Online supplementary material for manuscript "Seven (weak and strong) helping effects systematically tested in separate evaluation, joint evaluation and forced choice."

This document includes:

Raw data and variable keys are uploaded on OSF
https://osf.io/8fs46/?view_only=2f05b34b748642d08f645283e10062e4

Do not hesitate to point out mistakes and ambiguous points or give suggestions for how to improve this online supplementary material.

Identical introduction text, attractiveness-rating and resource allocations were used in eight of the ten studies (IVE1 and IVE2 were slightly different, see below)

Common introduction text:

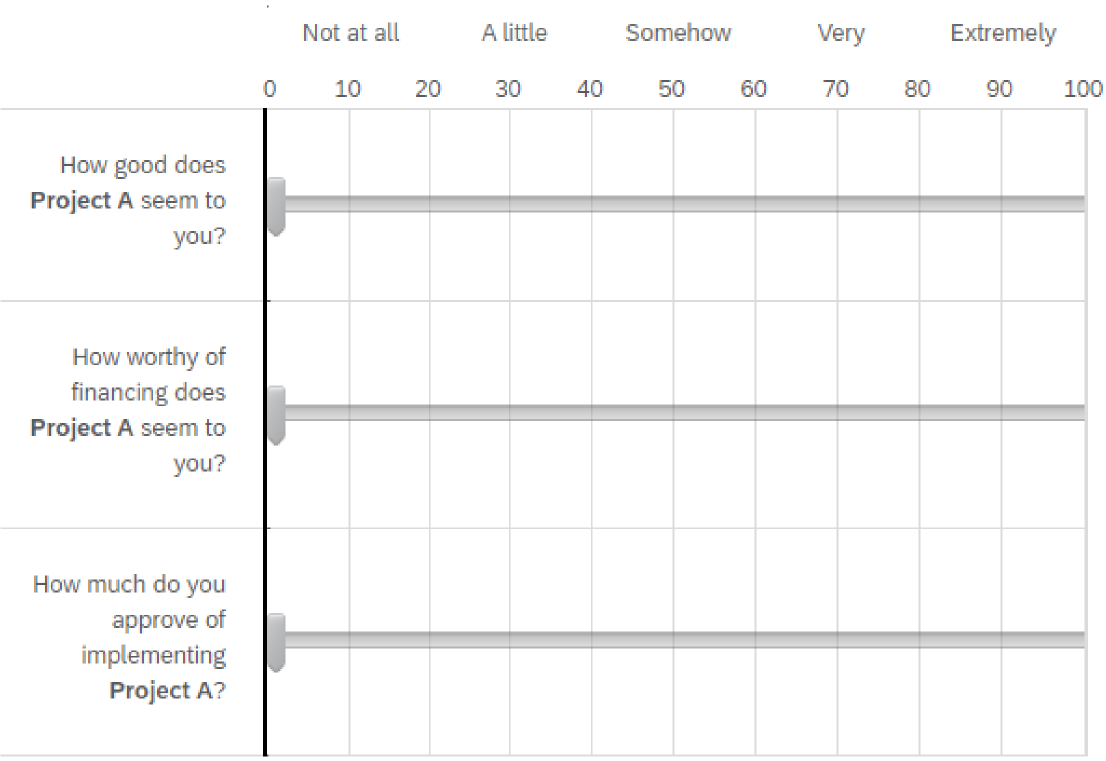
Welcome!

This study examines people's evaluation of medical help projects. You will read descriptions of two different projects and respond to a few questions.

This study is very short but will require your full attention. There are embedded attention checks questions, and an inaccurate response means that you cannot complete the HIT.

Common attractiveness-rating in Separate Evaluation (SE)

Please evaluate **Project A [B]** based on the information you have.



Common resource-allocation in Separate Evaluation (SE)

Please write how much of the budget you want to earmark to **Project A[B]** based on the information you have. **The default allocation for a help project is 20%** but if you think **Project A [B]** seems specifically important or worthy of financing you could earmark a higher percentage of the budget. The sum must add up to 100%.

Project A	0 %
Other projects	0 %
Total	0 %

Common attractiveness-rating in Joint Evaluation (JE)

Please evaluate **Project A** and **Project B** based on the information you have.

	Not at all	A little	Somehow	Very	Extremely
	0 10 20	30 40	50 60	70 80	90 100
How good does **Project A** seem to you?					
How worthy of financing does **Project A** seem to you?					
How much to you approve of implementing **Project A**?					
How good does **Project B** seem to you?					
How worthy of financing does **Project B** seem to you?					
How much do you approve of implementing **Project B**?					

Common resource-allocation in Joint Evaluation (JE)

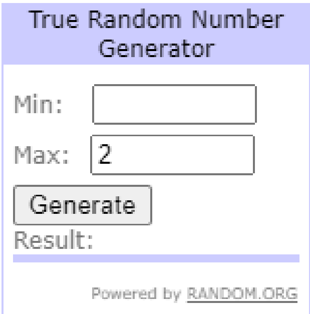
Please write how much of the budget you want to earmark to **Project A** and to **Project B** respectively. If you think one of the projects seems more important or worthy of financing you should give a percentage **larger than 50%** to that project. The sum must add up to 100%.

Project A	0 %
Project B	0 %
Total	0 %

Common forced choice

Your task is to choose which of the two helping projects to implement and which not to implement. If one project seems relatively better to you, you should choose that project. If both projects seem exactly equally good to you, you can make your choice by using the random number generator provided below.

Please write the name of the project you choose to implement (A or B)



Study PDE1 (4 out of 4)

Condition 1: A_6

	Project A
Who are affected by the disease?	People of all ages
In which country can the project be implemented?	USA (US patients will be treated)
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment	6 patients currently need treatment
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
Number of patients that can be treated for $100,000	6 ill patients can be treated for $100,000 (100% of those in need)

Condition 2: A_4

	Project A
Who are affected by the disease?	People of all ages
In which country can the project be implemented?	USA (US patients will be treated)
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment	4 patients currently need treatment
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
Number of patients that can be treated for $100,000	4 ill patients can be treated for $100,000 (100% of those in need)

Condition 3: B_6

	Project B
Who are affected by the disease?	People of all ages
In which country can the project be implemented?	USA (US patients will be treated)
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment	100 patients currently need treatment
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
Number of patients that can be treated for $100,000	6 ill patients can be treated for $100,000 (6% of those in need)

Condition 4 and 6: A_6 vs. B_6

	Project A	Project B
Who are affected by the disease?	People of all ages	People of all ages
In which country can the project be implemented?	USA (US patients will be treated)	USA (US patients will be treated)
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment	6 patients currently need treatment	100 patients currently need treatment
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
Number of patients that can be treated for $100,000	6 ill patients can be treated for $100,000 (100% of those in need)	6 ill patients can be treated for $100,000 (6% of those in need)

Condition 5 and 7: A_4 vs. B_6

	Project A	Project B
Who are affected by the disease?	People of all ages	People of all ages
In which country can the project be implemented?	USA (US patients will be treated)	USA (US patients will be treated)
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment	4 patients currently need treatment	100 patients currently need treatment
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
Number of patients that can be treated for $100,000	4 ill patients can be treated for $100,000 (100% of those in need)	6 ill patients can be treated for $100,000 (6% of those in need)

Attention check questions (participants who did not respond accurately were filtered out and not included in analyses)

Please respond to these questions to show that you are paying attention. **NOTE: If the answers are incorrect you will not be able to complete the questionnaire.**

- How many ill patients are currently in need of treatment (in **Project A[B]**)?

  Response alternatives: 4/6/100 patients currently need treatment

- How many patients can **Project A[B]** treat for $100,000?

  Response alternatives: 4/6/10 patients can be treated for $100,000

- How large percentage of those in need will receive treatment if **Project A** is implemented?

  Response alternatives 6/50/100 % of those in need can be treated

Study PDE2 (4 out of 5)

Condition 1: A_6

	Project A
Who are affected by the disease?	People of all ages
In which country can the project be implemented?	USA (US patients will be treated)
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment	6 patients currently need treatment
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
Number of patients that can be treated for $100,000	6 ill patients can be treated for $100,000 (100% of those in need)

Condition 2: A_4

	Project A
Who are affected by the disease?	People of all ages
In which country can the project be implemented?	USA (US patients will be treated)
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment	5 patients currently need treatment
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
Number of patients that can be treated for $100,000	4 ill patients can be treated for $100,000 (80% of those in need)

Condition 3: B_6

	Project B
Who are affected by the disease?	People of all ages
In which country can the project be implemented?	USA (US patients will be treated)
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment	100 patients currently need treatment
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
Number of patients that can be treated for $100,000	6 ill patients can be treated for $100,000 (6% of those in need)

Condition 4 and 6: A_6 vs. B_6

	Project A	**Project B**
Who are affected by the disease?	People of all ages	People of all ages
In which country can the project be implemented?	USA (US patients will be treated)	USA (US patients will be treated)
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment	6 patients currently need treatment	100 patients currently need treatment
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
Number of patients that can be treated for $100,000	6 ill patients can be treated for $100,000 (100% of those in need)	6 ill patients can be treated for $100,000 (6% of those in need)

Condition 5 and 7: A_4 vs. B_6

	Project A	**Project B**
Who are affected by the disease?	People of all ages	People of all ages
In which country can the project be implemented?	USA (US patients will be treated)	USA (US patients will be treated)
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment	5 patients currently need treatment	100 patients currently need treatment
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
Number of patients that can be treated for $100,000	4 ill patients can be treated for $100,000 (80% of those in need)	6 ill patients can be treated for $100,000 (6% of those in need)

Attention check questions (participants who did not respond accurately were filtered out and not included in analyses)

Please respond to these questions to show that you are paying attention. **NOTE: If the answers are incorrect you will not be able to complete the questionnaire.**

- How many ill patients are currently in need of treatment (in **Project A[B]**)?

  Response alternatives: 5/6/100 patients currently need treatment

- How many patients can **Project A[B]** treat for $100,000?

  Response alternatives: 4/6/8 patients can be treated for $100,000

- How large percentage of those in need will receive treatment if **Project A** is implemented?

  Response alternatives 6/80/100 % of those in need can be treated

Study IGE1 (family)

Condition 1: A_3

	Project A
Who are affected by the disease?	All adults
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment?	100 patients currently need treatment
Do you know anyone affected by the disease?	YES, several of your relatives are suffering from the disease
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
Number of patients that can be treated for $100.000	3 relatives of yours can be treated for $100.000

Condition 2: A_1

	Project A
Who are affected by the disease?	All adults
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment?	100 patients currently need treatment
Do you know anyone affected by the disease?	YES, several of your relatives are suffering from the disease
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
Number of patients that can be treated for $100.000	1 relative of yours can be treated for $100.000

Condition 3: B_3

	Project B
Who are affected by the disease?	All adults
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment?	100 patients currently need treatment
Do you know anyone affected by the disease?	NO, you do not personally know anyone affected by the disease
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
Number of patients that can be treated for $100.000	3 unknown patients can be treated for $100.000

Condition 4 and 6: A_3 vs. B_3

	Project A	Project B
Who are affected by the disease?	All adults	All adults
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment	100 patients currently need treatment	100 patients currently need treatment
Do you know anyone affected by the disease?	YES, several of your relatives are suffering from the disease	NO, you do not personally know anyone affected by the disease
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
Number of patients that can be treated for $100.000	3 relatives of yours can be treated for $100.000	3 unknown patients can be treated for $100.000

Condition 5 and 7: A_3 vs. B_3

	Project A	Project B
Who are affected by the disease?	All adults	All adults
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment	100 patients currently need treatment	100 patients currently need treatment
Do you know anyone affected by the disease?	YES, several of your relatives are suffering from the disease	NO, you do not personally know anyone affected by the disease
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
Number of patients that can be treated for $100.000	1 relative of yours can be treated for $100.000	3 unknown patients can be treated for $100.000

Attention check questions (participants who did not respond accurately were filtered out and not included in analyses)

Please respond to these questions to show that you are paying attention. **NOTE: If the answers are incorrect you will not be able to complete the questionnaire.**

- Do you know anyone affected by the disease that **Project A[B]** can treat?

  YES, several relatives/MAYBE/NO, not anyone

- How many patients can **Project A[B**] treat for $100.000?

  1/3/8 patients can be treated for $100,000

Study IGE2 (nationality)

Condition 1: A_6

	Project A
Who are affected by the disease?	People of all ages
In which country will the project be implemented?	USA (US patients will be treated)
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment	100 patients currently need treatment
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
Number of patients that can be treated for $100.000	6 ill patients can be treated for $100.000

Condition 2: A_4

	Project A
Who are affected by the disease?	People of all ages
In which country will the project be implemented?	USA (US patients will be treated)
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment	100 patients currently need treatment
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
Number of patients that can be treated for $100.000	4 ill patients can be treated for $100.000

Condition 3: B_6

	Project B
Who are affected by the disease?	People of all ages
In which country will the project be implemented?	Poland (Polish patients will be treated)
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment	100 patients currently need treatment
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
Number of patients that can be treated for $100.000	6 ill patients can be treated for $100.000

Condition 4 and 6: A_6 vs. B_6

	Project A	Project B
Who are affected by the disease?	People of all ages	People of all ages
In which country will the project be implemented?	USA (US patients will be treated)	Poland (Polish patients will be treated)
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment	100 patients currently need treatment	100 patients currently need treatment
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
Number of patients that can be treated for $100.000	6 ill patients can be treated for $100.000	6 ill patients can be treated for $100.000

Condition 5 and 7: A_4 vs. B_6

	Project A	Project B
Who are affected by the disease?	People of all ages	People of all ages
In which country will the project be implemented?	USA (US patients will be treated)	Poland (Polish patients will be treated)
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment	100 patients currently need treatment	100 patients currently need treatment
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
Number of patients that can be treated for $100.000	4 ill patients can be treated for $100.000	6 ill patients can be treated for $100.000

Attention check questions (participants who did not respond accurately were filtered out and not included in analyses)

Please respond to these questions to show that you are paying attention. **NOTE: If the answers are incorrect you will not be able to complete the questionnaire.**

- Who are affected by the disease that **Project A** can treat?

  Only children are affected/Only adults are affected/People of all ages are affected

- In which country will **Project A** be implemented?

  Poland/USA/Australia

- How many patients can **Project A** treat for $100.000?

  4/6/8 ill patients can be treated for $100,000

Study EXISTENCE

Condition 1: A_6

	Project A
Who are affected by the disease?	Adults
In which country will the project be implemented?	USA (US patients will be treated)
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment	100 patients currently need treatment
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
When can the treatments begin if the project is implemented?	The treatments can start right away
Number of patients that can be treated for $100.000	6 ill patients can be treated for $100.000

Condition 2: A_4

	Project A
Who are affected by the disease?	Adults
In which country will the project be implemented?	USA (US patients will be treated)
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment	100 patients currently need treatment
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
When can the treatments begin if the project is implemented?	The treatments can start right away
Number of patients that can be treated for $100.000	4 ill patients can be treated for $100.000

Condition 3: B_6

	Project B
Who are affected by the disease?	Adults
In which country will the project be implemented?	USA (US patients will be treated)
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment	100 patients currently need treatment
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
When can the treatments begin if the project is implemented?	The treatments can start in about one year
Number of patients that can be treated for $100.000	6 ill patients can be treated for $100.000

Condition 4 & 6: A_6 vs B_6

	Project A	Project B
Who are affected by the disease?	Adults	Adults
In which country will the project be implemented?	USA (US patients will be treated)	USA (US patients will be treated)
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment	100 patients currently need treatment	100 patients currently need treatment
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
When can the treatments begin if the project is implemented?	The treatments can start right away	The treatments can start in about one year
Number of patients that can be treated for $100.000	6 ill patients can be treated for $100.000	6 ill patients can be treated for $100.000

Condition 5 & 7: A_4 vs B_6

	Project A	Project B
Who are affected by the disease?	Adults	Adults
In which country will the project be implemented?	USA (US patients will be treated)	USA (US patients will be treated)
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment	100 patients currently need treatment	100 patients currently need treatment
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
When can the treatments begin if the project is implemented?	The treatments can start right away	The treatments can start in about one year
Number of patients that can be treated for $100.000	4 ill patients can be treated for $100.000	6 ill patients can be treated for $100.000

Attention check questions (participants who did not respond accurately were filtered out and not included in analyses)

Please respond to these questions to show that you are paying attention. **NOTE: If the answers are incorrect you will not be able to complete the questionnaire.**

- In which country will **Project A[B]** be implemented?

  Poland/USA/Australia

- When can the treatments begin if **Project A[B]** is implemented?

  Treatments can start right way/in about one year/in about five years

- How many patients can **Project A[B]** treat for $100.000?

  4/6/8 ill patients can be treated for $100,000

Study AGE

Condition 1: A_6

	Project A
Who are affected by the disease?	Only children and teenagers
In which country will the project be implemented?	USA (US patients will be treated)
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment	100 patients currently need treatment
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
Number of patients that can be treated for $100.000	6 ill patients can be treated for $100.000

Condition 2: A_4

	Project A
Who are affected by the disease?	Only children and teenagers
In which country will the project be implemented?	USA (US patients will be treated)
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment	100 patients currently need treatment
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
Number of patients that can be treated for $100.000	4 ill patients can be treated for $100.000

Condition 3: B_6

	Project B
Who are affected by the disease?	Only adults
In which country will the project be implemented?	USA (US patients will be treated)
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment	100 patients currently need treatment
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
Number of patients that can be treated for $100.000	6 ill patients can be treated for $100.000

Condition 4 & 6: A_6 vs B_6

	Project A	Project B
Who are affected by the disease?	Only children and teenagers	Only adults
In which country will the project be implemented?	USA (US patients will be treated)	USA (US patients will be treated)
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment	100 patients currently need treatment	100 patients currently need treatment
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
Number of patients that can be treated for $100.000	6 ill patients can be treated for $100.000	6 ill patients can be treated for $100.000

Condition 5 & 7: A_4 vs B_6

	Project A	Project B
Who are affected by the disease?	Only children and teenagers	Only adults
In which country will the project be implemented?	USA (US patients will be treated)	USA (US patients will be treated)
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment	100 patients currently need treatment	100 patients currently need treatment
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
Number of patients that can be treated for $100.000	4 ill patients can be treated for $100.000	6 ill patients can be treated for $100.000

Attention check questions (participants who did not respond accurately were filtered out and not included in analyses)

Please respond to these questions to show that you are paying attention. **NOTE: If the answers are incorrect you will not be able to complete the questionnaire.**

- Who are affected by the disease that **Project A[B]** can treat?
  Only children and teenagers are affected/Only adults are affected/People of all ages are affected
- In which country will **Project A[B]** be implemented?
  Poland/USA/Australia
- How many patients can **Project A[B]** treat for $100.000?
  4/6/8 ill patients can be treated for $100,000

Study INNOCENCE

Condition 1: A_6

	Project A
Who are affected by the disease?	Only adults who exercise regularly and eat nutritious food
In which country will the project be implemented?	USA (US patients will be treated)
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment	100 patients currently need treatment
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
Number of patients that can be treated for $100.000	6 ill patients can be treated for $100.000

Condition 2: A_4

	Project A
Who are affected by the disease?	Only adults who excercise regularly and eat nutritious food
In which country will the project be implemented?	USA (US patients will be treated)
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment	100 patients currently need treatment
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
Number of patients that can be treated for $100.000	4 ill patients can be treated for $100.000

Condition 3: B_6

	Project B
Who are affected by the disease?	Only adults who eat unhealthy, smoke and drink alcohol
In which country will the project be implemented?	USA (US patients will be treated)
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment	100 patients currently need treatment
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
Number of patients that can be treated for $100.000	6 ill patients can be treated for $100.000

Condition 4 & 6: A_6 vs B_6

	Project A	Project B
Who are affected by the disease?	Only adults who exercise regularly and eat nutritious food	Only adults who eat unhealthy, smoke and drink alcohol
In which country will the project be implemented?	USA (US patients will be treated)	USA (US patients will be treated)
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment	100 patients currently need treatment	100 patients currently need treatment
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
Number of patients that can be treated for $100.000	6 ill patients can be treated for $100.000	6 ill patients can be treated for $100.000

Condition 5 & 7: A_4 vs B_6

	Project A	Project B
Who are affected by the disease?	Only adults who exercise regularly and eat nutritious food	Only adults who eat unhealthy, smoke and drink alcohol
In which country will the project be implemented?	USA (US patients will be treated)	USA (US patients will be treated)
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment	100 patients currently need treatment	100 patients currently need treatment
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
Number of patients that can be treated for $100.000	4 ill patients can be treated for $100.000	6 ill patients can be treated for $100.000

Attention check questions (participants who did not respond accurately were filtered out and not included in analyses)

Please respond to these questions to show that you are paying attention. **NOTE: If the answers are incorrect you will not be able to complete the questionnaire.**

- Who are affected by the disease that **Project A[B]** can treat?
  Only adults who exercise regularly and eat nutritious food/ Only adults who eat unhealthy, smoke and drink alcohol/ All adults are affected
- In which country will **Project A[B]** be implemented?
  Poland/USA/Australia
- How many patients can **Project A[B]** treat for $100.000?
  4/6/8 ill patients can be treated for $100,000

Study GENDER

Condition 1: A_6

	Project A
Who are affected by the disease?	Only women
In which country will the project be implemented?	USA (US patients will be treated)
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment	100 patients currently need treatment
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
Number of patients that can be treated for $100.000	6 ill patients can be treated for $100.000

Condition 2: A_4

	Project A
Who are affected by the disease?	Only women
In which country will the project be implemented?	USA (US patients will be treated)
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment	100 patients currently need treatment
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
Number of patients that can be treated for $100.000	4 ill patients can be treated for $100.000

Condition 3: B_6

	Project B
Who are affected by the disease?	Only men
In which country will the project be implemented?	USA (US patients will be treated)
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment	100 patients currently need treatment
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
Number of patients that can be treated for $100.000	6 ill patients can be treated for $100.000

Condition 4 & 6: A_6 vs B_6

	Project A	Project B
Who are affected by the disease?	Only women	Only men
In which country will the project be implemented?	USA (US patients will be treated)	USA (US patients will be treated)
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment	100 patients currently need treatment	100 patients currently need treatment
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
Number of patients that can be treated for $100.000	6 ill patients can be treated for $100.000	6 ill patients can be treated for $100.000

Condition 5 & 7: A_4 vs B_6

	Project A	Project B
Who are affected by the disease?	Only women	Only men
In which country will the project be implemented?	USA (US patients will be treated)	USA (US patients will be treated)
Number of ill patients currently in need of treatment	100 patients currently need treatment	100 patients currently need treatment
How effective is the treatment?	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.	The average chance of survival increase from 20% to 80% for patients that are treated.
Number of patients that can be treated for $100.000	4 ill patients can be treated for $100.000	6 ill patients can be treated for $100.000

Attention check questions (participants who did not respond accurately were filtered out and not included in analyses)

Please respond to these questions to show that you are paying attention. **NOTE: If the answers are incorrect you will not be able to complete the questionnaire.**

- Who are affected by the disease that **Project A[B]** can treat?
  Only women are affected/Only men are affected/ People of all genders are affected
- Who are affected by the disease that **Project A[B]** can treat?
  Poland/USA/Australia
- How many patients can **Project A[B]** treat for $100.000?
  4/6/8 ill patients can be treated for $100,000

Study IVE1 (Child cancer context)

Introduction text:

Welcome!

This study examines people's evaluation of medical help projects. You will read descriptions of hypothetical help projects and respond to a few questions. Please imagine yourself in the described situation.

This study is very short but will require your full attention. There are embedded attention check questions, and an inaccurate response means that you cannot complete the study.

Condition 1: A_3

There are currently around 10,000 children in your country who suffers from a rare but very serious cancer called "Type X". Untreated children with Type X cancer usually die within one year. Up until recently there were no good ways to treat Type X cancer, but a new advanced treatment has been developed and the preliminary results are promising. Around 75% of the treated children immediately get much better and there seems to be no side-effects linked to the treatment.

The only downside in that this new treatment is quite expensive. Some doctors have argued that the money spent on treating this type of cancer should be used to treat children in other, more cost-effective ways. Other doctors have defended the use of the treatment as it is the only available way to help children with Type X cancer.

Helping project A: You learn that three children living in your area have been diagnosed with Type X cancer in the past week. The infected children have been identified as William (a 1 year old boy), Hannah (a 2 year old girl) and Stephanie (a 4 year old girl). **Project A** would be able to provide a full dose of the new effective treatment to William, Hannah and Stephanie for $600,000.

Pictures blurred for anonymity

William	**Hannah**	**Stephanie**
William is 1 year old and is suffering from Type X cancer. He will receive a full dose of treatment if Project A is implemented.	Hannah is 2 years old and is suffering from Type X cancer. She will receive a full dose of treatment if Project A is implemented.	Stephanie is 4 years old and is suffering from Type X cancer. She will receive a full dose of treatment if Project A is implemented.

Rating: Please evaluate **Project A** which can treat William, Hannah and Stephanie for $600,000.

Allocation: Please write how much of the budget you want to earmark for treating William, Hannah and Stephanie. **<u>The default allocation is 20%</u>** but if you think treating William, Hannah and Stephanie seems specifically important or worthy of financing you should earmark a higher percentage of the budget. The sum must add up to 100%.

Condition 2: A_1

There are currently around 10,000 children in your country who suffers from a rare but very serious cancer called "Type X". Untreated children with Type X cancer usually die within one year. Up until recently there were no good ways to treat Type X cancer, but a new advanced treatment has been developed and the preliminary results are promising. Around 75% of the treated children immediately get much better and there seems to be no side-effects linked to the treatment.

The only downside in that this new treatment is quite expensive. Some doctors have argued that the money spent on treating this type of cancer should be used to treat children in other, more cost-effective ways. Other doctors have defended the use of the treatment as it is the only available way to help children with Type X cancer.

Helping Project A: You learn that one child living in your area has been diagnosed with Type X cancer in the past week. The infected child has been identified as Hannah (a 2 year old girl). **Project A** would be able to provide a full dose of the new effective treatment to Hannah for $600,000.

Pictures blurred for anonymity

Hannah

Hannah is 2 years old and is suffering from Type X cancer. She will receive a full dose of treatment if Project A is implemented.

Rating: Please evaluate **Project A,** which can treat Hannah for $600,000.

Allocation: Please write how much of the budget you want to earmark for treating Hannah. **<u>The default allocation is 20%</u>** but if you think treating Hannah seems specifically important or worthy of financing you should earmark a higher percentage of the budget. The sum must add up to 100%.

Condition 3: B_3

There are currently around 10,000 children in your country who suffers from a rare but very serious cancer called "Type X". Untreated children with Type X cancer usually die within one year. Up until recently there were no good ways to treat Type X cancer, but a new advanced treatment has been developed and the preliminary results are promising. Around 75% of the treated children immediately get much better and there seems to be no side-effects linked to the treatment.

The only downside in that this new treatment is quite expensive. Some doctors have argued that the money spent on treating this type of cancer should be used to treat children in other, more cost-effective ways. Other doctors have defended the use of the treatment as it is the only available way to help children with Type X cancer.

Helping Project A: You learn that three children living in your area have been diagnosed with Type X cancer in the past week. You know nothing about these children. **Project A** would be able to provide a full dose of the new effective treatment to these three unknown children for $600,000.

Rating: Please evaluate **Project A** which can treat three unknown children for $600,000.

Allocation: Please write how much of the budget you want to earmark for treating three unknown children. **The default allocation is 20%** but if you think treating the three children seems specifically important or worthy of financing you should earmark a higher percentage of the budget. The sum must add up to 100%.

Condition 4 & 6: A_3 vs B_3

There are currently around 10,000 children in your country who suffers from Type X cancer. Untreated children with this type of cancer usually die within a one year. Up until recently there were no good ways to treat this type of cancer, but new advanced treatments have been developed and the preliminary results are promising. Around 75% of the treated children immediately get much better and there seems to be no side-effects linked to any of the treatments.

The only downside is that the new treatments are quite expensive. Some doctors have argued that the money spent on treating Type X cancer should be used to treat children in other, more cost-effective ways. Other doctors have defended the use of these treatments as they are the only available way to help children with Type X cancer.

Helping Project A: You learn that three children living in your area have been diagnosed with Type X cancer in the past week. The infected children have been identified as William (a 1 year old boy), Hannah (a 2 year old girl) and Stephanie (a 4 year old girl). **Project A** would be able to provide a full dose of the new effective treatment to William, Hannah and Stephanie for $600,000.

Pictures blurred for anonymity

William	**Hannah**	**Stephanie**
William is 1 year old and is suffering from Type X cancer. He will receive a full dose of treatment if Project A is implemented.	Hannah is 2 years old and is suffering from Type X cancer. She will receive a full dose of treatment if Project A is implemented.	Stephanie is 4 years old and is suffering from Type X cancer. She will receive a full dose of treatment if Project A is implemented.

Helping Project B: At the same time, you learn that three other children living in your area have been diagnosed with Type X cancer in the past week. You have no further information about these children. **Project B** would be able to provide a full dose of the new effective treatment to these three unknown children for $600,000.

Rating: Please evaluate **Project A** which can treat William, Hannah and Stephanie for $600.000. Also, please evaluate **Project B** which can treat three unknown children for $600,000.

Allocation: Please write how much of the budget you want to earmark for treating William, Hannah and Stephanie (**Project A**), and how much you want to earmark for treating three unknown children (**Project B**). If you think one of the projects seems more important or worthy of financing, you should give a percentage **larger than 50%** to that suggestion. The sum must add up to 100%.

Choice: Your task is to choose which of the two projects to implement and which not to implement. **Project A** can treat William, Hannah and Stephanie whereas **Project B** can treat three unknown children. If one project seems relatively better to you, you should choose that project. If both projects seem exactly equally good to you, you can make your choice by using the random number generator provided below.

Please write the name of the project that you choose to implement (A or B)

Condition 5 & 7: A_1 vs B_3

There are currently around 10,000 children in your country who suffers from a rare but very serious cancer called "Type X". Untreated children with this type of cancer usually die within a one year. Up until recently there were no good ways to treat this type of cancer, but new advanced treatments have been developed and the preliminary results are promising. Around 75% of the treated children immediately get much better and there seems to be no side-effects linked to any of the treatments.

The only downside is that the new treatments are quite expensive. Some doctors have argued that the money spent on treating Type X cancer should be used to treat children in other, more cost-effective ways. Other doctors have defended the use of these treatments as they are the only available way to help children with Type X cancer.

Helping Project A: You learn that one child living in your area have been diagnosed with Type X cancer in the past week. The infected child have been identified as Hannah (a 2 year old girl). **Project A** would be able to provide a full dose of the new effective treatment to Hannah for $600,000.

Pictures blurred for anonymity

Hannah

Hannah is 2 years old and is suffering from Type X cancer. She will receive a full dose of treatment if Project A is implemented.

Helping Project B: At the same time, you learn that three other children living in your area have been diagnosed with Type X cancer in the past week. You have no further information about these children. **Project B** would be able to provide a full dose of the new effective treatment to these three unknown children for $600,000.

Rating: Please evaluate **Project A** which can treat Hannah for $600.000.
Also, please evaluate **Project B** which can treat three unknown children for $600,000.

Allocation: Please write how much of the budget you want to earmark for treating Hannah (**Project A**), and how much you want to earmark for treating three unknown children (**Project B**). If you think one of the suggestions seems more important or worthy of financing, you should give a percentage **larger than 50%** to that suggestion. The sum must add up to 100%.

Choice: Your task is to choose which of the two projects to implement and which not to implement. **Project A** can treat Hannah whereas **Project B** can treat three unknown children. If one project seems relatively better to you, you should choose that project. If both projects seem exactly equally good to you, you can make your choice by using the random number generator provided below.

Please write the name of the project that you choose to implement (A or B)

Attention check questions in IVE1

- Do you have any identifying information about the children that **Project A[B]** can treat?
  Yes, name age and picture / No
- How many ill children can **Project A[B]** treat for $600,000 and 48 workhours?
  1 ill child/3 ill children can be treated for $600,000 and 48 workhours

Study IVE2 (COVID-19 context)

Introduction text:

Welcome!

As of now (spring 2020), the COVID-19 disease (aka Corona) is causing a pandemic that is affecting the whole world. This study examines people's evaluation of hypothetical medical help projects in a COVID-19 context. You will read descriptions of help projects and respond to a few questions. Please note that the information that you will read is completely fictional. However, for the sake of the study, please imagine yourself in the described situation.

This study is very short but will require your full attention. There are embedded attention check questions, and an inaccurate response means that you cannot complete the study.

Condition 1: A_3

Please imagine that there exist a patient group with a unique gene variation. Patients with this gene variation become much more intensely sick when infected with COVID-19, and the mortality rate for this group is close to 100% even when receiving ordinary intensive care treatment.

However, for this specific patient group only, there exist a new advanced treatment that seems very promising. Around 75% of the treated patients with the unique gene variation immediately get much better and there seems to be no negative side-effects linked to the treatment.

The downside is that this new advanced treatment is very expensive and require a lot of workhours by caregivers. Some people have argued that the resources necessary for treating this patient group, would be used more efficiently if spent on ordinary intensive care treatment for other infected patients. Other people have defended the use of the treatment as it is the only available way to help infected patients from this patient group.

Helping project A: You learn that three patients from this patient group have been infected in your area in the past days. The infected patients have been identified as Daniel (a 35 year old man), Lina (a 35 year old woman) and Stephan (a 70 year old man). **Project A** would be able to provide a full dose of the new effective treatment to Daniel, Lina and Stephan for $600,000 and 48 workhours.

Pictures blurred for anonymity

Daniel	Lina	Stephan
Daniel is a 35 year old man without kids. He belongs to the vulnerable patient group and was recently diagnosed with COVID-19. Daniel will receive a full dose of treatment if Project A is implemented.	Lina is a 35 year old woman without kids. She belongs to the vulnerable patient group and was recently diagnosed with COVID-19. Lina will receive a full dose of treatment if Project A is implemented.	Stephan is a 70 year old man without kids. He belongs to the vulnerable patient group and was recently diagnosed with COVID-19. Stephan will receive a full dose of treatment if Project A is implemented.

Rating: Please evaluate **Project A,** which can treat Daniel, Lina and Stephan for $600,000 and 48 workhours.

Allocation: Please write how much of the available resources you want to earmark for treating Daniel, Lina and Stephan. **The default allocation is 20%** but if you think treating Daniel, Lina and Stephan seems specifically important or worthy of financing you should earmark a higher percentage of the available resources. The sum must add up to 100%.

Condition 2: A_1 (To control for individual-specific effects, we randomized which of the three patients that was presented in this condition)

Please imagine that there exist a patient group with a unique gene variation. Patients with this gene variation become much more intensely sick when infected with COVID-19, and the mortality rate for this group is close to 100% even when receiving ordinary intensive care treatment.

However, for this specific patient group only, there exist a new advanced treatment that seems very promising. Around 75% of the treated patients with the unique gene variation immediately get much better and there seems to be no negative side-effects linked to the treatment.

The downside is that this new advanced treatment is very expensive and require a lot of workhours by caregivers. Some people have argued that the resources necessary for treating this patient group, would be used more efficiently if spent on ordinary intensive care treatment for other infected patients. Other people have defended the use of the treatment as it is the only available way to help infected patients from this patient group.

Helping project A: You learn that one patient from this patient group have been infected in your area in the past days. The infected patient has been identified as Lina (a 35 year old woman) [Daniel…] [Stephan…]. **Project A** would be able to provide a full dose of the new effective treatment to Lina [Daniel] [Stephan] for $600,000 and 48 workhours.

Pictures blurred for anonymity

Rating: Please evaluate **Project A,** which can treat Lina for $600,000 and 48 workhours.

Allocation: Please write how much of the available resources you want to earmark for treating Lina. **<u>The default allocation is 20%</u>** but if you think treating Lina seems specifically important or worthy of financing you should earmark a higher percentage of the available resources. The sum must add up to 100%.

Condition 3: B_3 (Note that all projects were labeled “Project A” in separate evaluation in the IVE-studies)

Please imagine that there exist a patient group with a unique gene variation. Patients with this gene variation become much more intensely sick when infected with COVID-19, and the mortality rate for this group is close to 100% even when receiving ordinary intensive care treatment.

However, for this specific patient group only, there exist a new advanced treatment that seems very promising. Around 75% of the treated patients with the unique gene variation immediately get much better and there seems to be no negative side-effects linked to the treatment.

The downside is that this new advanced treatment is very expensive and require a lot of workhours by caregivers. Some people have argued that the resources necessary for treating this patient group, would be used more efficiently if spent on ordinary intensive care treatment for other infected patients. Other people have defended the use of the treatment as it is the only available way to help infected patients from this patient group.

Helping project A: You learn that three patients from this patient group have been infected in your area in the past days. You know nothing about these patients. **Project A** would be able to provide a full dose of the new effective treatment to these three unknown patients for $600,000 and 48 workhours.

Rating: Please evaluate **Project A,** which can treat three unknown patients for $600,000 and 48 workhours.

Allocation: Please write how much of the available resources you want to earmark for treating three unknown patients. **<u>The default allocation is 20%</u>** but if you think treating the three patients seems specifically important or worthy of financing you should earmark a higher percentage of the available resources. The sum must add up to 100%.

Condition 4 & 6: A_3 vs B_3 (We varied whether the identified patient project or the statistical patient project were presented first (Project A) and second (Project B).

Please imagine that there exist a patient group with a unique gene variation. Patients with this gene variation become much more intensely sick when infected with COVID-19, and the mortality rate for this group is close to 100% even when receiving ordinary intensive care treatment.

However, for this specific patient group only, there exist a new advanced treatment that seems very promising. Around 75% of the treated patients with the unique gene variation immediately get much better and there seems to be no negative side-effects linked to the treatment.

The downside is that this new advanced treatment is very expensive and require a lot of workhours by caregivers. Some people have argued that the resources necessary for treating this patient group, would be used more efficiently if spent on ordinary intensive care treatment for other infected patients. Other people have defended the use of the treatment as it is the only available way to help infected patients from this patient group.

Helping project A: You learn that three patients from this patient group have been infected in your area in the past days. The infected patients have been identified as Daniel (a 35 year old man), Lina (a 35 year old woman) and Stephan (a 70 year old man). **Project A** would be able to provide a full dose of the new effective treatment to Daniel, Lina and Stephan for $600,000 and 48 workhours.

Pictures blurred for anonymity

Daniel	Lina	Stephan
Daniel is a 35 year old man without kids. He belongs to the vulnerable patient group and was recently diagnosed with COVID-19. Daniel will receive a full dose of treatment if Project A is implemented.	Lina is a 35 year old woman without kids. She belongs to the vulnerable patient group and was recently diagnosed with COVID-19. Lina will receive a full dose of treatment if Project A is implemented.	Stephan is a 70 year old man without kids. He belongs to the vulnerable patient group and was recently diagnosed with COVID-19. Stephan will receive a full dose of treatment if Project A is implemented.

Helping project B: At the same time, you learn that three other patients from this patient group have been infected in your area in the past days. You know nothing about these patients. **Project B** would be able to provide a full dose of the new effective treatment to these three unknown patients for $600,000 and 48 workhours.

Rating: Please evaluate **Project A,** which can treat Daniel, Lina and Stephan for $600,000 and 48 workhours.
Also, please evaluate **Project B,** which can treat three unknown patients for $600,000 and 48 workhours.

Allocation: Please write how much of the available resources you want to earmark for treating Daniel, Lina and Stephan (**Project A**), and how much you want to earmark for treating three unknown patients (**Project B**). If you think one of the projects seems more important or worthy of financing, you should give a percentage **larger than 50%** to that project. The sum must add up to 100%.

Choice: Your task is to choose which of the two projects to implement and which not to implement. **Project A** can treat Daniel, Lina and Stephan whereas **Project B** can treat three unknown patients. If one project seems relatively better to you, you should choose that project. If both projects seem exactly equally good to you, you can make your choice by using the random number generator provided below.

Please write the name of the project that you choose to implement (A or B)

Condition 5 & 7: A_3 vs B_3 (We varied whether the identified patient project or the statistical patient project were presented first (Project A) and second (Project B). We also randomized which of the three patients that was presented in this condition).

Please imagine that there exist a patient group with a unique gene variation. Patients with this gene variation become much more intensely sick when infected with COVID-19, and the mortality rate for this group is close to 100% even when receiving ordinary intensive care treatment.

However, for this specific patient group only, there exist a new advanced treatment that seems very promising. Around 75% of the treated patients with the unique gene variation immediately get much better and there seems to be no negative side-effects linked to the treatment.

The downside is that this new advanced treatment is very expensive and require a lot of workhours by caregivers. Some people have argued that the resources necessary for treating this patient group, would be used more efficiently if spent on ordinary intensive care treatment for other infected patients. Other people have defended the use of the treatment as it is the only available way to help infected patients from this patient group.

Helping project A: You learn that three patients from this patient group have been infected in your area in the past days. You know nothing about these patients. **Project A** would be able to provide a full dose of the new effective treatment to these three unknown patients for $600,000 and 48 workhours.

Helping project B: At the same time, you learn that one patient from this patient group have been infected in your area in the past days. The infected patient has been identified as Stephan (a 70 year old man) [Lina] [Daniel]. **Project B** would be able to provide a full dose of the new effective treatment to Stephan [Lina] [Daniel] for $600,000 and 48 workhours.

Pictures blurred for anonymity

Stephan

Stephan is a 70 year old man without kids. He belongs to the vulnerable patient group and was recently diagnosed with COVID-19. Stephan will receive a full dose of treatment if Project B is implemented.

Rating: Please evaluate **Project A,** which can treat three unknown patients for $600,000 and 48 workhours.
Also, please evaluate **Project B,** which can treat Stephan [Lina] [Daniel] for $600,000 and 48 workhours.

Allocation: Please write how much of the available resources you want to earmark for treating three unknown patients (**Project A**), and how much you want to earmark for treating Stephan [Lina] [Daniel] (**Project B**). If you think one of the projects seems more important or worthy of financing, you should give a percentage **larger than 50%** to that project. The sum must add up to 100%.

Choice: Your task is to choose which of the two projects to implement and which not to implement. **Project A** can treat three unknown patients whereas **Project B** can treat Stephan [Lina] [Daniel]. If one project seems relatively better to you, you should choose that project. If both projects seem exactly equally good to you, you can make your choice by using the random number generator provided below.

Please write the name of the project that you choose to implement (A or B)

Attention check questions in IVE2

- Do you have any identifying information about the patients that **Project A** can treat?

  Yes, name age and picture / No

- How many patients can **Project A** treat for $600,000 and 48 workhours?
  1 ill patient/3 ill patients can be treated for $600,000 and 48 workhours

Additional analyses

The following pages contain tables (one table for each conducted study) including additional descriptive and inferential statistics. Attractiveness-ratings are presented in the upper part and allocations in the lower part of each table.

One purpose of these tables is to present the non-parametric tests that corresponds to the parametric tests reported in the manuscript. Mann-Whitney tests were used when comparing independent means (between-groups) and Wilcoxon tests used when comparing dependent means (within-subjects). z-values and p-values for each test.

Another purpose of these tables is to report evaluations of the “secondary” projects that participants in the SE-conditions read *after* reading and responding to the first help project. The Mean (SD) and median of the secondary projects are italicized in the tables. The tables also include within-subject tests (parametric and non-parametric) where participants’ evaluations on the “primary” and “secondary” projects are compared. This represents a SE-JE hybrid as the same participant evaluated both projects, but sequentially rather than at the same time.

Positive t and z-values indicate a helping effect (Project A preferred over Project B) whereas negative t and z-values indicate a reversed effect.

Equal rating % indicate the percentage of participants who evaluated the two projects the read about as exactly equally attractive (ratings), or allocated equally much resources to both projects.

PDE1	Condition 1 (SE)	Condition 2 (SE)	Condition 3 (SE)	Condition 4 (JE-weak)	Condition 5 (JE-strong)
Ratings					
A_6 (6 out of 6)	**M = 79.25** **SD = 20.71** **Mdn = 84.33**		*M = 74.64* *SD = 24.37* *Mdn = 79.00*	**M = 80.17** **SD = 18.55** **Mdn = 81.17**	
A_4 (4 out of 4)		**M = 73.37** **SD = 26.42** **Mdn = 81.67**			**M = 79.88** **SD = 19.23** **Mdn = 85.00**
B_6 (6 out of 100)	*M = 41.83* *SD = 28.75* *Mdn = 38.33*	*M = 45.79* *SD = 30.21* *Mdn* = 46.67	**M = 44.23** **SD = 27.59** **Mdn = 41.83**	**M = 57.28** **SD = 24.83** **Mdn = 60.5**	**M = 63.44** **SD = 27.28** **Mdn = 68.67**
Equal rating %	6.6%	5.9%	4.6%	9.3%	6.7%
A compared to B_6 (between-groups)	t(389)= 14.21 p <.001	t(395)= 10.75 p <.001			
Non-parametric equivalent	z = 11.73 p < .001	z = 9.71 p < .001			
A compared to B_6 (within-subjects)	t(196)= 17.13 p <.001	t(202)= 11.95 p <.001	t(196)= 17.13 p <.001	t(63)= 5.86 p <.001	t(74)=4.11 p <.001
Non-parametric equivalent	z = 11.10 p < .001	z = 9.79 p < .001	z = 10.62 p < .001	z = 5.11 p < .001	z = 3.49 p < .001
Allocations					
A_6 (6 out of 6)	**M = 51.25** **SD = 30.58** **Mdn = 50%**		*M = 52.21* *SD = 29.86* *Mdn = 50%*	**M = 68.17** **SD =22.74** **Mdn = 70%**	
A_4 (4 out of 4)		**M = 43.67** **SD = 29.26** **Mdn = 35%**			**M = 54.47** **SD = 28.12** **Mdn = 50%**
B_6 (6 out of 100)	*M = 28.95* *SD = 26.88* *Mdn = 20%*	*M = 28.86* *SD = 24.24* *Mdn = 20%*	**M = 28.30** **SD = 19.06** **Mdn = 20%**	**M = 31.83** **SD = 22.74** **Mdn = 30%**	**M = 45.53** **SD = 28.12** **Mdn = 50%**
Equal rating %	22.3%	22.7%	10.8%	18.8%	12.0%
A compared to B_6 (between-groups)	t(389)=8.89 p <.001	t(395)=6.17 p <.001			
Non-parametric equivalent	z = 7.53 p < .001	z = 5.19 p < .001			
A compared to B_6 (within-subjects)	t(196)= 9.93 p <.001	t(202)= 7.21 p <.001	t(196)= 11.71 p <.001	t(63)= 6.39, p <.001	t(74)= 1.37 p = .173
Non-parametric equivalent	z = 8.69 p < .001	z = 6.77 p < .001	z = 10.08 p < .001	z = 5.01 p < .001	z = 1.49 p = .136

PDE2	Condition 1 (SE)	Condition 2 (SE)	Condition 3 (SE)	Condition 4 (JE-weak)	Condition 5 (JE-strong)
Ratings					
A_6 (6 out of 6)	**M =78.38** **SD =21.64** **Mdn = 85.00**		M =75.23 SD =23.89 Mdn = 80.17	**M =83.05** **SD =20.37** **Mdn = 88.33**	
A_4 (4 out of 5)		**M = 73.83** **SD =20.50** **Mdn = 79.67**			**M =70.01** **SD =23.40** **Mdn = 76.50**
B_6 (6 out of 100)	M =46.33 SD =27.59 Mdn = 50.00	M =46.38 SD =29.78 Mdn = 48.00	**M =49.92** **SD =25.95** **Mdn = 49.83**	**M =54.09** **SD =28.99** **Mdn = 50.33**	**M =57.53** **SD =30.08** **Mdn = 61.00**
Equal rating %	4.6%	5.1%	4.0%	15.8%	9.7%
A compared to B_6 (between-groups)	t(348)=11.26, p <.001	t(369)=9.89, p <.001			
Non-parametric equivalent	z = 9.90 p < .001	z = 8.80 p < .001			
A compared to B_6 (within-subjects)	t(173)=15.19, p <.001	t(194)=12.31, p <.001	t(175)= -11.66, p <.001	t(56)=6.66, p <.001	t(61)=2.71, p =.008
Non-parametric equivalent	z = 10.60 p < .001	z = 9.58 p < .001	z = -9.42 p < .001	z = 5.03 p < .001	z = 2.30 p = .021
Allocations					
A_6 (6 out of 6)	**M =49.24** **SD= 27.81** **Mdn= 50%**		*M =51.51* *SD= 28.36* *Mdn= 50%*	**M= 66.30** **SD= 26.80** **Mdn=70%**	
A_4 (4 out of 5)		**M =46.38** **SD=28.11** **Mdn=40%**			**M=50.74** **SD=29.37** **Mdn=50%**
B_6 (6 out of 100)	*M =29.63* *SD= 25.15* *Mdn= 20%*	*M =29.48* *SD= 24.15* *Mdn= 20%*	**M = 33.70** **SD= 22.19** **Mdn=25%**	**M = 33.70** **SD =26.80** **Mdn=30%**	**M=49.26** **SD= 29.37** **Mdn=50%**
Equal rating %	17.2%	23.1%	26.1%	22.8%	11.3%
A compared to B_6 (between-groups)	t(348) = 5.78 p <.001	t(369) = 4.79 p <.001			
Non-parametric equivalent	z = 5.50 p < .001	z = 4.39 p < .001			
A compared to B_6 (within-subjects)	t(173)= 9.09 p <.001	t(194)= 7.74 p <.001	t(175)= 8.38 p <.001	t(56) = 4.59, p <.001	t(61) = 0.20 p = .843
Non-parametric equivalent	z = 7.90 p < .001	z = 6.74 p < .001	z = 7.49 p < .001	z = 3.85 p < .001	z = 0.27 p = .791

IGE1	Condition 1 (SE)	Condition 2 (SE)	Condition 3 (SE)	Condition 4 (JE-weak)	Condition 5 (JE-strong)
Ratings					
A_3 (3 relatives)	**M = 72.54 SD =23.07 Mdn = 75.50**		*M = 72.30 SD = 22.41 Mdn = 76.17*	**M = 79.59 SD = 22.26 Mdn = 89.33**	
A_1 (1 relative)		**M = 70.25 SD =25.18 Mdn = 74.67**			**M =70.62 SD =19.46 Mdn = 75.17**
B_3 (3 non-relatives)	*M =69.94 SD =23.36 Mdn = 73.33*	*M =73.65 SD =24.06 Mdn = 79.33*	**M =63.42 SD =24.65 Mdn = 66.17**	**M =71.88 SD =24.09 Mdn = 76.00**	**M =75.57 SD =20.52 Mdn = 80.50**
Equal rating %	21.2%	11.7%	10.7%	23.3%	8.3%
A compared to B_3 (between-groups)	t(374) = 3.71, p <.001,	t(374) = 2.65, p = .008			
Non-parametric equivalent	z = 3.83 p < .001	z = 3.14 p = .002			
A compared to B_3 (within-subjects)	t(197)= 2.89, p =.004	t(197)= -3.27, p =.001	t(177)= 8.03, p <.001	t(72) = 2.96, p = .004	t(71) = -2.03, p = .046
Non-parametric equivalent	z = 2.83 p = .005	z = -4.43 p < .001	z = 8.27 p < .001	z = 3.61 p < .001	z = 2.15 p = .031
Allocations					
A_3 (3 relatives)	**M =52.68 SD= 25.66 Mdn= 50%**		*M =52.65 SD= 24.42 Mdn= 50%*	**M= 62.66 SD= 19.11 Mdn=55%**	
A_1 (1 relative)		**M =50.14 SD=25.75 Mdn= 50%**			**M= 53.83 SD= 23.39 Mdn=50%**
B_3 (3 non-relatives)	*M =45.58 SD= 23.43 Mdn= 50%*	*M =52.74 SD= 25.30 Mdn= 50%*	**M = 41.22 SD= 23.50 Mdn=35%**	**M = 37.34 SD =19.11 Mdn=45%**	**M= 46.17 SD= 23.39 Mdn=50%**
Equal rating %	51.0%	35.4%	35.4%	34.2%	19.4%
A compared to B_3 (between-groups)	t(374) = 4.50 p <.001	t(374) = 3.49 p = .001			
Non-parametric equivalent	z = 4.34 p < .001	z = 3.46 p = .001			
A compared to B_3 (within-subjects)	t(197)= 4.84 p <.001	t(197)= -2.02 p =.045	t(177)= 8.36 p <.001	t(72) = 5.66 p < .001	t(71) = 1.39 p = .169
Non-parametric equivalent	z = 4.84 p < .001	z = -3.78 p < .001	z = 7.70 p < .001	z = 4.80 p < .001	z = 1.22 p = .221

IGE2	Condition 1 (SE)	Condition 2 (SE)	Condition 3 (SE)	Condition 4 (JE-weak)	Condition 5 (JE-strong)
Ratings					
A_6 (6 fellow citizens)	**M= 69.79 SD =24.87 Mdn = 75.33**		*M = 73.29 SD= 25.07 Mdn = 80.00*	**M =76.04 SD= 20.98 Mdn = 82.00**	
A_4 (4 fellow citizens)		**M = 68.40 SD= 25.64 Mdn = 74.00**			**M = 70.82 SD= 19.44 Mdn = 72.33**
B_6 (6 foreigners)	*M = 66.46 SD= 26.56 Mdn = 73.33*	*M = 71.00 SD= 24.88 Mdn = 76.33*	**M = 71.51 SD= 25.60 Mdn =79.00**	**M = 72.83 SD = 24.08 Mdn = 76.67**	**M=75.26 SD=19.96 Mdn = 78.00**
Equal rating %	18.1%	14.0%	29.4%	40.0%	13.6%
A compared to B_6 (between-groups)	t(391) = -0.68, p = .499	t(392) = -1.21, p = .229			
Non-parametric equivalent	z = -0.94 p = .348	z = -1.40 p = .161			
A compared to B_6 (within-subjects)	t(198)= 3.74 p <.001	t(199)= -3.75 p <.001	t(193)= 3.58 p <.001	t(64) = 1.58 p = .120	t(65) = -4.16 p < .001
Non-parametric equivalent	z = 3.75 p <.001	z = -4.44 p <.001	z = 3.61 p <.001	z = 0.23 p = .818	z = -4.12 p <.001
Allocations					
A_6 (6 fellow citizens)	**M = 38.24 SD = 23.28 Mdn = 30.00**		*M = 42.28 SD= 23.45 Mdn = 37.50*	**M = 56.89 SD = 15.03 Mdn = 50.00**	
A_4 (4 fellow citizens)		**M = 42.27 SD = 27.50 Mdn = 35.00**			**M = 49.47 SD =19.42 Mdn = 47.50**
B_6 (6 foreigners)	*M = 35.05 SD= 23.14 Mdn = 30.00*	*M = 42.31 SD= 25.53 Mdn = 35.00*	**M= 40.14 SD= 23.15 Mdn = 30.00**	**M = 43.11 SD = 15.03 Mdn = 50.00**	**M = 50.53 SD = 19.42 Mdn = 52.50**
Equal rating %	63.3%	41.5%	70.1%	70.1%	27.3%
A compared to B_6 (between-groups)	t(391) = -0.81 p = .418	t(392) = 0.83 p = .407			
Non-parametric equivalent	z = -1.16 p = .247	z = 0.33 p = .740			
A compared to B_6 (within-subjects)	t(198)= 3.52 p =.001	t(199)= -0.05 p = .964	t(193)= 2.65 p =.009	t(64) = 3.70 p <.001	t(65) = -0.22 p = .825
Non-parametric equivalent	z = 3.72 p <.001	z = -1.82 p =.069	z = 3.21 p =.001	z = 3.31 p =.001	z = -1.09 p =.278

EXISTENCE	Condition 1 (SE)	Condition 2 (SE)	Condition 3 (SE)	Condition 4 (JE-weak)	Condition 5 (JE-strong)
Ratings					
A_6 (6 existing patients)	**M= 72.79 SD =21.09 Mdn = 77.33**		*M = 78.01 SD= 21.94 Mdn = 85.00*	**M = 81.46 SD= 19.17 Mdn = 87.33**	
A_4 (4 existing patients)		**M = 68.96 SD= 24.69 Mdn = 74.00**			**M = 80.08 SD= 17.88 Mdn = 82.67**
B_6 (6 future patients)	*M = 56.80 SD= 24.29 Mdn = 60.00*	*M = 62.18 SD= 25.27 Mdn = 66.67*	**M = 69.95 SD= 23.89 Mdn = 75.00**	**M = 57.72 SD = 22.99 Mdn = 62.33**	**M=70.59 SD= 19.53 Mdn = 75.00**
Equal rating %	5.9%	7.6%	12.3%	2.8%	4.2%
A compared to B_6 (between-groups)	t(447) = 1.34 p = .182	t(448) = -0.43 p = .668			
Non-parametric equivalent	z = 0.94 p = .348	z = -0.29 p = .768			
A compared to B_6 (within-subjects)	t(221)= 14.63 p <.001	t(222) = 5.47 p <.001	t(226)= 9.92 p < .001	t(70) = 9.71 p <.001	t(70) = 4.21, p <.001
Non-parametric equivalent	z = 11.54 p <.001	z = 5.20 p <.001	z = 9.95 p <.001	z = 7.06 p <.001	z = 3.30 p =.001
Allocations					
A_6 (6 existing patients)	**M= 45.39 SD = 24.22 Mdn = 42.50**		*M = 52.73 SD= 25.33 Mdn = 50.00*	**M = 77.45 SD= 13.03 Mdn = 75.00**	
A_4 (4 existing patients)		**M = 43.97 SD= 23.97 Mdn = 40.00**			**M = 59.99 SD= 21.22 Mdn = 60.00**
B_6 (6 future patients)	*M = 32.13 SD= 20.84 Mdn = 25.00*	*M = 38.17 SD= 22.30 Mdn = 30.00*	**M = 44.02 SD= 24.64 Mdn = 40.00**	**M = 22.55 SD = 13.03 Mdn = 25.00**	**M= 40.01 SD=21.22 Mdn = 40.00**
Equal rating %	27.0%	26.5%	26.9%	2.8%	19.7%
A compared to B_6 (between-groups)	t(447) = 0.59 p = .553	t(448) = -0.02 p = .983			
Non-parametric equivalent	z = 0.78 p = .433	z = -0.06 p = .949			
A compared to B_6 (within-subjects)	t(221) = 10.18 p <.001	t(222)= 4.49 p <.001	t(226)= 7.29 p <.001	t(70) = 17.76 p <.001	t(70) = 3.97 p <.001
Non-parametric equivalent	z = 9.68 p <.001	z = 4.70 p <.001	z = 8.08 p <.001	z = 7.24 p <.001	z = 3.89 p <.001

AGE	Condition 1 (SE)	Condition 2 (SE)	Condition 3 (SE)	Condition 4 (JE-weak)	Condition 5 (JE-strong)
Ratings					
A_6 (6 children and teenagers)	**M= 68.97 SD = 26.32 Mdn = 75.67**		*M = 71.49 SD= 24.02 Mdn = 76.00*	**M = 75.48 SD= 21.83 Mdn = 80.00**	
A_4 (4 children and teenagers)		**M = 65.38 SD= 27.57 Mdn = 71.67**			**M = 73.68 SD= 21.11 Mdn = 76.00**
B_6 (6 adults)	*M = 66.13 SD= 27.08 Mdn = 70.33*	*M = 68.61 SD= 25.74 Mdn = 77.00*	**M = 67.45 SD= 24.97 Mdn = 73.00**	**M = 72.13 SD = 23.65 Mdn = 73.67**	**M= 76.24 SD= 20.35 Mdn = 80.00**
Equal rating %	17.1%	11.3%	14.1%	32.9%	19.4%
A compared to B_6 (between-groups)	t(433) = 0.62 p = .538	t(432) = -0.82 p = .414			
Non-parametric equivalent	z = 0.94 p = .349	z = -0.44 p = .662			
A compared to B_6 (within-subjects)	t(221)= 5.44 p <.001	t(220)= -4.68 p <.001	t(212) = 5.98 p <.001	t(72) = 2.18 p = .032	t(66) = -1.65 p = .103
Non-parametric equivalent	z = 5.96 p <.001	z = -5.34 p <.001	z = 7.07 p <.001	z = 2.80 p = .005	z = -2.20 p = .027
Allocations					
A_6 (6 children and teenagers)	**M= 41.15 SD = 24.43 Mdn = 35.00**		*M = 45.77 SD= 23.74 Mdn = 40.00*	**M = 60.15 SD= 12.98 Mdn = 60.00**	
A_4 (4 children and teenagers)		**M = 39.99 SD= 24.56 Mdn = 35.00**			**M = 52.10 SD= 18.00 Mdn = 50.00**
B_6 (6 adults)	*M = 37.27 SD= 22.45 Mdn = 30.00*	*M = 39.90 SD= 23.02 Mdn = 30.00*	**M = 40.74 SD= 23.18 Mdn = 35.00**	**M = 39.85 SD = 12.98 Mdn = 40.00**	**M= 47.90 SD=18.00 Mdn = 50.00**
Equal rating %	58.6%	43.4%	40.4%	32.9%	23.9%
A compared to B_6 (between-groups)	t(433) = 0.18 p = .856	t(432) = -0.33 p = .744			
Non-parametric equivalent	z = 0.11 p = .910	z = -0.47 p = .638			
A compared to B_6 (within-subjects)	t(221)= 4.28 p <.001	t(220)= 0.08 p = .937	t(212) = 4.85 p <.001	t(72) = 6.68 p < .001	t(66) = 0.96 p = .342
Non-parametric equivalent	z = 4.83 p <.001	z = -1.00 p = .319	z = 5.74 p <.001	z = 5.53 p <.001	z = 0.96 p = .338

INNOCENCE	Condition 1 (SE)	Condition 2 (SE)	Condition 3 (SE)	Condition 4 (JE-weak)	Condition 5 (JE-strong)
Ratings					
A_6 (6 gymmers)	**M= 63.80 SD = 25.30 Mdn = 70.00**		*M = 66.67 SD= 26.09 Mdn = 73.67*	**M =70.29 SD= 22.58 Mdn = 75.00**	
A_4 (4 gymmers)		**M = 64.75 SD= 25.95 Mdn = 69.67**			**M = 62.81 SD= 22.01 Mdn = 65.67**
B_6 (6 smokers)	*M = 57.89 SD= 27.68 Mdn = 65.00*	*M = 64.50 SD= 24.73 Mdn = 66.33*	**M = 65.41 SD = 23.74 Mdn = 69.00**	**M = 62.96 SD = 26.16 Mdn = 68.00**	**M= 69.30 SD= 18.42 Mdn = 69.33**
Equal rating %	8.8%	6.6%	10.6%	10.6%	8.6%
A compared to B_6 (between-groups)	t(431) = -0.69 p = .494	t(429) = -0.28 p = .782			
Non-parametric equivalent	z = -0.41 p = .682	z = -0.11 p = .909			
A compared to B_6 (within-subjects)	t(214)= 5.04 p <.001	t(212)= 0.20 p = .845	t(217)= 0.88 p = .381	t(84) = 2.12 p = .037	t(80) = -2.28 p = .025
Non-parametric equivalent	z = 4.59 p <.001	z = 0.34 p = .737	z = 3.18 p = .001	z = 2.12 p = .034	z = -2.31 p = .021
Allocations					
A_6 (6 gymmers)	**M= 39.53 SD = 22.30 Mdn = 35.00**		*M = 45.59 SD= 23.83 Mdn = 50.00*	**M = 58.49 SD= 19.05 Mdn = 60.00**	
A_4 (4 gymmers)		**M = 44.06 SD= 24.48 Mdn = 45.00**			**M = 49.51 SD= 16.73 Mdn = 50.00**
B_6 (6 smokers)	*M = 36.37 SD= 23.48 Mdn = 30.00*	*M = 42.46 SD= 24.71 Mdn = 40.00*	**M = 43.59 SD= 24.17 Mdn =45.00**	**M = 41.51 SD = 19.05 Mdn = 40.00**	**M= 50.49 SD= 16.73 Mdn = 50.00**
Equal rating %	34.0%	31.0%	35.3%	24.7%	21.0%
A compared to B_6 (between-groups)	t(431) = -1.82 p = .070	t(429) = 0.20 p = .843			
Non-parametric equivalent	z = -1.73 p = .083	z = 0.30 p = .765			
A compared to B_6 (within-subjects)	t(214)= 2.81 p = .005	t(212)= 1.29 p = .199	t(217)= 1.30 p = .196	t(84) = 4.11 p < .001	t(80) = -0.27 p = .791
Non-parametric equivalent	z = 3.41 p = .001	z = 1.60 p = .110	z = 2.00 p = .045	z = 3.78 p < .001	z = -0.22 p = .828

GENDER	Condition 1 (SE)	Condition 2 (SE)	Condition 3 (SE)	Condition 4 (JE-weak)	Condition 5 (JE-strong)
Ratings					
A_6 (6 females)	**M= 70.16** **SD = 26.57** **Mdn = 76.67**		*M = 71.47* *SD= 22.85* *Mdn = 76.83*	**M = 70.69** **SD= 22.68** **Mdn = 72.00**	
A_4 (4 females)		**M = 66.81** **SD= 27.00** **Mdn = 73.33**			**M = 65.59** **SD= 21.58** **Mdn = 67.50**
B_6 (6 males)	*M = 69.42* *SD= 27.38* *Mdn = 77.83*	*M = 69.37* *SD= 25.60* *Mdn = 74.33*	**M = 70.72** **SD= 22.96** **Mdn = 75.50**	**M = 69.71** **SD = 23.32** **Mdn = 73.67**	**M= 73.48** **SD= 19.71** **Mdn = 77.83**
Equal rating %	27.0%	13.0%	23.4%	45.3%	9.5%
A compared to B_6 (between-groups)	t(442) = -0.24, p = .813	t(439) = -1.63 p = .103			
Non-parametric equivalent	z = 0.58 p = .565	z = -1.04 p = .297			
A compared to B_6 (within-subjects)	t(225)= 1.21 p = .228	t(222)= -4.31 p <.001	t(217)= 1.92 p = .056	t(74) = 1.50 p = .138	t(73) = -5.67 p < .001
Non-parametric equivalent	z = 1.38 p = .167	z = -5.98 p < .001	z = 1.67 p = .095	z = 0.86 p = .389	z = -5.66 p < .001
Allocations					
A_6 (6 females)	**M= 41.71** **SD = 24.91** **Mdn = 35.00**		*M = 42.91* *SD= 23.68* *Mdn = 40.00*	**M = 50.72** **SD= 4.01** **Mdn = 50.00**	
A_4 (4 females)		**M = 40.94** **SD= 24.77** **Mdn = 35.00**			**M = 43.65** **SD= 9.94** **Mdn = 45.00**
B_6 (6 males)	*M = 40.51* *SD= 23.77* *Mdn = 35.00*	*M = 43.10* *SD= 23.96* *Mdn = 40.00*	**M = 42.86** **SD= 24.03** **Mdn = 40.00**	**M = 49.28** **SD = 4.01** **Mdn = 50.00**	**M= 56.35** **SD= 9.94** **Mdn = 55.00**
Equal rating %	81.9%	51.1%	78.9%	84.0%	27.0%
A compared to B_6 (between-groups)	t(442) = -0.49 p = .622	t(439) = -0.82 p = .410			
Non-parametric equivalent	z = -0.57 p = .567	z = -0.89 p = .374			
A compared to B_6 (within-subjects)	t(225) = 1.74 p = .084	t(222) = -3.08 p = .002	t(217) = 0.09 p = .928	t(74) = 1.56 p = .124	t(73) = -5.47 p < .001
Non-parametric equivalent	z = 2.05 p = .040	z = -3.53 p < .001	z = 1.10 p = .273	z = 1.79 p = .074	z = -4.85 p <.001

IVE1	Condition 1 (SE)	Condition 2 (SE)	Condition 3 (SE)	Condition 4 (JE-weak)	Condition 5 (JE-strong)
Ratings					
A_3 (3 identified children)	**M= 87.25 SD = 14.56 Mdn = 92.00**			**M = 89.27 SD= 12.31 Mdn = 91.67**	
A_1 (1 identified child)		**M = 80.12 SD= 19.07 Mdn = 83.67**			**M = 63.35 SD= 23.18 Mdn = 67.33**
B_6 (3 non-identified children)			**M = 79.53 SD= 19.54 Mdn = 82.50**	**M = 84.49 SD = 17.69 Mdn = 89.17**	**M= 86.77 SD= 13.58 Mdn = 90.00**
Equal rating %				45.3%	7.7%
A compared to B_3 (between-groups)	$t(385) = 4.41$ $p < .001$	$t(389) = 0.30$ $p = .764$			
Non-parametric equivalent	$z = 4.28$ $p < .001$	$z = 0.20$ $p = .845$			
A compared to B_6 (within-subjects)				$t(63) = 3.49$ $p = .001$	$t(64) = -8.11$ $p < .001$
Non-parametric equivalent				$z = 3.24$ $p = .001$	$z = -6.06$ $p < .001$
Allocations					
A_3 (3 identified children)	**M= 59.12 SD = 29.50 Mdn = 55.00**			**M = 55.86 SD= 12.46 Mdn = 50.00**	
A_1 (1 identified child)		**M = 56.58 SD= 28.98 Mdn = 50.00**			**M = 30.98 SD= 14.96 Mdn = 25.00**
B_6 (3 non-identified children)			**M = 54.65 SD= 28.68 Mdn = 50.00**	**M = 44.14 SD = 12.46 Mdn = 50.00**	**M= 69.02 SD= 14.96 Mdn = 75.00**
Equal rating %				70.3%	13.8%
A compared to B_3 (between-groups)	$t(385) = 1.51$ $p = .132$	$t(389) = 0.66$ $p = .510$			
Non-parametric equivalent	$z = 1.43$ $p = .152$	$z = 0.54$ $p = .589$			
A compared to B_6 (within-subjects)				$t(63) = 3.76$ $p < .001$	$t(64) = -10.25$ $p < .001$
Non-parametric equivalent				$z = 3.87$ $p < .001$	$z = -6.32$ $p < .001$

IVE2	Condition 1 (SE)	Condition 2 (SE)	Condition 3 (SE)	Condition 4 (JE-weak)	Condition 5 (JE-strong)
Ratings					
A_3 (3 identified patients)	**M= 70.10 SD = 23.28 Mdn = 73.67**			**M = 77.48 SD= 20.20 Mdn = 80.00**	
A_1 (1 identified patient)		**M = 56.21 SD= 28.05 Mdn = 59.33**			**M = 49.15 SD= 27.50 Mdn = 50.00**
B_3 (3 non-identified patients)			**M = 60.18 SD= 27.35 Mdn = 65.33**	**M = 72.49 SD = 23.70 Mdn = 78.00**	**M= 76.82 SD= 19.39 Mdn = 81.67**
Equal rating %				34.8%	5.4%
A compared to B_3 (between-groups)	$t(445) = 4.13$ $p < .001$	$t(471) = -1.55$ $p = .121$			
Non-parametric equivalent	$z = 3.73$ $p < .001$	$z = -1.58$ $p = .114$			
A compared to B_6 (within-subjects)				$t(88) = 2.93$ $p = .006$	$t(128) = -12.56$ $p < .001$
Non-parametric equivalent				$z = 2.57$ $p = .010$	$z = -8.89$ $p < .001$
Allocations					
A_3 (3 identified patients)	**M= 32.71 SD = 19.50 Mdn = 30.00**			**M = 52.84 SD= 10.37 Mdn = 50.00**	
A_1 (1 identified patient)		**M = 27.93 SD= 18.98 Mdn = 20.00**			**M = 28.26 SD= 15.39 Mdn = 25.00**
B_3 (3 non-identified patients)			**M = 33.11 SD= 21.46 Mdn = 25.00**	**M = 47.16 SD = 10.37 Mdn = 50.00**	**M= 71.74 SD= 15.39 Mdn = 75.00**
Equal rating %				66.3%	10.1%
A compared to B_3 (between-groups)	$t(445) = -0.21$ $p = .836$	$t(471) = -2.79$ $p = .006$			
Non-parametric equivalent	$z = -0.40$ $p = .689$	$z = -2.67$ $p = .007$			
A compared to B_6 (within-subjects)				$t(88) = 2.59$ $p = .011$	$t(128) = -16.04$ $p < .001$
Non-parametric equivalent				$z = 2.60$ $p = .009$	$z = -8.84$ $p < .001$

Additional descriptive data for IVE2 (which balanced presentation order and the identity of the single identified patient).

	n	Mean rating to id project	Mean rating to non-id project	Mean allocation to id project	Mean allocation to non-id project
C1: A_3 (SE) 3 identified patient	**223**	**70.10 (23.28)**		**32.71 (19.50)**	
C2: A_1 (SE) 1 identified patient	**249**	**56.21 (28.05)**		**27.93 (19.98)**	
Lina	82	60.64 (29.03)		27.88 (17.91)	
Daniel	84	58.31 (28.79)		31.07 (22.55)	
Stephan	83	49.72 (25.32)		24.81 (15.43)	
C3: B_3 (SE) 3 non-identified	**224**		**60.18 (26.98)**		**33.11 (21.46)**
C4: A_3 vs B_3 (JE)	**89**	**77.48 (20.20)**	**72.49 (23.70)**	**52.84 (10.37)**	**47.16 (10.37)**
3 id vs. 3 non-id	44	75.05 (21.86)	69.38 (26.17)	55.03 (11.27)	44.98 (11.27)
3 non-id vs. 3 id	45	79.86 (18.37)	75.53 (20.84)	50.71 (9.02)	49.29 (9.02)
C5: A_1 vs B_3 (JE)	**129**	**49.15 (27.50)**	**76.82 (19.39)**	**28.26 (15.39)**	**71.74 (15.39)**
Lina vs 3 non-id	22	46.20 (24.20)	78.95 (19.67)	28.32 (12.81)	71.68 (12.81)
Daniel vs 3 non-id	21	53.11 (23.98)	79.51 (17.47)	34.05 (16.25)	65.95 (16.25)
Stephan vs 3 non-id	21	54.49 (35.61)	81.78 (24.00)	26.43 (14.15)	73.57 (14.15)
3 non-id vs Lina	21	48.51 (27.84)	71.81 (17.25)	25.62 (15.38)	74.38 (15.38)
3 non-id vs Daniel	22	40.17 (25.77)	73.33 (18.79)	26.82 (17.70)	73.18 (17.70)
3 non-id vs Stephan	22	52.80 (26.72)	75.65 (18.78)	28.36 (15.93)	71.64 (15.93)
				% choosing id project	% choosing non-id project
C6: A_3 vs B_3 (CHOICE)	**91**			**64.8%**	**35.2%**
3id vs. 3 non-id	46			65.2%	34.8%
3 non-id vs. 3 id	45			64.4%	35.6%
C7: A_1 vs B_3 (CHOICE)	**130**			**13.1%**	**86.9%**
Lina vs 3 non-id	23			34.8%	65.2%
Daniel vs 3 non-id	22			0%	100%
Stephan vs 3 non-id	22			18.2%	21.8%
3 non-id vs Lina	20			15.0%	85.0%
3 non-id vs Daniel	22			4.5%	95.5%
3 non-id vs Stephan	21			4.8%	95.2%

The following tables illustrate the comparison between preferences expressed with forced choices against preferences inferred from attractiveness ratings or allocations (in joint evaluation). Participants who rated the projects as equally attractive or allocated resources 50-50 were split so that exactly half preferred each project (when an uneven number did so, one was excluded).

PDE1 weak		
	Prefer Project A	Prefer Project B
Rating	47	17
Allocation	49	15
Choice	57	11
Rating vs Choice	$X^2 = 2.13$, $p = .145$	
Allocation vs Choice	$X^2 = 1.10$, $p = .294$	
PDE2 weak		
	Prefer Project A	Prefer Project B
Rating	42	14
Allocation	41	15
Choice	43	13
Rating vs Choice	$X^2 = 0.05$, $p = .825$	
Allocation vs Choice	$X^2 = 0.19$, $p = .663$	
PDE weak aggregated		
	Prefer Project A	Prefer Project B
Rating	89	31
Allocation	90	30
Choice	100	24
Rating vs Choice	$X^2 = 1.47$, $p = .226$	
Allocation vs Choice	$X^2 = 1.13$, $p = .288$	

PDE1 strong		
	Prefer Project A	Prefer Project B
Rating	45	29
Allocation	41	33
Choice	33	38
Rating vs Choice	X^2 = 2.99, p = .084	
Allocation vs Choice	X^2 = 1.16, p = .282	
PDE2 strong		
	Prefer Project A	Prefer Project B
Rating	35	27
Allocation	30	31
Choice	22	36
Rating vs Choice	X^2 = 4.12, p = .042	
Allocation vs Choice	X^2 = 1.53, p = .216	
PDE strong aggregated		
	Prefer Project A	Prefer Project B
Rating	80	56
Allocation	71	64
Choice	55	74
Rating vs Choice	X^2 = 6.94, p = .008	
Allocation vs Choice	X^2 = 2.62, p = .105	

IGE1 weak		
	Prefer Project A	Prefer Project B
Rating	48	24
Allocation	53	19
Choice	60	10
Rating vs Choice	$X^2 = 7.07, p = .007$	
Allocation vs Choice	$X^2 = 3.20, p = .074$	
IGE2 weak		
	Prefer Project A	Prefer Project B
Rating	32	33
Allocation	41	24
Choice	57	10
Rating vs Choice	$X^2 = 19.30, p < .001$	
Allocation vs Choice	$X^2 = 8.35, p = .004$	
IGE weak aggregated		
	Prefer Project A	Prefer Project B
Rating	80	57
Allocation	94	43
Choice	117	20
Rating vs Choice	$X^2 = 24.73, p < .001$	
Allocation vs Choice	$X^2 = 10.90, p < .001$	

IGE1 strong		
	Prefer Project A	Prefer Project B
Rating	27	45
Allocation	38	34
Choice	52	22
Rating vs Choice	$X^2 = 15.78$, $p < .001$	
Allocation vs Choice	$X^2 = 4.72$, $p = .030$	
IGE2 strong		
	Prefer Project A	Prefer Project B
Rating	18	47
Allocation	24	42
Choice	30	34
Rating vs Choice	$X^2 = 5.08$, $p = .024$	
Allocation vs Choice	$X^2 = 1.48$, $p = .224$	
IGE strong aggregated		
	Prefer Project A	Prefer Project B
Rating	45	92
Allocation	62	76
Choice	82	56
Rating vs Choice	$X^2 = 19.53$, $p < .001$	
Allocation vs Choice	$X^2 = 5.81$, $p = .016$	

IVE1 weak		
	Prefer Project A	Prefer Project B
Rating	38	25
Allocation	41	22
Choice	45	17
Rating vs Choice	X^2 = 2.11, p = .147	
Allocation vs Choice	X^2 = 0.82, p = .365	
IVE2 weak		
	Prefer Project A	Prefer Project B
Rating	52	36
Allocation	52	36
Choice	59	32
Rating vs Choice	X^2 = 0.63, p = .429	
Allocation vs Choice	X^2 = 0.63, p = .429	
IVE weak aggregated		
	Prefer Project A	Prefer Project B
Rating	90	51
Allocation	93	58
Choice	104	49
Rating vs Choice	X^2 = 0.56, p = .454	
Allocation vs Choice	X^2 = 1.36, p = .244	

IVE1 strong		
	Prefer Project A	Prefer Project B
Rating	7	57
Allocation	7	57
Choice	9	59
Rating vs Choice	$X^2 = 0.16$, $p = .686$	
Allocation vs Choice	$X^2 = 0.16$, $p = .686$	
IVE2 strong		
	Prefer Project A	Prefer Project B
Rating	10	118
Allocation	10	118
Choice	17	113
Rating vs Choice	$X^2 = 1.91$, $p = .167$	
Allocation vs Choice	$X^2 = 1.91$, $p = .167$	
IVE strong aggregated		
	Prefer Project A	Prefer Project B
Rating	17	175
Allocation	17	175
Choice	26	172
Rating vs Choice	$X^2 = 1.82$, $p = .178$	
Allocation vs Choice	$X^2 = 1.82$, $p = .178$	

Existence weak		
	Prefer Project A	Prefer Project B
Rating	67	4
Allocation	70	1
Choice	67	1
Rating vs Choice	$X^2 = 1.74$, $p = .188$	
Allocation vs Choice	$X^2 < 0.01$, $p = .975$	

Existence strong		
	Prefer Project A	Prefer Project B
Rating	44	26
Allocation	46	25
Choice	55	14
Rating vs Choice	$X^2 = 4.82$, $p = .028$	
Allocation vs Choice	$X^2 = 3.88$ $p = .049$	

Age weak		
	Prefer Project A	Prefer Project B
Rating	45	28
Allocation	58	15
Choice	63	8
Rating vs Choice	$X^2 = 14.09$, $p < .001$	
Allocation vs Choice	$X^2 = 2.31$ $p = .129$	

Age strong		
	Prefer Project A	Prefer Project B
Rating	25	41
Allocation	35	32
Choice	41	27
Rating vs Choice	$X^2 = 6.73$, $p = .009$	
Allocation vs Choice	$X^2 = 0.89$ $p = .345$	

Innocence weak		
	Prefer Project A	Prefer Project B
Rating	50	34
Allocation	56	28
Choice	65	15
Rating vs Choice	$X^2 = 9.23, p = .002$	
Allocation vs Choice	$X^2 = 4.50$ $p = .034$	

Innocence strong		
	Prefer Project A	Prefer Project B
Rating	31	49
Allocation	41	39
Choice	53	37
Rating vs Choice	$X^2 = 6.87, p = .009$	
Allocation vs Choice	$X^2 = 1.00$ $p = .317$	

Gender weak		
	Prefer Project A	Prefer Project B
Rating	39	36
Allocation	40	34
Choice	62	18
Rating vs Choice	$X^2 = 11.09, p < .001$	
Allocation vs Choice	$X^2 = 9.45, p = .002$	

Gender strong		
	Prefer Project A	Prefer Project B
Rating	13	60
Allocation	19	55
Choice	23	52
Rating vs Choice	$X^2 = 3.32, p = .068$	
Allocation vs Choice	$X^2 = 0.46$ $p = .498$	

The tables below are contains the same information as the tables in the manuscript, but have the mean differences (Project A minus Project B) written out. A positive mean difference indicates a helping effect, a negative mean difference indicate a reversed helping effect. A zero mean difference indicate no effect. By comparing mean differences in SE and JE, it is possible to say if joint evaluation reduces or increases each helping effect.

Table 4: Results for the weak and strong Proportion Dominance Effect (PDE) in separate (SE) and joint (JE) evaluation.

	Project A	**Project B**	**Mean difference (A – B)**	**Test**	**Percentage**
Weak effect	**A(X)**	**B(X)**			
PDE1	**6 of 6**	**6 of 100**			
SE rating	79.25 (20.71)	44.24 (27.59)	+35.01	t(389) = 14.20, p < .001	84.49%
JE rating	80.17(18.55)	57.28 (24.83)	+22.89	t(63) = 5.86, p < .001	76.79%
Difference			*+12.12 (SE)*		
SE allocation	51.25 (30.58)	28.30 (19.06)	+22.95	t(389) = 8.90, p < .001	73.79%
JE allocation	68.17 (22.74)	31.83 (22.74)	+36.34	t(63) = 6.39, p < .001	78.79%
Difference			*-13.39 (JE)*		
PDE2	**6 of 6**	**6 of 100**			
SE rating	78.38 (21.04)	49.92 (25.95)	+28.46	t(348) = 11.26, p <.001	80.29%
JE rating	83.05 (20.37)	54.09 (28.99)	+28.96	t(56) = 6.66, p <.001	81.11%
Difference			*-0.50 (=)*		
SE allocation	49.24 (27.81)	33.70 (22.19)	+15.54	t(348) = 5.78, p <.001	66.89%
JE allocation	66.30 (26.80)	33.70 (26.80)	+32.60	t(56) = 4.59, p <.001	72.85%
Difference			*-17.06 (JE)*		
Strong effect	**A(X-2)**	**B(X)**			
PDE1	**4 of 4**	**6 of 100**			
SE rating	73.37 (26.42)	44.24 (27.59)	+29.13	t(395) = 10.75, p < .001	77.71%
JE rating	79.88 (19.23)	63.44 (27.28)	+16.44	t(74) = 4.19, p <.001	68.57%
Difference			*+12.69 (SE)*		
SE allocation	43.67 (29.26)	28.30 (19.06)	+15.37	t(395) = 6.17, p < .001	67.01%
JE allocation	54.47 (28.12)	45.53 (28.12)	+8.94	t(74) = 1.38, p = .173	56.32%
Difference			*+6.43 (SE)*		
PDE2	**4 of 5**	**6 of 100**			
SE rating	73.83 (20.50)	49.92 (25.95)	+23.91	t(369) = 9.89, p <.001	76.52%
JE rating	70.01 (23.40)	57.53 (30.08)	+12.48	t(61) = 2.72, p = .009	63.52%
Difference			*+ 11.43 (SE)*		
SE allocation	46.38 (28.11)	33.70 (22.19)	+12.68	t(369) = 4.79, p <.001	63.84%
JE allocation	50.74 (29.37)	49.26 (29.37)	+1.48	t(61) = 0.20, p = .843	51.01%
Difference			*+ 11.20 (SE)*		

Table 5: Results for the weak and strong Ingroup Effect (IGE) in separate (SE) and joint (JE) evaluation.

	Project A	**Project B**	**Mean difference (A – B)**	**Test**	**Percentage**
Weak effect	**A(X)**	**B(X)**			
IGE1	**3 relatives**	**3 unknown**			
SE rating	72.54 (23.07)	63.42 (24.65)	+9.12	t[374] = 3.71, p < .001	60.65%
JE rating	79.59 (22.26)	71.88 (24.09)	+7.71	t[72] = 2.96, p = .004	63.53%
Difference			*+1.41 (=)*		
SE allocation	52.68 (25.66)	41.22 (23.50)	+11.46	t[374] = 4.50, p < .001	62.91%
JE allocation	62.66 (19.11)	37.34 (19.11)	+25.32	t[72] = 5.66, p < .001	74.62%
Difference			*-13.86 (JE)*		
IGE2	**6 US**	**6 Polish**			
SE rating	69.79 (24.87)	71.51 (25.60)	-1.72	t[391] = -0.68, p = .499	48.08%
JE rating	76.04 (20.98)	72.83 (24.08)	+3.21	t[64] = 1.58, p = .120	57.73%
Difference			*-4.93 (=)*		
SE allocation	38.24 (23.28)	40.14 (23.15)	-1.90	t(391) = -0.81, p = .418	47.69%
JE allocation	56.89 (15.03)	43.11 (15.03)	+13.78	t[64] = 3.70, p < .001	67.67%
Difference			*-15.68 (JE)*		
Strong effect	**A(X-2)**	**B(X)**			
IGE1	**1 relative**	**3 unknown**			
SE rating	70.25 (25.18)	63.42 (24.65)	+6.83	t[374] = 2.65, p =.008	57.68%
JE rating	70.62 (19.46)	75.57 (20.52)	-4.95	t[71] = -2.03, p = .046	40.54%
Difference			*+11.78 (SE)*		
SE allocation	50.14 (25.75)	41.22 (23.50)	+8.92	t[374] = 3.49, p = .001	60.10%
JE allocation	53.83 (23.39)	46.17 (23.39)	+7.66	t[71] = 1.39, p = .169	56.50%
Difference			*+1.26 (=)*		
IGE2	**4 US**	**6 Polish**			
SE rating	68.40 (25.64)	71.51 (25.60)	-3.11	t[392] = -1.21, p = .229	46.58%
JE rating	70.82 (19.44)	75.26 (19.96)	-4.44	t[65] = -4.16, p <.001	30.38%
Difference			*+1.33 (=)*		
SE allocation	42.27 (27.50)	40.14 (23.15)	+2.13	t[392] = 0.83, p = .407	52.36%
JE allocation	49.47 (19.42)	50.53 (19.42)	-1.06	t[65] = -0.22, p =.825	48.91%
Difference			*+3.19 (=)*		

Table 6: Results for the weak and strong Identified Victim Effect (IVE) in separate (SE) and joint (JE) evaluation.

	Project A	**Project B**	**Mean difference (A – B)**	**Test**	**Percentage**
Weak effect	**A(X)**	**B(X)**			
IVE1	**3 identified**	**3 statistical**			
SE rating	87.25 (14.56)	79.53 (19.54)	+7.72	t[385] = 4.41, p <.001	62.43%
JE rating	89.27 (12.31)	84.49 (17.69)	+4.78	t[63] = 3.49, p <.001	66.87%
Difference			*+2.94 (=)*		
SE allocation	59.12 (29.50)	54.65 (28.68)	+4.47	t[385] = 1.51, p = .132	54.33%
JE allocation	55.86 (12.46)	44.14 (12.46)	+11.72	t[63] = 3.76, p <.001	68.09%
Difference			*-7.25 (JE)*		
IVE2	**3 identified**	**3 statistical**			
SE rating	70.10 (23.28)	60.18 (27.35)	+9.92	t[445] = 4.13, p <.001	60.88%
JE rating	77.48 (20.20)	72.49 (23.70)	+4.99	t[88] = 2.83, p =.006	61.79%
Difference			*+4.93 (=)*		
SE allocation	32.71 (19.50)	33.11 (21.46)	-0.40	t[445] = -0.21, p = .836	49.45%
JE allocation	52.84 (10.37)	47.16 (10.37)	+5.68	t[88] = 2.59, p =.011	60.79%
Difference			*-6.08 (JE)*		
Strong effect	**A(X-2)**	**B(X)**			
IVE1	**1 identified**	**3 statistical**			
SE rating	80.12 (19.07)	79.53 (19.54)	+0.59	t[389] = 0.30, p = .764	50.86%
JE rating	63.35 (23.18)	86.77 (13.58)	-23.42	t[64] = -8.11, p < .001	15.73%
Difference			*+24.01 (SE)*		
SE allocation	56.58 (28.98)	54.65 (28.68)	+1.93	t[389] = 0.66, p = .510	51.89%
JE allocation	30.98 (14.96)	69.02 (14.96)	-38.04	t[64] = -10.25, p < .001	10.18%
Difference			*+39.97 (SE)*		
IVE2	**1 identified**	**3 statistical**			
SE rating	56.21 (28.05)	60.18 (27.35)	-3.97	t[471] = -1.55, p = .121	45.96%
JE rating	49.15 (27.50)	76.82 (19.39)	-27.67	t[128] = -12.56, p < .001	13.43%
Difference			*+23.70 (SE)*		
SE allocation	27.93 (18.98)	33.11 (21.46)	-5.18	t[471] = -2.79, p = .006	42.83%
JE allocation	28.26 (15.39)	71.74 (15.39)	-43.48	t(128) = -16.04, p < .001	7.89%
Difference			*+38.30 (SE)*		

Table 7: Results for the weak and strong Existence Effect in separate (SE) and joint (JE) evaluation.

	Project A	Project B	Mean difference (A – B)	Test	Percentage
Weak effect	**A(X)**	**B(X)**			
	6 now	**6 in one year**			
SE rating	72.79 (21.09)	69.95 (23.89)	+2.84	t[447] = 1.34, p = .182	53.55%
JE rating	81.46 (19.17)	57.72 (22.99)	+23.74	t(70) = 9.71, p < .001	87.54%
Difference			*-20.90 (JE)*		
SE allocation	45.39 (24.22)	44.02 (24.64)	+1.37	t[447] = 0.59, p = .553	51.58%
JE allocation	77.45 (13.03)	22.55 (13.03)	+54.90	t(70) = 17.76, p < .001	98.24%
Difference			*-53.53 (JE)*		
Strong effect	**A(X)**	**B(X-2)**			
	4 now	**6 in one year**			
SE rating	68.96 (24.69)	69.95 (23.89)	-0.99	t[448] = -0.43, p = .668	48.85%
JE rating	80.08 (17.88)	70.59 (19.53)	+9.49	t[70] = 4.21, p < .001	69.13%
Difference			*-10.48 (JE)*		
SE allocation	43.97 (23.97)	44.02 (24.64)	-0.05	t(448) = -0.02, p = .983	49.94%
JE allocation	59.99 (21.22)	40.01 (21.22)	+19.98	t[70] = 3.97, p < .001	68.11%
Difference			*-20.03 (JE)*		

Table 8: Results for the weak and strong Age Effect in separate (SE) and joint (JE) evaluation.

	Project A	Project B	Mean difference (A – B)	Test	Percentage
Weak effect	**A(X)**	**B(X)**			
	6 children	**6 adults**			
SE rating	68.97 (26.32)	67.45 (24.97)	+1.52	t[433] = 0.62, p = .538	51.67%
JE rating	75.48 (21.83)	72.13 (23.65)	+3.35	t[72] = 2.18, p = .032	60.06%
Difference			*-1.83 (=)*		
SE allocation	41.15 (24.43)	40.74 (23.18)	+0.41	t[433] = 0.18, p = .856	50.49%
JE allocation	60.15 (12.98)	39.85 (12.98)	+20.30	t[72] = 6.68, p < .001	78.29%
Difference			*-19.89 (JE)*		
Strong effect	**A(X-2)**	**B(X)**			
	4 children	**6 adults**			
SE rating	65.38 (27.57)	67.45 (24.97)	-2.07	t[432] = -0.82, p = .414	47.78%
JE rating	73.68 (21.11)	76.24 (20.35)	-2.56	t[66] = -1.65, p = .103	42.01%
Difference			*+0.49 (=)*		
SE allocation	39.99 (24.56)	40.74 (23.18)	-0.75	t[432] = -0.33, p = .744	49.11%
JE allocation	52.10 (18.00)	47.90 (18.00)	+4.20	t[66] = 0.96, p = .342	54.64%
Difference			*-4.95 (=)*		

Table 9: Results for the weak and strong Innocence Effect in separate (SE) and joint (JE) evaluation.

	Project A	Project B	Mean difference (A – B)	Test	Percentage
Weak effect	**A(X)**	**B(X)**			
	6 gymmers	**6 smokers**			
SE rating	63.80 (25.30)	65.41 (23.75)	-1.61	t[431] = -0.69, p = .494	48.15%
JE rating	70.29 (22.58)	62.96 (26.16)	+7.33	t[84] = 2.12, p = .037	59.10%
Difference			*-8.94 (JE)*		
SE allocation	39.53 (22.30)	43.59 (24.17)	-4.06	t[431] = -1.82, p = .070	45.09%
JE allocation	58.49 (19.05)	41.51 (19.05)	+16.98	t[84] = 4.11, p < .001	67.21%
Difference			*-21.04 (JE)*		
Strong effect	**A(X-2)**	**B(X)**			
	4 gymmers	**6 smokers**			
SE rating	64.75 (25.95)	65.41 (23.75)	-0.66	t[429] = -0.28, p = .782	49.25%
JE rating	62.81 (22.01)	69.30 (18.42)	-6.49	t[80] = -2.28, p = .025	40.00%
Difference			*+5.83 (SE)*		
SE allocation	44.06 (24.48)	43.59 (24.17)	+0.43	t[429] = 0.20, p = .843	50.54%
JE allocation	49.51 (16.73)	50.49 (16.73)	-0.98	t[80] = -0.27, p = .791	48.83%
Difference			*+1.41 (=)*		

Table 10: Results for the weak and strong Gender Effect in separate (SE) and joint (JE) evaluation.

	Project A	Project B	Mean difference (A – B)	Test	Percentage
Weak effect	**A(X)**	**B(X)**			
	6 women	**6 men**			
SE rating	70.16 (26.57)	70.72 (22.96)	-0.56	t[442] = -0.24, p = .813	49.37%
JE rating	70.69 (22.68)	69.71 (23.32)	+0.98	t[74] = 1.50, p = .138	56.86%
Difference			*-1.54 (=)*		
SE allocation	41.71 (24.91)	42.86 (24.03)	-1.15	t(442) = -0.49, p = .622	48.68%
JE allocation	50.72 (4.01)	49.28 (4.01)	+1.44	t[74] = 1.56, p = .124	57.12%
Difference			*-2.59 (=)*		
Strong effect	**A(X-2)**	**B(X)**			
	4 women	**6 men**			
SE rating	66.81 (27.00)	70.72 (22.96)	-3.91	t[439] = -1.63, p = .103	45.61%
JE rating	65.59 (21.58)	73.48 (19.71)	-7.89	t[73] = -5.67, p < .001	25.47%
Difference			*+3.98 (=)*		
SE allocation	40.94 (24.77)	42.86 (24.03)	-1.92	t[439] = -0.82, p = .410	47.78%
JE allocation	43.65 (9.94)	56.35 (9.94)	-12.70	t[73] = -5.47, p < .001	26.15%
Difference			*+10.78 (SE)*		

The following pages include common language effect size calculations done with the spreadsheet provided by Lakens. Lakens, D. (2013). Calculating and reporting effect sizes to facilitate cumulative science: A practical primer for t-tests and ANOVAs. Frontiers in Psychology, 4:863. doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2013.00863. Note that I have subtracted the CL effect size from 100 for reversed effects (when the mean is higher for Project B) in order to illustrate the direction of the effect.

PDE1 – weak effect – rating - SE

		Weak PDE1 rating SE					
Independent Samples							
Mean group 1	79,25	Mean group 2	44,24	95% CI M_{diff}	30,15376733	Cohen's d_s	1,436750173
SD group 1	20,71	SD group 2	27,59	[Low; High]	39,86623267	Cohen's d	1,440438883
n group 1	197	n group 2	194	*t*	14,20452965	Hedges's g_s	1,433978308
				df	389	CL effect size	0,844909272
				p	0,00		

PDE2 – weak effect – rating – SE

		Weak PDE2 rating SE					
Independent Samples							
Mean group 1	78,38	Mean group 2	49,92	95% CI M_{diff}	23,49589458	Cohen's d_s	1,204047446
SD group 1	21,04	SD group 2	25,95	[Low; High]	33,42410542	Cohen's d	1,207502395
n group 1	174	n group 2	176	*t*	11,26264867	Hedges's g_s	1,201450651
				df	348	CL effect size	0,802864013
				p	0,00		

PDE1 – weak effect – allocation – SE

		Weak PDE1 allocation SE					
Independent Samples							
Mean group 1	51,25	Mean group 2	28,3	95% CI M_{diff}	17,89159736	Cohen's d_s	0,899194793
SD group 1	30,58	SD group 2	19,06	[Low; High]	28,00840264	Cohen's d	0,901503384
n group 1	197	n group 2	194	*t*	8,889951314	Hedges's g_s	0,897460012
				df	389	CL effect size	0,737906844
				p	0,00		

PDE2 – weak effect – allocation - SE

		Weak PDE2 allocation SE					
Independent Samples							
Mean group 1	49,24	Mean group 2	33,7	95% CI M_{diff}	10,24695371	Cohen's d_s	0,618104671
SD group 1	27,81	SD group 2	22,19	[Low; High]	20,83304629	Cohen's d	0,619878289
n group 1	174	n group 2	176	*t*	5,781745374	Hedges's g_s	0,616771591
				df	348	CL effect size	0,668867124
				p	0,00		

PDE1 – weak effect – rating - JE

	Weak PDE1 rating JE						
Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	80,17	Mean 2	57,28	M_{diff}	22,89	Cohen's d_z	0,731891326
SD 1	18,55	SD 2	24,83	S_{diff}	31,27513496	Cohen's d_{rm}	1,044837352
n pairs	64	*r*	-0,019	SE_{diff}	3,90939187	Hedges g_{rm}	1,038605718
				95% CI M_{diff}	15,0777	Cohen's d_{av}	1,055325035
				[Low; High]	30,7023	Hedges g_{av}	1,049030849
t	5,855130608	*df*	63	*p*	0,00	Recommended:	Grm
						CL effect size	0,76788255

PDE2 – weak effect – rating - JE

	Weak PDE2 rating JE						
Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	83,05	Mean 2	54,09	M_{diff}	28,96	Cohen's d_z	0,881960374
SD 1	20,37	SD 2	28,99	S_{diff}	32,83594235	Cohen's d_{rm}	1,149935638
n pairs	57	*r*	0,15	SE_{diff}	4,349226812	Hedges g_{rm}	1,14221795
				95% CI M_{diff}	20,2475	Cohen's d_{av}	1,173419773
				[Low; High]	37,6725	Hedges g_{av}	1,165544473
t	6,658654803	*df*	56	*p*	0,00	Recommended:	Grm
						CL effect size	0,811100882

PDE1 – weak effect – allocation - JE

	Weak PDE1 allocation JE						
Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	68,17	Mean 2	31,83	M_{diff}	36,34	Cohen's d_z	0,799032542
SD 1	22,74	SD 2	22,74	S_{diff}	45,48	Cohen's d_{rm}	1,598065084
n pairs	64	*r*	-1	SE_{diff}	5,685	Hedges g_{rm}	1,58853388
				95% CI M_{diff}	24,9794	Cohen's d_{av}	1,598065084
				[Low; High]	47,7006	Hedges g_{av}	1,58853388
t	6,392260334	*df*	63	*p*	0,00	Recommended:	Gav
						CL effect size	0,787864228

PDE2 – weak effect – allocation - JE

	Weak PDE2 allocation JE						
Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	66,3	Mean 2	33,7	M_{diff}	32,6	Cohen's d_z	0,608208955
SD 1	26,8	SD 2	26,8	S_{diff}	53,6	Cohen's d_{rm}	1,21641791
n pairs	57	*r*	-1	SE_{diff}	7,099493434	Hedges g_{rm}	1,208254032
				95% CI M_{diff}	18,3780	Cohen's d_{av}	1,21641791
				[Low; High]	46,8220	Hedges g_{av}	1,208254032
t	4,591876914	*df*	56	*p*	0,00	Recommended:	Gav
						CL effect size	0,728475552

PDE1 – strong effect – rating - SE

		Strong PDE1 rating SE					
Independent Samples							
Mean group 1	73,37	**Mean group 2**	44,24	**95% CI M_{diff}**	23,7955907	**Cohen's d_s**	1,07896856
SD group 1	26,42	**SD group 2**	27,59	**[Low; High]**	34,4644093	**Cohen's d**	1,081696677
n group 1	203	**n group 2**	194	***t***	10,74638562	**Hedges's g_s**	1,076918589
				df	395	**CL effect size**	0,777139909
				p	0,00		

PDE2 – strong effect – rating – SE

		Strong PDE2 rating SE					
Independent Samples							
Mean group 1	73,83	**Mean group 2**	49,92	**95% CI M_{diff}**	19,10081028	**Cohen's d_s**	1,028628531
SD group 1	20,5	**SD group 2**	25,95	**[Low; High]**	28,71918972	**Cohen's d**	1,031412375
n group 1	195	**n group 2**	176	***t***	9,893392769	**Hedges's g_s**	1,026536405
				df	369	**CL effect size**	0,765160878
				p	0,00		

PDE1 – strong effect – allocation – SE

		Strong PDE1 allocation SE					
Independent Samples							
Mean group 1	43,67	**Mean group 2**	28,3	**95% CI M_{diff}**	10,51832124	**Cohen's d_s**	0,619611749
SD group 1	29,26	**SD group 2**	19,06	**[Low; High]**	20,22167876	**Cohen's d**	0,621178406
n group 1	203	**n group 2**	194	***t***	6,171251911	**Hedges's g_s**	0,618434526
				df	395	**CL effect size**	0,67008375
				p	0,00		

PDE2 – strong effect – allocation – SE

		Strong PDE2 allocation SE					
Independent Samples							
Mean group 1	46,38	**Mean group 2**	33,7	**95% CI M_{diff}**	7,533451808	**Cohen's d_s**	0,497752551
SD group 1	28,11	**SD group 2**	22,19	**[Low; High]**	17,82654819	**Cohen's d**	0,499099651
n group 1	195	**n group 2**	176	***t***	4,787405115	**Hedges's g_s**	0,496740173
				df	369	**CL effect size**	0,638353699
				p	0,00		

PDE1 – strong effect – rating - JE

	Strong PDE1 rating JE						
Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	79,88	**Mean 2**	63,44	**M_{diff}**	16,44	**Cohen's d_z**	0,483757605
SD 1	19,23	**SD 2**	27,28	**S_{diff}**	33,98396185	**Cohen's d_{rm}**	0,697349634
n pairs	75	***r***	-0,039	**SE_{diff}**	3,924129905	**Hedges g_{rm}**	0,693809788
				95% CI M_{diff}	8,6210	**Cohen's d_{av}**	0,706944743
				[Low; High]	24,2590	**Hedges g_{av}**	0,703356191
t	4,189463754	***df***	74	***p***	0,00	**Recommended:**	Grm
						CL effect size	0,685721047

PDE2 – strong effect – rating - JE

	Strong PDE2 rating JE						
Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	70,01	Mean 2	57,53	M_{diff}	12,48	Cohen's d_z	0,345528341
SD 1	23,4	SD 2	30,08	S_{diff}	36,11860019	Cohen's d_{rm}	0,462285413
n pairs	62	*r*	0,105	SE_{diff}	4,587066812	Hedges g_{rm}	0,459437659
				95% CI M_{diff}	3,3076	Cohen's d_{av}	0,46671653
				[Low; High]	21,6524	Hedges g_{av}	0,463841479
t	2,720692877	*df*	61	*p*	0,01	Recommended:	Grm
						CL effect size	0,635151396

PDE1 – strong effect – allocation - JE

	Strong PDE1 allocation JE						
Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	54,47	Mean 2	45,53	M_{diff}	8,94	Cohen's d_z	0,158961593
SD 1	28,12	SD 2	28,12	S_{diff}	56,24	Cohen's d_{rm}	0,317923186
n pairs	75	*r*	-1	SE_{diff}	6,494035828	Hedges g_{rm}	0,316309363
				95% CI M_{diff}	-3,9996	Cohen's d_{av}	0,317923186
				[Low; High]	21,8796	Hedges g_{av}	0,316309363
t	1,376647779	*df*	74	*p*	0,17	Recommended:	Gav
						CL effect size	0,563150433

PDE2 – strong effect – allocation - JE

	Strong PDE2 allocation JE						
Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	50,74	Mean 2	49,26	M_{diff}	1,48	Cohen's d_z	0,025195778
SD 1	29,37	SD 2	29,37	S_{diff}	58,74	Cohen's d_{rm}	0,050391556
n pairs	62	*r*	-1	SE_{diff}	7,45998746	Hedges g_{rm}	0,050081136
				95% CI M_{diff}	-13,4372	Cohen's d_{av}	0,050391556
				[Low; High]	16,3972	Hedges g_{av}	0,050081136
t	0,198391754	*df*	61	*p*	0,84	Recommended:	Gav
						CL effect size	0,510050598

IGE1 – weak effect – rating - SE

		Weak IGE1 rating SE					
Independent Samples							
Mean group 1	72,54	Mean group 2	63,42	95% CI M_{diff}	4,262887626	Cohen's d_s	0,382697788
SD group 1	23,07	SD group 2	24,65	[Low; High]	13,97711237	Cohen's d	0,383719679
n group 1	198	n group 2	178	*t*	3,705140024	Hedges's g_s	0,381929832
				df	374	CL effect size	0,606469559
				p	0,00		

IGE 2 – weak effect – rating – SE

		Weak IGE2 ratng SE					
Independent Samples							
Mean group 1	69,79	Mean group 2	71,51	95% CI M_{diff}	-6,73326114	Cohen's d_s	0,068162284
SD group 1	24,87	SD group 2	25,6	[Low; High]	3,29326114	Cohen's d	0,068336836
n group 1	198	n group 2	194	*t*	-0,674737058	Hedges's g_s	0,068031119
				df	390	CL effect size	0,519217935
				p	0,50		

IGE1 – weak effect – allocation – SE

		Weak IGE1 allocation SE					
Independent Samples							
Mean group 1	52,68	Mean group 2	41,22	95% CI M_{diff}	6,474687581	Cohen's d_s	0,46469483
SD group 1	25,66	SD group 2	23,5	[Low; High]	16,44531242	Cohen's d	0,465935673
n group 1	198	n group 2	178	*t*	4,499005404	Hedges's g_s	0,463762332
				df	374	CL effect size	0,629057649
				p	0,00		

IGE 2 – weak effect – allocation - SE

		Weak IGE2 allocation SE					
Independent Samples							
Mean group 1	38,24	Mean group 2	40,14	95% CI M_{diff}	-6,504879594	Cohen's d_s	0,081840385
SD group 1	23,28	SD group 2	23,15	[Low; High]	2,704879594	Cohen's d	0,082049428
n group 1	199	n group 2	194	*t*	-0,811145549	Hedges's g_s	0,081683301
				df	391	CL effect size	0,523074692
				p	0,42		

IGE 1 – weak effect – rating - JE

Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	79,59	Mean 2	71,88	M_{diff}	7,71	Cohen's d_z	0,345947689
SD 1	22,26	SD 2	24,09	S_{diff}	22,28660647	Cohen's d_{rm}	0,331821366
n pairs	73	*r*	0,54	SE_{diff}	2,608449988	Hedges g_{rm}	0,330090124
				95% CI M_{diff}	2,5101	Cohen's d_{av}	0,332686084
				[Low; High]	12,9099	Hedges g_{av}	0,330950331
t	2,955778349	*df*	72	*p*	0,00	Recommended:	Gav
						CL effect size	0,635308986

IGE 2 – weak effect – rating - JE

	Weak IGE2 rating JE						
Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	76,04	Mean 2	72,83	M_{diff}	3,21	Cohen's d_z	0,194884777
SD 1	20,98	SD 2	24,08	S_{diff}	16,47127109	Cohen's d_{rm}	0,140262895
n pairs	65	*r*	0,741	SE_{diff}	2,043009738	Hedges g_{rm}	0,139439433
				95% CI M_{diff}	-0,8714	Cohen's d_{av}	0,142476698
				[Low; High]	7,2914	Hedges g_{av}	0,14164024
t	1,571211307	*df*	64	*p*	0,12	Recommended:	Gav
						CL effect size	0,577258424

IGE 1 – weak effect – allocation - JE

	Weak IGE1 allocation SE						
Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	62,66	Mean 2	37,34	M_{diff}	25,32	Cohen's d_z	0,662480377
SD 1	19,11	SD 2	19,11	S_{diff}	38,22	Cohen's d_{rm}	1,324960754
n pairs	73	*r*	-1	SE_{diff}	4,473312646	Hedges g_{rm}	1,318047915
				95% CI M_{diff}	16,4026	Cohen's d_{av}	1,324960754
				[Low; High]	34,2374	Hedges g_{av}	1,318047915
t	5,66023482	*df*	72	*p*	0,00	Recommended:	Gav
						CL effect size	0,746168297

IGE 2 – weak effect – allocation - JE

	Weak IGE2 allocation JE						
Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	56,89	Mean 2	43,11	M_{diff}	13,78	Cohen's d_z	0,4584165
SD 1	15,03	SD 2	15,03	S_{diff}	30,06	Cohen's d_{rm}	0,916833001
n pairs	65	*r*	-1	SE_{diff}	3,728484122	Hedges g_{rm}	0,911450419
				95% CI M_{diff}	6,3315	Cohen's d_{av}	0,916833001
				[Low; High]	21,2285	Hedges g_{av}	0,911450419
t	3,695871982	*df*	64	*p*	0,00	Recommended:	Gav
						CL effect size	0,67667338

IGE 1 – strong effect – rating - SE

		Strong IGE1 rating SE					
Independent Samples							
Mean group 1	70,25	Mean group 2	63,42	95% CI M_{diff}	1,772373547	Cohen's d_s	0,273960783
SD group 1	25,18	SD group 2	24,65	[Low; High]	11,88762645	Cohen's d	0,274692322
n group 1	198	n group 2	178	*t*	2,652388112	Hedges's g_s	0,273411029
				df	374	CL effect size	0,576845372
				p	0,01		

IGE 2 – strong effect – rating – SE

		Strong IGE2 rating SE					
Independent Samples							
Mean group 1	68,4	Mean group 2	71,51	95% CI M_{diff}	-8,185716895	Cohen's d_s	0,121388052
SD group 1	25,64	SD group 2	25,6	[Low; High]	1,965716895	Cohen's d	0,121697321
n group 1	200	n group 2	194	*t*	-1,204602317	Hedges's g_s	0,121155656
				df	392	CL effect size	0,534201344
				p	0,23		

IGE 1 – strong effect – allocation – SE

		Strong IGE1 allocation SE					
Independent Samples							
Mean group 1	50,14	Mean group 2	41,22	95% CI M_{diff}	3,925634009	Cohen's d_s	0,360977094
SD group 1	25,75	SD group 2	23,5	[Low; High]	13,91436599	Cohen's d	0,361940986
n group 1	198	n group 2	178	*t*	3,494848207	Hedges's g_s	0,360252725
				df	374	CL effect size	0,600974732
				p	0,00		

IGE 2 – strong effect – allocation – SE

		Strong IGE2 allocation SE					
Independent Samples							
Mean group 1	42,27	Mean group 2	40,14	95% CI M_{diff}	-2,899258629	Cohen's d_s	0,083688999
SD group 1	27,5	SD group 2	23,15	[Low; High]	7,159258629	Cohen's d	0,08390222
n group 1	200	n group 2	194	*t*	0,830493285	Hedges's g_s	0,083528778
				df	392	CL effect size	0,523625192
				p	0,41		

IGE 1 – strong effect – rating - JE

	Strong IGE1 rating SE						
Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	70,62	Mean 2	75,57	M_{diff}	4,95	Cohen's d_z	0,239380145
SD 1	19,46	SD 2	20,52	S_{diff}	20,67840675	Cohen's d_{rm}	0,247385221
n pairs	72	*r*	0,466	SE_{diff}	2,436973606	Hedges g_{rm}	0,246076305
				95% CI M_{diff}	0,0908	Cohen's d_{av}	0,247623812
				[Low; High]	9,8092	Hedges g_{av}	0,246313633
t	2,031207883	*df*	71	*p*	0,05	Recommended:	Gav
						CL effect size	0,594594588

IGE 2 – strong effect – rating - JE

	Strong IGE2 rating JE						
Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	70,82	Mean 2	75,26	M_{diff}	4,44	Cohen's d_z	0,513472566
SD 1	19,44	SD 2	19,96	S_{diff}	8,647005308	Cohen's d_{rm}	0,224992405
n pairs	66	*r*	0,904	SE_{diff}	1,064372776	Hedges g_{rm}	0,223691871
				95% CI M_{diff}	2,3143	Cohen's d_{av}	0,225380711
				[Low; High]	6,5657	Hedges g_{av}	0,224077932
t	4,171470842	*df*	65	*p*	0,00	Recommended:	Gav
						CL effect size	0,696189602

IGE 1 – strong effect – allocation - JE

	Strong IGE1 allocation SE						
Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	53,83	Mean 2	46,17	M_{diff}	7,66	Cohen's d_z	0,16374519
SD 1	23,39	SD 2	23,39	S_{diff}	46,78	Cohen's d_{rm}	0,327490381
n pairs	72	*r*	-1	SE_{diff}	5,513075871	Hedges g_{rm}	0,325757627
				95% CI M_{diff}	-3,3328	Cohen's d_{av}	0,327490381
				[Low; High]	18,6528	Hedges g_{av}	0,325757627
t	1,389424013	*df*	71	*p*	0,17	Recommended:	Gav
						CL effect size	0,56503413

IGE 2 – strong effect – allocation – JE

	Strong IGE2 allocation JE						
Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	49,47	**Mean 2**	50,53	M_{diff}	1,06	**Cohen's d_z**	**0,027291452**
SD 1	19,42	**SD 2**	19,42	S_{diff}	38,84	**Cohen's d_{rm}**	**0,054582904**
n pairs	66	***r***	-1	SE_{diff}	4,78087351	**Hedges g_{rm}**	**0,054267396**
				95% CI M_{diff}	-8,4881	**Cohen's d_{av}**	**0,054582904**
				[Low; High]	10,6081	**Hedges g_{av}**	**0,054267396**
t	0,221716805	***df***	65	***p***	0,83	**Recommended:**	**Gav**
						CL effect size	**0,510886363**

IVE1 – weak effect – rating - SE

		Weak IVE1 rating SE					
Independent Samples							
Mean group 1	87,25	**Mean group 2**	79,53	95% CI M_{diff}	4,271812046	**Cohen's d_s**	**0,448533349**
SD group 1	14,56	**SD group 2**	19,54	[Low; High]	11,16818795	**Cohen's d**	**0,449696861**
n group 1	195	**n group 2**	192	***t***	4,41171223	**Hedges's g_s**	**0,447659015**
				df	385	**CL effect size**	**0,624305121**
				p	0,00		

IVE 2 – weak effect – rating – SE

		Weak IVE2 rating SE					
Independent Samples							
Mean group 1	70,1	**Mean group 2**	60,18	95% CI M_{diff}	5,199290906	**Cohen's d_s**	**0,390532422**
SD group 1	23,28	**SD group 2**	27,35	[Low; High]	14,64070909	**Cohen's d**	**0,391409039**
n group 1	223	**n group 2**	224	***t***	4,128381028	**Hedges's g_s**	**0,389873851**
				df	445	**CL effect size**	**0,608801882**
				p	0,00		

IVE 1 – weak effect – allocation – SE

		Weak IVE1 allocation SE					
Independent Samples							
Mean group 1	59,12	**Mean group 2**	54,65	95% CI M_{diff}	-1,344902961	**Cohen's d_s**	**0,153628924**
SD group 1	29,5	**SD group 2**	28,68	[Low; High]	10,28490296	**Cohen's d**	**0,154027443**
n group 1	195	**n group 2**	192	***t***	1,511072934	**Hedges's g_s**	**0,153329453**
				df	385	**CL effect size**	**0,543257562**
				p	0,13		

IVE 2 – weak effect – allocation - SE

		Weak IVE2 allocation SE					
Independent Samples							
Mean group 1	32,71	**Mean group 2**	33,11	95% CI M_{diff}	-4,211434164	**Cohen's d_s**	**0,019506835**
SD group 1	19,5	**SD group 2**	21,46	[Low; High]	3,411434164	**Cohen's d**	**0,019550621**
n group 1	223	**n group 2**	224	***t***	-0,206209885	**Hedges's g_s**	**0,019473939**
				df	445	**CL effect size**	**0,505503192**
				p	0,84		

IVE 1 – weak effect – rating - JE

Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	89,27	Mean 2	84,49	M_{diff}	4,78	Cohen's d_z	0,436407386
SD 1	12,31	SD 2	17,69	S_{diff}	10,95306853	Cohen's d_{rm}	0,282150116
n pairs	64	*r*	0,791	SE_{diff}	1,369133566	Hedges g_{rm}	0,280467312
				95% CI M_{diff}	2,0440	Cohen's d_{av}	0,318666667
				[Low; High]	7,5160	Hedges g_{av}	0,31676607
t	3,491259084	*df*	63	*p*	0,00	Recommended:	Gav
						CL effect size	0,668729409

IVE 2 – weak effect – rating - JE

Weak IVE2 rating JE

Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	77,48	Mean 2	72,49	M_{diff}	4,99	Cohen's d_z	0,300083147
SD 1	20,2	SD 2	23,7	S_{diff}	16,62872455	Cohen's d_{rm}	0,222951883
n pairs	89	*r*	0,724	SE_{diff}	1,762641277	Hedges g_{rm}	0,222000453
				95% CI M_{diff}	1,4871	Cohen's d_{av}	0,227334852
				[Low; High]	8,4929	Hedges g_{av}	0,226364717
t	2,830978751	*df*	88	*p*	0,01	Recommended:	Gav
						CL effect size	0,617943133

IVE 1 – weak effect – allocation - JE

Weak IVE1 allocation JE

Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	55,86	Mean 2	44,14	M_{diff}	11,72	Cohen's d_z	0,470304976
SD 1	12,46	SD 2	12,46	S_{diff}	24,92	Cohen's d_{rm}	0,940609952
n pairs	64	*r*	-1	SE_{diff}	3,115	Hedges g_{rm}	0,934999952
				95% CI M_{diff}	5,4952	Cohen's d_{av}	0,940609952
				[Low; High]	17,9448	Hedges g_{av}	0,934999952
t	3,762439807	*df*	63	*p*	0,00	Recommended:	Gav
						CL effect size	0,680931429

IVE 2 – weak effect – allocation - JE

Weak IVE2 allocation JE

Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	52,84	Mean 2	47,16	M_{diff}	5,68	Cohen's d_z	0,273866924
SD 1	10,37	SD 2	10,37	S_{diff}	20,74	Cohen's d_{rm}	0,547733848
n pairs	89	*r*	-1	SE_{diff}	2,198435603	Hedges g_{rm}	0,545396434
				95% CI M_{diff}	1,3111	Cohen's d_{av}	0,547733848
				[Low; High]	10,0489	Hedges g_{av}	0,545396434
t	2,583655392	*df*	88	*p*	0,01	Recommended:	Gav
						CL effect size	0,607906554

IVE 1 – strong effect – rating - SE

		Strong IVE1 rating SE					
Independent Samples							
Mean group 1	80,12	Mean group 2	79,53	95% CI M_{diff}	-3,250689863	Cohen's d_s	0,030566462
SD group 1	19,07	SD group 2	19,54	[Low; High]	4,430689863	Cohen's d	0,030644938
n group 1	199	n group 2	192	*t*	0,302157894	Hedges's g_s	0,030507491
				df	389	CL effect size	0,50862008
				p	0,76		

IVE 2 – strong effect – rating – SE

		Strong IVE2 rating SE					
Independent Samples							
Mean group 1	56,21	Mean group 2	60,18	95% CI M_{diff}	-8,979526237	Cohen's d_s	0,143213859
SD group 1	28,05	SD group 2	27,35	[Low; High]	1,039526237	Cohen's d	0,1435176
n group 1	249	n group 2	224	*t*	-1,555171035	Hedges's g_s	0,14298569
				df	471	CL effect size	0,540357882
				p	0,12		

IVE 1 – strong effect – allocation – SE

		Strong IVE1 allocation SE					
Independent Samples							
Mean group 1	56,58	Mean group 2	54,65	95% CI M_{diff}	-3,803538212	Cohen's d_s	0,066936983
SD group 1	28,98	SD group 2	28,68	[Low; High]	7,663538212	Cohen's d	0,067108837
n group 1	199	n group 2	192	*t*	0,66169051	Hedges's g_s	0,066807844
				df	389	CL effect size	0,518877292
				p	0,51		

IVE 2 – strong effect – allocation – SE

		Strong IVE2 allocation SE					
Independent Samples							
Mean group 1	27,93	Mean group 2	33,11	95% CI M_{diff}	-8,857617595	Cohen's d_s	0,256534889
SD group 1	18,98	SD group 2	21,46	[Low; High]	-1,502382405	Cohen's d	0,257078972
n group 1	249	n group 2	224	*t*	-2,785733397	Hedges's g_s	0,256126177
				df	471	CL effect size	0,571740997
				p	0,01		

IVE 1 – strong effect – rating - JE

	Strong IVE1 rating JE						
Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	63,35	Mean 2	86,77	M_{diff}	23,42	Cohen's d_z	1,005695278
SD 1	23,18	SD 2	13,58	S_{diff}	23,28737194	Cohen's d_{rm}	1,202636636
n pairs	65	*r*	0,285	SE_{diff}	2,888442998	Hedges g_{rm}	1,195576147
				95% CI M_{diff}	17,6497	Cohen's d_{av}	1,274211099
				[Low; High]	29,1903	Hedges g_{av}	1,266730408
t	8,108174548	*df*	64	*p*	0,00	Recommended:	Grm
						CL effect size	0,842718912

IVE 2 – strong effect – rating - JE

	Strong IVE2 rating JE						
Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	49,15	Mean 2	76,82	M_{diff}	27,67	Cohen's d_z	1,106217531
SD 1	27,5	SD 2	19,39	S_{diff}	25,01316353	Cohen's d_{rm}	1,133535657
n pairs	129	*r*	0,475	SE_{diff}	2,20228625	Hedges g_{rm}	1,130211506
				95% CI M_{diff}	23,3124	Cohen's d_{av}	1,180209
				[Low; High]	32,0276	Hedges g_{av}	1,176747976
t	12,56421593	*df*	128	*p*	0,00	Recommended:	Gav
						CL effect size	0,865683812

IVE 1 – strong effect – allocation - JE

	Strong IVE1 allocation JE						
Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	30,98	Mean 2	69,02	M_{diff}	38,04	Cohen's d_z	1,271390374
SD 1	14,96	SD 2	14,96	S_{diff}	29,92	Cohen's d_{rm}	2,542780749
n pairs	65	*r*	-1	SE_{diff}	3,711119259	Hedges g_{rm}	2,527852486
				95% CI M_{diff}	30,6262	Cohen's d_{av}	2,542780749
				[Low; High]	45,4538	Hedges g_{av}	2,527852486
t	10,2502769	*df*	64	*p*	0,00	Recommended:	Gav
						CL effect size	0,898205097

IVE 2 – strong effect – allocation - JE

	Strong IVE2 allocation JE						
Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	28,26	Mean 2	71,74	M_{diff}	43,48	Cohen's d_z	1,412605588
SD 1	15,39	SD 2	15,39	S_{diff}	30,78	Cohen's d_{rm}	2,825211176
n pairs	129	*r*	-1	SE_{diff}	2,71002789	Hedges g_{rm}	2,816926099
				95% CI M_{diff}	38,1177	Cohen's d_{av}	2,825211176
				[Low; High]	48,8423	Hedges g_{av}	2,816926099
t	16,04411533	*df*	128	*p*	0,00	Recommended:	Gav
						CL effect size	0,921114137

Existence – weak effect – rating - SE

		Weak Existence rating SE					
Independent Samples							
Mean group 1	72,79	Mean group 2	69,95	95% CI M_{diff}	-1,337231367	Cohen's d_s	0,125947058
SD group 1	21,09	SD group 2	23,89	[Low; High]	7,017231367	Cohen's d	0,126228505
n group 1	222	n group 2	227	*t*	1,334302419	Hedges's g_s	0,125735619
				df	447	CL effect size	0,535506637
				p	0,18		

Existence – weak effect – allocation – SE

		Weak Existence allocation SE					
			Independent Samples				
Mean group 1	45,39	Mean group 2	44,02	95% CI M_{diff}	-3,161659644	Cohen's d_s	0,056071129
SD group 1	24,22	SD group 2	24,64	[Low; High]	5,901659644	Cohen's d	0,056196428
n group 1	222	n group 2	227	*t*	0,594026131	Hedges's g_s	0,055976998
				df	447	CL effect size	0,51581475
				p	0,55		

Existence – weak effect – rating - JE

	Weak Existence rating JE						
			Correlated (or Dependent) Samples				
Mean 1	81,46	Mean 2	57,72	M_{diff}	23,74	Cohen's d_z	1,152290856
SD 1	19,17	SD 2	22,99	S_{diff}	20,60243721	Cohen's d_{rm}	1,111229059
n pairs	71	*r*	0,535	SE_{diff}	2,44505946	Hedges g_{rm}	1,105265396
				95% CI M_{diff}	18,8635	Cohen's d_{av}	1,126185958
				[Low; High]	28,6165	Hedges g_{av}	1,120142026
t	9,709375331	*df*	70	*p*	0,00	Recommended:	Gav
						CL effect size	0,875399213

Existence – weak effect – allocation - JE

	Weak Existence allocation JE						
			Correlated (or Dependent) Samples				
Mean 1	77,45	Mean 2	22,55	M_{diff}	54,9	Cohen's d_z	2,106676899
SD 1	13,03	SD 2	13,03	S_{diff}	26,06	Cohen's d_{rm}	4,213353799
n pairs	71	*r*	-1	SE_{diff}	3,092753001	Hedges g_{rm}	4,190741882
				95% CI M_{diff}	48,7317	Cohen's d_{av}	4,213353799
				[Low; High]	61,0683	Hedges g_{av}	4,190741882
t	17,75117508	*df*	70	*p*	0,00	Recommended:	Gav
						CL effect size	0,982427202

Existence – strong effect – rating - SE

		Strong Existence rating SE					
			Independent Samples				
Mean group 1	68,96	Mean group 2	69,95	95% CI M_{diff}	-5,492086086	Cohen's d_s	0,04075798
SD group 1	24,69	SD group 2	23,89	[Low; High]	3,512086086	Cohen's d	0,040848856
n group 1	223	n group 2	227	*t*	-0,432286578	Hedges's g_s	0,040689708
				df	448	CL effect size	0,511494333
				p	0,67		

Existence – strong effect – allocation – SE

		Strong Existence allocation SE					
			Independent Samples				
Mean group 1	43,97	Mean group 2	44,02	95% CI M_{diff}	-4,553472606	Cohen's d_s	0,002056741
SD group 1	23,97	SD group 2	24,64	[Low; High]	4,453472606	Cohen's d	0,002061327
n group 1	223	n group 2	227	*t*	-0,021814176	Hedges's g_s	0,002053296
				df	448	CL effect size	0,500580267
				p	0,98		

Existence – strong effect – rating - JE

	Strong Existence rating JE						
Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	80,08	Mean 2	70,59	M_{diff}	9,49	Cohen's d_z	0,499475063
SD 1	17,88	SD 2	19,53	S_{diff}	18,99994754	Cohen's d_{rm}	0,505926573
n pairs	71	*r*	0,487	SE_{diff}	2,254878924	Hedges g_{rm}	0,503211404
				95% CI M_{diff}	4,9928	Cohen's d_{av}	0,507350976
				[Low; High]	13,9872	Hedges g_{av}	0,504628162
t	4,208651692	*df*	70	*p*	0,00	Recommended:	Gav
						CL effect size	0,691277625

Existence – strong effect – allocation - JE

	Strong Existence allocation JE						
Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	59,99	Mean 2	40,01	M_{diff}	19,98	Cohen's d_z	0,470782281
SD 1	21,22	SD 2	21,22	S_{diff}	42,44	Cohen's d_{rm}	0,941564562
n pairs	71	*r*	-1	SE_{diff}	5,036701357	Hedges g_{rm}	0,936511442
				95% CI M_{diff}	9,9346	Cohen's d_{av}	0,941564562
				[Low; High]	30,0254	Hedges g_{av}	0,936511442
t	3,966882009	*df*	70	*p*	0,00	Recommended:	Gav
						CL effect size	0,68110189

Age – weak effect – rating - SE

		Weak Age rating SE					
Independent Samples							
Mean group 1	68,97	Mean group 2	67,45	95% CI M_{diff}	-3,313466061	Cohen's d_s	0,059217927
SD group 1	26,32	SD group 2	24,97	[Low; High]	6,353466061	Cohen's d	0,059354531
n group 1	222	n group 2	213	*t*	0,617411703	Hedges's g_s	0,059115296
				df	433	CL effect size	0,51670931
				p	0,54		

Age – weak effect – allocation – SE

		Weak Age allocation SE					
Independent Samples							
Mean group 1	41,15	Mean group 2	40,74	95% CI M_{diff}	-4,076668633	Cohen's d_s	0,017207958
SD group 1	24,43	SD group 2	23,18	[Low; High]	4,896668633	Cohen's d	0,017247653
n group 1	222	n group 2	213	*t*	0,179411794	Hedges's g_s	0,017178135
				df	433	CL effect size	0,504856802
				p	0,86		

Age – weak effect – rating - JE

	Weak Age rating JE						
Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	75,48	Mean 2	72,13	M_{diff}	3,35	Cohen's d_z	0,254952283
SD 1	21,83	SD 2	23,65	S_{diff}	13,1397137	Cohen's d_{rm}	0,146014447
n pairs	73	*r*	0,836	SE_{diff}	1,537887165	Hedges g_{rm}	0,145252632
				95% CI M_{diff}	0,2843	Cohen's d_{av}	0,147317502
				[Low; High]	6,4157	Hedges g_{av}	0,146548889
t	2,178313258	*df*	72	*p*	0,03	Recommended:	Gav
						CL effect size	0,600620023

Age – weak effect – allocation - JE

	Weak Age allocation JE						
Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	60,15	Mean 2	39,85	M_{diff}	20,3	Cohen's d_z	0,781972265
SD 1	12,98	SD 2	12,98	S_{diff}	25,96	Cohen's d_{rm}	1,56394453
n pairs	73	*r*	-1	SE_{diff}	3,038388181	Hedges g_{rm}	1,555784819
				95% CI M_{diff}	14,2431	Cohen's d_{av}	1,56394453
				[Low; High]	26,3569	Hedges g_{av}	1,555784819
t	6,681173961	*df*	72	*p*	0,00	Recommended:	Gav
						CL effect size	0,782884563

Age – strong effect – rating - SE

		Strong Age rating SE					
Independent Samples							
Mean group 1	65,38	Mean group 2	67,45	95% CI M_{diff}	-7,029308185	Cohen's d_s	0,078628954
SD group 1	27,57	SD group 2	24,97	[Low; High]	2,889308185	Cohen's d	0,078810756
n group 1	221	n group 2	213	*t*	-0,81888624	Hedges's g_s	0,078492367
				df	432	CL effect size	0,522189632
				p	0,41		

Age – strong effect – allocation – SE

		Strong Age allocation SE					
Independent Samples							
Mean group 1	39,99	Mean group 2	40,74	95% CI M_{diff}	-5,25430622	Cohen's d_s	0,031390289
SD group 1	24,56	SD group 2	23,18	[Low; High]	3,75430622	Cohen's d	0,031462868
n group 1	221	n group 2	213	*t*	-0,326916157	Hedges's g_s	0,03133576
				df	432	CL effect size	0,508859044
				p	0,74		

Age – strong effect – rating - JE

	Strong Age rating JE						
Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	73,68	Mean 2	76,24	M_{diff}	2,56	Cohen's d_z	0,201603742
SD 1	21,11	SD 2	20,35	S_{diff}	12,698177	Cohen's d_{rm}	0,123291856
n pairs	67	*r*	0,813	SE_{diff}	1,551329228	Hedges g_{rm}	0,122590005
				95% CI M_{diff}	-0,5373	Cohen's d_{av}	0,123492523
				[Low; High]	5,6573	Hedges g_{av}	0,122789529
t	1,650197749	*df*	66	*p*	0,10	Recommended:	Gav
						CL effect size	0,57988674

Age – strong effect – allocation - JE

	Strong Age allocation JE						
Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	52,1	Mean 2	47,9	M_{diff}	4,2	Cohen's d_z	0,116666667
SD 1	18	SD 2	18	S_{diff}	36	Cohen's d_{rm}	0,233333333
n pairs	67	*r*	-1	SE_{diff}	4,398099997	Hedges g_{rm}	0,23200506
				95% CI M_{diff}	-4,5811	Cohen's d_{av}	0,233333333
				[Low; High]	12,9811	Hedges g_{av}	0,23200506
t	0,954957823	*df*	66	*p*	0,34	Recommended:	Gav
						CL effect size	0,546437897

Innocence – weak effect – rating - SE

		Weak Innocence rating SE					
Independent Samples							
Mean group 1	63,8	Mean group 2	65,41	95% CI M_{diff}	-6,24646036	Cohen's d_s	0,065628969
SD group 1	25,3	SD group 2	23,75	[Low; High]	3,02646036	Cohen's d	0,065781064
n group 1	215	n group 2	218	*t*	-0,682808798	Hedges's g_s	0,065514699
				df	431	CL effect size	0,518502883
				p	0,50		

Innocence – weak effect – allocation – SE

		Weak Innocence allocation SE					
Independent Samples							
Mean group 1	39,53	Mean group 2	43,59	95% CI M_{diff}	-8,451763446	Cohen's d_s	0,174546277
SD group 1	22,3	SD group 2	24,17	[Low; High]	0,331763446	Cohen's d	0,174950788
n group 1	215	n group 2	218	*t*	-1,815992788	Hedges's g_s	0,174242366
				df	431	CL effect size	0,549127534
				p	0,07		

Innocence – weak effect – rating - JE

	Weal Innocence Rating JE						
Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	70,29	Mean 2	62,96	M_{diff}	7,33	Cohen's d_z	0,230117596
SD 1	22,58	SD 2	26,16	S_{diff}	31,85327909	Cohen's d_{rm}	0,299683445
n pairs	85	*r*	0,152	SE_{diff}	3,454973208	Hedges g_{rm}	0,298343578
				95% CI M_{diff}	0,4594	Cohen's d_{av}	0,300779647
				[Low; High]	14,2006	Hedges g_{av}	0,29943488
t	2,121579404	*df*	84	*p*	0,04	Recommended:	Grm
						CL effect size	0,590999804

Innocence – weak effect – allocation - JE

	Weak Innocence allocation JE						
Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	58,49	Mean 2	41,51	M_{diff}	16,98	Cohen's d_z	0,445669291
SD 1	19,05	SD 2	19,05	S_{diff}	38,1	Cohen's d_{rm}	0,891338583
n pairs	85	*r*	-1	SE_{diff}	4,132525221	Hedges g_{rm}	0,887353462
				95% CI M_{diff}	8,7620	Cohen's d_{av}	0,891338583
				[Low; High]	25,1980	Hedges g_{av}	0,887353462
t	4,108867845	*df*	84	*p*	0,00	Recommended:	Gav
						CL effect size	0,672081925

Innocence – strong effect – rating - SE

		Strong Innocence rating SE					
Independent Samples							
Mean group 1	64,75	Mean group 2	65,41	95% CI M_{diff}	-5,360566391	Cohen's d_s	0,026541537
SD group 1	25,95	SD group 2	23,75	[Low; High]	4,040566391	Cohen's d	0,026603047
n group 1	215	n group 2	218	*t*	-0,276140172	Hedges's g_s	0,026495324
				df	431	CL effect size	0,507484487
				p	0,78		

Innocence – strong effect – allocation – SE

		Strong Innocence allocation SE					
Independent Samples							
Mean group 1	44,06	Mean group 2	43,59	95% CI M_{diff}	-4,136694541	Cohen's d_s	0,019322728
SD group 1	24,48	SD group 2	24,17	[Low; High]	5,076694541	Cohen's d	0,019367717
n group 1	213	n group 2	218	*t*	0,200561635	Hedges's g_s	0,019288928
				df	429	CL effect size	0,505450267
				p	0,84		

Innocence – strong effect – rating - JE

	Strong Innocence rating JE						
Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	62,81	**Mean 2**	69,3	**M_{diff}**	6,49	**Cohen's d_z**	0,253100303
SD 1	22,01	**SD 2**	18,42	**S_{diff}**	25,64200807	**Cohen's d_{rm}**	0,319147338
n pairs	81	***r***	0,205	**SE_{diff}**	2,849112008	**Hedges g_{rm}**	0,317648994
				95% CI M_{diff}	0,8201	**Cohen's d_{av}**	0,321048726
				[Low; High]	12,1599	**Hedges g_{av}**	0,319541455
t	2,277902723	***df***	80	***p***	0,03	**Recommended:**	Grm
						CL effect size	0,599904647

Innocence – strong effect – allocation - JE

	Strong Innocence allocation JE						
Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	49,51	**Mean 2**	50,49	**M_{diff}**	0,98	**Cohen's d_z**	0,029288703
SD 1	16,73	**SD 2**	16,73	**S_{diff}**	33,46	**Cohen's d_{rm}**	0,058577406
n pairs	81	***r***	-1	**SE_{diff}**	3,717777778	**Hedges g_{rm}**	0,058302395
				95% CI M_{diff}	-6,4186	**Cohen's d_{av}**	0,058577406
				[Low; High]	8,3786	**Hedges g_{av}**	0,058302395
t	0,263598326	***df***	80	***p***	0,79	**Recommended:**	Gav
						CL effect size	0,511682832

Gender – weak effect – rating - SE

		Weak gender rating SE					
Independent Samples							
Mean group 1	70,16	**Mean group 2**	70,72	**95% CI M_{diff}**	-5,186671885	**Cohen's d_s**	0,022523199
SD group 1	26,57	**SD group 2**	22,96	**[Low; High]**	4,066671885	**Cohen's d**	0,022574099
n group 1	226	**n group 2**	218	***t***	-0,2372581	**Hedges's g_s**	0,022484959
				df	442	**CL effect size**	0,506361739
				p	0,81		

Gender – weak effect – allocation – SE

		Weak gender allocation SE					
Independent Samples							
Mean group 1	41,71	**Mean group 2**	42,86	**95% CI M_{diff}**	-5,714691264	**Cohen's d_s**	0,046973446
SD group 1	24,91	**SD group 2**	24,03	**[Low; High]**	3,414691264	**Cohen's d**	0,047079601
n group 1	226	**n group 2**	218	***t***	-0,494815625	**Hedges's g_s**	0,046893695
				df	442	**CL effect size**	0,513252836
				p	0,62		

Gender – weak effect – rating - JE

	Weak gender rating JE						
Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	70,69	Mean 2	69,71	M_{diff}	0,98	Cohen's d_z	0,172854142
SD 1	22,68	SD 2	23,32	S_{diff}	5,669519909	Cohen's d_{rm}	0,042340445
n pairs	75	*r*	0,97	SE_{diff}	0,654659769	Hedges g_{rm}	0,042125519
				95% CI M_{diff}	-0,3244	Cohen's d_{av}	0,042608696
				[Low; High]	2,2844	Hedges g_{av}	0,042392408
t	1,496960782	*df*	74	*p*	0,14	Recommended:	Gav
						CL effect size	0,568616961

Gender – weak effect – allocation - JE

	Weak gender allocation JE						
Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	50,72	Mean 2	49,28	M_{diff}	1,44	Cohen's d_z	0,179551122
SD 1	4,01	SD 2	4,01	S_{diff}	8,02	Cohen's d_{rm}	0,359102244
n pairs	75	*r*	-1	SE_{diff}	0,926069832	Hedges g_{rm}	0,35727939
				95% CI M_{diff}	-0,4052	Cohen's d_{av}	0,359102244
				[Low; High]	3,2852	Hedges g_{av}	0,35727939
t	1,554958331	*df*	74	*p*	0,12	Recommended:	Gav
						CL effect size	0,57124751

Gender – strong effect – rating - SE

		Strong gender rating SE					
Independent Samples							
Mean group 1	66,81	Mean group 2	70,72	95% CI M_{diff}	-8,597027515	Cohen's d_s	0,155873386
SD group 1	27	SD group 2	22,96	[Low; High]	0,777027515	Cohen's d	0,156228048
n group 1	223	n group 2	218	*t*	-1,636565359	Hedges's g_s	0,155606936
				df	439	CL effect size	0,543922176
				p	0,10		

Gender – strong effect – allocation – SE

		Strong gender allocation SE					
Independent Samples							
Mean group 1	40,94	Mean group 2	42,86	95% CI M_{diff}	-6,487207928	Cohen's d_s	0,078665897
SD group 1	24,77	SD group 2	24,03	[Low; High]	2,647207928	Cohen's d	0,078844887
n group 1	223	n group 2	218	*t*	-0,825938828	Hedges's g_s	0,078531425
				df	439	CL effect size	0,522183627
				p	0,41		

Gender – strong effect – rating - JE

	Strong gender rating JE						
Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	65,59	Mean 2	73,48	M_{diff}	7,89	Cohen's d_z	0,65977416
SD 1	21,58	SD 2	19,71	S_{diff}	11,95863748	Cohen's d_{rm}	0,377861135
n pairs	74	*r*	0,836	SE_{diff}	1,39016337	Hedges g_{rm}	0,375916738
				95% CI M_{diff}	5,1194	Cohen's d_{av}	0,382174861
				[Low; High]	10,6606	Hedges g_{av}	0,380208266
t	5,675591928	*df*	73	*p*	0,00	Recommended:	Gav
						CL effect size	0,745300616

Gender – strong effect – allocation - JE

	Strong gender allocation JE						
Correlated (or Dependent) Samples							
Mean 1	43,65	Mean 2	56,35	M_{diff}	12,7	Cohen's d_z	0,638832998
SD 1	9,94	SD 2	9,94	S_{diff}	19,88	Cohen's d_{rm}	1,277665996
n pairs	74	*r*	-1	SE_{diff}	2,311003058	Hedges g_{rm}	1,271091385
				95% CI M_{diff}	8,0942	Cohen's d_{av}	1,277665996
				[Low; High]	17,3058	Hedges g_{av}	1,271091385
t	5,49544924	*df*	73	*p*	0,00	Recommended:	Gav
						CL effect size	0,73853421

Table 1 (with additional columns)

Background information about each study. Numbers in the seven rightmost columns indicate the number of participants in each experimental condition after exclusions (percentage of participants in each condition who passed the attention check reported in paratheses)

Study name	Collection time (platform)	Total N	Females % (Mean age in years)	Valid N	SE [A_X]	SE [A_{X-2}]	SE [B_X]	JE [A_X vs B_X]	JE [A_{X-2} vs B_X]	CHOICE [A_X vs B_X]	CHOICE [A_{X-2} vs B_X]
PDE1	Spring19 (MTurk)	938	NA	872	197 (94.3%)	203 (94.9%)	194 (91.9%)	64 (88.9%)	75 (96.2%)	68 (87.3%)	71 (93.4%)
PDE2	Spring19 (MTurk)	861	NA	778	174 (88.8%)	195 (98.5%)	176 (90.3%)	57 (81.4%)	62 (88.6%)	56 (83.7%)	58 (89.2%)
IGE1 (Family)	Summer20 (MTurk)	1108	39.5% (35.35)	863	198 (85.7%)	198 (82.8%)	178 (73.9%)	73 (71.6%)	72 (72.0%)	70 (72.2%)	74 (75.5%)
IGE2 (Nationality)	Spring19 (MTurk)	872	NA	855	199 (99.0%)	200 (98.0%)	194 (97.5%)	65 (100%)	66 (97.1%)	67 (100%)	64 (94.1%)
IVE1 (Cancer context)	Spring20 (Prolific)	862	73.7% (36.13)	845	195 (97.5%)	199 (99.0%)	192 (97.0%)	64 (98.5%)	65 (98.5%)	62 (96.9%)	68 (100%)
IVE2* (Covid-19 context)	Spring20 (Prolific)	1166	54.3% (35.30)	1135	223 (97.4%)	249 (98.4%)	224 (99.1%)	89 (93.7%)	129 (100%)	91 (94.8%)	130 (94.2%)
Existence*	Fall19 (MTurk)	1005	41.9% (37.91)	951	222 (98.2%)	223 (94.9%)	227 (96.2%)	71 (89.9%)	71 (88.7%)	68 (91.9%)	69 (92.0%)
Age*	Fall19 (MTurk)	977	44.1% (36.07)	935	222 (97.8%)	221 (97.8%)	213 (95.9%)	73 (96.1%)	67 (89.3%)	71 (94.7%)	68 (89.5%)
Innocence*	Spring20 (MTurk)	1165	34.9% (36.15)	982	215 (88.5%)	213 (87.7%)	218 (86.9%)	85 (75.9%)	81 (81.8%)	80 (79.2%)	90 (77.6%)
Gender*	Fall19 (MTurk)	1061	45.4% (36.04)	971	226 (93.8%)	223 (94.9%)	218 (89.7%)	75 (92.5%)	74 (84.1%)	80 (90.9%)	75 (89.3%)

Note 1: SE = Separate evaluation, JE = Joint evaluation, CHOICE = Forced choice, NA = Not assessed, PDE = Proportion dominance effect, IGE = Ingroup effect, IVE = Identified victim effect

Note 2: Studies with "*" were preregistered. See https://osf.io/8fs46/?view_only=2f05b34b748642d08f645283e10062e4

Alternative table 1

Effect sizes for the weak and strong forms of all helping effects in all three decision modes (Cohen's d for ratings and allocations, Cohen's g for expressed preferences in forced choice). Positive effect sizes (green cells) indicate helping effects. Negative effect sizes (orange/red cells) indicate reversed helping effects.

	Weak helping effect (equal efficiency)					Strong helping effect (unequal efficiency)				
	Separate evaluation		Joint evaluation		Choice	Separate evaluation		Joint evaluation		Choice
	Rating	*Allocation*	*Rating*	*Allocation*		*Rating*	*Allocation*	*Rating*	*Allocation*	
PDE 1 (100% vs 6%)	*d* = 1.44	*d* = 0.90	*d* = 0.73	*d* = 0.80	*g* = 0.34	*d* = 1.08	*d* = 0.62	*d* = 0.48	*d* = 0.16	*g* = -0.04
PDE 2 (80% vs 6%)	*d* = 1.20	*d* = 0.62	*d* = 0.88	*d* = 0.61	*g* = 0.27	*d* = 1.02	*d* = 0.50	*d* = 0.35	*d* = 0.03	*g* = -0.12
IGE 1 (family)	*d* = 0.38	*d* = 0.47	*d* = 0.35	*d* = 0.66	*g* = 0.36	*d* = 0.27	*d* = 0.36	*d* = -0.34	*d* = -0.03	*g* = 0.20
IGE 2 (nationality)	*d* = -0.07	*d* = -0.12	*d* = 0.20	*d* = 0.46	*g* = 0.35	*d* = -0.08	*d* = 0.08	*d* = -0.51	*d* = 0.16	*g* = -0.03
IVE 1 (Child Cancer)	*d* = 0.45	*d* = 0.15	*d* = 0.44	*d* = 0.47	*g* = 0.23	*d* = 0.03	*d* = 0.07	*d* = -1.01	*d* = -1.27	*g* = -0.37
IVE 2 (COVID-19)	*d* = 0.39	*d* = -0.02	*d* = 0.30	*d* = 0.27	*g* = 0.15	*d* = -0.14	*d* = -0.26	*d* = -1.11	*d* = -1.41	*g* = -0.37
EXISTENCE effect	*d* = 0.13	*d* = 0.06	*d* = 1.15	*d* = 2.11	*g* = 0.49	*d* = -0.04	*d* = -0.00	*d* = 0.50	*d* = 0.47	*g* = 0.30
AGE effect	*d* = 0.06	*d* = 0.02	*d* = 0.26	*d* = 0.78	*g* = 0.39	*d* = -0.08	*d* = -0.03	*d* = -0.20	*d* = 0.12	*g* = 0.10
INNOCENCE effect	*d* = -0.07	*d* = -0.17	*d* = 0.23	*d* = 0.46	*g* = 0.31	*d* = -0.03	*d* = 0.02	*d* = -0.25	*d* = -0.03	*g* = 0.09
GENDER effect	*d* = -0.02	*d* = 0.05	*d* = 0.17	*d* = 0.18	*g* = 0.28	*d* = -0.16	*d* = -0.08	*d* = -0.66	*d* = -0.64	*g* = -0.19

Color	Label	Cohen's d	Cohen's g	Color
	Very large helping effect	over 1.1	> 0.35	
	Large helping effect	0.8-1.1	> 0.25	
	Medium helping effect	0.5-0.8	> 0.15	
	Small helping effect	0.2-0.5	> 0.08	
	No effect (not significant)	-0.2 – 0.2	-0.08 – 0.08	
	Small reversed effect	-0.5 – -0.2	< -0.08	
	Medium reversed effect	-0.8 – -0.5	< -0.15	
	Large reversed effect	-1.1 – -0.8	< -0.25	
	Very large reversed effect	Under -1.1	< -0.35	

Alternative table 2

This table differ from the one reported in the paper in that the Joint Evaluation effect sizes (for both ratings and allocations) are based on the proportion of participants who expressed preferences for one of the projects rather than on the mean differences (Cohen's g instead of Cohen's d). Participants who expressed indifference in ratings and allocation in joint evaluation are excluded in this alternative Table 3. Positive effect sizes (green cells) indicate helping effects. Negative effect sizes (orange/red cells) indicate reversed helping effects.

	Weak helping effect (equal efficiency)					**Strong helping effect (unequal efficiency)**				
	Separate evaluation		**Joint evaluation**		**Choice**	**Separate evaluation**		**Joint evaluation**		**Choice**
	Rating	*Allocation*	*Rating*	*Allocation*		*Rating*	*Allocation*	*Rating*	*Allocation*	
PDE 1 (100% vs 6%)	*d* = 1.44	*d* = 0.90	*g* = 0.26	*g* = 0.28	*g* = 0.34	*d* = 1.08	*d* = 0.62	*g* = 0.11	*g* = 0.06	*g* = -0.04
PDE 2 (80% vs 6%)	*d* = 1.20	*d* = 0.62	*g* = 0.29	*g* = 0.30	*g* = 0.27	*d* = 1.02	*d* = 0.50	*g* = 0.07	*g* = -0.01	*g* = -0.12
IGE 1 (family)	*d* = 0.38	*d* = 0.47	*g* = 0.21	*g* = 0.35	*g* = 0.36	*d* = 0.27	*d* = 0.36	*g* = -0.14	*g* = 0.03	*g* = 0.20
IGE 2 (nationality)	*d* = -0.07	*d* = -0.12	*g* = -0.01	*g* = 0.45	*g* = 0.35	*d* = -0.08	*d* = 0.08	*g* = -0.25	*g* = -0.19	*g* = -0.03
IVE 1 (Child Cancer)	*d* = 0.45	*d* = 0.15	*g* = 0.19	*g* = 0.50	*g* = 0.23	*d* = 0.03	*d* = 0.07	*g* = -0.42	*g* = -0.45	*g* = -0.37
IVE 2 (COVID-19)	*d* = 0.39	*d* = -0.02	*g* = 0.14	*g* = 0.27	*g* = 0.15	*d* = -0.14	*d* = -0.26	*g* = -0.44	*g* = -0.47	*g* = -0.37
EXISTENCE effect	*d* = 0.13	*d* = 0.06	*g* = 0.46	*g* = 0.50	*g* = 0.49	*d* = -0.04	*d* = -0.00	*g* = 0.13	*g* = 0.18	*g* = 0.30
AGE effect	*d* = 0.06	*d* = 0.02	*g* = 0.17	*g* = 0.44	*g* = 0.39	*d* = -0.08	*d* = -0.03	*g* = -0.15	*g* = 0.03	*g* = 0.10
INNOCENCE effect	*d* = -0.07	*d* = -0.17	*g* = 0.11	*g* = 0.22	*g* = 0.31	*d* = -0.03	*d* = 0.02	*g* = -0.12	*g* = 0.02	*g* = 0.09
GENDER effect	*d* = -0.02	*d* = 0.05	*g* = 0.04	*g* = 0.25	*g* = 0.28	*d* = -0.16	*d* = -0.08	*g* = -0.35	*g* = -0.33	*g* = -0.19

Color	Label	Cohen's d	Cohen's g	Color
	Very large helping effect	over 1.1	> 0.35	
	Large helping effect	0.8-1.1	> 0.25	
	Medium helping effect	0.5-0.8	> 0.15	
	Small helping effect	0.2-0.5	> 0.08	
	No effect (not significant)	-0.2 – 0.2	-0.08 – 0.08	
	Small reversed effect	-0.5 – -0.2	< -0.08	
	Medium reversed effect	-0.8 – -0.5	< -0.15	
	Large reversed effect	-1.1 – -0.8	< -0.25	
	Very large reversed effect	Under -1.1	< -0.35	