**Collective nostalgia and gender inequality**

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Although many men are supportive of a movement that upholds gender parity, others are resistant. In the current research, I assessed whether this resistance is predicted by collective nostalgic reverie (i.e., sentimental longing; see Wohl, Stefaniak, & Smeekes, 2019) for “the good old days”—wherein men’s power and position in society were not questioned. Collective nostalgia tends to stem from concern that a cherished group to which they belong may be losing touch with perceived core aspects of their group’s past (i.e., feelings of collective discontinuity). I tested the idea that some men may be feeling that their sex is experiencing collective discontinuity as a result of female empowerment in the workforce, politics, academia, as well as other domains in society. The resulting collective nostalgia among such men should associate with a lack of support for gender equality. To test this mediation model, we recruited 419 American men from Amazon’s Mechanical Turk—a crowdsourcing marketplace frequently used by social scientists to collect data via online surveys from a broad community sample in exchange for a small sum of money. I advertised the study as an examination of “current issues in American society”. Among other measures (collected for exploratory purposes), participants completed measures that assessed perceived collective discontinuity of gender roles, collective nostalgia for traditional gender roles, and support for gender equality. As hypothesized, we found a positive association between perceived collective discontinuity of gender roles and collective nostalgia for those gender roles. Contrary to predictions, however, both collective discontinuity and collective nostalgia were positively associated with support for gender equality. Upon further review of the gender equality measure, it is possible that participants interpreted the gender equality items differently than we had intended. For instance, whilst we intended the measure to assess the extent to which men support equality for women, participants may have interpreted the one-item measure as assessing the extent to which men are currently experiencing discrimination. Such an interpretation of the support for gender equality measure would help explain the observed positive association of that measure with collective discontinuity and nostalgia for more traditional gender roles. I plan to test this possibility as well as my original hypotheses in a new study with new measures that assess the constructs of interest.