

***Constructs included in the concept
of social well-being***

LESSON 3

**Perceptions of Inclusion, well-being and Identiflcation
with
the European Union in Ukrainian university students**



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What is intergroup contact?

Intergroup contact refers to interactions

between people who belong to different social groups (i.e., different nationalities, ethnicities, religions, social backgrounds).

- It is based on the idea that when people from **different groups meet, cooperate, and get to know each other**, they **challenge** the respective **stereotypes and prejudices**.
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When does contact work best?

Allport (1954) proposed that contact is most effective

when **four optimal conditions** are present:

- *Equal Status*
- *Common Goals*
- *Cooperation*
- *Institutional Support*





Positive outcomes of intergroup contact

- Reduces prejudice and stereotyping (Pettigrew & Tropp, 2006)
- Reduces perceived threat and intergroup anxiety (Pettigrew & Tropp, 2008; Stephan & Stephan, 1985)
- Can generalize beyond the contacted group (i.e., Secondary transfer effect, Pettigrew, 2009; Vezzali et al., 2021)



Positive outcomes of intergroup contact



Evidence from real-life settings shows that the contact principles can be applied to different contexts, such as schools (Cameron & Rutland, 2006), workplace (Pettigrew, 1998), neighborhoods (Hamberger & Hewstone, 1997).






Positive and negative intergroup contact

- Positive contact reduces prejudice and improves intergroup relations.
- Negative contact (e.g., conflict, discrimination, hostility) can increase prejudice or fear.

Therefore, promoting the **quality of interaction** (which must be positive) is just as **important** as promoting quantity of contact.



Thank you

Any Question?

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