

The purpose of this research project is to examine the relationship between religiosity and beliefs that support social inequality with religious affiliation and gender. The beliefs reinforcing social inequality included in the project are ambivalent sexism, authoritarianism, and social dominance orientation. Ambivalent sexism includes both negative and seemingly positive but condescending attitudes toward women, while authoritarianism refers to a preference for conforming to authority figures over personal freedom, while social dominance orientation manifests itself in attitudes that accept inequality between social groups.

In this project, we will examine whether religious affiliation (Christian, Muslim, Hindu, Buddhist, or Jewish) and gender identity (female vs. male) moderate the relationship between religiosity and these beliefs. Based on existing research, we propose that among Muslim men, the link between religiosity and hostile sexism and authoritarianism may be stronger compared to Christian or Jewish men and women. In addition, the project addresses several exploratory questions.

To answer the planned research questions, we will conduct systematic reviews and meta-analyses to examine the relationship between religiosity and authoritarianism, as well as social dominance orientation, as we did as part of the preliminary study for the relationship between religiosity and ambivalent sexism. In addition, a multilevel analysis will be made on the existing data - there are data on beliefs about gender inequality and religiosity and religious affiliation collected from more than 30,000 male and female students from 62 countries. The systematic reviews include a comprehensive search of academic databases to identify relevant publications from which the results will be used. Meta-analyses are at the top of the hierarchy of scientific evidence. Through meta-analyses, we will quantitatively synthesize the results, estimating the strength and direction of the relationship between religiosity and each construct. If enough correlation results for subgroups are available we will also check potential moderating factors such as religious affiliation and gender in the model.

We will then use the moderated-moderation model to test the interaction effect of religious affiliation with gender in the context of the relationship between religiosity and both negative and seemingly positive attitudes toward women. For this, we will use data from 62 countries, with a sample size of 33,417 people. In this database, responses were collected from Buddhists and Hindus, among others, which is one of the innovations of this study, since the relationship between religiosity and ambivalent sexism in these groups has not been reported so far (based on our review).

By undertaking this research, we aim to contribute to the understanding of the complex relationships between religiosity, religious affiliation, gender identity, and beliefs that support social inequality. By addressing gaps from previous research and incorporating data from adherents of Buddhism and Hinduism into the analysis, our project will provide innovative insights into how gender and religious affiliation moderate the relationship between religiosity and beliefs that support inequality in society. This knowledge will enhance our understanding of these important social issues and help inform future efforts to promote equality.