Shah and Alter (2014) – Study 3 Replication

Original (N=127):

Binary logistic regression revealed an interaction between elimination condition and valence (Wald-test χ^2 = 4.85, $p < .05$). Participants in the "elimination impossible" condition chose the more-visited country slightly (but not significantly) more often in the negative frame (24%) than in the positive frame (16%; χ^2 (1, N = 60) = .6, $p > .4$, Cramer's V = .1). This difference was far greater in the "elimination possible" condition (63% vs. 12%; χ^2 (1, N = 66) = 18.34, $p < .001$, Cramer's V = .53).

Replication (N=329):

Binary logistic regression revealed a marginally significant interaction between elimination condition and valence (Wald-test χ^2 = 3.01, $p = .083$). Participants in the "elimination impossible" condition chose the more-visited country slightly (but not significantly) more often in the negative frame (33%) than in the positive frame (26%; χ^2 (1, N = 166) = .91, $p = .341$, Cramer's V = .07). This difference was far greater in the "elimination possible" condition (56% vs. 29%; χ^2 (1, N = 163) = 12.36, $p < .001$, Cramer's V = .28).

We also included a manipulation check, in which participants were asked to recall the number of total trips they were required to take to Ecuador. Forty-six (14%) provided an incorrect answer. Excluding these participants pushes the critical interaction effect to significance (Wald-test χ^2 = 6.39, $p = .012$). The comparisons within each elimination possibility condition, however, remain largely unchanged (impossible: 30% vs. 26%, χ^2 (1, N = 142) = .34, $p = .560$, Cramer's V = .05; possible: 58% vs. 23%, χ^2 (1, N = 141) = 18.06, $p < .001$, Cramer's V = .36).