

## Mobilising IDEAS in the COVID-19 pandemic (#49122)

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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?

We test whether the IDEAS model (as described e.g. in Abrams et al., 2019; doi:10.1111/bjso.12355) can predict people's willingness to oppose governmental restrictions aiming to tackle the Covid-19 pandemic. The IDEAS model aims to explain social change beliefs and collective action intentions as a function of personal and collective relative deprivation, social identity, and collective efficacy. It also takes into account personal well-being. In past research, the model has mostly been used to predict action from a minority or disadvantaged group in opposition to a majority. Here, we consider it for all people in the UK in opposition to their government.

We aim to test this in 3 representative samples of people from Wales, Scotland, and the county of Kent in the UK.

The model is tested under the form of a structural equation model, and the following paths are hypothesized:

H1: cognitive collective relative deprivation (cogCRD) is positively related to negative emotions and perceived discrimination, and these two are also positively related to each other.

H2: collective deprivation (negative emotions + perceived discrimination) and identity positively impact social change beliefs.

H3: identity also positively impacts collective deprivation (negative emotions + perceived discrimination).

H4: identity and perceived discrimination positively impact collective efficacy, which in turn positively impacts social change beliefs.

H5: social change beliefs impact collective action intentions.

H6: personal relative deprivation negatively predicts subjective well-being but it does not influence the variables at the collective level (collective deprivation, social change beliefs, etc.)

H7: identity positively impacts subjective well-being.

H8: collective deprivation (negative emotions + perceived discrimination) negatively predicts subjective well-being.

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

The key DV is collective action intentions (3 items): "How likely would you be to attend a protest against the Covid-19 restrictions?", "How likely would you be to sign a petition asking the government to reduce the Covid-19 restrictions?", "How much would you support a lawsuit challenging the government policies implemented in response to the Covid-19 pandemic?" (1 = extremely unlikely, 7 = extremely likely).

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

This will be a survey with no experimental conditions. All participants will answer the same survey.

Main constructs are measured as follow:

Cognitive collective relative deprivation (3 items): "Think about the prospects for Britain as a whole in the next few years. Compared to how it was before the Covid-19 pandemic, would you say that... (1) the standard of living, (2) job opportunities, (3) the quality of public services (such as health and education) for people in the UK is..." (1 = much better, 5 = much worse).

Negative emotions (9 items): "Thinking about the current situation in Britain, the progression of the Covid-19 pandemic and the measures taken in response, how do you feel about the way the future looks for people in the UK?" Angry / satisfied / frustrated / hopeful / worried / confident / ashamed / relieved / anxious (1 = none at all, 5 = a great deal).

Perceived discrimination (3 items): "Given the aim to suppress the virus nationally, to what extent do you think the restrictions in the area where you live are justified? Do you think they are..." (1 = unjustifiably too lenient, 7 = unjustifiably too strict). "Overall, do you think the government actions have increased or decreased people's wellbeing?" (1 = greatly increased, 7 = greatly decreased). "The current government restrictions impede people's rights and freedom" (1 = strongly disagree, 7 = strongly agree).

Identity: given the nature of the comparison (citizen vs. the state) we will first consider national identity (2 items, "I feel British", "Being British is important to me", 1 = none at all, 5 = a great deal). We will also, however, consider regional identity (Kent / Scotland / Wales level; 2 items).

Collective efficacy (2 items): "It is possible for people to protest together and change things about the way the country is run", "Together, British people

can shape the future of the country" (1 = strongly disagree, 7 = strongly agree).

Personal relative deprivation (1 item): "Comparing your own standard of living and how much money you have with that of most other people in Britain who are your age, do you think you have" (1 = much less, 5 = much more).

Subjective well-being (2 items): "All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole nowadays?", "Taking all things together, how happy would you say you are?" (5 point scale).

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

The IDEAS model will be tested in a structural equation model including the different paths described under "2) Hypothesis". We will assess both the strength and level of significance of the specific hypothesized links, and general fit of the model (considering CFI, SRMR and RMSEA).

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

Participants who failed to answer correctly to an attention check, and participants who complete the questionnaire in too short a time, will be excluded from the sample. Exclusions will be handled by our partner Qualtrics Panel who will determine the criteria for "too quick answers" based on the times distribution of the first dozens of participants.

**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.**

We aim to recruit 500 participants from each region of interest (i.e., 500 people living in Scotland, 500 people living in Wales, and 500 people living in Kent), for a total N = 1,500. This was determined based on our previous studies to guarantee adequate power as well as representativity.

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

We include a battery of questions for exploratory purposes as well as measures pertaining to other research questions. These include:

- evaluation of the most prominent political leaders in terms of prototypicality, authenticity, and ethical leadership
- perception of the current covid-19 pandemic situation: concern, perceived threat, compliance with governmental restrictions, etc.
- perception of the current political situation: social concern, political trust, general level of trust, perceived discrimination, attitudes towards different groups, etc.
- values (moral foundations), authoritarianism, belief in a just world, conspiracy theory beliefs, etc.