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Supplemental Material for

The effect of money priming on self-focus in the imitation-inhibition task:

A registered report

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Additional tables

Additional analyses

References

Table*Table 1.* Overview of manipulations related to self-other focus that have been previously used in research on the imitation-inhibition task.

Reference	Type of manipulation
Cook & Bird (2011)	Scrambled-sentence task: pro-social vs. anti-social
Cook & Bird (2012)	Scrambled-sentence task: pro-social vs. anti-social
Hogeveen & Obhi (2011)	Word priming task: independent vs. interdependent
Leighton et al. (2010)	Scrambled-sentence task: pro-social vs. control vs. anti-social ⁶
Spengler et al. (2010; Study 1)	Mirror manipulation: mirror vs. turned mirror
Spengler et al. (2010; Study 2)	Self-referential task: evaluative task (answering questions related to the self) vs. memory retrieval task (answering trivial pursuit questions)
Wang & Hamilton (2013, Study 1 & 2)	Scrambled-sentence task: pro-social vs. control vs. anti-social
Wang & Hamilton (2013, Study 3)	Presentation of cartoon videos: pro-social (helping) vs. anti-social (hindering)
Wang & Hamilton (2015)	Scrambled-sentence task: pro-social vs. anti-social

Additional analyses

Pilot Study

Latencies. Additional t-tests indicated that the congruency effect was significantly larger than zero in both, the money priming condition, $t(41) = 8.23, p < .001$, as well as the control condition, $t(41) = 11.38, p < .001$.

Preregistered Experiment

Latencies. Additional non-preregistered explorative t-tests indicated that the congruency effect was significantly larger than zero in both, the money priming condition, $t(146) = 18.92, p < .001$, as well as the control condition, $t(146) = 19.77, p < .001$.

Interference and Facilitation. An additional explorative non-preregistered 2 (effect: facilitation vs. interference) x 2 (priming: money vs. control) ANOVA on the latencies yielded neither a significant main effect for priming, $F(1, 146) = 2.24, p = .137$, nor a significant interaction between effect and priming, $F(1, 146) = 0.37, p = .542$.

An additional explorative non-preregistered 2 (effect: facilitation vs. interference) 2 (priming: money vs. control) ANOVA on the error rates yielded neither a significant main effect for priming, $F(1, 146) = 1.89, p = .172$, nor a significant interaction between effect and priming, $F(1, 146) = 2.46, p = .119$.

References

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