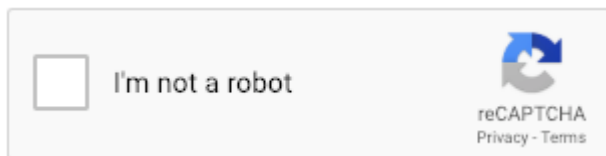## Captcha

Please first confirm that you are human.

ProlificID

What is your Prolific ID? Please note that this response should auto-fill with the correct ID.

${e://Field/PROLIFIC_PID}

Consent

Consent Form

Who is organising this study?

The study is organised by the School of Psychology at the University of Kent. The researchers are Scott Claessens and Jim Everett.

What will I need to do?

Participation in this study involves reading some brief descriptions of moral scenarios and answering some questions about your views. Please use a desktop computer, laptop, or tablet to complete the survey.

Is the study likely to cause any discomfort or anxiety?

We expect the survey to cause no greater harm than would typically be experienced in everyday life. We will not ask you about subjects that are likely to be sensitive (e.g., negative memories, sexual preferences).

What happens if I wish to end the study early?

You are free to leave the study at any point for any reason. No negative consequences

or penalties will be incurred.

Are my responses anonymous?

All responses are fully anonymous and your answers are strictly confidential. No details will be disclosed from which your identity could be traced back.

What happens to the information I provide?

Information generated from this study may be published. In this case, only broad trends will be reported. A summary of the results will be available from the researchers on request. Your responses (fully anonymous) will be used by the research team, and may be shared with other researchers, or made available in an online data repository.

Contacts for further information

If you have any questions about the research or survey, please feel free to contact the researchers at:

Scott Claessens (s.claessens@kent.ac.uk)

Jim Everett (j.a.c.everett@kent.ac.uk)

If you would like to withdraw your data from the study, please contact the researchers with 48 hours of your participation. Please note that once your data have been anonymised for analysis, it cannot be withdrawn.

If you have any serious concerns about the ethical conduct of this study, please inform the Chair of the Psychology Research Ethics Panel (psychethics@kent.ac.uk) in writing, providing a detailed account of your concern.

Please read the following statements and, if you agree, click "Yes I agree" below.

- I have read and understand the information above.
- I am at least 18 years old.

- I understand that my participation is voluntary and that I am free to withdraw at any time without giving any reason.
- I understand that my data will be treated confidentially and any publication resulting from this work will report only data that does not identify me. My anonymised responses, however, may be shared with other researchers or be made available in online data repositories.
- I freely decide to take part in this study.

○ Yes, I agree. Take me to the study.
○ No, I do not agree.

Quotas

Before we begin, please answer some questions about yourself.

How old are you?

[   ]

How do you describe yourself?

○ Male
○ Female
○ Non-binary / third gender
○ [   ] Prefer to self-describe
○ Prefer not to say

Attention

In studies like ours, there are sometimes a few people who do not carefully read the questions they are asked and just "quickly click through the survey." These random answers are problematic because they compromise the results of the studies. It is very important that you pay attention and read each question. In order to show that you read our questions carefully (and regardless of your own opinion), please answer "TikTok" in the question on the next page.

When an important event is happening or is about to happen, many people try to get informed about the development of the situation. In such situations, where do you get

your information from?

○ Reddit

○ TikTok

○ TV

○ Facebook

○ Twitter

○ YouTube

○ Newspapers

○ Radio

○ Other

Introduction

Welcome to the study!

In life, there can be difficult situations that require people to make moral decisions. To make these decisions, we often turn to external experts for help.

Moral advisors are people that draw on their extensive ethical and philosophical training to provide recommendations in difficult moral cases.

In this study, you will be presented with moral dilemmas. For these dilemmas, you will see moral advice from **four different** hypothetical moral advisors. We will ask you some questions about these advisors.

Please read the dilemmas carefully and answer the questions as honestly as you can.

Welcome to the study!

In life, there can be difficult situations that require people to make moral decisions. To make these decisions, we often turn to external experts for help.

Artificial moral advisors are computer systems that draw on the latest advancements in artificial intelligence to provide recommendations in difficult moral cases. These systems employ advanced statistical and machine learning techniques to engage in human-level moral reasoning and ethical problem solving.

In this study, you will be presented with moral dilemmas. For these dilemmas, you will see moral advice from **four different** hypothetical artificial moral advisors. We will ask you some questions about these advisors.

Please read the dilemmas carefully and answer the questions as honestly as you can.

AdvisorA_Baseline_Bomb

${e://Field/advisor_name} A is a moral advisor.

${e://Field/advisor_name} A is an artificial moral advisor.

Imagine that we gave **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** the following dilemma and asked them what they think should be done. Please read the dilemma carefully.

Julie works in a small company that employs seven people, including herself. One morning, a masked and armed man comes into the building with a bomb strapped to him. He warns that the countdown for the bomb has started and that the explosion will be large enough to kill everyone in the building. He turns to Julie and offers a deal. If Julie kills a random colleague, the explosion will be cancelled. Because of the masked man's gun, Julie knows that if she tries to alert the authorities or attack the man, she will get shot before she can accomplish anything. The only way for Julie to save the five other employees is to do as the man says and kill one at random.

Should Julie kill one employee at random in order to save the five others?

This is what **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** said in response to this dilemma:

"**No**, she should not kill the one person to save the five others. Intentionally killing an innocent person is morally wrong, and this applies even when doing so might lead to better consequences."

"**Yes**, she should kill the one person to save the five others. Morally, we need to produce the greatest overall consequences, even when doing so requires harming someone."

"**No**, she should not kill the one person to save the five others. Although consequences matter, intentionally killing an innocent person is morally wrong, and here the benefit is not great enough to override that."

"**No**, she should not kill the one person to save the five others. It is morally wrong to kill an innocent person, even if that has good consequences in this situation."

Once you have finished reading, please click to continue.

AdvisorA_Irrelevant_Bomb

Now, imagine that we gave **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** the original dilemma again but with **one key change: instead of the person facing the decision being a woman ("Julie"), now the person facing the decision is a man ("James").**

James works in a small company that employs seven people, including himself. One morning, a masked and armed man comes into the building with a bomb strapped to him. He warns that the countdown for the bomb has started and that the explosion will be large enough to kill everyone in the building. He turns to **James** and offers a deal. If **James** kills a random colleague, the explosion will be cancelled. Because of the masked man's gun, **James** knows that if he tries to alert the authorities or attack the man, he will get shot before he can accomplish anything. The only way for **James** to save the five other employees is to do as the man says and kill one at random. Should **James** kill one employee at random in order to save the five others?

This is what **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** said in response to this dilemma:

"**No**. Killing an innocent person is still morally wrong, and this does not change because the decision-maker is called James instead of Julie."

"**Yes**. The greater good still favours saving more lives, and this does not change because now it's James rather than Julie making the decision."

"**No**. Although consequences matter, killing is morally wrong, and this does not change because the decision-maker has a different name."

"**Yes**, now he should kill the one person to save five others. It was morally wrong when it was Julie, but now they are called James."

Once you have finished reading, please click to continue.

AdvisorA_Relevant_Bomb

Now, imagine that we gave **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** the original dilemma again but with **one key change: instead of there being five employees to be saved, now there are 500 employees to be saved.**

Julie works in a **large** company that employs **500 people**, including herself. One morning, a masked and armed man comes into the building with a bomb strapped to him. He warns that the countdown for the bomb has started and that the explosion will be large enough to kill everyone in the building. He turns to Julie and offers a deal. If Julie kills a random colleague, the explosion will be cancelled. Because of the masked man's gun, Julie knows that if she tries to alert the authorities or attack the man, she will get shot before she can accomplish anything. The only way for Julie to save the **500** other employees is to do as the man says and kill one at random. Should Julie kill one employee at random in order to save the **500** others?

This is what **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** said in response to this updated dilemma:

"**No**. It's still morally wrong to kill an innocent person, even if the consequences are larger."

"**Yes**. The greater good still favours saving more lives, and killing the one person to save 500 would bring about even better consequences overall."

"**Yes**, now she should kill the one person to save 500 others. Although killing an innocent person is normally morally wrong, the large increase in lives saved makes the consequences important enough to override that rule in this case."

"**No**. It is still morally wrong to kill an innocent person, and this still applies even when many more lives could be saved."

Once you have finished reading, please click to continue.

AdvisorA_Baseline_EnemySpy

${e://Field/advisor_name} A is a moral advisor.

${e://Field/advisor_name} A is an artificial moral advisor.

Imagine that we gave **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** the following dilemma and asked them what they think should be done. Please read the dilemma carefully.

Frank is the head of secret intelligence for his country during wartime. He has captured an enemy spy who can prevent an attack on a small town. The town was recently evacuated, with five civilians currently still living there. The communication lines with the town have been cut, meaning that there is no way to warn the people in the town, and the spy is refusing to reveal the critical information to prevent the attack. Frank also has the spy's innocent brother in custody. The only way to extract the critical information from the spy and prevent the attack is by torturing the spy's brother.

Should Frank torture the spy's innocent brother in order to save the five civilians?

This is what **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** said in response to this dilemma:

"**No**, he should not torture the innocent brother to save the five civilians. Intentionally torturing an innocent person is morally wrong, and this applies even when doing so might lead to better consequences."

"**Yes**, he should torture the innocent brother to save the five civilians. Morally, we need to produce the greatest overall consequences, even when doing so requires harming someone."

"**No**, he should not torture the innocent brother to save the five civilians. Although consequences matter, intentionally torturing an innocent person is wrong, and here the benefit is not great enough to override that."

"**No**, he should not torture the innocent brother to save the five civilians. It is morally wrong to torture an innocent person, even if that has good consequences in this situation."

Once you have finished reading, please click to continue.

AdvisorA_Irrelevant_EnemySpy

Now, imagine that we gave **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** the original dilemma again but with **one key change: instead of the person facing the decision being called "Frank", now the person facing the decision is called "Fred".**

Fred is the head of secret intelligence for his country during wartime. He has captured an enemy spy who can prevent an attack on a small town. The town was recently evacuated, with five civilians currently still living there. The communication lines with the town have been cut, meaning that there is no way to warn the people in the town, and the spy is refusing to reveal the critical information to prevent the attack. **Fred** also has the spy's innocent brother in custody. The only way to extract the critical information from the spy and prevent the attack is by torturing the spy's brother. Should **Fred** torture the spy's innocent brother in order to save the five civilians?

This is what **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** said in response to this dilemma:

"**No**. Torturing an innocent person is still morally wrong, and this does not change

because the decision-maker has a different name."

"**Yes**. The greater good still favours saving more lives, and this does not change based on someone's name."

"**No**. Although consequences matter, killing is wrong, and that does not change because it's Fred making the decision instead of Frank."

"**Yes**, now he should torture the innocent brother to save the five civilians. It was morally wrong when it was Frank, but now they are called Fred."

Once you have finished reading, please click to continue.

AdvisorA_Relevant_EnemySpy

Now, imagine that we gave **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** the original dilemma again but with **one key change: instead of there being five people in a small town, now there are 500 civilians in a large city.**

Frank is the head of secret intelligence for his country during wartime. He has captured an enemy spy who can prevent an attack on a **large city**. The **city** was recently evacuated, with **500 civilians** currently still living there. The communication lines with the **city** have been cut, meaning that there is no way to warn the people in the **city**, and the spy is refusing to reveal the critical information to prevent the attack. Frank also has the spy's innocent brother in custody. The only way to extract the critical information from the spy and prevent the attack is by torturing the spy's brother. Should Frank torture the spy's innocent brother in order to save the **500 civilians**?

This is what **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** said in response to this updated dilemma:

"**No**. It's still morally wrong to torture an innocent person, even if the consequences are larger because there are more people in the city."

> "**Yes**. The greater good still favours saving more lives, and killing the one person to save 500 would bring about even better consequences overall."

> "**Yes**, now he should torture the innocent brother to save 500 civilians. Although torture is normally morally wrong, the large increase in lives saved makes the consequences important enough to override that rule in this case."

> "**No**. It is still morally wrong to kill an innocent person, and this still applies even when many more lives could be saved."

Once you have finished reading, please click to continue.

AdvisorA_Baseline_Hostage

${e://Field/advisor_name} A is a moral advisor.

${e://Field/advisor_name} A is an artificial moral advisor.

Imagine that we gave **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** the following dilemma and asked them what they think should be done. Please read the dilemma carefully.

> Tom is a hostage negotiator. He is involved in a negotiation with a group of criminals who have taken five civilians hostage inside a government building. When they meet in the lobby, the leader of the group makes Tom a deal: he promises to release the five hostages, but only if Tom kills a random individual from the crowd of onlookers that has gathered outside the building. Tom knows from his dialogue with the leader that if he doesn't comply soon, the group will execute all five hostages without hesitation.
>
> **Should Tom kill a random individual in the crowd in order to save the five hostages?**

This is what **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** said in response to this dilemma:

> "**No**, he should not kill a random person to save the five hostages. Intentionally killing an innocent person is morally wrong, and this applies even when doing so might lead to better consequences."

> "**Yes**, he should kill a random person to save the five hostages. Morally, we need to produce the greatest overall consequences, even when doing so requires harming someone."

> "**No**, he should not kill a random person to save the five hostages. Although consequences matter, intentionally killing an innocent person is wrong, and here the benefit is not great enough to override that."

> "**No**, he should not kill a random person to save the five hostages. It is morally wrong to kill an innocent person, even if that has good consequences in this situation."

Once you have finished reading, please click to continue.

AdvisorA_Irrelevant_Hostage

Now, imagine that we gave **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** the original dilemma again but with **one key change: instead of the civilian hostages being held in a government building, now they are being held in a city bank.**

> Tom is a hostage negotiator. He is involved in a negotiation with a group of criminals who have taken five civilians hostage inside a **city bank**. When they meet in the lobby, the leader of the group makes Tom a deal: he promises to release the five hostages, but only if Tom kills a random individual from the crowd of onlookers that has gathered outside the building. Tom knows from his dialogue with the leader that if he doesn't comply soon, the group will execute all five hostages without hesitation. Should Tom kill a random individual in the crowd in order to save the five hostages?

This is what **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** said in response to this dilemma:

> "**No**. Killing an innocent person is still morally wrong, and this does not change based on what the building is used for."

> "**Yes**. The greater good still favours saving more lives, and whether the location is a city bank or government building does not change that."

> "**No**. Although consequences matter, killing is wrong, and that does not change because it is a city bank instead of a government building."

> "**Yes**, now he should kill the one person to save five others. Because it is a city bank rather than a government building, it is not morally wrong."

Once you have finished reading, please click to continue.

AdvisorA_Relevant_Hostage

Now, imagine that we gave **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** the original dilemma again but with **one key change: instead of there being five civilian hostages, now there are 500 civilian hostages.**

> Tom is a hostage negotiator. He is involved in a negotiation with a group of criminals who have taken **500 civilians** hostage inside a government building. When they meet in the lobby, the leader of the group makes Tom a deal: he promises to release the **500 hostages**, but only if Tom kills a random individual from the crowd of onlookers that has gathered outside the building. Tom knows from his dialogue with the leader that if he doesn't comply soon, the group will execute all **500 hostages** without hesitation. Should Tom kill a random individual in the crowd in order to save the **500 hostages**?

This is what **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** said in response to this updated dilemma:

"**No**. It's still morally wrong to kill an innocent person, even if the consequences are larger because there are more hostages."

"**Yes**. The greater good still favours saving more lives, and killing the one person to save 500 would bring about even better consequences overall."

"**Yes**, now he should kill the one person to save 500 others. Although killing an innocent person is normally morally wrong, the large increase in lives saved makes the consequences important enough to override that rule in this case."

"**No**. It is still morally wrong to kill an innocent person, and this still applies even when many more lives could be saved."

Once you have finished reading, please click to continue.

AdvisorA_Baseline_Donation

${e://Field/advisor_name} A is a moral advisor.

${e://Field/advisor_name} A is an artificial moral advisor.

Imagine that we gave **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** the following dilemma and asked them what they think should be done. Please read the dilemma carefully.

Simon is a middle-aged man living in a poor neighbourhood. He is not wealthy, but throughout the year he always saves some money so that he can give a donation to charity at Christmas. Simon knows he wants to give to charity, but he is unsure where to donate. He has narrowed it down to two options. He originally had been thinking about giving to the 'Against Malaria Foundation', where he knows that his donation equates to preventing five cases of malaria in Africa. However, a child in his son's class at school has developed an incurable disease and lost his eyesight. The second option is therefore to donate the money to train and provide a guide dog for his son's friend and classmate.

Should Simon donate to the Against Malaria Foundation to prevent five cases of malaria, instead of the fundraiser for the guide dog for his son's friend?

This is what **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** said in response to this dilemma:

"**No**, he should not donate to the Against Malaria Foundation instead of helping provide a guide dog for his son's friend. We have special moral duties to help those close to us, like his son's friend, and this applies even when helping distant others could lead to better consequences."

"**Yes**, he should donate to the Against Malaria Foundation instead of helping provide a guide dog for his son's friend. Morally, we need to produce the greatest overall consequences, even when doing so means not helping people closer to us."

"**No**, he should not donate to the Against Malaria Foundation instead of helping provide a guide dog for his son's friend. Although consequences matter, we need to help those close to us, and preventing five cases of malaria is not enough to outweigh these duties."

"**No**, he should not donate to the Against Malaria Foundation instead of helping provide a guide dog for his son's friend. Morally, we have to help people close to us, like his son's friend, and this is the case even if there could be better consequences from helping distant others."

Once you have finished reading, please click to continue.

AdvisorA_Irrelevant_Donation

Now, imagine that we gave **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** the original dilemma again but with **one key change: instead of the dilemma being about a middle-aged man and his son, now the dilemma is about an elderly man and his grandson.**

Simon is **an elderly man** living in a poor neighbourhood. He is not wealthy, but throughout the year he always saves some money so that he can give a donation to

charity at Christmas. Simon knows he wants to give to charity, but he is unsure where to donate. He has narrowed it down to two options. He originally had been thinking about giving to the 'Against Malaria Foundation', where he knows that his donation equates to preventing five cases of malaria in Africa. However, a child in his **grandson's** class at school has developed an incurable disease and lost his eyesight. The second option is therefore to donate the money to train and provide a guide dog for his **grandson's** friend and classmate. Should Simon donate to the Against Malaria Foundation to prevent five cases of malaria instead of donating to the local fundraiser?

This is what **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** said in response to this dilemma:

"**No**. We still have special moral duties to help people closer to us, and this doesn't change based on the age of the person making the decision."

"**Yes**. Morally, we need to produce the greatest overall consequences, and this does not change because the decision-maker is older."

"**No**. We still have moral duties to help those close to us, like his son's friend, and the age of the person making the decision does not change this."

"**Yes**, now he should donate to the Against Malaria Foundation. Because now he is older, he should donate to the charity that helps more people."

Once you have finished reading, please click to continue.

AdvisorA_Relevant_Donation

Now, imagine that we gave **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** the original dilemma again but with **one key change: instead of the donation preventing five cases of malaria, now the donation equates to preventing 500 cases of malaria.**

Simon is a middle-aged man living in a poor neighbourhood. He is not wealthy, but throughout the year he always saves some money so that he can give a donation to

charity at Christmas. Simon knows he wants to give to charity, but he is unsure where to donate. He has narrowed it down to two options. He originally had been thinking about giving to the 'Against Malaria Foundation', where he knows that his donation equates to preventing **500 cases of malaria** in Africa. However, a child in his son's class at school has developed an incurable disease and lost his eyesight. The second option is therefore to donate the money to train and provide a guide dog for his son's friend and classmate. Should Simon donate to the Against Malaria Foundation to prevent **500 cases of malaria** instead of donating to the local fundraiser?

This is what **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** said in response to this updated dilemma:

"**No**. We still have special moral duties to help those close to us, like his son's friend, and this still does not change because the consequences are larger."

"**Yes**. We still need to think about the greater good, and preventing more cases of malaria would bring about even better consequences."

"**Yes**, now he should donate to the Against Malaria Foundation instead. Although we normally have moral duties to help those close to us, the large increase in malaria cases prevented now makes the consequences important enough to override these duties."

"**No**. The duties to help those close to us remain the same, even if there would be better consequences by preventing more cases of malaria."

Once you have finished reading, please click to continue.

AdvisorA_Baseline_Marathon

${e://Field/advisor_name} A is a moral advisor.

${e://Field/advisor_name} A is an artificial moral advisor.

Imagine that we gave **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** the following dilemma and asked them what they think should be done. Please read the dilemma carefully.

Rachel has been training for months to run the London Marathon to raise money for charity. She has already gathered a substantial amount in donations and is now deciding where the funds should go. She has two options. The first option is to donate the money to 'Clean Water for All', an organisation that works to provide clean drinking water around the world. She knows that her donation equates to preventing five cases of waterborne disease in impoverished communities. The second option is to donate the money to a local charity run by a friend whose child has recently been diagnosed with a rare genetic disorder. The donations would go toward helping fund the expensive treatment that could significantly improve the quality of life for the child, who is someone Rachel knows and cares about.

Should Rachel donate to Clean Water for All to prevent five cases of waterborne disease instead of donating to the local charity?

This is what **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** said in response to this dilemma:

"**No**, she should not donate the money from the marathon to the international charity instead of the local one for her friend's child. We have special moral duties to help those close to us, like her friend's child, and this applies even when helping distant others through preventing disease could lead to better consequences."

"**Yes**, she should donate the money from the marathon to the international charity instead of the local one for her friend's child. Morally, we need to produce the greatest overall consequences, even when doing so means not helping people closer to us, like her friend's child."

"**No**, she should not donate the money from the marathon to the international charity instead of the local one for her friend's child. Although consequences matter, we need to help those close to us, and preventing five cases of waterborne disease is not enough to outweigh these duties to her friend with the sick child."

> "**No**, she should not donate the money from the marathon to the international charity instead of the local one for her friend's child. Morally, we have to help people close to us, and this is the case even if there could be better consequences from helping distant others."

Once you have finished reading, please click to continue.

AdvisorA_Irrelevant_Marathon

Now, imagine that we gave **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** the original dilemma again but with **one key change: instead of the marathon being based in London, now the marathon is based in New York City.**

> Rachel has been training for months to run the **New York City Marathon** to raise money for charity. She has already gathered a substantial amount in donations and is now deciding where the funds should go. She has two options. The first option is to donate the money to 'Clean Water for All', an organisation that works to provide clean drinking water around the world. She knows that her donation equates to preventing five cases of waterborne disease in impoverished communities. The second option is to donate the money to a local charity run by a friend whose child has recently been diagnosed with a rare genetic disorder. The donations would go toward helping fund the expensive treatment that could significantly improve the quality of life for the child, who is someone Rachel knows and cares about. Should Rachel donate to Clean Water for All to prevent five cases of waterborne disease instead of donating to the local charity?

This is what **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** said in response to this dilemma:

> "**No**. We still have special moral duties to help people closer to us, and the marathon being in a different city does not change this."

> "**Yes**. Morally, preventing waterborne disease has better overall consequences than helping her friend's child, and this does not change because the marathon is in a different city."

> "**No**. We still have moral duties to help those close to us, and this is the same regardless of which city the marathon is in."

> "**Yes**, now she should donate to the international charity. Because the marathon is now in New York, she should donate to the charity that helps more people through preventing waterborne disease."

Once you have finished reading, please click to continue.

AdvisorA_Relevant_Marathon

Now, imagine that we gave **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** the original dilemma again but with **one key change: instead of the donation preventing five cases of waterborne disease, now the donation equates to preventing 500 cases of waterborne disease.**

> Rachel has been training for months to run the London Marathon to raise money for charity. She has already gathered a substantial amount in donations and is now deciding where the funds should go. She has two options. The first option is to donate the money to 'Clean Water for All', an organisation that works to provide clean drinking water around the world. She knows that her donation equates to preventing **500 cases of waterborne disease** in impoverished communities. The second option is to donate the money to a local charity run by a friend whose child has recently been diagnosed with a rare genetic disorder. The donations would go toward helping fund the expensive treatment that could significantly improve the quality of life for the child, who is someone Rachel knows and cares about. Should Rachel donate to Clean Water for All to prevent **500 cases of waterborne disease** instead of donating to the local charity?

This is what **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** said in response to this updated dilemma:

> "**No**. We still have special moral duties to help those close to us, like her friend with the sick child, and this still does not change because the consequences are larger."

> "**Yes**. We still need to think about the greater good, and preventing more cases of waterborne disease would bring about even better consequences than donating to the charity for her friend's child."

> "**Yes**, now she should donate to the international charity. Although we normally have moral duties to help those close to us, like her friend with the sick child, the large increase in disease prevented now makes the consequences important enough to override these duties."

> "**No**. The duties to help those close to us, like her friend's child, remain the same even if there would be better consequences by preventing many more cases of waterborne disease."

Once you have finished reading, please click to continue.

AdvisorA_Baseline_Volunteering

${e://Field/advisor_name} A is a moral advisor.

${e://Field/advisor_name} A is an artificial moral advisor.

Imagine that we gave **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** the following dilemma and asked them what they think should be done. Please read the dilemma carefully.

> Janet's father is feeling really lonely while recovering from an operation on his leg that means he cannot leave the house. Janet has a week off work, and her father has asked Janet to come and spend the week with him to keep him company. Janet had planned on using the week to volunteer at a soup kitchen in a small homeless shelter. By volunteering, she would be able to provide help to the five homeless people currently living at the shelter, rather than making her father happier.
>
> **Should Janet volunteer to help the five homeless people instead of supporting her father?**

This is what **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** said in response to this dilemma:

"**No**, she should not volunteer at the shelter instead of supporting her father after his operation. We have special moral duties to help those close to us, and this applies even when helping strangers could lead to better consequences."

"**Yes**, she should volunteer at the shelter instead of supporting her father after his operation. Morally, we need to produce the greatest overall consequences, even when doing so means not helping people closer to us, like parents."

"**No**, she should not volunteer at the shelter instead of supporting her father after his operation. Although consequences matter, we need to help those close to us, and being able to help five homeless people is not enough to outweigh these duties to her father."

"**No**, she should not volunteer at the shelter instead of supporting her father after his operation. Morally, we have to help people close to us, and this is the case even if there could be better consequences from helping a larger number of strangers."

Once you have finished reading, please click to continue.

AdvisorA_Irrelevant_Volunteering

Now, imagine that we gave **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** the original dilemma again but with **one key change: instead of Janet's father having an operation on his leg, now he has an operation on his hip.**

Janet's father is feeling really lonely while recovering from an operation on his **hip** that means he cannot leave the house. Janet has a week off work, and her father has asked Janet to come and spend the week with him to keep him company. Janet had planned on using the week to volunteer at a soup kitchen in a small homeless shelter. By volunteering, she would be able to provide help to the five homeless people currently living at the shelter, rather than making her father happier. Should Janet volunteer to help the five homeless people instead of supporting her father?

This is what **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** said in response to this dilemma:

> "**No**. We still have special moral duties to help people closer to us, like parents, and this doesn't change because the father's operation was on his hip instead of his leg."

> "**Yes**. Morally, we need to produce the greatest overall consequences and helping at the shelter does this. Her father having a different type of operation does not change this."

> "**No**. We still have moral duties to help those close to us, and this does not change because the father's operation was on his hip instead of his leg."

> "**Yes**, now she should volunteer at the shelter. Because the father is now recovering from a hip operation instead of a leg operation, she should volunteer at the shelter to help the homeless people."

Once you have finished reading, please click to continue.

AdvisorA_Relevant_Volunteering

Now, imagine that we gave **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** the original dilemma again but with **one key change: instead of helping five homeless people in a small shelter, now Janet could help 500 homeless people in a large shelter.**

> Janet's father is feeling really lonely while recovering from an operation on his leg that means he cannot leave the house. Janet has a week off work, and her father has asked Janet to come and spend the week with him to keep him company. Janet had planned on using the week to volunteer at a soup kitchen in a **large** homeless shelter. By volunteering, she would be able to provide help to the **500 homeless people** currently living at the shelter, rather than making her father happier. Should Janet volunteer to help the **500 homeless people** instead of supporting her father?

This is what **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** said in response to this updated dilemma:

"**No**. We still have special moral duties to help those close to us, and the fact it is a larger homeless shelter doesn't change these duties to her father."

"**Yes**. We still need to think about the greater good, and helping more people at a larger homeless shelter would bring about even better consequences."

"**Yes**, now she should volunteer at the shelter. Although we normally have moral duties to help those close to us, like her father, the large increase in homeless people helped now makes the consequences important enough to override these duties."

"**No**. The duties to help those close to us, like parents, remain the same, even if there would be better consequences by helping more people at a larger homeless shelter."

Once you have finished reading, please click to continue.

AdvisorA

We have just shown you three versions of a dilemma and shown you how **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** responded to each version.

To sum up, this is how **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** responded:

Dilemma	Response
Original dilemma	"${e://Field/table_advice1_english}"
${e://Field/table_dilemma2_english}	"${e://Field/table_advice2_english}"
${e://Field/table_dilemma3_english}	"${e://Field/table_advice3_english}"

In other words, they ${e://Field/advisorA_summary_text_english}

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** say when more people could be saved?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** say when more cases of malaria could be prevented?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** say when more cases of waterborne disease could be prevented?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** say when more homeless people could be helped at the shelter?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** say when the gender of the person making the decision changed?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** say when the name of the person making the decision changed?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** say when the location changed?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** say when the dilemma changed to focus on an elderly man and his grandson?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** say when the type of operation changed?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** say when more people could be saved?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** say when more cases of malaria could be prevented?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** say when more cases of waterborne disease could be prevented?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** say when more homeless people could be helped at the shelter?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

Please read the responses the advisor gave again and answer these questions about **${e://Field/advisor_name} A**.

How **trustworthy** do you think **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** is?

1
Not at all
○

2   3
○   ○

4   5
○   ○

6
○

7
Very much
○

How **empathic** do you think **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** is?

1
Not at all
○

2   3
○   ○

4   5
○   ○

6
○

7
Very much
○

How **competent** do you think **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** is?

1
Not at all

O

2   3

O   O

4   5

O   O

6

O

7
Very much

O

AdvisorB

Now, imagine that another moral advisor - **${e://Field/advisor_name} B** - responded to the same three dilemma variants.

Now, imagine that another artificial moral advisor - **${e://Field/advisor_name} B** - responded to the same three dilemma variants.

This is how **${e://Field/advisor_name} B** responded:

Dilemma	Response
Original dilemma	"${e://Field/table_advice1_english}"
${e://Field/table_dilemma2_english}	"${e://Field/table_advice2_english}"
${e://Field/table_dilemma3_english}	"${e://Field/table_advice3_english}"

In other words, they ${e://Field/advisorB_summary_text_english}

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} B** say when more people could be saved?

O "Yes"

O "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} B** say when more cases of malaria could be prevented?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} B** say when more cases of waterborne disease could be prevented?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} B** say when more homeless people could be helped at the shelter?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} B** say when the gender of the person making the decision changed?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} B** say when the name of the person making the decision changed?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} B** say when the location changed?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} B** say when the dilemma changed to focus on an elderly man and his grandson?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} B** say when the type of operation changed?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} B** say when more people could be saved?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} B** say when more cases of malaria could be prevented?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} B** say when more cases of waterborne disease could be prevented?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} B** say when more homeless people could be helped at the shelter?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

Please read the responses the advisor gave again and answer these questions about **${e://Field/advisor_name} B**.

How **trustworthy** do you think **${e://Field/advisor_name} B** is?

1
Not at all

○

2　　3

○　　○

4　　5

○　　○

6

○

7
Very much

○

How **empathic** do you think **${e://Field/advisor_name} B** is?

1
Not at all

○

2　　3

○　　○

4　　5

○　　○

6

○

7
Very much

○

How **competent** do you think **${e://Field/advisor_name} B** is?

1
Not at all

○

2　　3

○　　○

4   5

○   ○

6

○

7
Very much

○

AdvisorC

Now, imagine that another moral advisor - **${e://Field/advisor_name} C** - responded to the same three dilemma variants.

Now, imagine that another artificial moral advisor - **${e://Field/advisor_name} C** - responded to the same three dilemma variants.

This is how **${e://Field/advisor_name} C** responded:

Dilemma	Response
Original dilemma	"${e://Field/table_advice1_english}"
${e://Field/table_dilemma2_english}	"${e://Field/table_advice2_english}"
${e://Field/table_dilemma3_english}	"${e://Field/table_advice3_english}"

In other words, they ${e://Field/advisorC_summary_text_english}

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} C** say when more people could be saved?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} C** say when more cases of malaria could be prevented?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} C** say when more cases of waterborne disease could be prevented?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} C** say when more homeless people could be helped at the shelter?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} C** say when the gender of the person making the decision changed?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} C** say when the name of the person making the decision changed?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} C** say when the location changed?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} C** say when the dilemma changed to focus on an elderly man and his grandson?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} C** say when the type of operation changed?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} C** say when more people could be saved?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} C** say when more cases of malaria could be prevented?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} C** say when more cases of waterborne disease could be prevented?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} C** say when more homeless people could be helped at the shelter?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

Please read the responses the advisor gave again and answer these questions about **${e://Field/advisor_name} C**.

How **trustworthy** do you think **${e://Field/advisor_name} C** is?

1
Not at all

○

2   3

○   ○

4   5

○   ○

6

○

7
Very much

○

How **empathic** do you think **${e://Field/advisor_name} C** is?

1
Not at all

○

2   3

○   ○

4   5

○   ○

6

○

7
Very much

○

How **competent** do you think **${e://Field/advisor_name} C** is?

1
Not at all

○

2   3

○   ○

4   5

○   ○

6

○

7
Very much

○

AdvisorD

Finally, imagine that another moral advisor - **${e://Field/advisor_name} D** - responded to the same three dilemma variants.

Finally, imagine that another artificial moral advisor - **${e://Field/advisor_name} D** - responded to the same three dilemma variants.

This is how **${e://Field/advisor_name} D** responded:

Dilemma	Response
Original dilemma	"${e://Field/table_advice1_english}"
${e://Field/table_dilemma2_english}	"${e://Field/table_advice2_english}"
${e://Field/table_dilemma3_english}	"${e://Field/table_advice3_english}"

In other words, they ${e://Field/advisorD_summary_text_english}

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} D** say when more people could be saved?

○ "Yes"
○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} D** say when more cases of malaria could be prevented?

○ "Yes"
○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} D** say when more cases of waterborne disease could be prevented?

○ "Yes"
○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} D** say when more homeless people could be

helped at the shelter?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} D** say when the gender of the person making the decision changed?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} D** say when the name of the person making the decision changed?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} D** say when the location changed?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} D** say when the dilemma changed to focus on an elderly man and his grandson?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} D** say when the type of operation changed?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} D** say when more people could be saved?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} D** say when more cases of malaria could be prevented?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} D** say when more cases of waterborne disease could be prevented?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

What did **${e://Field/advisor_name} D** say when more homeless people could be helped at the shelter?

○ "Yes"

○ "No"

Please read the responses the advisor gave again and answer these questions about **${e://Field/advisor_name} D**.

How **trustworthy** do you think **${e://Field/advisor_name} D** is?

1
Not at all
○

2   3
○   ○

4   5
○   ○

6
○

7
Very much
○

How **empathic** do you think **${e://Field/advisor_name} D** is?

1
Not at all

O

2 3

O O

4 5

O O

6

O

7
Very much

O

How **competent** do you think **${e://Field/advisor_name} D** is?

1
Not at all

O

2 3

O O

4 5

O O

6

O

7
Very much

O

Choice

Thank you. In this study, you read a dilemma about whether Julie should kill an employee to prevent an explosion. The key question was: **Should Julie kill one employee at random in order to save the five others?**

Thank you. In this study, you read a dilemma about whether Frank should torture a spy's brother to prevent an attack. The key question was: **Should Frank torture the spy's innocent brother in order to save the five civilians?**

Thank you. In this study, you read a dilemma about whether Tom should kill an onlooker to save the hostages. The key question was: **Should Tom kill a random individual in the crowd in order to save the five hostages?**

Thank you. In this study, you read a dilemma about whether Simon should donate to the Against Malaria Foundation or the fundraiser for a guide dog. The key question was: **Should Simon donate to the Against Malaria Foundation to prevent five cases of malaria, instead of the fundraiser for the guide dog for his son's friend?**

Thank you. In this study, you read a dilemma about whether Rachel should donate to Clean Water For All or the local charity for a rare genetic disorder. The key question was: **Should Rachel donate to Clean Water for All to prevent five cases of waterborne disease instead of donating to the local charity?**

Thank you. In this study, you read a dilemma about whether Janet should volunteer at the homeless shelter or spend the week supporting her father. The key question was: **Should Janet volunteer to help the five homeless people instead of supporting her father?**

Here is a summary of how all four advisors responded:

- **${e://Field/advisor_name} A** ${e://Field/advisorA_summary_text_english}
- **${e://Field/advisor_name} B** ${e://Field/advisorB_summary_text_english}
- **${e://Field/advisor_name} C** ${e://Field/advisorC_summary_text_english}
- **${e://Field/advisor_name} D** ${e://Field/advisorD_summary_text_english}

Imagine that you were facing a very difficult moral dilemma in your own life and did not know what to do. If you could receive advice from any one of these advisors, who would you choose?

○ **${e://Field/advisor_name} A**
○ **${e://Field/advisor_name} B**
○ **${e://Field/advisor_name} C**
○ **${e://Field/advisor_name} D**

OwnDecision_Bomb

Thank you. Now we are interested in what **you** think should be done in the moral dilemmas.

Here is the original dilemma again:

> Julie works in a small company that employs seven people, including herself. One morning, a masked and armed man comes into the building with a bomb strapped to him. He warns that the countdown for the bomb has started and that the explosion will be large enough to kill everyone in the building. He turns to Julie and offers a deal. If Julie kills a random colleague, the explosion will be cancelled. Because of the masked man's gun, Julie knows that if she tries to alert the authorities or attack the man, she will get shot before she can accomplish anything. The only way for Julie to save the five other employees is to do as the man says and kill one at random. Should Julie kill one employee at random in order to save the five others?

In this original dilemma, do **you** think that Julie should kill one employee at random in order to save five others?

1
Definitely
no
O

2   3
O   O

4   5
O   O

6
O

7
Definitely
yes
O

Then the original dilemma changed, so that instead of the person facing the decision being a woman ("Julie"), now the person facing the decision is a man ("James").

In this updated dilemma, do **you** think that James should kill one employee at random in order to save five others?

1
Definitely
no
○

2   3
○   ○

4   5
○   ○

6
○

7
Definitely
yes
○

Then the original dilemma changed, so that instead of there being five employees to be saved, now there are 500 employees to be saved.

In this updated dilemma, do **you** think that Julie should kill one employee at random in order to save 500 others?

1
Definitely
no
○

2   3
○   ○

4   5
○   ○

6

○

7
Definitely
yes

○

Then the original dilemma changed, so that instead of the person facing the decision being a woman ("Julie"), now the person facing the decision is a man ("James").

In this updated dilemma, do **you** think that James should kill one employee at random in order to save five others?

1
Definitely
no

○

2　　3

○　　○

4　　5

○　　○

6

○

7
Definitely
yes

○

OwnDecision_EnemySpy

Thank you. Now we are interested in what **you** think should be done in the moral dilemmas.

Here is the original dilemma again:

Frank is the head of secret intelligence for his country during wartime. He has captured an enemy spy who can prevent an attack on a small town. The town was

recently evacuated, with five civilians currently still living there. The communication lines with the town have been cut, meaning that there is no way to warn the people in the town, and the spy is refusing to reveal the critical information to prevent the attack. Frank also has the spy's innocent brother in custody. The only way to extract the critical information from the spy and prevent the attack is by torturing the spy's brother. Should Frank torture the spy's innocent brother in order to save the five civilians?

In this original dilemma, do **you** think that Frank should torture the spy's innocent brother in order to save the five civilians?

1
Definitely
no
O

2   3
O   O

4   5
O   O

6
O

7
Definitely
yes
O

Then the original dilemma changed, so that instead of the person facing the decision being called "Frank", now the person facing the decision is called "Fred".

In this updated dilemma, do **you** think that Fred should torture the spy's innocent brother in order to save the five civilians?

1
Definitely
no
O

2   3
O   O

4　　5
○　　○

6
○

7
Definitely
yes

○

Then the original dilemma changed, so that instead of there being five people in a small town, now there are 500 civilians in a large city.

In this updated dilemma, do **you** think that Frank should torture the spy's innocent brother in order to save the 500 civilians?

1
Definitely
no

○

2　　3
○　　○

4　　5
○　　○

6
○

7
Definitely
yes

○

Then the original dilemma changed, so that instead of the person facing the decision being called "Frank", now the person facing the decision is called "Fred".

In this updated dilemma, do **you** think that Fred should torture the spy's innocent brother in order to save the five civilians?

1
Definitely
no

O

2   3

O   O

4   5

O   O

6

O

7
Definitely
yes

O

OwnDecision_Hostage

Thank you. Now we are interested in what **you** think should be done in the moral dilemmas.

Here is the original dilemma again:

> Tom is a hostage negotiator. He is involved in a negotiation with a group of criminals who have taken five civilians hostage inside a government building. When they meet in the lobby, the leader of the group makes Tom a deal: he promises to release the five hostages, but only if Tom kills a random individual from the crowd of onlookers that has gathered outside the building. Tom knows from his dialogue with the leader that if he doesn't comply soon, the group will execute all five hostages without hesitation. Should Tom kill a random individual in the crowd in order to save the five hostages?

In this original dilemma, do **you** think that Tom should kill a random individual in the crowd in order to save the five hostages?

1
Definitely
no

○

2   3

○   ○

4   5

○   ○

6

○

7
Definitely
yes

○

Then the original dilemma changed, so that instead of the civilian hostages being held in a government building, now they are being held in a city bank.

In this updated dilemma, do **you** think that Tom should kill a random individual in the crowd in order to save the five hostages?

1
Definitely
no

○

2   3

○   ○

4   5

○   ○

6

○

7
Definitely
yes

○

Then the original dilemma changed, so that instead of there being five civilian hostages, now there are 500 civilian hostages.

In this updated dilemma, do **you** think that Tom should kill a random individual in the crowd in order to save the 500 hostages?

1
Definitely
no
O

2   3
O   O

4   5
O   O

6
O

7
Definitely
yes
O

Then the original dilemma changed, so that instead of the civilian hostages being held in a government building, now they are being held in a city bank.

In this updated dilemma, do **you** think that Tom should kill a random individual in the crowd in order to save the five hostages?

1
Definitely
no
O

2   3
O   O

4   5
O   O

6

◯

7
Definitely
yes

◯

OwnDecision_Donation

Thank you. Now we are interested in what **you** think should be done in the moral dilemmas.

Here is the original dilemma again:

> Simon is a middle-aged man living in a poor neighbourhood. He is not wealthy, but throughout the year he always saves some money so that he can give a donation to charity at Christmas. Simon knows he wants to give to charity, but he is unsure where to donate. He has narrowed it down to two options. He originally had been thinking about giving to the 'Against Malaria Foundation', where he knows that his donation equates to preventing five cases of malaria in Africa. However, a child in his son's class at school has developed an incurable disease and lost his eyesight. The second option is therefore to donate the money to train and provide a guide dog for his son's friend and classmate. Should Simon donate to the Against Malaria Foundation to prevent five cases of malaria instead of donating to the local fundraiser?

In this original dilemma, do **you** think that Simon should donate to the Against Malaria Foundation to prevent five cases of malaria instead of donating to the local fundraiser?

1
Definitely
no

◯

2   3

◯   ◯

4   5

◯   ◯

6

O

7
Definitely
yes

O

Then the original dilemma changed, so that instead of the dilemma being about a middle-aged man and his son, now the dilemma is about an elderly man and his grandson.

In this updated dilemma, do **you** think that Simon should donate to the Against Malaria Foundation to prevent five cases of malaria instead of donating to the local fundraiser?

1
Definitely
no

O

2   3

O   O

4   5

O   O

6

O

7
Definitely
yes

O

Then the original dilemma changed, so that instead of the donation preventing five cases of malaria, now the donation equates to preventing 500 cases of malaria.

In this updated dilemma, do **you** think that Simon should donate to the Against Malaria Foundation to prevent 500 cases of malaria instead of donating to the local fundraiser?

1
Definitely
no

◯

2　　　3

◯　　　◯

4　　　5

◯　　　◯

6

◯

7
Definitely
yes

◯

Then the original dilemma changed, so that instead of the dilemma being about a middle-aged man and his son, now the dilemma is about an elderly man and his grandson.

In this updated dilemma, do **you** think that Simon should donate to the Against Malaria Foundation to prevent five cases of malaria instead of donating to the local fundraiser?

1
Definitely
no

◯

2　　　3

◯　　　◯

4　　　5

◯　　　◯

6

◯

7
Definitely
yes

◯

OwnDecision_Marathon

Thank you. Now we are interested in what **you** think should be done in the moral dilemmas.

Here is the original dilemma again:

> Rachel has been training for months to run the London Marathon to raise money for charity. She has already gathered a substantial amount in donations and is now deciding where the funds should go. She has two options. The first option is to donate the money to 'Clean Water for All', an organisation that works to provide clean drinking water around the world. She knows that her donation equates to preventing five cases of waterborne disease in impoverished communities. The second option is to donate the money to a local charity run by a friend whose child has recently been diagnosed with a rare genetic disorder. The donations would go toward helping fund the expensive treatment that could significantly improve the quality of life for the child, who is someone Rachel knows and cares about. Should Rachel donate to Clean Water for All to prevent five cases of waterborne disease instead of donating to the local charity?

In this original dilemma, do **you** think that Rachel should donate to Clean Water for All to prevent five cases of waterborne disease instead of donating to the local charity?

1
Definitely
no
◯

2   3
◯   ◯

4   5
◯   ◯

6
◯

7
Definitely
yes
◯

Then the original dilemma changed, so that instead of the marathon being based in London, now the marathon is based in New York City.

In this updated dilemma, do **you** think that Rachel should donate to Clean Water for All to prevent five cases of waterborne disease instead of donating to the local charity?

1
Definitely
no
O

2   3
O   O

4   5
O   O

6
O

7
Definitely
yes
O

Then the original dilemma changed, so that instead of the donation preventing five cases of waterborne disease, now the donation equates to preventing 500 cases of waterborne disease.

In this updated dilemma, do **you** think that Rachel should donate to Clean Water for All to prevent 500 cases of waterborne disease instead of donating to the local charity?

1
Definitely
no
O

2   3
O   O

4   5
O   O

6

○

7
Definitely
yes

○

Then the original dilemma changed, so that instead of the marathon being based in London, now the marathon is based in New York City.

In this updated dilemma, do **you** think that Rachel should donate to Clean Water for All to prevent five cases of waterborne disease instead of donating to the local charity?

1
Definitely
no

○

2   3

○   ○

4   5

○   ○

6

○

7
Definitely
yes

○

OwnDecision_Volunteering

Thank you. Now we are interested in what **you** think should be done in the moral dilemmas.

Here is the original dilemma again:

Janet's father is feeling really lonely while recovering from an operation on his leg that means he cannot leave the house. Janet has a week off work, and her father

has asked Janet to come and spend the week with him to keep him company. Janet had planned on using the week to volunteer at a soup kitchen in a small homeless shelter. By volunteering, she would be able to provide help to the five homeless people currently living at the shelter, rather than making her father happier. Should Janet volunteer to help the five homeless people instead of supporting her father?

In this original dilemma, do **you** think that Janet should volunteer to help the five homeless people instead of supporting her father?

1
Definitely
no
○

2   3
○   ○

4   5
○   ○

6
○

7
Definitely
yes
○

Then the original dilemma changed, so that instead of Janet's father having an operation on his leg, now he has an operation on his hip.

In this updated dilemma, do **you** think that Janet should volunteer to help the five homeless people instead of supporting her father?

1
Definitely
no
○

2   3
○   ○

4   5
O   O

6
O

7
Definitely
yes
O

Then the original dilemma changed, so that instead of helping five homeless people in a small shelter, now Janet could help 500 homeless people in a large shelter.

In this updated dilemma, do **you** think that Janet should volunteer to help the 500 homeless people instead of supporting her father?

1
Definitely
no
O

2   3
O   O

4   5
O   O

6
O

7
Definitely
yes
O

Then the original dilemma changed, so that instead of Janet's father having an operation on his leg, now he has an operation on his hip.

In this updated dilemma, do **you** think that Janet should volunteer to help the five homeless people instead of supporting her father?

1
Definitely
no
○

2   3
○   ○

4   5
○   ○

6
○

7
Definitely
yes
○

Comprehension

Please answer the following questions to ensure you were paying attention.

Which of the following dilemmas did you read in this study?

○ Whether Tom should kill an onlooker to save the hostages

○ Whether Frank should torture a spy's brother to prevent an attack

○ Whether Julie should kill an employee to prevent an explosion

Which of the following dilemmas did you read in this study?

○ Whether Janet should volunteer at the homeless shelter or spend the week supporting her father

○ Whether Rachel should donate to Clean Water For All or the local charity for a rare genetic disorder

○ Whether Simon should donate to the Against Malaria Foundation or the fundraiser for a guide dog

In the study, we presented you with moral advice from four different advisors. Were these advisors human or AI?

○ All advisors were human

○ All advisors were AI

○   Some advisors were human, some were AI

Demographics

Thank you. Before finishing the study, please answer some final questions about yourself.

How **familiar** are you with AI tools like ChatGPT?

1
Extremely
unfamiliar

○

2   3

○   ○

4   5

○   ○

6

○

7
Extremely
familiar

○

How **frequently** do you use AI tools like ChatGPT?

1   2
Never   Rarely

○   ○

3
Occasionally

○

4
Frequently

○

5
Very frequently

○

How **trustworthy** do you think AI tools like ChatGPT are?

1
Extremely
untrustworthy

○

2   3

○   ○

4   5

○   ○

6

○

7
Extremely
trustworthy

○

What is the highest level of education you have completed?

○ Some primary school

○ Completed primary school

○ Some secondary school

○ Completed secondary school

○ Some university

○ Completed university

○ Some advanced study beyond university

○ Advanced degree beyond university

Think of this ladder as representing where people stand in your country. At the top of the ladder are the people who are the best off, those who have the most money, the most education, and the most respected jobs. At the bottom are the people who are the worst off, those who have the least money, the least education, the least respected jobs, or no job. The higher up you are on this ladder, the closer you are to the people at the very top; the lower you are, the closer you are to the people at the very bottom.

Where would you place yourself on this ladder? Please indicate the number

corresponding to the position on the ladder where you think you stand at this time in your life, compared to people <u>in your country</u>.

[⌄]

In political matters, people talk of "the left" and "the right". Generally speaking, how would you place your views on this scale?

1
Left
○

2
○

3
○

4
Neutral
○

5
○

6
○

7
Right
○

How religious are you?

1
Not at all
religious
○

2
○

3
○

4
Somewhat
religious

○

5   6
○   ○

7
Very
religious

○

Debrief

Thank you for participating in this study.

In this project, we were interested in people's perceptions of AI moral advisors. You saw one moral dilemma drawn from a larger set. We showed you four types of advisor in a randomised order that were either human or AI.

Should you have any questions about the survey, do not hesitate to contact the head researcher at j.a.c.everett@kent.ac.uk

If you have any concerns about the ethical conduct of this study, please email psychethics@kent.ac.uk with a description of your concerns.

Do you have any remarks or comments about today's study?

[text box]

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