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Examining stereotypes of fatherhood according to the Stereotype Content Model

Basra Keynan

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Abstract

This study examined participants' stereotypic views of fathers. The analysis used the Stereotype Content Model as a focus. Participants (Ps) first rated men in general and then different types of fathers (3 types) on 62 traits (e.g., open, caring) on a 6-point scales (0 = not all like to 6 = most like). The father types measured included: married father, divorced non-resident, divorced resident, stepfather, never married, adoptive, and gay fathers. These ratings were compared to what participants believe is typical of men and will assess the extent that each type of father is in the domains of warmth and competence. Based on the stereotype content model, it was hypothesized that more typical fathers (married fathers) will be rated higher across both warmth and competence in comparison to the other typical of fathers. Results concur with the hypothesis, that the married fathers are rate highest across both warmth and competence. While divorced non-resident fathers were rated lowest across both warmth and competence. This point to a alignment with cultural perception of the nuclear family stereotype.

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First Advisor
Rusty McIntyre, Ph.D.

Second Advisor
Natalie Dove, Ph.D.

Third Advisor
Ann R. Eisenberg, Ph.D.

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EXAMINING STEREOTYPES OF FATHERHOOD ACCORDING

TO THE STEREOTYPE CONTENT MODEL

By

Basra Keynan

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Project Advisor: Rusty McIntyre, Ph.D.

Departmental Honors Advisor: Rusty McIntyre, Ph.D.

Department Head/School Director: Natalie Dove, Ph.D.

Dean of The Honors College: Ann R. Eisenberg, Ph.D.

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Abstract

This study examined participants' stereotypic views of fathers. The analysis used the Stereotype Content Model as a focus. Participants (Ps) first rated men in general and then different types of fathers (3 types) on 62 traits (e.g., open, caring) on a 6-point scales (0 = not all like to 6 = most like). The father types measured included: married father, divorced non-resident, divorced resident, stepfather, never married, adoptive, and gay fathers. These ratings were compared to what participants believe is typical of men and will assess the extent that each type of father is in the domains of warmth and competence. Based on the stereotype content model, it was hypothesized that more typical fathers (married fathers) will be rated higher across both warmth and competence in comparison to the other typical of fathers. Results concur with the hypothesis, that the married fathers are rate highest across both warmth and competence. While divorced non-resident fathers were rated lowest across both warmth and competence. This point to a alignment with cultural perception of the nuclear family stereotype.

EXAMINING STEREOTYPES OF FATHERHOOD ACCORDING

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Introduction

Stereotypes are defined as beliefs about groups as an evaluation of attitude towards

certain groups (Ashmore & Del Boca, 1981). The inclusion of stereotypes in social judgment

motivates prejudice as a judgment of groups that is systematically an advantage or disadvantage.

Stereotypes can act as a shortcut in judgments of certain groups, but because of the reduction in

information, rigid forms of judgment can form (Friesem 2019). When there is negative

connotation associated with the judgment either informed by said behavior, that judgment can

lead to further misunderstanding or even discrimination. Stereotyping individuals based on sex,

race, age, ability, social class, etc. has occurred through history and will continue. The inclusion

with the different types of groups that are stereotyped includes families. The nuclear family is a

stereotypical concept described as a presence of a mother, father, and children. With the mother

and father married. This common view of family lends itself to positive stereotypes (Ganong,

Coleman, & Mapes, 1990) as they are the most commonly referenced. Variations of families

such stepparents or single parents are more likely to be viewed differently. Typically, stepparents

are viewed more negatively than married parents (Ganong & Coleman, 2004) although single

parents are viewed more positively than stepparents (Fine, 1986). Within the nuclear family,

mothers are typically viewed more positively to fathers (Mallers, Charles, Neupert & Almeida

2012).

Fathers, as a social group, are typically viewed as a source of leadership, morality,

security, and authority. Despite this identity, there is an assumption that fathers are more likely to

be absent (or less present) in child life, physical or otherwise. In some ways, many may see the

father as more likely to provide overall stability to the family or wellbeing of the child rather than provide emotional support (Trolio & Coleman 2008). This deficiency in providing emotional support, is often offset with more tangible forms of support (money, discipline, etc.), and is rooted in gender roles as well as the stereotype associated with the nuclear family. A father is more likely to be a breadwinner and the source of this expectation is also rooted in the historical context of the fact men mainly were allowed to work while women were relegated to domestic duties. While these stereotypes can vary across cultures, these gender roles are still prevalent in many cultures. The exploration into perceptions of fathers is typically evaluated in comparison to mothers without further exploration into different types of fathers outside the nuclear family stereotype.

Troilo and Coleman (2008) aimed to evaluate the perceptions of fatherhood. This included different types of fathers outside the context of the nuclear family without a comparison to a mother figure. The study defined several important reasons for looking into fatherhood without the comparison of mothers. The most important reason with being how stereotypes about certain groups can influence behavior, especially where negative stereotypes exist. Stereotypes are typically developed towards groups in which the one piercing the groups is outside the group they are perceiving. Thus, an outsider's perception can provide insight into stereotypes. In this case the alignment with previous mentions of stereotypes can influence said behaviors. Cultural stereotypes inform that fathers are more likely to provide as a breadwinner according to nuclear family tradition, but this may be interpreted as this being the only way a father can provide support. Such stereotypes can inform behavior in which fathers are more likely to be less emotionally involved with their children. Such influence on behavior not only affects the father's own behavior but those who interact with the father. The common stereotype of divorced fathers

is that they are less likely to be involved in the child's life or stay a primary custodial parent. This can affect a child life if one does not have a notion of what a father figure is, especially if their father exited their own. These examples contributed to the overall exploration into this study. Trolio and Coleman proposed to explore different types of fathers: Married, adoptive, divorced residential, stepfather, divorced non-residential, never married and fathers. For the purpose of this study, divorced residential fathers were described as fathers who retained custody of their children while divorced non-residential fathers were fathers who did not retain custody with their children. This type of father is adapted to evaluate for the purpose of the following to explore these subgroups of fatherhood as a metric of comparison. Instead of comparing the different subgroups of fatherhood to motherhood, this study serves to compare the different father subgroups to each other by collecting college student perceptions of these different types of fathers according to the Stereotype Content Model.

The Stereotype Content Model

The Stereotype Content Model is used to measure social cognition and the application of stereotypes toward individuals or groups (Fiske 2018) through two dimensions of social perceptions: warmth and competence. The dimension of warmth is described as the perception of how someone or something is to a friend or a foe? The closer one is to friend, they are perceived as warmer versus those considered as foe are more likely to be considered less warm (Fiske, Cuddy, Glick, & Xu, 2002). The perception of the dimension of competence is described as someone intent on said behavior. This can be applied to behavior of the groups that are stereotyped. For example, children and old people as well people with disabilities are seen as warm because these groups are typically characterized as ones to report pity or sympathy

(Dovidio & Gaertner, 2010; Yzerbyt & Demoulin, 2010). People are more likely to be perceived as cold and competent if they are rich or technical experts. The reasoning behind it may be because people may admire and hold some resentment based on reports (Nisbett & Wilson, 1977).

Further application of the Stereotype Content Model can be found to analyze not only the stereotype of groups, but the stereotype of subgroups. For example, gay men are more likely to appear neutral according to the Stereotype Content Model (Fiske et al.,2002) with the group of men in general. The subgroup analysis allows for further analysis on a micro scale of various types of social groups. In terms of this study, it allows for differentiation between men in general and gay men. The conducted goal of the study was to analyze the subgroup structure of the broad gay stereotype and discovered a neutrality associated with gay men. Stereotype content model applied to the gay man stereotype rates the stereotype based on a scale of low to high competence and low to high warmth in various points to confirm stereotypes.
Similar to (Trolio & Coleman 2008), who determined that the perception of fatherhood through rating format from an open-ended production of traits. Participants provided traits in which they believed described the different types of fathers. Then, participants rate on a scale on how much like the different types of fathers emulate said traits.

Stereotypes serve as a mental shortcut to behavior, but also influence behavior. Said influence can affect the groups behavior, but also those interacting with the group. Considering that fathers are a largely important group with different subgroups for explorations, prompt the highlight and importance of said research.

Aims and Hypothesis

The purpose of this study was to examine the perception of fatherhood by examining different subgroups of fathers. The fathers examined: married fathers, divorced non-resident, divorced resident, stepfathers, never married, gay, and adopted. Participants will rate three randomly assigned father types against 62 traits on a six-point scale that encapsulate warmth and competence to garner quantitative data on the perception of warmth and competence of these father types.

Based on previous studies, married fathers are more likely to rate highest across both warmth and competence because married fathers are included with nuclear family stereotypes.

Methods

The participants for this study included 55 participants. The participants were all recruited from Eastern Michigan University. All participants must have been of legal age to provide consent for this study. Participants were students attending psychology classes at Eastern Michigan University who were eligible participants and received course credit at instructors' discretion for participants in the study. Female participants made up the majority with 87%, male identifying participants made up 10% of the pool, and non-binary participants 0.02% of the pool. Participants before beginning the survey must have reviewed the consent form including the purpose of the study, confidentiality statement, and method of data collection. After reviewing, participants must agree and provide consent to participate in the study.

This study used an online study provided through the Qualtrics © system after receiving approval from the Institutional Review Board. Within the informed consent form, participants were informed that the study includes questions regarding participants to describe their own

relationship with their father, describe the impact of that relationship, identify their father according to the types described through the study, and follow instruction accordingly. If participants were not comfortable with this, they did not have to provide consent and removed from participation. If they had agreed, participants provide consent and move forward with study.

Participants began with a statement describing the object of the study and the task at hand. Participants are asked to consider their views on different types of fathers through rating different types of fathers and their own father according to certain traits. Participants began by rating men in general according to 66 traits. Participants rated according to a 6-point scale (0=not at all to 5=very much) in which men generally are most like. These traits included traits that describe warmth and competence according to the Stereotype Content Model.

Table 1 * Indicates item was from original group for Warmth and Competence ala Fiske et al. (2002).

Competence*	Warm*
Provider	Caring
Responsible	Nurturing
Loyal	Compassionate
Smart	Generous
Successful	Happy
Moral	Hopeful
Determined	Kind
Capable*	Sincere*
Skillful	Good Natured*

The traits also included traits describe neutrality and negativity. Participants were not aware of which traits described which dimension of the Stereotype Content Model. After rating men in general according to the 62 traits, each participant would have been assigned three of the seven different types of fathers: married, adoptive, divorced non-resident, divorced resident, stepfather, never married, and gay fathers. Each participant would have rated their perception of each of the three fathers that are randomly assigned to them according to the 62 traits.

Next, participants were asked to describe their own relationship with their father. The participant is asked to identify which type of father listed best describes their own. Then, they are asked to describe their relationship with their father: emotionally, involvement, and describe which areas of life their father may have been involved in. This was before participants were asked to disclose demographic information including age, gender identity, year in college, type of residence, and if the participant is a parent themselves. Inclusion of type of residence was to determine if the participant still lives in their childhood home and or to understand when a participant may have left home. This contributed to the description of the participants' perception may have had with their own father.

After completing the study, participants were directed to a debriefing statement. The debriefing statement acknowledges the true nature of the study, contact information in case of questions, and resources for participants in case of any need.

Results

The scores were determined from scale rating of the 62 traits. These scores were grouped by ten traits that encapsulate both warmth and competence (see Table 1). Within the participant

pool there was not enough indicated of participants who identified having a gay and or adoptive

father. Due to this the ratings of gay and adoptive fathers were not considered in the mean

comparison of the different types of fathers. For the purposes of results, father subgroups

considered in analysis: married fathers, divorced resident, divorced non-resident, stepfather, and

never married fathers.

Using repeated within subject or measures ANOVA on competence ratings across

different types of fathers. Shown through descriptive statistics, married fathers were rated higher

in warmth and competence. Divorced nonresident were rated lowest in warmth and competence.

Table 2: Mean rating of competence and warmth across subgroups

Father Type	Mean: Warm	Mean: Comp
Married	4.783	4.978
Divorced Non-Res	3.222	3.281
Divorced Res	4.372	4.478
Stepfather	4.185	4.321
Never Married	4.146	4.042

Descriptive statistics show married fathers rated the highest ($M = 4.978$) with a standard

deviation of ($SD = 0.154$) in comparison to divorced non-resident fathers ($M = 3.281$) with a

standard deviation (SD = 0.344). The within subject effects competence showed a significant

father type effect $F(4, 208) = 30.819$, ($p < 0.001$). Competence is rated the highest of all the

traits in terms of the repeated measures and ANOVA test. The simple main effect test compared

the different types of fathers for the purpose of looking for gaps within the different groups. The

simple main effect tests showed a major difference for the divorced non-resident in comparison

to the other fathers. Married father mean square (Ms= 0.022) is comparison to divorced non-resident with (Ms = 7.924).

Table 3. Within-subjects effects for overall competence values.

Cases	Sum of Sqa	df	Mean Sqa	F	p
Comp	82.905	4	20.726	30.819	<0.001
Residuals	139.885	208	0.673		

Table 4: Within subject effects test for warmth

Cases	Sum of Sqa	df	Mean Sqa	F	p
Warmth	69.529	4	17.382	21.436	<0.001
Residuals	168.662	208	0.811		

Descriptive statistics showed that married fathers rated the highest in warmth (M = 4.783) with a standard deviation of (SD = 0.185) in comparison to divorced non-resident fathers rating (M= 3.222) with a standard deviation of (SD = 0.381). The within subject showed a significant with $F(4, 208)$ = 21.436, (p <0.001). The divorced nonresident rating for warmth is also the lowest rating for all the traits. The simple main effects test for warmth showed a similar result, in which the major difference only occurred for divorced non-resident for the mean square (Ms = 6.563) in comparison with married fathers (Ms = 0.032).

Based on the results, married fathers rated highest across both warmth and competence dimensions. Divorced non-resident fathers rated the lowest across both warmth and competence.

Discussion

The purpose of this study was to examine the perception of fatherhood exploring different types of fathers. Exploring outside the nuclear family stereotype, the study included the exploration of seven different types of fathers: married fathers, divorced non-resident, divorced resident, never married, stepfathers, gay, and adoptive fathers. This gives opportunities to examine past the stereotype of the typical father viewed as breadwinners and authority figures (Ganong & Coleman, 1995). The examination used a stereotype content model with the dimension of warmth and competence to describe stereotype perceptions. Participants rated men in general and the seven types of fathers across 62 traits (Trolio & Coleman 2008) that encapsulate warmth and competence among other traits which were not evaluated. For the purposes of analysis ten traits were described for each dimension of the stereotype content model. Due to a lack of participation in identification of gay and adoptive fathers, the ratings were excluded from analysis.

Married fathers were rated the highest for both warmth and competence while divorced non-resident are rated the lowest for both warmth and competence. This points to married fathers that are included in the nuclear family stereotype and are still highly regarded. A less expected finding was the rating of divorced nonresidential fathers in comparison to stepfathers. Stepfathers are perceived as being less affectionate, fair, kind, loving, and likable in this situation (Claxton-Oldfield 1992). This compares to perception that stepfathers are more likely to be abusive (Daly & Wilson, 1998). Despite that the rating have stepfathers rated higher than divorced non-resident fathers. Although the stigma contributes to the more negative connotation of divorced non-resident fathers.

Stereotypes of fathers divorced nonresident are rooted in deviance away from the traditional nuclear family stereotype. Marriage as an institution is highly respected for both men and women (Lauer, Lauer, & Kerr 1990). Being married showed an overall importance on commitment to the spouse and to marriage and a consensus for both men and women. Satisfaction of marriage is related to variables of intimacy and self-disclosure, and the perception of a marriage partners' behaviors. The violations or exit from the institution of marriage might garner larger negative perception which included one side of the nuclear family perception. Divorced non-resident fathers also do not act as the custodial parent for the children which is viewed more negatively. The lack of commitment contributes to negativity because it diverts from the traditional nuclear family stereotype type.

This study contributes further possibilities within this realm of research. Previously mentioned, the lack of participation identification results with lack of gay fathers and adoptive father data in the final analysis. These sources of gap point to further opportunities in research. Gay fathers carry a stigma but are positively associated because of association feminine traits such as nurturing and loving traits (Madon, 1997). Gay men appear neutral within the Stereotype Content Model (Clausell & Fiske, 2005). While adoptive fathers are rated more positively, even more than married fathers because of voluntary taking on responsibility for children they are not biologically related to them (Trolio and Coleman, 2008). These findings contribute to another point of study that may require a larger participant pool possibly in a different environment.

The points of further research also included different types of demographics including race and how gender norms can affect perception on fatherhood. The contribution of cultural norms contributes to stereotypes and stereotypes can contribute to behavior which affects others. Black and Hispanic fathers are stereotyped negatively in comparison to white fathers (Baca Zinn,

1994; Mirande 1991), but this would be an interesting point of further research to discuss where the negative association might originate from.

Conclusion

In this study, examine the perception of fatherhood, exploring outside the nuclear family stereotype father. This was done by examining seven different types of fathers: married fathers, divorced non-resident, divorced resident, never married, stepfathers, gay, and adoptive fathers. The perception are examine through the stereotype type content model which examine stereotype behaviors through two dimensions: warmth and competence. Participants were asked to rate men in general and three randomly assigned father types according to 62 traits. These traits include traits that encapsulate warmth and competence.

In conclusion, married fathers were rated highest across both warmth and competence while divorced non-residents rated the lowest across both warmth and competence. Married fathers rated highest aligns with cultural stereotypes (Trolio and Coleman 2008). Further research into the perception of gay and adoptive fathers is needed to fully evaluate all the fatherhood types but serve as a beginning to examine perceptions and stereotypes beyond certain stereotypes.

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Appendix A

Informed Consent Form

Project Title: Perception of Fatherhood Stereotypes
Principal Investigator: Basra Keynan., Eastern Michigan University
Faculty Advisor: Rusty McIntyre, Ph.D. Eastern Michigan University
Invitation to participate in research

You are invited to participate in a research study. In order to participate, you must be 18-years-old or older. Participation in research is voluntary and you are free to discontinue participation at any time. If you have any questions concerning this research, please email or contact the faculty advisor at rmcinty4@emich.edu, (734) 487-2406.

Important information about this study

> **The purpose of the survey is to examine** participants the perception of fatherhood using a series of traits to judge warmth and competence.
> **Participation in this study involves** filling out a questionnaire in participants will be asked to evaluate men in general by apply the traits that most describe them of the list of 62 traits. Then the participants will repeat the same process for three randomly selected subgroups of fatherhood. Then the participants will be asked to evaluate their relationship with father.
> **Risks of this study:** This study asks if participants can recall their relationship with their father or father-like figure. If thinking about your father is difficult for you, please consider your option to not participate in this research.
> **The investigator will protect your confidentiality by not collecting any identifiable information.**
> **Participation in this research is voluntary. You do not have to participate, and if you decide to participate, you can stop at any time.**

What is this study about?
The study examines stereotypes threat on fatherhood. Looking how stereotypes or preconceived perceptions on fatherhood may influence how one may grade a type of father in range of warmth and competence. This may lead to further questioning about how stereotype threat influences perception.

What will happen if I participate in this study?

Participants in this study required filling out a questionnaire form. Each participant with evaluate men, in general, according 62 traits. Participants will then repeat the same process for three randomly selected types of fathers to evaluate. Participants
will also be asked to evaluate their relationship with their father. Basic demographics will be collected but identification with keep confidential.
The total participation time for this study should be around 30 minutes.

What types of data will be collected?
Data collection in using ratings scales based on the questionnaire describe above. Demographics will also be collected in the primary survey. After your responses to the primary survey is completed, you will be able to complete a secondary survey that will be used to award credits in the sona-system and that survey will collect name and email information. It is important to note that your identification will be kept confidential on the crediting survey. Additionally, there is no method for anyone (including the researchers) to effectively connect your responses on the first survey, with the identity information you provide in the second survey.

What are the expected risks for participation?

Though no risks are anticipated, the primary risk of participation in this study is that you are participating and it is possible that someone else could become aware that you had participated.

Additionally, it is possible that some of the survey questions could be seen as personal and may make you feel uncomfortable. You do not have to answer any questions that make you uncomfortable or that you do not want to answer.

Below is also a list of additional resources:
- Eastern Michigan University Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)
  - Address: 1075 North Huron River Drive Ypsilanti, MI 48197
  - Phone: 734-487-118
  - Email: counseling.services@emich.edu
- Eastern Michigan University Community Behavioral Health Clinic (CBHC)
  - Address: 1075 North Huron River Dr. Ypsilanti, MI 48197
  - Phone: 734-487-4987
  - Email: psychclinic_admin@emich.edu
- The National Suicide and Crisis Hotline
  - Phone: 988

Are there any benefits to participating?

As a participant in this research study, you will not benefit personally from the study. The research will also help inform the scientific community on how people use information and how this usage correlates with items found in the questionnaires including in this study.

How will my information be kept confidential?

None of the data from the primary research in this study will be linked to any identifying information. Your data will be kept confidential by not using any identifiers with your responses to the images or scales on the ratings of the research materials. The data completed for this study will be stored in a password protected computer in the psychology department. We will make every effort to keep your information confidential. There may be instances where federal or state law requires disclosure of your records. Other groups may have access to your research information for quality or safety purposes. These groups include the University Human Subjects Review Committee, the Office of Research Development, the sponsor of the research, or federal and state agencies that oversee the review of research. The University Human Subjects Review Committee reviews research for the safety and protection of people who participate in research studies. We may share your information with other researchers outside of Eastern Michigan University. If we share your information, we will remove any and all identifiable information so that you cannot reasonable be identified. The results of this research may be published or used for teaching. Identifiable information will not be used for these purposes. While your information is not linked to this study with any identifiers, your name and any earned research credits are listed in the Sona website for participation. No one other than the researchers involved with this study, however, will know if you participated in this research. The researchers of this study will use sona-system to grant you credit.

Storing study information for future use

We will store the non-identifiable data to study in the future. Your information will be labeled with a random unique survey identifier and not your name. Your information will be stored in a password-protected datasheet and will be stored indefinitely. The content you provide in the secondary study for providing sona-systems credit will be deleted after this study is completed (most likely by the end of April 2023).

We may share your information with other researchers without asking for your permission. That shared information will never contain information that could identify you. We will send your de-identified information by email and only upon request.

What are the alternatives to participation?

The alternative is not to participate, although you will not be penalized for withdrawing from the study (e.g., points taken away, instructor informed, etc.), you will not receive sona-credits if you do decide not to participate.

You do not have to participate in this research study if you choose not to.

Are there any costs to participation?

Participation will not cost you anything.

Will I be paid for participation?

You will not be paid to participate in this research study.

Study contact information

If you have any questions about the research, you can contact the Principal Investigator, Basra Keynan, bkeynan@emich.edu You can also contact Keynan's adviser, Dr. Rusty McIntyre, at rmcinty4@emich.edu or by phone at 734-487-2406.

For questions about your rights as a research subject, contact the Eastern Michigan University Human Subjects Review Committee at human.subjects@emich.edu or by phone at 734-487-3090.

Voluntary participation

Participation in this research study is your choice. You may refuse to participate at any time, even after signing this form, without penalty or repercussion. You may choose to leave the study at any time without repercussion. If you leave the study, the information you provided will be kept confidential. You may request, in writing, that your identifiable information be destroyed. However, we cannot destroy any information that has already been published.

Statement of Consent

I have read this form. I have had an opportunity to ask questions and am satisfied with the answers I received. I give my consent to participate in this research study.

Appendix B

Q4 In this section please rate if men in general are associated with the selected traits and behaviors listed.

For the traits below, Please rate men in general.

	0 not at all (1)	1 Very Little (2)	2 (3)	3 (4)	4 (5)	5 Very Much (6)
Provider (1)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Busy (2)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Hardworker (3)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Caring (4)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Dependable (5)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Dedicated (6)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Disciplinarian (7)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Lenient (8)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Nurturing (9)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Protector (10)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Responsible (11)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Role Model (12)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Selfless (13)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Teacher (14)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Thoughtful (15)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Compassionate (16)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Friendly (17)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Fun (18)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Generous (19)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Happy (20)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Hopeful (21)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Loyal (22)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Smart (23)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Trustworthy (24)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Trying (25)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Understanding (26)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Arrogant (27)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Confused (28)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Hated (29)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Immature (30)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Insensitive (31)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Intimidator (32)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Irresponsible (33)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Intimidator (34)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Strange (35)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Uncommitted (36)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Promiscuous (37)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Neglectful (38)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Wrong (39)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Stern (40)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Successful (41)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Giving (42)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Moral (43)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Strict (44)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Attentive (45)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Kind (46)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Well-meaning (47)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Determined (48)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Outsider (49)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Insensitive (50)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Loving (51)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Strong (52)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Scary (53)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Thoughtful (54)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Annoying (55)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Competent (56)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Warm (57)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Confident (58)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Good-natured (59)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Capable (60)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Sincere (61)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Skillful (62)	○	○	○	○	○	○

End of Block: Men in general

Q10 In this section please rate if men in general are associated with the selected traits and behaviors listed.

  For the traits below, Please rate **Married Fathers** (even if you do not know these people personally, do your best to rate them as most people might see them).

	0 not at all (1)	1 Very Little (2)	2 (3)	3 (4)	4 (5)	5 Very Much (6)
Provider (1)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Busy (2)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Hardworker (3)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Caring (4)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Dependable (5)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Dedicated (6)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Disciplinarian (7)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Lenient (8)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Nurturing (9)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Protector (10)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Responsible (11)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Role Model (12)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Selfless (13)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Teacher (14)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Thoughtful (15)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Compassionate (16)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Friendly (17)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Fun (18)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Generous (19)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Happy (20)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Hopeful (21)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Loyal (22)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Smart (23)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Trustworthy (24)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Trying (25)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Understanding (26)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Arrogant (27)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Confused (28)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Hated (29)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Immature (30)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Insensitive (31)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Intimidator (32)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Irresponsible (33)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Intimidator (34)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Strange (35)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Uncommitted (36)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Promiscuous (37)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Neglectful (38)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Wrong (39)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Stern (40)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Successful (41)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Giving (42)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Moral (43)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Strict (44)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Attentive (45)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Kind (46)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Well-meaning (47)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Determined (48)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Outsider (49)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Insensitive (50)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Loving (51)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Strong (52)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Scary (53)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Thoughtful (54)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Annoying (55)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Competent (56)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Warm (57)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Confident (58)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Good-natured (59)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Capable (60)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Sincere (61)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Skillful (62)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Q11 In this section please rate if men in general are associated with the selected traits and behaviors listed.

For the traits below, Please rate **Adoptive Fathers** (even if you do not know these people personally, do your best to rate them as most people might see them).

	0 not at all (1)	1 Very Little (2)	2 (3)	3 (4)	4 (5)	5 Very Much (6)
Provider (1)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Busy (2)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Hardworker (3)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Caring (4)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Dependable (5)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Dedicated (6)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Disciplinarian (7)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Lenient (8)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Nurturing (9)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Protector (10)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Responsibl e (11)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Role Model (12)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Selfless (13)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Teacher (14)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Thoughtful (15)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Compassio nate (16)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Friendly (17)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Fun (18)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Generous (19)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Happy (20)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Hopeful (21)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Loyal (22)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Smart (23)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Trustworthy (24)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Trying (25)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Understanding (26)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Arrogant (27)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Confused (28)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Hated (29)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Immature (30)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Insensitive (31)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Intimidator (32)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Irresponsibl e (33)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Intimidator (34)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Strange (35)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Uncommitte d (36)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Promiscuous (37)   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○

Neglectful (38)   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○

Wrong (39)   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○

Stern (40)   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○

Successful (41)   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○

Giving (42)   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○

Moral (43)   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○

Strict (44)   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○

Attentive (45)   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○

Kind (46)   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○

Well-meaning (47)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Determined (48)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Outsider (49)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Insensitive (50)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Loving (51)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Strong (52)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Scary (53)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Thoughtful (54)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Annoying (55)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Competent (56)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Warm (57)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Confident (58)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Good-natured (59)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Capable (60)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Sincere (61)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Skillful (62)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Q12 In this section please rate if men in general are associated with the selected traits and behaviors listed.

For the traits below, Please rate **Divorced Non-residential Fathers** (even if you do not know these people personally, do your best to rate them as most people might see them).

	0 not at all (1)	1 Very Little (2)	2 (3)	3 (4)	4 (5)	5 Very Much (6)

Provider (1)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Busy (2)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Hardworker (3)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Caring (4)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Dependable (5)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Dedicated (6)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Disciplinarian (7)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Lenient (8)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Nurturing (9)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Protector (10)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Responsible (11)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Role Model (12)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Selfless (13)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Teacher (14)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Thoughtful (15)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Compassionate (16)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Friendly (17)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Fun (18)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Generous (19)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Happy (20)	○	○	○	○	○	○

	○	○	○	○	○	○
Hopeful (21)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Loyal (22)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Smart (23)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Trustworthy (24)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Trying (25)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Understandi ng (26)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Arrogant (27)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Confused (28)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Hated (29)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Immature (30)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Insensitive (31)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Intimidator (32)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Irresponsible (33)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Intimidator (34)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Strange (35)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Uncommitted (36)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Promiscuous (37)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Neglectful (38)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Wrong (39)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Stern (40)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Successful (41)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Giving (42)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Moral (43)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Strict (44)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Attentive (45)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Kind (46)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Well-meaning (47)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Determined (48)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Outsider (49)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Insensitive (50)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Loving (51)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Strong (52)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Scary (53)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Thoughtful (54)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Annoying (55)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Competent (56)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Warm (57)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Confident (58)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Good-natured (59)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Capable (60)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Sincere (61)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Skillful (62)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Q13 In this section please rate if men in general are associated with the selected traits and behaviors listed.

For the traits below, Please rate **Divorced Residential Fathers** (even if you do not know these people personally, do your best to rate them as most people might see them).

	0 not at all (1)	1 Very Little (2)	2 (3)	3 (4)	4 (5)	5 Very Much (6)
Provider (1)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Busy (2)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Hardworker (3)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Caring (4)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Dependable (5)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Dedicated (6)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Disciplinaria n (7)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Lenient (8)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Nurturing (9)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Protector (10)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Responsibl e (11)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Role Model (12)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Selfless (13)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Teacher (14)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Thoughtful (15)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Compassionate (16)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Friendly (17)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Fun (18)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Generous (19)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Happy (20)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Hopeful (21)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Loyal (22)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Smart (23)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Trustworthy (24)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Trying (25)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Understanding (26)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Arrogant (27)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Confused (28)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Hated (29)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Immature (30)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Insensitive (31)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Intimidator (32)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Irresponsible (33)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Intimidator (34)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Strange (35)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Uncommitted (36)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Promiscuous (37)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Neglectful (38)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Wrong (39)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Stern (40)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Successful (41)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Giving (42)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Moral (43)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Strict (44)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Attentive (45)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Kind (46)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Well-meaning (47)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Determined (48)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Outsider (49)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Insensitive (50)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Loving (51)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Strong (52)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Scary (53)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Thoughful (54)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Annoying (55)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Competent (56)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Warm (57)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Confident (58)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Good-natured (59)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Capable (60)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Sincere (61)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Skillful (62)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Q14 In this section please rate if men in general are associated with the selected traits and behaviors listed.

For the traits below, Please rate **Step Fathers** (even if you do not know these people personally, do your best to rate them as most people might see them).

	0 not at all (1)	1 Very Little (2)	2 (3)	3 (4)	4 (5)	5 Very Much (6)
Provider (1)	O	O	O	O	O	O
Busy (2)	O	O	O	O	O	O
Hardworker (3)	O	O	O	O	O	O
Caring (4)	O	O	O	O	O	O
Dependable (5)	O	O	O	O	O	O
Dedicated (6)	O	O	O	O	O	O
Disciplinarian (7)	O	O	O	O	O	O

Lenient (8)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Nurturing (9)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Protector (10)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Responsible (11)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Role Model (12)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Selfless (13)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Teacher (14)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Thoughtful (15)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Compassionate (16)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Friendly (17)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Fun (18)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Generous (19)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Happy (20)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Hopeful (21)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Loyal (22)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Smart (23)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Trustworthy (24)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Trying (25)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Understanding (26)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Arrogant (27)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Confused (28)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Hated (29)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Immature (30)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Insensitive (31)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Intimidator (32)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Irresponsibl e (33)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Intimidator (34)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Strange (35)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Uncommitted (36)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Promiscuous (37)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Neglectful (38)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Wrong (39)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Stern (40)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Successful (41)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Giving (42)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Moral (43)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Strict (44)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Attentive (45)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Kind (46)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Well-meaning (47)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Determined (48)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Outsider (49)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Insensitive (50)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Loving (51)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Strong (52)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Scary (53)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Thoughtful (54)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Annoying (55)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Competent (56)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Warm (57)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Confident (58)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Good-natured (59)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Capable (60)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Sincere (61)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Skillful (62)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Q15 In this section please rate if men in general are associated with the selected traits and behaviors listed.

For the traits below, Please rate **Never-married Fathers** (even if you do not know these people personally, do your best to rate them as most people might see them).

	0 not at all (1)	1 Very Little (2)	2 (3)	3 (4)	4 (5)	5 Very Much (6)
Provider (1)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Busy (2)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Hardworker (3)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Caring (4)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Dependable (5)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Dedicated (6)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Disciplinarian (7)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Lenient (8)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Nurturing (9)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Protector (10)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Responsible (11)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Role Model (12)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Selfless (13)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Teacher (14)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Thoughtful (15)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Compassionate (16)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Friendly (17)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Fun (18)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Generous (19)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Happy (20)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Hopeful (21)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Loyal (22)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Smart (23)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Trustworthy (24)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Trying (25)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Understanding (26)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Arrogant (27)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Confused (28)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Hated (29)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Immature (30)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Insensitive (31)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Intimidator (32)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Irresponsibl e (33)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Intimidator (34)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Strange (35)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Uncommitte d (36)	○	○	○	○	○	○

	○	○	○	○	○	○
Promiscuous (37)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Neglectful (38)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Wrong (39)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Stern (40)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Successful (41)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Giving (42)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Moral (43)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Strict (44)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Attentive (45)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Kind (46)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Well-meaning (47)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Determined (48)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Outsider (49)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Insensitive (50)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Loving (51)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Strong (52)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Scary (53)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Thoughtful (54)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Annoying (55)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Competent (56)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Warm (57)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Confident (58)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Good-natured (59)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Capable (60)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Sincere (61)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Skillful (62)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Q16 In this section please rate if men in general are associated with the selected traits and behaviors listed.

For the traits below, Please rate **Gay Fathers** (even if you do not know these people personally, do your best to rate them as most people might see them).

0 not at all (1)	1 Very	2 (3)	3 (4)	4 (5)	5 Very

	Little (2)				Much (6)	
Provider (1)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Busy (2)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Hardworker (3)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Caring (4)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Dependable (5)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Dedicated (6)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Disciplinarian (7)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Lenient (8)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Nurturing (9)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Protector (10)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Responsible (11)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Role Model (12)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Selfless (13)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Teacher (14)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Thoughtful (15)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Compassionate (16)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Friendly (17)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Fun (18)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Generous (19)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Happy (20)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Hopeful (21)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Loyal (22)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Smart (23)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Trustworthy (24)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Trying (25)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Understanding (26)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Arrogant (27)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Confused (28)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Hated (29)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Immature (30)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Insensitive (31)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Intimidator (32)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Irresponsibl e (33)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Intimidator (34)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Strange (35)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Uncommitte d (36)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Promiscuou s (37)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Neglectful (38)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Wrong (39)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Stern (40)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Successful (41)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Giving (42)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Moral (43)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Strict (44)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Attentive (45)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Kind (46)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Well-meaning (47)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Determined (48)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Outsider (49)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Insensitive (50)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Loving (51)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Strong (52)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Scary (53)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Thoughtful (54)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Annoying (55)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Competent (56)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Warm (57)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Confident (58)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Good-natured (59)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Capable (60)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Sincere (61)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Skillful (62)	○	○	○	○	○	○

Q17 Do (or did you) have a meaningful relationship with your father?

○ Yes (1)

○ No (2)

Q18 From the types of fathers that we had people rate, which of the fatherhood types are closest to how you view your father (please choose just one type that you most closely identify with your father)?

○ Married (1)

○ Adopted (2)

○ Divorced resident (3)

○ Divorced non-resident (4)

○ Stepfather (5)

○ Never married (6)

○ Gay father (7)

Q19 How do you feel your father responded emotionally to your needs?

○ 1 poorly (1)

○ 2 (2)

○ 3 (3)

○ 4 (4)

○ 5 Excellently (5)

Q20 How strongly do you identify with your father?

○ 1 not at all (1)

○ 2 (2)

○ 3 (3)

○ 4 (4)

○ 5 completely (5)

Q21 How involved do you feel your father was with your life?

○ 1 Not at all (1)

○ 2 (2)

○ 3 (3)

○ 4 (4)

○ 5 All the time (5)

Q22 In what areas was your father involved?

	1 Not at all (1)	2 (2)	3 (3)	4 (4)	5 All the time (5)

Home needs (food, shelter) (1)	○	○	○	○	○
Educational (2)	○	○	○	○	○
Moral/ethical (3)	○	○	○	○	○
Social (4)	○	○	○	○	○
Emotional (5)	○	○	○	○	○
Relationships (advising) (6)	○	○	○	○	○
Career/Vocational (7)	○	○	○	○	○
Life skills (e.g., driving, money management, repairs) (8)	○	○	○	○	○
Physical needs (diet,	○	○	○	○	○

medicine,
etc.) (9)

○   ○   ○   ○   ○

Q23 What is your age?

_____

_____

Q29 What is your gender identity?

_____

_____

Q24 What year in college your currently in?

○ Freshmen (1)

○ Sophomore (2)

○ Junior (3)

○ Senior (4)

○ Fifth Year+ (5)

○ Second Bachelor's (6)

○ Post-Bachelor's Degree (7)

Q26 Where did you currently live?

○ On-Campus Dorm (1)

○ On-Campus Apartment (2)

○ Off-Campus Apartment (3)

○ Off-Campus Childhood Home (4)

○ Off-Campus Family Home (5)

○ Other (6)

_____

Q27 If you do not reside at your childhood residence, what age did your move out?

Q28 Are you a parent or legal guardian of a child?

○ Yes (1)

○ No (2)

Appendix C

Debriefing Statement

(Please read)

Thank you for participating in this study! We hope you enjoyed the experience.

 This form provides background about our research to help you learn more about why we are doing this study. Please feel free to ask any questions or to comment on any aspect of the study by emailing the Principal Investigator (PI) for this project, Basra Keynan at bkeynan@emich.edu or the faculty advisor, Dr. Rusty McIntyre, at rmcinty4@emich.edu.

  As you may know, some studies use deception in situations where there is no other way to conduct the experiment without unduly influencing participants. When deception is used, sometimes the deception is fairly strong (e.g., telling people the study is about one thing when in fact it is not) or sometimes less strong (e.g., only being vague about what the study is exactly trying to accomplish). We are sorry that the current study did involve deceiving participants with some degree of vagueness about our procedures. It was necessary to use deception because, had participants known the true nature of the study, responses would have been likely to change. Specifically, we were examining how participants with a history of concussion performed academically and on a cognitive task. Moreover, we are exploring how protective factors may impact these relations.

 The purpose of this study is to examine participants the perception of fatherhood using a series of traits to judge warmth and competence. Participation in this study involves filling out a questionnaire in participants will be asked to evaluate men in general by apply the traits that most describe them of the list of 62 traits. Then the participants will repeat the same process for three randomly selected subgroups of fatherhood. Then the participants will be asked to evaluate their own relationship with father.

It is important to note that sometimes people can feel a bit upset, anxious, or even distressed when completing research of this nature. If you feel that you are upset, or would feel better speaking to someone please consider contacting the Primary Investigator (Basra Keynan at bkeynan@emich.edu), Faculty Advisor (Dr. Rusty McIntyre at rmcinty4@emich.edu) or contacting the professionals at the Counseling and Psychological Services Center (CAPS) at 734 487-1118; counseling.services@emich.edu; or going there directly at 1075 N. Huron River Drive (CAPS is in the new buildings at the North end of EMU's main campus). The data from this study will be presented in research journals, however we want to assure you that no identifying information will be used. All data will be kept secure, only to be analyzed by trained researchers. Nonetheless, if you feel uncomfortable with this study, your participation in this is still voluntary. If you wish, you may withdraw after reading this debriefing form, at which point all records of your participation will be destroyed. You will not be penalized if you withdraw. You can also feel free to contact the investigator or faculty advisor with any further questions. If you want more information about your rights as a participant or want to report a research-related harm, you may contact the Institutional Review Board at (734) 487-3090.