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Poster Presentations

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Intergroup Contact, Beliefs About Gender, and Trans Prejudice

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Introduction

Current Study

- Intergroup Contact Theory supported as an effective for reduction of anti-trans prejudice.¹
- To date, no examination of it as an intervention which promotes the acquisition of more sociocultural understanding about gender
- In this project, we will determine whether Imagined Intergroup Contact (IIC) and resulting behavioral intentions are affected by both a change in attitude and beliefs about gender

Methods

Participants

- Total $n = 175$
 - SONA $n = 128$
 - Non-SONA $n = 47$
- Fluent in English, 18-44 years old

Procedure:

- Engage in a 2-minute imagined contact or control exercise (nature)
- Complete self-report measures

Measures: Attentive Responding Scale², Imagined Intergroup Contact (IIC)^{3, 4}, Attitudes Towards Transgender Individuals Scale⁵, Gender Theory Questionnaire⁶, Behavioral Intentions Scale⁷, General Intergroup Contact Quantity and Contact Quality Scale⁸

Data Analysis: Independent Samples T-Tests, Correlations, Parallel Mediation Analyses

Preliminary Results

T-Tests

- No significant differences between control & IIC on:
 - Attitude ($p = 0.383$)
 - Biological ($p = 0.364$) or Social ($p = 0.072$) Gender Theory Belief
 - Negative ($p = 0.230$), Positive ($p = 0.302$) or Public ($p = 0.965$) Behavioral Intention

Correlations

- Quantity and Quality of contact with trans individuals in participants' own lives were:
 - Positively correlated with a higher positive attitude ($ps < .01$) towards trans individuals
 - Positively correlated with social theory endorsement ($ps < .01$) and negatively correlated with biological theory endorsement ($ps < .01$)
 - Positively correlated with positive ($ps < .01$) and public ($ps < .01$) behavioral intention, and negatively correlated with negative ($ps < .01$) behavioral intention

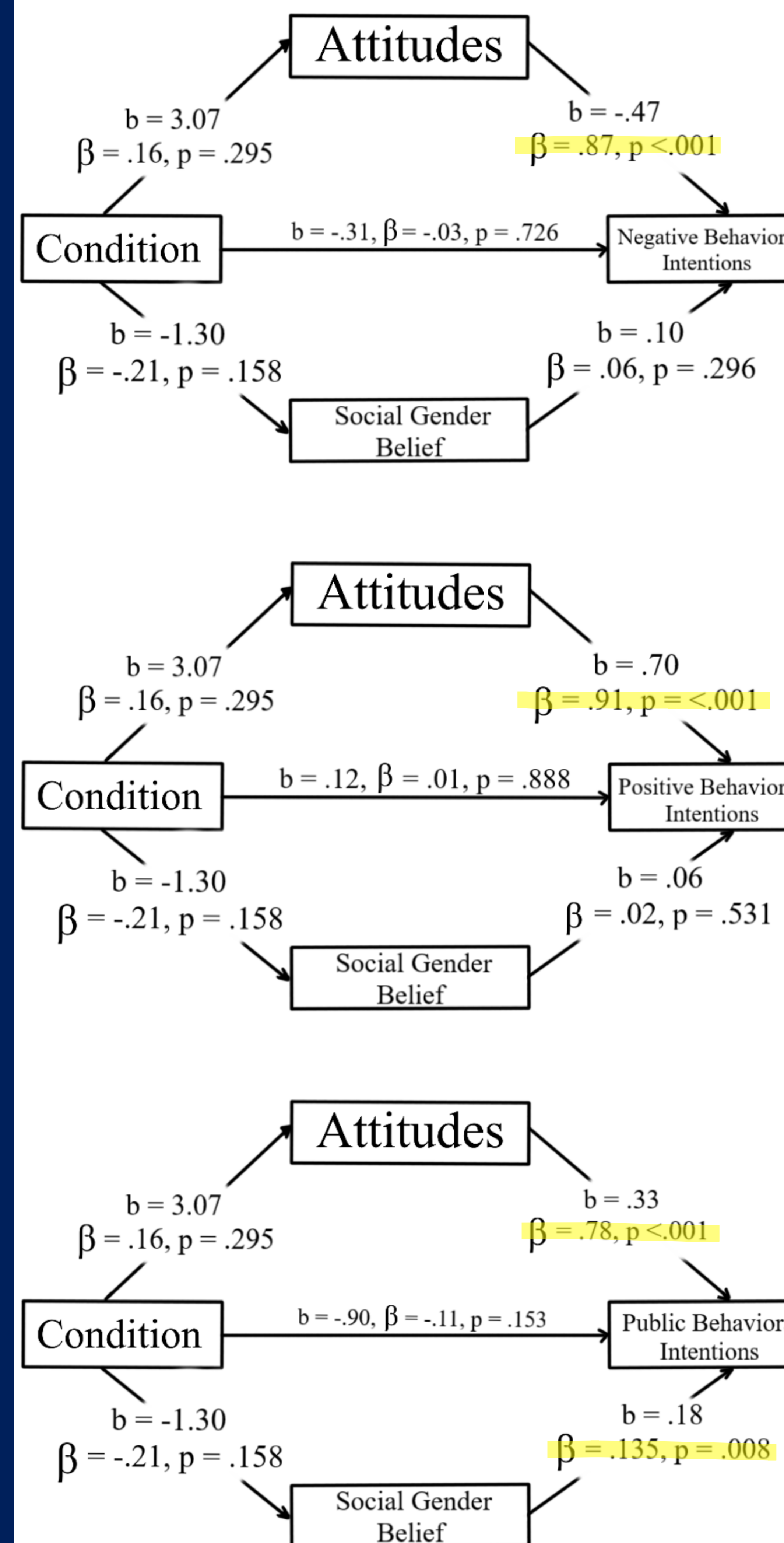
Table 1.
Correlations

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1. Quantity of Contact	—							
2. Quality of Contact	.56**	—						
3. Attitudes	.42**	.67**	—					
4. Biological Gender Theory	-.32**	-.42**	-.61**	—				
5. Social Gender Theory	.27**	.40**	.64**	-.59**	—			
6. Negative Behavioral Intent	-.30**	-.57**	-.84**	.49**	-.50**	—		
7. Positive Behavioral Intent	.38**	.64**	.93**	-.57**	.61**	-.86**	—	
8. Public Behavioral Intent	.45**	.59**	.86**	-.66**	.64**	-.73**	.85**	—

Note. ** $p < .01$

Primary Results

- No significant direct effects were found between condition and behavioral intentions (**Figures 1-3**).



Figures 1-3. Attitudes and beliefs about gender were tested as parallel mediators of the effect of condition on behavioral intentions.

Results Cont'd

- No significant indirect effects found through either mediator:
 - Attitude
 - Negative ($b = -1.45, 95\% \text{ CI } -4.17, 1.18$)
 - Positive ($b = -2.14, 95\% \text{ CI } -1.80, 6.15$)
 - Public ($b = 1.0, 95\% \text{ CI } -.798, 2.86$)
 - Belief
 - Negative ($b = -.13, 95\% \text{ CI } -.501, .146$)
 - Positive ($b = -.08, 95\% \text{ CI } -.446, .220$)
 - Public ($b = -.235, 95\% \text{ CI } -.640, .082$)
- Significant effect between attitude and behavioral intentions ($ps < .001$)
- Significant effect between social gender belief and supportive public behavioral intention ($p = .008$)

Conclusions

- Preliminary findings did not support effect of IIC on attitudes, gender beliefs, or intentions
- There are suggestions for impact of intergroup contact in daily life found in CQCQ measure
- Insight into possible routes for future interventions to reduce prejudice and harmful behavioral intentions towards GM population

References can be found via the QR code ->

