

WHY HAVE POLES CONTINUED TO HELP UKRAINIAN REFUGEES? AND WHY HAVEN'T OTHERS?

Mass mobilizations to help war refugees: The role of fear, closeness, and
norms

Kossowska, M., Perek-Białas, J., Blukacz, M., Szwed, P., Szumowska, E, & Czernatowicz- Kukuczka, A



WHAT DROVE POLISH PEOPLE TO HELP UKRAINIAN REFUGEES?

PROSPECTIVE
FEAR

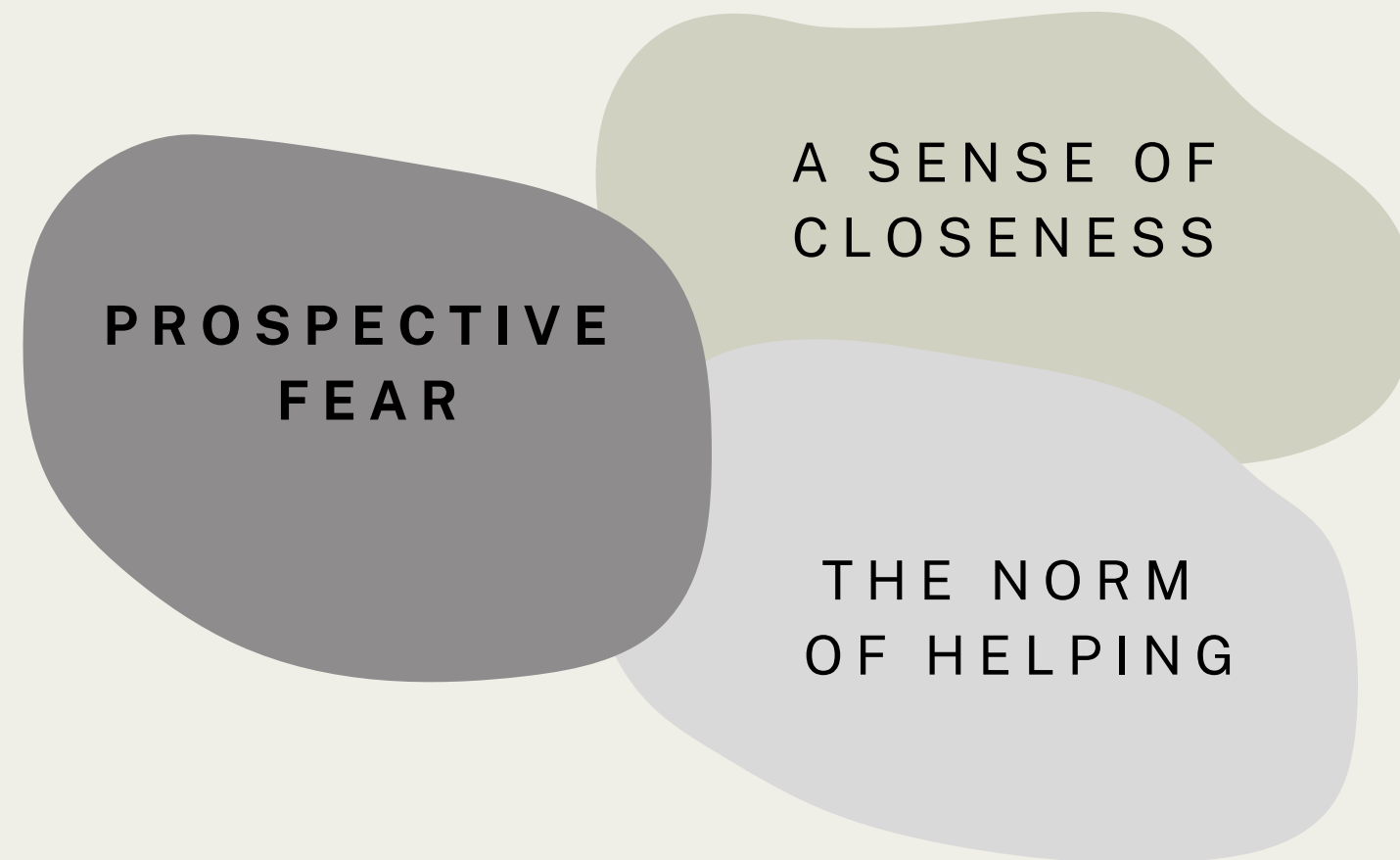
A SENSE OF
CLOSENESS

THE NORM
OF HELPING

check previous shortcut: [here](#)



WHAT MOST STRONGLY MOTIVATED PROMPT HELPING?



PROSPECTIVE FEAR

Shared identity based on fear (e.g., of being invaded by Russia) increases the perception of a common fate, and this shared experience causes existing social group boundaries to dissolve.

Poles are convinced that “sooner or later we will be next”, and so by helping them, they are helping themselves.

check previous shortcut: [here](#)



WHAT TURNED OUT TO SUSTAIN HELPING BEHAVIOUR?



SOCIAL NORM OF HELPING

Increasing the strength of norms can be induced by increasing people's perceptions of the frequency of certain (e.g., solidarity-based) behaviours that close social network members are performing as well as what close social network members generally approve.



Shared social identity plays a key role in mobilizing and sustaining helping behaviours. The amplifying impact of closeness over time suggests the development of shared identity or empathy through social interaction and exposure. Shared identity helps overcome social barriers.

Kossowska, M., Perek-Białas, J., Blukacz, M., Szwed, P., Szumowska, E, & Czernatowicz- Kukuczka, A. (2023). Mass mobilizations for helping war refugees: The role of fear, closeness, and norms. *Current Research in Ecological and Social Psychology*, 100153.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cresp.2023.100153>

