

# **CYBERPLUS<sup>+</sup> Dataset**

**Technical report**

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## ABOUT THIS REPORT

This technical report describes the methodology used for a cross-sectional online panel data collected by the agency CINT™ for the project **Cyberhate that targets people who are plus-size in the news: The role of bystanders in mitigating social pathologies (CYBERPLUS)**.

The final data was collected between **July 12 and July 26, 2024, from 1,030 young Czech people aged 16-25**. The survey asked young people about their sociodemographic information, attitudes toward and perceptions of entitativity of three groups (overweight people, underweight people, people with physical disabilities), group identification, bystander appraisals and behavioural intentions, hate speech perception, and internet use. It included an experimental part in which the participants were exposed as bystanders to social media news posts about overweight people and comments under the posts.

## COGNITIVE TESTING

Cognitive interviews with **10 participants aged 16-25** (6 women, 3 men, 1 nonbinary person) were conducted prior to the data collection. They took place **from June 18 to June 23, 2024**. Cognitive interviews were used to test the questions and experimental stimuli, specifically their wording, understandability, and authenticity. The cognitive interviews were done by two trained administrators who were familiar with the questionnaire and the experiment.

Minor revisions after cognitive interviews included changing the wording of the items and refining the Czech translations and the experimental stimuli (both visual and textual components).

## PILOT TESTING

After cognitive testing, online pilot testing was conducted using the Qualtrics platform. It took place from **July 3 to July 8, 2024**. The pilot testing included only part of the questionnaire (newly developed or translated items that were not previously tested). We used a convenience sample and recruited young Czech people through various online groups and platforms (e.g., Discord and Facebook groups). There were **156 participants aged 16-25** ( $M = 21.3$ ;  $SD = 2.7$ ;  $Me = 22$ ;  $Mo = 25$ ; 45.5% males, 50.0% females; 4.5% nonbinary).

Pilot testing led to a reduction of items for the final survey, a change in moral disengagement measurements and minor changes in manipulation checks.

## QUESTIONNAIRE

This technical report is also accompanied by a **Data dictionary** document. The full wording of each item and experimental stimuli are specified there.

The questionnaire focused on bystander experiences and asked participants questions about **three groups of people**:

- Overweight people
- Underweight or very thin people
- People with physical disabilities or handicaps that significantly limit their mobility

The questionnaire included these **sections** of questions:

- Sociodemographic information (age; gender; socioeconomic status)
- Attitudes and perceptions of entitativity (anti-fat attitudes; perceived entitativity of the three groups; outgroup attitudes toward the three groups)
- Group characteristics and group identification (perceived BMI; physical disability; in-group identification with the three groups)
- Experimental section (8 experimental groups; exposure to a series of three social media news posts about overweight people; manipulation checks; affective appraisal in the form of empathetic response; cognitive appraisal in the form of moral disengagement – victim blaming and minimising consequences; behavioural intentions – overweight people; hate speech perception – overweight people)
- Behavioural intentions and hate speech perception – underweight people and people with physical disabilities
- Internet use (news consumption; time spent online; cyberhate victimisation)

## DATA COLLECTION

The questionnaire was developed through Qualtrics platform. The data collection was done by the CINT™ agency. The agency uses multiple supply online panels that are reviewed and vetted by the agency. Within the required targets, the sample was randomly generated. The targeted sample was young Czech people aged 16-25, with equal distribution across gender and age groups. The researchers provided a link with the Qualtrics survey to the agency that invited participants and forwarded them the link.

The data collection took place between **July 12 and July 26, 2024**, using the computer-assisted web interviewing method (CAWI). Participants were able to use both computer and mobile devices to fill out the survey.

### Incentives

No incentives were made by the researchers. The agency's suppliers used incentives traditionally used in their online panels; these incentives varied across the panels.

### Survey completion time

The mean survey completion time was **14.5 minutes** ( $SD = 6.7$ ,  $Me = 13.2$ , multiple modes). Each of the three experimental stimuli a participant was exposed to was displayed for a minimum of 10 seconds.

## ETHICS

The agency complies with the ethical standards of ESOMAR, MRS, ARF, MRIA, AMA, AMSRO, Insights Association, ISO 20252 and ISO 26362. Our data collection was also reviewed and approved by the Ethical Committee of Masaryk University (n. EKV-2023-121).

Prior to data collection (in all stages: cognitive testing, pilot testing, and final data collection), we obtained informed consent from each participant. The **informed consent** form for pilot testing and final data collection is included in the Data dictionary; it was collected online. The informed consent form for cognitive interviews was similar but provided additional information about the purpose of cognitive interviews.

Each question had the answering option *I don't know*, or *I prefer not to say*. The participants could leave the survey at any time.

## QUALITY CHECKS AND DATA CLEANING

The following quality checks were done by the researchers in order to obtain the final sample ( $N = 1,030$ ):

- Minimum completion time was 5 minutes, maximum completion time was 45 minutes. Participants who filled out the survey faster/slower were excluded.
- Participants with too many missing values (maximum 15%) were excluded.
- Participants with repeated attempts to fill out the survey were excluded (the second attempt was excluded).
- Participants with response sets and suspicious answers were excluded.

## SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

The final sample consists of **1,030 respondents**, out of which 1,000 filled out the whole survey ( $N_{\text{incomplete}} = 1,030$ ;  $N_{\text{complete}} = 1,000$ ). The sociodemographic descriptives of the sample are in Table 1.

**Table 1.** *Sample description.*

	Incomplete questionnaires ( $N = 1,030$ )	Complete questionnaires ( $N = 1,000$ )
Gender	A girl/woman = 51.5% A boy/man = 48.2% Nonbinary = 0.3%	A girl/woman = 51.2% A boy/man = 48.5% Nonbinary = 0.3%
Age	$M = 20.4$ $SD = 2.8$	$M = 20.5$ $SD = 2.8$
Socioeconomic status <sup>a</sup>	$M = 2.5$ $SD = 0.8$	$M = 2.5$ $SD = 0.8$

**Note.** <sup>a</sup> To measure socioeconomic status, a 5-point scale was used (1 = *We live very well – We can purchase luxury items, like expensive cars or the latest technology, and still have money left over*, 5 = *We struggle to get by – We sometimes do not have enough money to afford basic needs, such as food and clothes*).



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