**Title**: Psychometric properties of the Weight Stigma Resistance Scale

**Estimated start date**: 20/5/2019

**Lay summary**: Higher-weight participants will be asked to complete a questionnaire measuring their rejection of societal weight stigma. They will complete the questionnaire at two time points, two weeks apart. The purpose of this study is to test the temporal stability of the questionnaire itself, rather than to assess participants' actual responses. In addition, at the first time point, they will complete two brief measures of personality to test whether the scores on the WSRS are related to different aspects of personality.

**Research methodology**: Participants will be recruited using Prolific, an online survey site. Participants will be asked to complete the Weight Stigma Resistance Scale (WSRS) at two time points, two weeks apart (Time 1 and Time 2). Mean scores at the two time points will be compared using the intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC) and t tests for paired samples. At Time 1, participants will also complete the Ten-Item Personality Inventory and the short form of the Social Dominance Orientation Scale (SDO7). Correlations between scores on the WSRS and TIPI and SDO7 will be calculated. Participants’ responses on the WSRS from the two time points will be matched using their Prolific IDs.

**Research participants**: Participants (Time 1) will be 140 native or fluent English speakers, aged 18 or over, who have previously self-identified as being ‘overweight'. Equal numbers of men and women will be recruited. A random subset of 50 participants will be invited to repeat the WSRS at Time 2.

**Sample size**: For test-retest reliability of questionnaires, where changes may be caused by both measurement error but aslo by actual changes to underlying “true” values, an ICC between 0.4 and 0.75 is classified as “good” and above 0.75 as “excellent” (Fleiss, 1986). Based on power analyses in PASS, a sample size of only 36 participants is required to detect an ICC as low as 0.4 across two observations with 80% and a .05 significance level, and fewer to reliably detect larger ICCs (Bujang & Baharum, 2017). The number has been rounded up to pre-empt reviewer comments that 36 participants are insufficient.

**Ethical considerations**: Based on previous work, this study is not expected to cause psychological distress to participants. In order to ensure maximal utility of collected data, and therefore research integrity, participants will be required to answer all questions, but sensitive questions (demographic information, e.g. gender, ethnicity) will have a “prefer not to answer” option. To establish test-retest validity of the WSRS, participants’ responses from the two time points will be matched using Prolific IDs; however, no identifying information will be included in data analysis, shared, or published. The participant information sheet will include details of the study, procedures for withdrawal, transparent information about data handling and storage, and contact details for the lead researcher, the chair of the School of Psychology Ethics Committee, the University of Exeter Research Ethics and Governance Manager, and the University’s Data Protection Team in case of any questions or concerns. A four-step opt-in consent procedure will be used. Participants will be ethically rewarded for their time, equivalent to £5/hr, pro rata.