

Aspredicted

# Perceptions of Childless and Childfree Individuals, Calgary, Dec 2017 (#7150)

#### Author(s)

Cara MacInnis (University of Calgary) - cara.macinnis@ucalgary.ca Heather Iverson (University of Calgary) - heather.iverson@ucalgary.ca Created: 12/04/2017 12:57 PM (PT) Public: 04/09/2018 09:08 AM (PT)

# 1) Have any data been collected for this study already?

No, no data have been collected for this study yet.

## 2) What's the main question being asked or hypothesis being tested in this study?

Research Question 1: Can a social dominance theory (SDT) mediation model account for the gender differences in prejudice towards women who do not have children?

It is predicted that: (a) men (vs. women) will: have higher SDO scores and have more negative attitudes toward childfree women (voluntarily childless); (b) higher SDO will predict greater ascription to traditional gender roles, which in turn will predict more negative attitudes toward childfree women; (c) SDO and ascription to traditional gender roles will mediate the relationship between participant gender and attitudes towards childfree women, (d) The same model will be supported when replacing attitudes toward childfree women with attitudes toward childless women (either for unknown reasons or due to inability), (e) RWA will not mediate the relationship between participant gender, ascription to traditional gender roles, and attitudes toward women who do not have children, (f) Effects of SDO and ascription to traditional gender roles will mediate the relationship even when attitudes towards single people are controlled for.

Research Question 2: Are those without children evaluated more negatively depending on evaluator gender, target gender, and/or the reason for not having children (i.e., voluntarily, involuntary [unknown reasons], involuntary [unable to have children])?

It is predicted that overall women who do not have children will be evaluated more negatively than men who do not have children, that childfree individuals will be evaluated more negatively than childless individuals, that those with children will be evaluated more positively than those without children. We predict the following in terms of evaluations of women: childfree < childless [unknown] < childless [unable] < with children; for male targets, we see a number of possibilities and will examine this for exploratory purposes. We expect childfree women to be evaluated more negatively than childfree men. We expect male participants to express more negative attitudes towards childfree women (voluntarily childless) and childless women (unknown reasons and unable) compared to female participants. Other comparisons will be done for exploratory purposes.

Research Question 3: Are men and/or women who do not have children dehumanized in terms of human nature and/or uniquely human traits/emotions? It is predicted that both childless and childfree women will be ascribed less uniquely human and human nature traits and emotions than women with children. We expect men who are unable to have children to be ascribed less uniquely human and human nature traits and emotions than men who are childfree or who have children.

Otherwise, we will examine differences here for exploratory purposes.

## 3) Describe the key dependent variable(s) specifying how they will be measured.

Attitudes towards men and women who: have a child/children, are childless (unknown reasons), are childless (unable to have children), are childfree (decided not to have children) will be measured by attitude thermometers. Ascription of human nature and uniquely human traits and emotions for men and women who have a child/children, are childless (unable to have children), are childfree (decided not to have children) will be assessed based on Bain et al., 2009; Bastain & Haslam, 2010. Demographic Information: age; gender; sexual orientation; parental status; country of residence; state of residence; education obtained; religious affiliations; ethnic background; student status; and employment status; Right-Wing Authoritarianism (Zackrisson et al., 2005); Social-Dominance Orientation (Ho et al., 2015); Ascription to traditional gender roles (Old-Fashioned Sexism scale, Swim et al., 1995); Negative Stereotyping of Single People Scale (Pignotti & Abell, 2009).

## 4) How many and which conditions will participants be assigned to?

All participants will complete the full questionnaire.

## 5) Specify exactly which analyses you will conduct to examine the main question/hypothesis.

Repeated measures ANOVAs to test for mean differences on attitudes and dehumanization; regression analyses to examine mediation models.

## 6) Describe exactly how outliers will be defined and handled, and your precise rule(s) for excluding observations.

Analyses will be performed with and without individuals who identify with a non-binary gender; any differences will be reported, assuming an adequate sample size of those identifying as non-binary.

Outliers will be defined as those scoring more than |3| standard deviations above the mean on a given variable. Results including and excluding outliers will be reported.

If there are any participants who are suspected of entering false data (e.g., 1,1,1,1, for everything or failing all attention check questions), they will be excluded. If any participants decline to answer a large portion of questions, they will be excluded.

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# 7) How many observations will be collected or what will determine sample size? No need to justify decision, but be precise about exactly how the number will be determined.

250 participants. We will recruit via Mturk and will set our desired sample size at 250.

# 8) Anything else you would like to pre-register? (e.g., secondary analyses, variables collected for exploratory purposes, unusual analyses planned?)

If there is a gender difference on attitudes toward childless or childfree men, we will test whether the SDT model also accounts for these gender differences. We do not predict gender differences here, however.

We will examine correlations between all variables. We will also examine partial correlations between attitudes toward childless individuals and other variables controlling for singlism to examine potential differences.

We will test whether results vary based on sexual orientation, parental status, other demographic variables for exploratory purposes.