**Replication of a Research Claim from Fritz et al. (2010), The Weekend matters: Relationships between stress recovery and affective experiences, from the Journal of Organizational Behavior – Direct Replication, code: k17??**

Replication Team: Siobhán M. Griffin\*1 & Cillian McHugh1

1Department of Psychology, University of Limerick, Limerick, Ireland

**\*Corresponding author**

Siobhan.Griffin@ul.ie

Department of Psychology

University of Limerick

Limerick

Ireland

Email: siobhan.griffin@ul.ie

**Author Note.**

The authors declare that there are no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article. All authors consented to the submission of this manuscript.

The data that support the findings of this study will be made publicly available on the Open Science Framework.

Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to Siobhán Griffin, Department of Psychology, University of Limerick, Limerick, V94 T9PX, Ireland. E-mail: Siobhan.Griffin@ul.ie.

**Description of the claim**

The present replication focuses on the claim from Fritz et al. (2010) that relaxation during the weekend is positively associated with joviality at the end of the following week. This claim focuses on longitudinal data across three time-point. The sample is preschool teachers (i.e., early years educators). In Fritz et al. (2010) when joviality at the end of the work week (Friday evening) was regressed on their reported levels of relaxation the previous week and their joviality the Friday evening before that week, as well as measures of detachment, mastery, control, and hassles (the previous weekend), relaxation significantly predicted joviality (β = 0.15, p < 0.01), controlling for age, gender, having children, work hours per week, and workdays per week.

**Replication Criteria**

To be considered a successful replication a significant positive effect would need to be found for relaxation at time 2 to predict joviality at time 3 as per the regression model described in the claim description (alpha = .05, one-tailed).

**Replication Result**

The results showed that relaxation scores at Time 2 positively predicted (did not predict) joviality at Time 3, controlling for joviality scores at Time 1, age, gender, education, having children, hours at work per week, workdays per week, standardized regression coefficient, *ß* = 0.XX, unstandardized regression coefficient *b* = .XX, one-sided *p* = 0.XXX, *t* = X.XX.

**Discussion & Conclusion**

We interpret this result as a replication of the original effect. For the requirements of the SCORE project, all replication results should be assessed with two-tailed tests, regardless of the directionality of predictions. Therefore, for the purposes of the project, the claim is considered not replicated: *ß* = 0.098, *b* = .072, two-sided *p* = .085, *t* = 1.73.

**Deviations from the Original Study**

The original study does not report which language was used in the survey and we do not have access to the original study materials. The measures reported in the study are available in English and we used the English version (Irish people are typically fluent in English – first language).

In the original study, data was collected using a paper and pencil questionnaire and we collected the data using an online questionnaire. Finally, the recruitment in the original study was done exclusively via the preschools’ administration. We sent out the initial recruitment email to preschool administrators and asked them to share the details with their staff but we also recruited participants via snowball sampling.

Data collection took place in Spring 2022 during the COVID-19 pandemic. At this time in Ireland most COVID-19 restrictions were lifted (i.e., all retail, bars, restaurants, nightclubs are reopened, no mask mandate). Indeed, early childhood education centres (i.e., preschools) have been open since January 2021, and all other education settings have been fully open since April 2021. As such it is not expected that the COVID-19 pandemic will have had any meaningful impacts on baseline affective states but it is worth noting that this remains a possibility.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Deviations from the Preregisteration**

In the preregistration we stated we would send out X emails. However, due to a low response rate we sent emails to X preschool adminstrators.

The Irish team aimed to collect 200-236 participants. With a projected survey completion rate of 47%, based on the original study, this meant we would send out 502 questionnaires. However, due to a low response rate we needed to contact more administrators. In total we emailed 4,614 preschool administrators. This resulted in 422 participants signing up for the study, of which X completed Time 1 measures, X completed Time 2 measures and X completed Time 3 measures.

The pre-registered data processing script was altered in a few ways. First, we added a new variable “Wave” in line with the German team also conducted a replication of this study. This indicates what week participants took part. Second, new code was added to remove participants who did not complete the study at all three time points.

**Materials:**

All the materials for the study are provided on the OSF at the project repository (XXX), this includes the information sheet, consent form, questionnaire time 1, questionnaire time 2, questionnaire time 3, and debriefing sheet.

**Raw data files**

The raw data files were downloaded from Qualtrics and annoymized by removing any identitifying information such as location and IP addresses. Participants were anonymized by hashing using the SHA256 algorithm. The files

are available in the Data/Raw data folder of the OSF repository.