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Nepotism

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Citation

Burhan, O. K. (2020, October 7). *Nepotism*. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/137443>

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Author: Burhan, O.K.

Title: Nepotism

Issue Date: 2020-10-07

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Appendix A

Supplementary materials for Chapter 2

Scales' items

Perceived competence

To what extent do you think about X as:

1. Competent
2. Intelligent
3. Confident
4. Competitive
5. Independent

Perceived nepotism

In your opinion, to what extent do these statements apply to X?

1. X parents uses their connections and social status to get X to his job.
2. X got his job through nepotism.
3. X owe his job in part to the influence exerted by his parents.
4. Without his parents' connections, it is unlikely that X would have obtained his current job.

Note: Item 1 and 2 were used in Study 1. All items were used in Study 2.

Deservingness

In your opinion, to what extent do these statements apply to X?

1. I think X deserve his job.
2. I think X attained his job through personal endeavor and hard work.

Check items

1. What is the name of the character in description?
2. What was X grade for his Bachelor?
3. Where does X work?
4. Where does X's father work?

5. What is X's grandfather occupation?

Note: These manipulation check items were only used in Study 2.

Distributive fairness

In your opinion, to what extent do these statements apply to X?

1. I think the recruitment of X is fair, because X deserve the job.
2. I think the employment of X is fair, because X attained the job through personal endeavor.
3. Considering the qualification, it is not fair that X obtained the job.
4. The employment of X is unfair, because X does not possess the right qualification for it.

Note: Items 3 and 4 were reverse-coded so that higher score indicates fairer outcome.

Procedural fairness

1. In terms of recruitment procedure, X was treated equally to other applicants.
2. X benefited with a head start from information regarding the recruitment process.
3. In the recruitment process, X was treated favorably compared to other applicants.
4. It seems that someone who is close to X was exerting influence on the evaluation of X in the recruitment process.
5. The decision to employ someone should be based on as much valuable information as possible (CV, previous job performance, test results, academic attainment) but this premise was not necessary for X.
6. There might be a fabrication concerning the personal data of X in order to make X qualified the job.
7. The recruitment of X followed an ethical procedure.
8. The organization's human resources department showed a real interest in trying to be fair when hiring, including when they decided to hire X.

Note: Item 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 were reversed coded so that higher score indicates fairer procedure.

Effects of Company (JP Morgan vs. Internal Revenue Service [IRS]) in Study 2

All scales were analyzed in separate ANOVA's with Kinship, Competence, and Company as independent variables.

| | JP Morgan | IRS | $F(1,159), p, \eta^2$ |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Nepotism | 2.82 (1.53) [2.48, 3.15] | 2.55 (1.44) [2.24, 2.86] | $F = 4.45$ $p = .036$ $\eta^2 = .017$ |
| Family ties | 3.22 (1.54) [2.88, 3.56] | 2.88 (1.48) [2.56, 3.20] | $F = 6.15$ $p = .014$ $\eta^2 = .023$ |
| Effort | 3.22 (1.14) [2.97, 3.47] | 3.52 (1.14) [3.27, 3.76] | $F = 4.38$ $p = .038$ $\eta^2 = .02$ |
| Ability | 3.17 (1.11) [2.93, 3.41] | 3.45 (1.13) [3.20, 3.69] | $F = 3.87$ $p = .051$ $\eta^2 = .017$ |
| Luck | 2.72 (1.21) [2.45, 2.99] | 2.46 (1.16) [2.21, 2.71] | $F = 1.54$ $p = .216$ $\eta^2 = .009$ |
| Discrimination based on physical disabilities | 1.32 (0.65) [1.18, 1.46] | 1.36 (0.78) [1.2, 1.53] | $F = .32$ $p = .571$ $\eta^2 = .002$ |
| Discrimination based on age | 1.45 (0.80) [1.27, 1.63] | 1.36 (0.63) [1.23, 1.5] | $F = 0.40$ $p = .528$ $\eta^2 = .002$ |
| Racism | 1.59 (0.93) [1.38, 1.79] | 1.45 (0.88) [1.26, 1.64] | $F = 0.95$ $p = .331$ $\eta^2 = .006$ |
| Ethnocentrism | 1.59 (0.97) [1.37, 1.8] | 1.51 (0.80) [1.33, 1.68] | $F = .32$ $p = .572$ $\eta^2 = .002$ |
| Sexism | 1.73 (1.08) [1.49, 1.97] | 1.48 (0.91) [1.29, 1.68] | $F = 2.51$ $p = .115$ $\eta^2 = .015$ |
| Sexual prejudice (e.g., homophobic) | 1.34 (0.74) [1.18, 1.50] | 1.22 (0.59) [1.10, 1.35] | $F = 1.23$ $p = .269$ $\eta^2 = .007$ |

Note: Standard deviations in parentheses, 95% confidence intervals in square brackets. For "attribution based on participants' ranking-order, lower number indicates higher ranking.

Attribution of James' Employment Based on Participants Ranking-order in Study 2

Ranks were analyzed in separate ANOVA's with Kinship and Competence, as independent variables.

| | Kinship | | Competence | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | No kin | Kin | $F(1,159), p, \eta^2$ | Low | High | $F(1,159), p, \eta^2$ |
| Nepotism | | | | | | |
| 5.88 | 2.80 | $F = 78.7$ | 4.08 | 4.61 | $F = 2.83$ | |
| (2.6) | (1.87) | $p < .001$ | (2.85) | (2.62) | $p = .095$ | |
| [5.32, 6.45] | [2.39, 3.2] | $\eta^2 = .320$ | [3.47, 4.7] | [4.04, 5.19] | $\eta^2 = .012$ | |
| Family ties | | | | | | |
| 5.64 | 2.55 | $F = 60.34$ | 3.93 | 4.29 | $F = 1.09$ | |
| (3.03) | (2.03) | $p < .001$ | (3.15) | (2.86) | $p = .298$ | |
| [4.99, 6.3] | [2.11, 3] | $\eta^2 = .267$ | [3.25, 4.61] | [3.67, 4.91] | $\eta^2 = .005$ | |
| Effort | | | | | | |
| 2.77 | 4.24 | $F = 14.85$ | 4.18 | 2.82 | $F = 12.82$ | |
| (2.65) | (2.51) | $p < .001$ | (2.97) | (2.15) | $p < .001$ | |
| [2.2, 3.35] | [3.69, 4.79] | $\eta^2 = .078$ | [3.53, 4.82] | [2.35, 3.29] | $\eta^2 = .067$ | |
| Ability | | | | | | |
| 3.00 | 3.98 | $F = 9.07$ | 4.27 | 2.69 | $F = 56.2$ | |
| (2.45) | (2.32) | $p = .003$ | (2.59) | (1.97) | $p < .001$ | |
| [2.47, 3.53] | [3.47, 4.48] | $\eta^2 = .040$ | [3.71, 4.84] | [2.26, 3.12] | $\eta^2 = .246$ | |
| Luck | | | | | | |
| 3.73 | 5.47 | $F = 20.33$ | 4.04 | 5.16 | $F = 8.12$ | |
| (2.16) | (2.86) | $p < .001$ | (2.38) | (2.84) | $p = .005$ | |
| [3.26, 4.19] | [4.85, 6.09] | $\eta^2 = .105$ | [3.52, 4.55] | [4.54, 5.78] | $\eta^2 = .042$ | |
| Discrimination based on physical disabilities | | | | | | |
| 8.76 | 8.65 | $F = 0.16$ | 8.60 | 8.82 | $F = 0.62$ | |
| (1.7) | (1.98) | $p = .688$ | (1.79) | (1.89) | $p = .432$ | |
| [8.39, 9.13] | [8.22, 9.08] | $\eta^2 = .001$ | [8.21, 8.98] | [8.41, 9.23] | $\eta^2 = .004$ | |
| Discrimination based on age | | | | | | |
| 5.95 | 6.36 | $F = 1.91$ | 6.27 | 6.04 | $F = 0.67$ | |
| (1.89) | (1.96) | $p = .169$ | (2.04) | (1.82) | $p = .414$ | |
| [5.54, 6.36] | [5.93, 6.79] | $\eta^2 = .012$ | [5.83, 6.72] | [5.64, 6.43] | $\eta^2 = .004$ | |
| Racism | | | | | | |
| 6.76 | 7.55 | $F = 3.50$ | 6.96 | 7.35 | $F = 0.78$ | |
| (2.86) | (2.59) | $p = .063$ | (2.79) | (2.71) | $p = .378$ | |
| [6.14, 7.38] | [6.99, 8.12] | $\eta^2 = .021$ | [6.36, 7.57] | [6.76, 7.94] | $\eta^2 = .005$ | |
| Ethnocentrism | | | | | | |
| 7.57 | 7.64 | $F = 0.03$ | 7.38 | 7.83 | $F = 1.6$ | |
| (2.4) | (2.2) | $p = .868$ | (2.4) | (2.17) | $p = .208$ | |
| [7.05, 8.09] | [7.16, 8.12] | $\eta^2 = .000$ | [6.86, 7.9] | [7.36, 8.3] | $\eta^2 = .01$ | |
| Sexism | | | | | | |
| 6.43 | 7.10 | $F = 3.43$ | 6.55 | 6.98 | $F = 1.36$ | |
| (2.36) | (2.27) | $p = .066$ | (2.52) | (2.11) | $p = .245$ | |
| [5.92, 6.94] | [6.6, 7.59] | $\eta^2 = .020$ | [6, 7.1] | [6.52, 7.44] | $\eta^2 = .008$ | |
| Sexual prejudice (e.g., homophobic) | | | | | | |
| 9.50 | 9.66 | $F = 0.43$ | 9.74 | 9.42 | $F = 1.54$ | |
| (1.81) | (1.51) | $p = .514$ | (1.5) | (1.82) | $p = .217$ | |
| [9.11, 9.89] | [9.33, 9.99] | $\eta^2 = .003$ | [9.41, 10.06] | [9.03, 9.82] | $\eta^2 = .009$ | |

Note: Lower number indicates higher ranking. Standard deviations in parentheses, 95% confidence intervals in square brackets.

Perception and Expectation toward the Three Universities in Study 5

| | | <i>M</i> | <i>SD</i> | <i>df</i> | <i>F</i> | <i>p</i> |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|----------|-----------|--------------|----------|----------|
| | University A | 3.00 | 1.01 | | | |
| Perceived nepotism | University B | 2.91 | 0.95 | 1.54, 24.16 | 2.51 | 0.097 |
| | University C | 2.88 | 0.88 | | | |
| | University A | 2.68 | 0.69 | | | |
| Secretive | University B | 2.65 | 0.65 | 2, 310 | 0.80 | 0.452 |
| | University C | 2.71 | 0.67 | | | |
| | University A | 2.57 | 0.81 | | | |
| Organizational citizenship behaviors | University B | 2.61 | 0.79 | 1.87, 290.06 | 1.02 | 0.357 |
| | University C | 2.56 | 0.81 | | | |
| | University A | 1.64 | 0.66 | | | |
| Counterproductive work behaviors | University B | 1.64 | 0.66 | 2, 310 | 0.85 | 0.426 |
| | University C | 1.67 | 0.70 | | | |
| | University A | 3.35 | 0.73 | | | |
| Trust toward organization | University B | 3.39 | 0.67 | 1.89, 293.14 | 1.35 | 0.259 |
| | University C | 3.32 | 0.70 | | | |
| | University A | 3.83 | 0.81 | | | |
| Perceived own competence | University B | 3.87 | 0.85 | 1.94, 296.72 | 0.93 | 0.376 |
| | University C | 3.91 | 0.83 | | | |

Appendix B

Supplementary materials for Chapter 3

Scales' items

Nepotism

1. In your opinion, how significant are family memberships in the U.S. politics?
2. In your opinion, to what extent does nepotism play a role in U.S. politics?
3. "U.S. politics is often a family affair." To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Political cynicism

To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

1. To get nominated, most candidates for political office in the U.S. have to make necessary compromises and undesirable commitments.
2. U.S. politicians spend most of their time getting re-elected or re-appointed
3. These days politicians try to do too many things, including some activities that I do not think they have the right to do.
4. For the most part, politicians serve the interests of a few organized groups, such as business or labor, and aren't very concerned about the needs of people like me.
5. It seems that politicians often fail to take necessary actions on essential matters, even when most people favor such actions.
6. The way the politicians currently operate, I think they are hopelessly incapable of dealing with all the crucial problems facing the country today.
7. Elected politicians stop thinking about the public's interest immediately after taking office.
8. Politics are run to benefit the interests of a few big organizations.

9. Political parties are neglecting the interests of the people because of competition between political coalition and corruption problems.
10. Current U.S. politicians are not thinking about our problems very much.

Procedural fairness

1. Overall, how fair do you think U.S. politicians have treated you?
2. How respectful do you think U.S. politicians have treated you?
3. How much concern do U.S. politicians show for your individual rights?
4. To what extent do U.S. politicians get all the information needed to make right decisions about how to handle issues in this country?
5. How hard do you think U.S. politicians try to bring the problems in this nation into the open so that they could be resolved?
6. How honest are politicians in what they say to the people?
7. How much opportunity do U.S. politicians give to the people to describe relevant issues before any decisions are made about how to handle them?
8. How much consideration do U.S. politicians give to the people when making decisions about how to handle problems faced by this country?
9. Overall, how fair do you think the procedures are that are used by U.S. politicians to handle problems in this country?
10. How hard do U.S. politicians try to do the right thing for the people?
11. How dignified do U.S. politicians treat the people of this country?
12. How hard do U.S. politicians try to explain the reasons behind their decisions to the people?
13. How hard do U.S. politicians try to take account of the people's needs in making political decisions?
14. U.S. Politicians use methods that are equally fair to everyone

Attitudes toward political participation

To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

1. There are too many, but few people politically active in this country
2. Somebody who complains about political parties should join a party to change it
3. We should take the chance to participate in politics
4. We should participate more in politics to influence political decisions.

How much do you value the following?

5. Working for political party.
6. Supporting a political candidate.
7. Visiting political debate or campaign.
8. Contacting politicians (for example, via post-mail, e-mail, or social media).

Note: Item 1 to 5 were used in Studies 1 and 2, but not in Studies 3 and 4. Item 5 to 10 were used in Studies 3 and 4, but not in Studies 1 and 2.

Intention to participate in politics

To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

1. I would work for a political party.
2. I would support a political candidate during an election campaign.
3. I would visit political debates or campaign events.
4. I would contact politicians (for example via post-mail, e-mail, social media).

Political protest

How likely would you engage in the following behaviors?

1. Sign a petition as means of protest
2. Joining in boycott
3. Participate in peaceful demonstration

The interaction of the prominence of family ties and national identification on perceived nepotism in Study 2

We conducted a regression analysis in which Condition (coded 0 = control, 1 = prominent family ties), national identification (mean centered) and the Interaction (Condition x national identification) were entered as predictors of perceived nepotism. The main effect of Condition on perceived nepotism was significant, $B = 0.47$, $SE = 0.09$, $t = 3.86$, $p < .001$, while the main effect of national identification, $B = -0.14$, $SE = 0.12$, $t = -1.51$, $p = .133$, and the Interaction were not significant, $B = -0.02$, $SE = 0.12$, $t = -0.18$, $p = .855$.

Appendix C

Supplementary materials for Chapter 4

Scales' items

Belief in the merit of nepotism

To what extent do you believe in the following?

1. Because “an apple would not fall away from its tree”, a son of a good person will become a good person too.
2. A child of an effective leader will most likely become an effective leader too.
3. It makes sense to trust a person who comes from a trustworthy family than to trust a person from an untrustworthy family.
4. Children of people with high integrity will have high integrity too because parents with high integrity will passed down their values and integrity to their children.
5. We should support children of intelligent people to leadership position because Intelligent people are more likely to have intelligent offspring.
6. “Like father, like son”, a charismatic father will make a charismatic son.
7. We should support children of effective leaders because they can rely on their parents and family members for trustworthy advises.
8. Children of knowledgeable and competent people are more likely to become knowledgeable and competent too because their parents would ensure to pass down these traits to them.

Liking for the leader (and the target)

To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

1. I think that (this person) is very well adjusted.
2. I would highly recommend (this person) for a responsible job.
3. In my opinion, (this person) is an exceptionally mature person.
4. I have great confidence in (this person)’s good judgment.

5. Most people would react very favorably to (this person) after a brief acquaintance.
6. I would vote for (this person) for a leadership position.
7. I think that (this person) is one of those people who quickly wins respect.
8. I feel that (this person) is an extremely intelligent person.
9. (This person) can be a very likeable person.
10. (This person) is the sort of person whom I myself would like to be.
11. It seems to me that it is very easy for (this person) to gain admiration.

Note: In Study 2, the words in brackets were substituted with the child or stranger, depending on the target that participants had to evaluate. Liking for the target was not assessed in Study 1.

Leadership effectiveness

Based on the personality profile, if this person is your leader, to what extent do agree with the following statements?

1. I would trust (this person).
2. (This person) is an excellent leader.
3. (The person) is an enthusing leader.
4. (The person) would awaken my feelings of commitment to do my job well.
5. (The person) would exert himself for the benefit of my organization.

Note: The words in brackets were substituted with the child or stranger, depending on the target that participants had to evaluate.

Target-leader similarity

How similar (or different) would you think about the personality of the child (or stranger, friend) of the person?

1. Openness to experience.
2. Conscientiousness.
3. Extroversion.
4. Agreeableness.
5. Emotional stability.

How similar (or different) would you think about the leadership profile of the son of the person?

1. Persuasion skills
2. Ability to provide intellectual stimulation to others.
3. Concern towards others' well-being.
4. Ability to inspire and motivate others.
5. Ability to become a role model.

Liking for the target

If the child (or stranger) become your leader in the future, to what extent do you agree with the following statements?

1. I would trust the son.
2. The son would make an excellent leader.
3. The son would be enthusing leader.
4. The son would awaken my feelings of commitment to do my job well.
5. The son would exert himself for the benefit of my organization.

Beliefs in biological determinism

To what extent do you believe in the followings?

1. I think the chief reason why parents and children are so alike in behavior and character is that they possess a shared genetic inheritance.
2. In my opinion, alcoholism is caused primarily by genetic factors.
3. I think that differences between men and women in behavior and personality are largely determined by genetic predisposition.
4. I believe that children inherit many of their personal traits from their parents.
5. In my view, the development of homosexuality in a person can be attributed to genetic causes.
6. I am convinced that very few behavioral traits of human can be traced back to their genes.
7. I believe that many talents that individuals possess can be attributed to genetic causes.
8. I think that the upbringing by parents and the social environment have far greater significance for the development of abilities and personal traits than genetic predisposition.

9. I believe that many differences between humans of different skin color can be attributed to differences in genetic predispositions.
10. I think that genetic predispositions have little influence on a person's personality characteristics.
11. In my view, many forms of human behavior are biologically determined and can therefore be seen as instinctual.
12. The fate of each person lies in his or her genes.
13. I am of the opinion that intelligence is a trait that is strongly determined by genetic predispositions.
14. I believe that genetic predispositions have no influence whatsoever on the development of intellectual abilities.
15. I am convinced that the analysis of the genetic predispositions of an embryo allows good predictions as to which characteristic and abilities the child will develop.
16. I think the genetic differences between Asians and Europeans are an important cause for the differences in abilities between individuals from these groups.
17. I think that twins, because of the identical genetic predispositions, will be very similar in their behavior even if they were adopted and raised in different families.
18. I believe that an analysis of my genetic predispositions will allow a trained scientist to predict many of my abilities and traits without having any personal knowledge of me.

Perceived entitativity of a family

Please indicate your opinion concerning the following questions about a family as a social group:

1. How cohesive (i.e., united) do you expect a family would be?
2. How important would a family be for its members?
3. How organized would you expect a family would be?
4. How similar would you expect members of a family to each other (e.g., appearance, intellectual, personality, etc.)?
5. To what extent do you think that members of a family would feel that they are part of their family?
6. Some groups have the characteristics of a "group" more than others do. To what extent would a family qualify as a group?

7. Some groups possess a core personality; although there may be differences and similarities in their behaviors, underneath they are basically the same. To what extent do you expect a family possess a core personality?
8. How variable would you expect the behaviors of a family?
9. Some group possess basic or fundamental qualities that do not seem to change much over time. Other groups possess qualities or characteristics that do change. How *changeable* do you expect the characteristics of a family?
10. Some groups are conflicted; they are uncertain or unsure of their attitudes, values, and goals. Other group's attitudes, values and goals are definite and firm. How conflicted would you expect a family?
11. To what extent would a family be able to achieve its goals and make things happen (e.g., produce specific outcomes)?
12. Some groups are coherent; their attitudes, values, and goals seem to be harmonious and compatible. Other groups' attitudes, values, and goals seem to be incompatible or in disagreement. How coherent would you expect a family be?
13. Some groups' attitude, values, and behaviors depend very much on where they are or who they are with. Other groups' attitudes, values, and behaviors are pretty much the same regardless of where they are or who they are with. How much do the attitudes, values, and behaviors of a family depend on where they are or who they are with?
14. Some groups have the characteristic of being distinctive or unique. That is, they do not share many qualities or characteristics with other groups. How distinctive would a family be compared to other families?

The effect of leader's Gender on Target-leader Similarity in Study 1

We conducted a regression analysis in which we entered stranger condition (0 = Child, 1 = stranger) and friend condition (0 = Child, 1 = stranger), belief in the merit of nepotism (centered), and leader's gender (0 = man, 1 = woman) as predictors of target-leader similarity. The results showed non-significant effect of leader's gender, $B = 0.07$, $SE = 0.08$, $t = 0.85$, $p = .392$.

The Effect of Leader's Gender on Target's Effectiveness in Study 1

We repeated the previous analysis substituting target-leaders similarity with target's effectiveness as the dependent variable. The results showed non-significant effect of leader's gender, $B = 0.09$, $SE = 0.10$, $t = 0.88$, $p = .377$.

Acknowledgement

There is a saying in Indonesia “*Berat sama dipikul, ringan sama dijinjing.*” Loosely translated, it means heavyweight should be shouldered together with others, while lightweight should be held together with others. Although there is only one name on the cover page of this thesis, I would not be able to complete this thesis without the ‘shoulder’ of others.

I would like to express my gratitude to my mentors. Eleven years have passed since the first time I collaborate with Esther when she was supervising my master’s thesis. Since then, she patiently guided me to become a good researcher. I cannot name any other person that has made a more meaningful impact on my development as a researcher than her. Esther was also the bridge that made it possible for me to meet Daan, who also lent me a ‘shoulder’, that I could never repay. Daan’s natural patience, guidance, and encouragement have been a significant ‘motor’ for me to complete this thesis. I owe this thesis to these two magnificent people.

I would also like to thank my office mate, Hilmar for his tolerance on my random babbling at the office as well as his warm company outside the office. I am also grateful to have met fellow Indonesian in Leiden: Arfiansyah, Julia, mba’ Mega, Dian, Renzy, Rio, Mas Tio, Kang Deny, and Dito. These people provided me with the essential social-emotional support while I was far away from home.

I dedicate this thesis to my family. Like parents, like children: I would probably have never thought about taking a career path in academia if they had not introduced me to their ‘world’. My deepest gratitude to my wife, Yunita. This thesis could not have been realized without her love, understanding, and support. Finally, when they are old enough to understand this, I would like my two little ‘monsters’, Raesa and Chayra, to know that they are the ultimate reason for me to complete this thesis.

Omar