



Perceptions of Exclusion: Gender & Excluder's Identity

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Abstract. In this experiment, we will use the ball game seen in Vivian Zayas's article to conduct the experiment. There are two variables respectively, the first is gender, and the second is familiar people and strangers. At the end of the experiment, participants were asked to write down the 0-3scale they saw in the Canli Experiment to express their perceived level of exclusion. The higher the score, the more exclusion they felt.

Keywords: level of exclusion · observe emotion and behaviors

1 Introduction

This is a followed-up study based on the (Chernak, Zayas, 2010) study [1]. In the Canli et al. experiment I learned before, the experimenter used ten women as samples. The reason why women were chosen in this experiment is that they are more likely to report intensive emotional experiences and show more physical reactions to the stimulus. So I want to know if this characteristic of women in this experiment will improve their feelings of rejection. In the work, I received a lot of articles on the Internet related to the experiment I designed. For example, I wanted to know why women and men experience rejection differently. This I can do in Janek S. Lobmaier, Fabian Probst, Vanda Lory, Andrea H. Meyer, Gunther Meinlschmidt in *Psychoneuroendocrinology* Volume 107, September 2019, Pages 217–224 [2]. You see it here. In this article, I wrote about the luteal phase in women, which causes women to be more sensitive to emotions. In the sampling of Canli experiment, it can also be seen that Females are chosen in this study because it was thought that they are more likely to report intense emotional experiences and show more physiological reactions to the stimuli.

2 Research

2.1 Research Questions

1. When men and women accept the same level of exclusion, do men and women feel different levels of exclusion?
2. Is there a difference in subjective well-being when people are excluded by strangers and when a person is excluded by a familiar person?

2.2 Research Method

Lab experiment, repeat measure, questionnaires.

2.3 Measurement

1. Let participants do the self-report about a scale 0–3, 0 means feel lowest exclusion and 3 means feel highest exclusion. 2. We will have 2 observers to record participants behaviour and their emotion.

2.4 Hypothesis

H1: Women feel a higher level of exclusion than men.

H2: When excluded by familiar people, people will feel more exclusion than by strangers.

The **purpose** of this experiment is to understand the differences in exclusion between men and women, and the differences in the perceived exclusion of strangers and familiar people.

3 Method-Procedure

Before I write the research, I read Chernak, Zayas's study, 2010 We chose the research direction through this article. When reading Canli study, I thought of the research question.

Present Work: research aim: To explore the differences between men and women in feeling exclusion.

3.1 Experiment 1

a. Method

We will report all measures, manipulations, and exclusions. The study will be approved by and carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Institutional Review Board for human participants with written informed consent obtained from all participants.

We use G*Power to estimate the sample size for the current study. The test family is t test, and the statistical test is Means: Difference between two independent means. Tails (Two), effect size d (0.5), a err prob (0.05), power (0.95), allocation ratio (1). Then the result of the measure, the sample size group and sample size group 2 are all 105, so the total samples are 210. And the actual power is (0.9501287).

Then we need to randomly select 105 women and 105 men, and randomly select means all types of people in the population are equally likely to be chosen. They will go through the same process.

b. Experimental design: independent design

(1) Procedures

Before the experiment starts, experimenters will talk to participants about what they need to do for the experiment, but they will not tell participants the real aim of the study. Experimenters will get everyone's consent before the experiment starts. In this experiment they will study whether Women feel a higher level of exclusion than men. So experimenters need to divide the subjects into two groups, like male and female. They will organize a game with three participants, one Participant and two stooges. Participants play a game called ball Game. Because the Stooges needed to show that they were excluded the Participant, they would pass to each other during the game, but not to the Participant. The game will last about ten minutes. In this process, two observers observe the emotion and behavior of participants. For example, whether they looked happy or sad, they leaned over to stooges or watched alone. This is all documented by observers. Experimenters will also be videotaped throughout the experiment. At the end of the game, they would take a (0–3) scale (this scale come from Canli et al experiment) about how much they felt excluded, 0 means they don't feel any rejection, 3 means they feel the most rejection. Because we need to abide by the code of ethics. So after they finish the research, the experimenter will tell them the real purpose of the research.

(2) Measure 1. *Self-report*

(3) Measure 2. *Observation*

c. Data Analytic Approach.

Expected Results

1. Women give higher scores than men.
2. When subjected to the same amount of exclusion, women show more emotional reactions, such as they feel sad or want to join the game.

The result comes from Janek S. Lobmaier, Fabian Probst, Vanda Lory, Andrea H. Meyer, Gunther Meinschmidt in *Psychoneuroendocrinology* Volume 107, September 2019, Pages 217–224. In this experiment, because of the luteal phase, women would become more sensitive to emotions, so they would feel more exclusion [3].

Discussion 1: Through the result, we can know that when men and women suffer the same degree of exclusion, women will feel more exclusion and have greater response than men. For example, they are more likely to cry than men or they want to play with stooges more (Fig. 1).

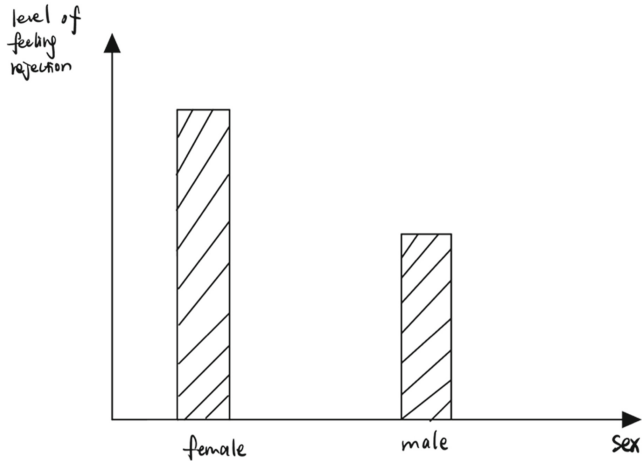


Fig. 1 the result about first experiment

3.2 Experiment 2

a. Method

We will report all measures, manipulations, and exclusions. The study will be approved by and carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Institutional Review Board for human participants with written informed consent obtained from all participants.

We use G*Power to estimate the sample size for the current study. The test family is t test, and the statistical test is Means: Difference between two independent means. Tails (Two), effect size d (0.5), a err prob (0.05), power (0.95), allocation ratio (1). Then the result of the measure, the sample size group and sample size group 2 are all 105, so the total samples are 210. And the actual power is (0.9501287).

Then we need to randomly select 105 women and 105 men, and randomly select means all types of people in the population are equally likely to be chosen. They will go through the same process. People familiar with this experiment will come from the participant's address book [4].

b. Experimental design: repeat measure design

(1) Procedure

What we're looking at in this experiment is whether people feel more repulsed by the exclusion of familiar people than strangers. So the variables in this experiment are familiar people or unfamiliar people. We also used the ball game in Vivien Zayas's article in the experiment. But we'll have two separate rooms. The first room was filled with people the participant knew, and the second room was filled with people the participant did not know. The people the participants knew were drawn from their contacts to ensure they knew them, while strangers were randomly drawn from the street. As in the first experiment, they also did not pass the ball to the participants. There will also be two observers to record participants' mood and behavior. Experimenters will

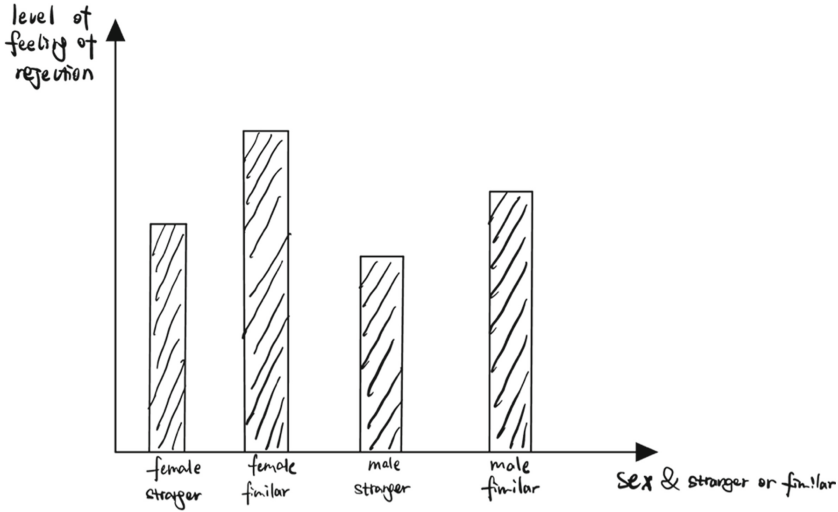


Fig. 2. the result about second experiment

also be videotaped throughout the experiment. Participants were also given a scale of 0–3 at the end of the experiment [5].

(2) Result

1. When people are excluded by familiar people, they give higher scores.
2. When excluded by familiar people, they will be sadder and angrier than when excluded by strangers. They will also have more behaviors, such as trying to get stooges to notice themselves.

The result comes from Suman Baddam, Holly Laws, Jessica L. Crawford, Jia Wu, Danielle Z. Bolling, Linda C in *Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience*, Volume 11. Issue 11 November 2016. In this experiment, children with less stress will have a greater response when they are excluded by familiar people [6].

(3) Discussion 2

Through result, we can know that when a person is excluded by strangers and familiar people at the same level, they will feel more exclusion when they are excluded by familiar people. Such as, they are more likely to cry than men or they want to play with stooges more (Fig. 2).

4 Conclusion

In this experiment, two observers are astute about the emotions and behaviors of participants. This improves the accuracy of recording, because they record the same things so there is no easy difference. And in the experiment, the experimenter will also video the experiment, so that the experimenter can repeatedly watch, but also convenient for

future observation and research. The focus of our experiment was to compare participants' ratings on their own scale to find out how they felt about being excluded. In the future, I would like to study how different personality types react to being excluded by others.

1. Women experience more exclusion than men. 2. when a person is excluded by strangers and familiar people at the same level, they will feel more exclusion when they are excluded by familiar people.

Acknowledgement. The data and the materials are available at Google scholar, such as www.elsevier.com/locate/jesp, <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnhum.2013.00505>, <https://doi.org/10.1093/scan/nsw083>, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psyneuen.2019.05.019>, I acknowledge Vivian Zayas for his insightful comments and the funding from Chen Zuo.

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