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Who is the most Kosovar? The role of relative ingroup prototypicality in intergroup relations in Kosovo

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Abstract

Based on the theoretical framework of the Ingroup Projection Model (IPM), this experimental study investigated intergroup relations in Kosovo and ways of improving them. Particularly, it investigated whether a complex representation of the superordinate Kosovar identity would lower perceptions of relative ingroup prototypicality for the Kosovo Albanian majority group, thus resulting in positive intergroup outcomes between them and the Kosovo Serb minority. In an online experiment 211 participants were instructed to describe Kosovo which was framed as either high or low in complexity. Identification with Kosovars and with Kosovo Albanians and dependent variables were assessed in a planned missing data design. Unexpectedly, complexity of the representation did not decrease relative ingroup prototypicality and dual identifiers did not show higher levels of relative ingroup prototypicality. As hypothesized, relative ingroup prototypicality was negatively correlated with positive outgroup attitudes and was positively correlated with perceptions of intergroup threat and legitimization of the ingroup's high status. Additionally, intergroup threat and outgroup attitudes were found to mediate the relationship between relative ingroup prototypicality and legitimization of the ingroup's high status. The current work supports the theoretical model building of IPM and provides new insight on issues of identity and intergroup relations in Kosovo.

Keywords: Ingroup Projection, Relative Ingroup Prototypicality, Superordinate Category Complexity, Kosovo, Intergroup Relations, Social Identity

PsycINFO Codes:

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Resumo

Com base na estrutura teórica do Modelo da Projecção Endogrupal (MPE), este estudo experimental investigou relações entre grupos no Kosovo e formas de as melhorar. Em particular, investigou se uma representação complexa da identidade supra-ordenada do Kosovo diminuiria as percepções de prototipicalidade endogrupal relativa da maioria Albanesa em relação aos atributos do Kosovo, melhorando assim a relação entre a maioria e a minoria Sérvia do Kosovo. Numa experiência online, 211 Participantes foram instruídos para descrever o Kosovo. A instrução da tarefa implicou alta ou baixa complexidade da categoria supra-ordenada. A identificação com o Kosovo e com o grupo dos Kosovo-Albaneses e as variáveis dependentes foram medidas usando um paradigma de planned missing design. Inesperadamente, a complexidade da representação não fez diminuir a prototipicalidade endogrupal relativa e os identificadores duais não mostraram níveis mais elevados de prototipicalidade endogrupal relativa do que outros participantes. Como foi suposto, a prototipicalidade endogrupal relativa estava negativamente correlacionada com atitudes positivas em relação ao exogrupo e positivamente correlacionada com as percepções da ameaça intergrupar e da legitimidade do estatuto superior do endogrupo. Adicionalmente, a ameaça e as atitudes intergrupais foram descobertas como mediadores da relação entre a prototipicalidade endogrupal relativa e a legitimidade percebida do estatuto superior do endogrupo. O presente trabalho sustenta o modelo teórico de construção do MPE e fornece novo conhecimento sobre os problemas de identidade social e relações entre grupos no Kosovo.

Palavras-chave: Projecção Endogrupal, Prototipicalidade Relativa, Complexidade da Categoria Supra-Ordenada, Kosovo, Relações entre Grupos, Identidade Social

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Index of Abbreviations

RIP	Relative Ingroup Prototypicality
SC	Superordinate Category
IPM	Ingroup Projection Model
CIIM	Common Ingroup Identity Model
PMDP	Planned Missing Data Design
MIDM	Mutual Intergroup Differentiation Model

Chapter I. Contextual and Theoretical Background

Relations between social groups with a history of conflict look different around the world. In some societies, these groups coexist peacefully and are in frequent contact with one-another as is the case among many western European nations following the end of World War II. In some other societies, these groups lead parallel lives with little to no contact among one-another as is the case for the Republic of Kosovo, best exemplified in the town of Mitrovica where the bridge over the river Ibar has become a prominent symbol of ethnic division (Morina, 2017).

The long history of interethnic tension between two of Kosovo's ethnic groups, Albanians and Serbs, culminated in the 1998 armed conflict known as the Kosovo war (Judah, 2008). This war, fought between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (i.e. Serbia and Montenegro) and the Kosovo Liberation Army, an armed resistance movement led by ethnic Albanians (Bekaj, 2010; see also Lambeth, 2001), ended in 1999 with the intervention of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) which led to the withdrawal of the Yugoslav troops from Kosovo (Lambeth, 2001; Rohan, 2018). Subsequently, the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) was mandated with the aim of ensuring "a peaceful and normal life for all inhabitants of Kosovo and advance regional stability in the Western Balkans" ("UNMIK Fact Sheet", n.d.). In 2001, UNMIK established the Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo (UNMIK Constitutional Framework for Provisional Self-Government in Kosovo, 2001) which on 17 February 2008 unilaterally declared Kosovo's independence from Serbia¹ ("Kosovo declares independence," 2008). Consequently, Kosovo became the youngest

¹ Kosovo's declaration of independence was in accordance with the recommendations of the UN Special Envoy Martti Ahtisaari and his Comprehensive Proposal for the Kosovo Status Settlement (Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo, 2008).

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nation to emerge in Europe following the aftermath of Yugoslavia's dissolution (Rohan, 2018). Ever since, Kosovo Albanians and Kosovo Serbs have been living in the new nation under a common national identity, the Kosovar identity (Maloku, Derks, Van Laar & Ellemers, 2016). Upon the declaration of independence, Kosovo adapted statehood symbols including a blue flag displaying the country's map in a gold color with six white stars which symbolize Kosovo's major ethnic groups Albanians, Serbs, Bosniaks, Turks, Gorani, Romani, Ashkali and Egyptians (Borger, 2008); a national anthem with no lyrics in order to refrain from references to any specific ethnic group (Crosby & Zejneli, 2018); adapted Albanian and Serbian as official languages, and recognized Bosnian, Romani and Turkish as minority languages (Ligji Nr. 02/L-37 për Përdorimin e Gjuhëve, 2007). The multi-ethnic nature of the new republic was also heavily emphasized in Kosovo's constitutional text which serves as a foundation for the protection of minority rights (Korenica & Doli, 2010). These steps were taken in order to establish the Republic of Kosovo as a multi-ethnic state and the Kosovar nationality as an overarching identity of all of Kosovo's ethnic groups, thereby providing a platform to improve intergroup relations particularly between Kosovo Albanians and Kosovo Serbs (Maloku et al., 2016).

Until now, however, over a decade since the implementation of this vision, the expected reconciliation between Kosovo Albanians and Kosovo Serbs is yet to be achieved (Burema, 2012; Morina, 2018). The Kosovar society remains divided across ethnic lines, with the Kosovo Albanian majority (92.2 %) distributed throughout Kosovo's territory, and the Kosovo Serb minority (1.5 %) mainly concentrated and predominantly inhabiting in North Kosovo and enclaves outside of it (Kosovo Agency for Statistics [KAS], 2012; Dalham & Williams, 2010; Bojan, 2013). The division between the two groups has been further deepened by the institutional

parallelism in the sectors of education, healthcare, justice, security, and public administration (Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe [OSCE], 2007; Viskoa, 2016; Piciano & Elbasani, 2019). While Kosovo state institutions operate throughout most of Kosovo's territory, Serbian state institutions operate in North Kosovo, and neither one recognizes each-other's authority (International Crisis Group [ICG], 2011). For example, Kosovo and Serbia do not recognize each other's educational qualifications despite having reached an agreement to do so in 2011 and 2016 (Hopkins, 2015; Krasniqi-Veseli, 2019). This has left Kosovo Serbs holding Serb diplomas, and Kosovo Albanians holding Kosovo diplomas, unable to integrate into one-another's employment sector (Krasniqi-Veseli, 2019; Timotijević, 2019). Consequently, many Kosovo Albanian and Kosovo Serb post-war generations have grown up with rare, if any, encounters between them ("Albanians and Serbs remain divided," 2019) and lacking knowledge of each-other's language due to limitations in cross-community communication and employment (Viskoa, 2016; Radonjic, 2018). Furthermore, developments within the political scene such as the idea of a territorial swap between Kosovo and Serbia, as publicly pleaded by the presidents of the two countries since 2018 (Gray & Heath, 2018), could further this division by promoting ideologies of ethno-territorialism which warrant a group's patrimonial rights to a territory separate from other groups (Dahlman & Williams, 2010; Zarinski, 1994).

Taking these circumstances into account, is it possible to think of a future with positive interethnic relations in Kosovo? Though opinions vary, there appears to be consensus that negative intergroup relations in Kosovo are often fueled and maintained by politics. For example, Maliqi (2019, as cited in Stojanovic, 2019) argues that Serbia's aggressive policies towards Kosovo including its strong opposition to Kosovo's independence, campaigns for revoking the recognition of Kosovo's independence by the international community, and

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campaigns against Kosovo's membership in international organizations like the United Nations, are harmful for the Kosovo Serb minority as they are perceived as "anti-state elements inside the country". This argument has been supported by a field study by Fort (2018) who found that Kosovo Serbs often fear becoming targets of retaliation due to Serbia's provocative actions towards Kosovo. One such example is the attempt of operating a train from Serbia to Kosovo painted in nationalist colors and slogans like "Kosovo is Serbia" in 2017 (Delauney, 2017). Additionally, Fort (2018) argues that the focus of scholars on the Kosovo Albanian and Kosovo Serb elites while overseeing the role of ordinary people in the implementation of the power-sharing arrangements in Kosovo, has failed to question the outcomes of this power-sharing, that is, the actual empowerment of a minority in a divided society.

While there is little doubt that some political actors prevent interethnic relations from improving, as reflected in the increasing distrust in Kosovo's institutions and politicians (National Demographic Institute [NDI], 2019; Gashi, 2019), it is also important to note that there are political actors and initiatives, particularly from the local-level, aiming at improving them. The town of Kamenica, which currently has a Kosovo Albanian mayor and Kosovo Serb deputy mayor (Kafexholli, 2018), serves as an example of aspirations for building genuine inter-ethnic relations. Kamenica is one of the five municipalities in Kosovo to have benefited from an International Organization of Migration project (IOM) to offer free language courses to Albanians and Serbs in order to learn each-other's language (Haxhiaj, 2019). These projects point to promising initiatives of breaking down communication barriers between these communities and opening paths for interaction in the future. Reports from another initiative by Deutsche Welle called Generation '99, which had brought together students from Kosovo and Serbia, who otherwise would not have had any opportunities for interaction, show that there is

willingness from both groups to engage in contact and find ways to overcome their history of conflict (Çerkini & Pejic, 2019). The outcomes of these initiatives hint that relations between Kosovo Albanians and Kosovo Serbs may not be completely strained, which begs the question, how do these politics resonate with representations of the inter-ethnic relations within the involved populations, and what are the social psychological conditions that promote or prevent such an improvement? Answers from a social psychological perspective, particularly from a social identity lens are rather scarce. Besides Maloku and colleagues (e.g. Maloku, Derks, Van Laar & Ellemers, 2016, 2019) who are among the first to have conducted social psychological research on intergroup relations in Kosovo by investigating the role played by social identity complexity (Roccas & Brewer, 2002) and distinctiveness threat (Jetten, Spears, & Manstead, 1997; Jetten, Spear, & Manstead, 2001), this territory remains open for exploration. Thereby, the current study aims to further investigate intergroup relations in Kosovo and ways of improving them by applying the assumptions of the Ingroup Projection Model (Mummendey & Wenzel, 1999) about the conditions that lead to intergroup tolerance.

The Relevance of a Superordinate Identity: The Kosovar Identity as a common identity

The premises behind the Kosovar identity can be understood within the Common Ingroup Identity Model (CIIM; Gaertner & Dovidio, 2000; Gaertner, Dovidio, Anastasio, Bachman, & Rust, 1993) assertion that the change of the categorical representation from “us” and “them” into an inclusive “we” can reduce intergroup bias and conflict. When members of different groups recategorize themselves into one superordinate group, the cognitive and motivational processes that produce positive feelings towards ingroup members extend towards former outgroup members (Gaertner et al., 1993). Accordingly, in Kosovo’s context, the Kosovar superordinate identity should help improve intergroup relations between Albanians and Serbs as they should

conceive one-another as part of one higher-order group instead of two different groups (Maloku et al., 2019). Alongside this one-group representation, CIIM has introduced a second form of recategorization through which individuals maintain their ingroup identity within the context of a superordinate category, a dual identity (Dovidio, Gaertner & Saguy 2007; Gaertner, Rubuelo & Guerra, 2016). This means that group members can maintain their less inclusive subgroup identity (i.e. ethnic Albanian or ethnic Serb) while simultaneously identifying with the more inclusive common ingroup (i.e. Kosovar identity). Thus, the simultaneous activation of the subgroup identity and common ingroup identity, that is, when individuals simultaneously regard themselves as members of separate groups but also part of a common group, should result in more positive intergroup relations in contrast to when individuals regard themselves only as part of separate groups (Dovidio et al., 2007).

While CIIM's assertions for the positive effects of the superordinate categorization in reducing intergroup bias have received a lot of empirical support (Gaertner, Dovidio & Bachman, 1996; Glassford & Dovidio, 2011), some research on the other hand suggests opposite effects, that is, a common ingroup identity can lead to an increase of intergroup bias and prejudice (Waldzus & Mummendey, 2004). Because a common identity implies similarities with a former outgroup, it may threaten the ingroup's sense of distinctiveness, especially for committed ingroup members (Jetten, Spears & Manstead, 1998; Jetten & Spears, 2003; Wenzel, Mummendey & Waldzus, 2007). Consequently, this may lead towards a further accentuation of ingroup-outgroup differences and backlash against the involved outgroup (Wenzel et al., 2007; Gaertner et al., 2016). Considering the role of ethnic differentiation in the historical hostility between Albanians and Serbs in Kosovo (Judah, 2008), it may be that both sides struggle to come together under a common national identity as that implies giving up on the very essence of

what they strive for which is distinction from one-another. Maloku et al., (2019) found that distinctiveness threat is indeed an important component of intergroup relations in Kosovo, with both Kosovo Albanians and Kosovo Serbs having reported high levels of it.

The Ingroup Projection Model

CIIM's predicted effects of superordinate categorization oppose those of the Ingroup Projection Model (IPM; Mummendey & Wenzel, 1999; Wenzel, Mummendey, & Waldzus, 2007). Building upon the premise of self-categorization theory (Turner, Hogg, Oakes, Reicher, & Wetherell, 1987) that the inclusive nature of superordinate categories provides relevant dimensions for comparison between the lower-order categories they encompass, IPM argues that perceptions for the ingroup's greater prototypicality for the superordinate category in comparison to the outgroup lead to negative evaluations of the outgroup (Waldzus, Mummendey, Wenzel, & Weber, 2003). The tendency to perceive the ingroup's distinctive attributes as more prototypical of the superordinate category is called ingroup projection (Mummendey & Wenzel, 1999; Waldzus et al., 2003). Ingroup projection is theorized to lead to outgroup derogation and hostility because the greater the perception of relative prototypicality of the ingroup for the superordinate category, the greater the perception of deviance for the comparison outgroup. Thus, it is not only the difference between the ingroup and outgroup itself that affects the quality of their relations, but rather the evaluation of this difference. When the outgroup's difference is seen as a challenge or threat to the superordinate's inclusive norms, as constituted by the prototype of the inclusive category, the negative evaluation and treatment of the outgroup is perceived as necessary and legitimate (Mummendey & Wenzel, 1999). As the ingroup's relative prototypicality confirms its positive distinction from the outgroup, it allows the group to perceive itself as superior and entitled to higher status (Alexandre, Waldzus & Wenzel, 2016; Weber, Mummendey, &

Waldzus, 2002), and to endorse negative attitudes and outcomes for the outgroup (Wenzel et al., 2007; Waldzus et al., 2003, 2005).

Unlike CIIM's predicted effects of dual identification for intergroup relations, IPM predicts that individuals who identify strongly with the ingroup and the superordinate category will perceive their own group as more relatively prototypical than members who do not identify strongly with either or both categories, therefore holding more negative attitudes towards the outgroup (Waldzus et al., 2003). Nonetheless, IPM does not regard ingroup projection and intergroup conflict as sealed outcomes of superordinate categorization. Mummendey and Wenzel (1999) have suggested that certain structural properties of the superordinate category representation might reduce ingroup projection, thereby reducing intergroup bias. One such property is the complexity of the superordinate category, initially defined as the "multimodal distribution of members on the prototypical dimension". Research on the concept of complexity has since focused on structural aspects, that is, the possibility of multiple prototypes. The representation of the superordinate category as diverse allows for different subgroup representations to be prototypical which implies the perception of group differences within the superordinate category as normative rather than deviant (Wenzel, Waldzus & Steffens, 2017, p. 77).

Present study

The current study follows the premises of IPM for several reasons. First, we take into account Kosovo's population composition which is a majority of 92.2% Albanian, a minority of 1.5% Serb, 1.6% Bosniak, 1.1% Turk, 0.9% Ashkali, 0.7% Egyptian, 0.6% Gorani, 0.5% Romani and 0.2% other²² (KAS, 2012). Given the tendency of majority group members to

² Four municipalities in North Kosovo, predominantly inhabited by Kosovo Serbs and Kosovo Roma, are not included in these statistics (KAS, 2012) thereby these numbers should be regarded with caution.

perceive their ingroup as more prototypical of the superordinate identity than the outgroup (Alexandre et al., 2016), we assume that Kosovo Albanians tend to perceive their ingroup as more prototypical of the Kosovar identity given the disproportional percentage of the subgroups encompassed under the superordinate identity. Second, we consider that the underrepresentation of the other minority ethnic groups (Bosniak, Gorani, Turk, Romani, Ashkali, Egyptian) into the superordinate identity might give grounds for more contrasting evaluations to be made between Kosovo Albanians and Kosovo Serbs, hence resulting in more negative intergroup outcomes between the two.

Based on the designs of previous experimental research which have found evidence for these claims, the current experimental study will investigate whether a complex representation of the superordinate Kosovar identity will lower Kosovo Albanian's levels of perceived relative ingroup prototypicality, thereby resulting in an increase of positive attitudes towards the Kosovo Serb outgroup, and lesser legitimization of the ingroup's high status. Intergroup threat is an additional outcome variable that has been included in this study due to its prominence in intergroup relations and applicability in the Kosovo context, that of two ethnic groups with a notable history of conflict. Threat perception is conceptualized as the belief that an outgroup is harmful to the ingroup, that is, the outgroup's values, characteristics or actions challenge the well-being or goal attainments of the ingroup (Riek, Mania & Gaertner, 2006; Schmid, Hewstone, Tausch, Cairns & Hughes, 2009). According to Integrated Threat Theory (ITT; Stephan & Stephan, 2000), perceptions of threat, regardless of whether the threat is real or not, can have destructive cognitive, affective and behavioural outcomes (Stephan, Ybarra & Morrison, 2009). ITT distinguishes four types of threat: realistic threat, symbolic threat,

intergroup anxiety, and negative stereotypes. Realistic threat refers to perceptions of threats that pose a danger to the group's existence like their physical safety, health and political power; symbolic threat refers to perceptions of threat that rise from discordance with the outgroup's values, traditions, ideology, morals, beliefs, attitudes etc.; intergroup anxiety refers to perceptions of threat that arise from the anticipation of negative outcomes from intergroup interaction (e.g. discomfort, hostility); negative stereotypes refer to perceptions of threat that arise from the characteristics of the outgroup that could have a negative impact on the ingroup like aggressiveness, deviousness etc. (Stephan et al., 2009).

Following IPM's line of reasoning for the negative effects of relative ingroup prototypicality on intergroup outcomes, we hypothesize the same to be true for intergroup threat. That is, the more prototypical the ingroup is perceived to be in comparison to the outgroup, the higher the perceptions of threat given the higher deviance of the outgroup. Overall, intergroup threat has not received much attention as an outcome of ingroup projection, so our study is innovative in this direction. It is worth noting, however, that in two studies by Riek, Mania, Gaertner, McDonald and Lamoreaux (2010), perceived threat mediated the relationship between common identity and intergroup attitudes, that is, the superordinate identity improved outgroup attitudes by decreasing perceived intergroup threat. This finding hints to a process that seems to run contrary to our predictions. Conversely, Jonker (2018) who tested a similar mediation model in their study did not find any support for the model. Nonetheless, these opposite predictions and mixed findings only point to the necessity of further investigation of the effects of a common identity on intergroup threat along other intergroup dimensions. Wenzel et al. (2007) argue that the opposing predictions of CIIM and IPM on the effects of a common ingroup identity on intergroup relations may be due to the simultaneous operation of two different mediating models

which include the depersonalization of the self with others, and the intragroup differentiation of the self from others. Depersonalization refers to the process through which individuals perceive themselves as interchangeable with the ingroup members thus favorably evaluating them as part of one's self (Turner, 1987; Wenzel et al., 2007). Intragroup differentiation refers to the process through which individuals differentiate themselves from others with reference to the prototype of the shared group (Turner, 1987; Wenzel et al., 2007). Accordingly, positive intergroup outcomes can be expected from the perception of a more inclusive ingroup identity as intergroup similarity and interchangeability, whereas negative intergroup outcomes can be expected from the perceived intergroup difference with reference to the superordinate category. Furthermore, Wenzel et al., (2007) argue that different constellations of a superordinate identity also yield different effects, that is, positive effects may result from a cross-cutting superordinate category of the subgroups, and negative effects may result from a fully inclusive superordinate category of the subgroups. As a cross-cutting common identity is a mere alternative identity shared in a given context, it does not serve as a reference background for comparison hence leading to positive intergroup outcomes as predicted by CIIM. On the other hand, as a fully inclusive common identity of subgroups serves as a relevant reference background for comparison, negative intergroup outcomes may emerge due to ingroup projection as predicted by IPM.

Research Questions and Hypothesis

This study addresses the following questions: Can a complex representation of the Kosovar superordinate identity under which all of Kosovo's ethnic groups are emphasised, as opposed to only ethnic Albanians and Serbs, help improve intergroup relations between Kosovo Albanians and Kosovo Serbs? More specifically, does a complex representation of the Kosovar superordinate identity lower Kosovo Albanian's perceptions of relative ingroup prototypicality in

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comparison to Kosovo Serbs, thereby resulting in more positive outgroup attitudes, lower perceptions of intergroup threat, and lesser legitimization of the ingroup's relatively high status? These questions will be addressed using experimental research methods and correlational analysis. Following IPM's theoretical framework, we hypothesize that (H1) the majority group's relative ingroup prototypicality compared to the outgroup would seem lower when the superordinate category is represented as highly complex than when it is not. Second, we hypothesize that (H2) participants who identify with both the ingroup and the superordinate category (dual identifiers) would perceive relative ingroup prototypicality to be highest. Our last hypotheses concern the effects of relative ingroup prototypicality on the quality of intergroup relations, that is, (H3) relative ingroup prototypicality would be negatively related to outgroup attitudes; (H4) relative ingroup prototypicality would be positively related to intergroup threat; (H5) relative ingroup prototypicality would be positively related to legitimization of the ingroup's relatively high status.

By applying the IPM theoretical framework in investigating intergroup relations in Kosovo, this study tests the original hypotheses of the IPM, such as effects of complexity, dual identification and relative ingroup prototypicality in a new context. Thus, not only does it explore the applicability of the model to various intergroup contexts, it also contributes to the currently-limited social psychological literature on intergroup relations in Kosovo. It also extends the model by testing for the first time the relation between relative ingroup prototypicality and intergroup threat and by exploring the role of intergroup threat and attitudes as potential mediators of the relation between prototypicality and legitimacy of higher status.

Chapter II. Method

Design of the study

The experiment incorporated two designs: a 2×2 between-subjects design for the experimental manipulation, and a three-form planned missing data design (PMDD) for the assessment of identification and the dependent variables. The two experimental factors were the Representation of the Superordinate Category (High vs Low Complexity) and the Order of the Manipulation Check (Before vs After the measurement of dependent variables). The representation of the Superordinate Category was manipulated by priming participants with a representation of Kosovo of either high or low complexity. Identification with the Ingroup and Superordinate Category were measured as additional predictors, whereas the dependent variables were Relative Ingroup Prototypicality, Outgroup Attitudes, Perceptions of Intergroup Status and its Legitimacy, as well as Intergroup Threat. The complexity of the Kosovar category was measured as the manipulation check. The Order of the Manipulation Check was counterbalanced to control the potential interference of this measurement with the manipulation effect on the dependent variables.

The three-form PMDD (Graham, Hofer, & MacKinnon, 1996; Graham, Hofer, & Piccinin, 1994) was used for efficient data collection as it allowed shortening the length of the questionnaire thus limiting participant burden and fatigue (Graham, Taylor, Olchowski & Cumsille, 2006). The concept of a three-form PMDD is the creation of three forms that contain a subset of items from the full questionnaire (Graham et al., 2006; Chang & Little, 2018). The combination of data from participants across the forms, by treating the questions participants did not receive as missing values (missing completely at random; MCAR), allows researchers to impute the data based on the covariance between known answers (Graham et al.

2006; Rhemtulla & Little, 2012; Chang & Little, 2018). This was achieved by dividing questionnaire items into different blocks. The manipulation check, the measurements of status and legitimacy, as well as one quarter of the items of relative prototypicality, identification, attitudes and threat were placed into Block X. Block X was presented to all participants and contained items that were central to the study's hypothesis (Rhemtulla & Little, 2012). The remaining items were distributed to Block A, B and C (see Appendix A). The three forms were thereby created by incorporating the common X block and two partial blocks (i.e., Form 1: XAB, Form 2: XAC, and Form 3: XBC; see Table 1). Independent from the randomization in the experimental design, participants were randomly allocated to one of the three forms, whereby they provided responses only to a portion of all the questionnaire items.

Table 1

A three-form design

Form	Block of items			
	X	A	B	C
1	1	1	1	0
2	1	1	0	1
3	1	0	1	1

Note. Adapted from Chang and Little (2018).

Participants

A total of 251 participants began the online study. Participants were excluded from data analysis if they did not fully complete the questionnaire ($n=12$), did not complete the priming task ($n=5$), did not have Kosovo nationality ($n=15$) or had an ethnic background other than Albanian ($n=8$). This rigorous selection resulted in a final sample of 211 participants with Kosovo citizenship and Albanian ethnicity, aged 18 to 56 years ($M = 27.21$; $SD = 8.77$). 145 were female and 66 were male. Participants were randomly assigned to one condition in the 2

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(Superordinate Category Complexity: High vs. Low) \times 2 (Manipulation Check: Before vs. After) between-subjects design and were randomly assigned to one of the three forms from the planned missing data design. The distribution of participants for each cell is presented in Table 2.

Table 2

Distribution of Participants in Experiment Conditions

Manipulation Check Order	Representation of the Superordinate Category			
	High Complexity		Low Complexity	
	N	%	N	%
Before	51	24.17	64	30.33
After	43	20.38	53	25.12

Materials

Representation of the Superordinate Category. The superordinate category representation was manipulated by priming participants with a superordinate category of either high or low complexity. Participants in both conditions were asked to imagine they had to describe Kosovo and its ethnic diversity to someone who does not know anything about it. In the high complexity condition, the instructions mentioned all ethnic groups "...think of Albanians, Serbs, Turks, Bosniaks, Gorani, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians...", whereas in the low complexity condition, the instructions mentioned only the two ethnic groups "...Albanians and Serbs...". The participants were then asked to write two to three short sentences, and not take more than five minutes to finish the task.

Measures

Manipulation check. A four-item scale of perceived complexity was adopted from Waldzus and colleagues (2003). These items, adapted to the study's context, were "There is not the one typical Kosovar but rather many different kinds of Kosovars", "One of Kosovo's

characteristics is its great diversity”, “Compared to people from other parts of the world Kosovars share a lot of common attributes”, and “In Kosovo, the similarities outweigh the differences” (reversed). This scale was not reliable $\alpha = .08$.

Relative Ingroup Prototypicality. Relative ingroup prototypicality (RIP) was assessed via two measurements: Attribute Ratings and Pictorial Measures. First, following the procedure by Walczus et al. (2003), participants were asked to type into open text-fields 3 to 4 attributes they considered to be distinctive for the ingroup (Kosovo Albanians) as compared to the outgroup, and 3 to 4 attributes they considered to be distinctive for the outgroup (Kosovo Serbs) as compared to the ingroup. These self-generated attributes were then presented in a random but fixed order, and participants were asked to rate their applicability to the superordinate category (Kosovar) on a 0 to 100 analogue scale (0=strongly disagree; 100= strongly agree). The Pictorial Measures of Self-Categorization (Schubert & Otten, 2002), as adapted for the measure of prototypicality by Walczus and Mummendey (2004), was used to assess the degree to which the ingroup and outgroup are perceived as overlapping with the superordinate category (SC). The measurement consisted of six pictures with nested circles representing different degrees of prototypicality for the SC (Figure 1). Participants were asked to select which picture best represented the distance of the ingroup and outgroup (the small circle) from the SC (big circle). The closer the circles in the chosen picture, the higher the prototypicality of each respective group. The representation of this distance, which was biggest in the first picture (coded 1), narrowed down throughout the remaining pictures until the last one (coded 6), thus higher numbers mean higher prototypicality.

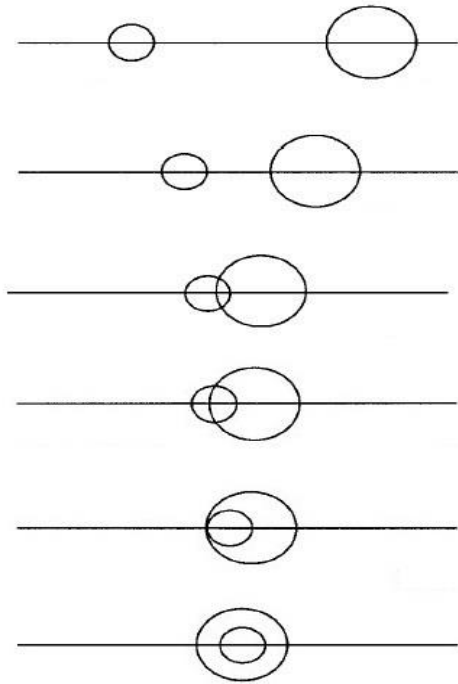


Figure 1. Pictorial Measurement for Relative Ingroup Prototypicality.

Note. Adapted and modified from Walczus and Mummendey (2004).

Identification with the Ingroup and Superordinate category. The Hierarchical Multicomponent Model of In-Group Identification (Leech, Zomeran, Zebel, Vliek, Pennekamp, Doosje, Spears & Ouwerkerk, 2008) was used to measure participants' identification with the ingroup and the superordinate category. The conceptual framework of this model includes five components of ingroup identification (individual self- stereotyping, in-group homogeneity, satisfaction, solidarity, and centrality) along two group-level dimensions (self-definition and self-investment). This measurement used a visual analog scale from 0 to 10. The questions assessed both identity categories (i.e. ingroup identification and superordinate identification), one above the other for each item (see Appendix B), in order to allow participants to make comparisons between the two. The verbal anchors of the scale were labeled at midpoint (Neutral) and

extremes (Strongly Disagree; Strongly Agree). The reliabilities of both scales were high, ingroup identification (Kosovo Albanian) $\alpha = .91$; superordinate identification (Kosovar) $\alpha = .91$.

Outgroup Attitudes. Attitudes towards the outgroup were measured using the Waldzus et al. (2003) scale, which assessed four facets of outgroup evaluation: sympathy (e.g., “I like the Kosovo Serb mentality”), willingness for intergroup contact (e.g., “I think it is important to be in contact with Kosovo Serbs”), favorable behavioral intentions towards the outgroup (e.g., “If my financial situation permitted, I would donate money to the organizations working for Kosovo Albanian-Serbian Friendship”), and evaluation of the outgroup’s difference (e.g., “I can easily accept those features that distinguish most Kosovo Serbs from us”). Ratings were done on a 7-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 7= strongly agree). The reliability of this scale was acceptable $\alpha = .59$.

Perceptions of intergroup status. A modified version of McArthur’s Scale of Subjective Social Status developed by Adler and colleagues (2000) was used to measure participants’ perceptions of ingroup and outgroup status. Participants were shown a picture of a ladder with a scale from 1 to 10 and were instructed to think of it as a representation of where ethnic groups stand in Kosovo. The top of the ladder (10) represented the highest position, and the bottom (1) represented the lowest. Participants were asked on which level of the ladder they would place Kosovo Albanians and Kosovo Serbs. This means that the higher the placement of the groups, the higher their social status.

Legitimacy. After this task participants completed a four-item scale on perceptions of the legitimacy of ingroup or outgroup high status (Weber et al., 2002), meaning the questions were modified in accordance to which group each participant had placed higher in the status measure. For example, if a participant placed Kosovo Albanians higher on the ladder than Kosovo Serbs,

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the phrasing of an item would be “It is quite fair that Kosovo Serbs are worse off than Kosovo Albanians.” If Kosovo Serbs were placed higher on the ladder than Kosovo Serbs, the phrasing would be “It is quite fair that Kosovo Albanians are worse off than Kosovo Serbs.” If both groups were placed on the same level of the ladder, the phrasing would be “It is quite fair that Kosovo Albanians have the same status as Kosovo Serbs.” Ratings were done on a 7-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 7= strongly agree). The reliability of the scale varied across the three status categories: legitimacy of the ingroup’s (Kosovo Albanians’) higher status $\alpha = .47$; legitimacy of the outgroup’s (Kosovo Serbs’) higher status $\alpha = .20$; legitimacy of the ingroup’s and outgroup’s equal status $\alpha = .69$.

Intergroup Threat. The intergroup anxiety scale as developed by Stephan & Stephan (1984) was used to assess realistic threat (e.g. “Because of the presence of Kosovo Serbs, unemployment in Kosovo will increase”), symbolic threat (e.g. “The beliefs and values of Kosovo Serbs regarding moral and religious issues are not compatible with the beliefs and values of most Kosovo Albanians”), and intergroup anxiety (e.g. “I would expect to feel anxious while interacting with a Kosovo Serb”). Realistic and symbolic threats were rated on a 7-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 7= strongly agree), whereas intergroup anxiety was measured on a 100-point visual analog scale. Phalet and Poppe’s (1997) measurement of ethnic and national stereotypes on the dimensions of competence (e.g. “efficient”, “slow”, “clumsy”) and morality (e.g. “honest”, “aggressive”, “selfish”) was used to assess negative stereotypes. These negative stereotypes were also assessed on a 100-point visual analog scale. As the intergroup threat components (realistic threat, symbolic threat, intergroup anxiety, and negative stereotypes) were assessed on different scales, we first standardized scale items from each component. Then we

used the standardized values to compose the intergroup threat variable as a whole and assess its reliability by treating the average of each component as one item, $\alpha = .62$.

Demographic inquiry. This section of the questionnaire inquired about the participant's age, nationality, ethnicity, and municipality of residence.

Procedure

Participants were recruited on social media platforms and by sending out personal emails with the study advertised as a research project on the Kosovar Identity. They were also informed about the possibility of winning one of three participation rewards of either 20, 30 and 50 euros via random selection. The participants who wished to participate in the study were instructed to click on the link which directed them to the questionnaire. The questionnaire was administered online on Qualtrics. Qualtrics can be used on any type of electronic device therefore participants were able to choose their preferred electronic device to complete the questionnaire. The questionnaire was written in standardized Albanian which is officially used in Kosovo thus making it more accessible to participants throughout the country. The questionnaire was translated from English to Albanian and back translated for validation. Prior to being directed to the questionnaire participants were first shown the informed consent (see Appendix C). Only after having read and agreed to the terms of the informed consent, participants were able to take part in the study. The questionnaire contained detailed instructions for each of its sections. First, participants were presented with the manipulation of complexity and then, depending upon their allocation in the study's second condition, some participants received the manipulation check right after, whereas some received it by the end of the questionnaire, prior to the demographics. Participants then received measurements of the study in the following order: Relative Ingroup Prototypicality, Outgroup Attitudes, Identification with the Ingroup and Outgroup Category,

Intergroup Threat, Perceptions of Intergroup Status, Legitimacy and Demographics. Upon completion, participants were shown the debriefing form (see Appendix D) and thanked for their participation. Additionally, those who wished to take part in the participation reward lottery were redirected to another survey where they could write their email or phone number. The redirection to a separate form was done in order to ensure complete anonymity of the data in the experiment survey. All procedures were approved by the Ethics Committee at ISCTE-IUL, reference number 2/2020.

Chapter III. Results

The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used for all data analysis. The multiple imputation procedure on SPSS used a Markov chain Monte Carlo algorithm, using the method of fully conditional specification (FCS) (Liu & De, 2015; Baraldi & Enders, 2010; Rubin, 1987). The FCS method fits a univariate model for each iteration and each variable specified on the variable list “using all other available variables in the model as predictors, then imputes missing values for the variable being fit” (“Method: Multiple Imputation”, n.d). A total of 10 imputations were generated for this study and the pooled results are presented in this section. The results from each imputation can be delivered from the authors upon request.

Salience of ingroup and superordinate category identification

First, we checked whether the ingroup and superordinate category were salient categories for participants’ self-definition³. Identification with the ingroup ($M = 7.44$, $SD = 2.45$), $t(210) = 14.47$, and the superordinate category ($M = 6.80$, $SD = 2.72$), $t(210) = 9.60$ were both significantly above the scale midpoint (5), $ps < .001$. Identification with the ingroup category (i.e. Kosovo Albanian) was higher than identification with the superordinate category (i.e.

³ The subgroup of Kosovo Albanians is referred to as the ingroup, and the superordinate category of Kosovars is referred to as the superordinate category, although both are de facto ingroups.

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Kosovar), $t(210) = -2.41, p = .02$. Positive attitudes towards the outgroup ($M = 4.38, SD = 1.24$) were significantly above mid-scale (4), $t(210) = 4.48, p < .001$. Realistic threat ($M = 2.47, SD = 1.31$) was significantly below scale mid-point (4), $t(210) = -16.90, p < .001$. Symbolic threat ($M = 3.83, SD = 1.28$) was also below scale mid-point but insignificant, $t(210) = -1.82, p = .15$. Intergroup anxiety ($M = 29.72, SD = 17.70$), $t(210) = -16.66$ and negative stereotypes ($M = 14.18, SD = 14.17$), $t(210) = -5.98$ were also both significantly below scale midpoint (50), $ps < .001$. From the whole of the sample, a total of 155 participants perceived the ingroup (Kosovo Albanians) as having a higher status in comparison to the outgroup (Kosovo Serbs). These participants considered this higher status on average only moderately legitimate, as the average legitimacy ($M = 4.15, SD = 1.15$) did not significantly differ from the scale midpoint (4), $t(154) = 1.66, p = .09$. Given the small number participants perceiving Kosovo-Albanians having lower ($n = 28$) or equal ($n = 28$) status in comparison to Kosovo Serbs, the legitimacy perceptions of these remaining participants were not analyzed.

Manipulation Check

As the 4-item manipulation check was not reliable, we ran exploratory factor analysis with a Maximum-Likelihood extraction, Direct Oblimin Rotation with Kaiser Criterion (Eigenvalue) > 1 , to identify the underlying relationships between the items of the manipulation check scale. The first two items, presumed to measure the perceived complexity of the SC, loaded on one factor, and the last two items, presumed to measure the perceived simplicity (reverse-coded) of the SC, loaded on a second factor. The mean score of the first two MC items was computed as the perceived SC complexity variable, $\alpha = .31$; while the mean score of the two reverse MC items was computed as the perceived SC simplicity variable, $\alpha = .39$. To test for the effects of the manipulations on perceived SC complexity and perceived SC simplicity, we ran a 2

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(Representation of the Superordinate Category: Complex versus Simple) x 2 (Order: Manipulation Check Before versus After) GLM while controlling for identification with the ingroup and with the superordinate category as covariates. There were no significant main effects of Representation of the Superordinate Category $F(1,205) = 1.21, p = .27, \eta_p^2 = .006$, or Order $F(1,205) = 2.99, p = .085, \eta_p^2 = .011$, or interaction effect, $F(1,205) = 0.08, p = .78, \eta_p^2 < .001$ on perceived SC complexity. Similarly, there was no significant main effect of Representation of the Superordinate Category, $F(1,205) = 0.46, p = .50, \eta_p^2 = .002$, nor of Order, $F(1,205) = 1.93, p = .17, \eta_p^2 = .008$, nor interaction effect $F(1,205) = 0.31, p = .58, \eta_p^2 = .002$, on perceived SC simplicity. There was no significant main effect of the superordinate category identification $F(1,205) = 1.32, p = .27, \eta_p^2 = .006$, nor ingroup category identification $F(1, 205) = 1.93, p = .19, \eta_p^2 = .009$ on perceived SC complexity. There was, however, a significant main effect of superordinate identification $F(1,205) = 5.02, p = .03, \eta_p^2 = .024$ on perceived SC simplicity but no effect of the ingroup identification $F(1,205) = 0.99, p = .342, \eta_p^2 = .005$.

Relative Ingroup Prototypicality

Scores for ingroup prototypicality on the attribute measure ($M = 82.28, SD = 15.94$), $t(207) = 29.19$ and pictorial measure ($M = 4.13, SD = 1.92$), $t(210) = 31.23$, were significantly above each respective scale midpoint (50 and 3.5), $ps < .001$. Scores for outgroup prototypicality on the attribute measure ($M = 41.26, SD = 26.51$), $t(189) = -4.23$ and pictorial measure ($M = 1.90, SD = 1.22$), $t(210) = 22.41$, were significantly below each respective scale midpoint (50 and 3.5), $ps < .001$. This indicated that Kosovo Albanians were perceived to be more prototypical of Kosovars than Kosovo Serbs on both the attribute measure $t(198) = 19.27, p < .01$, and pictorial measure $t(210) = 16.91, p < .01$. Next, a composite score of relative ingroup prototypicality (RIP) variable was computed. First, we subtracted the outgroup ratings from the ingroup ratings

on each measurement (Attributes Ratings and Pictorial Measure) separately. We then standardized these values and computed RIP as a mean variable from the two standardized measures. Higher scores indicate higher similarity of the ingroup and lower similarity of the outgroup with the prototype of the superordinate category. RIP correlated significantly with ingroup ratings (attributes measure, $r_s = .31$, pictorial measure, $r_s = .59$) and outgroup ratings (attributes measure, $r_s = -.61$; pictorial measure, $r_s = -.23$), all $ps < .01$.

To test for the effects of the manipulations on RIP, we ran a 2 (Representation of the Superordinate Category: High Complexity versus Low Complexity) x 2 (Order: Manipulation Check Before versus After) GLM on the composite relative prototypicality score while controlling for identification with the ingroup and with the superordinate category as covariates. Unexpectedly, there was no significant main effect of Representation of the Superordinate Category $F(1, 205) = .45$, $p = .55$, $\eta_p^2 = .001$. Thus, our first hypothesis was not supported. There was no significant main effect of Order $F(1, 205) = 0.35$, $p = .58$, $\eta_p^2 = .002$, no significant interaction between the two factors, $F(1, 205) = 0.19$, $p = .71$, $\eta_p^2 = .001$, and no significant main effect of superordinate category identification $F(1, 205) = 0.52$, $p = .57$, $\eta_p^2 = .003$. There was, however, a significant main effect of ingroup identification $F(1, 205) = 0.59$, $p = .03$, $\eta_p^2 = .024$, indicating that more strongly identified participants perceived higher relative ingroup prototypicality.

Dual Identification

As high levels of dual identification imply high levels of identification with the ingroup and superordinate category, we transformed scores on the two identification measures into categorical values via splits on the scale mid-points (5). This produced two categorical factors: Identification with Superordinate Category (high versus low) and Identification with the Ingroup

(high versus low). We combined these two factors into a 4-category dual identification factor and conducted analysis of variance to check for the effects of this factor on relative ingroup prototypicality scores, but did not find any effect $F(3, 207) = 0.45, p = .60, \eta_p^2 = .002$. Thus, our second hypothesis was not supported. We did however find a significant main effect of ingroup identification on relative ingroup prototypicality through a simple linear regression $\beta = 0.16, t(205) = 2.22, p = .02$. These findings might be due to the lack of variance in our sample in identification scores with the ingroup category which was extremely high and left skewed. We also computed dual identification as a continuous variable by combining the standardized scores of identifications with the ingroup and superordinate categories. Again, following the assumption that dual identification scores should have high values when both identification scores are high, and should have low scores when either of the two identifications are low, we created the continuous variable using an exponential functions $e^{ISC} \times e^{IIG} = e^{(ISC + IIG)}$ that has been used before for the same purpose (Waldzus et al., 2003). A simple linear regression with the new dual identification variable as a predictor of relative ingroup prototypicality was positive but insignificant $\beta = 0.09, t(209) = 1.13, p = .26$. Thus, the continuous variable still did not support our second hypothesis.

Correlational analysis

As our manipulation was unsuccessful, the remainder of the analysis explored the effects of relative ingroup prototypicality on intergroup relations. In order to control for outlier effects, a Spearman's correlation was run to assess the relationship between relative ingroup prototypicality and dependent variables. As hypothesized, relative ingroup prototypicality was negatively correlated with outgroup attitudes (H3) and was positively correlated with status legitimacy (H4) and intergroup threat (H5), as shown in Table 3.

Table 3

Spearman Correlations among Dependent Variables

Measure	n	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Relative Ingroup Prototypicality		-					
2. Identification with Superordinate Category	211	.04	-				
3. Identification with Ingroup	211	.18*	-.05	-			
4. Outgroup Attitudes	211	-.24**	-.03	-.14	-		
5. Intergroup Threat	211	.20**	.10	.11	-.50**	-	
6. Status Legitimacy	155	.22**	.03	.08	-.46**	.49**	-

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Mediation analysis

We ran mediation analysis to explore the mechanisms through which RIP is related to status legitimacy (Figure 2). More precisely, to determine the serial-multiple mediation of the relationship between RIP and high status legitimacy by intergroup threat and outgroup attitudes, we used the regression-based approach and bootstrap method as recommended by Hayes (2013). Hayes' PROCESS macro model 6 for SPSS was used for the analysis.

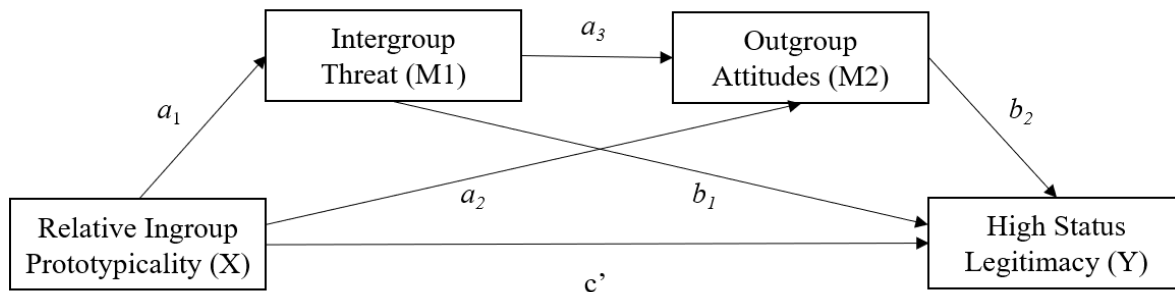


Figure 2. Depiction of the serial mediation model with Intergroup Threat and Outgroup Attitudes as mediators of the relationship between Relative Ingroup Prototypicality and High Status Legitimacy.

We found evidence for a serial mediation between RIP and legitimization of ingroup's high status with Intergroup threat and outgroup attitudes as mediators ($X \rightarrow M_1 \rightarrow M_2 \rightarrow Y$). The model summary statistics and path coefficients are presented in Table 4. RIP increased the legitimization of the ingroup's high status through intergroup threat and outgroup attitudes $a_1a_3b_2 = 0.06$, 95% CI: [0.01, 0.12]. The completely standardized effect was $a_1a_3b_{2cs} = 0.04$. There was no evidence of a direct effect of RIP on legitimization of ingroup's high status ($c' = 0.10$, 95% CI: [-0.11, 0.32]; $SE = 0.11$, $t = 0.92$, $p = .38$, $c'_{cs} = 0.06$). We also found an indirect effect ($X \rightarrow M_1 \rightarrow Y$) for RIP on the legitimization of ingroup's high status through Intergroup Threat bypassing outgroup attitudes ($a_1a_3b_2 = -0.12$, 95% CI: [0.03, 0.23]; $a_1a_3b_{2cs} = 0.07$). We did not find an indirect effect ($X \rightarrow M_2 \rightarrow Y$) for RIP on legitimization of ingroup's high status through outgroup attitudes bypassing intergroup threat ($a_2b_2 = 0.04$, 95% CI: [-0.08, 0.11]; $a_2b_{1cs} = 0.03$). The total indirect effect was 0.23, 95% CI: [0.09, 0.38] with a completely standardized total indirect effect of 0.15, 95% CI: [0.06, 0.24]. There was a significant total effect ($c = 0.33$, 95% CI: [0.09, 0.57]; $SE = 0.12$, $t = 2.77$, $p = .009$, $c_{cs} = 0.22$). These results provide evidence for a full mediation of the relation between relative ingroup prototypicality and legitimization of high status by intergroup threat and outgroup attitudes ($X \rightarrow M_1 \rightarrow M_2 \rightarrow Y$), whereby the relation between prototypicality and attitudes is fully mediated by threat, but the relation between threat and legitimization is only partially mediated by attitudes.

Table 4

Serial Mediation Table

	Consequent											
	M ₁ (Intergroup Threat)				M ₂ (Outgroup Attitudes)				Y (Status Legitimacy)			
	<i>B</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>p</i>		<i>B</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>p</i>		<i>B</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>p</i>	
Antecedent												
X (Relative Ingroup Prototypicality)	<i>a</i> ₁	0.28	0.08	<.001	<i>a</i> ₂	-0.19	0.11	.17	<i>c'</i>	0.10	0.11	.38
M ₁ (Intergroup Threat)		-	-	-	<i>a</i> ₃	-0.86	0.11	<.001	<i>b</i> ₁	0.42	0.12	<.001
M ₂ (Outgroup Attitudes)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>b</i> ₂	0.25	0.07	<.001
Constant	<i>i</i> _{M1}	-0.04	0.06	.47	<i>i</i> _{M2}	4.3	0.08	<.001	<i>i</i> _Y	5.25	0.34	<.001
	<i>R</i> ² = .078				<i>R</i> ² = .32				<i>R</i> ² = .27			
	<i>F</i> (1,150) = 12.82, <i>p</i> < .001				<i>F</i> (2,149) = 37.08, <i>p</i> < .001				<i>F</i> (3, 148) = 18.57, <i>p</i> < .001			

Chapter IV. Discussion

The main aim of this experimental study was to apply the assumptions of the Ingroup Projection Model about the conditions that lead to intergroup tolerance for a better understanding of the relations between Albanians and Serbs in the Kosovar society. Particularly, we investigated whether a complex representation of the Kosovar superordinate identity would lower Kosovo Albanian's perceptions of relative ingroup prototypicality in comparison to Kosovo Serbs, thereby resulting in more positive outgroup attitudes, lower perceptions of intergroup threat, and lesser legitimization of the ingroup's relatively high status. The findings of this study supported only a portion of our hypothesis. We did not find any support for the hypothesis that a complex representation of the superordinate category decreases relative ingroup prototypicality. We also did not find any support for the model's hypothesis that group members who identify highly with the ingroup and the superordinate category (dual identifiers) perceive their ingroup to be more prototypical of the superordinate category than others. Thus, two of our hypotheses were not supported. We did, however, find support for the remainder of our hypotheses on the effects of relative ingroup prototypicality on the quality of intergroup relations. Relative ingroup prototypicality was related to increased perceptions of intergroup threat, negative outgroup attitudes and legitimization of the ingroup's high status. We also found support for the role of intergroup threat and outgroup attitudes as mediators of the relationship between relative ingroup prototypicality and legitimization of the ingroup's high status. The implications of these findings will be discussed separately.

This study did not find any support for Mummendey and Wenzel's (1999) assumption that certain structural properties of the superordinate category representation, namely a complex representation of the superordinate category, decreases ingroup projection. Our findings might be

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inconsistent with those of past research, which have supported this assumption, due to numerous factors. First, the intergroup context in which this study has taken place is significantly different from that of past research such as the European Union context in which the European superordinate identity was used to investigate intergroup relations between Germans and Poles (Waldzus et al., 2003), or between the British and Italians (Waldzus et al., 2005). It may be that the superordinate identity investigated in these studies is less meaningful and central to the groups' self-definition (Strothmann, 2007) in comparison to the significance and centrality that the Kosovar identity holds for Kosovo people (Maloku et al., 2016). Furthermore, the dynamics between the groups involved in past research are not characterized to the same degree with a recent history of prominent distrust, conflict, nor interethnic segregation, as is the case for Kosovo Albanians and Kosovo Serbs. From a historical perspective, the perceived entitlement of Kosovo Albanians and Kosovo Serbs to Kosovo has been at the heart of intergroup conflict (Judah, 2008), and it continues to fuel up tensions between them up to present day. Given the historical connotations the Kosovar identity has for Kosovo Albanians, along the largely disproportional composition of the population (Kosovo Albanians make up the overwhelming majority by 92.2 %), and the reality of ethnic segregation, it can be argued that the very context of Kosovo serves as a catalyst for ingroup projection and consensus about Kosovo Albanian's prototypicality in comparison to Kosovo Serbs, regardless of the levels of complexity in which the Kosovar identity may be represented. This can also explain why our attempted manipulation was unsuccessful. We reasoned that priming participants to think about all of Kosovo's ethnic groups, as opposed to only Kosovo Albanians and Kosovo Serbs, would highlight Kosovo's multi-ethnic character and lower perceptions of Kosovo Albanians as the prototype of Kosovars. However, the presumed effects from emphasizing all of Kosovo's ethnic groups in the definition

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of the Kosovar identity might have been undermined by the mere presence of Kosovo Serbs which may overshadow the presence of other groups and thus trigger ingroup projection regardless. On a technical note, the manipulation of this study differed from that of past research as it explicitly mentioned all of the subgroups encompassed under the superordinate category. This may have prevented participants from thinking properly about the superordinate category as a salient ingroup category, meaning that they remained on the subgroup level in which differences between the subgroups remain prominent. Moreover, the reality of marginalization and underrepresentation of the Turk, Bosniak, Gorani, Ashkali, Romani and Egyptian minorities in the social, political and economic spheres of the Kosovar society (OSCE, 2020; Minority Rights Group International, 2018) may also explain why the inclusion of these groups in a complex representation of the Kosovar identity did not have the intended effects. Lastly, the construction of the Kosovar identity itself may have been an additional contributing factor. As previously elaborated, the Kosovar identity has been constructed without references to any of Kosovo's ethnic groups. Opposite to the intended aims of such a construction, that is, to allow for all of Kosovo's ethnic groups to identify with it, it may be that the lack of definition has rendered the Kosovar identity vague enough for the Kosovo Albanian majority to project the ingroup's features into it. This argument corresponds to past research (e.g., Waldzus et al., 2003) which has found that an undefined or vague representation of the superordinate category might encourage sufficiently motivated group members (i.e., dual identifiers) to define the subordinate category in terms favorable to their ingroup.

Our final finding inconsistent with past research is on the importance of dual identification in ingroup projection. This study did not find any support for IPM's assumption that group members who identify highly with the ingroup and the superordinate category (dual

identifiers) perceive their ingroup to be more prototypical of the superordinate category than others. We did however find an effect of identification with the ingroup (Kosovo Albanian) on perceived relative ingroup prototypicality. We presume the expected effects of dual identification on ingroup relative prototypicality have been lost due to lack of variance from our subjects' levels of identification with the ingroup category, whose near-limit scores indicate ceiling effects (Garin, 2014). Nonetheless, the near-limit scores of identification with the ingroup category along the high scores of identification with the superordinate category point to perceptions of overlap between the Kosovo Albanian identity and the Kosovar identity, and tendencies for ingroup projection. This finding is similar to past studies (e.g. Maloku, Kelmendi & Vladisavljević, 2017; Maloku et al., 2016, 2019) which have found that Kosovo Albanians perceive the Kosovar identity to be almost equivalent to, or as an extension of, the Albanian identity.

In addition to IPM's assumptions about the conditions that lead to intergroup tolerance, this study aimed to investigate the consequences of relative ingroup prototypicality on intergroup relations in Kosovo, namely for attitudes towards the outgroup, perceptions of intergroup threat, and the legitimization of the ingroup's high status. Results from correlational analyses supported our predictions that relative ingroup prototypicality is related to more negative outgroup attitudes, increased perceptions of intergroup threat and legitimization of the ingroup's high status. These findings are in line with IPM's assumptions on negative intergroup outcomes due to perceptions of the ingroup's greater prototypicality for the superordinate category in comparison to the outgroup (Waldzus et al., 2003). These findings are also in line with Maloku and colleagues' (2019) claim that the Kosovar national identity does not (yet) function as an inclusive identity for Kosovo Albanians. The superordinate prototype provides the comparison

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standard for evaluations between the subgroups it encompasses (Turner, 1898; Mummendey & Wenzel, 1999). Differences in perceived prototypicality are used to justify different outcomes, that is, positive outcomes for the ingroup (e.g. social and economic entitlements) due to perceived prototypicality for the superordinate category, and negative outcomes for the outgroup (e.g. low social status) due to perceived deviance from the superordinate category. This study found that those who perceived Kosovo Albanians to be relatively more prototypical for the Kosovar identity, held more negative attitudes towards Kosovo Serbs, perceived higher intergroup threat and perceived Kosovo Albanian's high status as more legitimate, as opposed to those who perceived lower prototypicality of Kosovo Albanians for the Kosovar identity. Furthermore, mediation analysis revealed that outgroup attitudes and intergroup threat are mechanisms through which relative ingroup prototypicality affects perceived legitimacy of ingroup's high status. This implies that relative ingroup prototypicality increased perceptions of intergroup threat, perceptions of intergroup threat increased negative outgroup attitudes, and negative outgroup attitudes increased legitimization of the ingroup's high status. While this finding suggests that the legitimization of the ingroup's high status is not a direct outcome of perceived relative prototypicality, correlational data does not allow us to draw conclusions on whether this mediation indicates that relative ingroup prototypically increases the ingroup's legitimization of high status through a causal sequence including intergroup threat and outgroup attitudes. However, it does lead to speculations over covariation of different components of a context-specific coherent belief-system, as suggested by Kessler and Mummendey (2002). Their approach, as an alternative to assumptions that psychological processes are linear and sequential, emphasizes the context of intergroup relations. In Kosovo's context, it may be that Kosovo Albanians perceive their ingroup's high status in comparison to Kosovo Serbs as a legitimate

intergroup outcome because of their history of themselves being treated as second-class citizens due to their minority status within Yugoslavia (Silber & Little, 1996). Given this background, they might mobilize negative attitudes and perceptions of threat as a kind of justification to entitlements that might be perceived by outside observers as illegitimate. Thus, while this finding suggests that the legitimization of the ingroup's high status is related to negative outgroup attitudes and intergroup threat due to the particular background of intergroup relations in Kosovo, that may not be the case in other intergroup contexts.

To summarize, Kosovo's specific historical background, population composition, and evident interethnic segregation may be particularly challenging to the Ingroup Projection Model's assumptions that a complex representation of the superordinate identity lowers perceptions or relative ingroup prototypicality, thereby improving intergroup outcomes. The very same context, however, has provided support for IPM's assumptions about the negative consequences of relative ingroup prototypicality on intergroup relations. The contribution of this study to the state of the art for research on ingroup projection or relative ingroup prototypicality is twofold, in that it adds to the empirical evidence for the consequences of relative ingroup prototypicality on intergroup relations, and it brings in actual innovation in this area of research. First, the study confirmed the relationship between relative ingroup prototypicality and negative outgroup attitudes, further contributing to the well-established body of literature supporting this relationship in various contexts. The study also confirmed the relationship between relative ingroup prototypicality and perceived legitimacy of status differences, in that it found that the high status group perceived their superior status as more legitimate the more prototypical they perceived their group to be of the superordinate category compared to the outgroup. Since Weber and colleagues (2002) provided initial evidence for this relationship, the role of relative ingroup

prototypicality as a predictor of perceived legitimacy for the ingroup's higher status had remained understudied. Thus, our study contributed in the buildup of the currently limited literature on this relationship not only by replicating it, but also by finding support for a mediated effect of relative ingroup prototypicality on status legitimization through outgroup attitudes and intergroup threat, which, as noted earlier, may be a finding particular to Kosovo's intergroup context. Lastly, the most notable contribution of this study is the introduction of intergroup threat and its relation to relative ingroup prototypicality. While intergroup threat is a prominent variable in the study of intergroup relations, past research has not investigated intergroup threat as an outcome of relative intergroup prototypicality. Our data showed that the more prototypical of the superordinate category the ingroup was perceived to be, the higher the perception of intergroup threat, thus providing new innovative findings which support the IPM theoretical model building by demonstrating its applicability within a wider range of intergroup outcomes.

Limitations

While the findings from this study are a significant addition to the currently limited social psychological literature on Kosovo's intergroup relations, they come from a sample including only Kosovo Albanians. This poses a limitation to our understanding of intergroup dynamics in Kosovo as it lacks perspectives from the minority group members. While we found that the superordinate categorization implies perceptions of higher ingroup prototypicality for the Kosovo Albanian majority group, and co-variation of these perceptions with negative intergroup outcomes, we did not investigate the outcomes of superordinate categorization for Kosovo's Serb, Bosniak, Turk, Gorani, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian minority groups. Past research suggests that for minority group members, identification with the ingroup and superordinate category (dual identification) can improve their attitudes towards the outgroup (González & Brown, 2006, p. 754; Glasford & Dovidio, 2010). As superordinate categorization may have

different implications for majority and minority group members, it is particularly important to capture perspectives from each group in order to identify relevant issues and ways of addressing them. Future research should overcome the pattern of focusing on Kosovo Albanians and Kosovo Serbs, and instead include all of Kosovo's ethnic groups in investigating intergroup relations. Doing so would provide a full picture of intergroup dynamics which would allow for the identification of effective strategies for improving intergroup relations in Kosovo.

Conclusion

The findings from this study suggest that Kosovo Albanian's perceptions of high prototypicality for the Kosovar superordinate category play a significant role in relations between them and Kosovo Serbs. It follows that changing these perceptions, though a challenge considering Kosovo's particular context, is a step in the right direction. Future research should consider additional changes in the representation of the Kosovar identity in investigating the effects of the superordinate category representation in intergroup outcomes. Perhaps modifications in the presentation of other structural properties of the superordinate category, along that of complexity, would be more effective in improving relations between natural groups whose dynamics are rooted in perceived dissimilarity, conflict, and distrust. One such property could be the scope of the prototype, that is, the definition of a prototype on a few or many dimensions (Mummendey & Wenzel, 1999). The definition of a prototype on a small scope, on a few dimensions, implies that certain differences of the outgroup go beyond the norms provided by the superordinate category. For example, if the Kosovar prototype is defined as being an inhabitant of Kosovo, it implies that Kosovo Serbs' differing attributes (e.g. ethnicity, language) would be accepted by Kosovo Albanians because the attributes in question are not applicable in the prototype's restricted scope of inhabitation in Kosovo. Thereby it follows that the definition of the Kosovar identity on a small scope would constrain Kosovo Albanian's evaluations of

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Kosovo Serb's differing attributes in relation to the inclusive Kosovar identity, thus not rendering them deviant from the prototype and improving intergroup relations.

Furthermore, instead of attempting a one group representation between these two groups whose very differences have been at the heart of conflict, the recognition of these differences while emphasizing certain commonalities which do not threaten their distinction from one-another, could prove to be more effective in improving intergroup relations, particularly since distinctiveness threat is evident among both groups (Maloku et al., 2019). Paradoxically, one such commonality is the nativeness of both groups to Kosovo (Hewer & Vitija, 2013). The recognition of both group's disputed historical narratives and primordialism claims over Kosovo (Judah, 2008), and the recognition of a historical legacy which has led to the creation of a new nation which holds a common fate for both groups, could be a step in improving relations between Kosovo Albanians and Kosovo Serbs. This line of reasoning follows the mutual intergroup differentiation model (MIDM; Brown, Vivian & Hewstone, 1999; Hewstone & Brown, 1986) which argues that positive changes can occur from intergroup contact during which intergroup salience is maintained, and there is a mutual recognition of superiorities and inferiorities from members of each group. The model also argues that, in so far as the contact is arranged to take place between sufficiently representative members from each group, then the resulting positive changes can be generalized to the groups as a whole. Unlike decategorization and recategorization models, the salience of ingroup and outgroup categories during intergroup contact minimizes the risk of assimilation, thus groups will be less likely to resist contact interventions due to concerns of forsaking their identity (Brown & Hewstone, 2005). This model is particularly relevant in the Kosovo context for two reasons. First, drawing from our findings from the manipulation of a complex representation of the superordinate category, we argue that

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similarly a one group representation of Kosovo Albanians and Kosovo Serbs does not yield positive intergroup outcomes due to ingroup projection. Second, considering the evident interethnic segregation among these groups, it is particularly important that intergroup contact not only occurs, but that the contact situation does not require either group member to give up their identity, as proposed by MIDM.

In conclusion, while the findings from our study might initially derive pessimism about the future of intergroup relations in Kosovo, we hold that, on a more positive note, they inform future interventions about the potential negative outcomes from a superordinate identity in improving intergroup relations in Kosovo due to tendencies for ingroup projection from the Kosovo Albanian majority. On a broader level, this has already been demonstrated by the current inefficiency of the Kosovar identity, constructed as an overarching identity of all of Kosovo's ethnic groups from a top-down governmental approach, in improving intergroup relations in Kosovo. As noted before, one of the reasons for the ineffectiveness of our manipulation is the contestation between groups, within a larger geo-political constellation, about what Kosovo is as an identity. Nevertheless, exactly because of that, achieving an inclusive identity that does not imply dominance of the majority and deviance of the minority, might be the key condition for future generations to feel home in Kosovo as a multi-ethnic country. For that it needs more than relatively simple situational manipulations, but rather the efforts of many stakeholders. The process of improving intergroup relations is not limited to government action, instead it requires active involvement from actors across society including individuals, non-governmental organizations, the media, the private sector, and other institutions (Elazar, 2000; Ginty & Richmond, 2013). Thus, future initiatives taken by any actors across society should be aware of the implications a superordinate identity has for intergroup relation in the Kosovar society and

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should consider the provision of a safe space for intergroup contact to take place following suggestions outlined above.

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Footnotes

Kosovo's declaration of independence was in accordance with the recommendations of the UN Special Envoy Martti Ahtisaari and his Comprehensive Proposal for the Kosovo Status Settlement (Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo, 2008).

² Four municipalities in North Kosovo, predominantly inhabited by Kosovo Serbs and Kosovo Roma, are not included in these statistics (KAS, 2012) thereby these numbers should be regarded with caution.

³ The subgroup of Kosovo Albanians is referred to as the ingroup, and the superordinate category of Kosovars is referred to as the superordinate category, although both are de facto ingroups.

Appendices

Appendix A

Study Questionnaire containing the distribution of questionnaire items in blocks A, B & C

Experiment Manipulation

Condition 1: High Complexity of the Superordinate Category

Imagjinoni se duhet ta përshkruani Kosovën tek dikush që nuk di asgjë për të. Për shembull, mendoni për grupet e ndryshme etnike që jetojnë në Kosovë siç janë Shqiptarët, Serbët, Boshniakët, Turqit, Goranët dhe komuniteti RAE. Ju lutem shkruani dy apo tri fjali të shkurtra se si do ta përshkruanit atë. Mos merrni më shumë se 5 minuta kohë për ta përfunduar këtë detyrë.

Condition 2: Low Complexity of the Superordinate Category

Imagjinoni se duhet ta përshkruani Kosovën tek dikush që nuk di asgjë për të. Për shembull, mendoni për grupet e ndryshme etnike që jetojnë në Kosovë siç janë Shqiptarët dhe Serbët. Ju lutem shkruani dy apo tri fjali të shkurtra se si do ta përshkruanit atë. Mos merrni më shumë se 5 minuta kohë për ta përfunduar këtë detyrë.

Manipulation check

Ju lutemi vlerësoni shkallën në të cilën pajtoheni ose nuk pajtoheni me deklaratat e mëposhtme.

1. Nuk ekziston një Kosovar tipik por ka Kosovarë të ndryshëm.
2. Një ndër karakteristikat e Kosovës është diversiteti i madh i saj.
3. Në Kosovë, ngajshmëritë janë më të rëndësishme sesa dallimet.
4. Në krahasim me njerëzit nga vendet e tjera të botës, Kosovarët kanë më shumë karakteristika të përbashkëta.

Prototypicality Measurements

Attributes Measure

Ju lutem mendoni për tri-katër karakteristika që janë më tipike për Shqiptarët e Kosovës sesa për Serbët e Kosovës dhe shkruani ato më poshtë.

Në krahasim me Serbët e Kosovës, Shqiptarët e Kosovës janë më

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Tani ju lutem mendoni për tri-katër karakteristika që janë më tipike për Serbët e Kosovës sesa për Shqiptarët e Kosovës dhe shkruani ato më poshtë.

Në krahasim me Shqiptarët e Kosovës, Serbët e Kosovës janë më

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

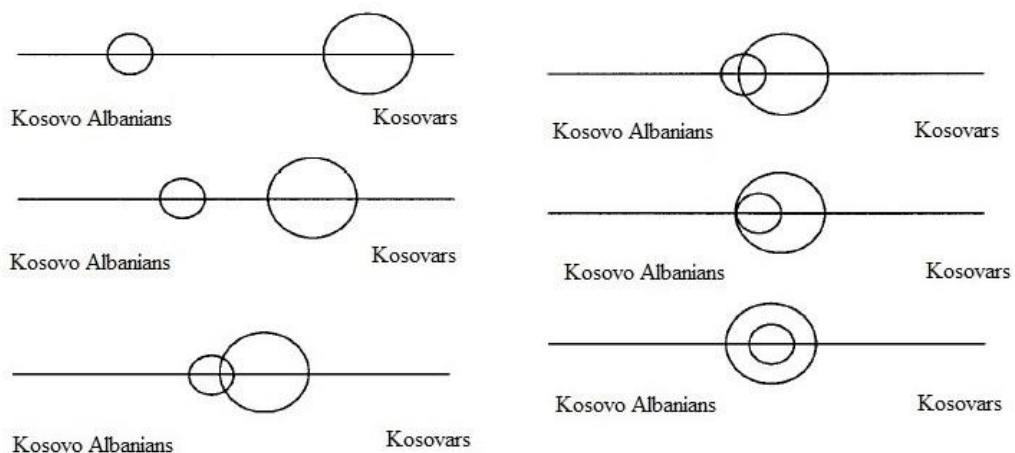
4. _____

Tani ju lutem vlerësoni nivelin në të cilin pajtoheni ose nuk pajtoheni se karakteristikat e mëposhtme i përshkruajnë Kosovarët në përgjithësi.

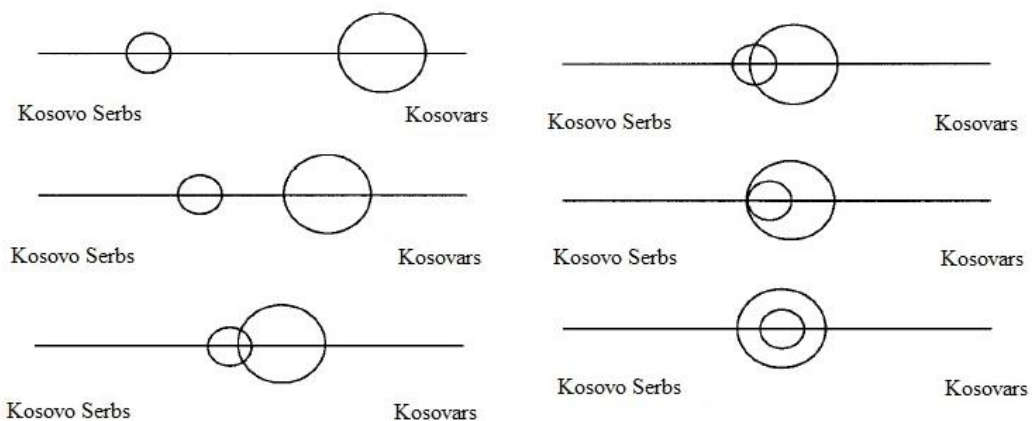
KOSOVAR IDENTITY AND INTERGROUP RELATIONS IN KOSOVO

Pictorial Measure

Nga figurat e rathëve që figurojnë më poshtë, ju lutem zgjedhni atë që mendoni se përfaqëson më së miri afërsinë mes Shqiptarëve të Kosovës dhe Kosovarëve në përgjithësi.



Nga figurat e rathëve që figurojnë më poshtë, ju lutem zgjedhni atë që mendoni se përfaqëson më së miri afërsinë mes Serbëve të Kosovës dhe Kosovarëve në përgjithësi.



KOSOVAR IDENTITY AND INTERGROUP RELATIONS IN KOSOVO

Outgroup attitudes

Ju lutem vlerësoni shkallën në të cilën pajtoheni ose nuk pajtoheni me deklaratat e mëposhtme.

Block X

1. Nuk mendoj që më pëlqejnë Serbët e Kosovës mjaft shumë
2. Shpresoj që do ketë ndërveprime të mira mes Shqiptarëve të Kosovës dhe Serbëve të Kosovës

Block A

1. Më pëlqen mentaliteti i Serbëve të Kosovës.
2. Do të doja të mësoja gjuhen serbe.

Block B

1. Kultura e Shqiptarëve të Kosovës dhe ajo e Serbëve të Kosovës plotësojnë mirë njëra-tjetrën me dallimet që kanë.
2. Mendoj se është e rëndësishme të jesh në kontakt me Serbët e Kosovës.

Block C

1. Mund t'i pranoj lehtësisht dallimet që kanë Serbët dhe Shqiptarët e Kosovës.
2. Nëse do kisha mundësi financiare, do të dhuroja para në organizatat që punojnë për zhvillimin e miqësive mes Shqiptarëve dhe Serbëve të Kosovës.

Identification with the Ingroup and Superordinate Category

Ju lutemi vlerësoni shkallën në të cilën pajtoheni ose nuk pajtoheni me deklaratat e mëposhtme.

Block X

1. Unë ndjej solidaritet me Kosovarët.
- Unë ndjej solidaritet me Shqiptarët e Kosovës.

KOSOVAR IDENTITY AND INTERGROUP RELATIONS IN KOSOVO

2. Mua më vjen mirë që jam Kosovar/e.

Mua më vjen mirë që jam Shqiptar/e nga Kosova.

3. Shpesh mendoj për faktin që jam Kosovar/e.

Shpesh mendoj për faktin që jam Shqiptar/e nga Kosova.

4. Unë kam shumë të përbashkëta me një person tipik nga Kosova.

Unë kam shumë të përbashkëta me një Shqiptar/e tipik/e nga Kosova.

5. Kosovarët janë shumë të ngjajshëm me njëri-tjetrin.

Shqiptarët e Kosovës janë shumë të ngjajshëm me njëri-tjetrin.

Block A

1. Unë ndjej një lidhje me Kosovarët.

Unë ndjej një lidhje me Shqiptarët e Kosovës.

2. Unë mendoj që Kosovarët kanë shumë arsye për të qenë krenarë.

Unë mendoj që Shqiptarët e Kosovës kanë shumë arsye për të qenë krenarë.

3. Fakti që jam Kosovar/e është pjesë e rëndësishme e identitetit tim.

Fakti që jam Shqiptar/e nga Kosova është pjesë e rëndësishme e identitetit tim.

Block B

1. Unë ndjej përshkushtim ndaj Kosovarëve.

Unë ndjej përshkushtim ndaj Shqiptarëve të Kosovës.

2. Është kënaqësi të jesh Kosovar/e.

Është kënaqësi të jesh Shqiptar/e nga Kosova.

3. Kosovarët kanë shumë të përbashkëta me njëri-tjetrin.

Shqiptarët nga Kosova kanë shumë të përbashkëta me njëri-tjetrin.

Block C

1. Të qenit Kosovar/e më bën të ndihem mirë.

Të qenit Shqiptar/e nga Kosova më bën të ndihem mirë.

2. Të qenit Kosovar/e është pjesë e rëndësishme e mënyrës se si e shoh veten.

Të qenit Shqiptar/e nga Kosova është pjesë e rëndësishme e mënyrës se si e shoh veten.

3. Unë jam i/e ngjashëm/e me një Kosovar/e tipik/e/

Unë jam i/e ngjashëm/e me një Shqiptar/e Kosovar/e tipik/e.

Status perceptions

Mendojeni këtë shkallë si përfaqësim të pozitës që kanë grupet etnike në Kosovë. Ne krye të shkallës janë personat në pozitën më të mirë- kanë më shumë pasuri, më shumë arsimim dhe kanë punët më të respektuara. Në fund të shkallës janë personat në pozitën më të keqe- kanë më së paku pasuri, më pak arsimim dhe kanë punët më së paku të respektuara ose janë të papunë.



KOSOVAR IDENTITY AND INTERGROUP RELATIONS IN KOSOVO

1. Në cilin nivel të kësaj shkalle do t'i vendosnit Shqiptarët e Kosovës? Ju lutem zgjedhni nivelin në të cilin mendoni se Shqiptarët e Kosovës qëndrojnë në krahasim me grupet tjera etnike të Kosovës.
2. Në cilin nivel të kësaj shkalle do t'i vendosnit Serbët e Kosovës? Ju lutem zgjedhni nivelin në të cilin mendoni se Serbët e Kosovës qëndrojnë në krahasim me grupet tjera etnike të Kosovës.

Perceptions of group status legitimacy

Questions received if Kosovo Albanians were placed on a higher level than Kosovo Serbs

Ju lutemi vlerësoni shkallën në të cilën pajtoheni ose nuk pajtoheni me deklaratat e mëposhtme.

1. Është mjaft e drejtë që Serbët e Kosovës janë në pozitë më të keqe se Shqiptarët e Kosovës.
2. Serbët e Kosovës mund të kërkojnë në formë legjitime që të jenë në pozitë po aq të mirë sesa Shqiptarët e Kosovës.
3. Shqiptarët e Kosovës meritojnë të jenë në pozitë më të mirë sesa Serbët e Kosovës.
4. Është e padrejtë që Shqiptarët e Kosovës janë në pozitë më të mirë sesa Serbët e Kosovës.

Questions received if Kosovo Serbs were placed on a higher level than Kosovo Albanians

1. Është mjaft e drejtë që Shqiptarët e Kosovës janë në pozitë më të keqe se Serbët e Kosovës.
2. Shqiptarët e Kosovës mund të kërkojnë në formë legjitime që të jenë në pozitë po aq të mirë sesa Serbët e Kosovës.

KOSOVAR IDENTITY AND INTERGROUP RELATIONS IN KOSOVO

3. Serbët e Kosovës meritojnë në jenë në pozitë më të mirë sesa Shqiptarët e Kosovës.
4. Është e padrejtë që e Serbët Kosovës janë në pozitë më të mirë sesa Shqiptarët e Kosovës.

Questions received if Kosovo Albanians and Kosovo Serbs were places on the same level

1. Është mjaft e drejtë që Shqiptarët e Kosovës kanë status të njëjtë si Serbët e Kosovës.
2. Shqiptarët e Kosovës mund të kërkojnë në formë legjitime që të jenë në pozitë më të mirë sesa Serbët e Kosovës.
3. Shqiptarët e Kosovës dhe Serbët e Kosovës barazi meritojnë të jenë në pozitë të mirë në Kosovë.
4. Nuk është drejtë që Serbët e Kosovës të janë në pozitë po aq të mirë sa Shqiptarët e Kosovës.

Symbolic and Realistic Threat

Ju lutemi vlerësoni shkallën në të cilën pajtoheni ose nuk pajtoheni me deklaratat e mëposhtme.

Block X

1. Besimet dhe vlerat e Serbëve të Kosovës mbi çështjet që kanë të bëjnë me familjen dhe rritjen e fëmijëve janë mjaft të ngjajshme me ato të Shqiptarëve të Kosovës.
2. Për shkak të prezencës së Serbëve të Kosovës, papunësia në Kosovë do të rritet.

Block A

1. Besimet dhe vlerat e Serbëve të Kosovës mbi çështjet morale dhe fetare nuk përputhen me besimet dhe vlerat e shumicës së Shqiptarëve të Kosovës.

KOSOVAR IDENTITY AND INTERGROUP RELATIONS IN KOSOVO

2. Për shkak të prezencës së Serbëve të Kosovës, Shqiptarët e Kosovës kanë më shumë vështirësi të gjejnë punë.

Block B

1. Identiteti Kosovar është i kërcënuar për shkak të prezencës së Serbëve.
2. Besimet dhe vlerat e Serbëve të Kosovës mbi çështjet sociale nuk përputhen me besimet dhe vlerat e shumicës së Shqiptarëve të Kosovës.

Block C

1. Normat dhe vlerat kosovare janë në kërcënim për shkak të prezencës së Serbëve të Kosovës.
2. Për shkak të prezencës së Serbëve të Kosovës, Shqiptarët e Kosovës kanë më shumë vështirësi të gjejnë vendbanim.

Intergroup anxiety

Mendoni se jeni duke ndërvepruar me një Serb nga Kosova. Ju lutem vlerësoni shkallën në të cilën mendoni se do ndiheshit si më poshtë.

Block X

1. Në ankth
2. I/e sigurtë

Block A

1. I/e brengosur
2. Miqësor/e

KOSOVAR IDENTITY AND INTERGROUP RELATIONS IN KOSOVO

Block B

1. I/e kërcënuar
2. Në rehati

Block C

1. I/e shqetësuar
2. I/e qetë

Negative Stereotypes

Ju lutem vlerësoni shkallën në të cilin pajtoheni ose nuk pajtoheni se karakteristikat e mëposhtme vlejné për Serbët e Kosovës.

Block X

1. Inteligjentë
2. Agresivë

Block A

1. Efikas
2. Të pasinqetë

Block B

1. Tolerantë
2. Vetjakë

Block C

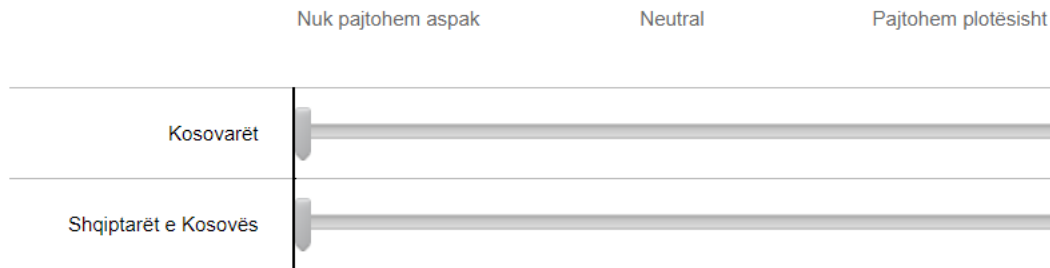
1. Të singertë
2. Të pasjellshëm

Appendix B

Visual representation of Identification Measurements

Ju lutem lëvizni kursorin për të vlerësuar shkallën në të cilën pajtoheni ose nuk pajtoheni me deklaratat e mëposhtme.

Unë ndjej solidaritet me [...]



Mua më vjen mirë që jam [...]

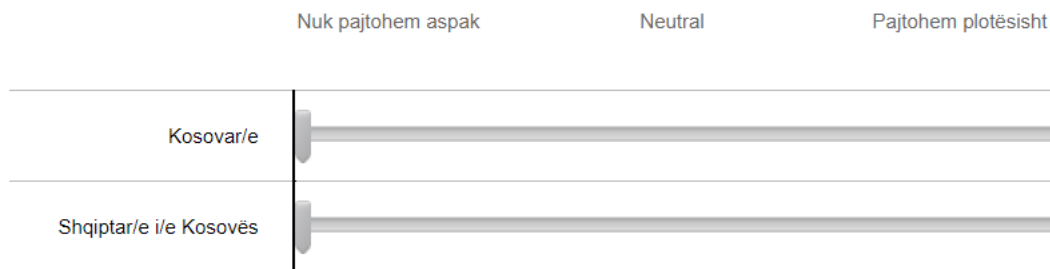


Figure B1. A visual representation of the identification measurements (ingroup identification and superordinate identification), displayed one above the other for each item of the The Hierarchical Multicomponent Model of In-Group Identification scale.

Note. Adapted from Leech, Zomeran, Zebel, Vliek, Pennekamp, Doosje, Spears and Ouwerkerk (2008)

Appendix C

Informed Consent

Ky studim është duke u zhvilluar në kuadër të një teme masteri në Institutin Universitar të Lisbonës. Studimi ka për qëllim të hulumtoj identitetin Kosovar. Ky studim zhvillohet nga Genta Shabani (gsiae@iscte-iul.pt) të cilën mund ta kontaktoni nëse keni pyetje apo komente mbi studimin.

Pyetësi merr rreth 20 minuta kohë për t'u plotësuar. Nuk ka asnjë rrezik që lidhet me pjesëmarrje, sidoqoftë, është më rëndësi të dini se pyetësi përmban pyetje mbi mendimet tuaja për grupet etnike në Kosovë, duke përfshirë Serbët e Kosovës.

Pjesëmarrja juaj është tërësisht **vullnetare**: ju mund të zgjedhni të merrni pjesë ose të mos merrni pjesë, dhe poashtu mund të ndalni pjesëmarrjen tuaj kurdo që dëshironi. Pjesëmarrja juaj është po ashtu tërësisht **anonime dhe konfidenciale**. Të dhënat nga ky studim do të përdoren vetëm për hulumtim statistikor dhe asnjë përgjigje nuk do të analizohet apo raportohet individualisht. Pas përfundimit të pyetësit, ju do keni mundësinë që të **shpërbleheni për pjesëmarrje** me shumë prej 20€, 30€ apo 50€.

Nëse pranoni të merrni pjesë, ju lutem klikoni në butonin në fund të kësaj faqe që të kaloni te pyetësi. Plotësimi i këtij pyetësi nënkupton që ju keni kuptuar dhe pranuar termet e lartpërmendura për pjesëmarrje në këtë hulumtim.

Appendix D

Debriefing From

Faleminderit për pjesëmarrjen tuaj!

Siç është cekur në fillim, ky studim ka për qëllim të hulumtoj identitetin Kosovar. Në rastin tuaj, ju jeni përgjigjur në pyetje që kanë vlerësuar aspekte të ndryshme të kësaj teme. Ju përkujtojmë që nëse keni pyetje apo komente për këtë studim, ose nëse dëshironi të dini më shumë për gjetjet nga studimi, mund të kontaktoni Genta Shabani në gsiae@iscte-iul.pt

Për mundësinë që të shpërbleheni për pjesëmarrje me shumë prej 20€, 30€ apo 50€, ju lutem klikoni këtu.

Edhe një herë, ju falenderojmë shumë për pjesëmarrjen tuaj.