Application Form SeedCorn Grants KLI

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Do your supervisors agree to this research project?[1]	YES		

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Do your supervisors agree to this research project?[1]	YES		

Title of the proposal:

Set Heritage in Motion: Exploring White Identities and Ideological Strategies when Managing Colonial Monuments

Study details (max 500 words):
E.g., describe the core research question(s), scientific and/or practical relevance and novelty/contribution to the literature. Include –where appropriate- information on design and measures.

In Western countries, White people are encouraged to reconsider their colonial history, with the United Nations (2022) advocating addressing colonialism's enduring consequences. However, the debate on attributing current racial injustices to colonial exploitation persists (Selvanathan et al., 2023). For instance, individuals hold differing views on colonial monuments, whereas research has linked them to broader racial inequality (O'Connell, 2020). Despite these increasing calls, the social-psychological predictors and effects of different approaches to colonial monuments remain underexplored.

In the Netherlands, progressive White individuals seem to prefer monument removal, while conservative White individuals lean toward preservation (Cáceres-Quezada et al., in press). Indeed, awareness of racial inequality increases opposition to slavery-related symbols (Rios et al., 2022). However, we argue that when removal is appraised as symbolic redress, it could morally-license some White individuals to distract from material redress. As such, removing monuments might ironically afford White privilege maintenance (Täuber & Moughalian, 2022).

26 September 2023

Symbolic redress does not equate to counteract material inequalities. For instance, voting for President Obama morally-licensed some white Americans to increase their preference for White people in a subsequent hiring task (Effron et al., 2009). Similarly, celebration of Puerto Rican culture was negatively associated with a commitment to material redress among some U.S. Americans (Rivera-Pichardo et al., 2022). Moral-licensing is hypothesized to be driven by White people holding neo-colonial ideologies who, confronting racial inequalities, face a meritocratic threat to their self-perceived individual accomplishments. Circumventing such a threat, they dissociate from their Whiteness to evade accountability (Knowles et al., 2014). Thus, we argue that endorsement from dissociated White Dutch individuals for removal will *reduce* their support for material redress of racial inequalities.

Endorsing critical reframing of monuments that links colonialism and current racial injustices, in contrast, some White people could acknowledge their privilege. In doing so, they could dispel the image-threat menacing to taint their ingroup reputation (Knowles et al., 2014). Developing moral-consistency, thus, we argue their support for material redress might increase.

In Studies 1-2, we validate a heritage recontextualization scale of *attitudinal* endorsement to removal, preservation, and critical reframing. Study 3 experimentally examines whether *behaviorally* endorsing removal leads to less material redress. Lastly, Study 4 assesses whether *behaviorally* endorsing critical reframing leads to lower dissociation and higher material redress. As such, we seek to examine how White identity strategies *predict* attitudinal endorsement and how *behaviorally* endorsing different approaches causally relates to identity strategies and material redress.

Hypotheses:

1.1. Heritage recontextualization comprises three factors denoting removal, preservation, and critical reframing of colonial monuments (Studies 1-2).

1.2. Heritage recontextualization approaches are differentially associated with White identities and neo-colonial ideologies (Study 1-2).

2.1. Endorsement of removal reduces support for material redress (Study 3).

2.2. Moral-licensing is driven by neo-colonial ideologies and dissociation from Whiteness (Study 3).

3. Endorsing critical-reframing reduces dissociation from Whiteness, and in turn increases support for material redress (Study 4).

These studies bridge the gaps in literature on monuments, moral licensing, colonial ideologies, and White identities. Challenging the enduring legacy of colonialism, they inform policies promoting historical recognition and intergroup understanding.

26 September 2023

Justification for requested funds:
Indicate why you need the requested amount (provide quotes if you have those; be specific about how you will spend the money, explain if you can obtain funds from other sources or not).

The total requested amount is €3.000. This fund will finance the conduction of the four studies comprising the current research proposal. As this research project combines elements of our PhDs research programmes while falling outside of our initial plans, substantial funds beyond our grants are necessary to make this joint international effort possible. We will use the requested amount to cover the costs of participants fees, Prolific fees, and related 20% VAT.

We consider four studies essential for integrating insights from different literatures (i.e., monuments, moral credentialing, White identities, and colonial ideologies) to provide solid cross-sectional and robust experimental evidence of the model at hand. Thus, our first goal is to adapt and validate our measure on attitudinal endorsement of removal, preservation, and reframing of colonial monuments in the Dutch context (i.e., heritage recontextualization scale). This scale has already been validated in cross-national research in the United States, particularly regarding monuments on the confederate/slavery past and European-American settlements in Native American land (Cáceres-Quezada & Rivera-Pichardo, in preparation). We aim to replicate the initial associations found in the U.S. between these heritage recontextualization approaches, the White identity strategies validated in the Dutch context, namely prideful (e.g. "I am a proud person of my ethnic heritage"), dissociated (e.g. "My ethnic group does not have a significant impact on how I see the world"), and power-cognizant Whiteness (e.g. "I am a White person with privileges because of my ethnic group") (Cáceres-Quezada et al., under review), and neo-colonial ideologies of historical negation (i.e., denial of the relevance of colonial history to contemporary inequalities) and symbolic exclusion (i.e., exclusion of colonial subjects' cultures from the superordinate national identity) (Rivera-Pichardo et al., 2023).

In Study 1, we will conduct Exploratory and Confirmatory Factor Analyses to assess the hypothesized factor structure of heritage recontextualization in the Netherlands. According to construct validation standards in Social Psychology (Flake et al., 2017), Study 2 aims to confirm the psychometric properties of the heritage recontextualization scale in a second, independent sample. In addition, Study 2 will allow us to test the predictive validity of our key variables of White identities and colonial ideologies measures concerning heritage recontextualization approaches (see Figure 1). For each study, we calculated the ideal sample size from a combination of power analysis in G*Power Version 3.1.9.4 (Faul et al., 2007) and the findings of previous research. Drawing on Howard (2016), the ideal sample size for Study 1 (EFA-CFA) and Study 2 (CFA-construct validity) is N=300 each.

Exploring the moral credentialing hypothesis, Study 3 will draw on the experimental paradigm pioneered by Effron and colleagues (2009) to assess the causal relation between White identities, neo-colonial ideologies, and the removal of monuments. Specifically, we will assess whether the

26 September 2023

endorsement of removing monuments in those holding neo-colonial ideologies and dissociating from Whiteness *reduces* their support for material redress of racial inequalities (see Figure 2). For Study 3, with a power of .90 and alpha .05 to detect a small effect size of $f=.15$ based on initial evidence on manipulating moral licensing, the minimum sample size is $N=469$ (ANCOVA). We will collect responses from 500 participants to ensure the robustness of our results.

Inverting the causal link assessed in Study 3 by now examining the effect of recontextualization approaches on White identity dynamics and colonial ideologies, Study 4 aims to test whether endorsing critical reframing of colonial monuments by historically linking past and present *reduces* dissociation from Whiteness and, thereby, *increases* support for material redress of racial inequality (see Figure 3). As such, based on a power of .90 and alpha .05 to detect a small effect size of $f=.15$, the minimum sample size for Study 4 must be $N=469$ (ANCOVA). Likewise, we will collect responses from 500 participants to ensure statistical robustness.

Together, the requested funding will allow us to collect correlational evidence from 600 White Dutch individuals and experimental evidence from 1000 White Dutch people. Harnessing the increased statistical power when pulling together the respective samples, we will exploratorily delve into these questions by examining with Latent Profile techniques between-cluster differences in (1) how White Dutch people integrate simultaneous White identity strategies and colonial ideologies and (2) how these profiles differentially associate with moral licensing processes depending on heritage recontextualization approaches, both correlationally (Studies 1-2) and causally (Studies 3-4).

All the studies will be conducted on Prolific and will cost €362, €362, €1 365, and €1 365, respectively. The total costs sum up to approximately €3450. Additional costs should not exceed €500 and will be equally divided between the applicants and covered using our PhD grants.

Figure 1. Meaningful expected paths between White identities, neo-colonial ideologies, and heritage recontextualization approaches.

26 September 2023
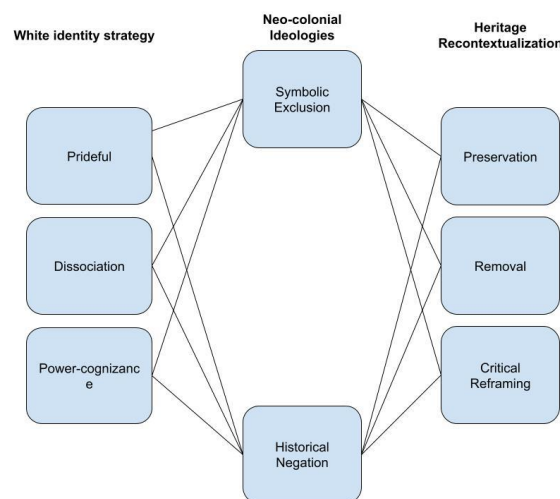
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Figure 2. Path model of neo-colonial ideologies and White identity strategy as predictors of behavioral endorsement of heritage recontextualization approach and material redress.
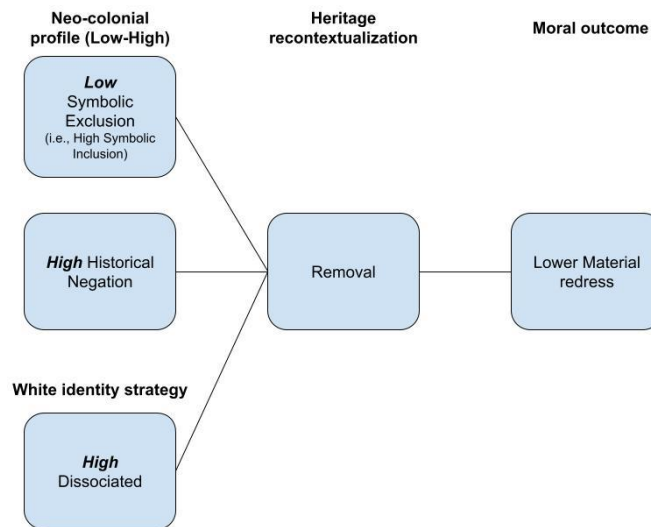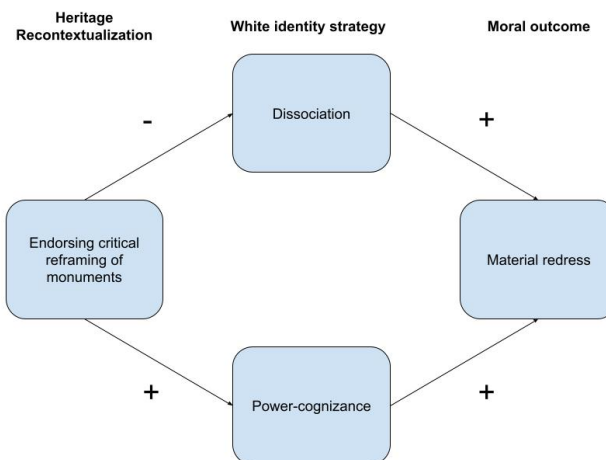

Figure 3. Causal path model of behaviorally endorsing critical reframing of colonial monuments, White identity strategies, and material redress.

Expected Outputs:
Please provide a list of expected outputs (e.g. indicate where you want to publish and/or present the results, who will benefit from developed practical tools, etc.).

We aim to achieve the following outputs:

- Submit two scientific articles in Political Psychology Journal, Social Psychology and Personality Science, or Journal of Experimental Social Psychology. The first article will show the validation of the heritage recontextualization scale, comprising Studies 1 and 2. The second article will focus on the experimental manipulations of removal (vs preservation) in Study 3 and critical reframing (vs

26 September 2023

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tituut removal) of colonial monuments in Study 4, and their antecedents and consequences regarding White identities, colonial ideologies, and material reparations.

- We envision presenting our results in the next KLI 2024, in the ISPP conference 2024, and the SPSP conference 2025.

- We seek to socialize our results with heritage stakeholders and policy makers in the cultural sector of the Netherlands (e.g., The Black Archives, Amsterdam; Wereldmuseum Amsterdam, formerly Tropenmuseum, collection on "Our Colonial Inheritance").

Time plan:
Please provide information on when you want to do the proposed study and when you expect to deliver the expected outputs.

We expect to start working on this research project soon after receiving the KLI Seedmoney fund, approximately around the end of November 2023.

We plan to conduct and analyze the data of Study 1 and Study 2 between the months of December 2023 and January 2024, and to conduct and analyze the data of Study 3 between February and March 2024. We will finally conduct and analyze the data of Study 4 between March and April 2024. The writing of the two journal articles will start in February 2024 and continue until June 2024, by which we will be ready to submit both our manuscripts.

Data Management and Ethics approval:
Please provide information on if the project data could be relevant for reuse and how these data will be stored so that they are suitable for reuse. Also indicate which of the applicants will request approval from their ethical committee of their university.

We stand by the Open Science Framework, and therefore believe that our data should be available to make research reliable and researchers accountable. Therefore, we will pre-register our studies and will publish the data on OSF. Moreover, we will archive the data at both UvA and NYU repositories to allow other researchers to make use of it. Lastly, Enzo Cáceres Quezada will request approval from the UvA ethical committee – which requires and provides the means for archiving data as well.

Estimated budget:

Study 1 participants fee + Prolific fee + VAT 20%   258,25 + 86,08 + 17,22 = € 361.55
Study 2 participants fee + Prolific fee + VAT 20%   258,25 + 86,08 + 17,22 = € 361.55
Study 3 participants fee + Prolific fee + VAT 20%   974,67 + 324,89 + 64,98 = € 1 365
Study 4 participants fee + Prolific fee + VAT 20%   974,67 + 324,89 + 64,98 = € 1 365

    3452.18   +

Amount of Requested funding: € 3000

26 September 2023

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26 September 2023