



## INTRODUCTION

Social dominance theory focuses on individual and structural factors that contribute to various forms of group-based oppression (Sidanius, Pratto, van Laar and Levin, 2004). The research agenda of social dominance theory has included consideration of the cultural, ideological, political, and structural aspects of societies (Sidanius et al., 2004). A psychological construct connected to social dominance is social dominance orientation, and it can be defined as “people general desire for group based dominance” (Sidanius et al., 2004). Social dominance orientation scale (SDO Pratto, Sidanius, Stallworth & Malle, 1994. in Sidanius and Pratto, 1999), as a measure of social dominance orientation, has been widely used to predict hierarchy-enhancing attitudes, such as racism or sexism, behaviors and some life choices. According to SD theory members of social groups who profit more from current social system should have higher results on SDO, but revision of theory includes a possibility that members of disadvantaged groups could also have high social dominance orientation. In contrast to original version of the theory that predicted intergroup favoritism, the most recent version is better at providing an explanation of in-group favoritism among low-status groups (Jost et al., 2004 in Rubin and Hewstone, 2004). This phenomenon is very influenced by culture, and it is connected to a basic value system in every country, such as liberalism-conservatism, and also with concrete experiences in intergroup relations. Some threatening experiences, such as war or terrorist attacks can enlarge social dominance orientation (Sidanius and Pratto, 1999). Croatia is an interesting country for investigation of social dominance orientation because of the transition of social system and because of recent war experience.

## OBJECTIVES

- 1) To explore structure of the Social dominance orientation scale
- 2) To explore correlates of the Social dominance orientation

## METHODS

Sample:  
Croatian nationally representative sample (N=1004)

Instrument:  
Social dominance orientation scale (Pratto, Sidanius, Stallworth i Malle, 1994)

Data analysis:  
Factor analysis, t-tests for independent samples and ANOVAs

## RESULTS

Table 1. Factor structure of the Croatian translation of social dominance orientation scale

*reversed score	opposition to equality	group-based dominance
We should do what we can to equalise conditions for different groups.*	0,758	
It would be good if all groups could be equal.*	0,750	
Group equality should be our ideal.*	0,740	
Increased social equality would be a good thing.*	0,738	
We would have fewer problems if we treated different groups more equally.*	0,732	
All groups should be given an equal chance in life.*	0,719	
We should strive to make incomes more equal. *	0,642	
No one group should dominate in society.*	0,437	
Sometimes other groups must be kept in their place.		0,761
If certain groups of people stayed in their place, we would have fewer problems.		0,702
Inferior groups should stay in their place.		0,687
Some groups of people are just more worthy then others.		0,637
It is probably a good thing that some groups are at the top and other groups are at the bottom.		0,616
Superior groups should dominate inferior groups.		0,606
In getting what your group wants, it is sometimes necessary to use force against other groups.		0,576
To get ahead in life, it is sometimes necessary to step on other groups.		0,519

Figure 4. Average results on two subscales with regard to LEVEL OF INCOME

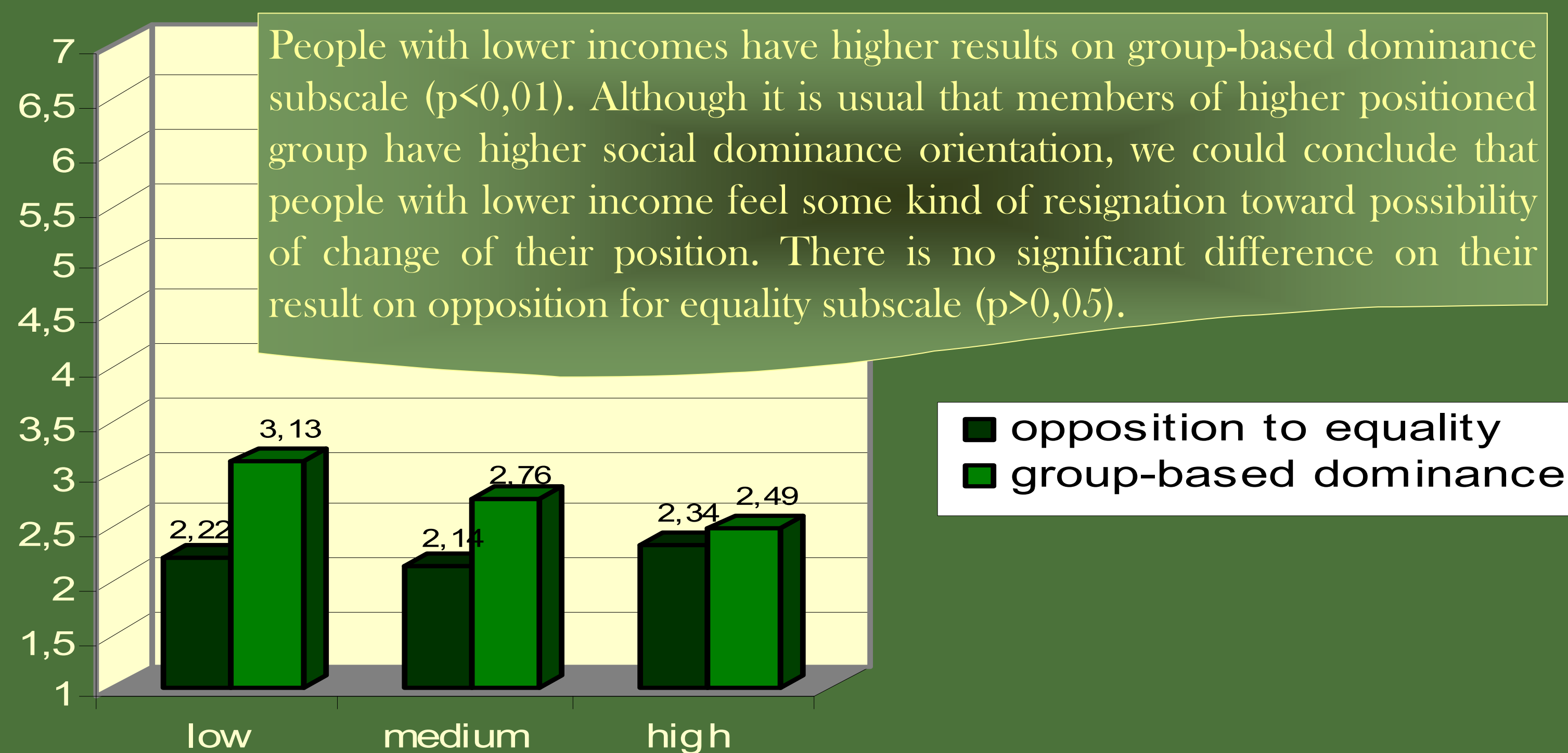


Figure 5. Average results on two subscales with regard to EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

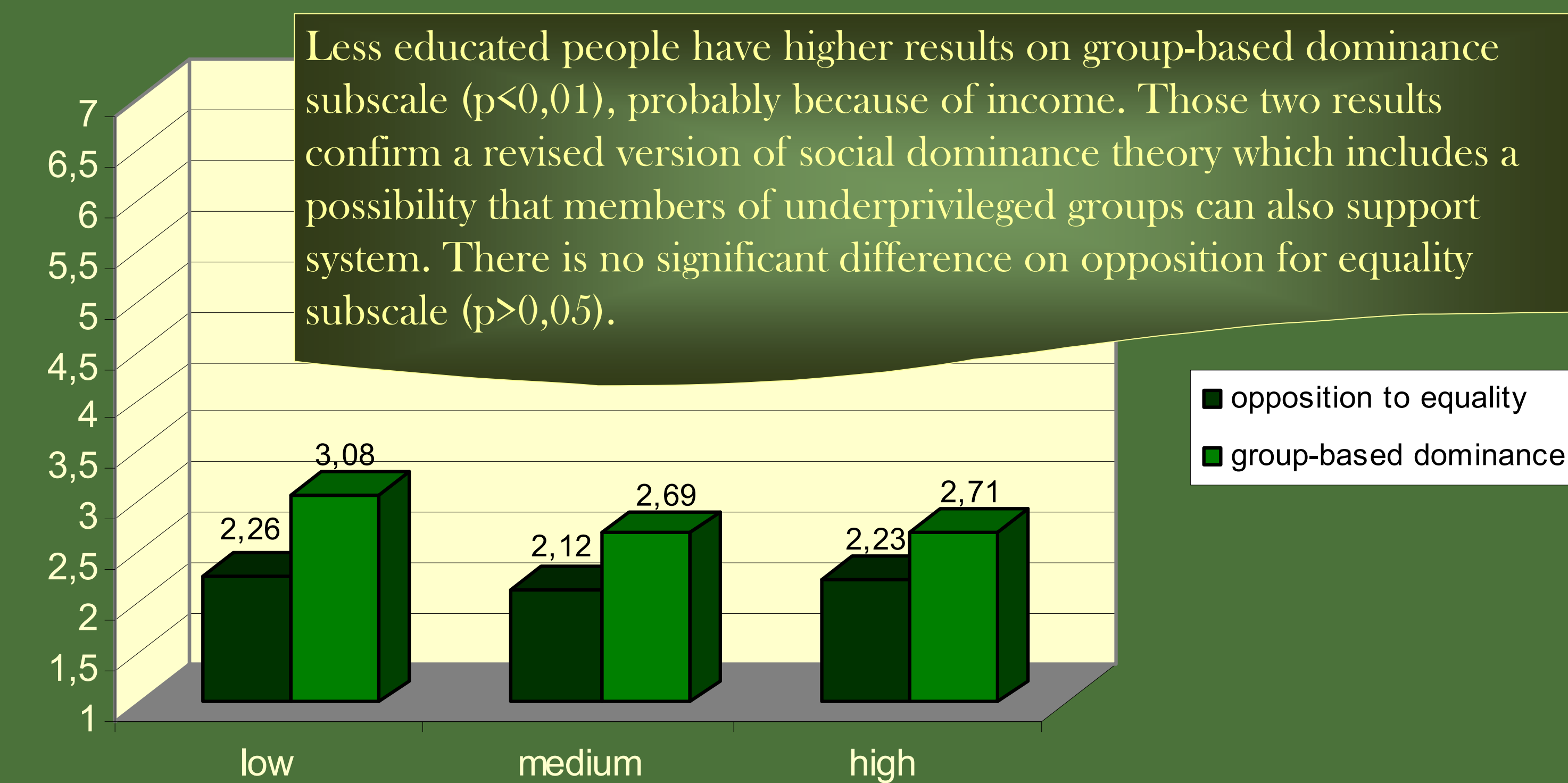


Figure 1. Average results on two subscales with regard to GENDER

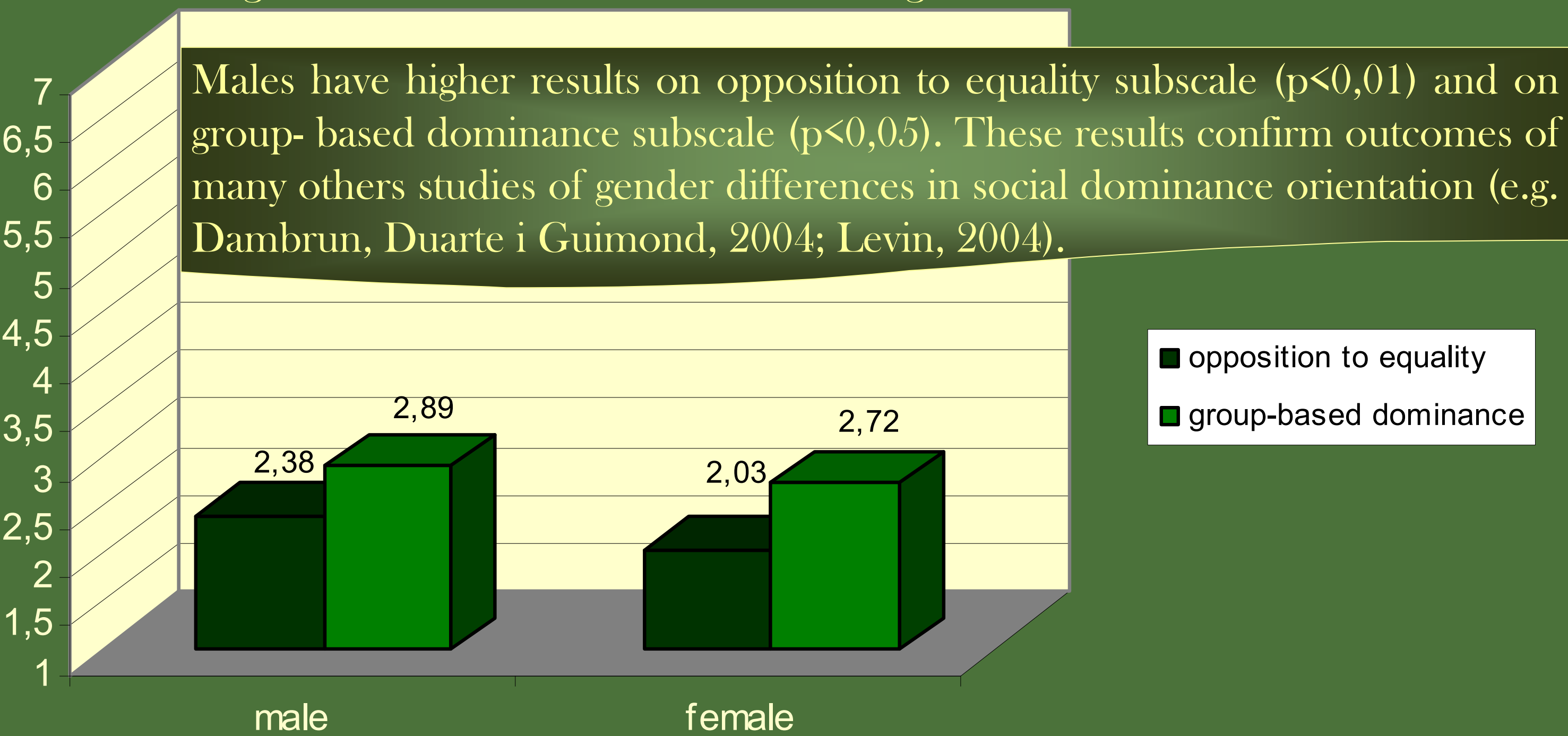


Figure 2. Average results on two subscales with regard to AGE

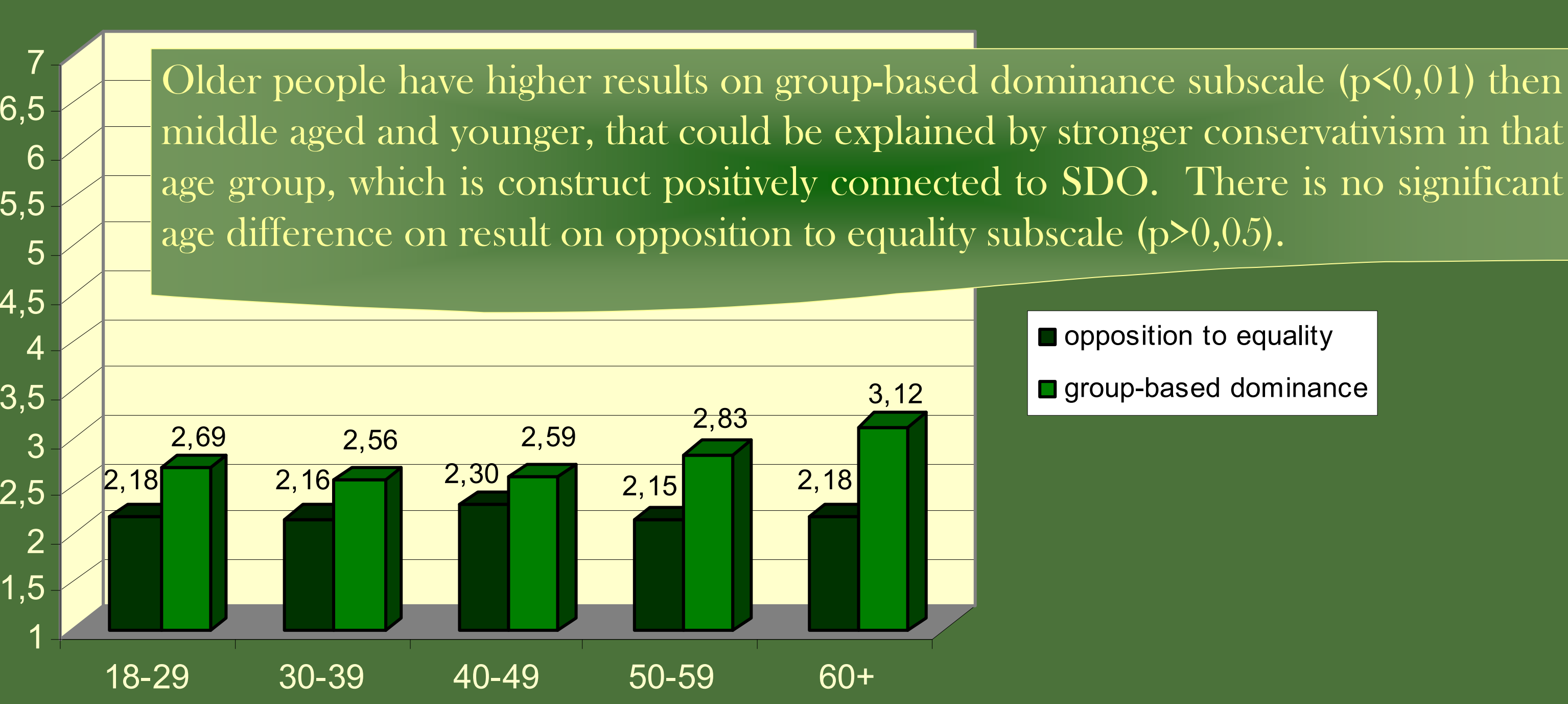


Figure 3. Average results on two subscales with regard to POLITICAL ORIENTATION

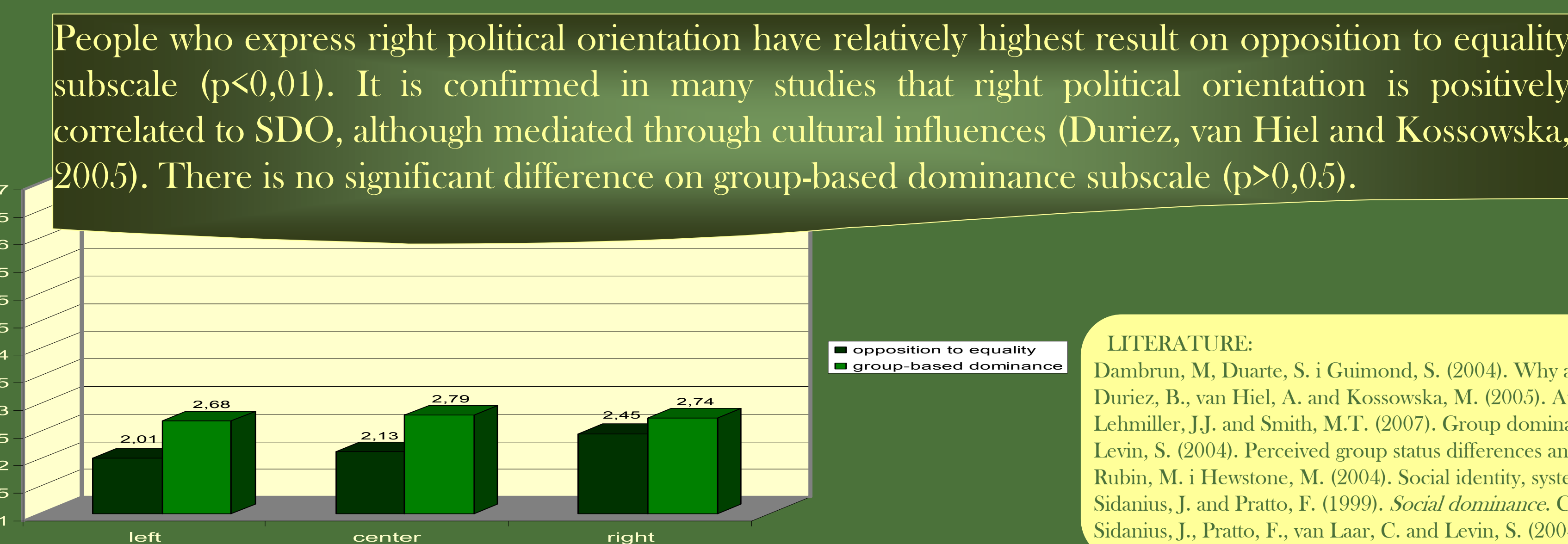
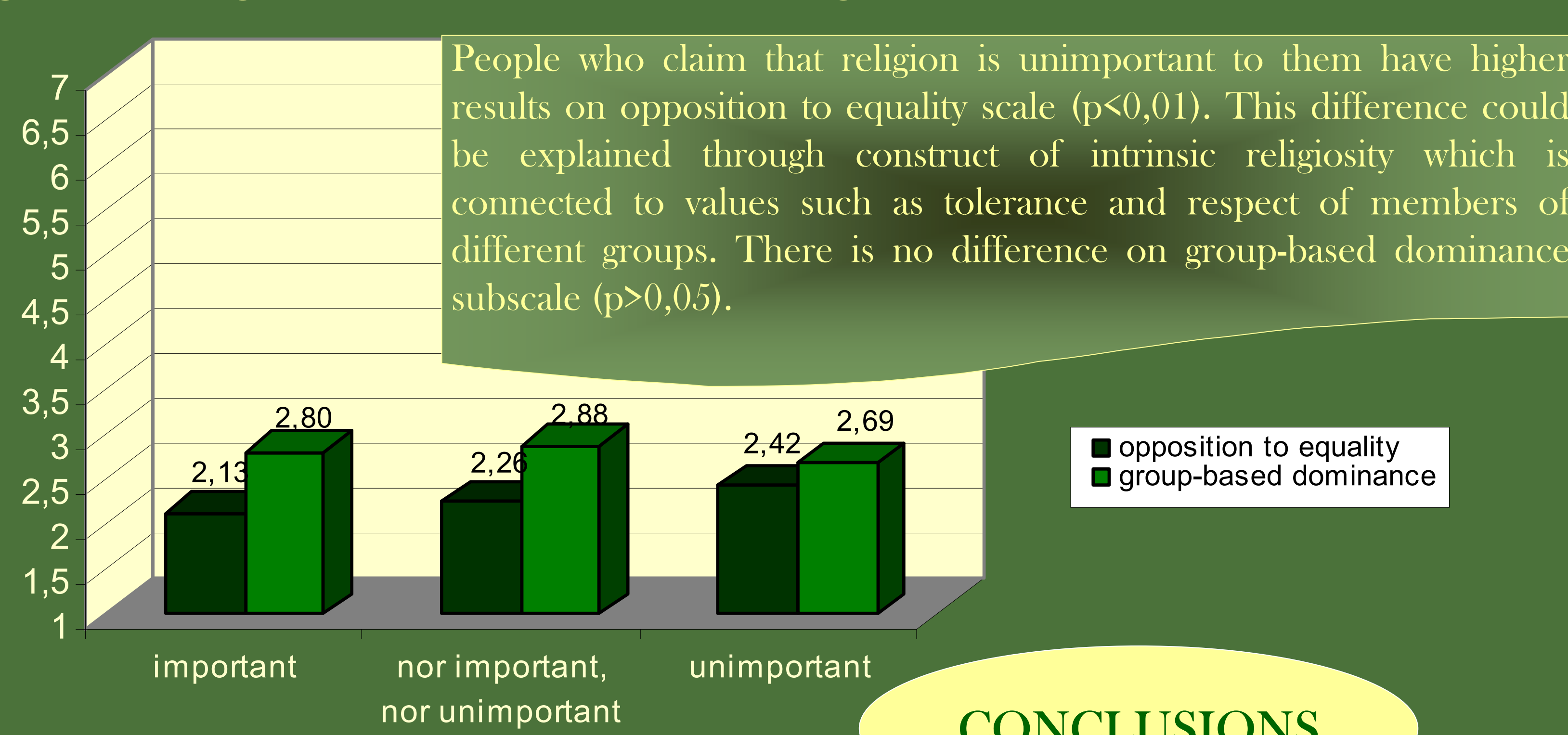


Figure 6. Average results on two subscales with regard to IMPORTANCE OF RELIGION



## CONCLUSIONS

Results confirm two-dimensional factor structure, named opposition to equality and group-based dominance.

Average values are mostly between point two and point three that indicate relatively low social dominance orientation on Croatian sample.

Opposition to equality is higher among males, less religious and right politically oriented people. Higher group-based dominance orientation is more characteristic for low income group and low educational level, older age and males.

### LITERATURE:

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