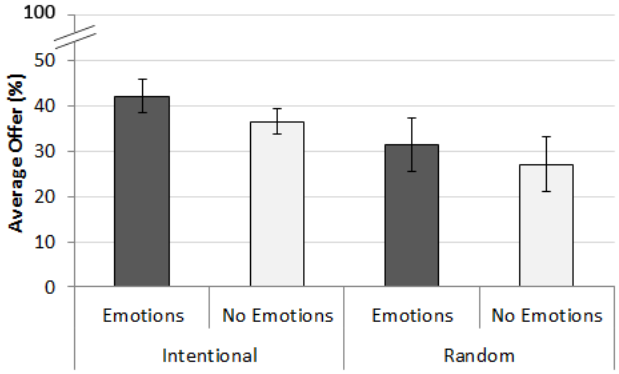

Fig.3 – Means and 95% confidence intervals for participants' offers.

Table 1 – Participants' Average Offers.

		M	*SD*	*95% CI*	
				L	U
Intentional	Emotions	42.11	12.02	38.52	45.69
	No Emotion	36.54	9.33	33.77	39.31
Random	Emotions	31.50	20.37	25.58	37.42
	No Emotion	27.07	20.02	21.05	33.08

Note. Offers are shown as percentages (of the total amount of 20 tickets).

To analyze the data we ran an Intentionality × Emotions ANOVA[1]. This revealed a main effect of Intentionality: people offered more to intentional agents (M = 39.36, SD = 11.17) than to random agents (M = 29.36, SD = 20.22), $F(1, 182) = 17.80$, $p = .000$, partial $\eta^2 = .089$, mean difference = 10.04, 95% CI [5.35, 14.74]. There was also a main effect of Emotions: people offered more to emotional (M = 36.75, SD = 17.57) than non-emotional (M = 31.86, SD = 16.19) agents, $F(1, 182) = 4.41$, $p = .037$, partial $\eta^2 = .024$, mean difference = 5.00, 95% CI [.30, 9.69]. The Intentionality × Emotions interaction was not statistically significant, $F(1, 182) = .056$, $p = .813$, which suggests intentionality and emotions had an independent and additive effect on participants' offers.

Mind Perception

Principal component analysis (varimax rotation, scree-test) on the agency and experience scale revealed two factors consistent with the literature (Gray et al. 2007; Loughnan and Haslam 2007): agency, explained 36.6% of the variance with main loading factors of planning, thought, thorough, organized and acts according to plans and goals; experience, explained 17.8% of the variance with main loading factors of anger, embarrassment, fear, pride and acts according to emotions and feelings.

To analyze these factors, we ran two separate Intentionality × Emotions ANOVAs. Regarding agency, there was a main effect of Intentionality: people perceived intentional agents (M = .24, SD = .97) to possess more agency than random agents (M = -.36, SD = 1.07), $F(1, 182) = 16.14$, $p = .000$, partial $\eta^2 = .081$, mean difference = .60, 95% CI [.31, .90]. The main effect of Emotions and the Intentionality × Emotions interaction were not statistically significant. Regarding experience, there was a main effect of Emotions: people perceived emotional agents (M = .27, SD = 1.02) to possess more experience than non-emotional agents (M = -.46, SD = .85), $F(1, 182) = 27.38$, $p = .000$, partial $\eta^2 = .131$, mean difference = .72, 95% CI [.45, 1.00]. The main effect of Intentionality and the Intentionality × Emotions interaction were not statistically significant.

Subjective Impressions

In exploratory fashion, we looked at the participants' subjective impressions of the agents pertaining to fairness, trustworthiness, likability, cooperativeness, and willingness to play again. We ran separate Intentionality × Emotions ANOVAs and we report in this section the main findings for this analysis. Regarding fairness, people perceived intentional agents (M = 4.63, SD = 1.82) to be fairer than random agents (M = 4.05, SD = 1.70), $F(1, 182) = 5.11$, $p = .025$, partial $\eta^2 = .027$, mean difference = .58, 95% CI [.07, 1.09]; and, people tended to perceive emotional agents (M = 4.56, SD = 1.73) to be fairer than non-emotional agents (M = 4.12, SD = 1.82), $F(1, 182) = 2.96$, $p = .087$, partial $\eta^2 = .016$, mean difference = .44, 95% CI [-.07, .95]. Regarding trustworthiness, people tended to perceive intentional agents (M = 4.13, SD = 1.78) to be more trustworthy than random agents (M = 3.63, SD = 1.79), $F(1, 182) = 3.72$, $p = .055$, partial $\eta^2 = .020$, mean difference = .50, 95% CI [-.01, 1.00]; and, people perceived emotional agents (M = 4.21, SD = 1.77) to be more trustworthy than non-emotional agents (M = 3.54, SD = 1.76), $F(1, 182) = 6.95$, $p = .009$, partial $\eta^2 = .037$, mean difference = .68, 95% CI [.17, 1.18]. Regarding likability, people liked emotional agents (M = 4.09, SD = 1.73) more than non-emotional agents (M = 3.21, SD = 1.70), $F(1, 182) = 12.50$, $p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .064$, mean difference = .89, 95% CI [.39, 1.39]. Regarding cooperativeness, people perceived emotional agents (M = 4.31, SD = 1.73) to be more cooperative than non-emotional agents (M = 3.45, SD = 1.78), $F(1, 182) = 10.95$, $p = .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .057$, mean difference = .85, 95% CI [.35, 1.36]. Finally, regarding willingness to play again, people were more willing to play

[1] The data meets the assumptions underlying the ANOVA test: (a) the dependent variable can be measured at the interval level; (b) observations in each group were independent, (c) distributions for the data in each group did not differ significantly from normality (Kolmogorov-Smirnov, all $ps > .05$), and (d) Levene's test was significant ($p < .05$) but, the F-test in ANOVA has been argued to be robust when the homogeneity of variance assumption is not met and group sample sizes are, as in our case, roughly equal (Glass, Peckham and Sanders, 1972).