children in the contact condition had more positive attitudes towards immigrants; in fact, they displayed self-disclosure. Along with numerous effects of imagined contact, it was also used in various intergroup contexts such as attitudes towards people having schizophrenia (West et al., 2011), elderly (Turner and Crisp, 2010, study 1), Muslims (Turner and Crisp, 2010, study 2), homosexuals (Turner et al., 2007, study 3), British Muslims (Stathi et al., 2011), mestizo people (Stathi and Crisp, 2008), immigrants (Harwood et al., 2011), and Kurds (Bagci et al., 2019b).

Crisp and Turner (2012) discussed underlying mechanisms that enable imagined contact to foster positive attitudinal outcomes. According to the authors, imagined contact encourages people to engage in direct contact because they experience

less anxiety while imagining an interaction, making outgroups more approachable in the eyes of the ingroups (also see Husnu and Crisp, 2010b). Additionally, imagined contact helps build trust between different group members, reduces outgroup avoidance (Turner et al., 2013). Cognitive mechanisms, on the other hand, suggest that imagined contact provides individuals with scripts for potential intergroup encounters (Crisp and Turner, 2012). Later, Stathi et al. (2014) added the similarity aspect which indicates perceiving similarity between ourselves and given outgroup members during imagined contact.

Since I aimed to follow the same scope with my previous study only instead of evaluating deprovincialization in the contact-attitude link via self reported intergroup contact measures, I wanted to manipulate imagined contact and test the same models. In the scope of my research, I lacked the opportunity to design an experiment with direct contact, instead I used imagined contact.

3.1 Methods

3.1.1 Participants and Procedure

In this study, I used the participant pool management system provided by Sabanci University through SONA. Upon providing their consents, participants answered some demographics questions measuring age, gender, ethnicity, socio-economic status and political tendency. Later, they were randomly assigned to either experimental or control conditions. Participants in the experimental condition are given a short vignette as imagined contact manipulation, whilst control condition was set with a neutral vignette. Those who were in the experimental condition answered two manipulation check questions about reality and positivity of the imagined contact scenario. Then, participants filled out the same scale questions which were used in the Study 1. When they completed the survey, participants in the two conditions were thanked and given different debriefings. The survey took around 20 minutes to complete. After completing the survey, they were redirected to the system where they could confirm that they earned 1 point class credit.

I collected data from 149 university students. After excluding 5 empty data, I analyzed the remaining 144 data ($M_{age} = 21.69$, $SD = 2.56$, $Min_{age} = 18$, $Max_{age} = 45$). 72.2% of the students defined themselves as female, 25.7% as male while 1 student defined as queer, and 2 students did not prefer to indicate their gender. 142 students identified as Turkish, 1 as Azerbaijani and 1 as Jew when their ethnicity

was asked. Average subjective socioeconomic status was middle-to-upper class ($M = 4.70$, $SD = .97$) (1 = very low, 7 = very high). Mean political tendency was 2.80 (1 = extreme left, 7 = extreme right).

3.1.2 Materials

All the materials were the same as Study 1 except manipulation measures. I asked participants in the experimental group how realistic and positive they thought the scenario was with two items on a 10 points likert type scale (1= not at all realistic & positive, 10 =very realistic & positive). Cronbach's Alpha scores for all the scales were between the acceptable range (.70 - .94).

3.1.2.1 Vignettes

3.1.2.1.1 Experimental condition

"Now we would like you to take a moment to imagine yourself in a café or restaurant that you frequently go to; A Syrian comes and sits to the table next to you. You start a conversation with this person. You tell each other where you are from and what you do for a living. After chatting for about 20-30 minutes, you leave. As you leave, you think about how positive and pleasant the conversation was. Can you tell us in 5-6 sentences what you talked about in your conversation with this person?"

3.1.2.1.2 Control condition

"Now, imagine that you are on a walk in nature. What do you see around you and what kind of place are you in? Please write 5-6 sentences about where you go, what you see and what kind of place you are in?"

3.2 Results

3.2.1 Descriptive Statistics

For descriptive statistics and bivariate correlations between study variables see Table 3.1⁶ and Table 3.2.⁷

3.2.2 Main Analyses

I performed a one sample t test to examine whether realism and positivity were higher than the 5.5 midpoint test value. Participants in the experimental condition did not find the scenario very real ($M = 5.71$, $SD = 2.46$) $t(71) = .71$, $p = .47$; however they think it was positive ($M = 7.14$, $SD = 2.26$) $t(71) = 6.09$, $p < .001$.

Then, I conducted MANOVA to evaluate if imagined contact was associated with any change in my first set of variables that are outgroup attitudes, social distance, deprovincialization and all five dimensions of ingroup identification scale. I dummy-coded the experimental condition (1 = imagined contact, 0 = no contact). There was a significant difference between the conditions as imagined contact and control on my variables, Wilk's $\Lambda = .84$, $F(8, 135) = 3.16$, $p < .01$, partial $\eta^2 = .15$. That is, 15% of variance on my dependent variables are explained by the imagined contact condition. Tests of between subjects showed that contact condition yielded statistically significant change in only outgroup attitudes $F(1, 142) = 6.35$, $p < .05$, partial $\eta^2 = .04$ and social distance $F(1, 142) = 6.28$, $p < .05$, partial $\eta^2 = .04$. Remaining variables did not show any difference based on contact condition. Second batch of variables also showed similar results when I performed MANOVA for them too. Results yielded a significant difference between the conditions on my variables which are outgroup attitudes, social distance, deprovincialization, collective narcissism and satisfaction component of ingroup identification scale, Wilk's $\Lambda = .92$, $F(5, 138) = 2.47$, $p < .05$, partial $\eta^2 = .08$. Again, while 8% of the variance could be explained by contact condition, only in outgroup attitudes and social distance I could observe a difference which has exactly the same test statistics as the previous MANOVA.

⁶ Note: Contact n = 72, No-Contact n = 72. ** $p < .01$. * $p < .05$. 2-6 = Ingroup Identification Components. Correlations for Contact condition were presented on the left of the diagonal, and correlations for No-Contact condition were presented on the right of the diagonal.

⁷ Note: Contact n = 72, No-Contact n = 72. ** $p < .01$. * $p < .05$. 2-6 = Ingroup Identification Components. Correlations for Contact condition were presented on the left of the diagonal, and correlations for No-Contact condition were presented on the right of the diagonal.

Table 3.1 Descriptive statistics and bivariate correlations among the main study variables (first model)

	<i>M (SD)</i>	<i>M (SD)</i>	Correlation Matrix						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Outgroup Attitudes	39.01 (25.39)	28.85 (22.96)	-	-.04	-.02	-.04	-.01	-.13	.34**
2. Satisfaction	4.73 (1.49)	4.41 (1.50)	-.14	-	.79**	.87**	.74**	.53**	-.24*
3. Centrality	3.30 (1.70)	3.57 (1.38)	-.01	.77**	-	.72**	.57**	.40**	-.29*
4. Solidarity	3.68 (1.50)	3.82 (1.45)	-.04	.81**	.81**	-	.74**	.59**	-.23
5. Individual Self Stereotyping	4.03 (1.29)	4.05 (1.18)	-.13	.38**	.38**	.48**	-	.51**	-.23
6. Ingroup Homogeneity	3.69 (1.44)	3.90 (1.46)	-.18	.42**	.41**	.52**	.58**	-	-.31**
7. Deprovincialization	5.73 (.79)	5.60 (.82)	.37**	-.14	-.30*	-.31**	-.27*	-.28**	-

Table 3.2 Descriptive statistics and bivariate correlations among the main study variables (second model)

	<i>M (SD)</i> <i>Contact</i>	<i>M (SD)</i> <i>No Contact</i>	Correlation Matrix			
			1	2	3	4
1. Outgroup Attitudes	39.01 (25.39)	28.85 (22.96)	-	-.04	.34 **	-.15
2. Satisfaction	4.73 (1.49)	4.41 (1.50)	-.14	-	-.24 *	.65 **
3. Deprovincialization	5.73 (.79)	5.60 (.82)	.37 **	-.14	-	-.39 **
4. Collective Narcissism	3.29 (1.23)	3.48 (1.22)	-.21	.67 **	-.28 *	-

Furthermore, to test my first hypothesis I run a serial mediation using PROCESS model 80 (Hayes, 2022) in SPSS. As can be seen in Figure 3.1, results revealed that experimental condition did not predict any of the ingroup identification components. However, the centrality dimension negatively predicted deprovincialization ($\beta = -.29$, $SE = .07$, $p < .05$). Among the variables predicting outgroup attitudes, there were deprovincialization ($\beta = .38$, $SE = 2.54$, $p < .001$), satisfaction component ($\beta = -.32$, $SE = 2.52$, $p < .05$) and experimental condition itself ($\beta = .46$, $SE = 3.96$, $p < .01$). The model explained 21% of the variation ($R^2 = .21$, $F(7, 136) = 5.06$, $p < .001$). This model yielded no indirect effects (see Table 3.3⁸).

⁸Note: Partially standardized regression coefficients and standard errors are shown with their 95% confidence intervals (Bootstrap N = 5,000).

Figure 3.1 Serial mediation of all ingroup identification scale dimensions and deprovincialization (N = 144), * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$, showing standardized coefficients and standard errors (in brackets). Experimental condition: Contact = 1, Control = 0.

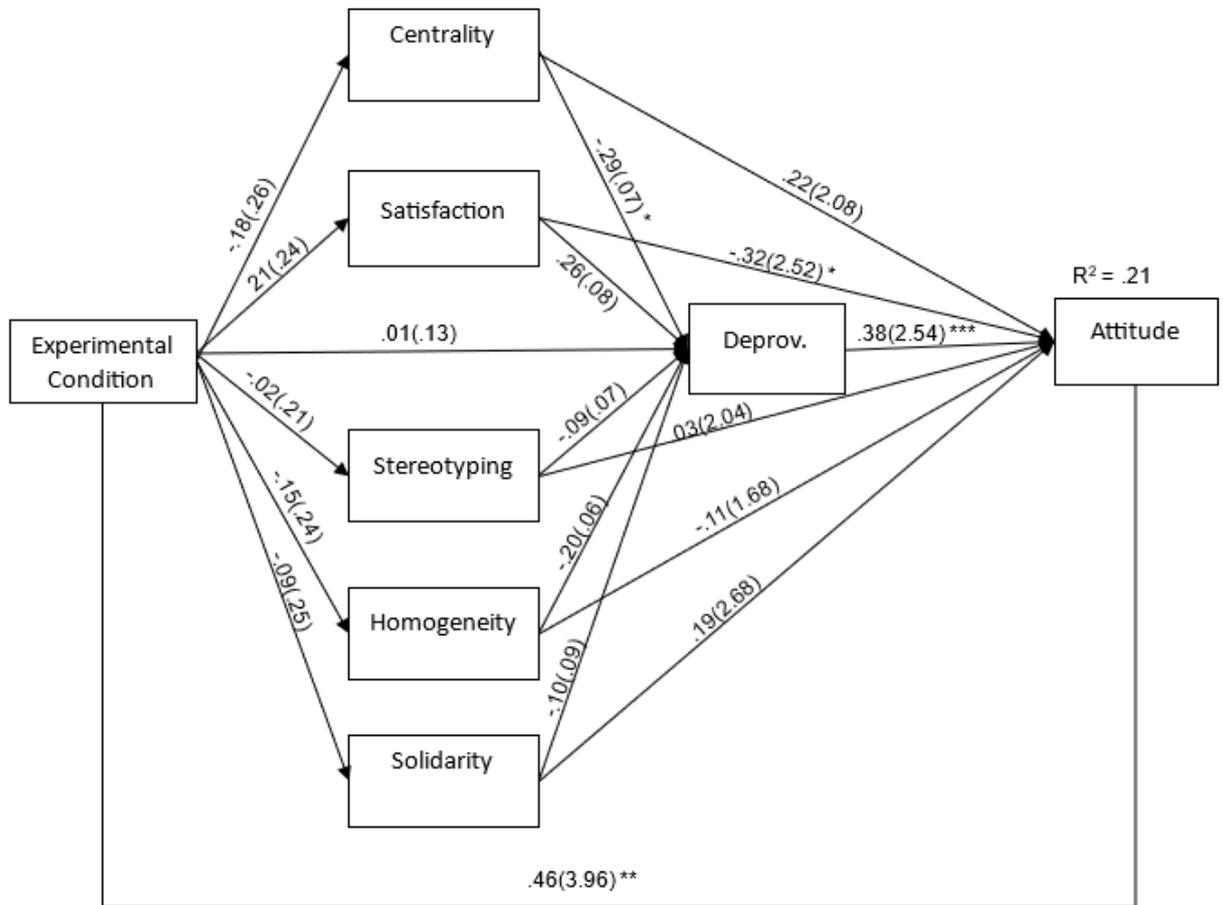
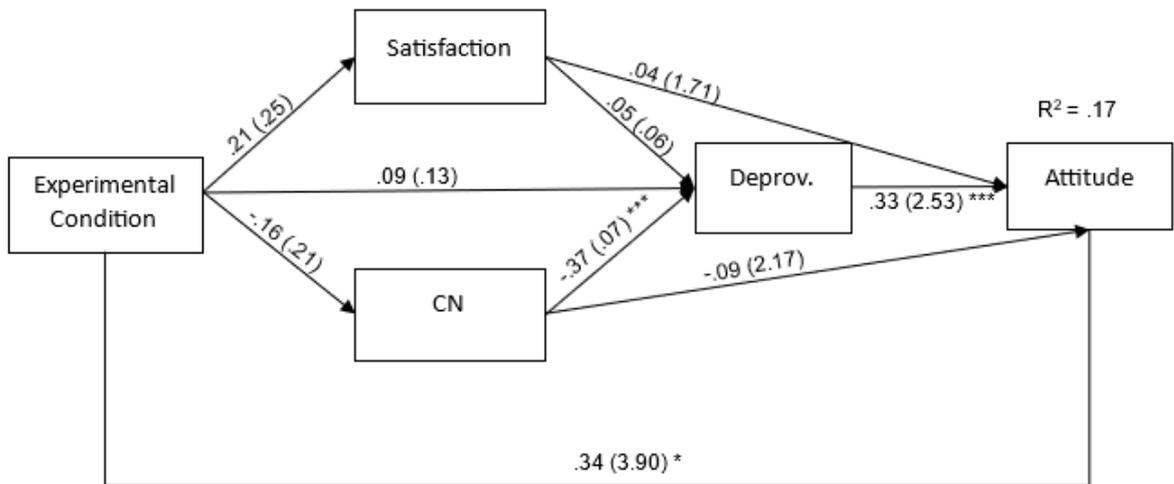


Table 3.3 Mediating pathways of contact quality on outgroup attitudes through ingroup identification dimensions of satisfaction, centrality, solidarity, individual self-stereotyping, ingroup homogeneity, and deprovincialization (first model).

Indirect Path	β	SE	CI
Condition ->Satisfaction ->Outgroup Attitudes	-.07	.07	[-.2324, .0331]
Condition ->Centrality ->Outgroup Attitudes	-.04	.05	[-.1624, .0340]
Condition ->Individual Self-Stereotyping ->Outgroup Attitudes	-.00	.02	[-.0330, .0396]
Condition ->Solidarity ->Outgroup Attitudes	-.02	.04	[-.1222, .0575]
Condition ->Ingroup Homogeneity ->Outgroup Attitudes	.02	.03	[-.0250, .0830]
Condition ->Deprovincialization ->Outgroup Attitudes	.00	.07	[-.1289, .1420]
Condition->Satisfaction ->Deprovincialization ->Outgroup Attitudes	.02	.02	[-.0140, .0796]
Condition ->Centrality ->Deprovincialization ->Outgroup Attitudes	.02	.02	[-.0141, .0814]
Condition ->Individual Self-Stereotyping ->Deprovincialization ->Outgroup Attitudes	.00	.01	[-.0224, .0184]
Condition->Solidarity ->Deprovincialization ->Outgroup Attitudes	.00	.01	[-.0242, .0339]
Condition->Ingroup Homogeneity ->Deprovincialization ->Outgroup Attitudes	.01	.02	[-.0150, .0459]

For the second hypothesis I run the same model with satisfaction component and collective narcissism as parallel mediators and deprovincialization as serial mediator (see Figure 3.2). Findings showed that collective narcissism was associated with less deprovincialization ($\beta = -.37$, $SE = .07$, $p < .001$), deprovincialization predicted more positive outgroup attitudes ($\beta = .33$, $SE = 2.53$, $p < .001$) and experimental condition had a significant effect on outgroup attitudes ($\beta = .34$, $SE = 3.90$, $p < .05$). None of the other direct effects were significant and the model explained only 17% of the variation ($R^2 = .17$, $F(4, 139) = 7.08$, $p < .001$). Same as the previous model, there were no indirect effects (see Table 3.4⁹).

Figure 3.2 Predicting outgroup attitudes in experimental condition through two parallel mediators and deprovincialization



Notes: (N = 144), * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$, showing standardized coefficients and standard errors (in brackets). Experimental condition: Contact = 1, Control = 0.

Table 3.4 Mediating pathways of contact quality on outgroup attitudes through satisfaction, collective narcissism and deprovincialization (second model).

Indirect Path	β	SE	CI
Contact ->Satisfaction ->Outgroup Attitudes	-.01	.00	[-.0252, .0057]
Contact ->CN ->Outgroup Attitudes	.01	.01	[-.0180, .0407]
Contact ->Deprovincialization ->Outgroup Attitudes	.01 *	.01	[.0008, .0337]
Contact ->Satisfaction ->Deprovincialization ->Outgroup Attitudes	-.00	.00	[-.0030, .0013]
Contact ->CN ->Deprovincialization ->Outgroup Attitudes	.00 *	.00	[.0008, .0150]

I performed a post hoc power analysis for the effects I got from MANOVA analyses

⁹Note: Partially standardized regression coefficients and standard errors are shown with their 95% confidence intervals (Bootstrap N = 5,000).

via G*Power, with a sample size of 144, alpha level of .05, and a medium-to-large effect size of .09, indicated an achieved power of .90.

3.3 Discussion

Consistent with the literature, I found imagined contact to predict more positive outgroup attitudes towards outgroups. However, contrary to my expectations, imagined contact did not lead to any changes in participants' either ingroup identification components or deprovincialization. Thus, this study did not provide evidence for imagined contact effects on deprovincialization. Moreover, imagined contact did not predict satisfaction or collective narcissism in mediating deprovincialization. Nevertheless, correlational results demonstrated that, as in Study 1, both ingroup centrality and collective narcissism were further associated with deprovincialization negatively, while deprovincialization was positively associated with outgroup attitudes.

Imagined contact is more efficient when there is little opportunity for direct contact (Crisp and Turner, 2009) and individuals have no contact history (Hoffarth and Hodson, 2016). Thus, I expected imagined contact to be particularly effective for the sample of Study 2. In fact, imagined contact effectively improved attitudes towards Syrian refugees, a group who is often not directly contacted by Turkish natives. Yet, despite providing contact's primary effects, imagined contact may not be a strong procedure to create a less ethnocentric and tolerant attitude towards outgroups in general.

One of the reasons for the lack of deprovincialization effects might be the current context. Previously, Bagci et al. (2018a) demonstrated imagined contact's positive effects on outgroup attitudes in the Turkish-Kurdish conflict context. In a similar study though, the main effect of imagined contact was not present (Bagci et al., 2018b). The authors argued that the Turkish-Syrian context in Turkey might not be considered as high-contact high-conflict, thus effective imagined contact manipulation could be difficult to achieve. Similarly, the target outgroup was Syrian refugees in my study, which cannot be regarded as high contact-high conflict context. Moreover, Firat and Ataca (2020) examined whether imagined contact can reduce prejudice in the Turkish context with Kurds and Syrians as outgroups and they found that imagined contact did not improve attitudes towards Syrians. They argued that the manipulation they administered was not the best way to test imagined contact in their context, because scenarios they used were tailored to demonstrate

friendship potential in imagined contact rather than to improve existing attitudes.

A second explanation might be the low levels of perceived realism in the imagined contact manipulation. Manipulation checks demonstrated that participants in general did not find the scenario realistic enough. I reckon that participants did not find the scenario very real because having a pleasant conversation with a Syrian in a public place might not reflect a real experience indeed. The sample in this study consisted of university students who live in İstanbul. According to a detailed investigation of attitudes towards Syrian refugees in İstanbul, 56,38% of İstanbul citizens reported frequent encounters with Syrian refugees in marketplaces and malls, yet very few citizens reported developing quality contact with Syrians besides frequent everyday encounters (Morgül et al. 2021). Thus, participants may not be convinced that they could have a nice chat with a Syrian whereby they engage in a quality interaction beyond simple frequent encounters. Moreover, realism might be low in this scenario because Turkish citizens frequently complain about the fact that Syrians do not speak Turkish (Koser-Akcapar and Simsek, 2018; Aydin et al., 2019; Şimşek, 2020), and speak a rather foul language (focus group conversations, Morgül et al., 2021). Thus, participants in this study might be thinking a conversation with a Syrian would be hard when there is a language barrier. Similarly, looking at the sample characteristics, one can see that deprovincialization scores are relatively high, and identification scores are relatively lower in Study 2. Thus, the sample in the Study 2 might not be the best to examine the effects of imagined contact on various aspects of ingroup identification, which brings about more openness towards outgroups. Nonetheless, this study demonstrated that centrality and collective narcissism still predicts deprovincialization although not through imagined contact.

4. GENERAL DISCUSSION

In a recent review, Verkuyten et al. (2022) emphasized the importance of deprovincialization for diverse societies. They included personal, cognitive, and social variables that are suggested to predict more deprovincialized attitudes towards everyone in general. In that, deprovincialization framed a nice picture for harmonious intergroup relations because it was negatively correlated with several variables such as social dominance orientation (Boin et al., 2021) and right-wing authoritarianism (Verkuyten et al., 2016), while positively associated with diverse variables such as support for immigrant rights (Verkuyten et al., 2014) and multiculturalism (Verkuyten et al., 2010). However, as some studies pointed out (Boin et al., 2020; Lolliot, 2013; Verkuyten et al., 2022), there are still unclear aspects regarding the deprovincialization hypothesis. For instance, although one of the initial conceptualizations of deprovincialization was ingroup reappraisal and distancing (Pettigrew, 1997; 1998), previous studies did not clarify which aspect(s) of ingroup identification was more susceptible to be influenced by contact and further led to deprovincialization. On that note, I suggested that the multi-component model of ingroup identification (Leach et al., 2008), as well as the distinction between narcissistic and non-narcissistic ingroup love, should be taken into account, and each component should be considered separately in relation to deprovincialization.

I mainly based my assumptions on recent theoretical advances in deprovincialization. There are two current perspectives regarding the sequence of contact effects in the literature. The first one suggests that people are deprovincialized and then have more positive attitudes, while the second one argues that people's attitude changes after contact experiences which constitute the process of deprovincialization (Verkuyten et al., 2022). The first one was supported more by using deprovincialization scales because the first one was measured as a separate individual variable. The second approach focused on a decrease in ingroup identification or distancing oneself from the ingroup. In my study, I conceptualized deprovincialization as a variable that measures openness towards other groups in cultural and group levels.

Thus, through two studies, I aimed to examine the effects of contact by differentiating various aspects of ingroup identification and to see which aspects further relate to deprovincialization in predicting outgroup attitudes.

In Study 1, I showed that contact and all different aspects of ingroup identification are negatively associated, thus indicating that high quality contact may indeed relate to lower self-definition and investment processes in identification. However, only centrality, but not satisfaction or solidarity predicted deprovincialization, which in turn was associated with more positive outgroup attitudes. Therefore, centrality was, amongst the other ingroup identity dimensions, a critical process that explains how individuals become deprovincialized through contact. Further, contact was negatively associated with both satisfaction and collective narcissism, but only collective narcissism predicted deprovincialization, and deprovincialization again was associated with more positive outgroup attitudes.

In summary, the main significance of Study 1 was threefold. First, it provided a reformed framework for deprovincialization by showing exactly which aspect of ingroup identification is likely to be associated with deprovincialization. The fact that the centrality component was associated with deprovincialization and in turn outgroup attitudes can provide a more comprehensive understanding of deprovincialization since ingroup aspects of contact effects have also been included in the models. Second, although the negative association between collective narcissism and deprovincialization was discussed in Verkuyten et al. (2022), the nature of this association and how it relates to prejudicial outcomes were left in the dark. Here, I demonstrated that deprovincialization might be a buffer against the adverse effects of collective narcissism on attitudes, resulting in more positive attitudes. Third, the fact that contact was negatively associated with collective narcissism was one of the critical aspects of this research. Collective narcissism usually demonstrates a rather hostile stance in the intergroup domains (Golec De Zavala, 2011). Although it has been associated with various emotion functioning at the individual level, such as resentment, entitlement, and hostility (Golec De Zavala and Lantos, 2020), its relation with the negative intergroup outcomes are far more pronounced such as retaliation, prejudice, violence, populism, and intergroup hostility (Golec De Zavala and Lantos, 2020). Intergroup relations literature provided ample studies unraveling various aspects of collective narcissism. Yet, any evidence that could help develop strategies to reduce collective narcissism would be welcomed. In fact, both models in Study 1 showed that contact could alleviate such negativity that comes with collective narcissism.

In Study 2, imagined contact was associated with more positive attitudes, yet it

had no effect on ingroup identification or deprovincialization. Similarly, it did not predict satisfaction or collective narcissism, and was not associated with deprovincialization. Therefore, Study 2 pointed out the importance of the type of contact in examining deprovincialization. Although primary evidence regarding deprovincialization came from direct contact, there is some supportive evidence for different types of indirect contact to play a role in identification processes. For instance, Cakal and Petrovic (2017) demonstrated the moderating effect of vicarious contact on identification and attitudes link. They showed that exposure to positive information about outgroups was associated with both more favorable attitudes and lower ingroup identification. Although the authors did not specifically test deprovincialization, they provided supportive evidence for vicarious contact's possible effect on deprovincialization. Moreover, Kim and Harwood (2020) discussed that deprovincialization could explain why positive media portrayals of outgroups without focal outgroups can improve attitudes towards focal outgroups. Thus, the authors provided a possible pattern of the effects of parasocial contact on deprovincializing attitudes. Furthermore, Vezzali et al. (2012) previously found that ingroup identification mediated imagined contact and attitudes. In fact, imagined contact was associated with lower ingroup identification and ingroup identification was positively associated with attitudes. The authors discussed that demonstrating this mediation effect provided evidence for the deprovincialization hypothesis since their results were consistent with the underlying notion of deprovincialization as reduced attachment with the ingroup. However, Study 2, involving an imagined contact procedure and deprovincialization measures, could not show such an effect of imagined contact on deprovincialization. In sum, although parasocial and vicarious contact seem to be associated with deprovincialization, it is best to be cautious about the effects of indirect contact on deprovincialization since replicating direct contact's deprovincialization effects with imagined contact was not fruitful in the current study.

In addition, Bagci and Turnuklu (2019) examined the effects of contact on well-being. They found that ingroup identification decreases when individuals engage in more favorable contact, which is in line with our findings. However, the authors also suggested some paradoxical findings such that positive contact may indirectly associate with lower well-being through reduced ingroup identification. While in my Studies, I did not focus on psychological well-being or collective action as main outcomes, it is possible to suggest that contact might unintentionally result in lower collective action or psychological well-being through reduced ingroup identification (Bagci and Turnuklu, 2019). Nevertheless, high quality contact may also result in greater psychological well-being, especially by reducing collective narcissism. In fact, although contact was associated with both lower satisfaction and collective

narcissism, it was more strongly associated with reduced collective narcissism. Thus, this study shows that high quality cross-group interactions may have various results on both ingroup and individual level variables, such as collective narcissism.

Another point that shows a unique aspect of this research is its context. Although Turkey is an interesting country that allows various intergroup relations topics to be investigated (see Çakal and Husnu, 2022), this is the first empirical study that investigates deprovincialization within the Turkish-Syrian context. This is particularly important, because current studies on attitudes towards Syrian refugees demonstrate this group to receive quite hostile attitudes from Turkish citizens in a variety of social contexts (e.g., Bagci et al., 2022).

4.1 Limitations and Future Directions

These studies are not without limitations. Firstly, the cross-sectional nature of Study 1 does not allow me to conclude any certain directionality. Especially, correlational data is not a strong indicator of serial mediators. Temporally, it is also possible that intergroup contact provides a more deprovincialized view first, then reduces ingroup identification and thereby relates to outgroup attitudes. Boin et al. (2020) demonstrated that cultural deprovincialization effects persisted over eight weeks and concluded that more positive contact resulted in higher deprovincialization scores, while more negative contact led to lower deprovincialization. However, the authors did not investigate processes regarding the ingroup in their studies. Moreover, Study 1 indicated that contact was associated indirectly with attitudes through deprovincialization, which means that, alternatively, ingroup and outgroup processes occur independent from each other and perhaps simultaneously. Thus, further longitudinal and experimental studies are needed to demonstrate through time whether contact relates to deprovincialization and then ingroup identification first or it happens in the opposite order.

Furthermore, the fact that I focused on only quality contact but not negative contact was another limitation of this study. Graf et al. (2014) suggested that both negative and positive contact should be examined simultaneously to comprehend the effect of intergroup contact on outgroup attitudes. In fact, they suggested negative contact to be more effective than positive contact in predicting intergroup attitudes. Also, Paolini et al (2010) suggested that group memberships become more pronounced when members experience negative contact. In the current setting contact was associated with lower ingroup identification. However, adding negative contact to

the existing models might have led us to see stronger ingroup identification.

Future studies should also investigate the centrality component of ingroup identification more closely to understand its various implications for intergroup relations better. Verkuyten et al. (2010) mentioned distancing from the ingroup can have detrimental effects for well-being, without giving empirical evidence to further explain those possible negative effects. However, the importance of social identities should not be overlooked for harmonious and coherent societies because “we live in them, by them, and sometimes, for them” (Allport, 1954, pp. 42). Therefore, we need to examine the consequences of abandoning an ingroup-centric worldview further so that if there were unintended negative consequences of reduced centrality, we would take precautions in advance.

In addition, this research suggested that future interventions and contact strategies should focus on complexity of social identities because the inclination to appreciate the diversity and the complexity in social relations help individuals to perceive both ingroup and outgroup members as interchangeable members of a surpassing category (Brewer, 2008), thus helps protect one’s ingroup identity without ‘the need for abandoning’ it. Also, the notion of protecting major aspects of ingroup identification is in line with having dual identities (Gaertner et al., 1996) such that one can use several social identities in various contexts without discarding any of them.

5. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, with two studies, I demonstrated a more inclusive investigation of deprovincialization by simultaneously measuring multiple aspects of ingroup identification along with deprovincialization which mainly indicated openness toward other groups. I also demonstrated the impact of contact on a darker side of ingroup identification in predicting deprovincialization. Thus, I emphasized the impact of ingroup centrality and collective narcissism on deprovincialization and in turn, attitudes. Further, I showed the intricacies to replicate contact's effects on deprovincialization via imagined contact procedure in the current context. Lastly, I suggested that further studies need to investigate consequences of contact's impact on the ingroup identification process and interventions should focus on protecting ingroup identification without concentrating on moving away from the ingroup upon intergroup contact.

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APPENDIX A

A.1 Study 1

A.1.1 Additional Materials

A.1.1.1 Social Distance Measure

In addition to the feeling thermometer, Karaoğlu's (2015) Turkish adaptation of the Social Distance Scale (Bogardus, 1967) was used to measure attitudes towards the outgroup members. Original adaptation has been done by Çarkoğlu and Toprak (2006) but adjusted for Syrian context by Karaoğlu (2015). The scale asked how comfortable participants would feel if they "Had a [Syrian] neighbor", "Were married to or their children were married to a [Syrian]" or "had a [Syrian] employer". In this six-item scale (1= would feel highly uncomfortable to 7= would feel highly comfortable), higher scores indicated less negativity towards [Syrians] while lower scores indicated less willingness to engage in contact. For convenient interpretation however, I reversed the items so that lower scores would indicate more distance and negativity, while higher scores indicate less distance and negativity. The scale had excellent reliability ($\alpha = .94$).

A.1.2 Additional Analyses

A.1.2.1 Models with Social Distance

I tested the same models with social distance as the outcome variable. Main study hypotheses are effective in these analyses with social distance here. Social distance is a common affective measure of outgroup attitudes. It demonstrates the degree of distance individuals feel towards outgroup members due to their perceived similarity, intimacy, proximity, and closeness (Bogardus, 1925; Parrillo and Donoghue, 2005). In that manner, it is a complementary measure of attitudes.

Bivariate correlations are shown in Table A. 1 and Table A. 2.

Table A.1 Descriptivestatistics and bivariate correlations with social distance (first model)

	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Correlation Matrix										
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1. Contact Quality	1.92	1.23	-										
2. Social Distance	4.98	1.74	-.59 **	-									
3. Satisfaction	4.92	1.68	-.12 *	.14 *	-								
4. Centrality	3.93	1.75	-.17 **	.27 **	.73 **	-							
5. Solidarity	4.01	1.73	-.17**	.19 **	.79 **	.86 **	-						
6. Individual Self Stereotyping	4.70	1.66	-.15 **	.15 **	.75 **	.65 **	.68 **	-					
7. Ingroup Homogeneity	4.32	1.59	-.12 *	.14 *	.47 **	.54 **	.51 **	.57 **	-				
8. Deprovincialization	5.29	.99	.21 **	-.37 **	-.15 **	-.30 **	-.26 **	-.17 **	-.17 **	-			

Note: N = 315. ** $p < .01$. * $p < .05$. 3-7 = Ingroup Identification Components

Table A.2 Descriptive statistics and bivariate correlations with social distance (second model)

	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Correlation Matrix				
			1	2	3	4	5
1. Contact Quality	1.92	1.24	-				
2. Social Distance	4.98	1.74	-.59 **	-			
3. Satisfaction	4.92	1.68	-.12 *	.14 *	-		
4. Deprovincialization	5.29	.99	.21 **	-.37 **	-.15 **	-	
5. Collective Narcissism	3.85	1.55	-.25 **	-.27 **	.65 **	-.28 **	-

Note: N = 315. ** $p < .01$. * $p < .05$. Satisfaction = An Ingroup Identification Component.

The first model was significant and explained 43% of the variance of attitudes towards Syrians ($R^2 = .43$, $F(7, 307) = 33.07$, $p < .001$). As shown in Figure A. 1, contact quality predicted all of the ingroup identification dimensions negatively; centrality ($\beta = -.17$, $SE = .08$, $p < .01$), satisfaction ($\beta = -.12$, $SE = .08$, $p < .05$), individual self-stereotyping ($\beta = -.15$, $SE = .08$, $p < .01$), ingroup homogeneity ($\beta = -.12$, $SE = .07$, $p < .05$), solidarity ($\beta = -.17$, $SE = .08$, $p < .01$). Similar to the previous model, contact quality predicts deprovincialization positively ($\beta = .16$, $SE = .04$, $p < .01$). However, only centrality dimension predicted deprovincialization among ingroup identification dimensions negatively ($\beta = -.30$, $SE = .06$, $p < .05$), other dimensions did not predict deprovincialization. Additionally, deprovincialization ($\beta = -.23$, $SE = .08$, $p < .001$), and contact quality ($\beta = -.53$, $SE = .06$, $p < .001$) were negative predictors of social distance while centrality predicted social distance positively ($\beta = .29$, $SE = .09$, $p < .01$).

There were three significant indirect effects in this model (see Table A.3¹⁰). Contact quality predicted social distance via deprovincialization ($\beta = -.04$, $SE = .01$, 95% CI [-.0661, -.0089]) as well as centrality ($\beta = -.05$, $SE = .02$, 95% CI [-.1007, -.0081]). Also, I found significant indirect effect only for deprovincialization through centrality $\beta = -.01$, $SE = .01$, 95% CI [-.0275, -.0017] in the link between contact quality and social distance. Contrary to my main model with attitudes as the outcome measure, this model had an additional indirect effect. Contact quality was negatively associated with centrality and centrality was positively associated with social distance.

¹⁰ *Note:* Standardized regression coefficients and standard errors are shown with their 95% confidence intervals (Bootstrap N = 5,000); significant indirect effects are shown with *

Figure A.1 Serial mediation of all ingroup identification scale dimensions and deprovincialization (N = 315), * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$, showing standardized coefficients and standard errors (in brackets).

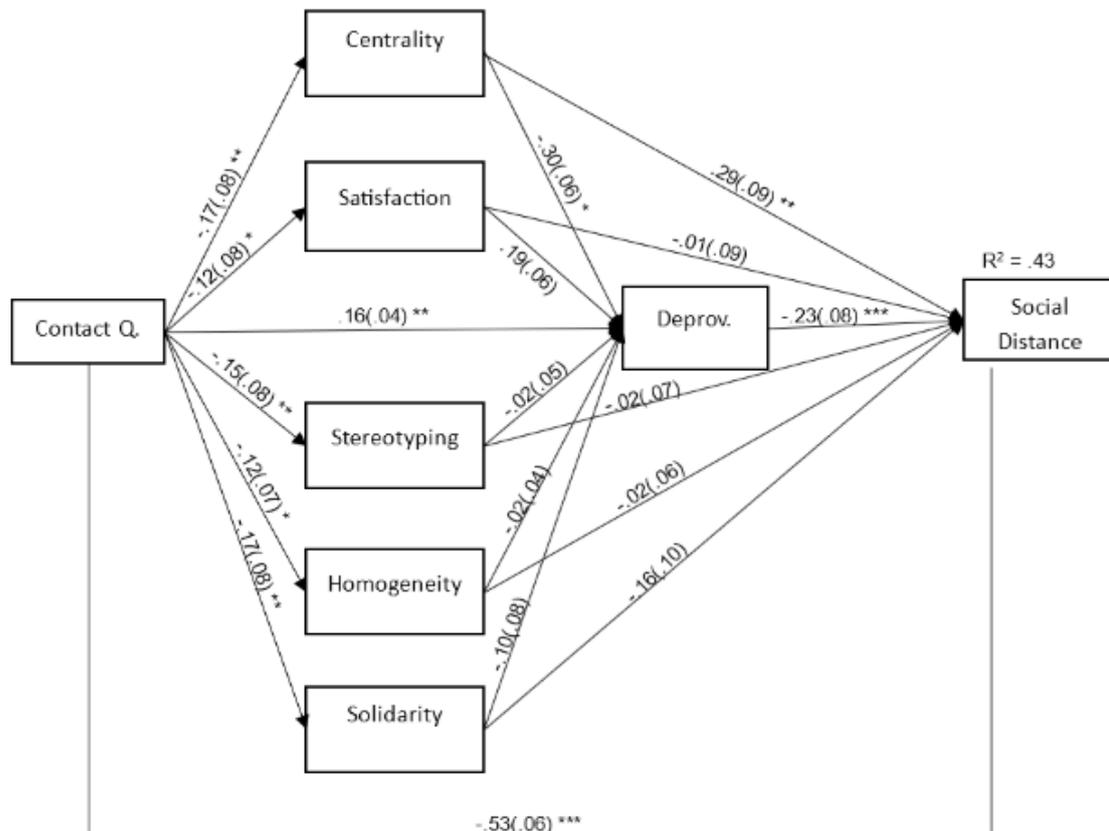


Table A.3 Mediating pathways of contact quality on social distance through ingroup identification dimensions of satisfaction, centrality, solidarity, individual self-stereotyping, ingroup homogeneity, and deprovincialization (first model).

Indirect Path	β	SE	CI
Contact ->Satisfaction ->Social Distance	.00	.01	[-.0221, .0272]
Contact ->Centrality ->Social Distance	-.05 *	.02	[-.1007, -.0081]
Contact ->Individual Self-Stereotyping ->Social Distance	.00	.01	[-.0242, .0332]
Contact ->Solidarity ->Social Distance	.03	.02	[-.0094, .0722]
Contact ->Ingroup Homogeneity ->Social Distance	.00	.01	[-.0128, .0206]
Contact ->Deprovincialization ->Social Distance	-.04 *	.01	[-.0661 -.0089]
Contact ->Satisfaction ->Deprovincialization ->Social Distance	.01	.00	[-.0004, .0155]
Contact ->Centrality ->Deprovincialization ->Social Distance	-.01 *	.01	[-.0275 -.0017]
Contact ->Individual Self-Stereotyping ->Deprovincialization ->Social Distance	-.00	.00	[-.0077 .0064]
Contact ->Solidarity ->Deprovincialization ->Social Distance	-.00	.01	[-.0157, .0056]
Contact ->Ingroup Homogeneity ->Deprovincialization ->Social Distance	-.00	.00	[-.0048, .0043]

In the second model (Figure A. 2), contact quality negatively predicted satisfaction ($\beta = -.12$, $SE = .08$, $p < .05$), collective narcissism ($\beta = -.25$, $SE = .07$, $p < .001$) and

social distance ($\beta = -.52, SE = .06, p < .001$); positively predicts deprovincialization ($\beta = .15, SE = .04, p < .01$). Collective narcissism predicted deprovincialization negatively ($\beta = -.26, SE = .05, p < .001$).

There were two indirect effects in this model (see Table A.4¹¹). There was a significant indirect effect of contact quality on social distance through deprovincialization ($\beta = -.05, SE = .02, 95\% CI [-.0663, -.0056]$). In addition, significant indirect effect of deprovincialization was only through collective narcissism $\beta = -.02, SE = .01, 95\% CI [-.0305, -.0054]$ in the link between contact quality and social distance ($R^2 = .41, F(4, 310) = 54.50, p < .001$). Similar to the model with attitudes as the outcome, the same variable had the same direct and indirect effects including directions of the associations except for contact quality and social distance association. Contact quality was negatively associated with social distance. Thus, my main study hypotheses are supported with social distance measures too.

Figure A.2 Predicting social distance in contact quality through two parallel mediators and deprovincialization (N = 315), * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$, showing standardized coefficients and standard errors (in brackets).

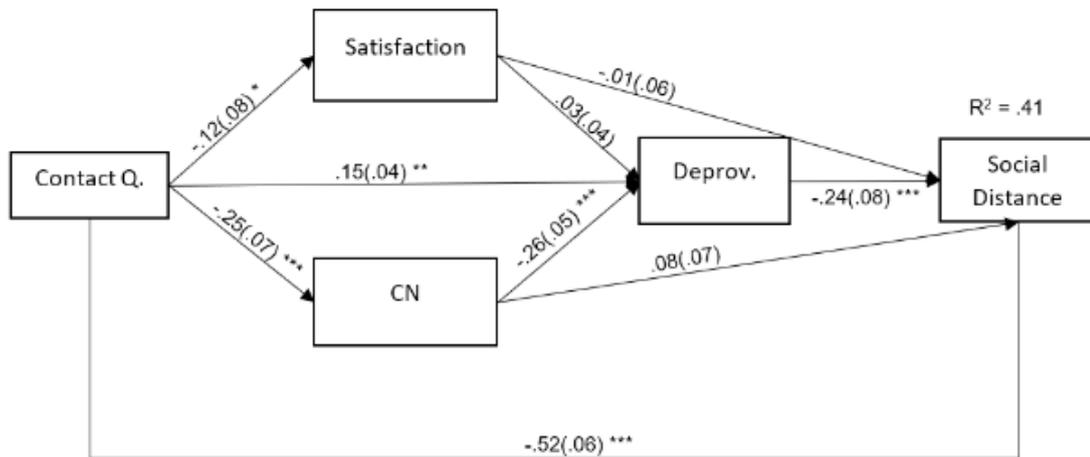


Table A.4 Mediating pathways of contact quality on social distance through satisfaction, collective narcissism and deprovincialization (second model).

Indirect Path	β	SE	CI
Contact ->Satisfaction ->Social Distance	.00	.01	[-.0163, .0185]
Contact ->CN ->Social Distance	-.03	.02	[-.0537, .0125]
Contact ->Deprovincialization ->Social Distance	-.05 *	.02	[-.0663, -.0056]
Contact ->Satisfaction ->Deprovincialization ->Social Distance	.00	.00	[-.0031, .0065]
Contact ->CN ->Deprovincialization ->Social Distance	-.02 *	.01	[-.0305, -.0054]

¹¹Note: Standardized regression coefficients and standard errors are shown with their 95% confidence intervals (Bootstrap N = 5,000); significant indirect effects are shown with *

A.1.2.2 Factor Analyses

I conducted a confirmatory factor analysis using IBM SPSS for the ingroup identification measure. Originally Leach et al. (2008) loaded group level self definition components and group level self investment components separately. I performed a similar factor analysis with two dimensions. The group level self-investment dimension consisted of 10 items that measure satisfaction, solidarity and centrality. For this dimension, Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure ($KMO = .93$) and Bartlett's Test of Sphericity were significant ($\chi^2 (45) = 2541.142, p < .001$). There was only one component that was extracted and this one-factor solution explained 63.86% of variance. The other dimension consisted of 4 items that measure ingroup homogeneity and individual self-stereotyping. For this dimension, Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin ($KMO = .72$) was acceptable and Bartlett's Test of Sphericity was significant ($\chi^2 (6) = 488.853, p < .001$). All the items loaded into the same component that explained 64.96% of variance. Results indicated that in my study the multicomponent model of ingroup identification was measured through two dimensional ingroup identification measure which showed similar factor loadings to the original study.

APPENDIX B

B.1 Study 1 - Informed Consent

Bilgilendirilmiş Onam Formu

Değerli katılımcı,

Bu çalışma Sabancı Üniversitesi Psikoloji Programı Yüksek Lisans öğrencisi Ayşenur Didem Yılmaz'ın Yüksek Lisans tezi kapsamında yürütülmektedir. Sabancı Üniversitesi Psikoloji Programı öğretim üyesi Doç Dr. Sabahat Çiğdem Bağcı danışmanlığında yürütülmekte olan bu çalışma gruplar arası temasın tutum değişimine etkileri hakkındadır.

Size, sosyal özdeşleşme, gruplar arası temas ve tutumlar gibi bazı sosyal psikolojik konular hakkında sorular sormak istiyoruz. Katılımınız sırasında sizden çevrim-içi bir anket doldurmanız istenecektir. Anketin tamamlanması yaklaşık 20 dakika sürmektedir. Bu anket yurt dışı kaynaklı Qualtrics şirketi (Qualtrics, Provo, UT) aracılığıyla hazırlanmıştır. Şu anda Qualtrics arayüzünü görmekteyiz ve ankete devam etmek isterseniz yanıtlarınız bu arayüzü aracılığıyla kaydedilecektir.

Tüm yanıt maddeleri Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum'dan Kesinlikle Katılıyorum'a kadar değişmektedir ve sorular için doğru ya da yanlış cevap yoktur. Tüm soruların eksiksiz ve içtenlikle kendi görüşlerinizi yansıtacak şekilde yanıtlanması önemlidir. Çalışmanın nihai hedefi gruplar arası ilişkileri olumlu yönde geliştirmektir. Bu çalışmaya katılmayı kabul ederseniz, size önce demografik bilgiler (yaş, cinsiyet, sosyo-ekonomik statü gibi kişisel olmayan sorular), ardından farklı gruplar ile ilgili, sosyal psikoloji çalışmalarında yaygın olarak kullanılan sorular sorulacaktır. Katılımınız bu konunun araştırılmasına büyük katkı sağlayacaktır. Bu çalışmaya katılmak için TC vatandaşı olmanız ve 18 yaşından büyük olmanız gerekmektedir.

Katılımınız tamamen gönüllülük esasına dayalıdır. Sorularımızı yanıtlayarak, katılmak için bireysel onayınızı vermiş sayılırsınız. Katılmamaya karar verirsiniz, kararınız sorgusuz sualsiz kabul edilecektir. Anket devam ederken, istediğiniz zaman ankette çıkabilirsiniz. Verdiğiniz bilgiler tamamen gizlidir ve üçüncü şahıslara ifşa edilmeyecektir. Adınız, çalıştığınız kurumun adı veya dini geçmişiniz gibi kişisel sorular sorulmayacaktır. Yanıtlarınıza yalnızca araştırmanın araştırmacıları erişebilir.

bilir. Bu ankette toplanan veriler, arařtırmacı tarafından Türkiye’de ve uluslararası alanda akademik yayınlarda ve sunumlarda kullanılacaktır. Bu alıřmaya katılarak herhangi bir maddi ıkar elde etmeyeceksiniz.

Bu alıřma Sabancı niversitesi Etik Kurulu tarafından onaylanmıřtır. Herhangi bir sorunuz varsa, ltfen Do. Dr. Sabahat iğdem Baėcı ile e-posta yoluyla iletiřime geiniz (c**@sabanciuniv.edu). Haklarınızın ihlal edildiėini dřnyorsanız ltfen Sabancı niversitesi Etik Kurul Bařkanı Prof. Mehmed Yıldız’ a e-posta yoluyla ulařınız (m**@sabanciuniv.edu).

alıřma ile ilgili sorularınız iin Ayřenur Didem Yılmaz ile e-posta yoluyla iletiřim kurabilirsiniz (a**@sabanciuniv.edu).

Bu alıřmaya gnll olarak katılıyorsanız ařaėıdaki "Evet", gnll olarak katılmıyorsanız "Hayır" seeneėini iřaretleyiniz.

Bu alıřmaya katılarak saėlayacaėınız bilgilerin Qualtrics tarafından kaydedilmesine izin veriyorsanız "Evet", vermiyorsanız "Hayır" seeneėiniz iřaretleyiniz (Hayır demeniz durumunda anket sonlanacaktır).

Arařtırmamıza katıldıėınız iin ok teřekkr ederiz!

B.2 Study 2 - Informed Consent

Bilgilendirilmiş Onam Formu

Değerli katılımcı,

Bu çalışma Sabancı Üniversitesi Psikoloji Programı Yüksek Lisans öğrencisi Ayşenur Didem Yılmaz'ın Yüksek Lisans tezi kapsamında yürütülmektedir. Sabancı Üniversitesi Psikoloji Programı öğretim üyesi Doç Dr. Sabahat Çiğdem Bağcı danışmanlığında yürütülmekte olan bu çalışma gruplar arası tutum ve davranışsal eğilimler hakkındadır.

Size, sosyal özdeşleşme, gruplar arası temas ve tutumlar gibi bazı sosyal psikolojik konular hakkında sorular sormak istiyoruz. Katılımınız sırasında sizden çevrimiçi bir anket doldurmanız istenecektir. Anketin tamamlanması yaklaşık 25 dakika sürmektedir. Bu çalışmaya katılarak 1 SONA puanı kazanacaksınız. SONA sistemine kayıtlı bir ders alıyorsanız bu 1 puanı dersiniz için SONA kredisi olarak kullanabileceksiniz. Bu anket yurt dışı kaynaklı Qualtrics şirketi (Qualtrics, Provo, UT) aracılığıyla hazırlanmıştır. Şu anda Qualtrics arayüzünü görmektesiniz ve ankete devam etmek isterseniz yanıtlarınız bu arayüzü aracılığıyla kaydedilecektir.

Tüm yanıt maddeleri Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum'dan Kesinlikle Katılıyorum'a kadar değişmektedir ve sorular için doğru ya da yanlış cevap yoktur. Tüm soruların eksiksiz ve içtenlikle kendi görüşlerinizi yansıtacak şekilde yanıtlanması önemlidir. Çalışmanın nihai hedefi gruplar arası ilişkileri olumlu yönde geliştirmektir. Bu çalışmaya katılmayı kabul ederseniz, size önce demografik bilgiler (yaş, cinsiyet, sosyo-ekonomik statü gibi..), ardından farklı gruplar ile ilgili, sosyal psikoloji çalışmalarında yaygın olarak kullanılan sorular sorulacaktır. Katılımınız bu konunun araştırılmasına büyük katkı sağlayacaktır. Bu çalışmaya katılmak için TC vatandaş olmanız gerekmektedir.

Katılımınız tamamen gönüllülük esasına dayalıdır. Sorularımızı yanıtlayarak, katılmak için bireysel onayınızı vermiş sayılırsınız. Katılmamaya karar vererseniz, kararınız sorgusuz sualsiz kabul edilecektir. Anket devam ederken, istediğiniz zaman ankette çıkabilirsiniz. Verdiğiniz bilgiler tamamen gizlidir ve üçüncü şahıslara ifşa edilmeyecektir. Adınız, çalıştığınız kurumun adı veya dini geçmişiniz gibi kişisel sorular sorulmayacaktır. Yanıtlarınıza yalnızca araştırmanın araştırmacıları erişebilir. Bu ankette toplanan veriler, araştırmacı tarafından Türkiye'de ve uluslararası alanda akademik yayınlarda ve sunumlarda kullanılacaktır. Bu çalışmaya katılarak herhangi bir maddi çıkar elde etmeyeceksiniz.

Bu çalışma Sabancı Üniversitesi Etik Kurulu tarafından onaylanmıştır. Herhangi bir sorunuz varsa, lütfen Doç. Dr. Sabahat Çiğdem Bağcı ile e-posta yoluyla iletişime geçiniz (c**@sabanciuniv.edu). Haklarınızın ihlal edildiğini düşünüyorsanız lütfen Sabancı Üniversitesi Etik Kurul Başkanı Prof. Mehmed Yıldız' a e-posta yoluyla ulaşınız (m**@sabanciuniv.edu).

Çalışma ile ilgili sorularınız için Ayşenur Didem Yılmaz ile e-posta yoluyla iletişim kurabilirsiniz (a**@sabanciuniv.edu).

Bu çalışmaya gönüllü olarak katılıyorsanız aşağıdaki "Evet", gönüllü olarak katılmıyorsanız "Hayır" seçeneğini işaretleyiniz.

Bu çalışmaya katılarak sağlayacağınız bilgilerin Qualtrics tarafından kaydedilmesine izin veriyorsanız "Evet", vermiyorsanız "Hayır" seçeneğinizi işaretleyiniz (Hayır demeniz durumunda anket sonlanacaktır).

Araştırmamıza katıldığınız için çok teşekkür ederiz!

B.3 Study 2 - Experimental Group Debriefing Form

Değerli Katılımcı,

Anketimize burada sona ermiştir,

Çalışmamızın amacı, hayali temas ve dış grup tutumları arasındaki bağlantıda içgrup özdeşimi ve içgrup kimliğinden uzaklaşmanın aracılık rolünü deneysel olarak test etmektir.

Siz deneysel gruptaydınız; bu nedenle alakalı bir uyararla karşılaştınız. Genel olarak, bu çalışmanın uzun vadeli hedefi gruplar arası tutumları iyileştirmektir.

Katıldığınız için teşekkür ederiz.

B.4 Study 2 - Control Group Debriefing Form

Değerli Katılımcı,

Anketimize burada sona ermiştir,

Çalışmamızın amacı, hayali temas ve dış grup tutumları arasındaki bağlantıda içgrup özdeşimi ve içgrup kimliğinden uzaklaşmanın aracılık rolünü deneysel olarak test etmektir.

Siz kontrol grubundaydınız; bu nedenle nötr bir uyarı ile karşılaştınız. Genel olarak, bu çalışmanın uzun vadeli hedefi gruplar arası tutumları iyileştirmektir.

Katıldığınız için teşekkür ederiz.