

Supplementary Analyses for: “Registered Multisite Replication of Tempting-Fate Effects in Risen & Gilovich (2008)”

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Descriptive Statistics and Plots

Cohen's d and t -tests within each site

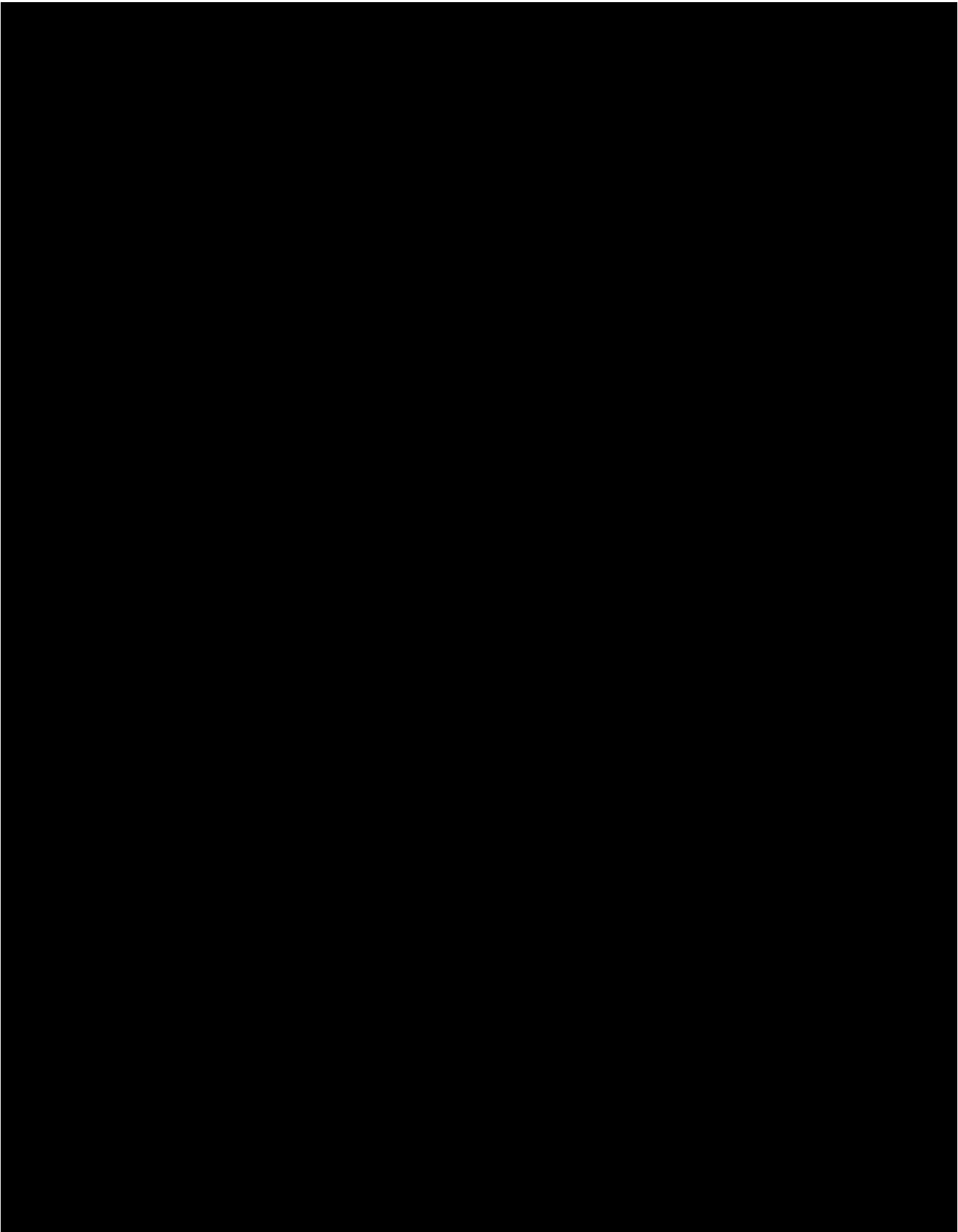
Per the preregistration, here we conduct additional within-site analyses that reproduce the original study's stratified analyses and effect sizes of tempting fate.

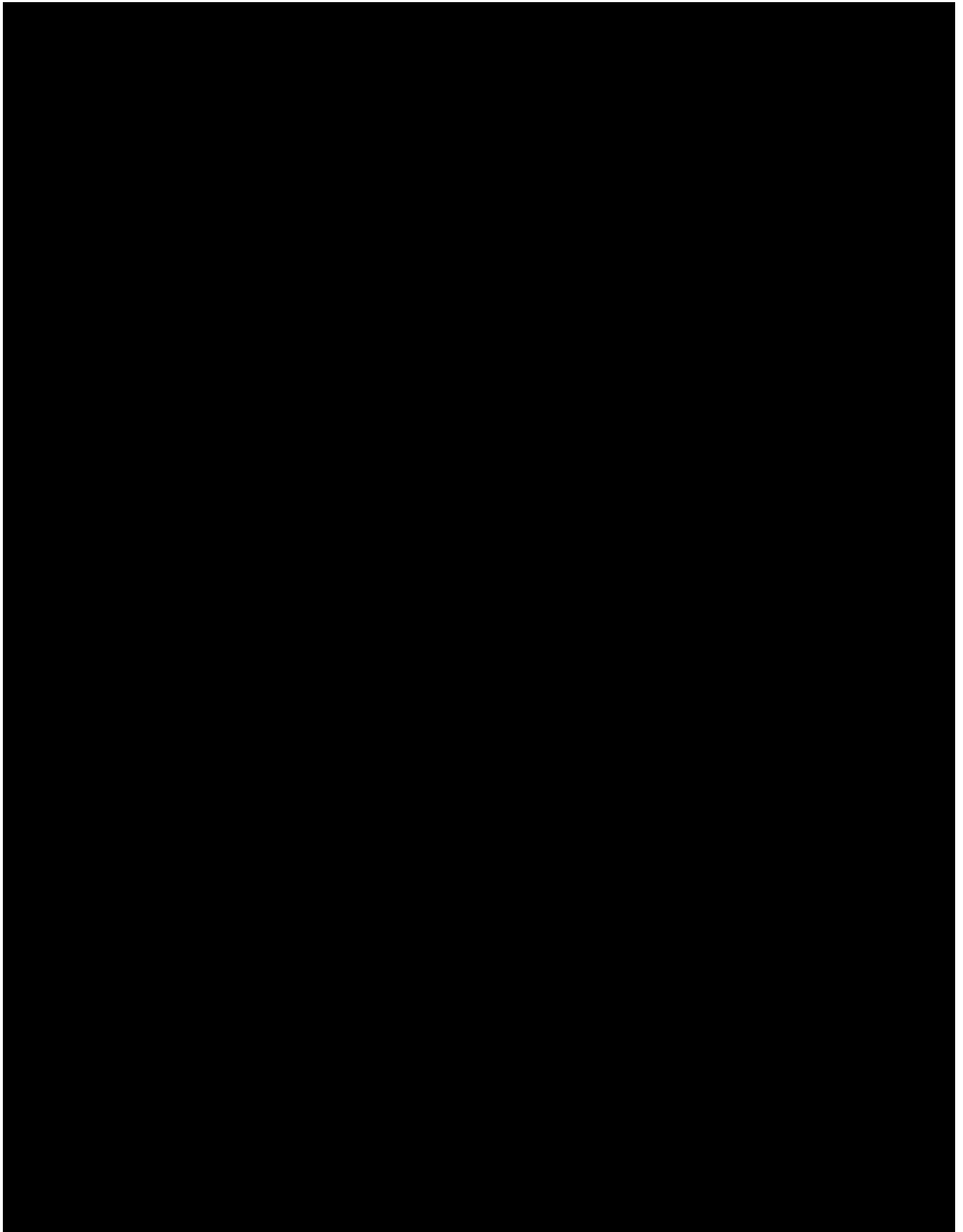
Table 1: Cohen's d and p -values for t -tests of the effect of tempting fate on perceived likelihood, stratified by cognitive load within each site.

Site	Cohen's d (no load)	p -value (no load)	Cohen's d (load)	p -value (load)
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100				

Interaction plots by site type

Boxplots: medians and IQRs; lines: simple means by subset. These aggregated means and SDs pool across all sites within a group (similar, dissimilar, MTurk) and do not account for clustering by site.





Cell means and standard deviations by site type

Table 2: Means and SDs of perceived likelihood across all subjects within each site type (naively pooling all sites)

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Statistical Consistency of Original Study with Replications

We conducted post hoc secondary analyses to assess the extent to which the replication findings were statistically consistent with the original study; that is, whether it is plausible that the original study was drawn from the same distribution as the replications (Mathur & VanderWeele 2017). These analyses account for uncertainty in both the original study and the replication and for possible heterogeneity in the replications, and they can help distinguish whether an estimated effect size in the replications that appears to disagree with the original estimate may nevertheless be statistically consistent with the original study due, for example, to low power in the original study or in the replications or to heterogeneity.

We found that, if indeed the original study were statistically consistent with results from the similar sites in the sense of being drawn from the estimated distribution of the replications in similar sites, there would be a probability of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] that the original main effect estimate would have been as extreme as or more extreme than the observed value of $b = 1.03$. This probability is [REDACTED] when considering the estimated distribution in all university sites. For the focus interaction, the probability of an original estimate at least as extreme as the observed $b = 1.54$ if the original study were statistically consistent with the similar-site replications is [REDACTED] [REDACTED]; this probability is [REDACTED] when considering the distribution of all university sites.

Sensitivity Analyses for Reported Results

Fit subset model counterpart to primary analysis model

Instead of fitting a model that includes both MTurk and similar sites with an interaction of site type, we fit a model to only the subset of similar sites.

```
m1.temp = lmer(lkl ~ tempt * load + (tempt * load | site), data = b[b$group ==
  "b.similar", ])
CI.temp = confint(m1.temp, method = "Wald")
```

Instead of fitting a mixed model to observation-level data, we fit a random-effects meta-analysis to the point estimates using the Paule & Mandel heterogeneity estimator and the Knapp-Hartung standard error adjustment. For the main effect:

1. **Identify the main components of the system.** The system consists of a **client** and a **server**. The client is responsible for sending requests to the server and receiving responses. The server is responsible for processing requests and returning responses.

In the planned secondary analysis model including all universities, similar and dissimilar sites were treated as separate categories. Here, they are combined into one category.

Name	Estimate	CI	pval
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6

the contrasts. The results are qualitatively similar to those in the main text.

```
# with standard ANOVA mean contrasts and sequential
# decomposition main effect: half the effect of tempting fate
# vs. not tempting fate when not under load
summary(aov(lk1 ~ tempt * load, data = b[b$group == "b.similar",
]))
```

```
## ANOVA table
##
##            Df    Sum of Sq    Mean Sq    F value    Pr(>F)
## tempt      1    0.0000000    0.0000000    0.000000    1.000000
## load       1    0.0000000    0.0000000    0.000000    1.000000
## tempt:load  1    0.0000000    0.0000000    0.000000    1.000000
## Residuals  1    0.0000000    0.0000000    0.000000    1.000000
## Total      3    0.0000000    0.0000000    0.000000    1.000000
```

```
# with contrasts vs. 0 and marginal SS decomposition main
# effect: effect of tempting fate when not under load
summary(lm(lk1 ~ tempt * load, data = b[b$group == "b.similar",
]))
```

```
## ANOVA table
##
##            Df    Sum of Sq    Mean Sq    F value    Pr(>F)
## tempt      1    0.0000000    0.0000000    0.000000    1.000000
## load       1    0.0000000    0.0000000    0.000000    1.000000
## tempt:load  1    0.0000000    0.0000000    0.000000    1.000000
## Residuals  1    0.0000000    0.0000000    0.000000    1.000000
## Total      3    0.0000000    0.0000000    0.000000    1.000000
```