Black Cat Bias: Predictors and Prevention

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Author Note

There are no conflicts of interest to disclose.

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Abstract

The abstract goes here.

*Keywords:* keywords go here.
Black Cat Bias: Predictors and Prevention

The introduction goes here.

Jones and Hart (2020) defined black cat bias as... Kubesova et al. (2017) found that black cats take longer to be adopted from a shelter than non-black cats.

One consequence of black cat bias is... (Dinnage, et al., 2016; Pedersen, et al., 2004).

This study predicts...

Method

Sample

Describe the participants – number of female and male participants, mean and standard deviation of their ages, brief description, why did they participate. Give information on ethical approval of the study.

Instrument

You can call the materials section “Instrument”, “Instruments” if the study primarily consists of questionnaires. Give the name of the questionnaire and what it measures, give sample items and the number of items, describe how the responses were measured (anchors of questions should be presented in italic), and describe (and cite) reliability and validity information.

If the study is not a questionnaire study, you can call this section “Apparatus”. Describe the equipment used in the study.

Describe other things used in the study only if they would likely change the results if they were changed. For most studies, it doesn’t matter what table or pencil was used and thus, these type of things should not be reported.

Design

The design section gives a detailed description of how the study was performed. The reader should be able to replicate the study after reading the design section.
For experiments also describe the IVs, their levels, and whether they were manipulated as independent sample or repeated measures designs. Describe variables that were controlled only if the results would likely change if the variable was not controlled. The lighting in a room, as long as it is at a reasonable level, would not change the results of many experiments if it was left uncontrolled. Lighting should be not be discussed in the design.

Results

For each hypothesis, state the hypothesis, describe the data relevant to the hypothesis, describe the inferential statistic used to test the hypothesis, give the appropriate values associated with the inferential statistic, and state whether the data support the hypothesis or not.

Discussion

For each hypothesis, state whether the support the predictions or not, related the results to previous research, and if the data do not support the hypothesis, give possible explanations.

Discuss the practical and theoretical implications of the results. This should be, by far, the longest part of the discussion.

Discuss limitations, if any, of the study. Do not include trivial limitations that do not influence the results or which could be easily corrected in another study (which you should likely do to remove the limitation).

Describe future research on the same topic.
References


Table 1

*Descriptive Statistics for Black Cat Bias, Superstitious Behaviors, and Religious Beliefs*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Black Cat Bias</th>
<th>Superstitious Behaviors</th>
<th>Religious Beliefs</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td><em>M</em></td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>26.7</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>SD</em></td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note.* These numbers are made up.
Figure 1

*Scatterplot Showing the Relation Between Black Cat Bias and Superstitious Behaviors*

*Note.* This scatterplot shows the results from the first administration. The results from the second administration are not fundamentally different. These numbers are made up.