INTRODUCTION
Trans-identified people commonly report discrimination including hiring prejudice (McFadden, 2020). How would CSI students react in a classic resume study to explore this hiring bias of a restaurant host? Would variables like the student’s homophobia, genderism, transphobia, and gender attitudes influence the likelihood of hiring a trans person? Does it depend on the candidate’s gender (trans or cis), sexuality (gay or straight), or sex (male or female)?

HYPOTHESES
1. Students who held highly traditional gender attitudes would be less likely to hire anyone gay, trans, and would prefer straight cisgender, and female applicants
2. Students who reported homophobia attitudes would show a hiring preference for the straight male or the gay female candidate
3. Students reporting transphobic attitudes would be less likely to hire transgender applicant.

METHOD
Three hundred and seventy-six CSI students considered applicants for a restaurant host position that varied only by sex (male/female), gender (trans/cis), and sexuality (gay/straight). They also complete three measures of attitude.

RESULTS
Figure 1 shows a significant interaction, $F (783,1) = 4.9$, $p = .027$, with students scoring highest on traditional gender attitudes preferring the female cisgender straight candidate ($M = 90.74$), confirming hypothesis 1. Figure 2 shows a significant interaction, $F (1097,1) = 6.8$, $p = .009$. Those scoring high on homophobia were less likely to hire the straight male or the gay female candidate, confirming hypothesis 2. Figure 3 shows a significant interaction, $F (645,1) = 3.8$, $p = .05$, with those low in transphobia showing a hiring preference for trans, except the female cisgender candidate, confirming hypothesis 3.

DISCUSSION
As hypothesized, an individual’s attitudes play a role in their ultimate decision to hire a candidate or not. Although all hypotheses were found to have statistically significant interactions, data does suggest that the sample may not have been the most reliable. A large portion (65.7%) of the original sample ($N=1096$) was eliminated by manipulation and faking checks. In addition to this, the sample was largely female, white, and heterosexual, leading to a lack of diversity. The mean age was about 20 years old, which is not the likely population to be making these hiring decisions. Future research with a large and more diverse sample of human resource professionals is warranted.