Corruption in the lab

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# Description of the experiment

Sequential dyadic die-rolling task Two-by-two design: \* Game: simple game or charity game \* Partner: simulated honest partner or simulated dishonest partner

Participants are randomly assigned to one of the four conditions: \* SH: simple game with honest partner \* SD: simple game with dishonest partner \* CH: charity game with honest partner \* CD: charity game with dishonest partner

Each participant plays 20 rounds of the game. A round of game consists of the following steps: 1. Participant learns the reported number of the supposed partner 2. Participant throws a dice 3. Participant reports the number 4. Both players get paid according to the reported numbers 5. In the charity game a charity foundation gets a small amount of donation

Data frame column names (each row is a dice roll): \* ID: random ID of participant \* Game: simple or charity (S/C) \* Partner: honest or dishonest (H/D) \* Index: index of round of game \* ValueA: value of simulated dice roll \* ValueB: value of participant’s reported dice roll \* Q1: answer to first questionnaire quiestion \* Q2: answer to second questionnaire question \* Fingerratio: ratio of two fingers \* Saliva: NO IDEA

# Dummy data

## [1] "ID" "Game" "Partner" "Index" "ValueA"   
## [6] "ValueB" "Q1" "Q2" "Fingerratio" "Saliva"

# Figures

## Scatter plots of individual behavior

These should be based on Weisel & Shalvi, 2015, Fig. S10. One plot per participant. Plots from the same condition should be compiled into one composite figure.

## Heat map to demonstrate the distribution of reported numbers

Like Weisel & Shalvi, 2015, Fig. 2, but instead of circles, each rectangle should be color coded according the number of observations within them. One figure per condition.

## Box plots of the mean number of doubles

One box for each condition on the same figure

## Box plots of the mean reports: NINCS ÉRTELME

One box for each condition on the same figure

# Statistics

## Distribution of reported numbers

Kolmogorov-Smirnov One per condition

## The number of doubles

Each participant (“dyad”") is a single observation: the number of reported doubles Wilcoxon signed-rank U test Expected value: 3.33 doubles/20 trials (16.7%; 20\*1/6) Separately for each condition

## Mean reports: VAN ENNEK ÉRTELME NÁLUNK? NINCS

Each participant (“dyad”") is a single observation: the mean of the reported numbers Wilcoxon signed-rank U test Expected value: 3.5 Separately for each condition

## Compare the number of doubles in pairs of conditions

Mann-Whitney U test

## Effect size

To estimate the effect size of the honest-dishonest treatment let’s compare the choices of participant Bs, who were paired with an honest A vs. a chaeting A Data: from the supplementary material of Weisel&Shalvy, 2015 and from Wouda et al., 2015

## Linear regression to test the effect of predictors

Dependent variable: number of reported doubles (interval) Predictors: game (binary), partner (binary), finger length (interval), hormone levels (interval)

## random or non-random, khi square

## LM?