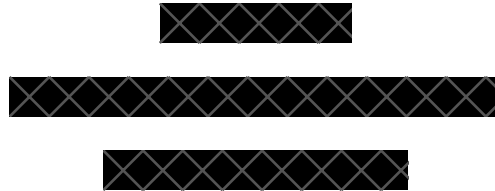


## Relationships between Women's Social Perceptions and Their Politics



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## I. Abstract

The goal of this study was to investigate the relationships between women's political ideologies and their social ideologies, particularly their disposition to right wing authoritarianism (RWA) and social dominance orientation (SDO), and their perceptions of traditional gender roles. After distributing a survey across various social media platforms, the responses of 115 women were collected. Following correlational and regression analyses, it was discovered that higher scores on RWA and SDO could predict more beliefs in traditional gender roles and more negative perceptions of women in leadership positions. Additionally, more right-leaning political beliefs could predict higher scores for RWA, SDO, SSI, and AWLP. After performing a multiple regression, RWA was found to be the most significant predictor of political affiliation out of all the variables. In conclusion, holding more conservative/right-wing beliefs tended to predict that women would be more disposed to RWA and SDO, in addition to holding more rigid beliefs in traditional gender roles and more negative beliefs about women in power.

## II. Introduction

Women tend to be underrepresented in many prominent occupational positions in our society. We see fewer women represented in the media, in the workforce, and especially in leadership positions. Women were also an afterthought for a long time when it came to research, especially medicinal research. From 1977 to 1993, a rule upheld by the FDA declared that all women who could possibly become pregnant would not be allowed to participate in clinical trials (Moyer, 2010). This rule essentially banned all women who were pre-menopausal from participating in clinical research.

The issue of women's representation in the political sphere came to the forefront of society during the 2016 presidential election. Today, and for the last several decades, women have been extremely underrepresented in American government. Currently, the House of Representatives is only comprised of 19.6% women, the Senate only has 21% women members, and there are only 6 women governors out of the 50 states in this country, a particularly dismal statistic. Hillary Clinton became both a source of inspiration to many women who desired to see the first woman elected president, but she was also disdained and demonized by many for a variety of reasons, including the infamous email scandal. One of the most interesting phenomena to arise from this election cycle was the fact that Clinton not only lost the election, but that she lost the votes of white women across America. Trump received the majority of white women's votes at 52%, while Clinton only attained the votes of 43% (Junn, 2017).

While the results of the election were confounding to many, it also comes as an opportunity to research and gain an understanding of the ideologies of women voters. I was specifically interested in how women's ideologies regarding gender roles, perceptions of social groups, and endorsement of authoritarianism relate to their voting habits. The specific questions I wanted to answer were how social dominance orientation (SDO) and right wing authoritarianism (RWA) related to beliefs in traditional gender roles, and subsequently how they related to perceptions of women in leadership positions. I also wanted to know how political affiliations and ideologies related to women's responses regarding RWA, SDO, endorsement of traditional gender roles, and perceptions of women in leadership roles. The following were my hypotheses for the interactions of women's social and political ideologies:

- H1: Increased SDO will predict more endorsement of traditional gender roles and more negative perceptions of women in leadership positions

H2: Increased RWA will predict more endorsement of traditional gender roles and more negative perceptions of women in leadership positions

H3: Increased right wing attitudes will positively predict SDO and RWA beliefs

H4: Increased right wing attitudes will positively predict endorsement of traditional gender roles and more negative perceptions of women in leadership positions

Previous studies indicated that both SDO and RWA could have some bearing not only on one's personal attitudes, but their political attitudes as well. SDO is a term used to describe the social hierarchies humans construct and how we categorize certain groups of people. In America, the group most commonly at the top of this hierarchy is white people, and more specifically white men (Heaven, 1999). In Heaven's study, he found that women who had higher SDO scores had less favorable attitudes about women's rights. While this conclusion makes logical sense because women fall below men in terms of SDO social hierarchies, it is troubling because this could indicate a connection between internalized sexism and women's more negative perception of their rights. Additionally, Heaven found that party preference is an even stronger predictor of attitudes about women's rights than SDO. One concern about this paper is that the study was conducted with Australian students, so it may not be completely translatable to American politics. Furthermore, there were many comparisons between women and men's mean scores on different attitude scales, but there were no intragroup comparisons in regard to SDO and attitudes about women's rights. Bates performed a similar study that focused on how SDO could predict how men and women perceived women's rights issues. Like Heaven, Bates found that women with lower SDO tended to view women with "more favorable" attitudes (2001). However, once again, this study does not prioritize how women view themselves and others, but rather on comparing men and women.

While researching right wing authoritarianism, I found a study by J. Duckitt, in which developed a model to measure authoritarianism, conservatism, and traditionalism. While previous psychologists like Altemeyer had built the theory about RWA around the framework of authoritarian aggression, submission, and conventionalism, Duckitt believed that categories should be reclassified in terms of authoritarianism, conservatism, and traditionalism, dubbed the ACT scale (Duckitt, 2010). He then surveyed participants from New Zealand, Israel, and the United States; he asked questions similar to Altemeyer's original F scale to assess the relationship between the participants' social and political views and how they scored on the new ACT scale. He found that Democrats had a strong negative correlation on authoritarianism questions, while Republicans had positive correlations on both authoritarianism questions and the positive scores on the ACT scale as a whole. While these results were very illuminating in terms of how party affiliation and RWA can interact, the study as whole does not necessarily provide much detail about the relationship between women's political ideologies and RWA. The focus on this study was more so about presenting a new model for RWA analysis and comparing the political cultures of multiple nations.

When investigating how people perceive male and female political party candidates, Chiao constructed a very interesting experiment. Participants were only allowed to look at a face for one second, and then asked to evaluate that face. Chiao found that women judged female candidates as less dominant than male candidates, and found them more approachable and attractive (2008). These results were particularly pertinent to my research question because it implies that split second decisions, which require the sole use of mental heuristics, made the female subjects evaluate fellow women according to more traditional gender roles, in which women must typically be nurturing, beautiful, less aggressive, and so on. This reinforces the idea

that women may have some sort of internalized misogyny ingrained deep in their psyche, and could perhaps lend credence to the argument that women might actually rate other women, including those in leadership positions, more harshly than men.

While all of these articles revealed important information about SDO, RWA, and political views, very few of them focused specifically on how all of the social variables could have a significant impact on the political decisions of women voters. Junn, the author of “The Trump majority: white womanhood and the making of female voters in the U.S.,” does write extensively about why white women voted against the Hillary Clinton. The article includes reference to the “velvet glove,” a theory originally published in a book by Mary Jackman, arguing that Trump’s aggressive behavior towards minorities, while simultaneously promising women that he will protect and cherish them, appeases women in a very traditional, paternalistic way.

While Junn’s analysis of the reasons behind women’s choice to vote for Trump is very compelling, the purpose of this study is not to investigate the cause of women’s differing political and social attitudes. Rather, I am seeking to establish whether or not there are significant differences in relationships between attitudes about women’s rights, SDO, RWA, and political ideologies amongst women voters. I believe that only through the discovery of how these elements interact with one another will we begin to analyze women voters on a deeper level, which is essential because there is so little research in existence that attempts to understand the motivations of women voters. People, and especially those in the media, have been speculating for months about the 2016 presidential election, and yet there has been so little collective research on women voters. It is important that the voting behavior of women in particular be studied in order to eliminate pointless conjecture about election results and eventually reach the real truth about why Hillary Clinton lost the election.

### III. Method

#### A. Recruitment

The group of interest in this study was women, and in particular, women who had voted in past elections. The women selected to participate were from the United States and at least 18 years old, as those are requirements to vote in America. Women from a variety of political backgrounds were desired for this study, so the study was disbursed not only over social media but also in various political student organizations on the University of Michigan campus. Links to the study were sent to the College Democrats and College Republicans, as well as the Undergraduate Political Science Association, Call 2 Action, and WeListen. WeListen, the Undergraduate Political Science Association, and Call 2 Action are not partisan groups but rather groups dedicated to political dialogues, activism, and opportunities to learn about political issues, which made them ample groups to survey women of diverse political backgrounds. Additionally, the survey was posted on my personal social media profiles, including Facebook and Twitter.

#### B. Procedure

For the purpose of this study, participants were asked to fill out a survey of moderate length. The survey began with a statement about informed consent and then transitioned into four distinct questionnaires designed to assess the participants' disposition towards right wing authoritarianism, social dominance orientation, belief in traditional gender roles, and attitudes about women in leadership positions (for examples of questions in these scales, please see Table 1). All four questionnaires are surveys that vary in length, but all contained questions measured on a Likert scale. Participants chose answers from 1 to 7, with 1 indicating strong disagreement and 7 indicating strong agreement. Following the four questionnaires, the demographics of participants were assessed, and then a debrief was given at the end of the survey.

I chose to use surveys for all the variables of interest because it is one of the simplest ways to collect a wealth of quantitative information. If this study were instead a series of interviews, it would be nearly impossible to assess all the variables in a reasonable amount of time. I wanted to conduct research on a pretty large scale, not just the responses of a few individuals. Additionally, I wanted to assess the correlation of multiple variables. While it could have been possible to use an experimental method to analyze competency of women in leadership roles and determine its causation, my desire was to investigate the relationships between the four main variables – RWA, SDO, belief in traditional gender roles, and perceptions of women in leadership positions. It would take numerous experiments to attempt to prove causation between all these variables.

### C. Variables

The variables assessed were right wing authoritarianism (RWA), social dominance orientation (SDO), beliefs in traditional gender roles, and perceptions of women in leadership positions. Right wing authoritarianism is an ideology that has been studied by psychologists for decades. Typically, right-wing authoritarians are categorized as people who are more willing to submit to authority figures, tend to be more aggressive towards political and social outgroups, and believe that everyone needs to adhere to certain societal conventions and traditions (Duckitt, 2010). Social dominance orientation is the belief that certain hierarchies exist in society, and that specific social groups are either in a higher or lower position in this hierarchy (Heaven, 1999). For instance, men would be higher than women in this hierarchy, but white women would be higher than black men. Traditionally, white men are always on the top of the SDO hierarchy.

In terms of assessing beliefs in gender roles, I was particularly interested in how much women perceive themselves according to more traditional gender roles. Traditional gender roles



for women involve a lot of stereotyping, and particularly relate to expectations of women in the early to mid-20th century. Women were typically known to be more delicate, poised, and pretty. Their duties consisted primarily of childcare and homemaking, and working mothers were usually viewed negatively. Often, women were not perceived as leaders because it defied their stereotypical role as the nurturant, mothering, emotional figure. As such, the perceptions that were measured were adherence to these traditional gender roles and perceptions of women leaders, as these two variables are separate but can have interactions with one another. In terms of data analysis, four separate analyses were performed to assess the validity of my four hypotheses.

In the case of hypotheses 1 & 2, the independent variables were RWA and SDO, while the dependent variables were perceptions of traditional gender roles and women in leadership positions. For hypotheses 3 & 4, political ideology was the independent variable, while SDO, RWA, and perceptions of traditional gender roles and women in leadership positions were the dependent variables.

#### D. Demographics

Gender was the primary demographic of interest because this study was aimed particularly at women voters. The other important variables that were measured were political affiliation and ideology. Participants were asked their political affiliation in accordance with current United States political parties, including categories of Democrat, Republican, Independent, or "Other." Political ideology was measured on a continuous scale from 1 to 7, 1 being "strongly liberal" and 7 being "strongly conservative." 4 will be considered "moderate."

Participants were also asked if they had voted in a previous presidential, midterm, or other election. This variable helped determine how many women in our sample had voted and

helped isolate their responses from women who had not voted. Lastly, participants were asked if they voted in the most recent presidential election, and if so, which candidate they had voted for, including: Donald Trump, Hillary Clinton, Gary Johnson, Jill Stein, or "Other." This question could help with investigations of future research questions, such as the impact of RWA or SDO on choice of presidential candidate.

#### E. Scales & Variable Analysis

The scale used to measure RWA was the Right-Wing Authoritarianism – Revised Scale developed by Manganelli et al. (2007). This survey used a continuous Likert scale to assess adherence to right wing authoritarian values including authoritarian aggression, submission, and conservatism. The scale is measured from 1 to 7, with 1 meaning strongly disagree and 7 meaning strongly agree. Answers leaning towards strongly agree, in the items measuring authoritarian aggression and submission, mean that participants endorse these particular RWA values. For the conservatism items, answers leaning towards strongly disagree mean that participants endorse this RWA value, as this section was reverse coded.

The Social Dominance Orientation Scale – Modified was used to measure SDO (Mata, 2010). The first three questions assess endorsement in social hierarchies while the latter two questions assess endorsement of egalitarian beliefs. The items regarding endorsement of egalitarian beliefs were reverse coded. This survey is also a continuous Likert scale, with 1 meaning strongly disagree and 7 meaning strongly agree. Items with higher scores mean that participants have stronger beliefs in social hierarchies.

Selected questions from the Separate Spheres Ideology Scale were used to assess perceptions of traditional gender roles (Miller, 2016). It measures a variety of stereotypes in gender roles including women's competency in nontraditional skills and working environments,

women as caretakers, and women's position within family structures. This survey is also a continuous Likert scale, with 1 meaning strongly disagree and 7 meaning strongly agree. Higher scores indicate higher endorsement of traditional gender roles.

Attitudes towards women in leadership positions was measured with a new scale that contains questions from the Separate Spheres Ideology Scale, the Superior Leadership Traits Measure (Lammers, 2017), and original questions I developed. Items 1 & 2 are from the SSI Scale, items 3 & 4 are from the SLT Measure, and items 5 through 10 are new questions I wrote. The goal of this scale was to assess women leaders in a variety of fields, including business, government, and medicine. This survey is also a continuous Likert scale, with 1 meaning strongly disagree and 7 meaning strongly agree. Higher scores mean that participants have more negative perceptions of women in leadership roles.

#### IV. Results

In total, 299 people participated in my survey. However, many participants had to be eliminated because they did not fill out the entirety of the survey. Additionally, because I wanted to perform analyses solely on women, all people who identified as "man" or "gender non-conforming" were filtered out of the results. There were 115 participants left after the filtering process was done, 113 of whom identified as women and 2 of whom identified as trans women. 87% of participants were Caucasian, 4.3% were black/African American, 12.2% were Asian, and 1.7% were indigenous Americans or Alaskan natives (Table 2). These percentages do not add up to 100% because participants were allowed to choose multiple races. 3 participants also identified that they were of Hispanic, Latin, or Mexican origins. The age range of the participants was from 18 to 72 years old, with the mode of the sample being 21 years old.

To begin the analyses of the variables of interest, I performed correlations between the following variables: political affiliation (the political party alignment of the participants), right wing authoritarianism (RWA) total score, social dominance orientation (SDO) total score, separate spheres ideology (SSI) total score, and attitudes about women in leadership (AWLP) total score. All scales passed the Chronbach's alpha test of reliability, with the exception of SDO. The RWA scale had a Cronbach's alpha of 0.930, SSI had a value of 0.833, and AWLP had a value of 0.705. Chronbach's alpha dictates that 0.7 is usually the threshold for reliability, and the SDO scale's reliability was 0.661, falling just below the threshold. The most likely explanation for why this occurred was that there were only five items on the SDO scale, and the fewer items included in a scale makes it less likely to pass the reliability test (Cortina, 1993). However, I still used the SDO results in my analyses because it is very close to the threshold.

I ran a series of correlations on the variables of interest in order to help determine how closely they were associated, as it was goal to see how the social ideologies of the participants interacted with their political attitudes. I found that RWA, SDO, SSI, and AWLP all had mild or strong significant relationships with one another (see Table 3). Additionally, all four social variables had a significant negative relationship with political affiliation (see Table 4).

To get to the root of my hypotheses, I performed linear regressions and multiple regressions on all the variables in question. For my first two hypotheses, I thought that RWA and SDO could predict SSI and AWLP. Concerning SSI, RWA was a significant predictor ( $B = 0.619$ ,  $t = 11.269$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ) as was SDO ( $B = 0.430$ ,  $t = 5.367$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ), as can be seen in Table 5. However, only RWA predicted AWLP ( $B = 0.386$ ,  $t = 7.071$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ). I decided to perform a multiple regression on SSI in order to deduce which of the two variables (RWA and

SDO) was the stronger predictor of SSI (Table 6). When controlling for SDO, RWA was the strongest predictor of SSI ( $B = 0.429$ ,  $t = 6.981$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ).

Next, I wanted to see if political affiliation could predict RWA, SDO, SSI, and AWLP, so I ran four separate linear regressions on each social variable. I thought that more right wing political attitudes would predict higher RWA and SDO values. Political affiliation did end up being a strong negative predictor for both RWA ( $B = -0.310$ ,  $t = -5.316$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) and SDO ( $B = -0.188$ ,  $t = -3.364$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ). For my last hypothesis, I thought that right wing attitudes would also be a strong negative predictor of SSI and AWLP. After doing a linear regression, I found that political affiliation was a strong predictor of both AWLP ( $B = -0.167$ ,  $t = -3.855$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) and SSI as well ( $B = -0.231$ ,  $t = -4.049$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ), as seen in Table 7.

The final test I wanted to perform was not part of my original hypotheses. I wanted to see which of the variables would be the strongest predictor of political affiliation. I performed a multiple regression, using RWA, SDO, SSI, and AWLP as the independent variables and political party affiliation as the dependent variable (Table 8). I found that RWA was the most significant predictor of political affiliation, when controlling for the other three variables ( $B = -0.472$ ,  $t = -2.433$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ).

In the end, the results of the regression analyses proved that most of my hypotheses were correct. RWA and SDO positively predicted more endorsement of SSI, although only RWA positively predicted AWLP. Additionally, holding more right wing attitudes positively predicted higher values of RWA, SDO, SSI, and AWLP. Even though it was beyond the scope of my original research question, I also found that RWA was the strongest predictor of political affiliation when controlling for SDO, SSI, and AWLP.

## V. Discussion

At the conclusion of the data analyses, I found that many variables had significant relationships and could act as significant predictors for one another. First, in terms of correlations, all four social variables (RWA, SDO, SSI, AWLP) were positively correlated with one another. The only exception was SDO and AWLP, which were positively correlated, but at a significance level below 0.10 instead of 0.05. I believe this could be explained by the fact that SDO had a low Cronbach's Alpha (0.661), which may be because the SDO scale only consisted of five items. Additionally, I found that RWA, SDO, SSI, and AWLP were all negatively correlated with political affiliation. This means that being more conservative/right-leaning correlated with more positive endorsement of RWA and SDO, in addition to more traditional views about gender roles and more negative views of women in leadership positions.

When performing regression analyses on all the variables of interest, I was able to validate all of my hypotheses. RWA and SDO were both significant predictors of SSI and AWLP, so higher concordance with RWA and SDO would predict more endorsement of traditional gender roles and more negative perceptions of women in leadership positions, confirming my first two hypotheses. To test my final hypotheses, I ran regressions on political affiliation and the social variables, and found that political affiliation was a significant predictor of RWA, SDO, SSI, and AWLP. In short, having more conservative political views would predict that an individual would have higher scores on the RWA and SDO scales, as well as more traditional views regarding gender roles and more negative perceptions of women in leadership positions. All four of my original hypotheses were confirmed, but I wanted to expand my analysis, so I performed a multiple regression to see what variable would be the best

predictor of political affiliation. I found that RWA was the most significant predictor of political affiliation when controlling for SDO, SSI, and AWLP.

I believe that these findings are particularly important to the social psychology community because this is one of the first studies that measures only women voters and analyzes how women's political and social views interact. In my literature review, I found a few studies that attempted to compare men and women voters, but there was never a single study I came across that only attempted to understand the motivations and rationale behind women's political decisions. Women have had the right to vote for less than a century, and we still know so little about women voters. This became particularly clear in the recent 2016 election, when we learned that over half of white women voters voted for Donald Trump. It came as a shock to many people because Mr. Trump was a candidate that was openly accused to sexually harassing and assaulting multiple women, and famously admitted it on an Access Hollywood tape. It would seem, in theory, that Trump's overt sexist behavior would sour women to the idea of voting for him, yet that is exactly what happened.

As discussed in my literature review, this may be due to the "velvet glove" phenomenon. Trump practiced this technique with women by reinforcing traditional gender role behavior, encouraging benevolent sexism, and maintaining that even though women were below men on the social hierarchy, women were still above other minorities. This manipulative practice feeds into several elements in my study; the idea that women would have higher status than some minorities is a classic interpretation of SDO, and the benevolent sexism and traditional gender roles is concordant with both SSI and AWLP. The findings of my study have real practical applications, both in discussing the outcome of the previous election, and in investigating internalized sexism.

Through the evidence gathered in this study, it has become clear that women who hold more conservative beliefs and endorse the Republican party tend to think less of women leaders and believe in adhering to traditional gender roles. This revelation is potentially troublesome when considering how internalized sexism may come into play. While my study did not reveal anything about cause-and-effect, the idea that conservatism can predict conformity to antiquated gender roles is concerning for many reasons. It suggests that conservative politics has something to do with enforcing sexist behavior and gender typing. If women who identify as Republican are exposed to more individuals who hold sexist beliefs, then it is possible that they would internalize those behaviors and expectations, which could possibly lead to mental and emotional stress and even changing certain aspects of one's personality or goals to adhere to traditional expectations.

The one major limitation of this study is that it is not an experiment, and cannot therefore determine cause and effect between variables. I cannot definitively say that certain political views cause particular social views, and vice versa. Another limitation of this study could be that the participants did not have a wide variety of ages and races. The vast majority of women were white, and although the range of ages was from 18 to 72, most women were around 21 years old. Additionally, I fear that there may not have been enough of a diversity of opinions in the study. Because I did distribute this survey across social media platforms, and particularly ones that relate to this university, there were many participants who identified as liberal. If more conservative women had responded, it is possible that the results would be different. In terms of improving this study for future iterations, I think it would be helpful to randomize the participants as much as possible, and advertise the study in avenues that would allow for people of all ages to take it. Lastly, given the strength of the correlations and regression coefficients, I



believe it would be pertinent to conduct an experimental study to see if any of the social variables have a cause-and-effect relationship with political affiliation or ideology.

There is so much information yet to be discovered about the psychology of women voters. In the brief amount of time I had to execute this study, I feel like I learned so much about the types of social influences women may internalize, and how it might interact with their voting behavior. However, there are many more questions that I still want to research. Although I learned lots of meaningful theory, I was never able to confirm why more white women voted for Trump than black women or women of other racial and ethnic backgrounds. The answer to that question would perhaps be attainable only through a long series of experiments and other types of research. It is essential that we give more thought to the way women vote because voting is so inherent to our civil liberties. If there are certain social factors, economic, or psychological factors that are negatively impacting women's ability to vote or knowledge of their political choices, it is crucial that we mitigate these harmful factors. Our political environment is constantly changing in this country; candidates come and go, voting laws change, and districts are gerrymandered. There are so many things to keep track of in the political sphere, but the most important thing is that we understand who American voters are, what they need, and how we can help them. Women have been systematically neglected in this area, especially women of color, so we need to forge new research that contributes to positive change for women voters in this country.

## VI. Table and Figures

Table 1

Scale	Example Question
<b>RWA</b>	What our country really needs is a strong, determined leader who will crush evil, and take us back to our true path.
<b>SDO</b>	If certain groups stayed in their place, we would have fewer problems.
<b>SSI</b>	There are certain caregiving jobs, like nursing, that just naturally fit with women's skills better than men's skills.
<b>AWLP</b>	Women can learn how to be good leaders in the workplace, but it doesn't come as naturally as it does for most men.

Table 2

	n	%
<b>Race</b>		
White/Caucasian	100	87.0
Black/African American	5	4.3
Asian	14	12.2
Indigenous American/Alaskan Native	2	1.7
Other	3	2.6
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
Hispanic, Latin, or Mexican origins	3	2.6

Table 3

	RWA	SDO	SSI	AWLP
<b>RWA</b>	--	0.469**	0.727**	0.554**
<b>SDO</b>	0.469**	--	0.451**	0.157*
<b>SSI</b>	0.727**	0.451**	--	0.632**
<b>AWLP</b>	0.554**	0.157*	0.632**	--
* indicates $p < 0.10$ ; ** indicates $p < 0.01$				

Table 4

	Political Affiliation
<b>RWA</b>	-0.450*
<b>SDO</b>	-0.304*
<b>SSI</b>	-0.359*
<b>AWLP</b>	-0.344*
* indicates $p < 0.01$	

Table 5

Ind. Variable	Dep. Variable	B	Std. Error	t	Sig.
<b>RWA</b>	<b>SSI</b>	0.619	0.055	11.269	<0.001
<b>SDO</b>	<b>SSI</b>	0.430	0.080	5.367	<0.001
<b>RWA</b>	<b>AWLP</b>	0.386	0.055	7.071	<0.001
<b>SDO</b>	<b>AWLP</b>	0.123	0.073	1.686	0.095

Table 6

Ind. Variables	Dep. Variable	B	Std. Error	t	Sig.
<b>RWA</b>	<b>SSI</b>	0.563	0.061	9.164	<0.001
<b>SDO</b>		0.134	0.069	1.950	0.054
<b>RWA</b>	<b>AWLP</b>	0.429	0.061	6.981	<0.001
<b>SDO</b>		-0.103	0.069	-1.495	0.138

Table 7

Ind. Variable	Dep. Variable	B	Std. Error	t	Sig.
<b>Political Affiliation</b>	<b>RWA</b>	-0.310	0.058	-5.316	<0.001
<b>Political Affiliation</b>	<b>SDO</b>	-0.188	0.056	-3.364	0.001
<b>Political Affiliation</b>	<b>SSI</b>	-0.213	0.053	-4.049	<0.001
<b>Political Affiliation</b>	<b>AWLP</b>	-0.167	0.043	-3.855	<0.001

Table 8

Ind. Variables	Dep. Variable	B	Std. Error	t	Sig.
<b>RWA</b>	<b>Political Affiliation</b>	-0.472	0.194	-2.433	0.017
<b>SDO</b>		-0.241	0.162	-1.482	0.141
<b>SSI</b>		0.101	0.237	0.427	0.670
<b>AWLP</b>		-0.363	0.236	-1.540	0.127

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