



THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MASCULINE HONOR BELIEF SYSTEMS AND REPORTED ACCEPTABILITY OF STEREOTYPICAL, ASTEREOTYPICAL, AND NEUTRAL BEHAVIORS



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BACKGROUND

Previous literature supports that masculine honor beliefs are correlated with societal views regarding adherence to male gender roles.

- People who hold higher masculine honor beliefs are more likely to perceive rape and/or women who have been raped negatively (Saucier, Strain, Hockett, and McManus, 2005).
- People who hold higher masculine honor beliefs are more likely to perceive violence in war as an acceptable practice (Saucier, Webster, McManus, Sonntag, O'Dea, Strain, 2018)

Hypothesis: Masculine honor beliefs and the acceptability of stereotypical male gender roles are positively correlated whereas masculine honor beliefs and the acceptability of astereotypical male gender roles are negatively correlated due to the influence masculine honor beliefs have on perception.

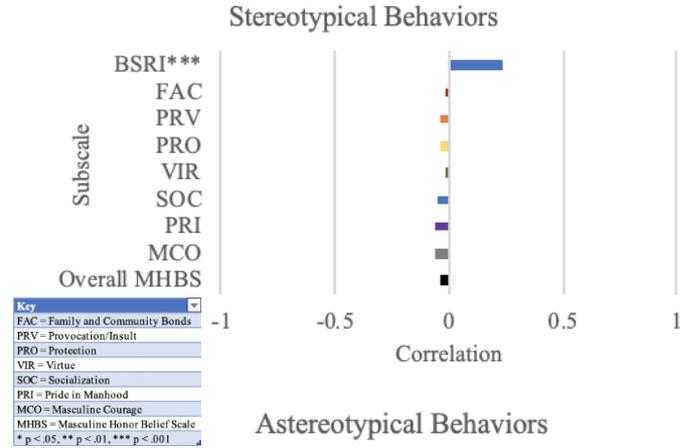
METHODS

Participants: 395 Kansas State University, General Psychology Students

- Male participants: 107; Female 211

Measurements: surveys on masculine honor and traditional gender roles

- Masculine Honor Beliefs Scale (Saucier et al. (2016))
 - Overall: 35 items
 - FAC: 5 items (*A man's family should be his number one priority*)
 - PRV: 5 items (*If a man is insulted, his manhood is insulted*)
 - PRO: 5 items (*It is a male's responsibility to protect his family*)
 - VIR: 5 items (*It's morally wrong for a man to walk away from a fight*)
 - SOC: 5 items (*As a child you were taught that boys should always defend themselves*)
 - PRI: 5 items (*A man should be embarrassed if someone calls him a wimp*)
 - MCO: 5 items (*A man should not be afraid to fight*)
- BEM Sex Role Inventor (Bem, S. L. (1974). The measurement of psychological androgyny. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 42(2), 155–162. <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0036215>)
 - 60 items (*willing to take risks or receptive to flattery*)
- Items about acceptability of:
 - Astereotypical male behavior: 35 items (*drinks fruity cocktails*)
 - Stereotypical male behavior: 35 items (*drinks beer*)
 - Neutral male behaviors: 30 items (*brushes his teeth*)



RESULTS

Each subscale of the Masculine Honor Belief Scale (MHBS) was analyzed, as well as the overall scale. In relation to astereotypical male behaviors, all subscales had significant positive correlations. Overall, Masculine Honor Beliefs were found to have significant positive correlations with astereotypical gender roles and negative correlations with stereotypical gender roles. The BEM Sex Role Inventory (BSRI) was also analyzed and had a statistically significant positive correlation with both stereotypical and astereotypical male behaviors.

CONCLUSIONS

These results ultimately did not support the initial hypothesis. We anticipated that individuals who are high on the Masculine Honor Belief Scale would be less tolerant of astereotypical male behaviors and view them negatively. What we found was that individuals who have higher Masculine Honor Beliefs were more accepting of astereotypical male behaviors. These individuals are also less likely to view stereotypical behaviors as unacceptable. Further research should be conducted to investigate these correlations.