

# Flipping the Self-Control Switch

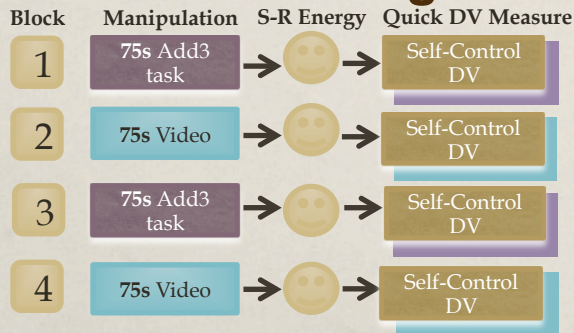
## A novel within-subject paradigm to test the effects of ego depletion

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### Introduction

- Ego depletion is a specific type of mental fatigue caused by 'using up' self control, characterized by difficulty performing subsequent (different) self-control tasks and subjective fatigue (Hagger et al., 2010)
- Ego depletion research has traditionally relied on a single between-subject design
- Ego depletion has recently come under criticism for frequently underpowered studies, an artificially inflated effect size due to publication bias, and failures to replicate (Carter & McCullough, 2013, 2014)
- In response, we have created a repeated-measures, statistically-powerful method for testing ego-depletion

### The Paradigm



- Add3 task: Effortful task where participants must remember four numbers and add 3 to each. Numbers 'wrap around'. ex. 4591 becomes 7824 (Kahneman, 2011)
- Self-reported energy was measured on a sliding scale from 1 (fatigued) to 100 (energized)
- Analyzed in R with multi-level modeling

### Methods & Results

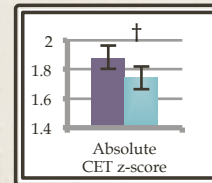
#### Study 1a: Cognitive Estimation Task

- 44 in-lab undergrads; 22 blocks
- DV: 3 CET; affected by depletion (Vohs, 2012)
- Consistent difference in self-reported energy manipulation check ( $B=9.6$ ,  $p<.0001$ ) across all studies

How old was the oldest figure skater to win an Olympic medal?

Depleted

Rejuvenated

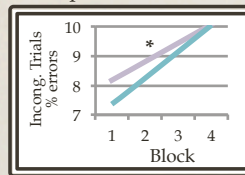


#### Study 1b: CET Replication

- 68 online M-Turkers; 12 blocks
- Replicated above results,  $p=.02$
- The effect diminished with time (see summary)

#### Study 2: Flanker Task

- 40 in-lab undergrads; 18 blocks
- DV: 90 seconds of reaction time flanker task, number of incongruent errors (controlling for cong. errors)
- Significantly more incong. errors during depletion blocks at the beginning of the experiment (interaction)
- Depletion errors were not due to faster reaction times



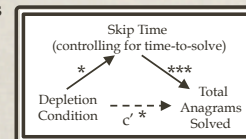
Respond to center letter:  
**SSHS**

#### Study 3: Solving Anagrams

- 72 in-lab undergrads; 16 blocks
- DV: 90 seconds to solve anagrams (one per screen)
- Depleted participants spent more time before skipping unsolved anagrams, indirectly resulting in fewer correctly solved anagrams

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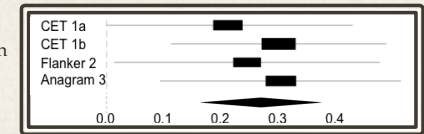
Skip



### Summary

Dependent Variable (Study #)	Depletion Effect (B)	Block Effect (B)	Depletion x Block (B)
CET (1a)	.07, $p=.06$	.009, $p=.01$	-.01, $p=.25$
CET (1b)	.05, $p=.03$	-.043, $p=.17$	-.054, $p=.02$
% Incong. Errors (2)	.25, $p=.55$	.38, $p<.001$	-.13, $p=.04$
Anagrams Skip Time (3)	.42, $p=.02$	-.58, $p<.001$	-.08, $p=.06$

Meta-analytic depletion effect on task performance  
Cohen's  $d = .27$   
in first 6 blocks



### Conclusions

- Ego depletion exists and can be studied using a within-subject, repeated measures design.
- This paradigm reliably affects self-reported fatigue (meta-analytic  $d = .51$ , 95% CI [.41,.61]).
- Depletion's effects on three tasks were successfully replicated using shortened, repeated versions.
- Reduced performance on anagram-solving tasks may be due to inefficient strategy or time-use.

### References

- Carter, E. C., & McCullough, M. E. (2013). Is ego depletion too incredible? Evidence for the overestimation of the depletion effect. *The Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 36(6), 683-4, discussion 707-26.
- Carter, E., & McCullough, M. (2014). Publication bias and the limited strength model of self-control: has the evidence for ego depletion been overestimated? *Frontiers in Psychology*, 5, 823.
- Hagger, M. S., Wood, C., Stiff, C., & Chatzisarantis, N. L. D. (2010). Ego depletion and the strength model of self-control: a meta-analysis. *Psychological Bulletin*, 136(4), 495-525.
- Vohs, K. D., Baumeister, R. F., & Schmeichel, B. J. (2012). Motivation, personal beliefs, and limited resources all contribute to self-control. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 48(4), 943-947.