Corruption in the lab

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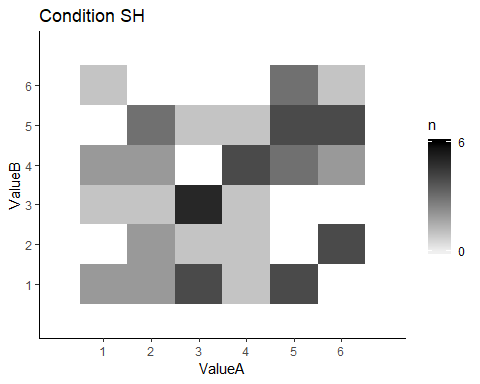
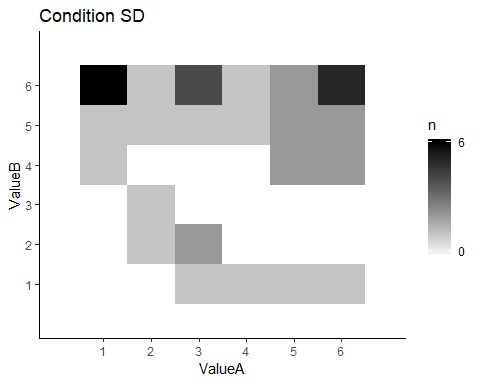
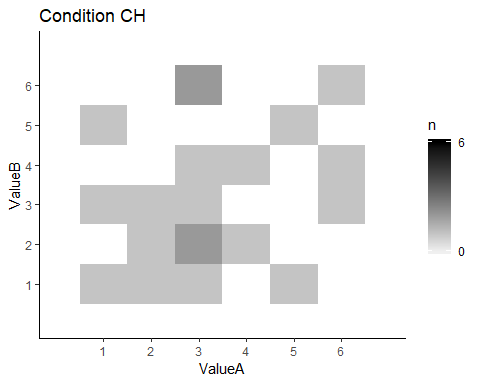
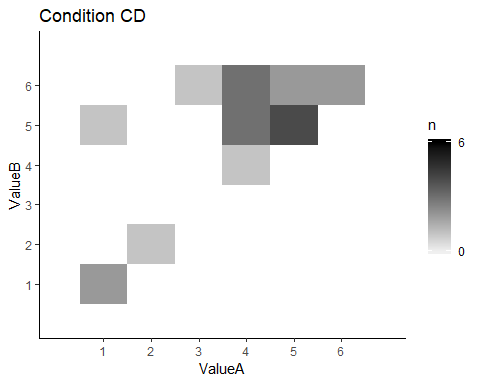
# Results

## Participants

We have excluded 0 participants because XXX. There were 3, 2, 1, 1 number of participants in conditions SH, SD, CH, CD, respectively.  
Their median age was 21 (range 18 - 32) and 5 were male.

## The distribution of reported numbers

The following figures (Figure XXX) shows the frequency of value pairs in the four conditions. *It can be seen that the diagonal (representing doubles) is darker than the rest of the figure in all conditions and that 6-6 pairs are especially dark in conditions with a dishonest partner, as expected.*

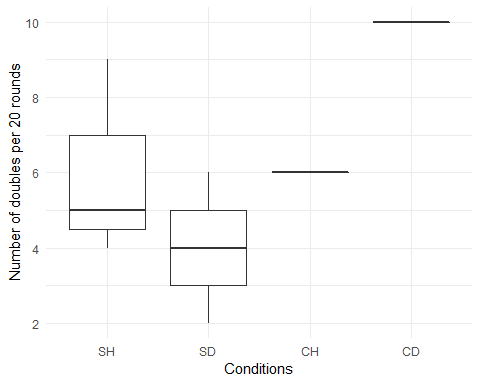
We performed Chi-square tests to see if the reported values of our participants come from a uniform distribution. The results are shown in Table XXX.  
*Reported values in conditions with a dishonest partner (SD and CD) are significantly different from the uniform distribution, probably because participants cheated and matched player As’ values, which in turn were sampled from a screwed distribution. Reported values in conditions with an honest partner (SH and CH) do not differ significantly from the uniform distributions, however, these results does not show whether participants cheated. The distribution can be uniform because they did not cheat or because they cheated by matching player As’ values that in turn were sampled from a uniform distribution.*

We have specified simulate.p.value = TRUE, so chisq.test will use a test statistic and P-value based on a Monte Carlo approach. In this case, there is no assumed chi-square distribution for the test statistic, so there is also no df parameter involved.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Condition | df | Chi.square | p.value |
| SH | NA | 6.0 | 0.31 |
| SD | NA | 31.4 | 0.00 |
| CH | NA | 1.0 | 0.99 |
| CD | NA | 13.5 | 0.01 |

## The number of doubles

The following boxplots (Figure XXX) show the distribution of the number of doubles in each condition, summed for all rounds of the game.



We tested, whether the number of doubles is higher than its expected value of 3.33 with Wilcoxon signed-rank U test, separately for each condition (Table XXX). *All tests showed that the number of doubles is significantly higher than expected by chance, meaning that participants cheated in all conditions.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Condition | p.value | W | median |
| SH | SH | 0.125 | 6 | 5 |
| SD | SD | 0.500 | 2 | 4 |
| CH | CH | 0.500 | 1 | 6 |
| CD | CD | 0.500 | 1 | 10 |

We compared the number of doubles in pairs of conditions with two-sample Wilcoxon tests (one-sided Mann-Whitney U tests). The results of testing the effect of dishonest partners vs honest partners in the simple game and in the charity game are shown in Table XXX. *Both comparisons yielded significant results supporting the moral erosion hypothesis.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Condition | p.value | W |
| SH-SD | 0.8 | 4 |
| CH-CD | 0.5 | 0 |

The results of testing the effect of charity vs no charity with honest partner and with dishonest partner are shown in Table XXX. *Both comparisons yielded significant results supporting the charity hypothesis*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Condition | p.value | W |
| SH-CH | 0.5000000 | 1 |
| SD-CD | 0.3333333 | 0 |

Finally, we tested the effect of predictors with linear regression, see Table XXX. The dependent variable was the number of reported doubles (interval) and predictors were game (binary), partner (binary) and fingerratio (interval).