

Effects of artistic protest action on public support, Case-Study, January 2022. (#86729)

Author(s)

Berend Barkela (University of Koblenz-Landau) - berend.barkela@rptu.de

Pre-registered on: 02/01/2022 03:26 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?

The main question is whether, in the reception of media coverage about protest actions, negative effects of disruptive protest actions are mitigated if these protest actions are art actions. A negative effect is defined as increased perception of protest as a) extreme and b) immoral, decreased c) identification and d) emotional connection with the protestors, and decreased e) support for the protestors and f) support for their cause.

H1: Disruptive protest actions lead to negative effects; stronger disruption has stronger negative effects.

H2: At medium levels of disruption, the negative effects are smaller for artistic protest action compared to an equal medium level of disruption with no art action. This difference between artistic and non-artistic protest action is weaker or absent if protest is peaceful (no disruption) or extreme (high disruption).

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

As a manipulation check the participants respond to the statements "The protestors were troublemakers." and "The protestors created art." on a scale from 1 (do not agree at all) to 6 (fully agree).

As DVs participants answer to the questions a): "How extreme do you find the protestors' behavior?"; b) "How immoral do you find the protestors' behavior?"; c) "How much do you identify with the protestors?"; d) "How sympathetic do you find the protestors?"; e) "How much do you support the protestors?"; f) "How much do you support the protestors' cause?" on a scale from 1 (not at all) to 6 (very much).

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

Between-subjects-factor (3 levels): protest action either peaceful (no disruption), disobedient (medium disruption) or extreme (high disruption).

Between-subjects-factor (2 levels): protest action non-artistic (no art actions present) or artistic (art actions present).

Repeated measures within-subjects: Participants will read three media reports, each in the same condition, randomly presented, and respond to the key variables after each report.

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

The main analysis is performed using a 3(disruption)*2(artistic action) mixed-effects model with repeated measures (reports). We expect a direct effect of disruption and an interaction effect of disruption and art action. Post hoc multiple comparisons will be calculated using Tukey's HSD.

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

Participants are excluded if a) consent to data processing at the beginning or end of the survey is denied, b) article reading time < ½ median reading time, c) LOI < ½ median LOI, d) relative speed index > 2).

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.

The sample will be collected by a commercial online-access-panel (bilendi/respondi); the questionnaire is programmed by ourselves and hosted by sosc survey.de, we aim at N=900 (n≈150 per group), inhabitants and eligible to vote in Germany, quota according to gender (female: 49.5 %, male: 50.5 %) and age (18-20: 20,2 %, 30-39: 19,2 %, 40-49: 18.1 %, 50-59: 23.9 %, 60-69: 18,68 %).

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

We will explore interactions between protest conditions and negative effects using political attitudes [1 (left) to 11 (right)], perceived political relevance of mitigating climate change [1 (not at all) to 6 (very much)], and interest in art [1 (not at all) to 6 (very much)] as covariates in multiple regression analyses. Furthermore, we will explore a mediation (bootstrap, 10.000 resamples) between perceptions of protest as extreme or immoral (IV), identification with protestors (M), and support of protestors and their cause (DV).

Annotation: Part of this study is a student case study, designed by David Hofacker, Felix Machner, Sophia Probst, Linda Rust, Christina Schäfer, Svenja Tesch, and Caroline Weise.