**raw\_demographics (haven’t looked into it)**

**raw\_primingtask**

**data treatment**

1. exclude 1 participant whose mean response time < 1000ms per trial
2. code distributive responses as 1

code cumulative responses as 0

**Model**

Model: logit mixed-effects regression models (Jaeger, 2008)

* fixed effects:

Condition (4 levels: Baseline, Control, Distributive and Cumulative)

Numeric combination (2 levels: same as or different from primes/baselines)

interaction between Condition and Numeric combination

* random effects:

maximal random effect structure

NOT SURE

Maldonado et al. (2017):

random slopes and intercepts for subjects (within-subject factors, conditions)

random intercepts for items (between-items factors, conditions)

* β values, standard errors, Z-values, p-values, and adjusted p-values (using the Bonferroni correction method for multiple testing)

Comparisons:

Replication of Maldonado et al. (2017)

1. full model vs model which drops the condition factor from the predictors

to see whether the proportion of distributive choices in target trials varies significantly across the four conditions (Cumulative, Distributive, Control and Baseline)

1. Distributive vs Cumulative

to see whether there are priming effects

1. Distributive vs Control
2. Cumulative vs Control
3. the difference between Control and Cumulative conditions vs the difference between Control and Distributive conditions

whether the effects of distributive and cumulative primes are of different magnitude

1. interaction between Condition and Numeric combination

Comparison using the more neutral Baseline

1. Distributive vs Baseline
2. Cumulative vs Baseline
3. Control vs Baseline

to see whether Target trials in the Control condition are contaminated (by distributive/cumulative fillers or because of spillover effects)

**Bimodal distribution**

Test whether Baseline rates are distributed bimodally:

* Test for unimodality of the distribution of the by-participant mean rates in the Baseline conditions by calculating the Hartigan dip-test statistic (Hartigan & Hartigan, 1985) in R diptest package (Maechler, 2013), with the alternative hypothesis that the distribution was multimodal
* Estimated the location of these modes and their density value

Plot:

* Proportion of distributive responses on target trials by responder group (Baseline < 50%, Baseline >50%) and experimental condition (Baseline, Cumulative, Control, Distributive)

Model:

* Comparisons within each groups (Baseline < 50%; Baseline >50%)

Distributive vs Baseline

Cumulative vs Baseline

Control vs Baseline