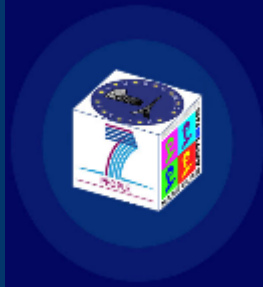


33rd International Lab Meeting of the
European/International Joint Ph.D. in Social Representations and Communication
18th – 20th April 2017 Spring Session

**"The 'Socio-Dynamic' paradigmatic approach to Social Representations:
Anchoring, Positioning and Normative Context. Complementary Methodological and
Transferable Skills Seminars"**



European / International Joint Ph.D. in
Social Representation and Communication



Social Representations of Human Rights: the Development of a Socio-Dynamic Framework

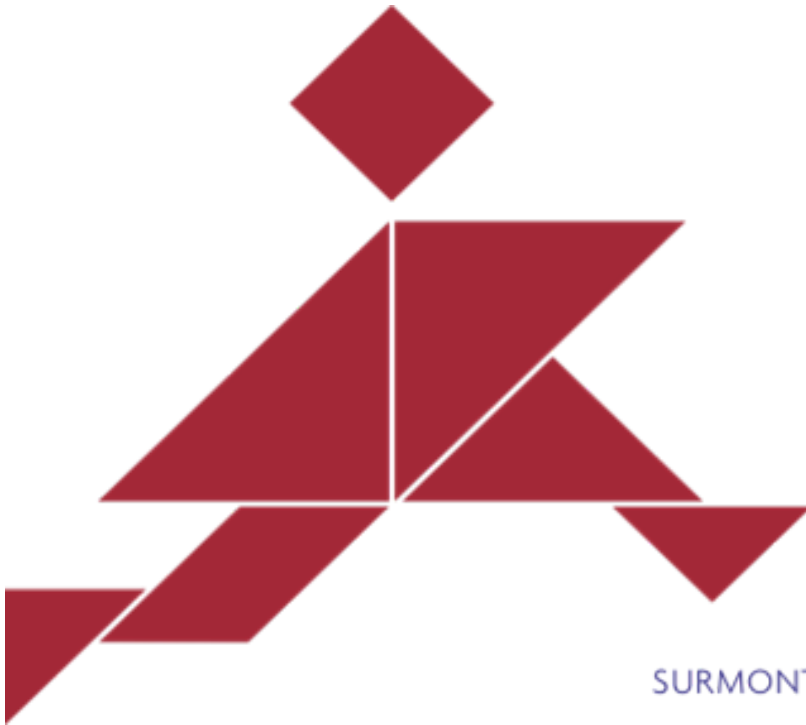
Prof. Dario Spini
Université de Lausanne, Switzerland

Grant Agreement PITN-GA-2013-607279 - So.Re.Com. Joint-IDP

SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS: THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SOCIO-DYNAMIC FRAMEWORK

DARIO SPINI

UNIVERSITÉ DE LAUSANNE



SURMONTER LA VULNÉRABILITÉ: PERSPECTIVE DU PARCOURS DE VIE

SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS

- Moscovici: *la psychanalyse, son image, son public* (PUF, 1961)
- Doise (1992; 1993). Représentations sociales et analyses des données: with Clémence & Lorenzi-Cioldi

APPROACHES OF SOCIAL REPRESENTATION

- «Ecole d'Aix»: La théorie structurale des représentations sociales: noyau central et éléments périphériques (Flament, Abric, Guimelli, Moliner, Apostolidis)
- «Ecole de Genève»: Théorie des principes organisateurs de prise de position, méthodologie en 3 phases

SR OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- Doise (1988). Psychologie sociale et éthique des droits de l'homme, in J. Iliopoulos-Strangas (Ed), *Annales 1986 de la fondation Marangopoulos pour les droits de l'homme*, Athènes, 108-124
- Doise (2001). *Droits de l'homme et force des idées*. PUF.
 - Alain Clémence, Dario Spini, Christian Staerklé & Monica Herrera

«LEMANIC SCHOOL OF SR»

- Influence of Moscovici (1961):

- Social representations are a relationship between an object and a meaning
- first perception of our environment is related to attitudes
- Relationship between a cognitive and a social system

- Bourdieu (1979). *La Distinction*, see Doise (1985).
Les représentations sociales: définition d'un concept

3-STEP APPROACH (DOISE, CLÉMENCE & LORENZI-CIOLDI, 1992, 1993)

- Analysis of the **field of representations**:
The nature of shared (not consensual!)
aspects of the representation
 - structure of contents, definition, objectivation,
categorization...

3-STEP APPROACH (DOISE, CLÉMENCE & LORENZI-CIOLDI, 1992, 1993)

- Analysis of the **organizing principles of position taking** (Doise; 1985, 1990):
interindividual differences, attitudes, valence
 - Importance of variability in the SR, the weight or valence that individuals give to different dimensions of the field of representations

3-STEP APPROACH (DOISE, CLÉMENCE & LORENZI-CIOLDI, 1992, 1993)

- Importance of the levels of explanation (Doise, 1982, 1986)
 - intra-individual
 - Interindividual
 - Intergroup
 - Societal

- More recently
 - «Cultural»
 - Individual level (attitudes, values, etc.)
 - Psychosocial level: how people perceive the social relationships among social groups and more generally the social structure
 - Sociological level: belonging of individuals of individuals to groups and their shared social relations or experiences

3-STEP APPROACH (DOISE, CLÉMENCE & LORENZI-CIOLDI, 1992, 1993)

- Analysis of the (social) **anchoring** (Doise, 1992-1993)
 - Individual level (attitudes, values, etc.)
 - Psychosocial level: how people perceive the social relationships among social groups and more generally the social structure
 - Sociological level: belonging of individuals of individuals to groups and their shared social relations or experiences

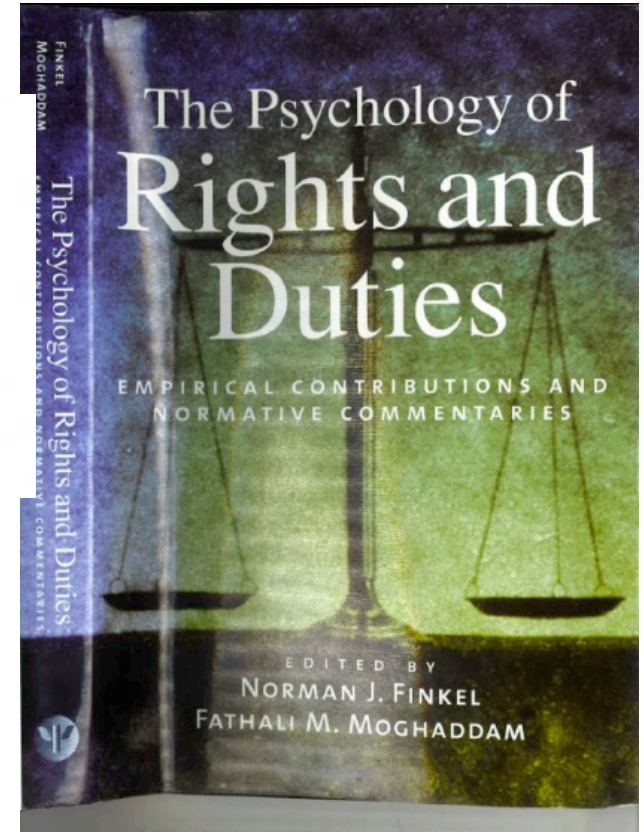
MY «KARMA» RESEARCH PROGRAM

- SR needs articulation between the individual, the group and the collective levels: Multilevel
- SR and temporal anchoring
- SR and spatial anchoring

2005

UNIVERSAL RIGHTS AND
DUTIES AS NORMATIVE
SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS

DARIO SPINI AND WILLEM DOISE



METHOD

- Articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) (all or selection)
- 8 Scales: Doise, Clémence & Spini (1999): importance, relevance, government, agree...
Spini & Doise (1998) personal-gouvernement; applied-abstract
- Anchoring in values, perception of injustice, etc.
- Anchoring in countries

THE ANALYSIS OF THE FIELD OF HR

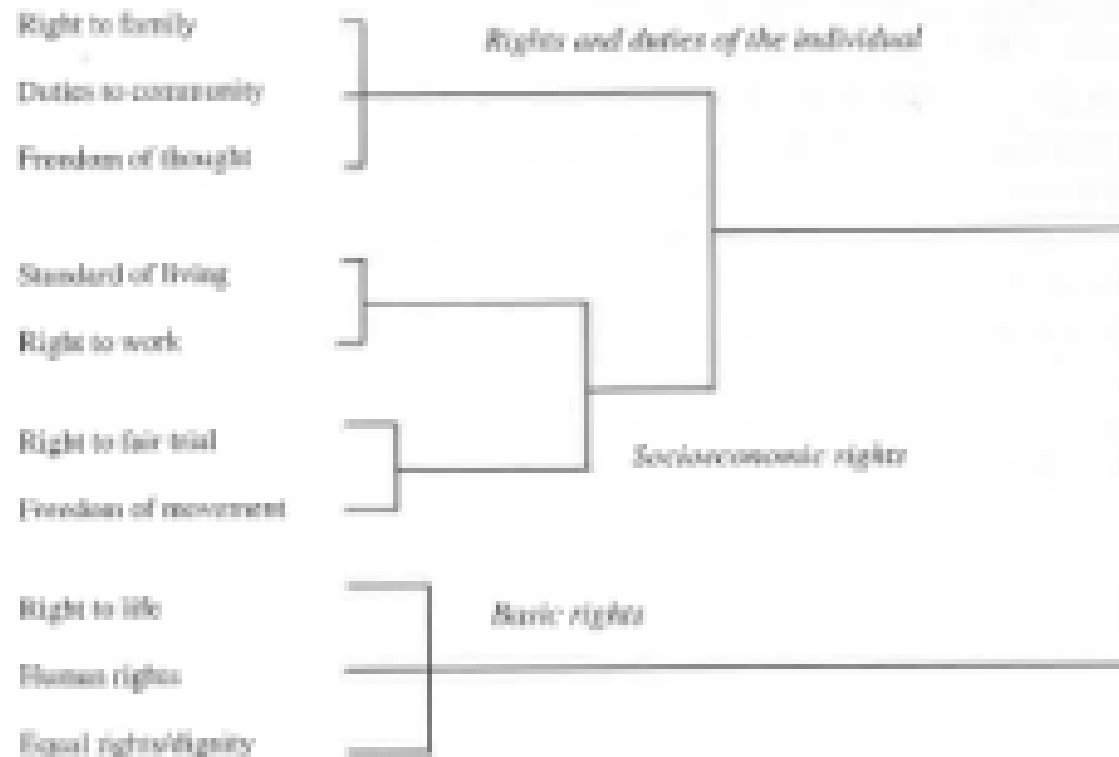


Figure 2.1. Graphic representation (dendrogram) of the hierarchical analysis of distances between averaged responses to nine articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the general question of human rights.

TABLE 2.1
Correspondence Between Ten Rights and Three Categories of Rights in the Total Sample and by Cultural Groups

	Total	Africa	Asia	Eastern Europe	Latin America	Western Europe
Freedom of thought	I	I	I	I	I	I
Right to family	I	I	I	I	I	I
Duties to community	I	I	I	I	I	I
Right to work	S	S	S	S	S	S
Level of life	S	S	S	S	S	S
Fair trial	S	S	X	S	S	S
Freedom of movement	S	I	X	S	I	S
Human rights	S	S	S	I	S	S
Right to life	S	S	S	S	S	S
Equality	S	S	S	S	S	S

(Notes: I = rights and values of the individual; S = socio-economic rights; B = basic rights; X = defined category of rights.)

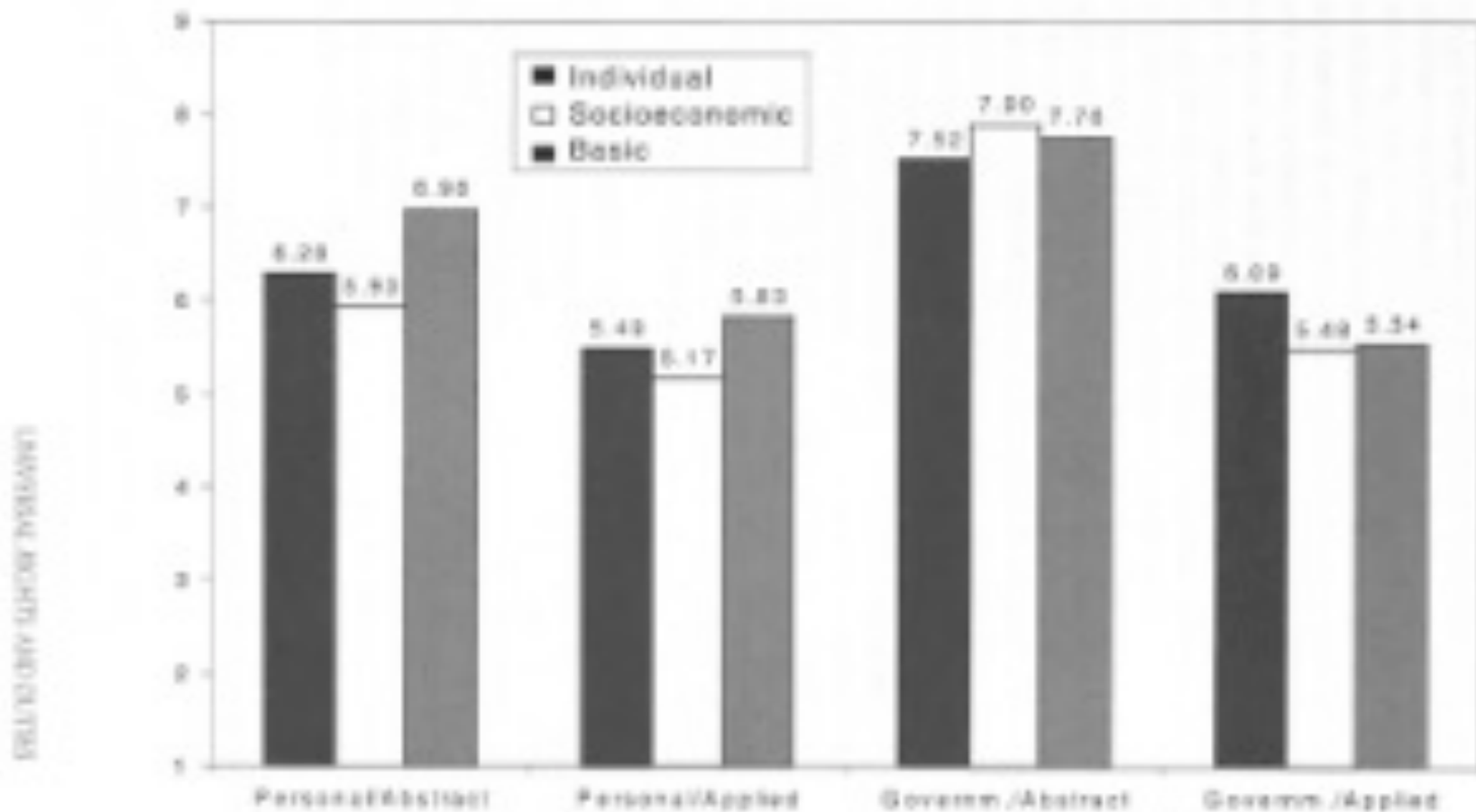


Figure 2.2: Mean answers by types of rights and dimensions of involvement. Scales range from 1 (not involved) to 9 (very much involved)

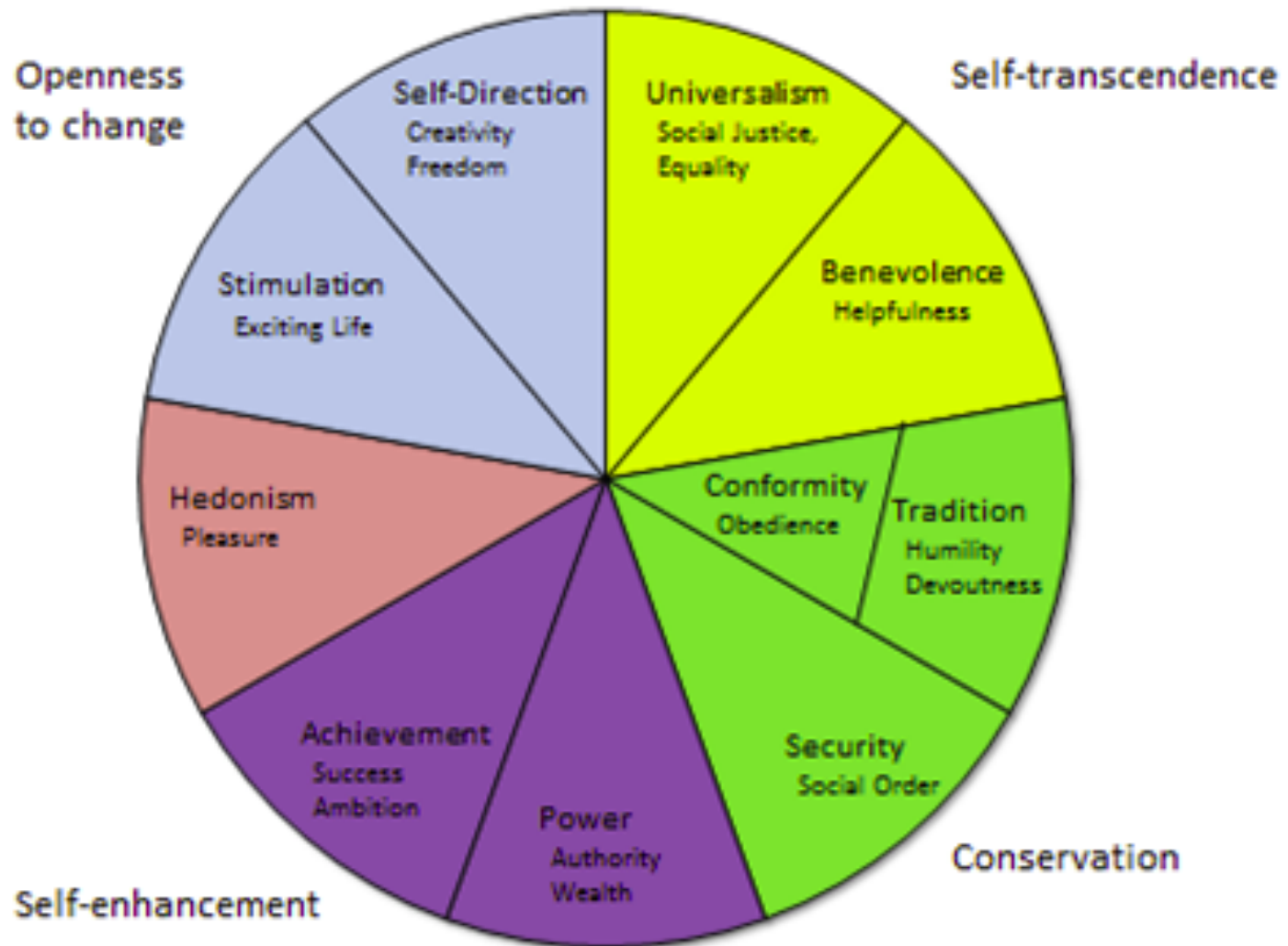
Table 4. Single values used to represent the value types: means, standard deviations and Cronbach's alpha

Value types	Single values	<i>M</i>	<i>S.D.</i>	α
Power	Social power, wealth, preserving public image, authority, social recognition	2.06	1.24	0.74
Achievement	Influent, capable, intelligent, ambitious, successful	3.59	1.27	0.78
Hedonism	Pleasure, enjoying life, self-indulgent	4.14	1.14	0.49
Stimulation	Exciting life, varied life, (daring)	3.76	1.58	0.75
Self-direction	Freedom, creativity, curious (independent, private life, self-respect, choosing own goals)	4.64	1.00	0.41
Universalism	Equality, world of beauty, world at peace, unity with nature, protecting environment, social justice, wisdom, (broad-minded, inner harmony)	4.23	1.14	0.76
Benevolence	Meaning in life, responsible, honest, helpful, loyal, forgiving, (mature love, true friendship)	4.71	0.93	0.69
Tradition	Respect of traditions, humble, devout, moderate, accepting portion in life, (spiritual life)	2.24	1.20	0.51
Conformity	Honouring parents and elders, self-discipline, obedient, (politeness)	3.02	1.38	0.59
Security	National security, social order, clean, family security, reciprocation of favours, (healthy sense of belonging)	3.15	1.26	0.72

Note. Means vary from: -1 = values opposed to guiding principles to 7 = values of paramount importance.

In parentheses single values that were dropped from the calculation of value types.

Values Conflicts



SPINI & DOISE (1998)

Organizing principles of involvement in human rights 617

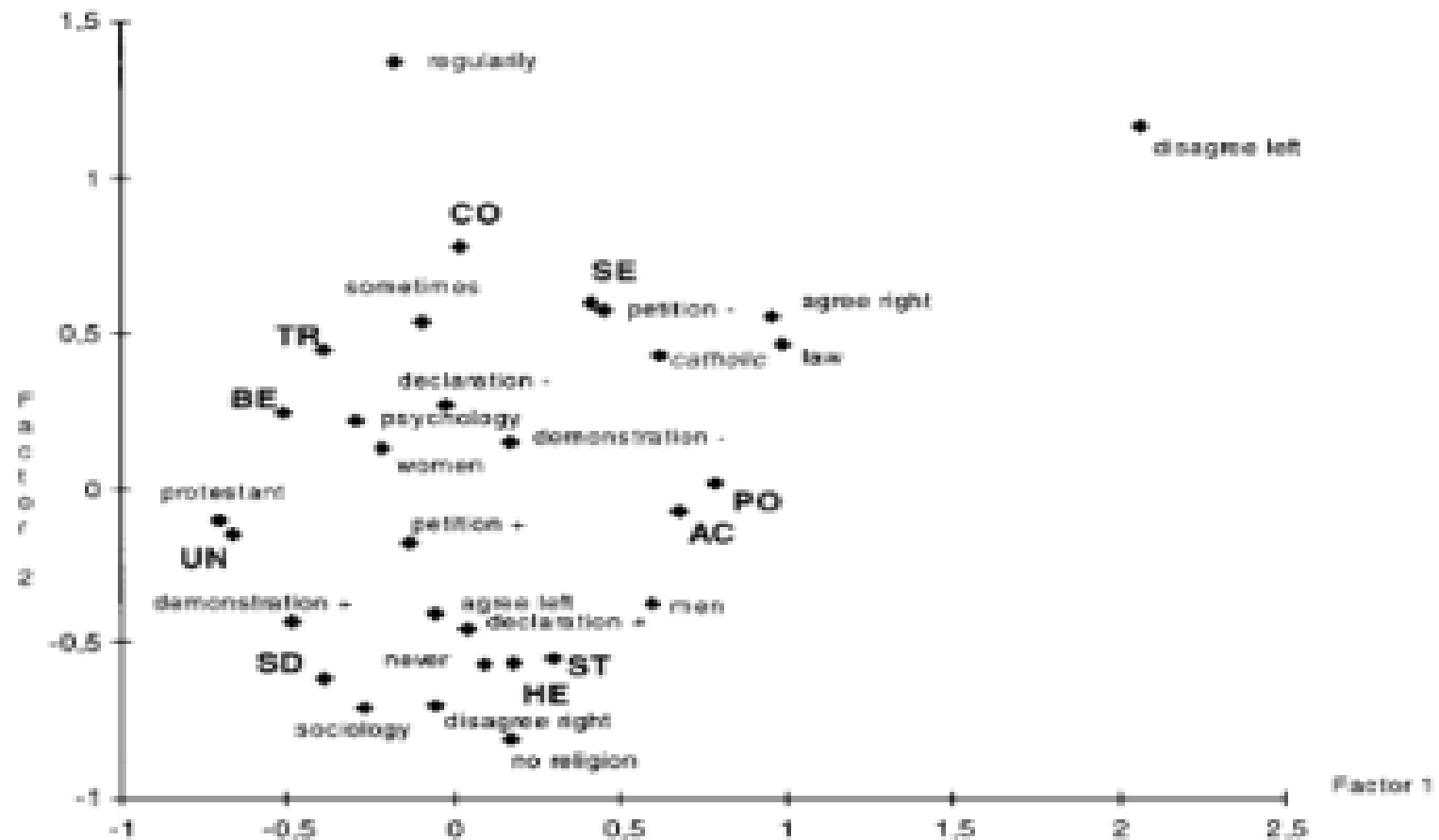
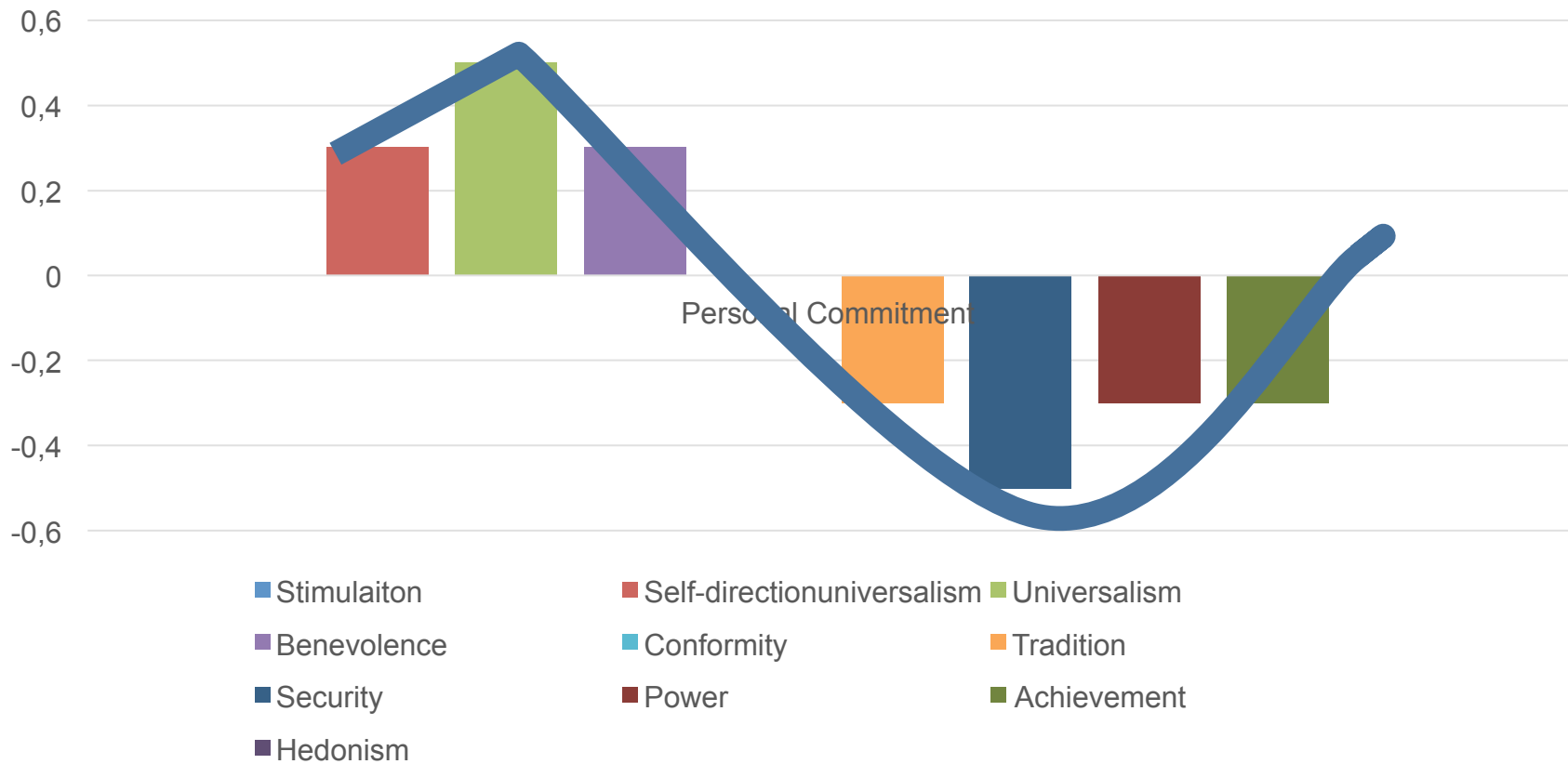


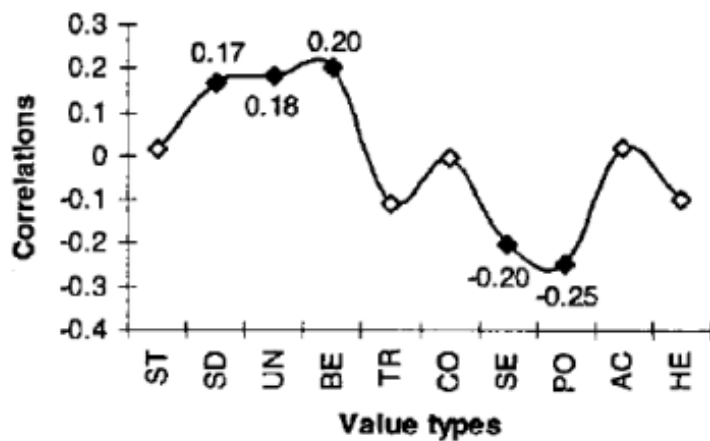
Figure 2. Correspondences between values and sociobiographical indicators. Value types are in bold characters: PO, power; AC, achievement; HE, hedonism; ST, stimulation; SD, self-direction; UN, universalism; BE, benevolence; TR, tradition; CO, conformity; SE, security. Sociobiographical variables are in italic. For behavioural indices: +, yes; -, no.

SINUSOIDAL HYPOTHESIS

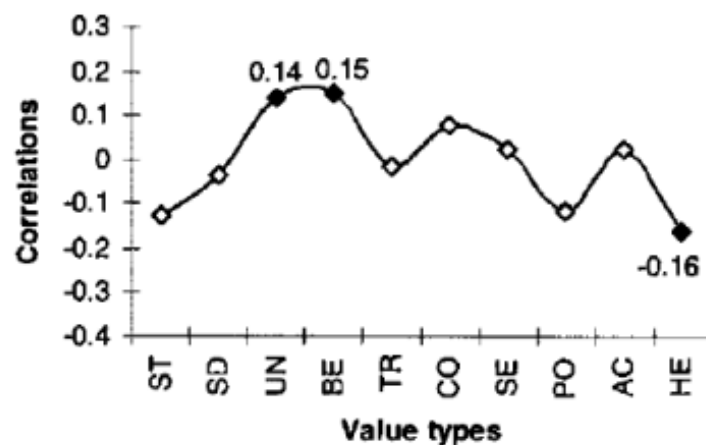
Expected correlations



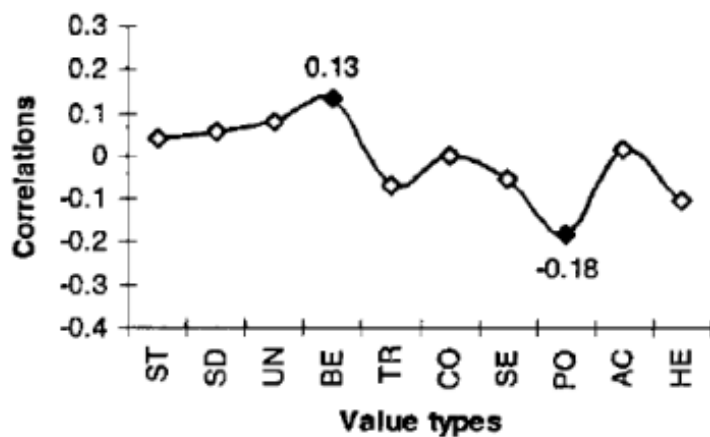
Personal Abstract



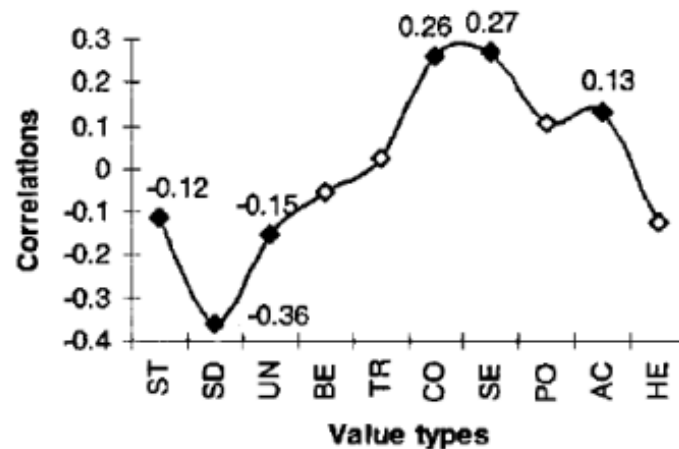
Personal Applied



Governmental Abstract



Governmental Applied



SPINI (1997)

- The sinusoidal function was tested across countries using multigroup structural equation models (see Spini, 1999) which confirmed the «universality» of these correlations across countries

EJSP, 1999

**Human rights studied as
social representations in a
cross-national context**

**WILLEM DOISE¹*, DARIO SPINI¹
and ALAIN CLÉMENTE²**

¹University of Geneva, Switzerland

²University of Lausanne, Switzerland

Table 1. Description of the population sample: number of subjects by country, type of studies, and national characteristics

Country	Number of subjects						National characteristics	
	Psychology	Law	Sciences	Social work	Other	Total	HD	HR
Albania		127	44			171	633	—
Argentina	48	96	83	70	46	343	885	84
Australia	71	35				106	929	91
Austria	94	79				173	928	95
Basque Country	52					52	—	—
Belgium	78	108	55	49		290	929	96
Brazil	102			78		180	796	69
Bulgaria	101	97	81			279	773	83
Cameroon	54	48				102	481	56
Canada		66	96	97		259	951	94
Crete		28		54		82	—	—
Czech Republic	103	85	115	106		409	872	97
Ecuador	156	152	145			453	764	83
Finland	48	70		65		183	935	99
Germany	45		74			119	920	98
Greece	97	69				166	909	87
Hong Kong			33		48	81	909	79
India	127					127	436	54
Indonesia	21	27			43	91	641	34
Italy	194	89				283	914	90
Ivory Coast	44	22				66	357	75
Japan	226				99	325	938	82
Mexico					61	61	845	64
Netherlands	72	66		74		212	938	98
Northern Ireland	80			49		129	—	—
Philippines	103		63	42	26	234	665	72
Portugal	140	52	50		75	317	878	92
Romania		77		69		146	738	82
Russia	45	31				76	804	54
South Africa	54	33				87	649	50
Spain	91	81				172	933	87
Switzerland	111			31	55	197	926	96
Tunisia	68	29			64	161	727	60
UK	112				38	150	924	93
USA				92	51	143	940	90
Yugoslavia	132	75	64			271	—	55
Zaire		32				32	371	40
Zimbabwe	29				34	63	534	65
Total	2698	1674	903	876	640	6791		

Note: National characteristics: HD = Human Development Index (UNDP, 1996); HR = Human Rights Index (Humana, 1992).

CORRELATIONS WITH SOCIETAL VARIABLES OF THE SECOND DIMENSION

- Human development (UNDP, 1996): $r = 0.76^{***}$
- Degree of democracy (Humana, 1992): 0.55^{***}

POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY, 2008

The Impact of Group Norms and Generalization of Risks across Groups on Judgments of War Behavior

Dario Spini

University of Lausanne

Guy Elcheroth

University of Lausanne

Rachel Fasel

University of Lausanne

COLLECTIVE VULNERABILITY

- We developed the idea that a generalization of risks across groups or the systematic repetition of violations would create a **collective context** of vulnerability which would call for social change in the direction of reinforcement of universal HR (contingent theory could also go in the direction of more authoritarianism) = emancipated SR

Table 1. Sample size, within-group rates of victims, and indicators of variation of risks across groups, for 25 groups involved in eight different conflicts

Conflict and groups	N	Rate of victims	GRI	Gini
Bosnia and Herzegovina			0.82	0.06
Serb	476	76.8%		
Croat	546	61.7%		
Bosnian Muslim	392	80.1%		
Cambodia			0.99	0.00
Khmer	875	94.8%		
Sino-Khmer	106	96.2%		
Georgia-Abkhazia			0.56	0.23
Georgian	575	34.0%		
Abkhaz	176	91.8%		
Armenian	146	78.5%		
Russian	78	76.6%		
Israel-Palestine			0.40	0.23
Secular Jew	205	27.9%		
Religious Jew	248	41.1%		
Muslim	455	88.0%		
Lebanon			0.92	0.02
Christian	532	83.2%		
Muslim	342	77.3%		
Druze	126	85.7%		

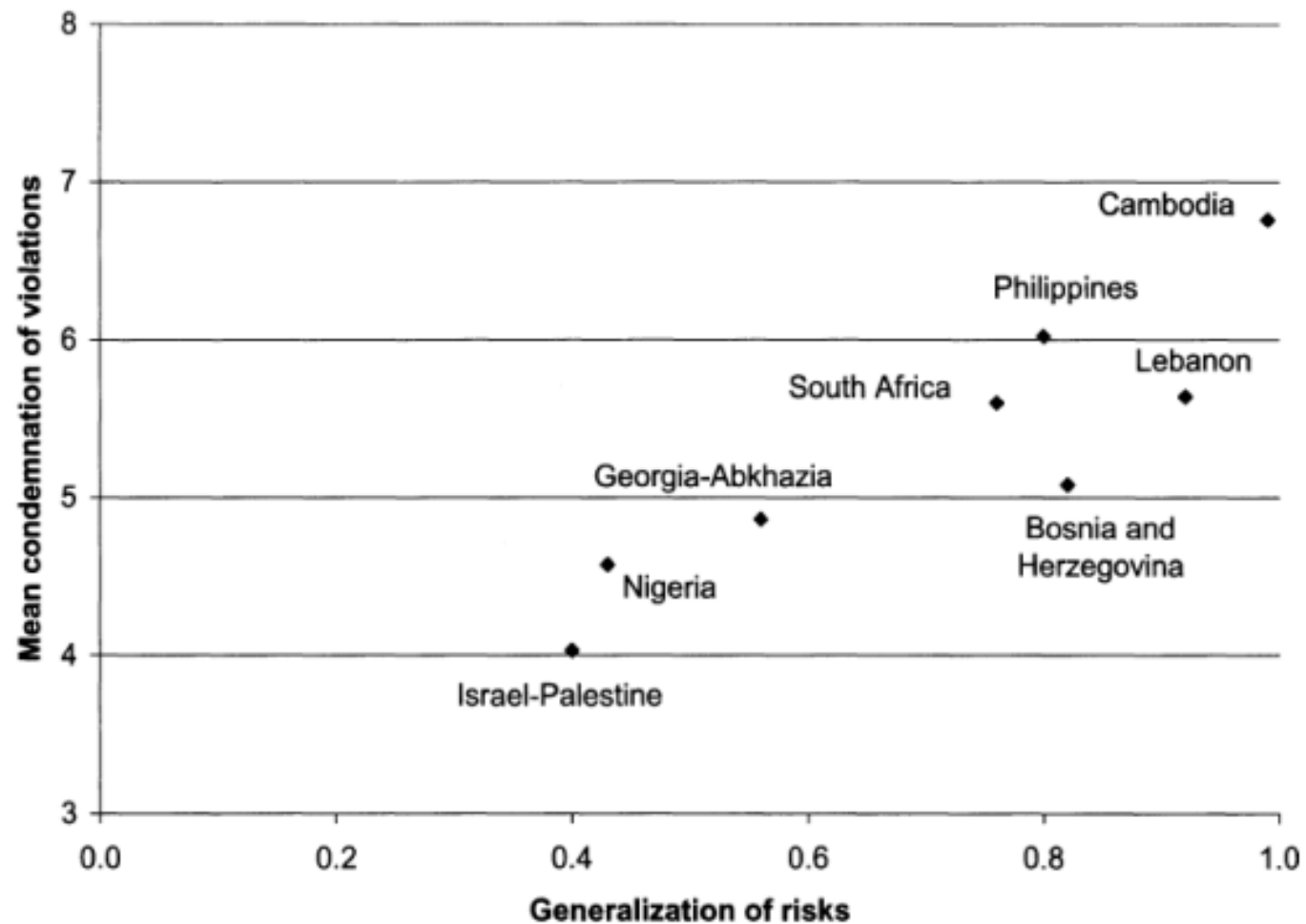


Figure 1. Mean condemnation of humanitarian norms violations by GRI.

Table 3. Four multilevel regression models explaining condemnation of humanitarian norms violations

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE
Individual-level fixed effects								
Intercept	6.00***	0.29	5.43***	0.34	5.94***	0.25	4.27***	0.40
Age(×10)	0.06***	0.01	0.06***	0.01	0.06***	0.01	0.06***	0.01
Woman	0.26***	0.04	0.26***	0.04	0.26***	0.04	0.26***	0.04
Combatant	−0.42***	0.06	−0.42***	0.06	−0.42***	0.06	−0.42***	0.06
Partisan	−0.46***	0.05	−0.46***	0.05	−0.46***	0.05	−0.46***	0.05
In-group perpetrators	0.22***	0.05	0.22***	0.05	0.22***	0.05	0.22***	0.05
Group-level fixed effects								
Group support	−1.16**	0.47	–	–	−1.51**	0.42	−1.06*	0.28
Rate of victims	–	–	−0.38	0.37	–	–	–	–
Contextual-level fixed effects								
Magnitude of war	–	–			0.41(*)	0.18	0.11	0.11
GRI	–	–			–	–	2.02**	0.43
Individual-level random effect								
Intercept	$\sigma^2 = 3.25$		$\sigma^2 = 3.25$		$\sigma^2 = 3.25$		$\sigma^2 = 3.25$	
Group-level random effect								
Intercept	$\sigma^2 = 0.09^*$		$\sigma^2 = 0.09^{***}$		$\sigma^2 = 0.09^{**}$		$\sigma^2 = 0.09^{***}$	
Contextual-level random effects								
Intercept	$\sigma^2 = 0.19^{***}$		$\sigma^2 = 0.49^{***}$		$\sigma^2 = 0.10^{***}$		$\sigma^2 = 0.00$	

Note. The dependent variable condemnation of humanitarian norms violations is a scale ranging from 0 (no condemnation) to 8 (maximum number of condemnations); Woman, combatant, partisan, and in-group perpetrators are dichotomous variables. Group support ranges from 0.06 (minimum support) to 0.95 (maximum support). Rate of victims ranges from 0.08 (Indians in South Africa) to 0.96 (Sino-Khmer in Cambodia). Magnitude of war ranges from -0.87 (South Africa) to 1.37 (Cambodia), GRI ranges from 0.40 (Israel-Palestine) to 0.99 (Cambodia). (*) $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$.

SPATIALLY WEIGHTED CONTEXT DATA AND THEIR APPLICATION TO COLLECTIVE WAR EXPERIENCES

*Guy Elcheroth**

*Sandra Penic**

*Rachel Fasel**

*Francesco Giudici**

*Stephanie Glaeser**

*Dominique Joye**

*Jean-Marie Le Goff**

*Davide Morselli**

*Dario Spini**

Chapter 1

Towards a Community Approach of the Aftermath of War in the Former Yugoslavia: Collective Experiences, Social Practices, and Representations

Dario Spini, Guy Elchereth and Rachel Fasel

TRACES (D. Spini, PI, G. Elcheroth, coordinator, et al.)

■ Multilevel survey

- 50 respondents in 80 regions, **representative sample of** ex-Yugoslavia; life calendars
- Over sampling of the **1968-74 cohort** with life calendars and social attitudes questionnaire; 30 respondents by region



TRACES : Life calendars

WHAT HAPPENED?

- Victimization events: (imprisoned, wounded, member family killed, house looted or destroyed, forced to leave home)

When did it happen ?

- Precise dates (every 3 months) of the event

Where did it happen?

- Recording of spatial mobility and duration of stays

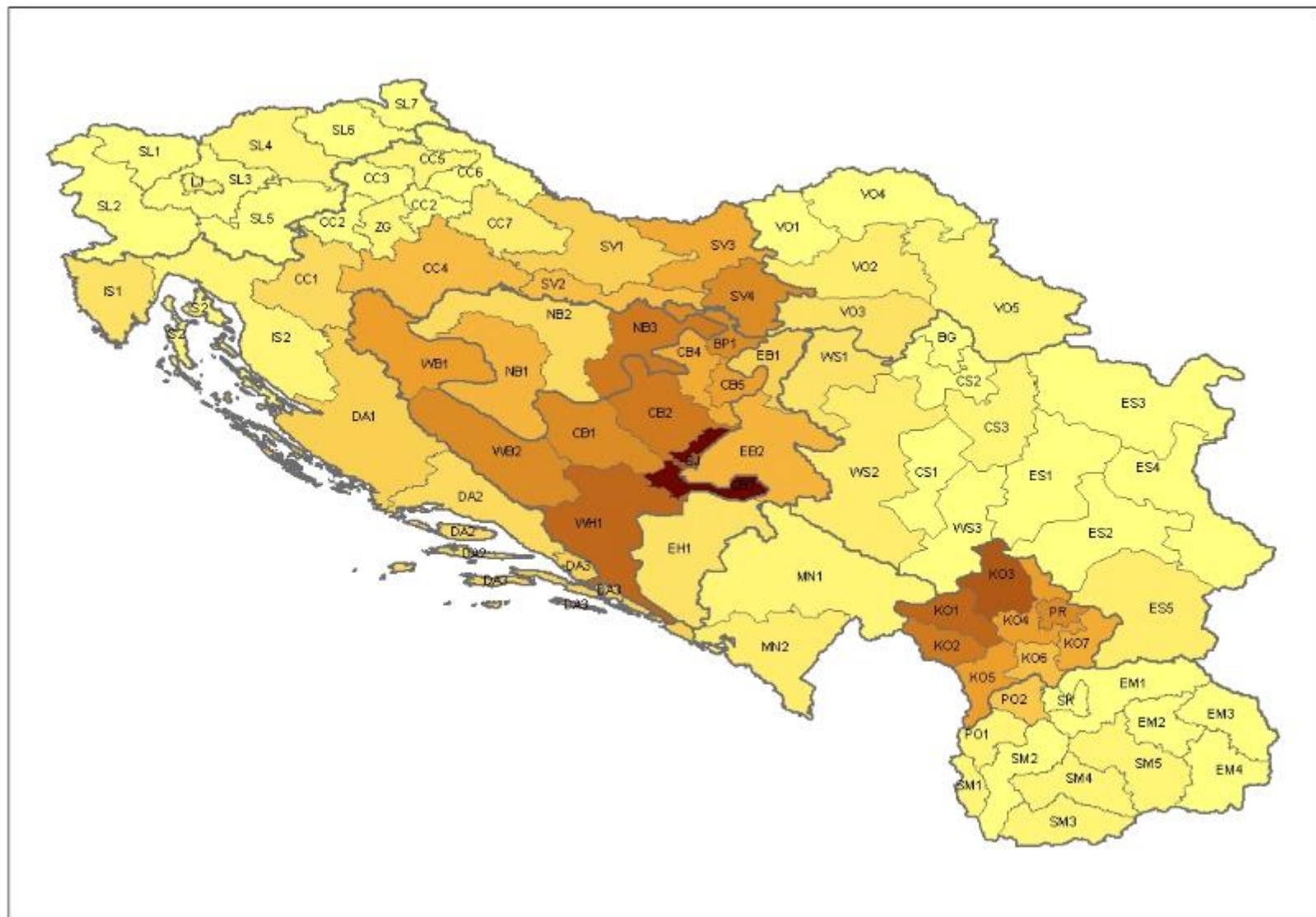
LIFE CALENDAR DURING THE WAR YEARS

Forced to leave home													X							
Imprisoned or kidnapped																				
Member of family killed											X		X							
Damage to property													X							
Wounded by the fighting															X					
House looted													X							
Year	1990				1991				1992				1993				1994			
Quarter	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4

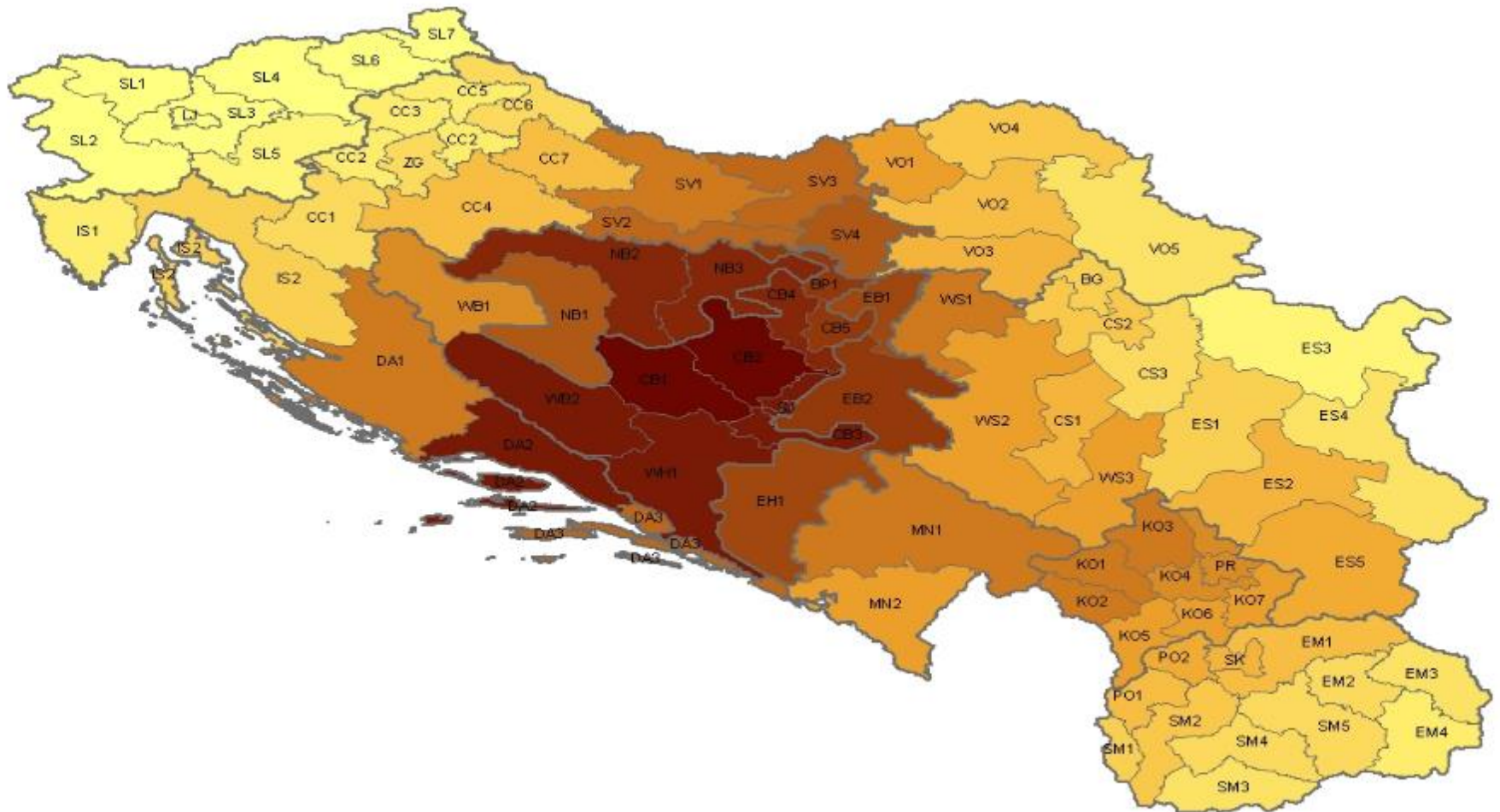
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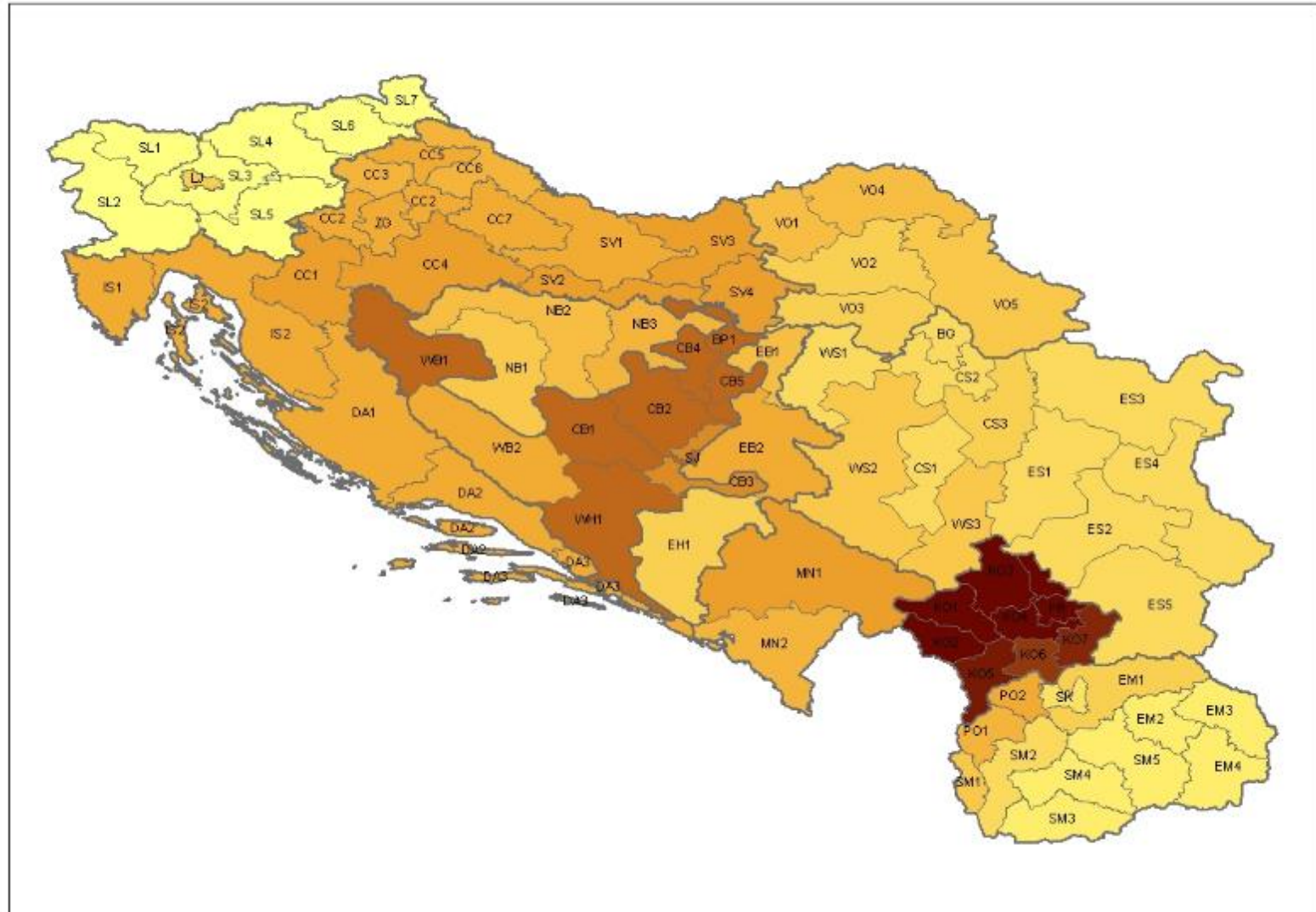
REGIONAL AGGREGATIONS OF TRAUMATISING WAR EVENTS (UNWEIGHTED)



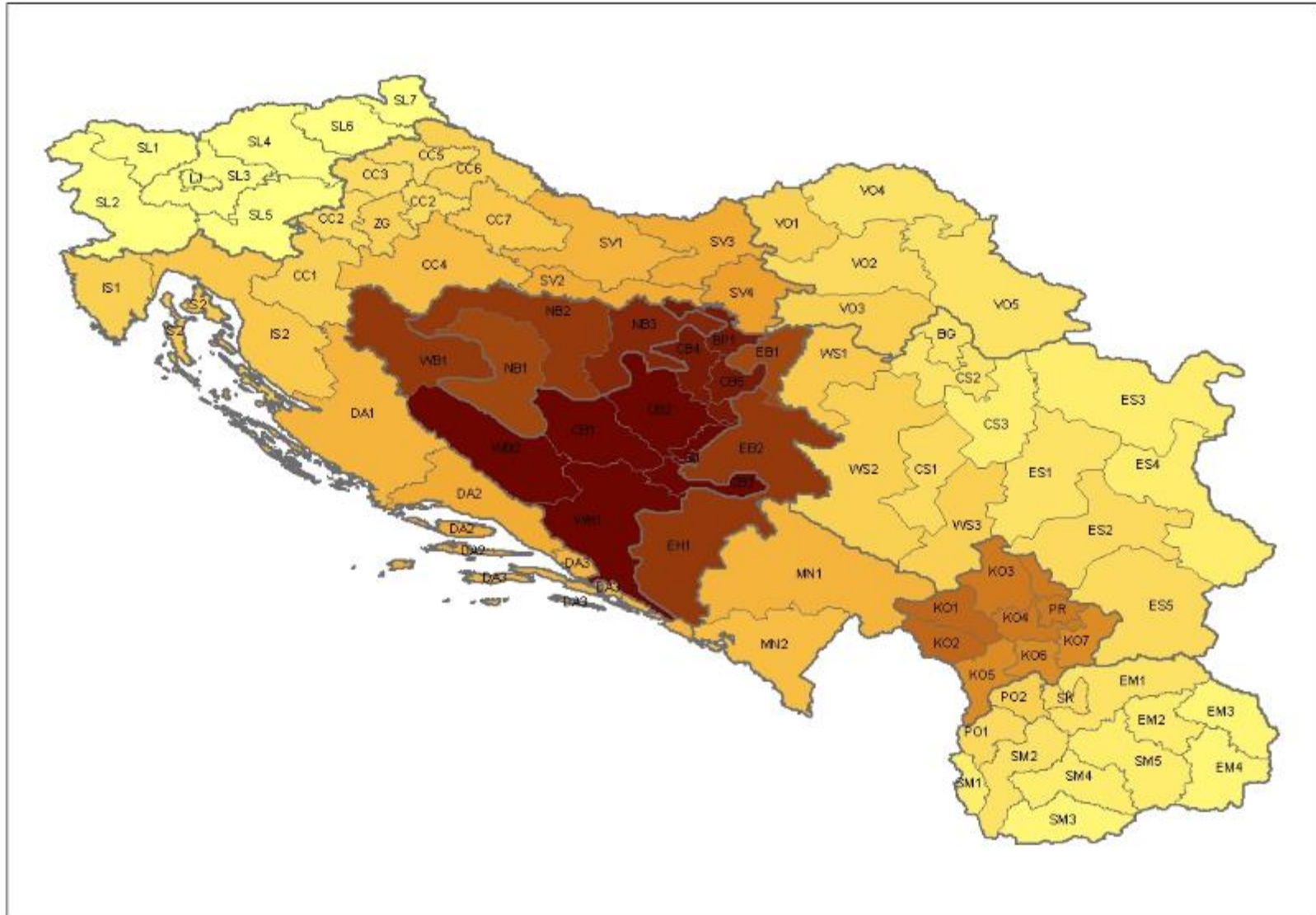
COLLECTIVE VICTIMISATION DUE TO WAR WEIGHTED BY GEOGRAPHICAL DISTANCES



COLLECTIVE EXPERIENCES WEIGHTED BY COMMON IDENTIFICATION



COLLECTIVE EXPERIENCES WEIGHTED BY COMMON TERRITORY



SPINI, MORSELLI, & ELCHEROTH (SUBMITTED)

- Where does the collective vulnerability comes from?
- Hypothesis: from a sense of collective anomie due to collective traumatic experiences

CALCULATING THE GRI

Groups in conflict by country

Slovenia: Slovenians vs. Serbs

Croatia: Croats vs. Serbs

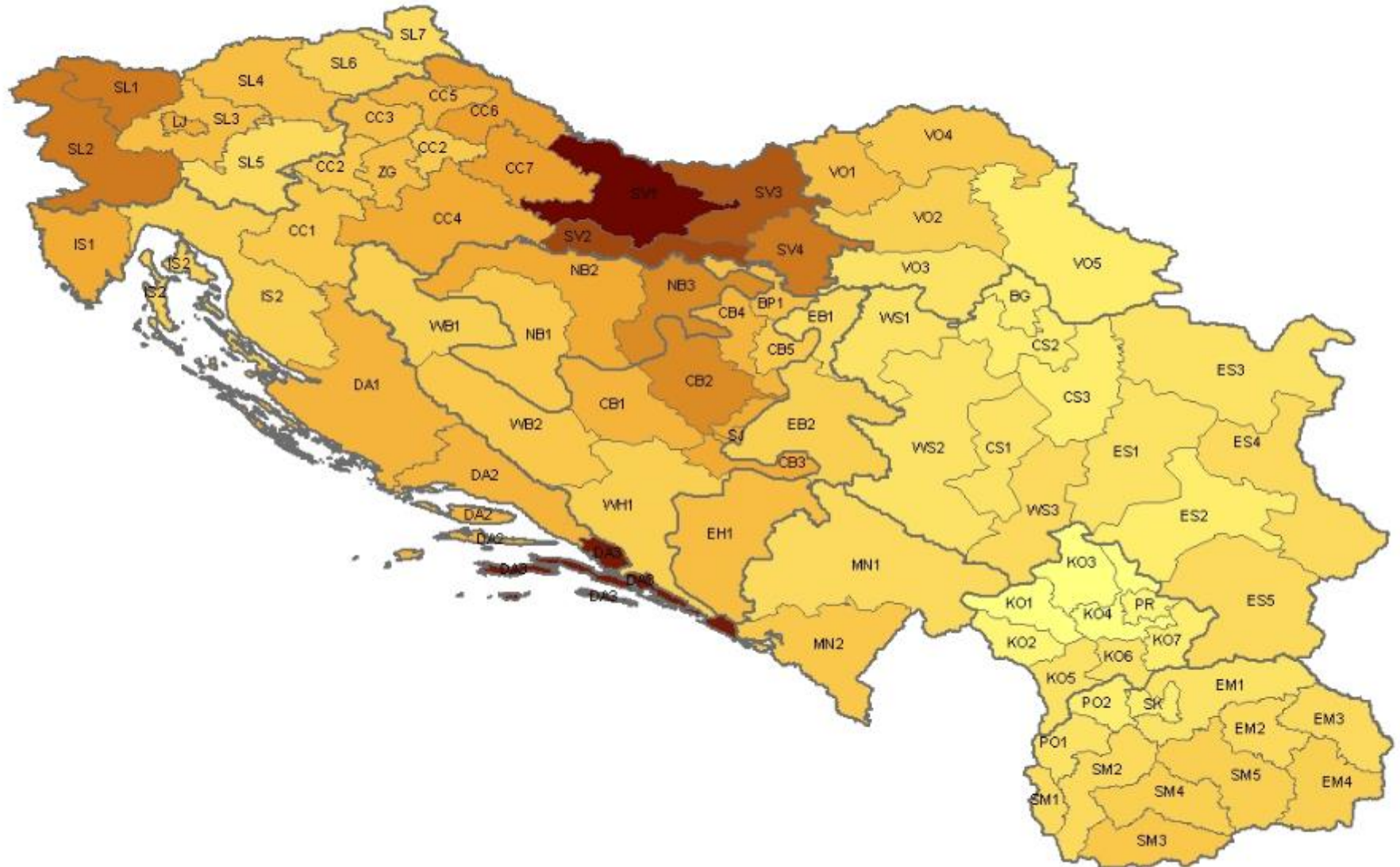
Bosnia-H.: Croats vs. Serbs vs. Bosniaks

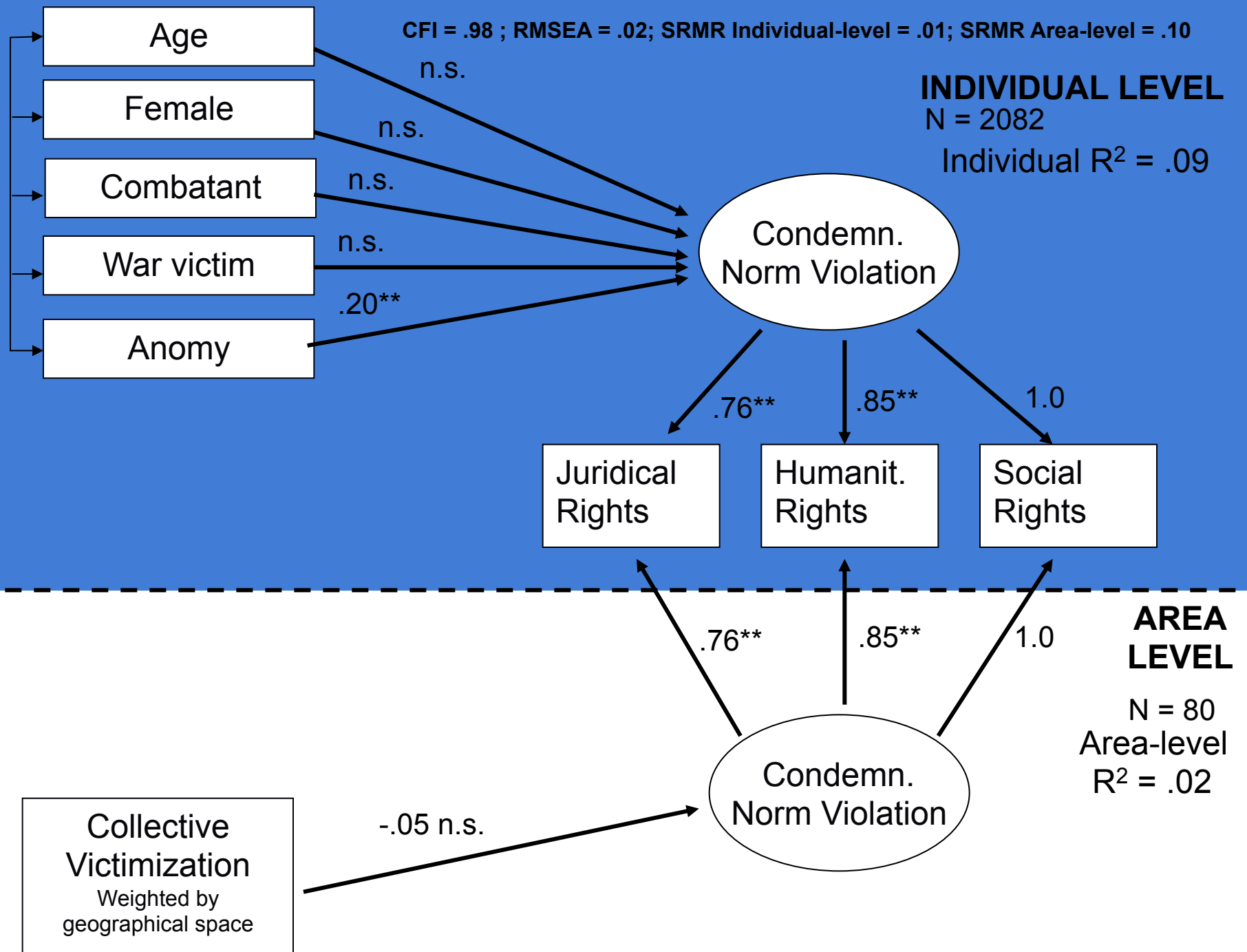
Kosovo: Albanians vs. Serbs

Macedonia: Albanians vs. Macedonians

Serbia-Montenegro: Croats vs. Serbs vs. Bosniaks vs. Albanians

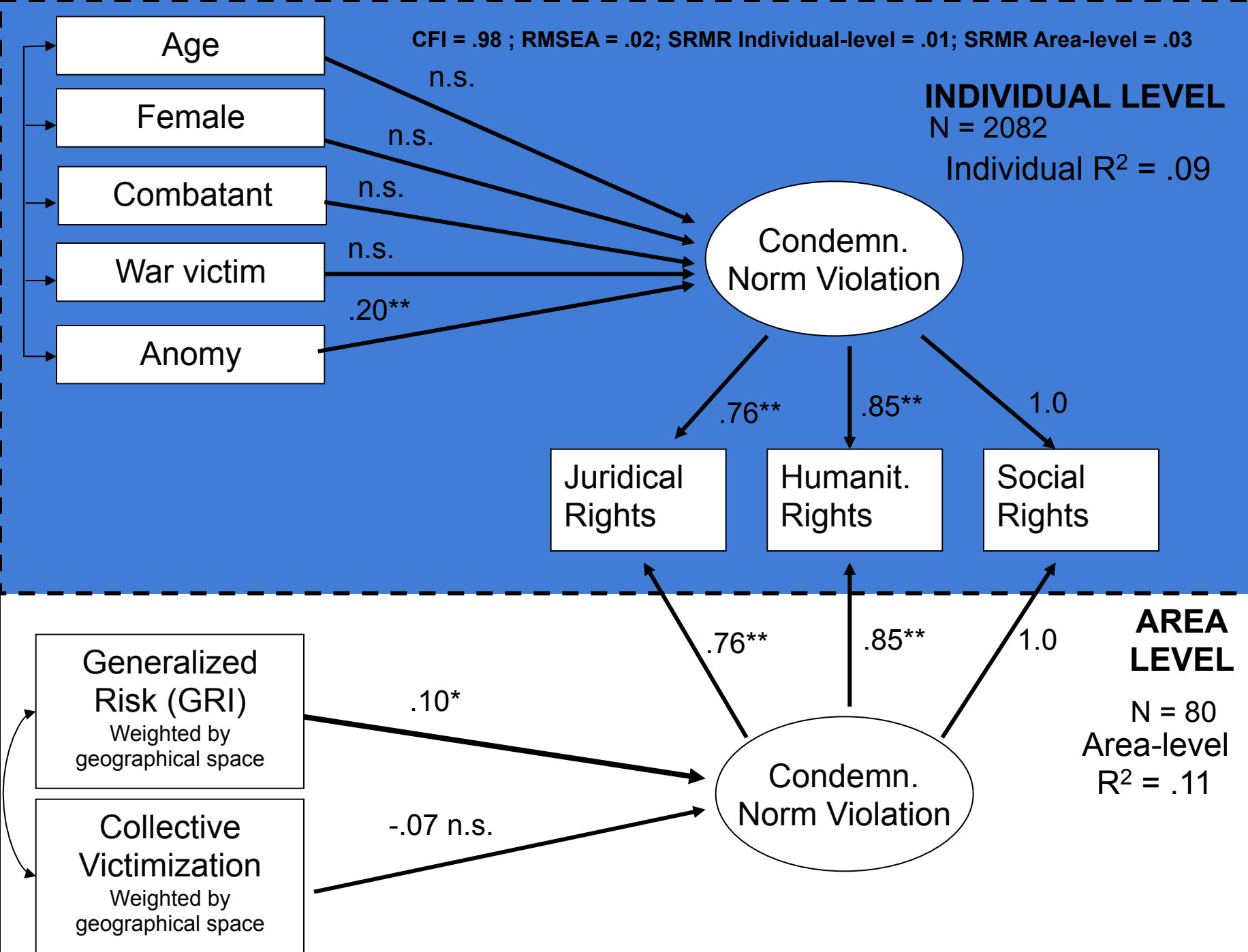
GENERALISATION OF RISKS (GRI) WEIGHTED BY GEOGRAPHICAL DISTANCE

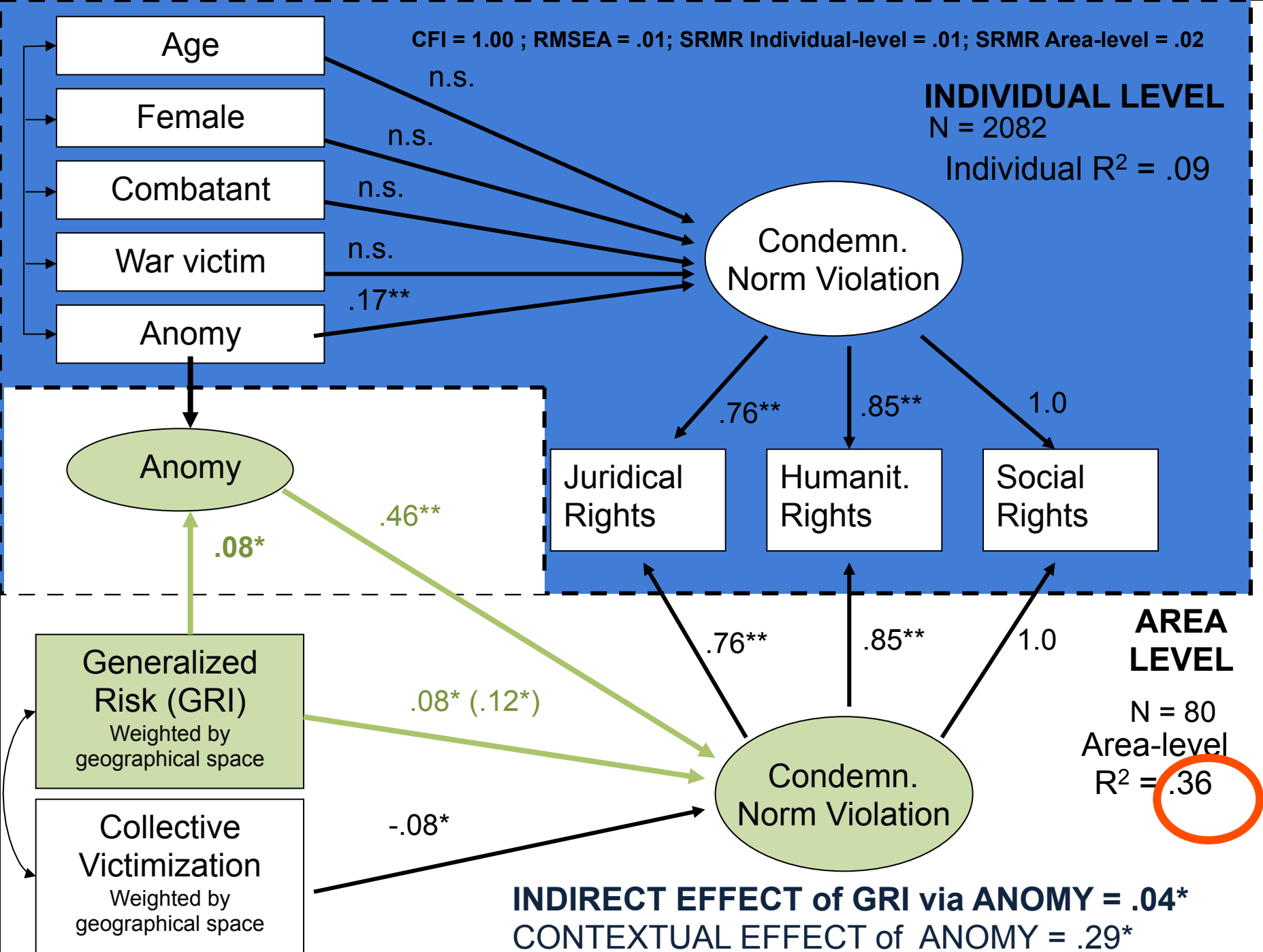




METHODOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS

- Multigroup
- Multilevel techniques





CONCLUSIONS

- Importance of (weighted) space in our cognitive representations
- Collective experiences have long-lasting effects
- Importance of the life course and collective experiences
- Methods enable us to think differently