Situating Peace Psychology in the Academy
Post-Cold War Peace Psychology

1. More global in scope
2. Nuanced by geohistorical contexts
3. More differentiated: Distinguishes episodes of violence & structural violence
4. More systemic organized

(Christie, *JSI*, 2006)
Peace Psychology: Global Scope

- Australia
- Germany
- Ireland
- Italy
- Japan
- Malaysia
- Philippines
- South Africa
- Sweden
- Venezuela
- UK
- USA
Example of Geohistorical Context: Malaysia
Differentiated & Systemically Organized

Episodic Violence

Episodic Peacebuilding

Systemic Violence

Systemic Peacebuilding

Structural Violence

Structural Peacebuilding

(Christie, JSI, 2006)
Post-cold War Peace Psychology:
More Differentiated, Contextualized, & Systemic

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Social Psychological Peace Research (SPPR)
(Vollhardt & Bilali, \textit{SP}, 2008)

- SPPR refers to the overlapping conceptual domains of peace and social psychology.
Social Psychological Peace Research (SPPR)

- Study 1: Conceptual, using indexes of social and peace psychology handbooks.

- Study 2: Quantitative: based on content analysis of journals in social and peace psychology

(Vollhardt & Bilali, *SP*, 2008)
Study 1: Conceptual Relations Between Social Psychology and Peace Psychology

- Based on indexes in three handbooks:

1. *Handbook of Social Psychology* (Gilbert et al., 1998)

(Vollhardt & Bilali, *SP*, 2008)
Conceptual Domain of Peace Psychology

- Deals with “the prevention of structural violence and intergroup conflict as well as the promotion of positive intergroup relations (p. 15 & 16).”

- In addition, prototypical peace psychology research meets the following criteria:
  1. Normative (vs. value-neutral) research
  2. Contextualized (vs. context-free) research
  3. Multiple levels of analysis (vs. methodological individualism or holism)
  4. Practical (vs. epistemic) research orientation

(Vollhardt & Bilali, SP, 2008)
Figure 1. Conceptual relations between social psychology and the (social) psychological study of peace.

Note. Area A includes social psychological concepts that are at the core of SPPR. Area B those that are directly relevant, and Area C concepts indirectly relevant to SPPR.

(Vollhardt & Bilali, SP, 2008)
Social Psychological Peace Research: Core Concepts

- Authoritarian personality
- Conflict resolution
- Contact hypothesis
- Dehumanization
- Discrimination
- Escalation dynamics
- Ethnocentrism
- Graduated and Reciprocated Initiatives in Tension Reduction
- Intergroup relations
- Multiculturalism
- Racism
- Realistic group conflict theory
- Relative deprivation
- Right-wing authoritarianism
- Social dominance orientation
- Social equality
- Social change
- Social justice
- Tolerance

(Vollhardt & Bilali, SP, 2008)
Social Psychology with *Direct* Relevance to Peace Psychology Research

- Aggression
- Altruistic behavior
- Belief in a just world
- Bystander intervention
- Conflict
- Conflict escalation
- Cooperation
- Cross-categorization
- Deindividuation
- Empathy
- Frustration-aggression hypothesis
- Gender stereotypes
- Group polarization
- Group think
- Ideology
- Ingroup bias
- Intergroup contact
- Justice motive
- Moral outrage
- Morality
- Negotiation
- Obedience
- Power
- Prejudice
- Prosocial behavior
- Self-categorization theory
- Social categorization
- Social identity (theory)
- Social movements
- Solidarity
- Stereotyping
- Violence

(Vollhardt & Bilali, *SP*, 2008)
Social Psychology with *Indirect* Relevance to Peace Psychology Research

- Attitudes
- Attribution
- Cognitive bias
- Cognitive dissonance
- Expectancy value models
- Fundamental attribution error
- Group dynamics
- Group pressure
- Learning theories
- Identity
- Integrative complexity
- Machiavellianism
- Majority/minority influence
- Moral dilemma
- Naïve realism
- Needs
- Perceptual/observer bias
- Perspective taking
- Political participation
- Rational choice theories
- Self-concept
- Self-determination
- Self-efficacy
- Self-esteem
- Self-fulfilling prophecy
- Self-perception
- Self-presentation
- Self-regulation
- Social categories
- Social cognition
- Social comparison theory
- Social dilemmas
- Social influence
- Social motives
- Social perception
- Social support
- Social value orientation
- Theory of planned behavior
- Trust
- Value orientation/systems

(Vollhardt & Bilali, *SP*, 2008)
Study 2 Content Analysis:
SPPR (Core Concepts) Represented in High Impact Journals

SPPR Criteria:

- Relevant: addresses the prevention of structural violence or intergroup conflict or the promotion of positive intergroup relations;
- At least three of four criteria were met (normative, contextualized, multilevel, and practical);
- Used social psychological constructs or theories.

(Vollhardt & Bilali, SP, 2008)
### Table 1. Number of reviewed articles and percentage of social psychological peace research articles per journal and in total

<table>
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<th>Journal</th>
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<th>Selected $n$</th>
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<th>Contribution $^a$</th>
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$^a$Percentage of articles contributed from each journal to the total pool of social psychological peace research.

(Vollhardt & Bilali, *SP*, 2008)
Table 4. Percentage of samples from different world regions and student versus nonstudent population, per journal and in total

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*Articles using a combination of student and nonstudent samples.

Table 5. Percentage of methodological designs reported in articles, by journal and in total

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(Vollhardt & Bilali, SP, 2008)
**Peace Psychology & Academic Fields**

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<th>Peace &amp; Conflict Studies</th>
<th>Conflict Resolution</th>
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<td>Multidisciplinary</td>
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</table>
Differentiated & Systemically Organized

Episodic Violence
Episodic Peacebuilding

Systemic Violence
Systemic Peacebuilding

Structural Violence
Structural Peacebuilding

(Christie, JSI, 2006)