

INDEX

- Acoustic Analysis Result (AAR), 168, 175–177
- Adulthood, survey of men in emerging, 34–35
- Affect control theory (ACT), 2–4, 27
- Affect control theory of self (ACT-Self), 24–26, 40
measures and methods, 24–25
- Affective misalignment, 26
- Aggressive fantasies measure, 35–36
- Alter-evaluation, 150–151
- Amazon Mechanical Turk (Amazon mTurk), 55
- American Psychological Association, The, 144
- Analysis strategy, 127
- ANOVA, 127
- Aspirational self-sentiments, 28, 37
- Authority behaviors shaping competence and warmth impressions, 120–121
- Authority gender, dependent upon, 120–124
- Authority's approach, 119
- Average absolute distance (AAD), 168
- Binary decision process, 102, 104
- Binary diffusion, 102–105
models, 106
process, 100
- Binary models, 93–95
- “Binding” moral foundations, 5
- Black Lives Matter (BLM), 2–3
- Black people, 4–5
- Brain processes liking and disliking, 154–156
- Buss-Perry Aggression Scale, 36–37
- Clustering, 95
- Coding strategy, 27–28
aspirational self-sentiments, 28
fundamental self-sentiments, 27
inauthenticity, 28
situational self-sentiments, 28
- Cohesion, 162–163, 165, 171
controls, 171
experimental procedure, 171–173
method, 169–173
openness to influence, 170–171
results, 173–178
theoretical background, 163–166
variables, 170–171
vocal accommodation, 170
vocal measures of solidarity and status, 168–169
vocal solidarity, 171
vocal synchrony and accommodation, 166–169
- Comparative Fit Index (CFI), 127
- Competence, 116–117, 120–122, 124
authority behaviors shaping, 120–121
- Computer protocol, 156
- Continuous decision process, 102, 104–105, 107
- Continuous diffusion, 102–105
- Continuous models, 93–95
- Control variables, 37
- Cooperation, 50, 57, 62
- COVID-19 pandemic, 173
- Cross-cultural studies, 25
- Cultural trust
data, 55–57
methods, 57–58
results, 59–60
theoretical background, 51–55
third order and second order beliefs, 52–55
third order inference theory, 51–52

- Culturally shared stereotypes, 122–123
- Culture shapes action, 52
- Data coding strategies, 11–12
- Decision-making process, 163
- Diffusion (*see also* Binary diffusion) process, 98–99, 107
studies, 92
- Dyadic-level process, 150–151
- Dyads
case for sentiments as constitutive of expectation states within, 144–147
for granted, 151–152
issues with enacting sentiments in, 147–151
- Dynamic opinion models, 94
- Emotions, 116, 118, 144
display, 119
- Evaluation process, 143
- Evaluative learning, 154
- Events to headlines, 7–9
- Expectation states theories, 143
- Experimental design, 51
- Experimental Laboratory for Sociology and Economics (ELSE), 99
- Experimental public goods games, 50
- Experimental studies, 52–53
- Factor analyses, 25
- Fast Fourier Transform (FFT), 168
- “Feminine” approach, 122–123
- First-order threat of opportunism, 79–80
- fMRI study, 155
- Fundamental self-sentiments, 27, 37
- Gender, 162–164, 169–170
stereotypes, 122–123
- General Social Survey (GSS), 56
- Generalized estimating equations (GEE), 170
- Gunmen, 3
- Headlines, 6–7
- Hegselmann-Krause model, 94
- Identity, 25
- Inauthentic identities, 25–26
- Inauthenticity, 24, 26, 28, 37
- Inconsistent status information, 164–165
- Individual-level process, 150–151
- Injustice, from powerlessness to dreams of combating, 30–31
- Innovation, 94
- Intensity hypothesis, 149
- Interactions, 24
- Internet personality surveys, 156
- Intraparietal sulcus (IPS), 154–155
- Intuitive problem-solving ability, 172
- Isla Vista shooter, 24–25
- Justice processes, 118
- Laboratory, enacting social tie within, 149–150
- Leifer’s local action theory, 73–74, 77
- LGBTQ community, 5
- Liberals, 5
- Lifeboat test, 172
- Liking and disliking, 143, 146, 148, 154, 156
- Linear regression analysis, 104–105
- Local action
limitations of, 77–78
in more general theory, 78–83
theory, 73, 76–77
- Masculine stereotypes, 122–123
- Masculinity, 24
- Mass murder, generalization, redefinition, and justifying, 32
- Mass shooter’s “manifesto”, case study, 27–34
coding strategy, 27–28
data and method, 27

- thematic analysis, 28–32
- theoretical analysis, 33–34
- Mass violence, 24, 40
 - ACT-self, 25–26
 - aspirational self-sentiments, 37
 - case study of one mass shooter’s “manifesto”, 27–34
 - control variables, 37
 - data and methods, 35–40
 - dependent variables, 35–37
 - illustration, 26–27
 - implications, 41–42
 - inauthenticity, 37
 - independent variables, 37
 - limitations and future research, 42–43
 - physical aggression, 36–37
 - results, 39–40
 - survey of men in emerging adulthood, 34–35
 - violent fantasies, 35–36
- Mechanical Turk (MTurk), 9–10
- Media, 3
- Men in emerging adulthood, survey of, 34–35
- Meta-theories, 25
- Mixed methods analyses, 2
- Modeling rhythmic synchronization, 168
- Multigroup mediation analysis, 128–133
- Negative emotions, 124
- Neuroscience, news from, 154–156
- OLS regression, 39
- Opinion formation, 94
- Opportunism, second-order threat of, 79–81
- Original survey data, 34–35
- Pearson correlations, 40
 - analysis, 35
- Perceptions of police, 4–6
- Performance expectations, 163–164
- Personality
 - quizzes, 156
 - test, 150
- Physical aggression, 36–37
- Police behavior, 4–6
- Police brutality and reform, 2
- Police officers, 2–3
 - theoretical background, 3–7
 - unchanged, 12–13
- Police pique interest in headlines, 12
- Policing, 5–6
- Political orientation influences
 - assumptions, 13–17
- Political polarization, 2–3
- Political sectarianism, 3
- Procedural justice, emotional responses to, 118–119
- Process-oriented group, 143
- Public goods dilemmas, 53–54
- Public goods game (PGG), 51, 54, 56–57
- Qualitative data analysis, 17–18
- Qualtrics Panels, 35
- Racists, 3
- Reciprocity
 - limitations of local action theory, 77–78
 - local action theory, 76–77
 - proposed framework, 79–83
 - reconciling naive and cynical views on reciprocity, 84–85
 - reverse bargaining, 74
 - reverse bargaining credible, 83
 - using reverse bargaining to overcome threat of second-order opportunism, 81–83
 - second-order threat of opportunism, 79–81
 - second-order threat of opportunism lurks in background of social exchange, 81
 - subsuming local action in more general theory, 78–83

- working example of routine exchange, 75–76
- Reflected appraisals, 24–25
- Relational cohesion, 163
- Relational cohesion theory (RCT), 162
- Reverse bargaining, 73–74, 83
 - managing suspicions of ulterior motive with, 78–83
 - to overcome threat of second-order opportunism, 81–83
- Rodger's aspirational self-sentiments, 34
- Rodger's autobiography, 34–35
- Rodger's fundamental self-sentiments, 33
- Rodger's situational self-sentiments, 33
- “Safe haven” effect, 4–5
- Second order beliefs compete, 52–55
- Second-order opportunism, reverse bargaining to overcome threat of, 81–83
- Second-order threat of opportunism, 73, 79, 81
 - in background of all social exchange, 81
- Self
 - ACT-self, 25–26
 - aspirational self-sentiments, 37
 - case study of one mass shooter's “manifesto”, 27–34
 - control variables, 37
 - data and methods, 35–40
 - dependent variables, 35–37
 - illustration, 26–27
 - implications, 41–42
 - inauthenticity, 37
 - independent variables, 37
 - limitations and future research, 42–43
 - physical aggression, 36–37
 - results, 39–40
 - survey of men in emerging adulthood, 34–35
 - violent fantasies, 35–36
- Self-evaluation, 150–151
- Self-reported cohesion, 179
- Self-sentiments, 24–26
- Sentiments, 142
 - case for sentiments as constitutive of expectation states within dyads, 144–147
 - enacting social tie within laboratory, 149–150
 - issues with enacting sentiments in dyad, 147–151
 - matter for task groups, 143–144
 - news from neuroscience, 154–156
 - processes, 142, 147
 - salience, 151–152
 - salience of sentiments as graded status characteristic, 147–149
 - self-evaluation and alter-evaluation, 150–151
 - sentiment enactments, 151
 - in sentiments and status processes, 156
 - three-person status generalization, 153–154
- Shelly model, 153–154
- Signaling, 79–83
- Situational self-sentiments, 26, 28, 37
- Social exchange, second-order threat of opportunism lurks in background of all, 81
- Social influence process, 92–93, 99
- Social learning process, 94
- Social networks
 - binary vs. continuous diffusion, 102–105
 - biographical notes, 107
 - code availability statement, 108
 - continuous versus binary models, 93–95
 - data availability statement, 108
 - design, 99–100
 - disclosure statement, 108
 - ethical approval statement, 108
 - experiment, 99

- funding details, 107
- local majorities, 101–102
- methods, 99–100
- results, 101–105
- setup, 99–100
- theoretical model, 95–99
- variables, 101
- Social process, 52
- Social psychological theories, 25
- Social psychologists, 163–164
- Social psychology, 2
- Social relationships, 72
- Social status, 146–147
- Social trust, 56
 - index, 58–60
- Sociological exchange theorists, 149–150
- Sociological model, 150
- Sociological social psychology, 142
- Solidarity, 163, 165
 - concept to sociologists, 164–165
 - controls, 171
 - experimental procedure, 171–173
 - method, 169–173
 - openness to influence, 170–171
 - results, 173–178
 - theoretical background, 163–166
 - variables, 170–171
 - vocal accommodation, 170
 - vocal measures of solidarity and status, 168–169
 - vocal solidarity, 171
 - vocal synchrony and accommodation, 166–169
- Stata's multigroup SEM tool, 127
- Status, 162
 - generalization, 142, 147, 150, 152
 - hierarchies, 162
 - interventions, 163–164, 178–179
 - structures, 163, 179–180
- Status characteristics theory (SCT), 162
- Status-consistent groups, 167
- Status-inconsistent group, 167
- Steiger-Lind Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (Steiger-Lind RMSEA), 127
- Structural Equation Model Builder, 127
- Subordinate gender, 124
- Survey Research Lab (SRL), 125
- Sustainable reciprocal exchange, 72–73
- Symbolic interaction, 52
- Synchronization process, 166–168
- Temporoparietal junction (TPJ), 155
- Thematic analysis, 28–32
 - fantasies of greatness and fitting in, 28–30
 - generalization, redefinition, and justifying mass murder, 32
 - from powerlessness to dreams of combating injustice, 30–31
 - social comparison, personal insult, and fantasies in action, 31–32
- Theoretical analysis, 33–34
- Theoretical model, 98–99
- Third order beliefs, 52–55
- Third Order Inference theory, 50–52
- Three-person status generalization, 153–154
- Transfer of Attitudes Recursively (TAR), 151
- Trust, 75
- Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI), 127
- Two-tailed *t*-tests, 175
- Unconscious biases, 163–164
- Univariate analysis, 128
- Value-capture mode, 80–81
- Value-capture orientation, 78
- Value-creation mode, 80–81
- Vignette manipulation checks, 128
- Violence (*see also* Mass violence), 24–25, 36–37

- Vocal accommodation, 166–167, 169–170
- Vocal analysis, 167
- Vocal measures of solidarity and status, 168–169
- Vocal solidarity, 171
- Vocal synchrony, 166–169

- Warmth, 116–117
 - authority behaviors shaping, 120–121
 - impressions, 120–122, 124
- Worker emotions, 120–122, 124
 - moderating effects of impressions of authorities on, 122–123
- Workplace inequality
 - analysis strategy, 127
 - authority behaviors and worker emotions, 118–120
 - competence and warmth
 - impressions and worker emotions, 120–124
 - emotional responses to benevolent power use, 119–120
 - emotional responses to procedural justice, 118–119
 - gender stereotypes, 122–123
 - measures, 126–127
 - methods, 124–125
 - multigroup mediation analysis, 128–133
 - results, 128–133
 - study overview, 124–125
 - study participants, 125
 - subordinate gender, 124
 - vignette manipulation checks and univariate analysis, 128
 - vignettes and manipulations, 126–127