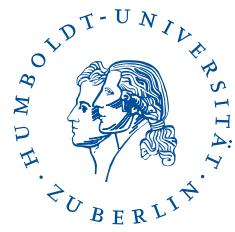


H U M B O L D T - U N I V E R S I T Ä T Z U B E R L I N



Faculty of Life Sciences
Institute of Psychology

Master Thesis

for the attainment of the academic degree Master of Science

Motivated Responses to a Masculinity Threat in a German Cultural Context

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submitted by

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Abstract

Anxiety, and aggression are common strains experienced by men when failing to conform to rigid masculinity norms (O'Neil, 2008). The precarious manhood thesis attributes this strain partially to the tenuous and elusive nature of manhood (Vandello et al., 2008; Vandello & Bosson, 2013). . A novel identity-based model of masculinity aims to explain the adverse effects associated with the precariousness of manhood (Stanaland et al., 2023). This model suggests that when a man's masculinity status is threatened, his compensatory response is influenced by differences in experienced self-discrepancy. The current thesis aims to operationalize and test this model within a German cultural context. Masculinity threat is induced through negative intra-group feedback on gender knowledge. Internalized and externalized threat responses are measured using a word fragment completion task. To assess different discrepancies in the masculine self, participants report both internal and external pressures to conform to masculinity norms. In line with Stanaland et al. (2023), it is hypothesized that external pressure to be masculine predicts externalized threat responses (aggression), while internal pressure predicts internalized threat responses (anxiousness).

Keywords: Fragile Masculinity, Identity Threat, Motivation

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Motivated Responses to a Masculinity Threat in a German Cultural Context

At the core of our being lies our identity — a dynamic, multifaceted self-concept shaped by our personal journeys and the social groups we inhabit. Whether grounded in gender, ethnicity, class, or shared passions, these affiliations influence how we see ourselves, how others perceive us, and the expectations placed upon us. They provide a sense of belonging and purpose, and their norms often serve as guardrails — offering stability amid the chaos and unpredictability of life. Yet, when these guardrails become too narrow, too rigid, they risk becoming barriers. Meant to keep us safe, they can instead steer us toward collision, limiting growth and distorting our path.

Masculinity Norms and Their Psychological Cost

One particularly rigid and influential set of social norms are those associated with masculinity. From an early age, boys internalize anti-femininity norms, such as the belief that “boys shouldn’t look like girls” (Blakemore, 2003). This early form of gender policing continues into adolescence, where young men report feeling pressured to engage in heterosexual activity (Duckworth & Trautner, 2019). Further masculinity norms include emotional restriction, self-reliance, the pursuit of achievement and status, aggression, and rejection of homosexuality (Levant et al., 1992). While the content of masculinity norms varies with its cultural background, they all shape male behavior and experience (Lease et al., 2013).

Conforming to rigid masculinity norms carries significant psychological and social costs. Attempting — and potentially failing — to meet these expectations is associated with elevated stress (Pleck, 1995) and linked to a range of negative mental health outcomes such as depression and anxiety (Blazina & Watkins Jr, 1996). Moreover, status-seeking and dominance-related pressures contribute to aggressive behaviors like sexual violence (Rando et al., 1998).

The psychological strain that occurs when a man’s personal needs, values, or emotions conflict with the narrow range of behaviors deemed socially acceptable for men is referred to

as men's gender role conflict (O'Neil et al., 1986). Although the negative consequences of this conflict are well documented (O'Neil, 2008), the processes through which this strain develops remain poorly understood. To understand why the costs of masculinity norms are so persistent, it is crucial to consider how masculinity is not just a set of traits, but a social status that must be earned and maintained.

Masculinity as a Precarious Social Status

"Men are made, not born": the idea that masculinity functions as a socially conferred status rather than a fixed set of traits has been documented across diverse cultures (Gilmore, 1990). In contrast to womanhood — which is often perceived as a natural and biological outcome — manhood is viewed as a status that must be earned, actively maintained, and socially validated (precarious manhood thesis; Vandello & Bosson, 2013). This structural fragility becomes especially apparent when men face threats to their masculinity, often eliciting *internalized* responses such as shame and anxiety (Vandello et al., 2008), or *externalized* responses such as aggression and dominance (Bosson et al., 2009). Men's aggressive threat response has led to the characterization of masculinity as *fragile* - the notion that a man's social status as a "real man" is so tenuous that it must be constantly defended.

The precarious nature of masculinity bears significant implications not only for individuals but also for broader society. Masculinity threats provoke physical aggression (Bosson et al., 2009), ideological dominance and prejudice toward women (Dahl et al., 2015), denial of social inequities (Weaver & Vescio, 2015), anti-gay prejudice (Brown & Smith, 2023), violence toward gay men (Parrott & Zeichner, 2008), and the tolerance of such violence through inaction (Schermerhorn & Vescio, 2022).

While the precarious manhood thesis offers a compelling account of why masculinity threats provoke defensive behaviors, it also reveals a divergence in the nature of these responses. Both anxious withdrawal and aggressive assertion appear to be plausible outcomes -

consistent with the psychological strain men experience in trying to meet rigid gender expectations and the need to repeatedly prove one's masculinity through dominant behavior. However, the factors that determine whether a threat leads to internalized or externalized reactions remain unclear. To address this gap, it is critical to examine the underlying motivations for conforming to masculine norms, which may help explain why men respond to threats in different ways.

A Motivational Framework for Masculinity Threats

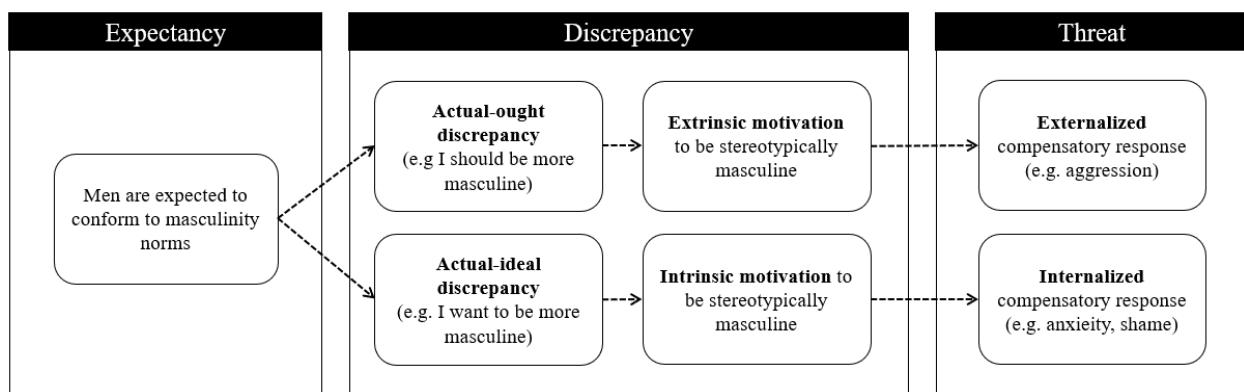
Although stereotypically masculine behaviors may appear uniform on the surface, the motivations behind them can differ significantly. For instance, one man might work out because he genuinely enjoys the activity and finds it personally meaningful, reflecting *autonomous motivation*. Another might exercise primarily because he feels it is expected of him and fears rejection, demonstrating *pressured motivation*. This distinction in motivations for masculine behavior has important implications for how men respond to threats to their masculine identity. Men with higher pressured motivation to conform to masculinity norms respond to such threats with increased aggression (Stanaland & Gaither, 2021). This interaction could not be explained via men's autonomous motivation or their collective self-esteem — that is, the degree to which they derive pride and self-worth from identifying as a man.

Building on this evidence, Stanaland et al. (2023) introduced the expectancy-discrepancy-threat (EDT) model of masculine identity (Figure 1). According to this model, boys and men are socialized into rigid masculinity norms and expectations. Drawing from self-discrepancy theory (Higgins, 1987) the EDT model posits that in response to this socialization process men develop three domains of the self: The actual self (who they believe they are), the ideal self (who they aspire to be), and the ought self (who they feel they should be, based on societal expectations). In the case that men's actual-selves do not align with their ideal or ought selves — as in the context of a masculinity threat — they may experience two types of

identity discrepancies: one between who they are and who they believe they should be (actual-ought), and another between who they are and who they aspire to be (actual-ideal). Drawing from self-determination theory (Deci & Ryan, 1987) the EDT model suggests that an actual-ought discrepancy generates extrinsic motivation to reduce the tension which is associated with externalized responses to threat, such as aggression. On the other hand, an actual-ideal discrepancy produces intrinsic motivation that tends to result in internalized reactions, such as shame or anxiety. Importantly, men are unlikely to experience only one type of discrepancy; rather, they often experience both forms to different extents, depending on their underlying motivations to conform to masculinity norms.

Figure 1

The Expectancy-Discrepancy-Threat Model of Masculine Identity



Note. Men are socialized to conform to societal norms of masculinity. Different types of self-discrepancies—between the actual self (how one perceives oneself), the ideal self (who one wishes to be), and the ought self (who one believes they should be)—can give rise to distinct motivational processes. When masculinity is threatened, an actual-ought discrepancy is thought to elicit extrinsic motivation, often resulting in externalized compensatory behaviors (e.g. aggression). In contrast, an actual-ideal discrepancy is believed to foster intrinsic motivation, leading to an internalized compensatory response (e.g. anxiousness).

The EDT model of masculine identity offers a compelling framework for understanding the diverse emotional and behavioral responses men exhibit when their masculinity is challenged. However, despite its theoretical richness, empirical research testing the model remains limited, particularly in diverse cultural contexts. To address these gaps, the present study seeks to provide further empirical support for the EDT model by examining how men respond to masculinity threats and how these responses are shaped by underlying motivational factors.

The Present Research

By investigating masculinity threat responses in a novel cultural context using a theoretically grounded motivational framework, the present research makes several key contributions. First, it extends the EDT model by assessing its cross-cultural generalizability. Second, it addresses limited empirical evidence for the pathways proposed by the EDT model. Third, it directly tests the model's core predictions using implicit cognitive measures that capture both internalized and externalized threat responses. Through this multifaceted approach, the study aims to clarify the psychological processes that underlie fragile masculinity and deepen our understanding of how and why men respond differently when their gender identity is challenged.

Cross-Cultural Generalizability of Masculinity Threat Effects

Most research on fragile masculinity and the precariousness of manhood has been conducted in the United States. This raises concerns about the generalizability of these findings to other cultural contexts with differing gender norms and expectations. For example, the United States – particularly rural, Southern regions – is often described as an individualistic and “honor”-based culture that simultaneously emphasizes and challenges men’s masculinity (Cohen et al., 1996). In such contexts, aggressive behavior may serve as a norm-consistent response among men whose masculinity is closely tied to external validation (Stanaland, 2022).

fragile masculinity is only the externally motivated path of threat reaction

In support of the idea that masculine identity fragility also manifests outside the United States are widespread beliefs about the precariousness of manhood (i.e. the belief that manhood has to be earned and publicly demonstrated) including Germany and other European nations (Bosson et al., 2021). This is further supported by Polish and Norwegian men, who responded to masculinity threats with increased aggressive cognition (Valved et al., 2021) and reduced support for gender equality (Kosakowska-Berezecka et al., 2016). Notably, cross-cultural differences in threat responses appear to correspond with broader societal patterns: countries with higher gender inequality and lower human development scores tend to show stronger beliefs in the precariousness of manhood (Bosson et al., 2021). This is consistent with the stronger threat response observed in Polish men compared to Norwegian men (Valved et al., 2021).

Taken together, the prevalence of precarious manhood beliefs and empirical support from European populations make it plausible to expect compensatory responses to a masculinity threat in the present study. Although the present research is conducted in Germany – a country with relatively high gender equality (Rank 7/146; World Economic Forum, 2024) - it is expected that threat effects still emerge, albeit potentially with smaller effect sizes. This expectation is supported by prior findings showing that in Norway, a country with even higher levels of gender equality (Rank 3/146; World Economic Forum, 2024), men still exhibited increased aggressive cognition following a masculinity threat (Valved et al., 2021). Accordingly, it is hypothesized:

Hypothesis 1a.

Men exposed to a masculinity threat will exhibit higher levels of aggressive cognition than men receiving neutral feedback.

a more
meaningful
heading?

Hypothesis 1b. Men exposed to a masculinity threat will exhibit higher levels of anxious cognition than men receiving neutral feedback

Testing Motivational Predictors of Threat Response

To explain inter-individual differences in men's responses to masculinity threats, the present research aims to test the EDT model of masculine identity by applying its predictions in a novel cultural context. Although theoretically compelling, empirical support for the EDT model remains limited. Moreover, the model faces conceptual challenges from alternative frameworks that propose a sequential relationship between internalized and externalized threat responses - suggesting, that men may initially experience internal distress (e.g., shame or anxiety), which then escalates into outward aggression (Vescio et al., 2025). Here, externalized responses serve as a compensation to internal distress and is rooted in research that the expression of anger relieves feelings of discomfort (Jakupcak et al., 2005). These competing perspectives highlight the need for rigorous empirical testing of the EDT model's predictions.

According to the EDT model, pressured motivation - the external pressure to conform to masculine norms - is associated with externalized responses to masculinity threats, such as increased aggressive cognition. This pattern has been observed in both adult (Stanaland & Gaither, 2021) and adolescent (Stanaland et al., 2024) samples. Thus it is hypothesized

Hypothesis 2a. External pressure to conform to masculinity norms increases the positive effect of a masculinity threat (compared to a neutral feedback) on aggressive cognition.

Conversely, the EDT model posits that autonomous motivation is linked to internalized responses to masculinity threats, such as anxiety or shame. However, this prediction has not yet been empirically tested. Prior research has focused mainly on externalized responses, particularly aggression, leaving a gap in our understanding of how masculinity threats may also elicit internal distress. The present study addresses this gap by examining whether autonomous motivation predicts anxious cognition in response to a masculinity threat. Specifically it is hypothesized:

Hypothesis 2b. Internal pressure to conform to masculinity norms increases the positive effect of a masculinity threat (compared to a neutral feedback) on anxious cognition.

Addressing Methodological Limitations

Finally, methodological challenges persist in studying masculinity threat and the EDT model. While prior research has often operationalized masculinity threat responses through observable behaviors (e.g., aggression, dominance, social withdrawal), this study focuses on cognitive activation—specifically, aggressive and anxious cognition. This approach offers two key advantages. First, internalized emotional responses such as shame or anxiety are often incongruent with dominant masculinity norms and may be consciously downplayed or denied in self-report or behavioral tasks. Second, aggressive actions may sometimes reflect socially learned scripts rather than genuine emotional reactivity. Implicit cognitive tasks, such as the Word Fragment Completion Task (WFCT), are less susceptible to social desirability bias and provide a more direct measure of underlying threat-relevant mental processes. Thus, assessing cognitive activation allows for a more sensitive and nuanced examination of how masculinity threats are internally processed.

Method

Ethical Considerations and Pre-Registration

Prior to data collection, ethical considerations were addressed regarding the use of a deceptive experimental manipulation and its potential to elicit negative emotional reactions. To mitigate any persisting effects of this deception, the debriefing procedure adhered to established ethical guidelines for research involving deception, including dehoaxing, desensitization, justification of the deception, and an option to withdraw data (see Sommers & Miller, 2013). Ethical approval for this study was granted by the Ethics Committee of the Department of Psychology at Humboldt University of Berlin.

For transparency, the study's aims, hypotheses, methods, and data analytic plan were pre-registered on the Open Science Framework (<https://osf.io/n6py4>). Any deviations from the pre-registration are justified and reported in the relevant sections.

Participants

An a priori power analysis indicated a required sample size of 229 participants (see Appendix ...). Eligibility criteria included self-identification as male, native-level proficiency in German, and a minimum age of 18 years. A total of 196 participants were recruited over a two-month period by distributing flyers in social spaces and through an online study exchange platform. In exchange for participation, 1€ was donated to a men's counseling organization.

Participants were excluded based on pre-registered criteria. First, 8 participants withdrew consent after debriefing. Of the remaining sample, 13 participants did not meet eligibility requirements (9 reported a gender other than male, 3 were under 18 years of age, and 1 reported insufficient German proficiency). Furthermore, 9 participants were excluded for expressing strong suspicion about the study's true purpose (open-text responses were independently coded, and participants who correctly identified the masculinity threat manipulation were excluded), 11 for completing fewer than 50% real words on the WFCT, and 1 for missing all items on the MMB scale. After applying these criteria, 42 participants were excluded in total, resulting in a final sample of $N = 154$ (no-threat condition: $n = 78$; threat condition: $n = 76$).

Participants ranged in age from 18 to 69 years ($M = 30.6$, $SD = 10.9$). The sample was predominantly highly educated: 80.5% held at least a general university entrance qualification (Abitur), and 60.4% had completed a university degree.

Procedure

The procedure was adapted from Stanaland & Gaither (2021) and translated into German. After providing informed consent, participants were informed that the study

concerned personality, motivation, and performance in men. They were also reminded that eligibility required identifying as male, native-level proficiency in German, and a minimum age of 18 years.

In the first section, participants completed the Motivation for Masculine Behavior scale. Next, they were informed they would complete a Gender Knowledge Test, supposedly measuring knowledge in areas typically associated with men or women in society. Upon completion, participants received either (a) threatening feedback indicating worse performance than the average man, or (b) non-threatening feedback indicating performance comparable to the average man. This feedback was not based on participants' actual responses but was randomly assigned by experimental condition.

Following the feedback, participants completed the WFCT to assess aggressive and anxious cognition. For each item, they were instructed to complete a partial word by typing the missing first letter. Items were presented in randomized order, with a seven-second time limit per item to encourage spontaneous, intuitive responses.

Participants then completed a demographic questionnaire. Afterward, they were asked whether they had any suspicions about the study's true purpose and, if so, were invited to describe them. As a manipulation check, all participants recalled the type of feedback they had received on the Gender Knowledge Test and provided a self-evaluation of their own gender knowledge.

Upon completing all study components, participants received a full debriefing. This included an explanation of the study's true purpose and a clarification that the feedback provided during the Gender Knowledge Test was fabricated and randomly assigned. The rationale for the deception was explained, and participants were offered the option to withdraw their data.

Materials

The experimental procedure was adapted from Stanaland & Gaither (2021). The Motivation for Masculine Behavior scale was taken from Stanaland et al. (2023) Study 2, which uses a version of the scale that does not require a prior description of masculinity ideals. The Gender Knowledge Test was adapted from Valved et al. (2021). All materials were translated from English to German following the Translation, Review, Adjudication, Pretesting, and Documentation (TRAPD) protocol (Harkness et al., 2010). Complete materials including all item wordings in both languages and documentation of the translation process are provided in the Appendix.

Motivation for Masculine Behavior

Nine items from the Motivation for Masculine Behavior scale were used to measure participants' motivation for enacting masculine behavior. Responses were recorded on a 7-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (*strongly disagree*) to 7 (*strongly agree*). The scale comprises two subscales: Pressured Motivation (5 items; e.g., "In general, I'm masculine because I want others' acceptance and approval") and Autonomous Motivation (4 items; e.g., "I enjoy being masculine"). See Table A1 for all items with German translations.

Gender Knowledge Test

The Gender Knowledge Test, originally developed by Rudman & Fairchild (2004), was used in a version culturally adapted for European participants by Valved et al. (2021). Thirty items covering stereotypically masculine (e.g., sports, combat, home repair) and feminine (e.g., cooking, childcare, fashion) knowledge domains were included. Items were designed with moderate to high difficulty to support the credibility of the subsequent bogus feedback. Each item presented one correct and one incorrect response option (e.g., "The paste used for soldering joints is called: gel vs. flux"; "The first company to develop hair coloring was: Clairol vs. L'Oréal"). See Table A4 for all items with German translations.

Masculinity Threatening and Non-Threatening Feedback

To administer the masculinity threat, participants were shown a diagram depicting a fictitious distribution of scores on the Gender Knowledge Test. In the threat condition, participants were told they scored -1.83, substantially below the purported male average of +2.24, with an accompanying statement that their answers were “more similar to women than to men.” In the no-threat condition, participants were told they scored +2.18, close to the male average, indicating “typical” performance for male participants. Both conditions included a visual distribution graph highlighting the participant’s position relative to other men. Screenshots of both feedback conditions are provided in the Appendix.

Word Fragment Completion Task

The Word Fragment Completion Task (WFCT) was used to assess aggressive and anxious cognition. Word fragments were developed by first identifying German words semantically related to aggression (“Wut” [anger], “Ärger” [frustration]) and anxiety (“Angst” [fear], “Furcht” [fear]) using the Word Associations Network (<https://wordassociation.net/de/>). For each target word, potential word fragments were generated by removing the first letter. Fragments were retained only if they could be completed as both a target word and at least one neutral alternative. This ensured that each fragment was ambiguous and that responses could reflect underlying cognitive accessibility rather than forced choice. Twenty word fragments (ten aggressive, ten anxious) were presented in randomized order. Each fragment could be completed as either a target word (aggressive or anxious) or a neutral word. For example, “_UT” could become “WUT” (anger; aggressive) or “HUT” (hat; neutral); “_ANGEN” could become “BANGEN” (to fear; anxious) or “WANGEN” (cheeks; neutral). See Table A7 and Table A8 for all word fragments and their possible completions.

Manipulation Check and Suspicion Probe

To verify that participants correctly perceived the experimental manipulation, two manipulation check items were administered. Participants recalled the type of feedback they

received on the Gender Knowledge Test and provided a self-evaluation of their own gender knowledge, both on a scale from 1 (*typically feminine*) to 10 (*typically masculine*). To assess suspicion, participants indicated whether they believed the study concerned something other than what was stated. If they responded affirmatively, they were prompted to describe their suspicions. Additionally, participants were given the opportunity to share any other thoughts about the study in an open-text field. See Table A9 for all items with German translations.

Demographic Questionnaire

Participants reported their age, gender, German language proficiency, highest educational degree, and highest occupational degree. See Table A10 for all items with German translations.

Design

The study employed a between-subjects experimental design with random assignment to one of two conditions: masculinity threat (threatening feedback) or no threat (non-threatening feedback). Two dependent variables were assessed: aggressive cognition and anxious cognition, each operationalized as the proportion of target word completions on the respective WFCT subscales. Motivation for masculine behavior was measured prior to the experimental manipulation and examined as a moderator. Specifically, pressured motivation was hypothesized to moderate the effect of threat on aggressive cognition, whereas autonomous motivation was hypothesized to moderate the effect of threat on anxious cognition.

Results

All analyses were conducted using R version 4.5.2 (R Core Team, 2023).

All statistical analyses were conducted on the proportion of aggressive (or anxious) word fragment completions for each participant. These proportions served as the operationalization of aggressive and anxious cognition, respectively.

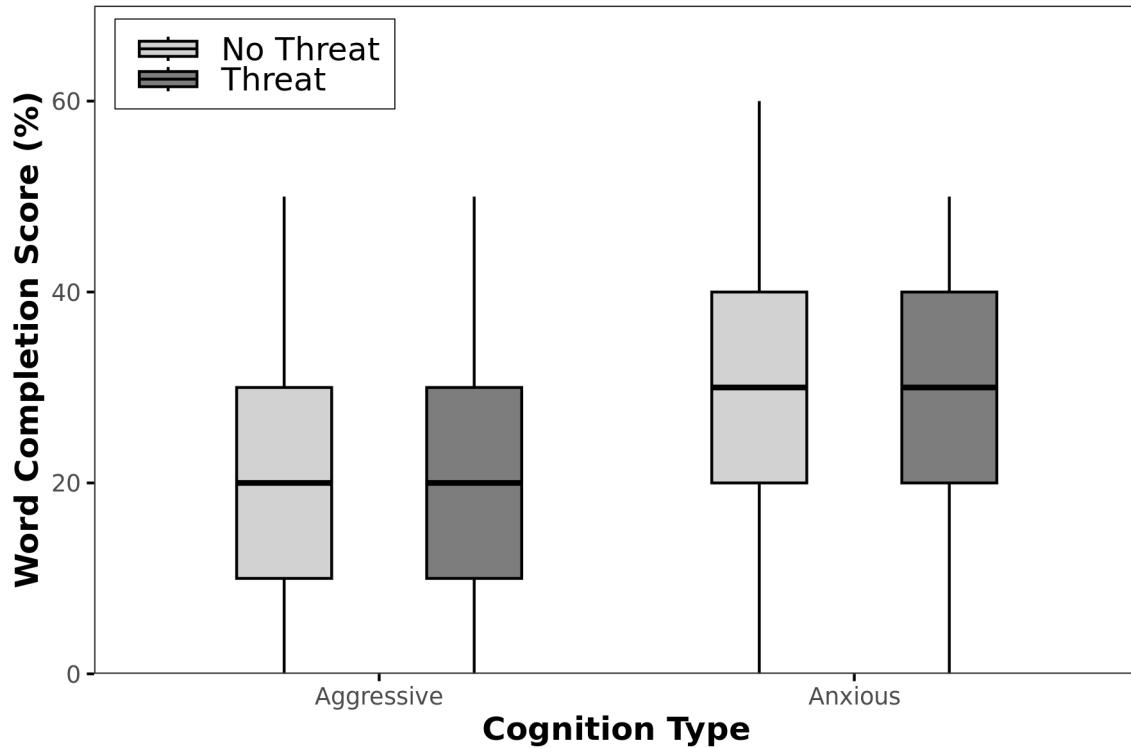
The pre-registered analysis plan specified an arcsine square root transformation to address the bounded nature of proportion data. However, preliminary diagnostics on the transformed scores revealed violations of the homoscedasticity assumption. Therefore, a deviation from the pre-registration was made: rather than analyzing transformed proportions with standard linear models, the analyses employed a Generalized Linear Model (GLM) with a binomial family and logit link function. This approach directly models the count of target completions out of total trials, appropriately accounting for the bounded and discrete nature of the outcome without requiring transformation.

To ensure robustness, several diagnostic checks were performed. Prior to the main analyses, Levene's tests assessed homogeneity of variance across conditions. Model diagnostics were evaluated using simulated residuals via the DHARMa package (Hartig, 2024). Because influential observations may distort the validity of the results (Aguinis et al., 2013), a sensitivity analysis was conducted by identifying cases exceeding a Cook's distance threshold of $\frac{4}{n-k}$, removing them, and refitting the model to confirm the stability of findings.

A significance level of $\alpha = .05$ was applied throughout. Post-hoc power was calculated using G*Power 3 (Cunningham & McCrum-Gardner, 2007) and was considered sufficient when above the commonly used 80% criterion (Aberson, 2011).

Figure 2

Aggressive and Anxious Word Completion Scores by Threat Condition



Note. Boxplots display the distribution of aggressive and anxious word completion scores (%) by experimental condition. The horizontal line represents the median, boxes represent the interquartile range, and whiskers extend to 1.5 times the interquartile range.

Masculinity Threat Effects

Figure 2 displays the distribution of aggressive and anxious cognition scores by threat condition.

Masculinity Threat on Aggressive Cognition (Hypothesis 1a)

Hypothesis 1a predicted higher aggressive cognition in the threat condition compared to the no-threat condition. Contrary to this prediction, descriptive statistics indicated the opposite pattern: aggressive cognition was lower in the threat condition ($M = 19.5, SD = 12.3$) than in the no-threat condition ($M = 22.8, SD = 12.3$).

Assumption checks were satisfactory: Levene's test indicated homogeneous variances, and DHARMA residual diagnostics revealed no significant deviations from the expected

distribution. A binomial GLM was conducted to test the effect of threat condition on aggressive cognition. The model revealed no statistically significant difference between conditions ($z = -1.59, p = .111$). Given the directional hypothesis (predicted $\beta > 0$) and the observed effect in the opposite direction, the one-tailed p -value was $p = .944$, leading to a failure to reject the null hypothesis.

A sensitivity analysis was performed by identifying and excluding five influential observations. The GLM refitted on the reduced sample continued to show no significant effect ($z = -1.48, p = .139$ one-tailed $p = .93$).

Masculinity Threat on Anxious Cognition (Hypothesis 1b)

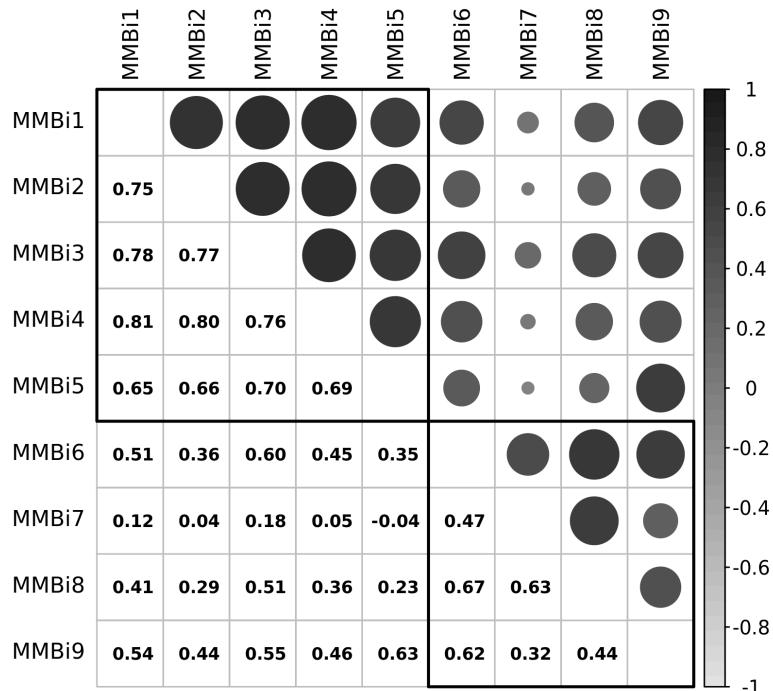
Hypothesis 1b predicted higher anxious cognition in the threat condition compared to the no-threat condition. Descriptive statistics revealed virtually identical means across conditions: the threat condition ($M = 0.3, SD = 0.1$) and the no-threat condition ($M = 0.3, SD = 0.2$) showed no meaningful difference.

Assumption checks were satisfactory: Levene's test indicated homogeneous variances, and DHARMA residual diagnostics revealed no significant deviations from the expected distribution. A binomial GLM was conducted to test the effect of threat condition on anxious cognition. The model revealed no statistically significant difference between conditions ($z = 0.18, p = .859$). Given the directional hypothesis (predicted $\beta > 0$), the one-tailed p -value was $p = .430$, leading to a failure to reject the null hypothesis.

A sensitivity analysis was performed by identifying and excluding five influential observations. The GLM refitted on the reduced sample continued to show no significant effect ($z = 1.04, p = .3$ one-tailed $p = .15$).

Moderation of Masculinity Threat Effects

Factor Structure of Motivation for Masculine Behavior

Figure 3*Polychoric Correlation Matrix for MMB Items*

Note. Items 1–5 = Pressured Motivation subscale; Items 6–9 = Autonomous Motivation subscale. Rectangles indicate the hypothesized factor structure. Darker shading indicates stronger positive correlations.

Prior to the moderation analysis, the validity and reliability of the MMB scale were assessed (see Figure 3 for correlations and Table B1 for item descriptives). The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) criterion yielded an overall Measure of Sampling Adequacy of .85, indicating the data were suitable for factor analysis. The hypothesized two-factor model by Stanaland & Gaither (2021) specified uncorrelated latent factors for Pressured Motivation (Items 1–5) and Autonomous Motivation (Items 6–9). A Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) was conducted to validate this structure; however, the fit indices did not satisfy the predefined criteria (CFI = .85, TLI = .8, RMSEA = .18, SRMR = .25).

To better understand the data structure, an Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) with oblimin rotation was conducted. A parallel analysis and scree plot supported a two-factor solution. The resulting factor loadings (Table 1) showed strong coherence for Items 1–5 on the first factor (Pressured Motivation). However, Item 9 (“It is important to me not to be feminine”) displayed a cross-loading on both factors, suggesting poor discriminant validity.

Table 1

EFA Factor Loadings for Motivation for Masculine Behavior Scale

Item	Description	Pressured Motivation Factor	Autonomous Motivation Factor
1	In general, I'm masculine because I want others' acceptance and approval.	.83	
2	In general, I'm masculine because that is what people expect from me.	.90	
3	I'm masculine because I want people to like me.	.79	
4	I'm masculine around other people because that is how others think I should be.	.89	
5	I'm not feminine because people wouldn't like me.	.78	
6	It's important to me to be masculine.		.69
7	I enjoy being masculine.		.74
8	It makes me happy if I'm masculine.		.80
9	It is important to me not to be feminine.	.39	.39

Note. Factor loadings below .30 are suppressed for clarity. Extraction method: Maximum Likelihood with oblimin rotation.

A subsequent CFA allowing correlation between the two latent factors notably improved model fit ($CFI = .9$, $TLI = .86$, $RMSEA = .15$, $SRMR = .1$), yet the predefined criteria were still not satisfied.

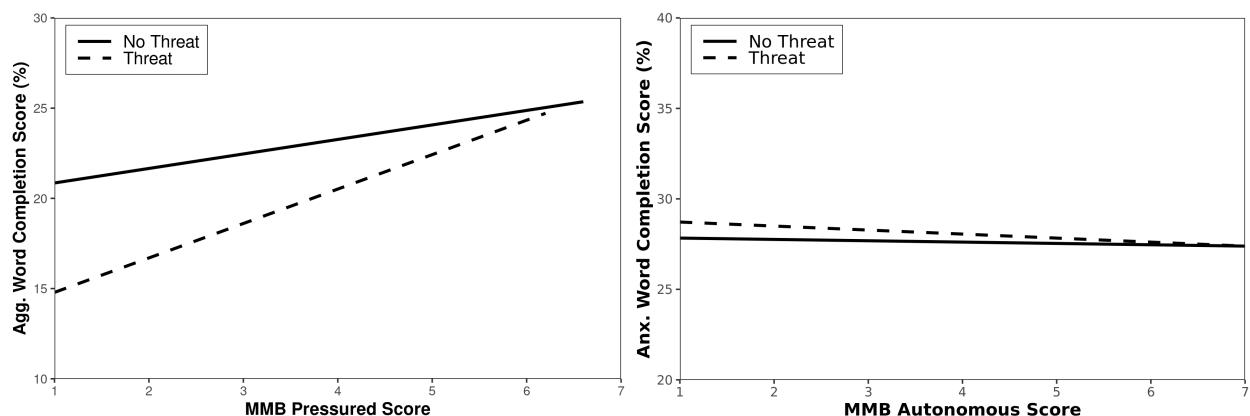
Based on the EFA results, Item 9 was removed due to its cross-loading. Examination of modification indices further suggested a residual covariance between Items 7 and 8, which is

conceptually plausible as both items express positive affect toward masculine identity (“enjoy,” “happy”). A final CFA on the 8-item scale, allowing correlation between the latent factors and between the residuals of Items 7 and 8, yielded acceptable fit ($CFI = .97$, $TLI = .95$, $RMSEA = .1$, $SRMR = .07$). The CFI and SRMR satisfied the target values of .95 and .08, respectively. While the TLI fell slightly below the .95 threshold and the RMSEA remained elevated, both showed substantial improvement. This pattern may be partially attributable to the limited sample size ($N = 154$).

Finally, reliability was assessed using McDonald's omega (ω), which does not assume tau-equivalence. The Pressured Motivation subscale showed excellent reliability ($\omega = .93$), while the Autonomous Motivation subscale showed acceptable reliability ($\omega = .70$). For the subsequent moderation analyses, subscale scores were computed as row means, with Item 9 excluded from the Autonomous Motivation scale.

Figure 4

Moderation of Word Completion Scores by Motivation for Masculine Behavior



Note. Left panel: Aggressive word completion scores (%) by threat condition and pressured motivation. Right panel: Anxious word completion scores (%) by threat condition and autonomous motivation.

Pressured Motivation on Aggressive Cognition (Hypothesis 2a)

Hypothesis 2a predicted that the effect of masculinity threat on aggressive cognition would be moderated by pressured motivation to conform to masculinity norms. Specifically, men with higher pressured motivation were expected to show a stronger increase in aggressive cognition following threat compared to men with lower pressured motivation. As illustrated in Figure 4, descriptive patterns showed a steeper positive slope between pressured motivation and aggressive cognition in the threat condition compared to the no-threat condition, consistent with the predicted interaction.

Assumption checks were satisfactory: Levene's test indicated homogeneous variances, and DHARMA residual diagnostics revealed no significant deviations from the expected distribution. A binomial GLM with threat condition, pressured motivation, and their interaction as predictors was conducted to test this moderation hypothesis. The model revealed no statistically significant main effect of threat condition ($z = -1.47, p = .141$), no significant main effect of pressured motivation ($z = 0.84, p = .403$), and no significant interaction effect ($z = 0.92, p = .357$). Given the directional hypothesis (predicted $\beta > 0$ for the interaction), the one-tailed p -value was $p = .178$, leading to a failure to reject the null hypothesis.

A sensitivity analysis was performed by identifying and excluding four influential observations. The GLM refitted on the reduced sample continued to show no significant interaction effect ($z = 1.45, p = .146$ one-tailed $p = .073$), though the effect approached marginal significance.

Autonomous Motivation on Anxious Cognition (Hypothesis 2b)

Hypothesis 2b predicted that the effect of masculinity threat on anxious cognition would be moderated by autonomous motivation to conform to masculinity norms. Specifically, men with higher autonomous motivation were expected to show a stronger increase in anxious cognition following threat compared to men with lower autonomous motivation. As illustrated

in Figure 4, descriptive patterns did not support this prediction: anxious cognition showed no meaningful change with increasing autonomous motivation in either condition.

Assumption checks were satisfactory: Levene's test indicated homogeneous variances, and DHARMA residual diagnostics revealed no significant deviations from the expected distribution. A binomial GLM with threat condition, autonomous motivation, and their interaction as predictors was conducted to test this moderation hypothesis. The model revealed no statistically significant main effect of threat condition ($z = -0.02, p = .988$), no significant main effect of autonomous motivation ($z = -0.18, p = .855$), and no significant interaction effect ($z = 0.07, p = .946$). Given the directional hypothesis (predicted $\beta > 0$ for the interaction), the one-tailed p -value was $p = .473$, leading to a failure to reject the null hypothesis.

A sensitivity analysis was performed by identifying and excluding influential observations. The GLM refitted on the reduced sample continued to show no significant interaction effect ($z = 0.41, p = .678$ one-tailed $p = .339$).

Experimental Manipulation Check

To assess whether the experimental manipulation (threat vs. no-threat feedback on the Gender Knowledge Test) was effective, two measures were examined.

First, participants were asked at the end of the questionnaire to indicate which feedback they had received, on a scale from 1 (stereotypically feminine) to 10 (stereotypically masculine). Descriptive statistics confirmed a clear distinction between conditions: the threat condition ($M = 3.1, SD = 0.9$) reported substantially lower scores than the no-threat condition ($M = 6.2, SD = 1$). This indicates that participants accurately recalled the feedback they received.

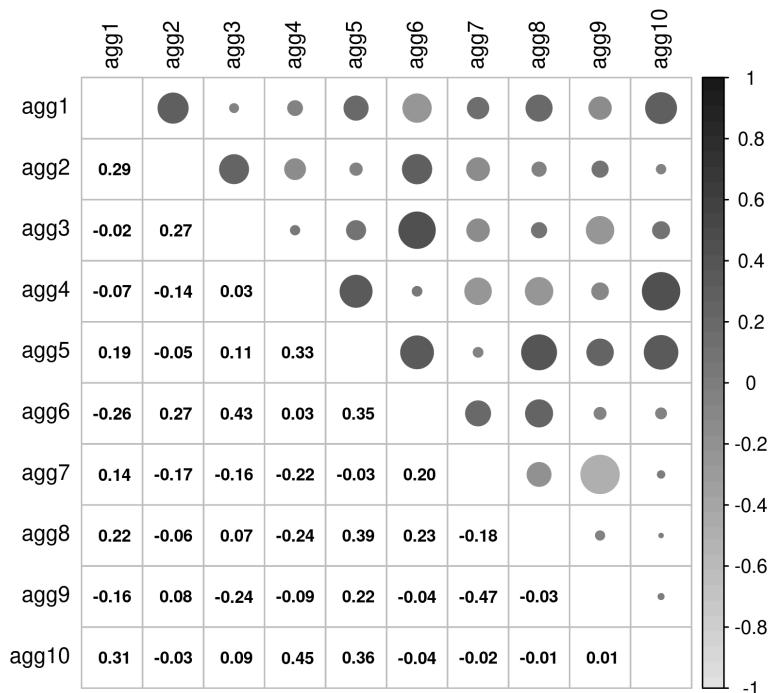
Second, participants were asked to self-evaluate their gender knowledge on the same scale. Descriptive statistics showed lower self-evaluations in the threat condition ($M = 5.7, SD = 1.4$) than in the no-threat condition ($M = 6.8, SD = 1.4$). A t -test confirmed that participants in

the threat condition rated their gender knowledge significantly lower than those in the no-threat condition ($t(154) = 4.74, p = < .001$). Together, these results indicate that the manipulation was successful in inducing a perceived threat to masculine identity.

Test Quality: Aggressive Cognition

Figure 5

Tetrachoric Correlation Matrix for Aggressive Word Fragment Items



Note. Darker shading indicates stronger positive correlations. Item descriptives are provided in Table B2.

To assess whether the aggressive word fragment task is a valid and reliable measure of aggressive cognition, internal consistency was examined (see Figure 5 for correlations and Table B2 for item descriptives). The tetrachoric correlation matrix revealed weak and inconsistent correlations among items, including several negative correlations. If items measured the same latent construct, positive intercorrelations would be expected; this pattern suggests that the items do not form a coherent unidimensional construct. Moreover, Item 7 was

negatively correlated with the first principal component, indicating it may measure a different construct than the remaining items.

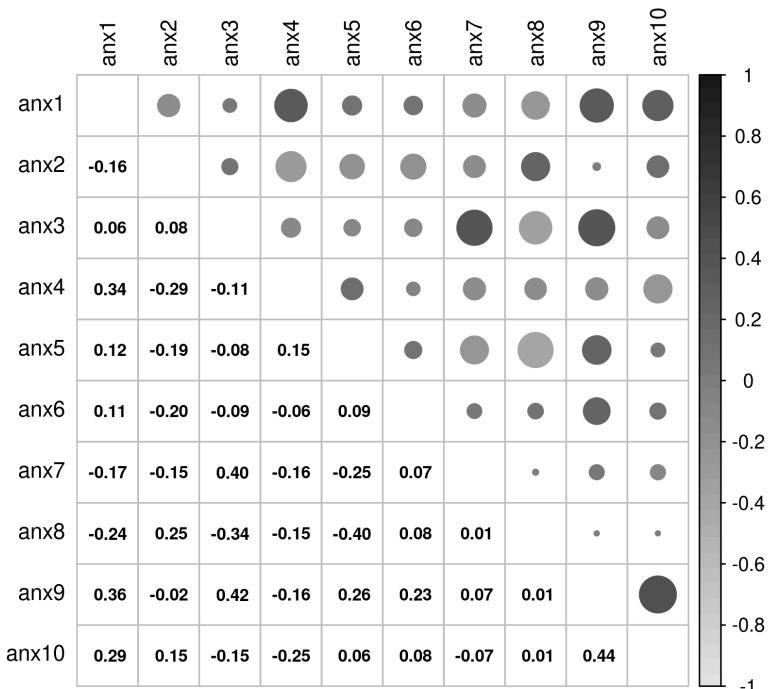
Item-level response rates revealed substantial variability in aggressive completion rates. Several items had very low positive rates, such as Item 5 (3.3%) and Item 1 (4.8%), while others exceeded 50%, such as Item 10 (63.8%) and Item 6 (51.3%). Additionally, some items showed elevated missing responses, with Items 8, 10, 9, and 7 each having more than 10 missing values. This imbalance compromises the scale's ability to discriminate between individuals.

The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin criterion yielded an overall MSA of .16, well below the acceptable threshold of .60, indicating the data were not suitable for factor analysis. Cronbach's alpha was $\alpha = .36$, indicating poor internal consistency. Given the lack of evidence for unidimensionality and the poor reliability, the aggressive cognition score was computed as the proportion of aggressive completions (row means across items) rather than factor scores.

Test Quality: Anxious Cognition

Figure 6

Tetrachoric Correlation Matrix for Anxious Word Fragment Items



Note. Darker shading indicates stronger positive correlations. Item descriptives are provided in Table B3.

To assess whether the anxious word fragment task is a valid and reliable measure of anxious cognition, internal consistency was examined (see Figure 6 for correlations and Table B3 for item descriptives). Similar to the aggressive cognition items, the tetrachoric correlation matrix revealed weak and inconsistent correlations among items, including several negative correlations. This pattern suggests that the items do not form a coherent unidimensional construct. Furthermore, Items 2, 7, and 8 were negatively correlated with the first principal component, suggesting they may not measure the same construct as the remaining items.

Item-level response rates revealed even greater variability than the aggressive cognition scale. Some items had very low positive rates, such as Item 2 (3.4%) and Item 8 (7.9%), while others were completed with the anxious word by the vast majority of participants, such as Item 9 (85.7%) and Item 3 (85.2%). Notably, Items 3 and 9 also showed substantial missingness, with

46 and 49 missing responses respectively—approximately 30% of the sample. This pattern suggests these items may have been particularly difficult or ambiguous for participants.

The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin criterion yielded an overall MSA of .30, below the acceptable threshold of .60, indicating the data were not suitable for factor analysis. Cronbach's alpha was $\alpha = .09$, indicating unacceptable internal consistency. As with the aggressive cognition scale, the anxious cognition score was computed as the proportion of anxious completions (row means across items) rather than factor scores.

In summary, neither the aggressive nor the anxious word fragment completion task demonstrated adequate psychometric properties in this sample. The lack of internal consistency and the substantial item-level variability in response rates and missingness cast doubt on the validity of these measures as indicators of latent aggressive or anxious cognition.

Discussion

The current studies aim was to replicate masculinity threat effects and their motivational moderators in a German cultural sample. Based on the proportion of aggressively and anxiously completed items in the WFCT, the results of this study did not reveal the hypothesized increase of aggressively and anxiously coded items in the threat condition. Furthermore, this effect of the threat motivation was not moderated by the pressured and autonomous motivation to be masculine for aggressive and anxious trials respectively. The failure to replicate these effects draws important questions on the methodology that are discussed here.

Motivation for Masculine Behaviour in a German Sample

A key objective of the current study was to establish a translation of the MMB in a German cultural sample and test whether it reveals the same two-factorial structure distinguishing autonomous and pressured motivation to be masculine.

Factorial Structure of the MMB Scale

- The CFA showed a sufficiently good fit for a two-factor model on the scale with a few constraints:
- Firstly Stanaland & Gaither (2021) original model showed the two factors to be uncorrelated. The current study did not show this, as modeling the factors as uncorrelated produced a bad model fit. From a theoretical perspective, it makes sense to consider these two factors as correlated, since: 1. The underlying constructs are actually related (which is plausible, considering that my own ideals and the expectations of others influence each other). 2. It may be hard for participants to distinguish between their internal and external motivations in these ‘simple’ one-line sentence. Additionally, the original studies by Good & Sanchez (2010) that investigated the distinction between external and internal pressured motivation to conform to a gender stereotype, also reported a moderate correlation between their two factors ($r = \dots$).
- Secondly, one item of the autonomous motivation scale (“Es ist mir wichtig, mich nicht weiblich zu verhalten”, original: [It is important to me not to be feminine]) was excluded from the scale, because it showed equally high loadings (.39) on the pressured and autonomous factor. Interestingly, a very similar pattern emerged in the original validation of the scale (Study 2; Stanaland et al., 2023), where the item loaded only marginally higher on autonomous than pressured motivation (pressured: .36, autonomous: .43). The fact that this pattern seems to emerge consistently is interesting and may stem from an inherent property of the item: It may be, that the rejection of femininity may inherently be something that is associated with an external pressure, rather than an intrinsic motivation. In the current study, we chose to exclude the item, because it showed a poor fit into the hypothesized structure and removing it significantly improved the model fit.

- Thirdly, a residual covariate was allowed for items seven and eight of the autonomous motivation factor. This was justified, because both items express positive affect toward masculine identity (“enjoy,” “happy”) and allowing for the correlation significantly improved the model fit.

Translation of the MMB Scale

Two important observations were made when translating the MMB scale into German: Firstly, both translators avoided in their translation the use of the word ‘maskulin’ and used the word ‘männlich’ instead. Both translators agreed, that it sounds more natural to use männlich instead of masculine. Both translators mentioned however, that saying “...ich bin männlich” may sound a bit weird to participants, as this formulation is also used to express your sex in German and thus not express well the choice for being masculine, because being a man (“ich bin männlich”) is a property that is assigned to you at birth. After identifying this issue and reviewing the different translations, the final translations were adapted to feature both a phrasing with the term being “ich bin männlich” as well as a more agentic phrasings “ich verhalte mich männlich”

- Difficulties translating the scale (männlich sein, vs. männlich verhalten) & (männlich vs masculine)

???

- Different methods in assessing the MMB scale: (Study 1; Stanaland et al., 2023) let participants describe their idea of an ideal men and then asked participants with regard to the ideal they described (e.g. In general, I present myself like the man I described

because I want others' acceptance and approval.). In contrast (Study 2; Stanaland et al., 2023) that was also the base for this study, omitted the description of an ideal men and asked more generally "In general, I'm masculine because I want others' acceptance and approval.". Notably in their first study, Stanaland & Gaither (2021) observed a much smaller correlation between the two factors ($r = .15$) than in the second study $r = .5$. One may assume, that formulating of an ideal man helps participants distinguish better autonomous and pressured components of their masculinity.

Conclusion on the MMB in a German sample

- Successful translation of the scale and showed a valid and reliable measure for pressured and autonomous motivation for masculine behaviour that replicated previous studies (Stanaland et al., 2023; Stanaland & Gaither, 2021).

Future studies that want to investigate pressured and autonomous motivation for masculine behaviour may regard the "state vs. agenticness" of translating traits related to gender (being vs. doing gender), as well as consider the benefit of an introductory text.

WFCT

Discuss the methodological validity of WFCT and why they may or may not be suited for this task

- Discuss implicit, explicit dependent measures and also behavioural measures
"Therefore, manhood may not be precarious in its entirety but only fragile" (Stanaland & Gaither, 2021)

Theory Discussion

discuss control beliefs

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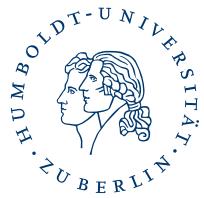
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Ort, Datum, Unterschrift



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1. Generierung von Ideen/Brainstorming
2. Literaturrecherche
3. Übersetzung von Texten
4. Zusammenfassen von Quellen
5. Inhalte auf andere Art und Weise erklären lassen (z. B. Konstrukte, methodische Vorgehensweisen, Analysen)
6. Erstellen von Textabschnitten, welche als Vorlage dienen
7. Überarbeitung von eigenen Textelementen (bitte Seitenzahl der Arbeit angeben)
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Elicit.org		



Grammarly		
GitHub Copilot		
Perplexity AI		
ChatPDF		
DeepL	3	
BingChat		
Gamma		
Humanata AI		
Keenious		
Monica		
Claude	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	

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Ggf. weitere Erklärungen:

Appendix A

Materials Supplement

Study Introduction

The following text was displayed to participants at the beginning of the study.

Willkommen zur Studie!

Schön, dass Sie an dieser Online-Studie teilnehmen möchten – herzlich willkommen!

Diese psychologische Untersuchung wird im Rahmen einer Masterarbeit am Institut für Psychologie der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin durchgeführt. Ziel ist es das Zusammenspiel von Persönlichkeit, Motivation und Leistung bei Männern besser zu verstehen.

Die Studie umfasst folgende Abschnitte:

- Ein Fragebogen zu persönlichen Einstellungen zum Thema Männlichkeit
- Ein geschlechtsspezifischer Wissenstest
- Feedback zum geschlechtsspezifischen Wissenstest
- Ein kurzer Test zur Denkgeschwindigkeit
- Abschließende demographische Angaben

Bitte bearbeiten Sie die Umfrage an einem ruhigen Ort, an dem Sie sich gut konzentrieren können. Die Teilnahme dauert etwa 10 bis 15 Minuten.

Wichtige Hinweise:

Die Studie richtet sich ausschließlich an Männer mit muttersprachlichen Deutschkenntnissen die mindestens 18 Jahre alt sind.

Sollten diese Kriterien nicht auf Sie zutreffen, bedanken wir uns dennoch herzlich für Ihr Interesse.

Die Teilnahme ist freiwillig. Sie können die Befragung jederzeit abbrechen – ohne Nachteile.

Falls Sie die Teilnahme beenden möchten, nutzen Sie bitte den Button „Studie abbrechen“, der Ihnen nach der Einwilligung auf allen Seiten des Fragebogens zur Verfügung steht.

Bitte beachten Sie, dass die Teilnahme nicht vergütet wird. Mit jedem vollständig ausgefüllten Fragebogen werden jedoch 1€ an ein Beratungsangebot für Jungen und Männer des Bundesforum Männer e.V. gespendet.

Falls Sie die Umfrage mit SurveySwap oder SurveyCircle ausfüllen, erhalten Sie den Code auf der letzten Seite.

Vielen Dank für Ihre Unterstützung! Im ersten Schritt bitten wir um Ihre Einwilligung zur Teilnahme.

English translation: Welcome to the study! This psychological study is conducted as part of a master's thesis at the Institute of Psychology, Humboldt University of Berlin. The aim is to better understand the interplay of personality, motivation, and performance in men. The study includes: a questionnaire on personal attitudes toward masculinity, a gender knowledge test, feedback on the test, a brief cognitive speed test, and demographic questions. Participation takes approximately 10–15 minutes. Eligibility requires identifying as male, native German proficiency, and being at least 18 years old. Participation is voluntary and can be discontinued at any time. For each completed questionnaire, 1€ is donated to a men's counseling organization.

Motivation for Masculine Behavior

Table A1 presents the nine items of the Motivation for Masculine Behavior scale with their original English wording and German translations.

Table A1

Motivation for Masculine Behavior Scale Items

Item	Subscale	English (Original)	German (Translation)
1	P	In general, I'm masculine because I want others' acceptance and approval.	Im Allgemeinen verhalte ich mich männlich, weil ich die Akzeptanz und Anerkennung anderer möchte.
2	P	In general, I'm masculine because that is what people expect from me.	Allgemeinen bin ich männlich, weil das von mir erwartet wird.
3	P	I'm masculine because I want people to like me.	Ich verhalte mich männlich, weil ich möchte, dass man mich mag.
4	P	I'm masculine around other people because that is how others think I should be.	Ich verhalte mich in Gegenwart anderer männlich, um ihre Erwartungen zu erfüllen.
5	P	I'm not feminine because people wouldn't like me.	Ich verhalte mich nicht weiblich, weil ich glaube, dass mich die Leute sonst nicht mögen würden.
6	A	It's important to me to be masculine.	Es ist mir wichtig, männlich zu sein.
7	A	I enjoy being masculine.	Ich bin gerne männlich.
8	A	It makes me happy if I'm masculine.	Es macht mich glücklich, mich männlich zu verhalten.
9	A	It is important to me not to be feminine.	Es ist mir wichtig, mich nicht weiblich zu verhalten

Note. P = Pressured Motivation subscale; A = Autonomous Motivation subscale. Items rated on a 7-point Likert scale (1 = “Disagree Strongly” to 7 = “Agree Strongly”). The original English Items are from Stanaland et al. (2023) Study 2.

Documentation of the Translation of the Motivation for Masculine Behaviour Scale

The translation of the MMB scale was conducted following the TRAPD protocol (Harkness et al., 2010), using two independent native German, fluent English translators. In the first step, translators were given the original scale items and were instructed to find the most appropriate translation focusing on natural and semantically correct phrasing. Table A2 and Table A3 present the independent translations and translator comments from this initial translation phase.

Table A2*MMB Scale Translation: Translator 1*

Item	English (Original)	German Translation	Comments
1	In general, I'm masculine because I want others' acceptance and approval.	Im Allgemeinen bin ich männlich, weil ich von anderen akzeptiert und anerkannt werden will.	„Acceptance and approval“ wurde mit „akzeptiert und anerkannt“ übersetzt, um sowohl emotionale als auch soziale Aspekte der Zustimmung wiederzugeben. „Im Allgemeinen“ klingt natürlich.
2	In general, I'm masculine because that is what people expect from me.	Im Allgemeinen bin ich männlich, weil die Leute das von mir erwarten.	Die Formulierung ist direkt und entspricht der Alltagssprache. „Die Leute“ ist eine geläufige, allgemein gehaltene Übersetzung für „people“.
3	I'm masculine because I want people to like me.	Ich bin männlich, weil ich möchte, dass man mich mag.	Die Konstruktion mit „dass man mich mag“ nutzt das unpersönliche „man“, was im Deutschen üblich ist, um eine allgemeine Aussage über „people“ zu treffen.
4	I'm masculine around other people because that is how others think I should be.	Ich verhalte mich in der Nähe anderer männlich, weil sie denken, dass ich so sein sollte.	„Verhalte mich männlich“ betont das Verhalten (performative Männlichkeit)
5	I'm not feminine because people wouldn't like me.	Ich bin nicht feminin, weil ich glaube, dass mich die	„Ich glaube“ wurde eingefügt, um die subjektive Wahrnehmung

Item	English (Original)	German Translation	Comments
		Leute dann nicht mögen würden.	zu betonen – im Deutschen klingt es so natürlicher. „Dann“ verstärkt die kausale Beziehung.
6	It's important to me to be masculine.	Es ist mir wichtig, männlich zu sein.	Sehr direkte und idiomatische Übersetzung – stilistisch wie in Fragebögen oder formellen Aussagen gebräuchlich.
7	I enjoy being masculine.	Ich genieße es, männlich zu sein.	Klare, wörtliche und gut klingende Übersetzung. „Es genießen“ ist im Deutschen idiomatisch.
8	It makes me happy if I'm masculine.	Es macht mich glücklich, wenn ich männlich bin.	Wörtlich, aber idiomatisch korrekt. Die Satzstruktur ist im Deutschen üblich und gut verständlich.
9	It is important to me not to be feminine.	Es ist mir wichtig, nicht feminin zu sein.	Direkte Negation, die in dieser Form im Deutschen völlig natürlich klingt. Wichtig war, „nicht feminin“ klar und nicht überbetont darzustellen.

Note. Items 1–5 = Pressured Motivation subscale; Items 6–9 = Autonomous Motivation subscale.

Table A3

MMB Scale Translation: Translator 2

Item	English (Original)	German Translation	Comments
1	In general, I'm masculine because I want others' acceptance and approval.	Im Allgemeinen bin ich männlich, weil ich die Akzeptanz und Zustimmung anderer möchte.	'Acceptance and approval' wird im Deutschen als 'Akzeptanz und Zustimmung' übersetzt.
2	In general, I'm masculine because that is what people expect from me.	Im Allgemeinen bin ich männlich, weil das von mir erwartet wird.	'That is what people expect from me' wird im Deutschen als 'weil das von mir erwartet wird' übersetzt.
3	I'm masculine because I want people to like me.	Ich bin männlich, weil ich möchte, dass die Leute mich mögen.	Keine besonderen Anmerkungen.
4	I'm masculine around other people because that is how others think I should be.	Ich bin in Gegenwart anderer männlich, weil andere denken, dass ich so sein sollte.	'Around other people' wird im Deutschen als 'in Gegenwart anderer' übersetzt.
5	I'm not feminine because people wouldn't like me.	Ich bin nicht weiblich, weil die Leute mich dann nicht mögen würden.	Keine besonderen Anmerkungen.
6	It's important to me to be masculine.	Es ist mir wichtig, männlich zu sein.	Keine besonderen Anmerkungen.
7	I enjoy being masculine.	Ich genieße es, männlich zu sein.	Keine besonderen Anmerkungen.
8	It makes me happy if I'm masculine.	Es macht mich glücklich, wenn ich männlich bin.	Keine besonderen Anmerkungen.
9	It is important to me not to be feminine.	Es ist mir wichtig, nicht weiblich zu sein.	Keine besonderen Anmerkungen.

Note. Items 1–5 = Pressured Motivation subscale; Items 6–9 = Autonomous Motivation subscale.

The independent translations highlighted two key considerations for the review phase. First, both translators used the German word *männlich* rather than the loanword *maskulin*, suggesting that *männlich* (and correspondingly *weiblich* for feminine) sounds more natural in everyday German. The terms *maskulin* and *feminin* are more commonly used in German to describe physical appearance rather than behavioral traits. Second, the translators predominantly used stative phrasing (*ich bin männlich*; “I am masculine”) rather than agentic phrasing (*ich verhalte mich männlich*; “I behave masculinely”).

These observations were discussed with the thesis supervisor and other students during the review phase. Two decisions were made for the final translations. First, the translations retained *männlich* and *weiblich* rather than *maskulin* and *feminin*, as these terms are more familiar in German when describing personal characteristics. Second, a mix of stative and agentic phrasings was adopted in the final version. The purely stative phrasing *ich bin männlich* carries a connotation of “being a man” in German, which may imply an innate, ascribed property rather than an enacted behavior. To balance fidelity to the original English items with the recognition that masculinity involves behavioral choices, the final translations incorporated both phrasings. This approach is consistent with prior work on motivation to conform to gender norms by Good & Sanchez (2010), which also employed varied item phrasings.

A pre-test was conducted with nine male participants to evaluate the translated scale. No changes were made to the translations based on this pre-test. Participants reported that although they understood the items, it was not easy for them to provide self-judgments about their motivations for being masculine. This feedback suggests that the construct may be inherently difficult to introspect upon, which is consistent with the implicit nature of motivational processes.

Gender Knowledge Test

Table A4 presents the 30 items of the Gender Knowledge Test with their original English wording and German translations.

Table A4

Gender Knowledge Test Items

Item	Type	English (Original)	German (Translation)
1	M	A motorcycle engine turning at 8000 rpms generates an exhaust sound at (4000 rpms vs. 8000 rpms)	Ein Motorrad mit 8000 Umdrehungen pro Minute erzeugt ein Auspuffgeräusch bei (4000 U/min vs. 8000 U/min)
2	M	To help an engine produce more power you should (inject the fuel vs. reduce displacement)	Um die Leistung eines Motors zu erhöhen, sollte man (den Kraftstoff einspritzen vs. den Hubraum verringern)
3	M	In nature, the best analogy for a spark plug is (solar fire vs. lightning)	In der Natur entspricht eine Zündkerze am ehesten (Sonnenfeuer vs. Blitz)
4	M	Karate originated in martial arts developed in (Japan vs. China)	Karate entstand aus Kampfkünsten, entwickelt in (Japan vs. China)
5	M	Soldiers in WWII often used what type of guns? (Gatling vs. Tommy)	Welche Art von Gewehren wurde im Zweiten Weltkrieg oft von Soldaten verwendet? (Gatling vs. Tommy)
6	M	The groove inside the barrel of a revolver is (spiraled vs. smooth)	Die Rillen im Lauf eines Revolvers sind (spiralförmig vs. glatt)
7	M	If you need to replace the tank ball in a toilet, ask for a (flapper vs. ball cock)	Wenn man den Schwimmer im Spülkasten austauschen muss, fragt man nach (einer Absperrklappe vs. einem Kugelhahn)
8	M	The paste used for soldering joints is called (gel vs. flux)	Die Paste, die man zum Löten verwendet, heißt (Gel vs. Flussmittel)
9	M	Hugh Hefner first published Playboy magazine in (1963 vs. 1953)	Hugh Hefner veröffentlichte das erste Playboy-Magazin im Jahr (1963 vs. 1953)

Item	Type	English (Original)	German (Translation)
10	M	Arnold Schwarzenegger killed more people in which film? (True Lies vs. Total Recall)	In welchem Film tötete Arnold Schwarzenegger mehr Menschen? (True Lies vs. Total Recall)
11	M	By Olympic rules, boxing gloves for all weight classes weigh (12 ounces vs. 10 ounces)	Laut Olympischen Regeln wiegen Boxhandschuhe in allen Gewichtsklassen (12 Unzen vs. 10 Unzen)
12	M	When punching someone, you should aim your fist (a foot beyond target vs. directly at target)	Beim Zuschlagen sollte die Faust worauf gerichtet sein? (hinter das Ziel vs. direkt auf das Ziel)
13	M	When punching someone, the majority of the force comes from (the speed of your fist vs. your upper arm and shoulder)	Beim Zuschlagen kommt die meiste Kraft von (der Geschwindigkeit der Faust vs. dem Oberarm und der Schulter)
14	M	What's the best way to deflect a punch? (use the forearm vs. use hand)	Was ist der beste Weg, einen Schlag abzuwehren? (mit dem Unterarm zum Block vs. mit der Hand fangen)
15	M	When ramming a car to disable it, you should aim for the (rear passenger's tire vs. front driver's tire)	Wenn man ein Auto rammt, um es außer Gefecht zu setzen, sollte man worauf zielen? (hinteren Beifahrerreifen vs. vorderen Fahrerreifen)
16	F	You wear Manolo Blahniks on your (head vs. feet)	Man trägt Manolo Blahniks am (Kopf vs. Fuß)
17	F	Botox temporarily erases wrinkles by (skin hydration vs. muscle paralysis)	Botox glättet Falten vorübergehend durch (Hautbefeuchtung vs. Muskelentspannung)
18	F	The first company to develop hair coloring was (Clairol vs. L'oreal)	Die erste Firma, die Haarfärbemittel entwickelte, war (Clairol vs. L'Oréal)
19	F	The TV show "Sex in the City" popularized which drink? (Cosmopolitan vs. Manhattan)	Welches Getränk machte die Sendung "Sex and the City" populär? (Cosmopolitan vs. Manhattan)

Item	Type	English (Original)	German (Translation)
20	F	Children typically start to teethe when they are (over vs. under) 1 year old?	In welchem Alter beginnen Kinder typischerweise mit dem Zahnen? (über 1 Jahr vs. unter 1 Jahr)
21	F	Toilet training should start around the age of (36 months vs. 12 months)	In welchem Alter sollte das Toilettentraining beginnen? (36 Monate vs. 12 Monate)
22	F	Children should not be given which medication? (ibuprofen vs. aspirin)	Welches Medikament sollte Kindern nicht gegeben werden? (Ibuprofen vs. Aspirin)
23	F	How many cups of water does it take to cook 1 cup of rice? (2 vs. 3)	Wie viele Tassen Wasser braucht man, um 1 Tasse Reis zu kochen? (2 Tassen vs. 3 Tassen)
24	F	Leftovers can be safely kept at room temperature for up to (4 hours vs. 2 hours)	Wie lange können Reste bei Zimmertemperatur bedenkenlos aufbewahrt werden? (4 Stunden vs. 2 Stunden)
25	F	If you don't have baking powder, you substitute baking soda plus (salt vs. cream of tartar)	Wenn kein Backpulver vorhanden ist, ersetzt man es durch Natron und (Salz vs. Weinstein)
26	F	A roux is best described as a (sauce vs. cake)	Eine Mehlschwitze ist am besten zu beschreiben als (Soße vs. Kuchen)
27	F	Compared to men, women need more (iron vs. zinc)	Im Vergleich zu Männern benötigen Frauen mehr (Eisen vs. Zink)
28	F	Which of these contains a natural mood enhancer? (chocolate vs. caviar)	Welches dieser Lebensmittel enthält einen natürlichen Stimmungsaufheller? (Schokolade vs. Kaviar)
29	F	During pregnancy, morning sickness usually occurs in which trimester? (second vs. first)	Während der Schwangerschaft tritt morgendliche Übelkeit normalerweise in welchem Trimester auf? (zweites vs. erstes)

Item	Type	English (Original)	German (Translation)
30	F	Exercises that improve a woman's sex life are called (Kegel's vs. Pilates)	Übungen, die das Sexualleben einer Frau verbessern, heißen (Kegel-Übungen vs. Pilates)

Note. M = Masculine-stereotyped knowledge; F = Feminine-stereotyped knowledge. Correct answers are underlined in the original study materials. Items adapted from Valved et al. (2021). Items were presented in a fixed randomized order.

Documentation of the Translation of the Gender Knowledge Test

The translation of the Gender Knowledge Test followed the same TRAPD protocol as the MMB scale, using two independent native German, fluent English translators. Table A5 and Table A6 present the independent translations and translator comments.

Table A5

Gender Knowledge Test Translation: Translator 1

Item	Type	English (Original)	German Translation	Comments
1	M	A motorcycle engine turning at 8000 rpm's generates an exhaust sound at (4000 rpm's vs. 8000 rpm's)	Ein Motorrad mit 8000 U/min erzeugt einen Auspuffton bei (4000 U/min vs. 8000 U/min)	Technisches Wissen, stereotypisch männlich; 'U/min' als Abkürzung.
2	M	To help an engine produce more power you should (inject the fuel vs. reduce displacement)	Um einem Motor zu mehr Leistung zu verhelfen, sollte man den Kraftstoff einspritzen vs. den Hubraum verringern)	Fachbegriffe wie 'Kraftstoff einspritzen' und 'Hubraum' kulturgerecht übersetzt.
3	M	In nature, the best analogy for a spark plug is (solar fire vs. lightning)	In der Natur entspricht eine Zündkerze am ehesten (Sonnenfeuer vs. Blitz)	'Sonnenfeuer' ist eine poetische, aber verständliche

Item	Type	English (Original)	German Translation	Comments
4	M	Karate originated in martial arts developed in (Japan vs. China)	Karate stammt ursprünglich aus Kampfkünsten, die in (Japan vs. China) entwickelt wurden	Entsprechung im Deutschen. Bekanntes kulturelles Wissen; DE kennt Unterschiede zwischen Japan/China.
5	M	Soldiers in WWII often used what type of guns? (Gatling vs. Tommy)	Soldaten im Zweiten Weltkrieg benutzten häufig welche Art von Waffe? (Gatling vs. Thompson-Maschinenpistole)	'Tommy Gun' als 'Thompson' bekannt; 'Gatling' weniger gebräuchlich.
6	M	The groove inside the barrel of a revolver is (spiraled vs. smooth)	Die Rillen im Lauf eines Revolvers sind (spiralförmig vs. glatt)	'Spiralförmig' und 'glatt' beschreiben den Lauf anschaulich im Deutschen.
7	M	If you need to replace the tank ball in a toilet, ask for a (flapper vs. ball cock)	Wenn man den Schwimmer im Spülkasten austauschen muss, fragt man nach einem (Membranventil vs. Schwimmerventil)	'Ball cock' wird im Deutschen anders benannt – Sanitärsprache angepasst.
8	M	The paste used for soldering joints is called (gel vs. flux)	Die Paste, die man zum Löten verwendet, heißt (Gel vs. Flussmittel)	'Flussmittel' ist in technischer Sprache üblich – passt für Lötkontext.
9	M	Hugh Hefner first published Playboy magazine in (1963 vs. 1953)	Hugh Hefner veröffentlichte das erste Playboy-Magazin im Jahr (1963 vs. 1953)	Jahreszahlen und historische Fakten sind universell verständlich.

Item	Type	English (Original)	German Translation	Comments
10	M	Arnold Schwarzenegger killed more people in which film? (True Lies vs. Total Recall)	In welchem Film tötete Arnold Schwarzenegger mehr Menschen? (True Lies vs. Total Recall)	Arnold Schwarzenegger bekannt – keine Lokalisierung nötig.
11	M	By Olympic rules, boxing gloves for all weight classes weigh (12 ounces vs. 10 ounces)	Laut Olympischen Regeln wiegen Boxhandschuhe in allen Gewichtsklassen (12 Unzen vs. 10 Unzen)	Unzen gelassen wegen Regelkontext – könnte metrisch ergänzt werden.
12	M	When punching someone, you should aim your fist (a foot beyond target vs. directly at target)	Beim Zuschlagen sollte man die Faust auf (einen Fuß hinter das Ziel vs. direkt auf das Ziel) richten	Ein ‘Fuß’ ist ca. 30 cm – kulturell weniger gebräuchlich.
13	M	When punching someone, the majority of the force comes from (the speed of your fist vs. your upper arm and shoulder)	Beim Zuschlagen kommt die meiste Kraft von (der Geschwindigkeit der Faust vs. dem Oberarm und der Schulter)	Anatomisches und sportliches Wissen – direkt übertragbar.
14	M	What's the best way to deflect a punch? (use the forearm vs. use hand)	Was ist der beste Weg, einen Schlag abzuwehren? (Unterarm zum Blocken vs. Hand zum Fangen nutzen)	Kampfkunstkontext – verständlich, keine kulturelle Anpassung nötig.
15	M	When ramming a car to disable it, you should aim for the (rear passenger's tire vs. front driver's tire)	Wenn man ein Auto stoppen will, sollte man auf (hinteren Beifahrerreifen vs. vorderen Fahrreifen) zielen	Auto-Action-Wissen; eher aus Filmkontext – Übersetzung bleibt erhalten.

Item	Type	English (Original)	German Translation	Comments
16	F	You wear Manolo Blahniks on your (head vs. feet)	Man trägt Manolo Blahniks am (Kopf vs. Fuß)	Markenbezug klar; ‘Kopf’ vs. ‘Fuß’ bleibt humorvoll.
17	F	Botox temporarily erases wrinkles by (skin hydration vs. muscle paralysis)	Botox glättet Falten vorübergehend durch (Hautbefeuchtung vs. Muskelentspannung)	‘Muskelentspannung’ statt ‘Paralyse’ – klingt natürlicher.
18	F	The first company to develop hair coloring was (Clairol vs. L’Oreal)	Die erste Firma, die Haarfärbemittel entwickelte, war (Clairol vs. L’Oréal)	Beide Marken in DE bekannt – keine Anpassung nötig.
19	F	The TV show “Sex in the City” popularized which drink? (Cosmopolitan vs. Manhattan)	Welche Drink machte die Sendung “Sex and the City” populär? (Cosmopolitan vs. Manhattan)	Titel der Serie auf ‘Sex and the City’ korrigieren!
20	F	Children typically start to teethe when they are (over vs. under) 1 year old?	Kinder bekommen typischerweise Zähne, wenn sie (über 1 Jahr alt vs. unter 1 Jahr alt) sind	Medizinisch korrekte und allgemein bekannte Information.
21	F	Toilet training should start around the age of (36 months vs. 12 months)	Die Sauberkeitserziehung sollte ungefähr mit (36 Monaten vs. 12 Monaten) beginnen	Begriff ‘Sauberkeitserziehung’ ist kulturell angepasst.
22	F	Children should not be given which medication? (ibuprofen vs. aspirin)	Kindern sollte welches Medikament nicht gegeben werden? (Ibuprofen vs. Aspirin)	Aspirin-Verbot bei Kindern auch in DE etabliert.
23	F	How many cups of water does it take to cook 1 cup of rice? (2 vs. 3)	Wie viele Tassen Wasser braucht man, um eine	Tassen als Maßeinheit in Rezepten in DE bekannt.

Item	Type	English (Original)	German Translation	Comments
			Tasse Reis zu kochen? (2 vs. 3 Tassen)	
24	F	Leftovers can be safely kept at room temperature for up to (4 hours vs. 2 hours)	Reste können bei Zimmertemperatur sicher bis zu (4 Stunden vs. 2 Stunden) aufbewahrt werden	Lebensmittelhygiene ähnlich geregelt wie in den USA.
25	F	If you don't have baking powder, you substitute baking soda plus (salt vs. cream of tartar)	Wenn kein Backpulver vorhanden ist, ersetzt man es durch Natron und (Salz vs. Weinstein)	'Weinstein' als Begriff in DE im Backbereich bekannt.
26	F	A roux is best described as a (sauce vs. cake)	Eine Mehlschwitze ist am besten beschrieben als (Soße vs. Kuchen)	'Mehlschwitze' ist die gängige Übersetzung für 'roux'.
27	F	Compared to men, women need more (iron vs. zinc)	Im Vergleich zu Männern benötigen Frauen mehr (Eisen vs. Zink)	Ernährungswissen, in DE auch medizinisch verbreitet.
28	F	Which of these contains a natural mood enhancer? (chocolate vs. caviar)	Welches dieser Lebensmittel enthält einen natürlichen Stimmungsaufheller? (Schokolade vs. Kaviar)	'Schokolade als Seelentröster' – starkes kulturelles Stereotyp.
29	F	During pregnancy, morning sickness usually occurs in which trimester? (second vs. first)	Übelkeit in der Schwangerschaft tritt meistens im (zweiten vs. ersten) Trimester auf	Trimester-Wissen in Schwangerschaft universell.
30	F	Exercises that improve a woman's sex life are called (Kegel's vs. Pilates)	Übungen, die das Sexualleben einer Frau verbessern, heißen	'Kegel-Übungen' in DE bekannt; Kontext bleibt erhalten.

Item	Type	English (Original)	German Translation	Comments
		(Kegel-Übungen vs. Pilates)		

Note. M = Masculine-stereotyped knowledge; F = Feminine-stereotyped knowledge.

Table A6

Gender Knowledge Test Translation: Translator 2

Item	Type	English (Original)	German Translation	Comments
1	M	A motorcycle engine turning at 8000 rpms generates an exhaust sound at (4000 rpms vs. 8000 rpms)	Ein Motorradmotor, der mit 8000 U/min läuft, erzeugt einen Abgasgeräusch bei (4000 U/min vs. 8000 U/min)	‘rpms’ wird im Deutschen als ‘U/min’ (Umdrehungen pro Minute) übersetzt.
2	M	To help an engine produce more power you should (inject the fuel vs. reduce displacement)	Um einem Motor zu helfen, mehr Leistung zu erzeugen, sollten Sie (den Kraftstoff einspritzen vs. den Hubraum reduzieren)	‘Displacement’ wird im Deutschen als ‘Hubraum’ bezeichnet.
3	M	In nature, the best analogy for a spark plug is (solar fire vs. lightning)	In der Natur ist das beste Analogon für eine Zündkerze (Sonnenfeuer vs. Blitz)	‘Spark plug’ wird im Deutschen als ‘Zündkerze’ bezeichnet.
4	M	Karate originated in martial arts developed in (Japan vs. China)	Karate entstand in den Kampfkünsten, die in (Japan vs. China) entwickelt wurden	Keine besonderen Anmerkungen.
5	M	Soldiers in WWII often used what type of guns? (Gatling vs. Tommy)	Welche Art von Gewehren wurde im Zweiten Weltkrieg oft von Soldaten verwendet? (Gatling vs. Tommy)	‘Gatling’ und ‘Tommy’ sind spezifische Begriffe, die im Deutschen gleich bleiben.

Item	Type	English (Original)	German Translation	Comments
6	M	The groove inside the barrel of a revolver is (spiraled vs. smooth)	Die Rille im Inneren des Revolverlaufs ist (spiralförmig vs. glatt)	Keine besonderen Anmerkungen.
7	M	If you need to replace the tank ball in a toilet, ask for a (flapper vs. ball cock)	Wenn Sie die Tankkugel in einer Toilette ersetzen müssen, fragen Sie nach einem (Klappenventil vs. Kugelventil)	‘Flapper’ und ‘ball cock’ sind spezifische Begriffe, die im Deutschen als ‘Klappenventil’ und ‘Kugelventil’ bezeichnet werden.
8	M	The paste used for soldering joints is called (gel vs. flux)	Die Paste, die zum Löten von Verbindungen verwendet wird, heißt (Gel vs. Flussmittel)	‘Flux’ wird im Deutschen als ‘Flussmittel’ bezeichnet.
9	M	Hugh Hefner first published Playboy magazine in (1963 vs. 1953)	Hugh Hefner veröffentlichte das Playboy-Magazin erstmals in (1963 vs. 1953)	Keine besonderen Anmerkungen.
10	M	Arnold Schwarzenegger killed more people in which film? (True Lies vs. Total Recall)	In welchem Film hat Arnold Schwarzenegger mehr Menschen getötet? (True Lies vs. Total Recall)	Keine besonderen Anmerkungen.
11	M	By Olympic rules, boxing gloves for all weight classes weigh (12 ounces vs. 10 ounces)	Nach den Olympischen Regeln wiegen Boxhandschuhe für alle Gewichtsklassen (12 Unzen vs. 10 Unzen)	‘Ounces’ wird im Deutschen als ‘Unzen’ bezeichnet.
12	M	When punching someone, you should aim your fist (a foot	Beim Schlagen sollte man seine Faust (etwa einen Fuß über das optimale Ziel hinaus vs.	‘A foot beyond’ wird im Deutschen als ‘etwa einen Fuß über ... hinaus’ übersetzt.

Item	Type	English (Original)	German Translation	Comments
13	M	beyond target vs. directly at target) When punching someone, the majority of the force comes from (the speed of your fist vs. your upper arm and shoulder)	direkt auf das Ziel) richten Beim Schlagen kommt der Großteil der Kraft aus (der Geschwindigkeit deiner Faust vs. deinem Oberarm und deiner Schulter)	Keine besonderen Anmerkungen.
14	M	What's the best way to deflect a punch? (use the forearm vs. use hand)	Was ist die beste Methode, um einen Schlag abzuwehren? (den Unterarm verwenden, um ihn zu blockieren vs. die Hand verwenden, um ihn zu fangen)	Keine besonderen Anmerkungen.
15	M	When ramming a car to disable it, you should aim for the (rear passenger's tire vs. front driver's tire)	Wenn man ein Auto rammt, um es außer Gefecht zu setzen, sollte man auf den (hinteren Beifahrerreifen vs. vorderen Fahrerreifen) zielen	Keine besonderen Anmerkungen.
16	F	You wear Manolo Blahniks on your (head vs. feet)	Man trägt Manolo Blahniks an den (Kopf vs. Füßen)	'Manolo Blahniks' sind eine bekannte Schuhmarke, daher bleibt der Name im Deutschen gleich.
17	F	Botox temporarily erases wrinkles by (skin	Botox beseitigt Falten vorübergehend durch	'Muscle paralysis' wird im Deutschen als

Item	Type	English (Original)	German Translation	Comments
18	F	hydration vs. muscle paralysis) The first company to develop hair coloring was (Clairol vs. L’Oreal)	(Hautbefeuchtung vs. Muskelentspannung) Das erste Unternehmen, das Haarfärbemittel entwickelte, war (Clairol vs. L’Oréal)	‘Muskelentspannung’ bezeichnet. Keine besonderen Anmerkungen.
19	F	The TV show “Sex in the City” popularized which drink? (Cosmopolitan vs. Manhattan)	Welches Getränk wurde durch die TV-Show “Sex and the City” populär? (Cosmopolitan vs. Manhattan)	Keine besonderen Anmerkungen.
20	F	Children typically start to teethe when they are (over vs. under) 1 year old?	Kinder beginnen typischerweise mit dem Zähnen, wenn sie (über vs. unter) 1 Jahr alt sind?	Keine besonderen Anmerkungen.
21	F	Toilet training should start around the age of (36 months vs. 12 months)	Die Sauberkeitserziehung sollte etwa im Alter von (36 Monaten vs. 12 Monaten) beginnen	Keine besonderen Anmerkungen.
22	F	Children should not be given which medication? (ibuprofen vs. aspirin)	Welches Medikament sollte Kindern nicht gegeben werden? (Ibuprofen vs. Aspirin)	Keine besonderen Anmerkungen.
23	F	How many cups of water does it take to cook 1 cup of rice? (2 vs. 3)	Wie viele Tassen Wasser braucht man, um 1 Tasse Reis zu kochen? (2 Tassen vs. 3 Tassen)	Keine besonderen Anmerkungen.
24	F	Leftovers can be safely kept at room temperature for up to (4 hours vs. 2 hours)	Reste können sicher bei Raumtemperatur für bis zu (4 Stunden vs. 2	Keine besonderen Anmerkungen.

Item	Type	English (Original)	German Translation	Comments
25	F	If you don't have baking powder, you substitute baking soda plus (salt vs. cream of tartar)	Stunden) aufbewahrt werden Wenn Sie kein Backpulver haben, können Sie Natron plus (Salz vs. Weinsteinbackpulver) ersetzen	'Cream of tartar' wird im Deutschen als 'Weinsteinbackpulver' bezeichnet.
26	F	A roux is best described as a (sauce vs. cake)	Eine Roux wird am besten als (Sauce vs. Kuchen) beschrieben	'Roux' bleibt im Deutschen gleich, da es ein Fachbegriff ist.
27	F	Compared to men, women need more (iron vs. zinc)	Im Vergleich zu Männern benötigen Frauen mehr (Eisen vs. Zink)	Keine besonderen Anmerkungen.
28	F	Which of these contains a natural mood enhancer? (chocolate vs. caviar)	Welches davon enthält einen natürlichen Stimmungsaufheller? (Schokolade vs. Kaviar)	Keine besonderen Anmerkungen.
29	F	During pregnancy, morning sickness usually occurs in which trimester? (second vs. first)	Während der Schwangerschaft tritt morgendliche Übelkeit normalerweise in welchem Trimester auf? (zweites vs. erstes)	Keine besonderen Anmerkungen.
30	F	Exercises that improve a woman's sex life are called (Kegel's vs. Pilates)	Übungen, die das Sexualleben einer Frau verbessern, heißen (Kegel-Übungen vs. Pilates)	'Kegel's' wird im Deutschen als 'Kegel-Übungen' bezeichnet.

Note. M = Masculine-stereotyped knowledge; F = Feminine-stereotyped knowledge.

The review phase for the Gender Knowledge Test was more straightforward than for the MMB scale. The primary focus was on clarifying technical terminology where the two translations diverged, particularly for domain-specific terms in automotive, plumbing, and culinary contexts. Unlike the MMB scale, where conceptual nuances of masculinity required careful consideration, the GKT items involved factual content with established German equivalents. Since the purpose of the Gender Knowledge Test was not to provide a psychometrically valid measure but rather to create a plausible and challenging test that could credibly threaten participants' gender identity, the review prioritized ensuring that all items appeared believable and appropriately difficult. The final translations were selected to maintain this sense of plausibility while using natural German phrasing.

The same pre-test with nine male participants was used to evaluate the translated Gender Knowledge Test. No changes were made to the translations based on this pre-test. Participants reported that they enjoyed the questions, describing the experience as "game-like." This positive reception supported the intended design of the GKT as an engaging measure that participants would take seriously and find credible.

Masculinity Threatening and Non-Threatening Feedback

The following feedback screens were displayed to participants after completing the Gender Knowledge Test. The threat condition received feedback indicating below-average performance relative to other men, while the no-threat condition received feedback indicating average performance.

Threat Condition

Glückwunsch – du hast den Geschlechtsspezifischen Wissenstest abgeschlossen!

Dieser Test wurde entwickelt, um Unterschiede im Wissen über geschlechtsspezifische Themen zu messen. Frühere Studien zeigen, dass bestimmte Wissensbereiche stärker mit

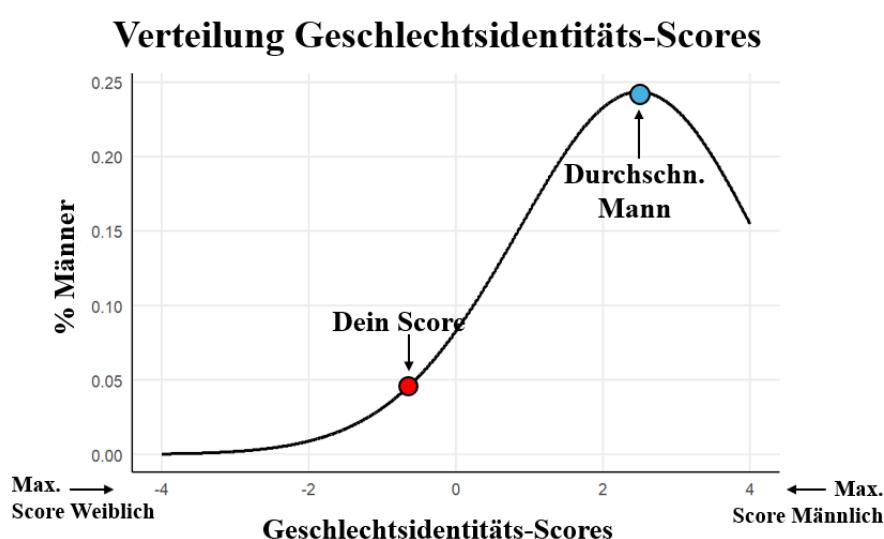
traditionell männlich oder weiblich geprägten Rollen und Selbstbildern verbunden sind.

Die Auswertung basiert auf einer Skala von -4 (ausgeprägt weiblich) bis +4 (ausgeprägt männlich).

Ihr Score beträgt: -1,83

Was bedeutet das?

Im Vergleich zu anderen männlichen Testteilnehmern, die im Durchschnitt einen Score von +2,24 erreichen, liegt ihr Ergebnis deutlich darunter. Dies weist darauf hin, dass ihre Antworten denen von Frauen ähnlicher sind als denen von Männern. In früheren Studien wurde ein solcher Score häufig mit einem weniger männlichen Selbstbild in Verbindung gebracht. Die folgende Grafik zeigt Ihren Wert im Vergleich zur typischen Verteilung unter männlichen Teilnehmern:



English translation: Congratulations – you have completed the Gender Knowledge Test! This test was developed to measure differences in knowledge about gender-specific topics. Scoring is based on a scale from -4 (strongly feminine) to +4 (strongly masculine). Your score is: -1.83. Compared to other male participants, who on average achieve a score of +2.24, your result is

significantly lower. This indicates that your answers are more similar to those of women than to those of men.

No-Threat Condition

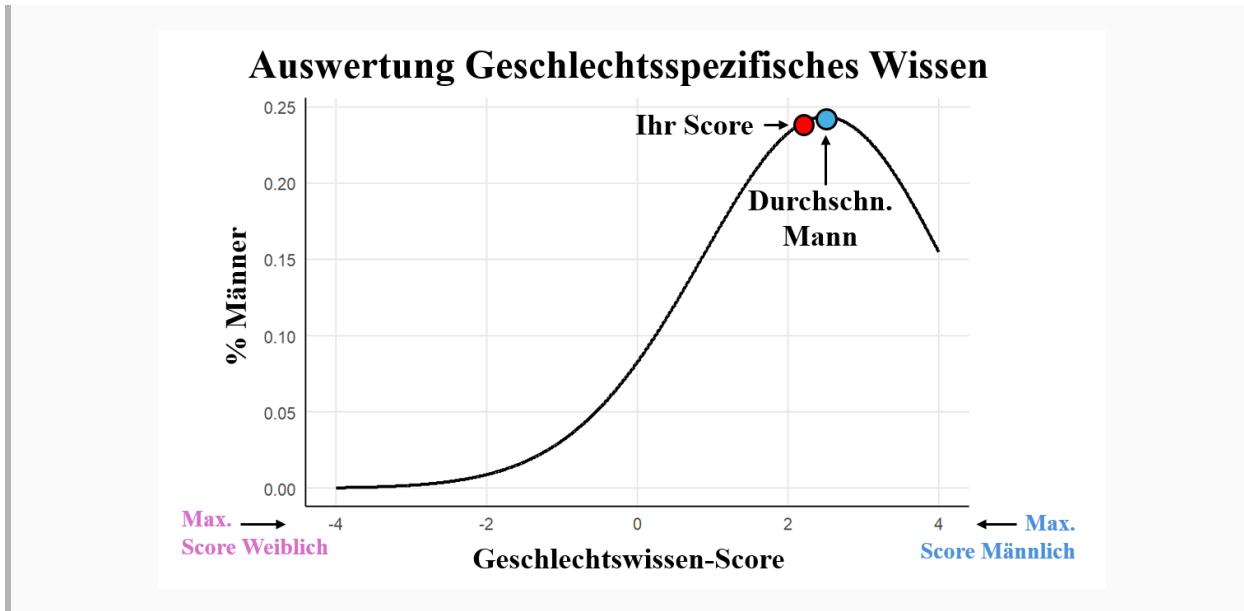
Glückwunsch – du hast den Geschlechtsspezifischen Wissenstest abgeschlossen!

Dieser Test wurde entwickelt, um Unterschiede im Wissen über geschlechtsspezifische Themen zu messen. Frühere Studien zeigen, dass bestimmte Wissensbereiche stärker mit traditionell männlich oder weiblich geprägten Rollen und Selbstbildern verbunden sind. Die Auswertung basiert auf einer Skala von -4 (ausgeprägt weiblich) bis +4 (ausgeprägt männlich).

Ihr Score beträgt: +2,18

Was bedeutet das?

Ihr Score liegt nahe beim Durchschnitt männlicher Teilnehmer, der bei +2,24 liegt. Das bedeutet, dass ihre Antworten typisch für männliche Testteilnehmer sind. In früheren Studien wurde ein solcher Score häufig mit einem ausgeglichenen und typischen Wissensprofil in geschlechtsspezifischen Themenbereichen in Verbindung gebracht. Die folgende Grafik zeigt Ihren Wert im Vergleich zur typischen Verteilung unter männlichen Teilnehmern:



English translation: Congratulations – you have completed the Gender Knowledge Test! Your score is: +2.18. Your score is close to the average of male participants, which is +2.24. This means that your answers are typical for male test-takers.

Word Fragment Completion Task

Participants completed word fragments by typing the missing first letter. Each fragment could be completed as either a target word (aggressive or anxious) or a neutral word. A seven-second time limit was imposed per item to encourage spontaneous responses. Table A7 presents the aggressive cognition items, and Table A8 presents the anxious cognition items.

Table A7

Word Fragment Completion Task: Aggressive Cognition Items

Fragment	Aggressive	Neutral
_UT	Wut	Mut, Hut, Gut, Tut
_ORN	Zorn	Dorn, Korn, Horn, Vorn
_IER	Gier	Bier, Tier, Vier, Hier, Pier
_AGE	Rage	Vage, Tage, Sage, Lage, Page, Jage, Gage, Zage
_UNDE	Wunde	Runde, Hunde, Munde, Kunde, Bunde
_IEB	Dieb, Hieb	Sieb, Lieb, Rieb

Fragment	Aggressive	Neutral
_ASS	Hass	Nass, Fass, Bass, Dass, Pass, Lass, Mass
_OBEN	Toben	Loben, Hoben, Roben
_AGEN	Jagen, Wagen	Sagen, Tagen, Magen, Ragen, Nagen, Lagen, Zagen, Hagen
_AMPF	Kampf	Dampf, Mampf

Note. Fragment = word stem presented to participants. Aggressive = completions coded as aggressive cognition. Neutral = completions coded as neutral.

Table A8

Word Fragment Completion Task: Anxious Cognition Items

Fragment	Anxious	Neutral
_ORGEN	Sorgen	Morgen, Borgen
_ANGEN	Bangen	Fangen, Wangen, Sangen, Rangen, Langen, Zangen
_EUE	Reue	Neue
_ROST	Trost	Prost, Frost
_AST	Last	Mast, Fast, Rast, Bast, Hast, Gast
_EERE	Leere	Beere, Heere, Teere
_ERN	Fern	Kern, Gern, Lern, Bern
_ESSEL	Fessel	Kessel, Sessel, Nessel
_ANISCH	Panisch	Manisch
_ANNE	Panne	Kanne, Tanne, Wanne

Note. Fragment = word stem presented to participants. Anxious = completions coded as anxious cognition. Neutral = completions coded as neutral.

Manipulation Check and Suspicion Probe

Table A9 presents the items used to assess participants' recall of the experimental feedback and their suspicions about the study's purpose.

Table A9

Manipulation Check and Suspicion Probe Items

Item	German	English
1	Welche Rückmeldung haben Sie in dieser Studie zu Ihrem Wissen in geschlechtsspezifischen Themen erhalten? <i>Skala: 1 (typisch weiblich) – 10 (typisch männlich)</i>	What feedback did you receive in this study regarding your knowledge of gender-specific topics? <i>Scale: 1 (typically feminine) – 10 (typically masculine)</i>
2	Wie würden Sie Ihr Wissen in geschlechtsspezifischen Themen einschätzen? <i>Skala: 1 (typisch weiblich) – 10 (typisch männlich)</i>	How would you rate your knowledge of gender-specific topics? <i>Scale: 1 (typically feminine) – 10 (typically masculine)</i>
3	Hatten Sie während der Teilnahme den Eindruck, dass es in der Studie um etwas anderes ging als angegeben? <i>Ja / Nein</i>	During participation, did you have the impression that the study was about something other than what was stated? <i>Yes / No</i>
4	Was denken Sie, worum es in dieser Studie wirklich ging? <i>Offene Antwort</i>	What do you think this study was really about? <i>Open response</i>
5	Haben Sie Gedanken zur Studie? <i>Offene Antwort</i>	Do you have any thoughts about the study? <i>Open response</i>

Note. Items 1 and 2 served as manipulation checks. Items 3–5 assessed participant suspicion.

Item 4 was only shown when participants responded ‘yes’ to item 3.

Demographic Questionnaire

Table A10 presents the demographic items administered at the end of the study.

Table A10

Demographic Questionnaire Items

Item	German	English
1	Wie alt sind Sie?	How old are you?

Item	German	English
2	Welches Geschlecht haben Sie? <i>Männlich, Weiblich, Divers, Keine Angabe</i>	What is your gender? <i>Male, Female, Diverse, Prefer not to say</i>
3	Wie gut sind Ihre Deutschkenntnisse? <i>Keine Deutschkenntnisse, Grundkenntnisse, Gute Kenntnisse, Sehr gute Kenntnisse, Deutsch ist meine Muttersprache</i>	How proficient is your German? <i>No German, Basic, Good, Very good, German is my native language</i>
4	Was ist Ihr höchster Schulabschluss? <i>Noch kein Abschluss, Schule beendet ohne Abschluss, Haupt-/Volksschule, Mittlerer Schulabschluss, Fachhochschulreife, Abitur</i>	What is your highest educational degree? <i>No degree yet, Left school without degree, Secondary school, Middle school, Technical college entrance, University entrance (Abitur)</i>
5	Welchen höchsten beruflichen Abschluss haben Sie? <i>Noch keinen, Lehre, Berufsfachschule, Fachschule, Fachhochschule, Universität, Anderer</i>	What is your highest occupational degree? <i>None yet, Apprenticeship, Vocational school, Technical school, University of applied sciences, University, Other</i>

Note. Response options are abbreviated. Full German response options were presented to participants.

Debriefing

The following debriefing text was displayed to participants after completing all study components.

Aufklärung zum Studienzweck

Vielen Dank für Ihre Teilnahme!

Bevor Sie die Studie abschließen, möchten wir Sie über den tatsächlichen Hintergrund des Experiments informieren:

Wichtiger Hinweis: Das Feedback, das Sie im Rahmen des „geschlechtsspezifischen Wissenstests“ erhalten haben, war nicht echt. Es wurde unabhängig von Ihrer

tatsächlichen Leistung zufällig generiert und ist nicht aussagekräftig für Ihre kognitive Leistungsfähigkeit oder Ihr Wissen.

Warum wurde das gemacht? Die Studie untersucht ein psychologisches Phänomen, das als „fragile Männlichkeit“ (engl. fragile masculinity) bekannt ist. Dabei geht es um die Frage, wie Männer auf Situationen reagieren, in denen ihre Geschlechtsidentität – also das Selbstbild als Mann – subtil infrage gestellt oder als „bedroht“ erlebt wird, z. B. durch vermeintlich negatives Feedback in geschlechtsbezogenen Leistungsbereichen.

Wir interessieren uns dafür, wie sich solche Situationen auf Denken, Emotionen und Verhalten auswirken. Um dies zu untersuchen, haben wir den Teilnehmenden zufällig entweder neutrales oder negatives Feedback zum Wissenstest gegeben. Ihre emotionale Reaktion wurde anschließend mithilfe der Wortvervollständigungsaufgabe im „Test zur Denkgeschwindigkeit“ gemessen.

Die Annahme ist, dass sich emotionale Zustände (z. B. Ärger oder Verunsicherung) darin zeigen können, wie Personen unvollständige Wörter ergänzen.

Damit Ihre Reaktion möglichst authentisch und unverfälscht bleibt, war es notwendig, den wahren Zweck der Studie nicht vorab offenzulegen.

Wichtig: Sie sind nicht „hereingefallen“ Das verwendete Feedback wurde bewusst sehr glaubwürdig gestaltet – viele Teilnehmende hielten es ebenfalls für real. Ihre Reaktion ist verständlich und vollkommen normal. Die Täuschung diente ausschließlich wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und basiert auf etablierten Methoden der psychologischen Forschung.

Auch wenn Ihnen nun bewusst ist, dass das Feedback nicht echt war, kann es dennoch nachwirken. In der Psychologie ist bekannt, dass selbst widerlegte Informationen unser Denken und Fühlen weiterhin beeinflussen können. Diese Reaktion ist normal und gut

erforscht – bitte seien Sie daher nachsichtig mit sich, falls das Feedback bei Ihnen nachhallt.

Wenn Sie Fragen, Bedenken oder Feedback zur Studie haben, können Sie sich jederzeit an die Studienleitung wenden:

Studienleitung: Linus Widmer Institut für Psychologie, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
widmerli@student.hu-berlin.de

Wichtig: Bevor Sie das Fenster schließen lesen Sie bitte den unten stehenden Hinweis zur Freiwilligkeit und Einwilligungserklärung

English translation: Thank you for your participation! The feedback you received on the “Gender Knowledge Test” was not real—it was randomly generated regardless of your actual performance. The study investigates “fragile masculinity”—how men respond when their gender identity is subtly challenged. We randomly assigned either neutral or negative feedback and measured emotional reactions through the word completion task. You did not “fall for” anything; the feedback was designed to be believable, and your reaction is completely normal. Even though you now know the feedback was fake, it may still linger—this is a well-documented psychological phenomenon.

Consent After Debriefing

Following the debriefing, participants were given the option to withdraw their data.

Freiwilligkeit & Einwilligungserklärung

Hinweis zur Freiwilligkeit und Einwilligungserklärung:

Da wir Sie zu Beginn der Studie nicht über alle Aspekte informieren konnten, möchten wir Ihnen nun die Möglichkeit geben, der Verwendung Ihrer Daten zu widersprechen.

Ihre Entscheidung hat keinen Einfluss auf die zugesagte Spende an das Bundesforum

Männer e.V.

Wenn Sie widersprechen, werden keine Ihrer Antworten aus diesem Fragebogen gespeichert – mit Ausnahme der folgenden Informationen:

- Ihre Entscheidung über die Datenspeicherung (Ja/Nein)
- Welches Feedback Sie im Wissenstest erhalten haben (neutral oder negativ)

English translation: Since we could not inform you about all aspects of the study at the beginning, we would now like to give you the opportunity to object to the use of your data. Your decision will not affect the promised donation. If you object, none of your responses will be saved except your decision about data storage and which feedback condition you received.

Sample Size Planning

To determine the appropriate sample size, four a priori power analyses were conducted using G*Power 3.1 (Faul et al., 2007). Additionally, the statistical complexity of the measurement model for the Motivation for Masculine Behavior was explored. Table A11 summarizes effect sizes from prior studies on masculinity threat.

Masculinity Threat Effects

Previous studies have reported medium-sized effects of masculinity threat on aggressive cognition ($d = 0.56$) and anxious cognition ($d = 0.55$), both measured via the WFCT. Based on these estimates, a priori power analyses were conducted using one-tailed independent samples t-tests ($\alpha = .05$, power = .80). The analyses indicated required sample sizes of 82 participants for detecting effects on aggressive cognition and 84 participants for anxious cognition (see Figure A1).

Moderation by Motivation

For the moderation of pressured motivation on aggressive cognition, a small effect size was assumed ($f = 0.17$), consistent with prior findings on motivational moderators. Due to the absence of previous studies on the moderation of autonomous motivation on anxious

cognition, the same conservative small effect size ($f = 0.17$) was used. Based on a linear multiple regression model including three predictors (threat condition, autonomous or pressured motivation, and their two-way interaction), G*Power indicated a required sample size of 208 participants ($\alpha = .05$, power = .80; see Figure A2).

Factorial Structure of Motivation for Masculine Behavior

To evaluate the hypothesized two-factor structure of the Motivation for Masculine Behavior scale via Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA), sample size requirements were determined based on common recommendations for CFA model stability. Following conservative guidelines, a minimum of 200 participants to ensure stable estimation and generalizability of the factor structure, particularly when factors are correlated and loadings are moderate (Hoogland & Boomsma, 1998).

Final Target Sample Size

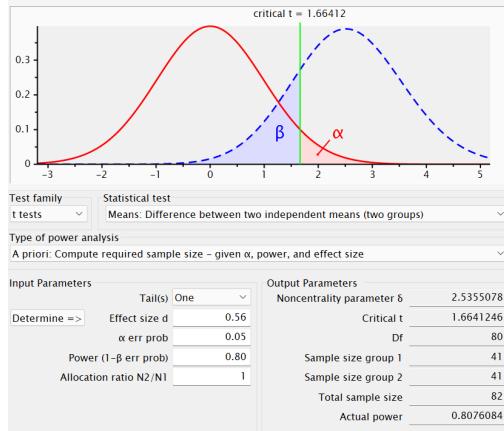
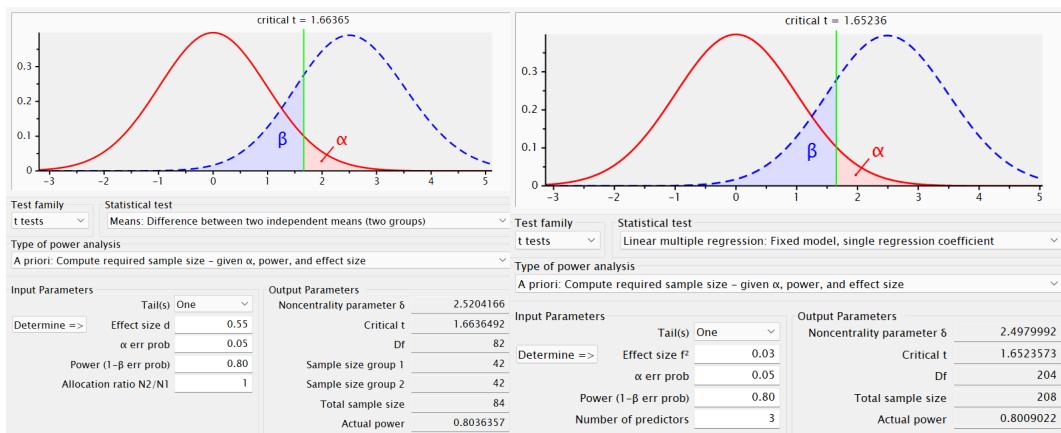
Based on the largest required sample size (moderation analysis; 208 participants) and accounting for an estimated 10% exclusion rate, the final target sample size was set at 229 participants.

Table A11

Effect Sizes for Masculinity Threat and Motivation of Masculine Behavior

Study	Dependent Variable	Effect Size	Note
Vandello et al. (2008), Study 4	anxious cognition	$d = 0.55$	-
Stanaland & Gaither (2021)	aggressive cognition	$d = 0.41$	-
Vandello et al. (2008), Study 5	aggressive cognition	$d = 0.91$	-
Stanaland et al. (2024)	aggressive cognition	$d = 0.35$	adolescents
Stanaland et al. (2024)	pressured motivation	$f = 0.17$	adolescents

Note. Effect sizes for aggressive and anxious cognition induced by a masculinity threat. All studies measured aggressive and anxious cognition using a WFCT and operationalized masculinity threat via negative feedback on the Gender Knowledge Test.

Figure A1*Power Analysis for Masculinity Threat on Aggressive Cognition***Figure A2***Power Analysis for Masculinity Threat on Aggressive & Anxious Cognition*

Appendix B

Results Supplement

The analysis code can be viewed publicly at

[add link](#)

. An anonymized version of the data is supplied in the same repository. Anonymization involved coding all free-text responses for study suspicion and then removing the free-text content, as it may contain information that could identify participants.

Table B1 presents descriptive statistics for the Motivation for Masculine Behavior items.

Motivation for Masculine Behaviour

Table B1

Descriptive Statistics for Motivation for Masculine Behavior Items

Item	German Item	M	SD
1	Im Allgemeinen verhalte ich mich männlich, weil ich die Akzeptanz und Anerkennung anderer möchte.	3.55	1.78
2	Im Allgemeinen bin ich männlich, weil das von mir erwartet wird.	3.75	1.74
3	Ich verhalte mich männlich, weil ich möchte, dass man mich mag.	3.35	1.68
4	Ich verhalte mich in Gegenwart anderer männlich, um ihre Erwartungen zu erfüllen.	3.51	1.74
5	Ich verhalte mich nicht weiblich, weil ich glaube, dass mich die Leute sonst nicht mögen würden.	2.97	1.68
6	Es ist mir wichtig, männlich zu sein.	4.06	1.79
7	Ich bin gerne männlich.	5.29	1.49
8	Es macht mich glücklich, mich männlich zu verhalten.	4.32	1.68
9	Es ist mir wichtig, mich nicht weiblich zu verhalten.	3.26	1.77

Note. N = 154. Items 1–5 = Pressured Motivation subscale; Items 6–9 = Autonomous Motivation subscale. Items rated on a 7-point Likert scale (1 = strongly disagree, 7 = strongly agree).

Word Fragment Completion Task

Table B2 and Table B3 present response frequencies for the aggressive and anxious word fragment completion items, respectively.

Table B2

Response Frequencies for Aggressive Word Fragment Completion Items

Item	Fragment	Negative	Positive	% Positive	Missing
1	_UT	139	7	4.8	8
2	_ORN	130	20	13.3	4
3	_IER	138	11	7.4	5
4	_AGE	136	12	8.1	6
5	_UNDE	146	5	3.3	3
6	_IEB	74	78	51.3	2
7	_ASS	129	14	9.8	11
8	_OBEN	83	57	40.7	14
9	_AGEN	110	32	22.5	12
10	_AMPF	51	90	63.8	13

Note. Negative = neutral word completion; Positive = aggressive word completion. % Positive calculated excluding missing responses.

Table B3

Response Frequencies for Anxious Word Fragment Completion Items

Item	Fragment	Negative	Positive	% Positive	Missing
1	_ORGAN	99	45	31.2	10
2	_ANGEN	140	5	3.4	9
3	_EUE	16	92	85.2	46
4	_ROST	107	38	26.2	9
5	_AST	94	46	32.9	14
6	_EERE	95	53	35.8	6
7	_ERN	121	23	16.0	10
8	_ESSEL	139	12	7.9	3
9	_ANISCH	15	90	85.7	49
10	_ANNE	120	24	16.7	10

Note. Negative = neutral word completion; Positive = anxious word completion. % Positive calculated excluding missing responses.

Appendix C

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