

### Originální studie:

Garcia, D. M., Schmitt, M. T., Branscombe, N. R., & Ellemers, N. (2010). Women's reactions to ingroup members who protest discriminatory treatment: The importance of beliefs about inequality and response appropriateness. *European Journal of Social Psychology, 40*(5), 733-745.

### Method and data description (pozn.: drobně upraveno pro potřeby semináře)

"To illustrate how to test for and interpret moderation using this procedure, I rely on data from Garcia, Schmitt, Branscombe, and Ellemers (2010) published in the *European Journal of Social Psychology*. The data file is named PROTEST and can be downloaded from [www.afhayes.com](http://www.afhayes.com). In this study, 129 participants, all of whom were female, received a written account of the fate of a female attorney (Catherine) who lost a promotion to a less qualified male as a result of discriminatory actions of the senior partners. After reading this story, the participants were given a description of how Catherine responded to this act of sexual discrimination. Those randomly assigned to the no protest condition (coded PROTEST = 0 in the data file) learned that though very disappointed by the decision, Catherine decided not to take any action against this discrimination and continued working at the firm. The remainder of the participants, assigned to a protest condition (coded PROTEST = 1 or 2 in the data file), were told that Catherine approached the partners with the request that they reconsider the decision, while giving various explanations as to why the decision was unfair. In PROTEST = 1, Catherine argued based on wrong assessment of her individual qualities. In PROTEST = 2, Catherine argued based on underestimating women abilities in general. Following this procedure, the participants were asked to respond to six questions evaluating Catherine (e.g., Catherine has many positive traits, Catherine is the type of person I would like to be friends with). Their responses were aggregated into a measure of liking, such that participants with higher scores liked her relatively more (LIKING in the data file). In addition to this measure of liking, each participant was scored on the Modern Sexism Scale, used to measure how pervasive a person believes sex discrimination is in society. The higher a person's score, the more pervasive he or she believes sex discrimination is in society (SEXISM in the data file). The focus of the study was to assess the extent to which the action of the lawyer affected perceptions of her—specifically how much they liked her—and whether the size of such effect depends on a person's beliefs about the pervasiveness of sex discrimination in society."

- Hayes, Andrew F.. *Introduction to Mediation, Moderation, and Conditional Process Analysis: Methodology in the Social Sciences* (Page 220). Guilford Press. Kindle Edition.