

Analysis plan - outline

Our initial analysis will draw on both parametric and non-parametric methods, supplemented, whenever possible, with accessible graphs, of sub-populations of interest.

Our principal hypotheses are that:

- (a) exploitation in the initial two (control/baseline) vignettes will be 0;
- (b) relative to the controls, the presence of inequality or power increases the level of exploitation reported, where
- (c) the effect of power is larger and
- (d) the effect is larger still in the presence of both inequality *and* power.

We will first compare unconditional means (t-tests) and distributions (Kolmogorov–Smirnov tests) of exploitation scores by inequality, power and relational status. We will calculate these at the level of individual choice and, recognizing the possible non-independence of choices, the individual. (That is, for each individual, we will compute the average exploitation scores over all scenarios that did or did not involve power, and so on.)

Using similar methods, we will then examine a series of conditional distributions: exploitation by power, conditioned on inequality, and vice versa, and exploitation by power, conditioned on both inequality and relational status.

We will also provide parametric estimates – using regression analysis – to account for the non-independence of observations and additional controls.

Our main secondary hypothesis concerns the effect of relational status on exploitation scores. Our prior is that it will have no effect or a weak effect.

We are also interested in some exploratory hypotheses concerning the effects of basic needs, background luck and unjust power source. Our current conjecture is that all of these will be small, except for cases in which power and inequality are both present.

We will also report the relationship (or lack thereof) between participant demographics, including political views, and exploitation.

Last, we will use parametric methods to provide (low power) exploration of possible treatment heterogeneities. For example, does power matter more when inequality is present?