Appendix

Content

Appendix A: Example abstracts

Hypothesis-consistency

Hypothesis-consistent result

Social anxiety disorder (SAD) affects approximately 2% of adults worldwide, most commonly during adolescence. Despite skepticism from many practitioners, telepsychotherapy (TPT) represents an efficacious alternative to regular face-to-face psychotherapy (FTF-P) for various mental disorders. Unfortunately, many studies examining TPT excluded patients with SAD due to their often-found deficits in adapting to new forms of social situations. However, since telepsychotherapy represents a less intense social exposure for individuals with SAD, we assumed that the favorable effects of exposure would be less intense in TPT compared to FTF-PT for patients with SAD. In an experimental design, we gathered 12-month follow-up data for 164 individuals diagnosed with SAD. Participants were randomized either to regular cognitive behavioral psychotherapy (n = 83) or to telepsychotherapy (n = 81). SAD symptom severity was evaluated using the Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale. Confirming our hypothesis, symptom severity declined in both conditions over time, but the effect was stronger in the FTF-PT condition. These results suggest that individuals with SAD benefit more from FTF-P compared to TPT. A possible mechanism for this might be that FTF-P itself represents a more intense social exposure compared to TPT.

Hypothesis-inconsistent result

Social anxiety disorder (SAD) affects approximately 2% of adults worldwide, most commonly during adolescence. Despite skepticism from many practitioners, telepsychotherapy (TPT) represents an efficacious alternative to regular face-to-face psychotherapy (FTF-P) for various mental disorders. Unfortunately, many studies examining TPT excluded patients with SAD due to their often-found deficits in adapting to new forms of social situations. However, since telepsychotherapy represents a less intense social exposure for individuals with SAD, we assumed that the favorable effects of exposure would be less intense in TPT compared to FTF-PT for patients with SAD. In an experimental design, we gathered 12-month follow-up data for 164 individuals diagnosed with SAD. Participants were randomized either to regular cognitive behavioral psychotherapy (n = 83) or to telepsychotherapy (n = 81). SAD symptom severity was evaluated using the Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale. Symptom severity declined in both conditions over time, but contrary to our hypothesis, the effect was stronger in the TPT condition. These results suggest that individuals with SAD benefit more from TPT compared to FTF-P. A possible mechanism for this might be that in TPT, social cues are experienced as less threatening compared to FTF-P.

Statistical Significance

Statistically Significant result

Clinical trials have consistently found empirical evidence of beneficial effects of exposure therapy (ET) in individuals with obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). However, individuals differ significantly in their reactions to ET, with some remitting fully and others still reporting impairment from symptoms. Recent studies on anxiety disorders suggest that a patient's conscientiousness predicts the efficacy of ET. We therefore investigated whether conscientiousness predicts the efficacy of ET in individuals with OCD by conducting a representative survey study encompassing 166 patients with a recent OCD diagnosis. Severity of OCD symptoms was assessed using the Yale–Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCS) at baseline (1 week before first CBT session) and 9 months later. Conscientiousness was measured only at baseline, using the Big Five Inventory-10 (BFI-10). Conscientiousness at baseline significantly predicted the efficacy of ET. Our results might suggest that comparable to anxiety disorders, treatment success in OCD might depend on an individual's level of conscientiousness.

Statistically Non-significant result

Clinical trials have consistently found empirical evidence of beneficial effects of exposure therapy (ET) in individuals with obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). However, individuals differ significantly in their reactions to ET, with some remitting fully and others still reporting impairment from symptoms. Recent studies on anxiety disorders suggest that a patient's conscientiousness predicts the efficacy of ET. We therefore investigated whether conscientiousness predicts the efficacy of ET in individuals with OCD by conducting a representative survey study encompassing 166 patients with a recent OCD diagnosis. Severity of OCD symptoms was assessed using the Yale–Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCS) at baseline (1 week before first CBT session) and 9 months later. Conscientiousness was measured only at baseline using the Big Five Inventory-10 (BFI-10). Conscientiousness at baseline did not significantly predict the efficacy of ET. Our results might suggest that there is no relevant relation between treatment success and an individual's level of conscientiousness in patients with OCD.

Appendix B: R Code and statistical approach

Stage 1 Models

```
# Libraries
library(lme4)
library(report)
library(lmerTest)

# Model X.1.1
# Null model with Fixed Effects only (without predictor)
model_X.1.1 <- lmer(LoSRC ~ 1 + (1|id) + (1|stimulus), data = df)
report(model_X.1.1)

# Model X.1.2
# Adding Significance as a predictor
model_X.1.2 <- lmer(LoSRC ~ treatment + (1|id) + (1|stimulus), data = df)
report(model_X.1.2)

##Model X.1.3
## Adding a random slope for significance within participants (id)
model_X.1.3 <- lmer(LoSRC ~ treatment + (treatment|id) + (1|stimulus), data = df)
report(model_X.1.3)

##Model X.1.4
## Adding covariates to the model
model_X.1.4 <- lmer(LoSRC ~ treatment * familiarity_PB +
                            treatment * pub_pressure +
                            postdoc + professor + position +
                            nd + uk + us + can + aus + other +
                            (treatment|id) + (1|stimulus), data = df)
report(model_X.1.4)


# Model comparison 1
anova(model1, model2)

# Modellcomparison 2
anova(model2, model3)

# Modellcomparison 2
anova(model3, model4)
```

Stage 2 Models

```
# Libraries
library(lme4)
library(mediation)

# Model X.2.1
# Path a. treatment → FOR
model_X.2.1_med <- lmer(FOR ~ treatment + (treatment|id), data = df)
# Path c and b. treatment + FOR → C-LoSRC
model_X.2.1_out <- lmer(C-LOSRC ~ FOR + treatment + (treatment|id), data = df)
# Fit mediation model
model_X.2.1 <- mediation::mediate(model_X.2.1_med, model_X.2.1_out,
                                  treat = "treatment", mediator = "FOR", sims = 1000)
summary(model_X.2.1)

# Model X.2.1
# Path a. treatment → FOR
model_X.2.2_med <- lmer(FOR ~ treatment * familiarity_PB +
                        treatment * pub_pressure + (treatment|id), data = df)
# Path c and b. treatment + FOR → C-LOSRC
model_X.2.2_out <- lmer(C-LOSRC ~ treatment * familiarity_PB +
                        treatment * pub_pressure + FOR + conscientiousness +
                        nd + uk + us + can + aus + other +
                        position + (treatment|id), data = df)
# Fit mediation model
model_X.2.2 <- mediation::mediate(model_X.2.2_med, model_X.2.2_out,
                        treat = "treatment", mediator = "FOR",
                        sims = 1000)
summary(model_X.2.2)
```

Plots

QQ-Plots

Applied to each Model

```
qqnorm(resid(model_XX))
```

Boxplots
Applied to each Model

```
plot_exp1<-ggplot(aes(y = y, x = factor(experimental_factor)),
      data = data + geom_boxplot(outlier.shape = NA) + theme_apa()+
       xlab("Experimental Factor") + ylab("Reported Likelihood of Submitting an Abstract for
Publication/ Reading / Citing") + ggtitle("Experiment XX")
```

Effect size plots
Reproducible beta effect sizes plot

```
# sd
sd1<-sd(data$response_exp1)
sd2<-sd(data$response_exp2)
sd3a<-sd(data$response_exp3a)
sd3b<-sd(data$response_exp3a)
sd4a<-sd(data$response_exp4a)
sd4b<-sd(data$response_exp4b)

# b
b1<-sum_model2_ex1$coefficients[1,2]/sd1
b2<-sum_model2_ex2$coefficients[1,2]/sd2
b3a<-sum_model2_ex3a$coefficients[1,2]/sd3a
b3b<-sum_model2_ex3b$coefficients[1,2]/sd3a
b4a<-sum_model2_ex4a$coefficients[1,2]/sd4a
b4b<-sum_model2_ex4b$coefficients[1,2]/sd4b

# se
se1<-sum_model2_ex1$coefficients[2,2]/sd1
se2<-sum_model2_ex2$coefficients[2,2]/sd2
se3a<-sum_model2_ex3a$coefficients[2,2]/sd3a
se3b<-sum_model2_ex3b$coefficients[2,2]/sd3b
se4a<-sum_model2_ex4a$coefficients[2,2]/sd4a
se4b<-sum_model2_ex4b$coefficients[2,2]/sd4b

d<-data.frame(effect =c(b1,b2,b3a,b3b,b4a,b4b),
                    se=c(se1,se2,se3a,se3b,se4a,se4b),
```

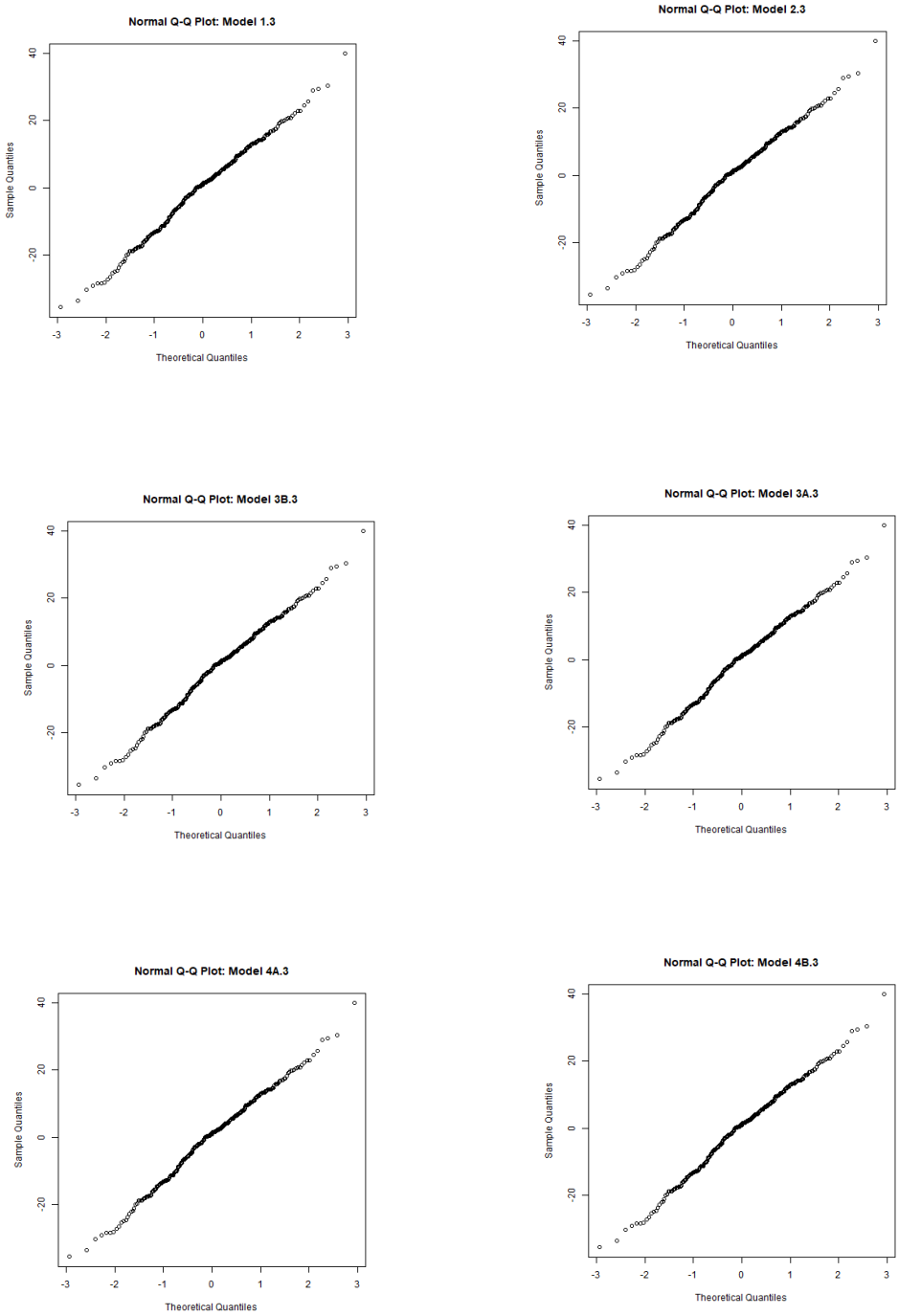
```
                expNr=factor(c("Exp.1: Publish","Exp.2: Publish","Exp.3a: Cite","Exp.3b:
                Read","Exp.4a: Cite",  "Exp.4b: Read")),
expFac=factor(c("Significance","Hyp.-Consistency","Significance","Significance","Hyp.-
Consistency","Hyp.-Consistency")),
decision=factor(c("Publish","Publish","Cite","Read","Cite","Read")))

p<-ggplot(data=d, aes(effect, expNr),group=expFac,color=expFac) +
        geom_point(data=d,aes(effect, expNr,shape=expFac)) +
        geom_errorbar(aes(xmin=effect-se, xmax=effect+se), width=.2,
        position=position_dodge(width=.4))+
        labs(x = "Response", y = "Experiment")+
        scale_y_discrete(limits = levels(d$effect))+
        geom_vline(xintercept = 0, linetype = "dotted")+
        theme(axis.text = element_text(size = rel(0.8)), axis.title = element_text(size = rel(1)),
        panel.grid.major = element_blank(), panel.grid.minor = element_blank(),
        panel.background = element_blank(), axis.line = element_line(colour = "black")) +
        theme_apa(legend.pos = "bottom")
p
```

Appendix C: Q-Q Plots: Normality of Residuals

Figure C1

Simulated Data: Q-Q Plots for Graphical Examination of the Assumption of Normality of Residuals in Random Slope Model for Stage 1: Model 1.1.3, Model 2.1.3, Model 3A.1.3, Model 3B.1.3, Model 4A.1.3, Model 4B.1.3.



Appendix D: Additional Tables

Tables for Stage 1 Models

Table D1

Stage 1: Model Parameters for Experiment 1: Likelihood of Publishing an Abstract

	Model 1.1.1 Null		Model 1.1.2 + Fixed		Model 1.1.3 + Random		Model 1.1.4 + Covariates	
Fixed Effects	*Beta*	*SE*	*Beta*	*SE*	*Beta*	*SE*	*Beta*	*SE*
Intercept	69.71***	1.67	64.29***	0.96	64.30***	1.76	69.68***	1.79
Non-Significant Abstract			-11.14***	0.65	-11.13***	0.65	-11.10***	0.65
Postdoc Level							-12.35***	0.13
Professorial Level							-20.08***	0.24
Familiarity w. PB [a]							-11.69***	0.14
Pressure to Publish							-14.12***	0.10
Abstract Position							-13.08***	0.09
NS[b] * Familiarity w. PB							4.04***	0.01
NS * Pressure to Publish							0.01	0.05
Random Effects	*SD*		*SD*		*SD*		*SD*	
Subject: $\sigma^2_{(Int\|Subject)}$	11.89		11.87		12.49		10.24	
Item: $\sigma^2_{(Int\|Item)}$	5.23		5.41		5.42		5.40	
Residuum: $\sigma^2_{(Residuum)}$	14.41		13.28		13.26		13.25	
Slope: $\sigma^2_{(Significance\|Subject)}$					1.44		1.53	
Model Quality	*Est.*		*Est.*		*Est.*		*Est.*	
R^2 Marginal	.00		.08		.08		.31	
R^2 Conditional	0.45		0.53		0.53		0.76	
AIC	19525.4		19159.9		19158.7		19117.8	
BIC	19548.5		19188.7		19199.1		19181.2	
logLik	-2123.55		-2101.66		-2016.07		-1980.77	
Model Comparison			1.1.1 vs. 1.1.2		1.1.2 vs. 1.1.3		1.1.3 vs. 1.1.4	
χ^2			366.86		15.14		35.49	
df			1		2		7	
p			<.001		<.001		<.001	

Note. * $p \leq 0.05$ ** $p \leq 0.01$ and *** $p \leq 0.001$. [a] PB. = Publication Bias; [b] NS = Non-Significant.

Table D2

Stage 1: Model Parameters for Experiment 2: Likelihood of Publishing an Abstract

	Model 2.1.1 Null		Model 2.1.2 + Fixed		Model 2.1.3 + Random		Model 2.1.4 + Covariates	
Fixed Effects	*Beta*	*SE*	*Beta*	*SE*	*Beta*	*SE*	*Beta*	*SE*
Intercept	69.71***	1.67	64.29***	0.96	64.30***	1.76	69.68***	1.79
H-Inc.[a] Abstract			-11.14***	0.65	-11.13***	0.65	-11.10***	0.65
Postdoc Level							-12.35***	0.13
Professorial Level							-20.08***	0.24
Familiarity w. PB [b]							-11.69***	0.14
Pressure to Publish							-14.12***	0.10
Abstract Position							-13.08***	0.09
H-Inc. * Familiarity w. PB							4.04***	0.01
H-Inc. * Pressure to Publish							0.01	0.05
Random Effects	*SD*		*SD*		*SD*		*SD*	
Subject: $\sigma^2_{(Int\|Subject)}$	11.89		11.87		12.49		10.24	
Item: $\sigma^2_{(Int\|Item)}$	5.23		5.41		5.42		5.40	
Residuum: $\sigma^2_{(Residuum)}$	14.41		13.28		13.26		13.25	
Slope: $\sigma^2_{(HC\|Subject)}$ [c]					1.44		1.53	
Model Quality	*Est.*		*Est.*		*Est.*		*Est.*	
R^2 Marginal	.00		.08		.08		.31	
R^2 Conditional	0.45		0.53		0.53		0.76	
AIC	19525.4		19159.9		19158.7		19117.8	
BIC	19548.5		19188.7		19199.1		19181.2	
logLik	-2123.55		-2101.66		-2016.07		-1980.77	
Model Comparison			2.1.1 vs. 2.1.2		2.1.2 vs. 2.1.3		2.1.3 vs. 2.1.4	
χ^2			366.86		15.14		35.49	
df			1		2		7	
p			<.001		<.001		<.001	

Note. * $p \leq 0.05$ ** $p \leq 0.01$ and *** $p \leq 0.001$. [a] H-Inc. = Hypothesis-Inconsistent; [b] PB = Publication Bias; [c] HC = Hypothesis-Consistency.

Table D3

Stage 1: Model Parameters for Experiment 3: Likelihood of Reading an Abstract

	Model 3A.1.1 Null		Model 3A.1.2 + Fixed		Model 3A.1.3 + Random		Model 3A.1.4 + Covariates	
Fixed Effects	*Beta*	*SE*	*Beta*	*SE*	*Beta*	*SE*	*Beta*	*SE*
Intercept	69.71***	1.67	64.29***	0.96	64.30***	1.76	69.68***	1.79
Non-Significant Abstract			-11.14***	0.65	-11.13***	0.65	-11.10***	0.65
Postdoc Level							-12.35***	0.13
Professorial Level							-20.08***	0.24
Familiarity w. PB [a]							-11.69***	0.14
Pressure to Publish							-14.12***	0.10
Abstract Position							-13.08***	0.09
NS[b] * Familiarity w. PB							4.04***	0.01
NS * Pressure to Publish							0.01	0.05
Random Effects	*SD*		*SD*		*SD*		*SD*	
Subject: $\sigma^2_{(Int\|Subject)}$	11.89		11.87		12.49		10.24	
Item: $\sigma^2_{(Int\|Item)}$	5.23		5.41		5.42		5.40	
Residuum: $\sigma^2_{(Residuum)}$	14.41		13.28		13.26		13.25	
Slope: $\sigma^2_{(Significance\|Subject)}$					1.44		1.53	
Model Quality	*Est.*		*Est.*		*Est.*		*Est.*	
R^2 Marginal	.00		.08		.08		.31	
R^2 Conditional	0.45		0.53		0.53		0.76	
AIC	19525.4		19159.9		19158.7		19117.8	
BIC	19548.5		19188.7		19199.1		19181.2	
logLik	-2123.55		-2101.66		-2016.07		-1980.77	
Model Comparison			1.1.1 vs. 1.1.2		1.1.2 vs. 1.1.3		1.1.3 vs. 1.1.4	
χ^2			366.86		15.14		35.49	
df			1		2		7	
p			<.001		<.001		<.001	

Note. * $p \leq 0.05$ ** $p \leq 0.01$ and *** $p \leq 0.001$. [a] PB. = Publication Bias; [b] NS. = Non-significant.

Table D4

Stage 1: Model Parameters for Experiment 3: Likelihood of Citing an Abstract	Model 3B.1.1		Model 3B.1.2		Model 3B.1.3		Model 3B.1.4	
	Null		+ Fixed		+ Random		+ Covariates	
Fixed Effects	*Beta*	*SE*	*Beta*	*SE*	*Beta*	*SE*	*Beta*	*SE*
Intercept	69.71***	1.67	64.29***	0.96	64.30***	1.76	69.68***	1.79
Non-Significant Abstract			-11.14***	0.65	-11.13***	0.65	-11.10***	0.65
Postdoc Level							-12.35***	0.13
Professorial Level							-20.08***	0.24
Familiarity w. PB [a]							-11.69***	0.14
Pressure to Publish							-14.12***	0.10
Abstract Position							-13.08***	0.09
NS[b] * Familiarity w. PB							4.04***	0.01
NS * Pressure to Publish							0.01	0.05
Random Effects	*SD*		*SD*		*SD*		*SD*	
Subject: $\sigma^2_{(Int\|Subject)}$	11.89		11.87		12.49		10.24	
Item: $\sigma^2_{(Int\|Item)}$	5.23		5.41		5.42		5.40	
Residuum: $\sigma^2_{(Residuum)}$	14.41		13.28		13.26		13.25	
Slope: $\sigma^2_{(Significance\|Subject)}$					1.44		1.53	
Model Quality	*Est.*		*Est.*		*Est.*		*Est.*	
R^2 Marginal	.00		.08		.08		.31	
R^2 Conditional	0.45		0.53		0.53		0.76	
AIC	19525.4		19159.9		19158.7		19117.8	
BIC	19548.5		19188.7		19199.1		19181.2	
logLik	-2123.55		-2101.66		-2016.07		-1980.77	
Model Comparison			1.1.1 vs. 1.1.2		1.1.2 vs. 1.1.3		1.1.3 vs. 1.1.4	
χ^2			366.86		15.14		35.49	
df			1		2		7	
p			<.001		<.001		<.001	

Note. * $p \leq 0.05$ ** $p \leq 0.01$ and *** $p \leq 0.001$. [a] PB. = Publication Bias; [b] NS. = Non-significant.

Table D5

Stage 1: Model Parameters for Experiment 4: Likelihood of Reading an Abstract

	Model 4A.1.1 Null		Model 4A.1.2 + Fixed		Model 4A.1.3 + Random		Model 4A.1.4 + Covariates	
Fixed Effects	*Beta*	*SE*	*Beta*	*SE*	*Beta*	*SE*	*Beta*	*SE*
Intercept	69.71***	1.67	64.29***	0.96	64.30***	1.76	69.68***	1.79
H-Inc.[a] Abstract			-11.14***	0.65	-11.13***	0.65	-11.10***	0.65
Postdoc Level							-12.35***	0.13
Professorial Level							-20.08***	0.24
Familiarity w. PB [b]							-11.69***	0.14
Pressure to Publish							-14.12***	0.10
Abstract Position							-13.08***	0.09
H-Inc. * Familiarity w. PB							4.04***	0.01
H-Inc. * Pressure to Publish							0.01	0.05
Random Effects	*SD*		*SD*		*SD*		*SD*	
Subject: $\sigma^2_{(Int\|Subject)}$	11.89		11.87		12.49		10.24	
Item: $\sigma^2_{(Int\|Item)}$	5.23		5.41		5.42		5.40	
Residuum: $\sigma^2_{(Residuum)}$	14.41		13.28		13.26		13.25	
Slope: $\sigma^2_{(HC\|Subject)}$					1.44		1.53	
Model Quality	*Est.*		*Est.*		*Est.*		*Est.*	
R^2 Marginal	.00		.08		.08		.31	
R^2 Conditional	0.45		0.53		0.53		0.76	
AIC	19525.4		19159.9		19158.7		19117.8	
BIC	19548.5		19188.7		19199.1		19181.2	
logLik	-2123.55		-2101.66		-2016.07		-1980.77	
Model Comparison			2.1.1 vs. 2.1.2		2.1.2 vs. 2.1.3		2.1.3 vs. 2.1.4	
χ^2			366.86		15.14		35.49	
df			1		2		7	
p			<.001		<.001		<.001	

Note. * $p \leq 0.05$ ** $p \leq 0.01$ and *** $p \leq 0.001$. [a] H-Inc. = Hypothesis-Inconsistent; [b] PB = Publication Bias; [c] HC = Hypothesis-Consistency.

Table D6

Stage 1: Model Parameters for Experiment 4: Likelihood of Citing an Abstract

	Model 4B.1.1 Null		Model 4B.1.2 + Fixed		Model 4B.1.3 + Random		Model 4B.1.4 + Covariates	
Fixed Effects	*Beta*	*SE*	*Beta*	*SE*	*Beta*	*SE*	*Beta*	*SE*
Intercept	69.71***	1.67	64.29***	0.96	64.30***	1.76	69.68***	1.79
H-Inc.[a] Abstract			-11.14***	0.65	-11.13***	0.65	-11.10***	0.65
Postdoc Level							-12.35***	0.13
Professorial Level							-20.08***	0.24
Familiarity w. PB [b]							-11.69***	0.14
Pressure to Publish							-14.12***	0.10
Abstract Position							-13.08***	0.09
H-Inc. * Familiarity w. PB							4.04***	0.01
H-Inc. * Pressure to Publish							0.01	0.05
Random Effects	*SD*		*SD*		*SD*		*SD*	
Subject: $\sigma^2_{(Int\|Subject)}$	11.89		11.87		12.49		10.24	
Item: $\sigma^2_{(Int\|Item)}$	5.23		5.41		5.42		5.40	
Residuum: $\sigma^2_{(Residuum)}$	14.41		13.28		13.26		13.25	
Slope: $\sigma^2_{(HC\|Subject)}$					1.44		1.53	
Model Quality	*Est.*		*Est.*		*Est.*		*Est.*	
R^2 Marginal	.00		.08		.08		.31	
R^2 Conditional	0.45		0.53		0.53		0.76	
AIC	19525.4		19159.9		19158.7		19117.8	
BIC	19548.5		19188.7		19199.1		19181.2	
logLik	-2123.55		-2101.66		-2016.07		-1980.77	
Model Comparison			2.1.1 vs. 2.1.2		2.1.2 vs. 2.1.3		2.1.3 vs. 2.1.4	
χ^2			366.86		15.14		35.49	
df			1		2		7	
p			<.001		<.001		<.001	

Note. * $p \leq 0.05$ ** $p \leq 0.01$ and *** $p \leq 0.001$. [a] H-Inc. = Hypothesis-Inconsistent; [b] PB = Publication Bias; [c] HC = Hypothesis-Consistency.

Tables for Response Change Models

Table D7

Multilevel Mediation Model for Response Change. Model Parameters for Experiment 1: Likelihood of Submitting an Abstract to Publication as a Function of Statistical Significance

	Model 1.2.1 + Random		Model 1.2.2 + Covariates	
Fixed Effects	*Beta*	*95%-CI*	*Beta*	*95%-CI*
Response: FOR [a]				
N-Sig. [b]	-0.11***	[-0.14; -0.09]	-0.11***	[-0.14; -0.09]
Response: C-LoS [c]				
ADE [d] N-Sig.	0.26***	[0.18; 0.34]	0.26***	[0.18; 0.34]
ACME [e] N-Sig.	0.03***	[0.01; 0.05]	0.03***	[0.01; 0.05]
FOR	-0.11***	[-0.14; -0.09]	-0.11***	[-0.14; -0.09]
Total Effect	0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]	0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Proportion Mediated	0.10***	[0.05; 0.18]	0.10***	[0.05; 0.18]
Covariates: FOR				
Pressure to Publish			-0.27***	[-0.31; -0.22]
Familiarity w. PB [f]			0.26***	[0.18; 0.34]
Pressure to Publish * N-Sig.			0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Familiarity w. PB * N-Sig			0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Covariates: C-LoS				
Pressure to Publish			-0.27***	[-0.31; -0.22]
Familiarity w. PB			0.26***	[0.18; 0.34]
Pressure to Publish *N-Sig			0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Familiarity w. PB * N-Sig			0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Postdoc Level			-0.27***	[-0.31; -0.22]
Professorial Level			0.26***	[0.18; 0.34]
Abstract Position			0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Conscientiousness			0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Random Effects	*SD*		*SD*	
Intercept C-LoS: $\sigma^2_{(Int\|Subject)}$	0.23		0.23	
Slope C-LoS: $\sigma^2_{(N\text{-}Sig.\|Subject)}$	0.01		0.00	
Residuum C-LoR: $\sigma^2_{(Residuum)}$	0.68		0.65	

Note. * $p \leq 0.05$ ** $p \leq 0.01$ and *** $p \leq 0.001$;[a] FOR = Feeling of Rightness; [b] N-Sig. = Statistically Non-Significant; [c] C-LoS = Changed likelihood of Submitting to Publish; [d] ADE = Average Direct Effect; [e] ACME = Average Causal Mediation Effect; [f] PB = Publication Bias.

Table D8

Multilevel Mediation Model for Response Change. Model Parameters for Experiment 2: Likelihood of Submitting an Abstract to Publication as a Function of Hypothesis-Consistency

	Model 2.2.1 + Random		Model 2.2.2 + Covariates	
Fixed Effects	*Beta*	*95%-CI*	*Beta*	*95%-CI*
Response: FOR [a]				
H-Inc. [b]	-0.11***	[-0.14; -0.09]	-0.11***	[-0.14; -0.09]
Response: C-LoS [c]				
ADE [d] H-Inc.	0.26***	[0.18; 0.34]	0.26***	[0.18; 0.34]
ACME [e] H-Inc.	0.03***	[0.01; 0.05]	0.03***	[0.01; 0.05]
FOR	-0.11***	[-0.14; -0.09]	-0.11***	[-0.14; -0.09]
Total Effect	0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]	0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Proportion Mediated	0.10***	[0.05; 0.18]	0.10***	[0.05; 0.18]
Covariates: FOR				
Pressure to Publish			-0.27***	[-0.31; -0.22]
Familiarity w. PB [f]			0.26***	[0.18; 0.34]
Pressure to Publish * H-Inc.			0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Familiarity w. PB * H-Inc			0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Covariates: C-LoS				
Pressure to Publish			-0.27***	[-0.31; -0.22]
Familiarity w. PB			0.26***	[0.18; 0.34]
Pressure to Publish *H-Inc			0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Familiarity w. PB * H-Inc			0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Postdoc Level			-0.27***	[-0.31; -0.22]
Professorial Level			0.26***	[0.18; 0.34]
Abstract Position			0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Conscientiousness			0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Random Effects	*SD*		*SD*	
Intercept C-LoS: $\sigma^2_{(Int\|Subject)}$	0.23		0.23	
Slope C-LoS: $\sigma^2_{(H\text{-}Inc.\|Subject)}$	0.01		0.00	
Residuum C-LoR: $\sigma^2_{(Residuum)}$	0.68		0.65	

Note. * $p \leq 0.05$ ** $p \leq 0.01$ and *** $p \leq 0.001$; [a] FOR = Feeling of Rightness; [b] H-Inc. = Hypothesis-Inconsistent Abstract; [c] C-LoS = Changed likelihood of Submitting to Publish; [d] ADE = Average Direct Effect; [e] ACME = Average Causal Mediation Effect; [f] PB = Publication Bias.

Table D9

Multilevel Mediation Model for Response Change. Model Parameters for Experiment 3: Likelihood of Reading an Abstract as a Function of Statistical Significance

	Model 3A.2.1 + Random		Model 3A.2.2 + Covariates	
Fixed Effects	*Beta*	*95%-CI*	*Beta*	*95%-CI*
Response: FOR [a]				
N-Sig. [b]	-0.11***	[-0.14; -0.09]	-0.11***	[-0.14; -0.09]
Response: C-LoR [c]				
ADE [d] N-Sig.	0.26***	[0.18; 0.34]	0.26***	[0.18; 0.34]
ACME [e] N-Sig.	0.03***	[0.01; 0.05]	0.03***	[0.01; 0.05]
FOR	-0.11***	[-0.14; -0.09]	-0.11***	[-0.14; -0.09]
Total Effect	0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]	0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Proportion Mediated	0.10***	[0.05; 0.18]	0.10***	[0.05; 0.18]
Covariates: FOR				
Pressure to Publish			-0.27***	[-0.31; -0.22]
Familiarity w. PB [f]			0.26***	[0.18; 0.34]
Pressure to Publish * N-Sig.			0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Familiarity w. PB * N-Sig			0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Covariates: C-LoR				
Pressure to Publish			-0.27***	[-0.31; -0.22]
Familiarity w. PB			0.26***	[0.18; 0.34]
Pressure to Publish *N-Sig			0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Familiarity w. PB * N-Sig			0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Postdoc Level			-0.27***	[-0.31; -0.22]
Professorial Level			0.26***	[0.18; 0.34]
Abstract Position			0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Conscientiousness			0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Random Effects	*SD*		*SD*	
Intercept C-LoR: $\sigma^2_{(Int\|Subject)}$	0.23		0.23	
Slope C-LoR: $\sigma^2_{(N\text{-}Sig.\|Subject)}$	0.01		0.00	
Residuum C-LoR: $\sigma^2_{(Residuum)}$	0.68		0.65	

Note. * $p \leq 0.05$ ** $p \leq 0.01$ and *** $p \leq 0.001$; [a] FOR = Feeling of Rightness; [b] N-Sig. = Statistically Non-Significant Abstract; [c] C-LoR = Changed likelihood of Reading; [d] ADE = Average Direct Effect; [e] ACME = Average Causal Mediation Effect; [f] PB = Publication Bias.

Table D10

Multilevel Mediation Model for Response Change. Model Parameters for Experiment 3: Likelihood of Citing an Abstract as a Function of Statistical Significance

	Model 3B.2.1 + Random		Model 3B.2.2 + Covariates	
Fixed Effects	*Beta*	*95%-CI*	*Beta*	*95%-CI*
Response: FOR [a]				
N-Sig. [b]	-0.11***	[-0.14; -0.09]	-0.11***	[-0.14; -0.09]
Response: C-LoC [c]				
ADE [d] N-Sig.	0.26***	[0.18; 0.34]	0.26***	[0.18; 0.34]
ACME [e] N-Sig.	0.03***	[0.01; 0.05]	0.03***	[0.01; 0.05]
FOR	-0.11***	[-0.14; -0.09]	-0.11***	[-0.14; -0.09]
Total Effect	0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]	0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Proportion Mediated	0.10***	[0.05; 0.18]	0.10***	[0.05; 0.18]
Covariates: FOR				
Pressure to Publish			-0.27***	[-0.31; -0.22]
Familiarity w. PB [f]			0.26***	[0.18; 0.34]
Pressure to Publish * N-Sig.			0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Familiarity w. PB * N-Sig			0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Covariates: C-LoC				
Pressure to Publish			-0.27***	[-0.31; -0.22]
Familiarity w. PB			0.26***	[0.18; 0.34]
Pressure to Publish *N-Sig			0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Familiarity w. PB * N-Sig			0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Postdoc Level			-0.27***	[-0.31; -0.22]
Professorial Level			0.26***	[0.18; 0.34]
Abstract Position			0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Conscientiousness			0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Random Effects	*SD*		*SD*	
Intercept C-LoC: $\sigma^2_{(Int\|Subject)}$	0.23		0.23	
Slope C-LoC: $\sigma^2_{(N\text{-}Sig.\|Subject)}$	0.01		0.00	
Residuum C-LoC: $\sigma^2_{(Residuum)}$	0.68		0.65	

Note. * $p \leq 0.05$ ** $p \leq 0.01$ and *** $p \leq 0.001$; [a] FOR = Feeling of Rightness; [b] N-Sig. = Statistically Non-Significant Abstract; [c] C-LoC = Changed likelihood of Citing; [d] ADE = Average Direct Effect; [e] ACME = Average Causal Mediation Effect; [f] PB = Publication Bias.

Table D11

Multilevel Mediation Model for Response Change. Model Parameters for Experiment 4: Likelihood of Reading an Abstract as a Function of Hypothesis-Consistency

	Model 3A.2.1 + Random		Model 3A.2.2 + Covariates	
Fixed Effects	*Beta*	*95%-CI*	*Beta*	*95%-CI*
Response: FOR [a]				
H-Inc. [b]	-0.11***	[-0.14; -0.09]	-0.11***	[-0.14; -0.09]
Response: C-LoR [c]				
ADE [d] H-Inc.	0.26***	[0.18; 0.34]	0.26***	[0.18; 0.34]
ACME [e] H-Inc.	0.03***	[0.01; 0.05]	0.03***	[0.01; 0.05]
FOR	-0.11***	[-0.14; -0.09]	-0.11***	[-0.14; -0.09]
Total Effect	0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]	0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Proportion Mediated	0.10***	[0.05; 0.18]	0.10***	[0.05; 0.18]
Covariates: FOR				
Pressure to Publish			-0.27***	[-0.31; -0.22]
Familiarity w. PB [f]			0.26***	[0.18; 0.34]
Pressure to Publish * H-Inc.			0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Familiarity w. PB * H-Inc			0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Covariates: C-LoR				
Pressure to Publish			-0.27***	[-0.31; -0.22]
Familiarity w. PB			0.26***	[0.18; 0.34]
Pressure to Publish *H-Inc			0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Familiarity w. PB * H-Inc			0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Postdoc Level			-0.27***	[-0.31; -0.22]
Professorial Level			0.26***	[0.18; 0.34]
Abstract Position			0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Conscientiousness			0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Random Effects	*SD*		*SD*	
Intercept C-LoR: $\sigma^2_{(Int\|Subject)}$	0.23		0.23	
Slope C-LoR: $\sigma^2_{(H\text{-}Inc.\|Subject)}$	0.01		0.00	
Residuum C-LoR: $\sigma^2_{(Residuum)}$	0.68		0.65	

Note. * $p \leq 0.05$ ** $p \leq 0.01$ and *** $p \leq 0.001$; [a] FOR = Feeling of Rightness; [b] H-Inc. = Hypothesis-Inconsistent Abstract; [c] C-LoR = Changed likelihood of Reading; [d] ADE = Average Direct Effect; [e] ACME = Average Causal Mediation Effect; [f] PB = Publication Bias.

Table D12

Multilevel Mediation Model for Response Change. Model Parameters for Experiment 4: Likelihood of Citing an Abstract as a Function of Hypothesis-Consistency

	Model 3B.2.1 + Random		Model 3B.2.2 + Covariates	
Fixed Effects	*Beta*	*95%-CI*	*Beta*	*95%-CI*
Response: FOR [a]				
H-Inc. [b]	-0.11***	[-0.14; -0.09]	-0.11***	[-0.14; -0.09]
Response: C-LoC [c]				
ADE [d] H-Inc.	0.26***	[0.18; 0.34]	0.26***	[0.18; 0.34]
ACME [e] H-Inc.	0.03***	[0.01; 0.05]	0.03***	[0.01; 0.05]
FOR	-0.11***	[-0.14; -0.09]	-0.11***	[-0.14; -0.09]
Total Effect	0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]	0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Proportion Mediated	0.10***	[0.05; 0.18]	0.10***	[0.05; 0.18]
Covariates: FOR				
Pressure to Publish			-0.27***	[-0.31; -0.22]
Familiarity w. PB [f]			0.26***	[0.18; 0.34]
Pressure to Publish * H-Inc.			0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Familiarity w. PB * H-Inc			0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Covariates: C-LoC				
Pressure to Publish			-0.27***	[-0.31; -0.22]
Familiarity w. PB			0.26***	[0.18; 0.34]
Pressure to Publish *H-Inc			0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Familiarity w. PB * H-Inc			0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Postdoc Level			-0.27***	[-0.31; -0.22]
Professorial Level			0.26***	[0.18; 0.34]
Abstract Position			0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Conscientiousness			0.29***	[0.21; 0.37]
Random Effects	*SD*		*SD*	
Intercept C-LoC: $\sigma^2_{(Int\|Subject)}$	0.23		0.23	
Slope C-LoC: $\sigma^2_{(H\text{-}Inc.\|Subject)}$	0.01		0.00	
Residuum C-LoC: $\sigma^2_{(Residuum)}$	0.68		0.65	

Note. * $p \leq 0.05$ ** $p \leq 0.01$ and *** $p \leq 0.001$; [a] FOR = Feeling of Rightness; [b] H-Inc. = Hypothesis-Inconsistent Abstract; [c] C-LoC = Changed likelihood of Citing; [d] ADE = Average Direct Effect; [e] ACME = Average Causal Mediation Effect; [f] PB = Publication Bias.

Abstract Tables

Table D13

Abstract Title and Reported Sample Size for Abstract Pool 1 (Significance) for Experiments 1 and 3

Nr.	Title of Abstract	Sample Size
1	MBCT Efficacy on Emotion Regulation in Bulimia Nervosa	129
2	Antenatal Depressive Symptoms Predict Postnatal Depersonalization/Derealization Symptoms	124
3	Intolerance of Uncertainty in PTSD	165
4	Therapist's Empathy and Symptom Severity Bias in First Therapy Session	153
5	Gender Differences in Long-Term QoL after CBT for OCD	171
6	Stressful Life Events and Symptom Aggravation in Adult ADHD	164
7	Emotion Recognition Bias and Satisfaction with Intimate Relationships in Bipolar II Disorder	144
8	Panic Disorder, Cognitive Bias and Tinnitus	123
9	Behavioral Activation and Working Memory Capacity in MDD	145
10	Polygenic Risk Scores and Heart Rate in Exposure in Patients with Agoraphobia	132
11	Socioeconomic Adaptation Theory of Rehabilitation in Schizophrenia	146
12	Efficacy of Behavioral Activation and Age in MDD	163
13	Deficits in Defensive Reactivity and QoL in Antisocial Personality Disorder	143
14	Heart Rate Variability and Therapy Dropout in Spider Phobia	146
15	Therapist’s and Patient’s Age Effects on Dropout and Symptoms in Borderline PD	145
16	Contrast Avoidance and Residual Symptoms in GAD Patients after CBT	128

Table D14

Abstract Title and Reported Sample Size for Abstract Pool 2 (Hypothesis-Consistency) for Experiments 2 and 4

Nr.	Title of Abstract	Sample Size	Consistent Result	Non-Consistent Result
1	Delayed Diagnosis of Antisocial PD in Rural Areas	183	Group difference: A > B & A > C	Group equality: A = B = C
2	Laxative abuse in Bulimia nervosa and Prolonged Inpatient Stay	154	Group difference: A > B	Group equality: A = B
3	Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavior Therapy in Borderline PD	89	Group improvement difference: diff(At0-At1) > diff(Bt0-Bt1)	Reverse group improvement difference: diff(At0-At1) < diff(Bt0-Bt1)
4	Gender & Mindful-Based Cognitive Therapy	145	Group difference: A > B	Group difference: A < B
5	Pretreatment symptom severity in Psychodynamic Therapy for PTSD	153	Prediction: Positive Relationship	Prediction: Negative Relationship
6	Telepsychotherapy in Social Anxiety Disorder	164	Group improvement difference: diff(At0-At1) > diff(Bt0-Bt1)	Reversed group improvement difference: diff(At0-At1) < diff(Bt0-Bt1)
7	Systemic Psychotherapy in OCD	147	No Group improvement difference: diff(At0-At1) = diff(Bt0-Bt1)	Group improvement difference: diff(At0-At1) > diff(Bt0-Bt1)
8	Extraversion and Group-Based Approaches in GAD	134	Correlation in one group: Cor(X,Y) in A & Cor(X,Y) not in B	Correlation in the other group: No Cor(X,Y) in A, but Cor(X,Y) in B
9	Hindsight Bias in MDD and GAD	169	Group equality: A = B	Group difference: A > B
10	Schema therapy & Openness in Borderline PD	125	Positive Correlation in one group: Pos Cor(X,Y) in A & no Cor(X,Y) in B	Negative Correlation in this group: Neg Cor(X,Y) in A, no Cor(X,Y) in B
11	Life Satisfaction & Interpersonal Teletherapy for Alcohol Abuse Disorder	153	No Group improvement difference: diff(At0-At1) = diff(Bt0-Bt1)	Group improvement difference: diff(At0-At1) > diff(Bt0-Bt1)
12	Primary Agoraphobia and Agoraphobia with Fearful Spells	177	Group improvement difference: diff(At0-At1) > diff(Bt0-Bt1)	Reverse group improvement difference: diff(At0-At1) < diff(Bt0-Bt1)
13	Systemic Therapy & Metacognitive Therapy in Bipolar 1 Disorder	163	Group improvement difference: diff(At0-At1) > diff(Bt0-Bt1)	Reverse group improvement difference: diff(At0-At1) < diff(Bt0-Bt1)
14	Therapist and Patient Agreeableness in Histrionic PD	152	1. Positive Relationship & 2. Positive Relationship	1. Negative Relationship & 2. Negative Relationship
15	Metacognitive Training & Acceptance and Commitment Therapy in GAD	164	Group improvement difference: diff(At0-At1) > diff(Bt0-Bt1)	Reverse group improvement difference: diff(At0-At1) < diff(Bt0-Bt1)
16	Transdiagnostic Social Anxiety and Group Therapy Outcomes	181	Group improvement difference: diff(At0-At1) > diff(Bt0-Bt1)	Reverse group improvement difference: diff(At0-At1) < diff(Bt0-Bt1)

Appendix E: Power Analysis

Effect Size Computation

The reported effect size $d = 0.55$ is derived from the study *"The null result penalty"* by Chopra et al. We thank Felix Chopra for providing the necessary means and standard deviations to calculate this effect size.

Reference: Chopra, F., Haaland, I., Roth, C., & Stegmann, A. (2022). The null result penalty.

R-Code

```
# Means
m_null_result <- 42.7855                    # Mean of the null result group
m_no_null_result <- 57.1931                 # Mean of the non-null result group

# Standard Deviations
sd_null_result <- 26.88988                  # SD of the null result group
sd_no_null_result <- 25.41849               # SD of the non-null result group

# Sample Sizes
n_null_result <- 993                        # Number of null result vignettes
n_no_null_result <- 927                     # Number of non-null result vignettes
n <- n_null_result + n_no_null_result       # Total number of vignettes

# Pooled Standard Deviation
sd = sd_null_result * (n_null_result / n) + sd_no_null_result * (n_no_null_result / n)

# Compute Cohen's d
d = (m_null_result - m_no_null_result) / sd # d: Cohen's d

# Print the result
print(d)
# -0.5503395
```

Power Analysis

Westfall, J., Kenny, D. A., & Judd, C. M. (2014). Statistical power and optimal design in experiments in which samples of participants respond to samples of stimuli. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General, 143* (5), 2020-2045.

Link: *https://jakewestfall.shinyapps.io/two_factor_power/*

Design parameters

n stimuli:	16 abstract pairs
n participants:	75 participants
Type:	Counterbalanced

Additional power analysis information

Noncentrality parameter: 3.09

Degrees of freedom: 19.6

Effect size d: 0.55

Residual VPC: 0.4

Participant intercept VPC: 0.2

Stimulus intercept VPC 0.2

Participant slope VPC: 0.1

Stimulus slope VPC: 0.1

Solution from power analysis

Power: 0.836

R code for estimating the mixed model

```
model <- lmer(y ~ condition + (condition|participant) + (condition|stim), data=myData)
summary(model)
restrictedModel <- update(model, . ~ . -condition)
KRmodcomp(model, restrictedModel)
```

Appendix F: Project Description

The experiment presented in the registered report is embedded in a comprehensive study in which publication bias is investigated comparatively in two disciplines: On the one hand, a discipline is considered in which publication bias is already known as a concept and is currently being discussed more broadly, and which primarily conducts quantitative and hypothesis-driven research (psychology), and on the other hand, a discipline which, due to its primarily qualitative or hermeneutic empirical methods, has no focus on (non-)significant results and has not used the term publication bias so far (history). A mixed-methods approach with quantitative and qualitative approaches is applied: In work package 1, experiments on intuitive and explicit decision-making processes will be conducted. The sample consists of researchers from clinical psychology and history. In work package 2, meta-reviews will be conducted. In order to record the number of non-significant (psychology) and non-hypothesis-compliant (history) results in the publications of working groups with high and low output, a systematic meta-review of the publication results of the last 10 years will be carried out. The aim is also to compare the objective findings of the review with the results of the other APs with regard to the subjective evaluation and decision-making processes of the scientists. In work package 3, guided interviews will be conducted with researchers from clinical psychology and history that focus on their research practices. About 15 researchers from different status groups and the two disciplines of psychology and history will be selected. In work package 4, participant observations of research groups in clinical psychology and history will be carried out in order to examine the negotiation processes in everyday work with regard to the publication of their own research results. The findings of all four work packages will be incorporated into the development of an intervention, i.e. a participatory workshop for young researchers, in which a higher awareness of the conditioning factors and consequences of publication and reception bias is to be promoted. Measurements of change in knowledge and attitudes (before and after the workshop) will be carried out.

Appendix G: Instruction

Terms and Conditions

Thank you for your interest in our study on the working practices of clinical psychology researchers

Dear participant,

As part of the online study *Research Abstracts in Clinical Psychology*, we are interested in exploring how research abstracts are read and assessed in the context of routine procedures for literature review and in preparing one's own publications in clinical psychology research practice. We aim to gain an understanding of the factors influencing decision-making behaviors during this process. For this purpose, we have generated prototypical abstracts in the field of Clinical Psychology that we would like you to evaluate. Please assume that all abstracts presented here are based on carefully conducted studies with sufficient statistical power.

The study is aimed at all clinical psychology researchers in Germany and the United States and will take approximately 15-20 minutes to complete. Participation in the study is voluntary and you can end the survey at any time by closing the browser window, without providing reasons or facing disadvantages. Your responses are anonymous. As is customary in scientific studies, the data will be kept in an anonymized form for at least 10 years.

If you have any questions about the study, you can contact the following address at any time:

[will be added after revision]

The full compliance with the German Federal Data Protection Act is ensured. The responsibility for data processing lies with the [will be added after revision]

You have the right to lodge a complaint with a supervisory authority if you believe that the processing of your data is not compliant with data protection regulations. The complaint to the supervisory authority can be made informally. For the[will be added after revision], the relevant authority is the [will be added after revision].

<u>As a prerequisite for participation, the following criteria need to be fulfilled:</u>

- I am currently employed at a university in Australia, Canada, Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom or the United States in a clinical psychology, psychotherapy, or comparable research group (including PhD/ doctoral scholarship).
- I am completing the study on a laptop, desktop PC, or tablet for presentation purposes and not on a smartphone.
- I understand academic English and am familiar with reading English-language abstracts.

- I have read and understood the study information and voluntarily agree to participate in the online survey "Research Abstracts in Clinical Psychology."

- Buttons
    - I agree to the terms and conditions of participation and would like to take part in the study.
    - I do not wish to participate in the study.

Instruction

Experiments 1 & 2: Submitting to Publish

Instruction for this study

Imagine this study is part of your typical daily work in clinical psychology at your university. The following abstracts have been written by your research group, and you now have the opportunity to decide whether the papers should be submitted for publication based on their abstracts. Naturally, you don't have the capacity to bring all the papers to publication, only a small proportion.

Please make your decision as quickly as possible. There is no right or wrong answer; we are interested in capturing your intuitive judgment. We are interested in your first impression and will ask you to report the certainty of your first decision. Furthermore, we will ask for a second assessment of the abstract for methodological purposes and kindly request you to evaluate the abstracts a second time. You'll be able to read the abstracts again, if you do not remember the abstracts sufficiently.

After evaluating 16 research abstracts, we kindly ask you to answer some demographic questions.

Thank you for your understanding and participation!

Experiments 3 & 4: Reading and Citing

Instruction for this study

Imagine this study is part of your typical daily work in clinical psychology at your university. You retrieved the following abstracts during a literature search, and now you have the opportunity to decide whether you would (a) cite the respective papers of the abstracts in your work, and (b) read the papers based on the abstracts. Naturally, you don't have the capacity to cite or read all of the papers, only a small proportion.

Please make your decision as quickly as possible. There is no right or wrong answer; we are interested in capturing your intuitive judgment. We are interested in your first impression and will

ask you to report the certainty of your first decision. Furthermore, we will ask for a second assessment of the abstract for methodological purposes and kindly request you to evaluate the abstracts a second time. You'll be able to read the abstracts again, if you do not remember the abstracts sufficiently.

After evaluating 16 research abstracts, we kindly ask you to answer some demographic questions.

Thank you for your understanding and participation!