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’s general desire for group-based dominance” (Sidanius et al., 2004).

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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 orientations (Sidanius and Pratto, 1999).

Croatia is an interesting country for investigation of social dominance orientations 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 scale

**RESULTS**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Group-based dominance</th>
<th>Opposition to equality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>0.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LITERATURE:**

Sidanius, J. and Pratto, F. (1999). Social dominance: A psychological construct connected to values such as tolerance and respect of members of different groups. Unpublished manuscript.


**METHODS**

Sample: Croatian nationally representative sample (N=1004)

Instrument: Social dominance orientation scale (Pratto, Sidanius, Stalnach and Malle, 1994)

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

**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.

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