Supplemental Materials

March 26, 2021

Robustness Checks

As preregistered, we conducted two kinds of robustness checks. First, we assessed to what extent our findings were sensitive to choosing narrower, $\mu \sim \text{Normal}(0, 0.1)$, or wider, $\mu \sim \text{Normal}(0, 1)$, prior distributions. Choosing narrower or wider prior distribution did not affect mean effect size estimates for perceived injustice ($\Delta r = -.00, [-.05, .04]$ and $\Delta r = .00, [-.05, .05]$), collective action ($\Delta r = -.01, [-.11, .09]$ and $\Delta r = -.00, [-.10, .11]$), and policy support ($\Delta r = -.01, [-.10, .08]$ and $\Delta r = .00, [-.09, .10]$). Second, we assessed to what extent our findings were sensitive to including or excluding influential studies by repeating the preregistered analyses J times while leaving out one of J studies each time and by calculating the mean absolute difference (*MAD*) for the estimated mean effect size across left-out studies. For perceived injustice ($MAD = .02, [.01, .04]$), collective action ($MAD = .04, [.02, .09]$), and policy support ($MAD = .03, [.02, .08]$), the *MAD* was small. Leaving out the most influential study, for example, did not change estimates of the mean effect size for the three outcomes ($\Delta r = .00, [-.04, .05]$; $\Delta r = .02, [-.09, .12]$; $\Delta r = -.02, [-.11, .07]$). Together, these analyses showed that our findings were robust to choosing different prior distributions and to excluding influential studies.

References