Study 1

```
T-TEST
  /TESTVAL=25
  /MISSING=ANALYSIS
  /VARIABLES=choiceperc
  /ES DISPLAY(TRUE)
  /CRITERIA=CI(.95).
```

T-Test

One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Likelihood rating	245	61.4612	21.21155	1.35516

One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 25						
			Significance			95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
	t	df	One-Sided p	Two-Sided p	Mean Difference	Lower	Upper
Likelihood rating	26.906	244	<.001	<.001	36.46122	33.7919	39.1305

One-Sample Effect Sizes

				95% Confidence Interval	
		Standardizer[a]	Point Estimate	Lower	Upper
Likelihood rating	Cohen's d	21.21155	1.719	1.521	1.915
	Hedges' correction	21.27703	1.714	1.516	1.910

a. The denominator used in estimating the effect sizes.
Cohen's d uses the sample standard deviation.
Hedges' correction uses the sample standard deviation, plus a correction factor.

```
T-TEST
  /TESTVAL=4
  /MISSING=ANALYSIS
  /VARIABLES=opinion
  /ES DISPLAY(TRUE)
  /CRITERIA=CI(.95).
```

T-Test

One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Please check the button below that best describes your opinion about Car [Field-Brand]. In your opinion, Car [Field-Brand] is:	245	4.88	1.112	.071

One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 4						
			Significance			95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
	t	df	One-Sided p	Two-Sided p	Mean Difference	Lower	Upper
Please check the button below that best describes your opinion about Car [Field-Brand]. In your opinion, Car [Field-Brand] is:	12.413	244	<.001	<.001	.882	.74	1.02

One-Sample Effect Sizes

				95% Confidence Interval	
		Standardizer[a]	Point Estimate	Lower	Upper
	Cohen's d	1.112	.793	.649	.936

Please check the button below that best describes your opinion about Car [Field-Brand]. In your opinion, Car [Field-Brand] is:	Hedges' correction	1.115	.791	.647	.933

a. The denominator used in estimating the effect sizes.
Cohen's d uses the sample standard deviation.
Hedges' correction uses the sample standard deviation, plus a correction factor.

```
*Nonparametric Tests: One Sample.
NPTESTS
  /ONESAMPLE TEST (focchoice) CHISQUARE(EXPECTED=CUSTOM(CATEGORIES=0 1  FREQUENCIES=183.75 61.25 ))
  /MISSING SCOPE=ANALYSIS USERMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /CRITERIA ALPHA=0.05 CILEVEL=95  SEED=RANDOM.
```

Nonparametric Tests

Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.[a,b]	Decision
1	The categories of focchoice occur with the specified probabilities.	One-Sample Chi-Square Test	<.001	Reject the null hypothesis.

a. The significance level is .050.
b. Asymptotic significance is displayed.

One-Sample Chi-Square Test

focchoice

One-Sample Chi-Square Test Summary

Total N	245
Test Statistic	187.267[a]
Degree Of Freedom	1
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)	<.001

a. There are 0 cells (0%) with expected values less than 5. The minimum expected value is 61.250.

```
CORRELATIONS
  /VARIABLES=selproc choiceperc opinion
  /PRINT=TWOTAIL NOSIG FULL
  /MISSING=PAIRWISE.
```

Correlations

Correlations

		Selective processing index	Likelihood rating	Please check the button below that best describes your opinion about Car [Field-Brand]. In your opinion, Car [Field-Brand] is:
Selective processing index	Pearson Correlation	1	.152*	.220**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.018	<.001
	N	245	245	245
Likelihood rating	Pearson Correlation	.152*	1	.549**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.018		<.001
	N	245	245	245
Please check the button below that best describes your opinion about Car [Field-Brand]. In your opinion, Car [Field-Brand] is:	Pearson Correlation	.220**	.549**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001	
	N	245	245	245

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

```
T-TEST GROUPS=focchoice(0 1)
  /MISSING=ANALYSIS
  /VARIABLES=selproc
  /ES DISPLAY(TRUE)
  /CRITERIA=CI(.95).
```

T-Test

Group Statistics

	focchoice	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Selective processing index	nonfocal	91	.3947	.33426	.03504
	focal	154	.7890	.30668	.02471

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means							
						Significance				95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		F	Sig.	t	df	One-Sided p	Two-Sided p	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
Selective processing index	Equal variances assumed	.008	.927	-9.403	243	<.001	<.001	-.39433	.04194	-.47694	-.31173
	Equal variances not assumed			-9.197	176.164	<.001	<.001	-.39433	.04288	-.47896	-.30971

Independent Samples Effect Sizes

		Standardizer[a]	Point Estimate	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
Selective processing index	Cohen's d	.31718	-1.243	-1.524	-.960
	Hedges' correction	.31816	-1.239	-1.519	-.957
	Glass's delta	.30668	-1.286	-1.581	-.988

a. The denominator used in estimating the effect sizes.
Cohen's d uses the pooled standard deviation.
Hedges' correction uses the pooled standard deviation, plus a correction factor.
Glass's delta uses the sample standard deviation of the control (i.e., the second) group.

```
CORRELATIONS
  /VARIABLES=abisattn abismot abisnp selproc choiceperc opinion
  /PRINT=TWOTAIL NOSIG FULL
  /MISSING=PAIRWISE.
```

Correlations

Correlations

		ABIS_Attention	ABIS_Motor	ABIS_Nonplanning	Selective processing index	Likelihood rating	Please check the button below that best describes your opinion about Car [Field-Brand]. In your opinion, Car [Field-Brand] is:
ABIS_Attention	Pearson Correlation	1	.502**	.619**	.030	-.064	-.078
	Sig. (2-tailed)		<.001	<.001	.637	.316	.224
	N	245	245	245	245	245	245
ABIS_Motor	Pearson Correlation	.502**	1	.352**	-.022	-.172**	-.121
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001		<.001	.727	.007	.059
	N	245	245	245	245	245	245
ABIS_Nonplanning	Pearson Correlation	.619**	.352**	1	-.033	-.077	-.064
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001		.612	.230	.322
	N	245	245	245	245	245	245
Selective processing index	Pearson Correlation	.030	-.022	-.033	1	.152*	.220**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.637	.727	.612		.018	<.001
	N	245	245	245	245	245	245
Likelihood rating	Pearson Correlation	-.064	-.172**	-.077	.152*	1	.549**

	Sig. (2-tailed)	.316	.007	.230	.018		<.001
	N	245	245	245	245	245	245
Please check the button below that best describes your opinion about Car [Field-Brand]. In your opinion, Car [Field-Brand] is:	Pearson Correlation	-.078	-.121	-.064	.220**	.549**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.224	.059	.322	<.001	<.001	
	N	245	245	245	245	245	245

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

```
CORRELATIONS
  /VARIABLES=abisattn abismot abisnp selproc choiceperc opinion
  /PRINT=TWOTAIL NOSIG FULL
  /MISSING=PAIRWISE.
```

Correlations

Correlations

		ABIS_Attention	ABIS_Motor	ABIS_Nonplanning	Selective processing index	Likelihood rating	Please check the button below that best describes your opinion about Car [Field-Brand]. In your opinion, Car [Field-Brand] is:
ABIS_Attention	Pearson Correlation	1	.502**	.619**	.030	-.064	-.078
	Sig. (2-tailed)		<.001	<.001	.637	.316	.224
	N	245	245	245	245	245	245
ABIS_Motor	Pearson Correlation	.502**	1	.352**	-.022	-.172**	-.121
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001		<.001	.727	.007	.059
	N	245	245	245	245	245	245
ABIS_Nonplanning	Pearson Correlation	.619**	.352**	1	-.033	-.077	-.064
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001		.612	.230	.322

	N	245	245	245	245	245	245
Selective processing index	Pearson Correlation	.030	-.022	-.033	1	.152*	.220**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.637	.727	.612		.018	<.001
	N	245	245	245	245	245	245
Likelihood rating	Pearson Correlation	-.064	-.172**	-.077	.152*	1	.549**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.316	.007	.230	.018		<.001
	N	245	245	245	245	245	245
Please check the button below that best describes your opinion about Car [Field-Brand]. In your opinion, Car [Field-Brand] is:	Pearson Correlation	-.078	-.121	-.064	.220**	.549**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.224	.059	.322	<.001	<.001	
	N	245	245	245	245	245	245

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Study 2

```
T-TEST
  /TESTVAL=25
  /MISSING=ANALYSIS
  /VARIABLES=choiceperc
  /ES DISPLAY(TRUE)
  /CRITERIA=CI(.95).
```

T-Test

```
[DataSet1] C:\Users\posavas\Documents\Research Projects\Impuls and Sel Proc\BPE_IMP_S2.sav
```

One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean

Questionnaire -- [Field-Brand] Suppose that you were interested in hiring a landscaping company, and were going to choose one that is being considered in this study. Please provide a percentage of how likely would you be to purchase [Field-Brand]. 0% m	304	74.5461	19.73315	1.13177

One-Sample Test

Test Value = 25

	t	df	Significance One-Sided p	Significance Two-Sided p	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference Lower	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference Upper
Questionnaire -- [Field-Brand] Suppose that you were interested in hiring a landscaping company, and were going to choose one that is being considered in this study. Please provide a percentage of how likely would you be to purchase [Field-Brand]. 0% m	43.777	303	<.001	<.001	49.54605	47.3189	51.7732

One-Sample Effect Sizes

		Standardizer[a]	Point Estimate	95% Confidence Interval Lower	95% Confidence Interval Upper
	Cohen's d	19.73315	2.511	2.281	2.739

Questionnaire -- [Field-Brand] Suppose that you were interested in hiring a landscaping company, and were going to choose one that is being considered in this study. Please provide a percentage of how likely would you be to purchase [Field-Brand]. 0% m	Hedges' correction	19.78216	2.505	2.275	2.733

a. The denominator used in estimating the effect sizes.
Cohen's d uses the sample standard deviation.
Hedges' correction uses the sample standard deviation, plus a correction factor.

```
T-TEST
  /TESTVAL=4
  /MISSING=ANALYSIS
  /VARIABLES=opinion
  /ES DISPLAY(TRUE)
  /CRITERIA=CI(.95).
```

T-Test

One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Please check the button below that best describes your opinion about [Field-Brand]. In your opinion, [Field-Brand] is:	304	5.00	1.016	.058

One-Sample Test

Test Value = 4

	t	df	Significance One-Sided p	Significance Two-Sided p	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference Lower	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference Upper
Please check the button below that best describes your opinion about [Field-Brand]. In your opinion, [Field-Brand] is:	17.098	303	<.001	<.001	.997	.88	1.11

One-Sample Effect Sizes

		Standardizer[a]	Point Estimate	95% Confidence Interval Lower	95% Confidence Interval Upper
Please check the button below that best describes your opinion about [Field-Brand]. In your opinion, [Field-Brand] is:	Cohen's d	1.016	.981	.843	1.117
	Hedges' correction	1.019	.978	.841	1.114

a. The denominator used in estimating the effect sizes.
Cohen's d uses the sample standard deviation.
Hedges' correction uses the sample standard deviation, plus a correction factor.

```
*Nonparametric Tests: One Sample.
NPTESTS
  /ONESAMPLE TEST (focchoice) CHISQUARE(EXPECTED=CUSTOM(CATEGORIES=0 1  FREQUENCIES=228.0 76.0 ))
  /MISSING SCOPE=ANALYSIS USERMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /CRITERIA ALPHA=0.05 CILEVEL=95  SEED=RANDOM.
```

Nonparametric Tests

Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.[a,b]	Decision
1	The categories of focchoice occur with the specified probabilities.	One-Sample Chi-Square Test	<.001	Reject the null hypothesis.

a. The significance level is .050.
b. Asymptotic significance is displayed.

One-Sample Chi-Square Test

focchoice

One-Sample Chi-Square Test Summary

Total N	304
Test Statistic	449.123[a]
Degree Of Freedom	1
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)	<.001

a. There are 0 cells (0%) with expected values less than 5. The minimum expected value is 76.

```
CORRELATIONS
  /VARIABLES=selproc choiceperc opinion
  /PRINT=TWOTAIL NOSIG FULL
  /MISSING=PAIRWISE.
```

Correlations

Correlations

		selproc	Questionnaire -- [Field-Brand] Suppose that you were interested in hiring a landscaping company, and were going to choose one that is being considered in this study. Please provide a percentage of how likely would you be to purchase [Field-Brand]. 0% m	Please check the button below that best describes your opinion about [Field-Brand]. In your opinion, [Field-Brand] is:
selproc	Pearson Correlation	1	.434**	.457**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		<.001	<.001
	N	304	304	304
Questionnaire -- [Field-Brand] Suppose that you were interested in hiring a landscaping company, and were going to choose one that is being considered in this study. Please provide a percentage of how likely would you be to purchase [Field-Brand]. 0% m	Pearson Correlation	.434**	1	.474**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001		<.001
	N	304	304	304
Please check the button below that best describes your opinion about [Field-Brand]. In your opinion, [Field-Brand] is:	Pearson Correlation	.457**	.474**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001	
	N	304	304	304

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

```
T-TEST GROUPS=focchoice(0 1)
  /MISSING=ANALYSIS
  /VARIABLES=selproc
  /ES DISPLAY(TRUE)
  /CRITERIA=CI(.95).
```

T-Test

Group Statistics

	focchoice	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
selproc	not focal	68	.2806	.29467	.03573
	focal	236	.7504	.34409	.02240

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means							
						Significance			Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		F	Sig.	t	df	One-Sided p	Two-Sided p	Mean Difference	Difference	Lower	Upper
selproc	Equal variances assumed	16.834	<.001	-10.227	302	<.001	<.001	-.46978	.04594	-.56018	-.37939
	Equal variances not assumed			-11.139	124.510	<.001	<.001	-.46978	.04217	-.55326	-.38631

Independent Samples Effect Sizes

		Standardizer[a]	Point Estimate	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
selproc	Cohen's d	.33376	-1.408	-1.699	-1.114
	Hedges' correction	.33459	-1.404	-1.694	-1.112
	Glass's delta	.34409	-1.365	-1.661	-1.067

a. The denominator used in estimating the effect sizes.
Cohen's d uses the pooled standard deviation.
Hedges' correction uses the pooled standard deviation, plus a correction factor.
Glass's delta uses the sample standard deviation of the control (i.e., the second) group.

```
CORRELATIONS
  /VARIABLES=abisattn abismot abisnp selproc choiceperc opinion
  /PRINT=TWOTAIL NOSIG FULL
  /MISSING=PAIRWISE.
```

Correlations

Correlations

		ABIS_Attention	ABIS_Motor	ABIS_Nonplanning	selproc	Questionnaire -- [Field-Brand] Suppose that you were interested in hiring a landscaping company, and were going to choose one that is being considered in this study. Please provide a percentage of how likely would you be to purchase [Field-Brand]. 0% m	Please check the button below that best describes your opinion about [Field-Brand]. In your opinion, [Field-Brand] is:
ABIS_Attention	Pearson Correlation	1	.460**	.633**	-.129*	-.180**	-.081
	Sig. (2-tailed)		<.001	<.001	.025	.002	.160
	N	304	304	304	304	304	304
ABIS_Motor	Pearson Correlation	.460**	1	.308**	-.226**	-.103	-.067
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001		<.001	<.001	.073	.247
	N	304	304	304	304	304	304

ABIS_Nonplanning	Pearson Correlation	.633**	.308**	1	-.073	-.087	-.107
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001		.207	.131	.062
	N	304	304	304	304	304	304
selproc	Pearson Correlation	-.129*	-.226**	-.073	1	.434**	.457**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.025	<.001	.207		<.001	<.001
	N	304	304	304	304	304	304
Questionnaire -- [Field-Brand] Suppose that you were interested in hiring a landscaping company, and were going to choose one that is being considered in this study. Please provide a percentage of how likely would you be to purchase [Field-Brand]. 0% m	Pearson Correlation	-.180**	-.103	-.087	.434**	1	.474**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	.073	.131	<.001		<.001
	N	304	304	304	304	304	304
Please check the button below that best describes your opinion about [Field-Brand]. In your opinion, [Field-Brand] is:	Pearson Correlation	-.081	-.067	-.107	.457**	.474**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.160	.247	.062	<.001	<.001	
	N	304	304	304	304	304	304

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

```
T-TEST GROUPS=focchoice(0 1)
  /MISSING=ANALYSIS
  /VARIABLES=abisattn abismot abisnp
  /ES DISPLAY(TRUE)
  /CRITERIA=CI(.95).
```

T-Test

Group Statistics

focchoice	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean

ABIS_Attention	not focal	68	9.5441	2.85696	.34646
	focal	236	9.0127	2.73586	.17809
ABIS_Motor	not focal	68	7.5441	3.27101	.39667
	focal	236	6.3051	2.58970	.16857
ABIS_Nonplanning	not focal	68	7.7500	2.51191	.30461
	focal	236	7.7924	2.33277	.15185

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means							
						Significance				95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		F	Sig.	t	df	One-Sided p	Two-Sided p	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
ABIS_Attention	Equal variances assumed	1.273	.260	1.397	302	.082	.163	.53141	.38031	-.21699	1.27980
	Equal variances not assumed			1.364	104.994	.088	.175	.53141	.38955	-.24100	1.30381
ABIS_Motor	Equal variances assumed	6.148	.014	3.267	302	<.001	.001	1.23903	.37924	.49274	1.98532
	Equal variances not assumed			2.875	92.526	.003	.005	1.23903	.43100	.38309	2.09498
ABIS_Nonplanning	Equal variances assumed	1.234	.268	-.130	302	.448	.897	-.04237	.32670	-.68527	.60052
	Equal variances not assumed			-.124	102.630	.451	.901	-.04237	.34036	-.71744	.63269

Independent Samples Effect Sizes

				95% Confidence Interval	
		Standardizer[a]	Point Estimate	Lower	Upper
ABIS_Attention	Cohen's d	2.76319	.192	-.078	.462
	Hedges' correction	2.77007	.192	-.078	.461
	Glass's delta	2.73586	.194	-.076	.464
ABIS_Motor	Cohen's d	2.75543	.450	.177	.721
	Hedges' correction	2.76230	.449	.177	.720
	Glass's delta	2.58970	.478	.205	.751
ABIS_Nonplanning	Cohen's d	2.37368	-.018	-.288	.252
	Hedges' correction	2.37960	-.018	-.287	.251
	Glass's delta	2.33277	-.018	-.288	.252

a. The denominator used in estimating the effect sizes.
Cohen's d uses the pooled standard deviation.
Hedges' correction uses the pooled standard deviation, plus a correction factor.
Glass's delta uses the sample standard deviation of the control (i.e., the second) group.

Study 3

```
T-TEST
  /TESTVAL=25
  /MISSING=ANALYSIS
  /VARIABLES=choiceperc
  /ES DISPLAY(TRUE)
  /CRITERIA=CI(.95).
```

T-Test

```
[DataSet1] C:\Users\posavas\Documents\Research Projects\Impuls and Sel Proc\BPE_IMP_S3.sav
```

One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean

Questionnaire -- [Field-Brand] Suppose that you were interested in choosing a resort for a vacation, and were going to choose one that is being considered in this study. Please provide a percentage of how likely would you be to purchase [Field-Brand]. 0% means that there is no chance that you would choose [Field-Brand], 100% means that it is certain that you would choose [Field-Brand], and a number between 0 and 100 means that there is some likelihood that you would choose [Field-Brand], with low numbers indicating that the chances are low, while high numbers indicate that the chances are high. What is the likelihood that you would choose [Field-Brand] if you were going to stay at one of the vacation resorts in this study? - Click to write the question text	301	74.6080	19.16575	1.10470

One-Sample Test

Test Value = 25

	t	df	Significance One-Sided p	Significance Two-Sided p	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference Lower	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference Upper
Questionnaire -- [Field-Brand] Suppose that you were interested in choosing a resort for a vacation, and were going to choose one that is being considered in this study. Please provide a percentage of how likely would you be to purchase [Field-Brand]. 0% means that there is no chance that you would choose [Field-Brand], 100% means that it is certain that you would choose [Field-Brand], and a number between 0 and 100 means that there is some likelihood that you would choose [Field-Brand], with low numbers indicating that the chances are low, while high numbers indicate that the chances are high. What is the likelihood that you would choose [Field-Brand] if you were going to stay at one of the vacation resorts in this study? - Click to write the question text	44.906	300	<.001	<.001	49.60797	47.4340	51.7819

One-Sample Effect Sizes

		Standardizer[a]	Point Estimate	95% Confidence Interval Lower	Upper
Questionnaire -- [Field-Brand]	Cohen's d	19.16575	2.588	2.352	2.824
	Hedges' correction	19.21383	2.582	2.346	2.817
Suppose that you were interested in choosing a resort for a vacation, and were going to choose one that is being considered in this study. Please provide a percentage of how likely would you be to purchase [Field-Brand]. 0% means that there is no chance that you would choose [Field-Brand], 100% means that it is certain that you would choose [Field-Brand], and a number between 0 and 100 means that there is some likelihood that you would choose [Field-Brand], with low numbers indicating that the chances are low, while high numbers indicate that the chances are high.					
What is the likelihood that you would choose [Field-Brand] if you were going to stay at one of the vacation resorts in this study? - Click to write the question text					

a. The denominator used in estimating the effect sizes.
Cohen's d uses the sample standard deviation.
Hedges' correction uses the sample standard deviation, plus a correction factor.

```
T-TEST
  /TESTVAL=4
  /MISSING=ANALYSIS
  /VARIABLES=opinion
  /ES DISPLAY(TRUE)
  /CRITERIA=CI(.95).
```

T-Test

One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Please check the button below that best describes your opinion about [Field-Brand]. In your opinion, [Field-Brand] is:	301	5.20	1.018	.059

One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 4						
			Significance			95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
	t	df	One-Sided p	Two-Sided p	Mean Difference	Lower	Upper
Please check the button below that best describes your opinion about [Field-Brand]. In your opinion, [Field-Brand] is:	20.505	300	<.001	<.001	1.203	1.09	1.32

One-Sample Effect Sizes

			95% Confidence Interval	
	Standardizer[a]	Point Estimate	Lower	Upper

Please check the button below that best describes your opinion about [Field-Brand]. In your opinion, [Field-Brand] is:	Cohen's d	1.018	1.182	1.034	1.329
	Hedges' correction	1.020	1.179	1.031	1.325

a. The denominator used in estimating the effect sizes.
Cohen's d uses the sample standard deviation.
Hedges' correction uses the sample standard deviation, plus a correction factor.

```
*Nonparametric Tests: One Sample.
NPTESTS
  /ONESAMPLE TEST (focchoice) CHISQUARE(EXPECTED=CUSTOM(CATEGORIES=0 1  FREQUENCIES=225.75 75.25 ))
  /MISSING SCOPE=ANALYSIS USERMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /CRITERIA ALPHA=0.05 CILEVEL=95  SEED=RANDOM.
```

Nonparametric Tests

Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.[a,b]	Decision
1	The categories of focchoice occur with the specified probabilities.	One-Sample Chi-Square Test	<.001	Reject the null hypothesis.

a. The significance level is .050.
b. Asymptotic significance is displayed.

One-Sample Chi-Square Test

focchoice

One-Sample Chi-Square Test Summary

Total N	301
Test Statistic	516.599[a]
Degree Of Freedom	1
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)	<.001

a. There are 0 cells (0%) with expected values less than 5. The minimum expected value is 75.250.

```
CORRELATIONS
  /VARIABLES=selproc choiceperc opinion
  /PRINT=TWOTAIL NOSIG FULL
  /MISSING=PAIRWISE.
```

Correlations

Correlations

		Questionnaire -- [Field-Brand]	
		Suppose that you were interested in choosing a resort for a vacation, and were going to choose one that is being considered in this study. Please provide a percentage of how likely would you be to purchase [Field-Brand]. 0% means that there is no chance that you would choose [Field-Brand], 100% means that it is certain that you would choose [Field-Brand], and a number between 0 and 100 means that there is some likelihood that you would choose [Field-Brand], with low numbers indicating that	Please check the button below that best describes your opinion about [Field-Brand]. In your opinion, [Field-Brand] is:
	selproc		

			the chances are low, while high numbers indicate that the chances are high.	What is the likelihood that you would choose [Field-Brand] if you were going to stay at one of the vacation resorts in this study? - Click to write the question text
selproc	Pearson Correlation	1	.446**	.373**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		<.001	<.001
	N	301	301	301
Questionnaire -- [Field-Brand]	Pearson Correlation	.446**	1	.531**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001		<.001

N		301	301	301
Suppose that you were interested in choosing a resort for a vacation, and were going to choose one that is being considered in this study. Please provide a percentage of how likely would you be to purchase [Field-Brand]. 0% means that there is no chance that you would choose [Field-Brand], 100% means that it is certain that you would choose [Field-Brand], and a number between 0 and 100 means that there is some likelihood that you would choose [Field-Brand], with low numbers indicating that the chances are low, while high numbers indicate that the chances are high.				
What is the likelihood that you would choose [Field-Brand] if you were going to stay at one of the vacation resorts in this study? - Click to write the question text				
Please check the button below that best describes your opinion about [Field-Brand]. In your opinion, [Field-Brand] is:	Pearson Correlation	.373**	.531**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001	
	N	301	301	301

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

```
T-TEST GROUPS=focchoice(0 1)
  /MISSING=ANALYSIS
  /VARIABLES=selproc
  /ES DISPLAY(TRUE)
  /CRITERIA=CI(.95).
```

T-Test

Group Statistics

	focchoice	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
selproc	not focal	55	.3551	.31055	.04187
	focal	246	.8461	.27351	.01744

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means							
						Significance			Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		F	Sig.	t	df	One-Sided p	Two-Sided p	Mean Difference	Difference	Lower	Upper
selproc	Equal variances assumed	.040	.841	-11.732	299	<.001	<.001	-.49095	.04185	-.57331	-.40860
	Equal variances not assumed			-10.823	73.865	<.001	<.001	-.49095	.04536	-.58134	-.40057

Independent Samples Effect Sizes

		Standardizer[a]	Point Estimate	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
selproc	Cohen's d	.28056	-1.750	-2.073	-1.424
	Hedges' correction	.28127	-1.745	-2.068	-1.421
	Glass's delta	.27351	-1.795	-2.126	-1.461

a. The denominator used in estimating the effect sizes.
Cohen's d uses the pooled standard deviation.
Hedges' correction uses the pooled standard deviation, plus a correction factor.
Glass's delta uses the sample standard deviation of the control (i.e., the second) group.

```
CORRELATIONS
  /VARIABLES=abisattn abismot abisnp selproc choiceperc opinion
  /PRINT=TWOTAIL NOSIG FULL
  /MISSING=PAIRWISE.
```

Correlations

Correlations

					Questionnaire -- [Field-Brand]	
					Suppose that you were interested in choosing a resort for a vacation, and were going to choose one that is being considered in this study. Please provide a percentage of how likely would you be to purchase [Field-Brand]. 0% means that there is no chance that you would choose [Field-Brand], 100% means that it is certain that you would choose [Field-Brand], and a number between 0 and 100 means that there is some likelihood that you would choose [Field-Brand], with low numbers indicating that	Please check the button below that best describes your opinion about [Field-Brand]. In your opinion, [Field-Brand] is:
	ABIS_Attention	ABIS_Motor	ABIS_Nonplanning	selproc		

						the chances are low, while high numbers indicate that the chances are high.	What is the likelihood that you would choose [Field-Brand] if you were going to stay at one of the vacation resorts in this study? - Click to write the question text
ABIS_Attention	Pearson Correlation	1	.413**	.630**	-.028	-.204**	-.078
	Sig. (2-tailed)		<.001	<.001	.625	<.001	.175
	N	301	301	301	301	301	301
ABIS_Motor	Pearson Correlation	.413**	1	.211**	-.075	-.059	.049
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001		<.001	.196	.305	.393
	N	301	301	301	301	301	301
ABIS_Nonplanning	Pearson Correlation	.630**	.211**	1	-.001	-.150**	-.097
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001		.988	.009	.094
	N	301	301	301	301	301	301
selproc	Pearson Correlation	-.028	-.075	-.001	1	.446**	.373**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.625	.196	.988		<.001	<.001
	N	301	301	301	301	301	301
Questionnaire -- [Field-Brand]	Pearson Correlation	-.204**	-.059	-.150**	.446**	1	.531**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	.305	.009	<.001		<.001

N		301	301	301	301	301	301
Suppose that you were interested in choosing a resort for a vacation, and were going to choose one that is being considered in this study. Please provide a percentage of how likely would you be to purchase [Field-Brand]. 0% means that there is no chance that you would choose [Field-Brand], 100% means that it is certain that you would choose [Field-Brand], and a number between 0 and 100 means that there is some likelihood that you would choose [Field-Brand], with low numbers indicating that the chances are low, while high numbers indicate that the chances are high.							
What is the likelihood that you would choose [Field-Brand] if you were going to stay at one of the vacation resorts in this study? - Click to write the question text							
Please check the button below that best describes your opinion about [Field-Brand]. In your opinion, [Field-Brand] is:	Pearson Correlation	-.078	.049	-.097	.373**	.531**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.175	.393	.094	<.001	<.001	
	N	301	301	301	301	301	301

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

```
T-TEST GROUPS=focchoice(0 1)
  /MISSING=ANALYSIS
  /VARIABLES=abisattn abismot abisnp
  /ES DISPLAY(TRUE)
  /CRITERIA=CI(.95).
```

Group Statistics

	focchoice	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
ABIS_Attention	not focal	55	9.1273	3.21486	.43349
	focal	246	8.8496	2.54224	.16209
ABIS_Motor	not focal	55	7.0545	3.06967	.41391
	focal	246	6.3374	2.48834	.15865
ABIS_Nonplanning	not focal	55	7.4727	2.52289	.34019
	focal	246	7.4878	2.36252	.15063

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means							
						Significance				95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		F	Sig.	t	df	One-Sided p	Two-Sided p	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
ABIS_Attention	Equal variances assumed	5.458	.020	.696	299	.244	.487	.27768	.39917	-.50787	1.06323
	Equal variances not assumed			.600	69.854	.275	.550	.27768	.46280	-.64539	1.20075
ABIS_Motor	Equal variances assumed	7.046	.008	1.847	299	.033	.066	.71715	.38824	-.04688	1.48118
	Equal variances not assumed			1.618	70.696	.055	.110	.71715	.44328	-.16679	1.60108
ABIS_Nonplanning	Equal variances assumed	1.024	.312	-.042	299	.483	.966	-.01508	.35682	-.71727	.68711
	Equal variances not assumed			-.041	76.601	.484	.968	-.01508	.37204	-.75597	.72582

Independent Samples Effect Sizes

		Standardizer[a]	Point Estimate	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
ABIS_Attention	Cohen's d	2.67626	.104	-.189	.396
	Hedges' correction	2.68299	.103	-.188	.395
	Glass's delta	2.54224	.109	-.183	.402

ABIS_Motor	Cohen's d	2.60295	.276	-.018	.568
	Hedges' correction	2.60950	.275	-.018	.567
	Glass's delta	2.48834	.288	-.006	.581
ABIS_Nonplanning	Cohen's d	2.39228	-.006	-.299	.286
	Hedges' correction	2.39830	-.006	-.298	.285
	Glass's delta	2.36252	-.006	-.299	.286

a. The denominator used in estimating the effect sizes.
Cohen's d uses the pooled standard deviation.
Hedges' correction uses the pooled standard deviation, plus a correction factor.
Glass's delta uses the sample standard deviation of the control (i.e., the second) group.

Study 4

```
T-TEST
  /TESTVAL=25
  /MISSING=ANALYSIS
  /VARIABLES=choiceperc
  /ES DISPLAY(TRUE)
  /CRITERIA=CI(.95).
```

T-Test

One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean

Questionnaire -- [Field-Car] Suppose that you were interested in buying a car, and were going to choose one that is being considered in this study. Please provide a percentage of how likely would you be to purchase [Field-Car]. 0% means that there is no chance that you would choose [Field-Car], 100% means that it is certain that you would choose [Field-Car], and a number between 0 and 100 means that there is some likelihood that you would choose [Field-Car], with low numbers indicating that the chances are low, while high numbers indicate that the chances are high. What is the likelihood that you would choose [Field-Car] if you were going to buy one of the cars in this study? - Click to write the question text	396	63.2929	22.58329	1.13485

One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 25						
			Significance			95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
	t	df	One-Sided p	Two-Sided p	Mean Difference	Lower	Upper

Questionnaire -- [Field-Car] Suppose that you were interested in buying a car, and were going to choose one that is being considered in this study. Please provide a percentage of how likely would you be to purchase [Field-Car]. 0% means that there is no chance that you would choose [Field-Car], 100% means that it is certain that you would choose [Field-Car], and a number between 0 and 100 means that there is some likelihood that you would choose [Field-Car], with low numbers indicating that the chances are low, while high numbers indicate that the chances are high. What is the likelihood that you would choose [Field-Car] if you were going to buy one of the cars in this study? - Click to write the question text	33.743	395	<.001	<.001	38.29293	36.0618	40.5240

One-Sample Effect Sizes

				95% Confidence Interval	
		Standardizer[a]	Point Estimate	Lower	Upper
Questionnaire -- [Field-Car]	Cohen's d	22.58329	1.696	1.541	1.849

	Hedges' correction	22.62629	1.692	1.538	1.846
Suppose that you were interested in buying a car, and were going to choose one that is being considered in this study. Please provide a percentage of how likely would you be to purchase [Field-Car]. 0% means that there is no chance that you would choose [Field-Car], 100% means that it is certain that you would choose [Field-Car], and a number between 0 and 100 means that there is some likelihood that you would choose [Field-Car], with low numbers indicating that the chances are low, while high numbers indicate that the chances are high.					
What is the likelihood that you would choose [Field-Car] if you were going to buy one of the cars in this study? - Click to write the question text					

a. The denominator used in estimating the effect sizes.
Cohen's d uses the sample standard deviation.
Hedges' correction uses the sample standard deviation, plus a correction factor.

```
T-TEST
  /TESTVAL=4
  /MISSING=ANALYSIS
  /VARIABLES=opinion
  /ES DISPLAY(TRUE)
```

```
/CRITERIA=CI(.95).
```

T-Test

One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Please check the button below that best describes your opinion about [Field-Car]. In your opinion, [Field-Car] is:	396	4.62	1.110	.056

One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 4						
			Significance			95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
	t	df	One-Sided p	Two-Sided p	Mean Difference	Lower	Upper
Please check the button below that best describes your opinion about [Field-Car]. In your opinion, [Field-Car] is:	11.179	395	<.001	<.001	.624	.51	.73

One-Sample Effect Sizes

				95% Confidence Interval	
		Standardizer[a]	Point Estimate	Lower	Upper
Please check the button below that best describes your opinion about [Field-Car]. In your opinion, [Field-Car] is:	Cohen's d	1.110	.562	.455	.667
	Hedges' correction	1.112	.561	.455	.666

a. The denominator used in estimating the effect sizes.
Cohen's d uses the sample standard deviation.
Hedges' correction uses the sample standard deviation, plus a correction factor.

```
*Nonparametric Tests: One Sample.
NPTESTS
  /ONESAMPLE TEST (focchoice) CHISQUARE(EXPECTED=CUSTOM(CATEGORIES=0 1  FREQUENCIES=297.0 99.0 ))
  /MISSING SCOPE=ANALYSIS USERMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /CRITERIA ALPHA=0.05 CILEVEL=95  SEED=RANDOM.
```

Nonparametric Tests

Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.[a,b]	Decision
1	The categories of focchoice occur with the specified probabilities.	One-Sample Chi-Square Test	<.001	Reject the null hypothesis.

a. The significance level is .050.
b. Asymptotic significance is displayed.

One-Sample Chi-Square Test

focchoice

One-Sample Chi-Square Test Summary

Total N	396
Test Statistic	197.185[a]
Degree Of Freedom	1
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)	<.001

a. There are 0 cells (0%) with expected values less than 5. The minimum expected value is 99.

```
CORRELATIONS
```

```
/VARIABLES=abisattn abismot abisnp choiceperc opinion
/PRINT=TWOTAIL NOSIG FULL
/MISSING=PAIRWISE.
```

Correlations

				Questionnaire -- [Field-Car]	
				Suppose that you were interested in buying a car, and were going to choose one that is being considered in this study. Please provide a percentage of how likely would you be to purchase [Field-Car]. 0% means that there is no chance that you would choose [Field-Car], 100% means that it is certain that you would choose [Field-Car], and a number between 0 and 100 means that there is some likelihood that you would choose [Field-Car], with low numbers indicating that the chances are low, while high	Please check the button below that best describes your opinion about [Field-Car]. In your opinion, [Field-Car] is:
	ABIS_Attention	ABIS_Motor	ABIS_Nonplanning		

					numbers indicate that the chances are high.	
					What is the likelihood that you would choose [Field-Car] if you were going to buy one of the cars in this study? - Click to write the question text	
ABIS_Attention	Pearson Correlation	1	.427**	.703**	-.114*	-.073
	Sig. (2-tailed)		<.001	<.001	.023	.145
	N	396	396	396	396	396
ABIS_Motor	Pearson Correlation	.427**	1	.285**	.006	.101*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001		<.001	.908	.045
	N	396	396	396	396	396
ABIS_Nonplanning	Pearson Correlation	.703**	.285**	1	-.067	-.125*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001		.185	.013
	N	396	396	396	396	396
Questionnaire -- [Field-Car]	Pearson Correlation	-.114*	.006	-.067	1	.571**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.023	.908	.185		<.001

N		396	396	396	396	396
Suppose that you were interested in buying a car, and were going to choose one that is being considered in this study. Please provide a percentage of how likely would you be to purchase [Field-Car]. 0% means that there is no chance that you would choose [Field-Car], 100% means that it is certain that you would choose [Field-Car], and a number between 0 and 100 means that there is some likelihood that you would choose [Field-Car], with low numbers indicating that the chances are low, while high numbers indicate that the chances are high.						
What is the likelihood that you would choose [Field-Car] if you were going to buy one of the cars in this study? - Click to write the question text						
Please check the button below that best describes your opinion about [Field-Car]. In your opinion, [Field-Car] is:	Pearson Correlation	-.073	.101*	-.125*	.571**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.145	.045	.013	<.001	
	N	396	396	396	396	396

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

```
T-TEST GROUPS=focchoice(0 1)
  /MISSING=ANALYSIS
```

```
/VARIABLES=abisattn abismot abisnp
/ES DISPLAY(TRUE)
/CRITERIA=CI(.95).
```

T-Test

Group Statistics

	focchoice	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
ABIS_Attention	no	176	9.4318	2.72887	.20570
	yes	220	9.4227	2.65839	.17923
ABIS_Motor	no	176	6.7045	2.34781	.17697
	yes	220	7.1773	2.61719	.17645
ABIS_Nonplanning	no	176	8.1420	2.69544	.20318
	yes	220	7.9909	2.60486	.17562

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means							
						Significance				95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		F	Sig.	t	df	One-Sided p	Two-Sided p	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
ABIS_Attention	Equal variances assumed	.002	.962	.033	394	.487	.973	.00909	.27203	-.52573	.54391
	Equal variances not assumed			.033	370.804	.487	.973	.00909	.27283	-.52739	.54557
ABIS_Motor	Equal variances assumed	1.234	.267	-1.869	394	.031	.062	-.47273	.25294	-.97001	.02455
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.892	388.827	.030	.059	-.47273	.24991	-.96407	.01861
ABIS_Nonplanning	Equal variances assumed	.292	.589	.565	394	.286	.572	.15114	.26754	-.37484	.67712
	Equal variances not assumed			.563	369.407	.287	.574	.15114	.26856	-.37696	.67923

Independent Samples Effect Sizes

		Standardizer[a]	Point Estimate	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
ABIS_Attention	Cohen's d	2.68993	.003	-.195	.202

	Hedges' correction	2.69506	.003	-.194	.201
	Glass's delta	2.65839	.003	-.195	.202
ABIS_Motor	Cohen's d	2.50113	-.189	-.388	.010
	Hedges' correction	2.50590	-.189	-.387	.010
	Glass's delta	2.61719	-.181	-.379	.019
ABIS_Nonplanning	Cohen's d	2.64548	.057	-.141	.255
	Hedges' correction	2.65053	.057	-.141	.255
	Glass's delta	2.60486	.058	-.140	.256

a. The denominator used in estimating the effect sizes.
Cohen's d uses the pooled standard deviation.
Hedges' correction uses the pooled standard deviation, plus a correction factor.
Glass's delta uses the sample standard deviation of the control (i.e., the second) group.

Study 5

```
T-TEST
  /TESTVAL=25
  /MISSING=ANALYSIS
  /VARIABLES=choicecash choiceperc
  /ES DISPLAY(TRUE)
  /CRITERIA=CI(.95).
```

T-Test

```
[DataSet1] C:\Users\posavas\Documents\Research Projects\Impuls and Sel Proc\BPE_IMP_S5.sav
```

One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean

Questionnaire -- [Field-Park] National Park Out of every $100 the government spends on the four national parks being considered in this study, how many dollars do you think should be spent on [Field-Park] National Park? Please input a dollar amount between $0 and $100.	403	29.8610	18.96804	.94487
Questionnaire -- [Field-Park] National Park Suppose a governmental committee were to decide which national park of the four should receive a substantial one-time grant. Each committee member will be allowed to cast a vote for one of the national parks. Please estimate the percentage of the committee vote that [Field-Park] will receive by providing a percentage between 0% and 100%. - Click to write the question text	403	35.6973	19.55265	.97399

One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 25						
			Significance			95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
	t	df	One-Sided p	Two-Sided p	Mean Difference	Lower	Upper
Questionnaire -- [Field-Park] National Park Out of every $100 the government spends on the four national parks being considered in this study, how many dollars do you think should be spent on [Field-Park] National Park? Please input a dollar amount between $0 and $100.	5.145	402	<.001	<.001	4.86104	3.0035	6.7185
Questionnaire -- [Field-Park] National Park Suppose a governmental committee were to decide which national park of the four should receive a substantial one-time grant. Each committee member will be allowed to cast a vote for one of the national parks. Please estimate the percentage of the committee vote that [Field-Park] will receive by providing a percentage between 0% and 100%. - Click to write the question text	10.983	402	<.001	<.001	10.69727	8.7825	12.6120

One-Sample Effect Sizes

				95% Confidence Interval	
		Standardizer[a]	Point Estimate	Lower	Upper
Questionnaire -- [Field-Park] National Park	Cohen's d	18.96804	.256	.157	.355
	Hedges' correction	19.00352	.256	.157	.355
Out of every $100 the government spends on the four national parks being considered in this study, how many dollars do you think should be spent on [Field-Park] National Park?					
Please input a dollar amount between $0 and $100.					
	Cohen's d	19.55265	.547	.442	.651

Questionnaire -- [Field-Park] National Park Suppose a governmental committee were to decide which national park of the four should receive a substantial one-time grant. Each committee member will be allowed to cast a vote for one of the national parks. Please estimate the percentage of the committee vote that [Field-Park] will receive by providing a percentage between 0% and 100%. - Click to write the question text	Hedges' correction	19.58922	.546	.441	.650

a. The denominator used in estimating the effect sizes.
Cohen's d uses the sample standard deviation.
Hedges' correction uses the sample standard deviation, plus a correction factor.

```
T-TEST
  /TESTVAL=4
  /MISSING=ANALYSIS
  /VARIABLES=opinion
  /ES DISPLAY(TRUE)
  /CRITERIA=CI(.95).
```

T-Test

One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean

Questionnaire -- [Field-Park] National Park Please check the statement below that best captures your opinion about how funding should be allocated regarding [Field-Park] National Park compared to the others in this study:	403	4.18	.988	.049

One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 4						
			Significance			95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
	t	df	One-Sided p	Two-Sided p	Mean Difference	Lower	Upper
Questionnaire -- [Field-Park] National Park Please check the statement below that best captures your opinion about how funding should be allocated regarding [Field-Park] National Park compared to the others in this study:	3.731	402	<.001	<.001	.184	.09	.28

One-Sample Effect Sizes

				95% Confidence Interval	
		Standardizer[a]	Point Estimate	Lower	Upper
	Cohen's d	.988	.186	.087	.284

Questionnaire -- [Field-Park] National Park Please check the statement below that best captures your opinion about how funding should be allocated regarding [Field-Park] National Park compared to the others in this study:	Hedges' correction	.990	.186	.087	.284

a. The denominator used in estimating the effect sizes.
Cohen's d uses the sample standard deviation.
Hedges' correction uses the sample standard deviation, plus a correction factor.

```
T-TEST
  /TESTVAL=4
  /MISSING=ANALYSIS
  /VARIABLES=opinion
  /ES DISPLAY(TRUE)
  /CRITERIA=CI(.95).
```

T-Test

One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean

Questionnaire -- [Field-Park] National Park Please check the statement below that best captures your opinion about how funding should be allocated regarding [Field-Park] National Park compared to the others in this study:	403	4.18	.988	.049

One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 4						
			Significance			95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
	t	df	One-Sided p	Two-Sided p	Mean Difference	Lower	Upper
Questionnaire -- [Field-Park] National Park Please check the statement below that best captures your opinion about how funding should be allocated regarding [Field-Park] National Park compared to the others in this study:	3.731	402	<.001	<.001	.184	.09	.28

One-Sample Effect Sizes

				95% Confidence Interval	
		Standardizer[a]	Point Estimate	Lower	Upper
	Cohen's d	.988	.186	.087	.284

Questionnaire -- [Field-Park] National Park Please check the statement below that best captures your opinion about how funding should be allocated regarding [Field-Park] National Park compared to the others in this study:	Hedges' correction	.990	.186	.087	.284

a. The denominator used in estimating the effect sizes.
Cohen's d uses the sample standard deviation.
Hedges' correction uses the sample standard deviation, plus a correction factor.

```
*Nonparametric Tests: One Sample.
NPTESTS
  /ONESAMPLE TEST (focalchoice) CHISQUARE(EXPECTED=CUSTOM(CATEGORIES=0 1  FREQUENCIES=302.25 100.75 ))
  /MISSING SCOPE=ANALYSIS USERMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /CRITERIA ALPHA=0.05 CILEVEL=95  SEED=RANDOM.
```

Nonparametric Tests

Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.[a,b]	Decision
1	The categories of focalchoice occur with the specified probabilities.	One-Sample Chi-Square Test	<.001	Reject the null hypothesis.

a. The significance level is .050.
b. Asymptotic significance is displayed.

One-Sample Chi-Square Test

focalchoice

One-Sample Chi-Square Test Summary

Total N	403
Test Statistic	197.784[a]
Degree Of Freedom	1
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)	<.001

a. There are 0 cells (0%) with expected values less than 5. The minimum expected value is 100.750.

```
CORRELATIONS
  /VARIABLES=abisattn abismot abisnp choicecash choiceperc opinion
  /PRINT=TWOTAIL NOSIG FULL
  /MISSING=PAIRWISE.
```

Correlations

					Questionnaire -- [Field-Park] National Park		
				Questionnaire -- [Field-Park] National Park	Suppose a governmental committee were to decide which national park of the four should receive a substantial one-time grant. Each committee member will be allowed to cast a vote for one of the national parks. Please estimate the percentage of the committee vote that [Field-Park] will receive by providing a percentage between 0% and 100%. - Click to write the question text	Questionnaire -- [Field-Park] National Park	
		ABIS_Attention	ABIS_Motor	ABIS_Nonplanning	Out of every $100 the government spends on the four national parks being considered in this study, how many dollars do you think should be spent on [Field-Park] National Park? Please input a dollar amount between $0 and $100.		Please check the statement below that best captures your opinion about how funding should be allocated regarding [Field-Park] National Park compared to the others in this study:
ABIS_Attention	Pearson Correlation	1	.451**	.631**	-.048	-.176**	-.058
	Sig. (2-tailed)		<.001	<.001	.334	<.001	.245
	N	403	403	403	403	403	403
ABIS_Motor	Pearson Correlation	.451**	1	.386**	.005	-.050	.079
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001		<.001	.922	.321	.112
	N	403	403	403	403	403	403
ABIS_Nonplanning	Pearson Correlation	.631**	.386**	1	.002	-.115*	-.087

	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001		.966	.021	.079
	N	403	403	403	403	403	403
Questionnaire -- [Field-Park] National Park Out of every $100 the government spends on the four national parks being considered in this study, how many dollars do you think should be spent on [Field-Park] National Park? Please input a dollar amount between $0 and $100.	Pearson Correlation	-.048	.005	.002	1	.520**	.365**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.334	.922	.966		<.001	<.001
	N	403	403	403	403	403	403
Questionnaire -- [Field-Park] National Park Suppose a governmental committee were to decide which national park of the four should receive a substantial one-time grant. Each committee member will be allowed to cast a vote for one of the national parks. Please estimate the percentage of the committee vote that [Field-Park] will receive by providing a percentage between 0% and 100%. - Click to write the question text	Pearson Correlation	-.176**	-.050	-.115*	.520**	1	.556**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	.321	.021	<.001		<.001
	N	403	403	403	403	403	403
Questionnaire -- [Field-Park] National Park	Pearson Correlation	-.058	.079	-.087	.365**	.556**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.245	.112	.079	<.001	<.001	

N	403	403	403	403	403	403
Please check the statement below that best captures your opinion about how funding should be allocated regarding [Field-Park] National Park compared to the others in this study:						

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

```
T-TEST GROUPS=focalchoice(0 1)
  /MISSING=ANALYSIS
  /VARIABLES=abisattn abismot abisnp
  /ES DISPLAY(TRUE)
  /CRITERIA=CI(.95).
```

T-Test

Group Statistics

	focalchoice	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
ABIS_Attention	non-focal	180	9.6944	2.63432	.19635
	focal	223	9.2377	2.62044	.17548
ABIS_Motor	non-focal	180	6.9778	2.27435	.16952
	focal	223	6.8251	2.24027	.15002
ABIS_Nonplanning	non-focal	180	8.0222	2.65935	.19822
	focal	223	7.6951	2.48895	.16667

Independent Samples Test

	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances	t-test for Equality of Means

		F	Sig.	t	df	Significance One-Sided p	Significance Two-Sided p	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference Lower	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference Upper
ABIS_Attention	Equal variances assumed	.001	.980	1.736	401	.042	.083	.45678	.26319	-.06062	.97418
	Equal variances not assumed			1.735	382.420	.042	.084	.45678	.26334	-.06099	.97454
ABIS_Motor	Equal variances assumed	.047	.828	.675	401	.250	.500	.15267	.22600	-.29164	.59697
	Equal variances not assumed			.674	380.826	.250	.500	.15267	.22637	-.29242	.59776
ABIS_Nonplanning	Equal variances assumed	.265	.607	1.272	401	.102	.204	.32715	.25715	-.17838	.83269
	Equal variances not assumed			1.263	371.758	.104	.207	.32715	.25898	-.18209	.83640

Independent Samples Effect Sizes

		Standardizer[a]	Point Estimate	95% Confidence Interval Lower	95% Confidence Interval Upper
ABIS_Attention	Cohen's d	2.62664	.174	-.023	.371
	Hedges' correction	2.63157	.174	-.023	.370
	Glass's delta	2.62044	.174	-.023	.371
ABIS_Motor	Cohen's d	2.25555	.068	-.129	.264
	Hedges' correction	2.25978	.068	-.129	.264
	Glass's delta	2.24027	.068	-.128	.265
ABIS_Nonplanning	Cohen's d	2.56641	.127	-.069	.324
	Hedges' correction	2.57123	.127	-.069	.323
	Glass's delta	2.48895	.131	-.065	.328

a. The denominator used in estimating the effect sizes.
Cohen's d uses the pooled standard deviation.
Hedges' correction uses the pooled standard deviation, plus a correction factor.
Glass's delta uses the sample standard deviation of the control (i.e., the second) group.