Web Appendix

"Replication Note: Women's Luxury Products as Signals to Other Women"

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Internal Meta-Analysis

Following recommendations in the literature (e.g., Goh et al., 2016), we finalized our analysis by conducting an internal meta-analysis of Hypotheses 1 and 2 in our two replication studies. By pooling the results from multiple studies, we aimed to obtain estimates that are more informative than the individual replication studies. To conduct the internal meta-analysis and generate forest plots, we used the "*meta*" package for the *R* software (Schwarzer, 2007). The corresponding code for these analyses is available at the Open Science Framework (see https://osf.io/czvu6/).

As seen in Figure 1, the forest plot showed that the 95% confidence interval for the combined mean difference did not exclude zero and the test for overall effect of luxury possessions on perceived partner devotion across two replications was nonsignificant ($z = -0.86$, $p = .39$). Thus, Hypothesis 1 was not supported in our replication attempts.
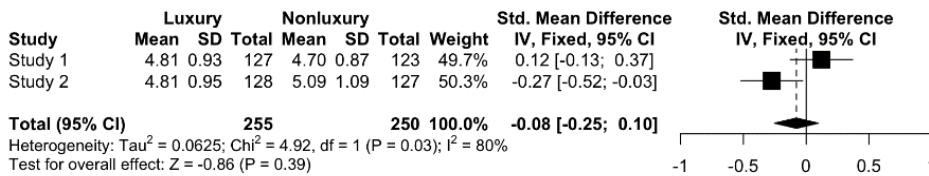

Figure 1: Forest plot summarizing the overall effect of luxury possessions on perceived partner devotion (Hypothesis 1).

Hypothesis 2, which examined the extent to which male partner might have contributed financially to the target woman's luxurious possessions, however, received support from our replications. As seen in Figure 2, the confidence interval for combined mean difference excluded zero and the test for overall effect was significant ($z = 9.43$, $p < .01$).
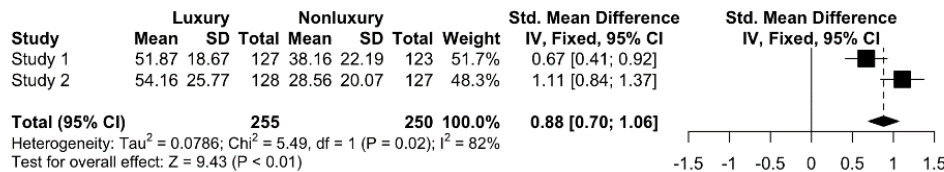

Figure 2: Forest plot summarizing the overall effect of luxury possessions on the perceived financial contribution of the partner (Hypothesis 2).

References

Goh, J. X., Hall, J. A., & Rosenthal, R. (2016). Mini Meta-Analysis of Your Own Studies: Some Arguments on Why and a Primer on How. *Social and Personality Psychology Compass*, *10*(10), 535–549. https://doi.org/10.1111/spc3.12267

Schwarzer, G. (2007). meta: An R package for meta-analysis. *R News*, *7*(3), 40–45.