CREP Turri et al. Report Form – Direct Replication Part 2

**Descriptive Statistics of the Sample**

Sample Size: 154

Sample Size after removing participants who missed questions: 97 (63% completed correctly).

**Note:** Percentages reflect percent across the entire study *N* = 154.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Correctly Completed | Incorrectly Completed |
| Sample Size | 97 | 57 |
| Female | 45.3 | 26.7 |
| Male | 13.0 | 5.6 |
| Other | 1.9 | <1 |
| White/European | 58.4 | 29.2 |
| Black/African | 1.2 | 4.3 |
| Latinx | <1 | 0 |

**Hypothesis Tests:**

It’s impossible to do the direct replication, as the binary test is not included in the data. We used the visual analog scale to see if the categorical results varied by group. Since each group saw each vignette, we will use a repeated measures ANOVA to control for repeated data.

**Knows Believes**

$ANOVA

Effect DFn DFd SSn SSd F p

1 (Intercept) 1 96 444954.09 162106.2 263.50369 2.823513e-29

2 condition 2 192 53102.87 278445.8 18.30832 5.279164e-08

p<.05 ges

1 \* 0.5024856

2 \* 0.1075708

We see a medium effect of condition, *F*(2,192) = 18.31, *p* < .001, ges = .11

Means

G I K

34.97938 25.01031 57.31959

SDs

G I K

39.62979 34.81244 42.50479

We used a pairwise t-test with Bonferroni correction to determine where those differences were found:

G I

I 0.16387 -

K 0.00053 1.6e-06

This table indicates that:

* Gettier case was not different from the Ignorance case
* Gettier case was different from the Knowledge case (more towards believes than knows)
* The Ignorance case was different from the Knowledge case (more towards believes than knows)

**Reasonable Unreasonable**

$ANOVA

Effect DFn DFd SSn SSd F p p<.05

1 (Intercept) 1 96 2392693.364 47338.97 4852.2088138 5.362341e-84 \*

2 condition 2 192 446.646 69108.02 0.6204493 5.387773e-01

ges

1 0.953590882

2 0.003820961

We see no effect of condition on reasonable to unreasonable, *F*(2,192) = .62, *p* = .54, ges < .01.

Means

G I K

90.84536 89.08247 92.10309

SDs

G I K

20.38552 21.46687 18.34648

**Inability/ability – Good luck/Bad luck**

$ANOVA

Effect DFn DFd SSn SSd F

1 (Intercept) 1 96 715847.04 191399.3 359.04687

2 condition 2 192 57540.14 269278.5 20.51353

p p<.05 ges

1 0.0000000000000000000000000000000003328695 \* 0.6084419

2 0.0000000084315362852000994541769199157322 \* 0.1110346

We find a medium effect size of inability to good luck, *F*(2, 192) = 20.51, *p* < .001, ges = .11

Means

G I K

69.47423 40.20619 39.11340

SDs

G I K

38.85606 40.78805 40.31462

We used a pairwise t-test with Bonferroni correction to determine where those differences were found:

G I

I 0.0000014 -

K 0.0000014 1

In this case, we see:

* Gettier case is greater than Ignorance case, indicating more luck than ability.
* Gettier case is greater than Knowledge case, indicating more luck than ability.
* The Knowledge and Ignorance case were not different.