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1) Have any data been collected for this study already?

No, no data have been collected for this study yet

2) What's the main question being asked or hypothesis being tested in this study?

Do politicians use the availability and representativeness heuristics to the same degree as ordinary people when making (political) decisions?

This is an update of our earlier registration: "Do political elites use heuristics like the rest of us." (#3638)

3) Describe the key dependent variable(s) specifying how they will be measured.

see our earlier registration

4) How many and which conditions will participants be assigned to?

We now specify our hypo's more fully:

H1. Both politicians and students will generally rank the conjunction ("Vera is a bank teller and is active in the feminist movement") as more likely for Vera than one of its parts ("Vera is a bank teller" or "Vera is active in the feminist movement").

H2. Left wing politicians will rank the conjunction ("A & B") as more probable for Vera compared to her being active in the feminist movement ("B"), while right wing politicians will rank the conjunction ("A & B") as more probable for Vera compared to her being a bank teller ("A").

H3. Both politicians and students will generally believe it is more likely that an earthquake will hit Groningen than that a natural disaster will hit the eastern half of the Netherlands.

H4. Both politicians and students will generally believe it is more likely that a terrorist attack will lead to their municipality making the world's headlines, compared to making the world's headlines in general.

H5. Politicians will give more similar estimates to making the headlines in general and to making the headlines due to a terrorist attack, compared to students.

H6. Both politicians and students will generally believe it is equally important to deal with 23 troublemakers as it is to deal with 53 troublemakers.

H7. Both politicians and students will generally allocate an equal budget to deal with 23 troublemakers as they do to deal with 53 troublemakers, when asked between subjects.

H8. Both politicians and students will generally allocate a smaller budget to dealing with 23 troublemakers as they do to dealing with 53 troublemakers, when asked in a direct test.

H9. Both politicians and students will be more likely to prefer "more city council watchmen and encouragement of voluntary neighborhood watchmen" over "more police" when these options are contrasted with "more city council watchmen", compared to when they are not.

5) Specify exactly which analyses you will conduct to examine the main question/hypothesis.

see our earlier registration,

continuation of hypotheses:

H10. Both politicians and students will generally prefer the sure amount when choosing among gains, while preferring the lottery when choosing among losses.

H11. Both politicians and students will be more likely to prefer "more city council watchmen and encouragement of voluntary neighborhood watchmen" as a policy response to troublemakers when first asked about the amount of budget allocated, compared to when the budget questions follow the policy question.

H12. Both politicians and students will generally allocate a larger budget to deal with 53 troublemakers than to deal with 23 troublemakers if they are asked about the budget per troublemaker

first, rather than if they are asked about the total budget first. (Note that the wording of this hypothesis will be updated to make it possible to adequately analyze the results to test it).

RQ1. Do politicians with more experience in office will be more or less likely to allocate a larger budget to deal with 53 troublemakers than to deal with 23 troublemakers, regardless of whether or not they are asked about the budget per troublemaker first?

H13. Both politicians and students will generally allocate a different budget to deal with troublemakers after being asked about their preferred policy, compared to before they are asked about their

preferred policy.

6) Any secondary analyses?

see our earlier registration

7) How many observations will be collected or what will determine sample size? No need to justify decision, but be precise about exactly how the number will be determined.

In pre-registration (#3638), we based our sample size on the original 1970s studies by Kahneman and Tversky, but we now made power calculations which showed that we need a much larger sample for adequate power: 500 students and 200 politicians.

8) Anything else you would like to pre-register? (e.g., data exclusions, variables collected for exploratory purposes, unusual analyses planned?)

We have collected 52 responses to our pre-test sample, based on the pre-registration (#3638) and found that the wording of some questions could be improved, so we changed some wording and answer scales. We also received peer-feedback and thereupon decided to add some new questions and remove other questions.