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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?

This study will examine views of out-group members after experiencing third-person kama muta through a video clip. Based on a preliminary exploratory study, we expect the following model to be retained: kama muta labels and perceived humanness as correlating exogenous variables will predict a decrease in blatant dehumanisation towards the out-group depicted in the video through increasing warm feelings to the same out-group and wish to have a communal sharing relationship with the protagonist in the video.

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

Kama muta will be measured through a short version of the KAMMUS Emotional Response Scale, which includes items on physiological responses ("moist eyes or cried", "chills or goosebumps", "warm feeling in the chest"), appraisals ("I observed an incredible bond", "... a special sense of belonging", "... the emergence of a remarkable feeling of oneness", "... a unique kind of love spring up", "... an astonishing sense of someone needing a particular person or being needed by someone", "... an extraordinary feeling of welcoming or being welcomed", "... exceptional care being given to someone") and emotion labels ("it was heartwarming", "I was moved", "... touched", "... anxious") measured on a 7 point scale (0 "not at all" to 6 "a lot").

Humanisation will be measured with our own scale ("The character seemed very human", "The character's actions demonstrate how human the character is", and "The character shows what being truly human is", 0-not at all to 6 - very much).

Communal sharing will be measured through the communal sharing subscale of Haslam's (1994) relational models scale.

Feeling thermometer scales towards out-groups (blacks, gay men, Thai people, Pakistanis, and Indians) depicted in the videos and in-group will be included where participants indicate how warm or cold they feel towards these groups.

Blatant dehumanisation will be measured using Kteily and Bruneau's (2017) animalistic traits measure.

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

All participants will watch one out of eight possible videos that have previously been shown to elicit kama muta. All videos depict out-groups related to ethnicity or sexual orientation. The in-group in this context is white and heterosexual.

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

Structural equation modelling with cross-sectional correlational data will be used. The specified model will have the following free parameters: (1) blatant dehumanisation on feeling thermometer towards out-group (2) and communal sharing. (3) Feeling thermometer towards out-group on kama muta labels (4) and humanisation, and (5) communal sharing on kama muta labels (6) and humanisation. The exogenous variables, kama muta labels and humanisation, will be modelled to covary. In addition, the disturbances (i.e., errors) of the endogenous variables, feeling thermometer and communal sharing, will also be modelled to covary. Following Kline's (2016) recommendations of assessing global fit, model fit will be assessed using chi squared test where accepting the null hypothesis of equal variance with alpha level of .05 indicates model fit. Approximate fit will be assessed using RMSEA (with 90% CI) where estimates of .06 or below indicate fit, CFI where estimates of .95 or above indicate fit, and SRMR where estimates below .08 indicate approximate fit. In addition to reporting SRMR, which is a summery statistic of overall difference between observed and predicted correlations, individual correlation residuals will be investigated. Correlation residuals below +/- .10 will retain the model.

6) Any secondary analyses?

As an exploratory analysis, SDO will be added as a moderator in the model to test if this causes the correlation in disturbances between feeling thermometer and communal sharing. In addition, overlap of self with humanness and overlap of protagonist with humanness will be correlated with a mean measure of feeling thermometer towards the different out-groups.

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.

An a-priori power analysis at the model level using MacCallum, Browne, and Sugawara's (1996) approach was conducted. With model df at two, alpha of .05, power of .80, and RMSEA at H0 and H1 estimates based on the RMSEA 90% CI values of our initial study [0, 0.11], the analysis yielded a sample size of 400.

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

Exclusion criteria: (1) Not watching the whole video, (2) not watching the video with sound, (3) not watching the video alone, (4) being of the same ethnicity or sexual orientation as the protagonists in the video.

Exploratory variables: Social dominance orientation measured with the SDO-7 short version scale (Ho et al., 2015). Connectedness with humanity will be measured using a modified version of Schubert and Otten's (2002) overlap of self with group measure where group is human kind. In addition, the same measure will also be used where self is replaced with protagonist, which then taps into humanness perceptions.