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"Disability, Race and Deservingness - WES Pre-Election Study" (#61106)

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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 tests whether traditional understandings of welfare deservingness apply to people with disabilities. We examine whether changes in the circumstances under which a disability was acquired shape evaluations of welfare deservingness. More specifically, we compare whether respondents consider those who acquire disabilities through risk-taking or illegal behaviors to be as deserving of welfare assistance as those who were born with their impairment.

H1: Evaluations of deservingness will diminish as control over impairment acquisition increases.
H2: Evaluations of deservingness will be lowest for the high control/racial out-group condition.
H3: Evaluations of deservingness will be highest for the low control/racial in-group condition.
H4: Proximate relations of people with disabilities will be more generous in their deservingness evaluations than those without proximate relations with disabilities, across all treatment conditions.
H5: People with disabilities will be the most generous in their deservingness evaluations, independent of treatment condition.

3) Describe the key dependent variable(s) specifying how they will be measured.
Welfare deservingness:Respondents To what extent do you think [name] deserves some help from the government? (0-6 Likert Scale)

4) How many and which conditions will participants be assigned to?
Respondents will be randomly assigned to one of six conditions. The treatments vary the manner in which the individual's cognitive impairment was acquired, and their ethnic/racial background. The treatments are listed below:

[Treatment 1] David is 28 years old and lives in Cardiff. David sustained a brain injury as a baby due to complications during childbirth. As a result, he has a cognitive impairment and is unable to work.

[Treatment 2] Khalid is 28 years old and emigrated to Wales from Yemen with his family when he was five. Khalid sustained a brain injury as a baby due to complications during childbirth. As a result, he has a cognitive impairment and is unable to work.

[Treatment 3] David is 28 years old and lives in Cardiff. In 2014, David sustained a brain injury in a high-speed motorcycle accident. As a result, he has a cognitive impairment and is unable to work.

[Treatment 4] Khalid is 28 years old and emigrated to Wales from Yemen with his family when he was five. In 2014, Khalid sustained a brain injury in a high-speed motorcycle accident. As a result, he has a cognitive impairment and is unable to work.

[Treatment 5] David is 28 years old and lives in Cardiff. In 2014, David sustained a brain injury after using illicit drugs. As a result, he has a cognitive impairment and is unable to work.

[Treatment 6] Khalid is 28 years old and emigrated to Wales from Yemen with his family when he was five. In 2014, Khalid sustained a brain injury after using illicit drugs. As a result, he has a cognitive impairment and is unable to work.

5) Specify exactly which analyses you will conduct to examine the main question/hypothesis.
Differences in means tests and linear regression models on key outcome variables, with controls for political ideology, partisanship, demographics, proximity to disability, and disability ID.

6) Describe exactly how outliers will be defined and handled, and your precise rule(s) for excluding observations.
Respondents will be subject to two manipulation checks of differing demands. First respondents will be asked "To what extent do you think they were responsible for their injury?" immediately after the DV (on separate page).

A hard manipulation check takes place approximately 10 questions after the DV, with respondents asked "Earlier in the survey we asked you about

[DAVID/KHALID] who was unable to work as a result of a brain injury. Can you remember how they sustained their injury? [OPEN]"

We will present two sets of analysis: the first excluding those who failed the first manipulation check, then a second set with those who failed the second manipulation check.

No other respondents will be excluded.

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.

Sample size will be approximately 4,000. The experiment is attached to the 2021 Welsh Election Study which has designed the sample.

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

The study is attached to the 2021 Welsh Election Study which will collect additional observational survey data on the political attitudes of people with disabilities and their proximate relations through this study and in follow-up studies.