Self-Report Measures

Furthermore, I propose we include several self-report surveys at the end of the experiment. Including the Prosocial Behavioral Intentions Scale (PBIS) (Baumsteiger & Siegel, 2018) could serve as a gauge of participant's receptiveness to the prosocial primes presented throughout the experiment. This survey consists of 4 items that require participant responses in the form of 7-point Likert scales:

Prosocial Behavioral Intentions Scale

Instructions: Imagine that you encounter the following opportunities to help others. Please indicate how willing you would be to perform each behavior from 1 (*Definitely* **would not** *do this*) to 7 (*Definitely* **would** *do this*). If you are more likely to complete one task (e.g., help a stranger find a key) than another (e.g., help a stranger find a missing pet), please respond to the task that you would be more likely to perform.*

  1. Comfort someone I know after they experience a hardship
  2. Help a stranger find something they lost, like their key or a pet
  3. Help care for a sick friend or relative
  4. Assist a stranger with a small task (e.g., help carry groceries, watch their things while they use the restroom)

Scoring: Calculate the mean of scores on all items.
*The final sentence was not part of the original instructions, but is recommended for future use.

Figure 2 PBIS instructions and questions. Copied from Appendix *in Baumsteiger & Siegel, 2018.*

I also think we could include the Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI) (Davis, 1980), which may be useful in secondary analyses because it is designed to measure empathy, faceted into 4 distinct dimensions. This self-report includes 28 items rated on 5-point Likert scales, but scoring is admittedly more complex.

For similar reasons, I am also interested in adding the BIS/BAS measures from Carver and White, (1994). The Behavioral Inhibition System (BIS) and the Behavioral Activation System (BAS) were the basis of Gray's dimensions of personality (Gray, 1981), which was a modification of Eysenck's dimensions of personality (Eysenck, 1967). Gray's dimensions of personality are categorized by anxiety proneness and impulsivity, which may correlate to the modern-day measures of emotional reactivity and mood inertia. Both factors would also likely play a role on social acceptance and the development of interpersonal relationships.