# You Had to be There: Fans' Positive Intergroup Contact at the 2016 Rio Olympics

Luke Brenneman, Ph.D.

# Theory

- Intergroup Contact Theory
- Originally Allport's (1954) Contact Hypothesis
- Group-based prejudice will reduce *if certain factors* are present in intergroup contexts
- Typically studied and applied in problematic contexts

#### Methods

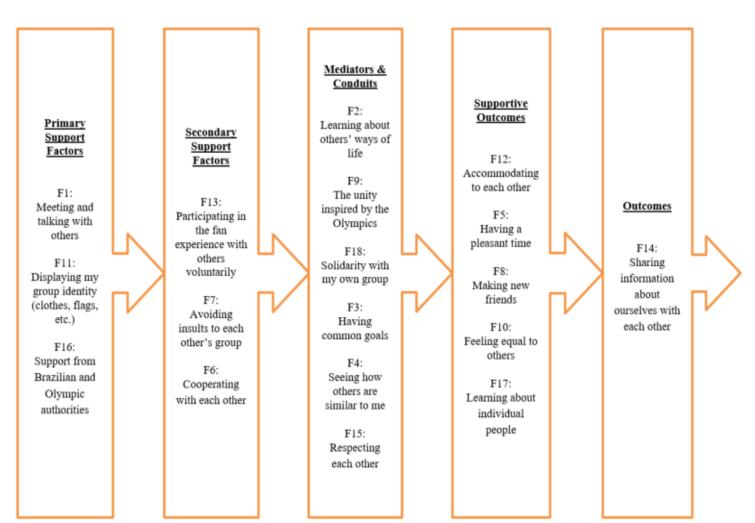
- Compiled 65 ICT factors from previous empirical research
- Surveyed fans in Rio to narrow factors to 18 most relevant
  - 37 fans from 24 countries
- Interpretive Structural Modeling (ISM) software interviews (Broome, 1995)
  - ISM presents questions, records answers, builds visual structures representing interviewees' perceptions of experience
  - 16 interviewees from survey participant pool (12 countries)
  - 80 minute mean length
- Thematic analysis of 16 interview transcripts

(1954). The nature of prejudice. Cambridge, MA: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, Inc. (1995). Collective design of the future: Structural analysis of tribal vision statements. American Indian Quarterly, 19(2), pp. 20

Pettigrew, T. F. (1998). Intergroup contact theory. Annual Review of Psychology, 49(1), pp. 65-85.

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#### Results: Factor Influence

- All 18 factors reduce prejudice and foster positive contact
- Farther left a factor is = more influential in initiating other factors in fans' experiences
  - Left = Drivers
  - Right = Outcomes
- Practical insight
  - Prioritize more influential factors to organically generate additional factors
  - Can select specific factors desired in a context / event and trace pathway of factors that will foster them

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Humanity as an Ingroup	Identity & Brand of Event	Decent & Considerate Behavior	Doing things together (interpersonal)	Differences & Comparing	Communication Behaviors & Styles	Initiating Communication & Contact	Physical Spaces	Collective Activity
80	72	70	60	59	54	46	43	28
Supporting many nations  World citizenship  Individuation of outgroup members  Similarities underlying differences  Concentric ingroups  Unity in diversity  Transitory ingroup  Shared interests & experiences	Talk about sports  Same reason to attend  Positive tone of event  Uniqueness of Olympic atmosphere  Competition and performance  International competition  Sportsperson-ship	Knowledge informs appropriate behavior  Tolerance & Understanding  Obedience & compliance  Maintaining a positive atmosphere  Inconsiderate is the exception  Helpfulness	Arranging to meet again  Photos together  Exchanging contact information  Future plans  Activities with strangers  Cheering together  Not being alone  Just hanging out	Variety of topics learned  Exchanging differences  Appreciating others' challenges  Compare & contrast  Advice	Confidence & comfort  Languages  Personality traits  Online communication  Barriers to communication  Mood affecting communication  Approach and response to others	National symbols as conversation starters  Same place and time  Helping leads to talking  Perception of commonality	Olympic Park Lines & order Stadiums Non-Olympic spaces Microcosm of the world Public transit Safety & security	Follow the crowd  Comfort in numbers  Strength in numbers  Collectively creating an atmosphere

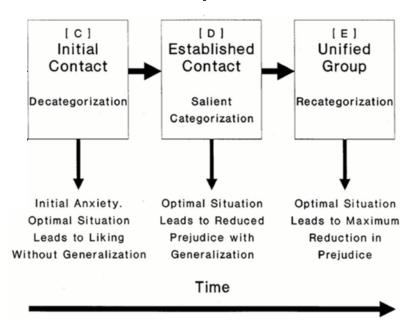
# Results: When & Where Factors Occurred

- Thematic analysis of ISM interviews
- Fans' categorizations, sites, and conceptualizations of experiences
- Each of the 18 factors analyzed for individual profile of:
  - Where / when it is most likely to initiate other factors
  - Where / when it is most likely to be initiated by other factors

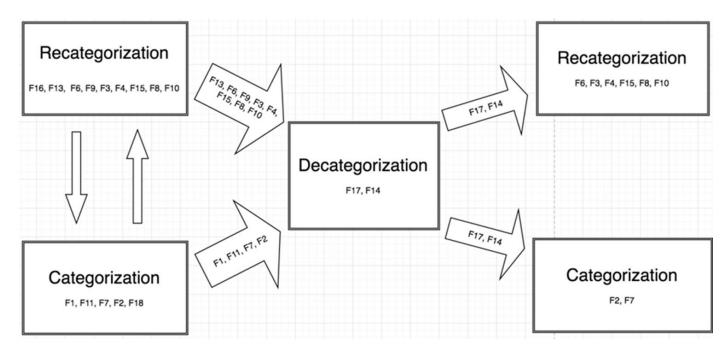
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# Pettigrew's (1998) model of group membership transformation (problematic contexts)



#### Tentative, revised model for ideal intergroup contexts (Brenneman, 2017)



#### Categorization $\rightarrow$ Recategorization $\rightarrow$ Decategorization $\rightarrow$ Recategorization $\rightarrow$ etc.

"When you're talking with other people and meeting with other people (f1), you get to know them and get to see that we're all people and human beings who, I think most people have something in common (f4) when you get to speak to each other. When we met the Brazilian couple, who invited us to the apartment, I got to know that for them the education (f17) that they got is very important, and it's the same for me (f4). ...If I had not learned that they are doctors, I could not have seen how they were so similar to me, and I got to learn them as the couple and not as a Brazilian...not as the group in total." – **Helena (Denmark)**