

Preregistration

Preregistration of Psychological Needs During Intergroup Contact — Sample: Young Medical Professionals

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Study Information

Title	Preregistration of Psychological Needs During Intergroup Contact — Sample: Young Medical Professionals
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Description	In its most essential interpretation, the intergroup contact hypothesis postulates that frequent and positive contact with an out-group reduces prejudice and increases favorable attitudes towards the other group (Hewstone, 1996 ; Pettigrew, 1998). A key condition for these contact benefits, has been that the interaction is indeed perceived as positive — making the interaction quality a crucial mechanism of inter-group contact (e.g., ?). It is widely accepted that equal status, common
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goals, collaboration, and structural support during the interaction form the optimal conditions for a positive contact (Allport's Optimal Contact conditions, [Allport, 1954](#)). And indeed a major meta-analytic review showed, that intergroup contact benefits were larger when Allport's conditions were met. However, the meta-analysis also showed that contact resulted in more positive intergroup relations even when Allport's conditions were not met. But they don't discuss Allport's conditions. It, thus, remains unclear why exactly Allport's conditions work and whether there might be an underlying psychological mechanism at play.

We propose that Allport's optimal contact conditions are effective in creating positive contact because they constitute common psychological needs of the interacting individuals. If this is indeed the case, the impact of fulfilling other fundamental needs should produce similar beneficial contact results. And more importantly, the satisfaction of key situation needs during the interaction should predict the positive contact effects most strongly.

Hypotheses Enter your response here.

Design Plan

Study type **Observational Study.** Data is collected from study subjects that are not randomly assigned to a treatment. This includes surveys, natural experiments, and regression discontinuity designs.

Blinding No blinding is involved in this study.

Study design Enter your response here.

Randomization Enter your response here.

Sampling Plan

Existing data	<p>Registration prior to any human observation of the data. As of the date of submission, the data exist but have not yet been quantified, constructed, observed, or reported by anyone - including individuals that are not associated with the proposed study. Examples include museum specimens that have not been measured and data that have been collected by non-human collectors and are inaccessible.</p> <p>Registration prior to accessing the data. As of the date of submission, the data exist, but have not been accessed by you or your collaborators. Commonly, this includes data that has been collected by another researcher or institution.</p>
Explanation of existing data	Enter your response here.
Data collection procedures	Enter your response here.
Sample size	Enter your response here.
Sample size rationale	Enter your response here.
Stopping rule	Enter your response here.

Variables

Manipulated variables	Enter your response here.
Measured variables	Enter your response here.
Indices	Enter your response here.

Analysis Plan

Statistical models Enter your response here.

Transformations Enter your response here.

Inference criteria

Data exclusion Enter your response here.

Missing data Enter your response here.

Exploratory analyses (optional) Enter your response here.

Other

Other (Optional) Enter your response here.

References

References

Allport, G. W. (1954). *The Nature of Prejudice*. Addison-Wesley.

Hewstone, M. (1996). Contact and categorization: Social psychological interventions to change intergroup relations. In Macrae, N., Stangor, C., and Hewstone, M., editors, *Stereotypes and stereotyping*, pages 323–368. Guildford.

Pettigrew, T. F. (1998). Intergroup contact theory. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 49:65–85.