

# a vignette

Consider Andrew and Bob, who work in the same field.

**[information about social relationship]**

## study 1a

Andrew and Bob are in an  
(**asymmetric** / **symmetric**)  
relationship.  
(or **no relationship info**)

This week, when they met for coffee, **Andrew** bought  
and brought coffee to the meeting for both of them.  
How likely is it that...

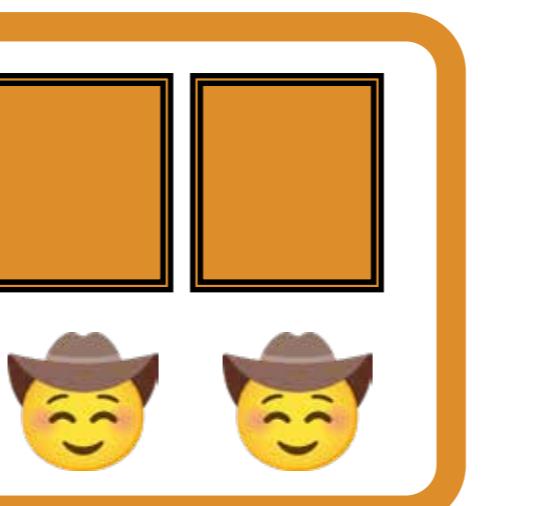
## study 1b

Andrew and Bob are in a re-  
lationship where Andrew  
has (**more** / **less** / **equal**)  
power, status, or influence.

# participant response

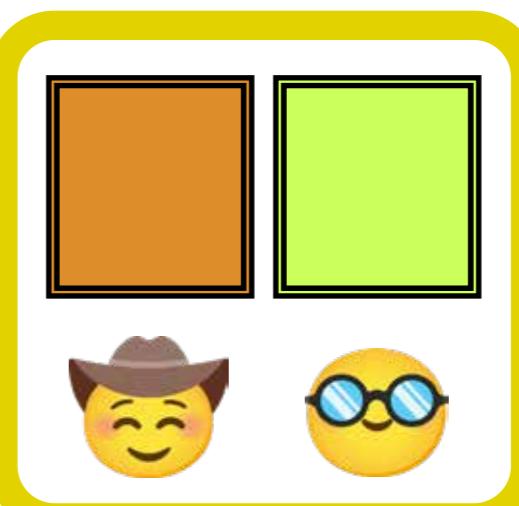
Extremely unlikely (1) - Extremely likely (7)

The next time they meet  
for coffee, they expect  
that **Andrew** will buy and  
bring coffee to the meet-  
ing for both of them.



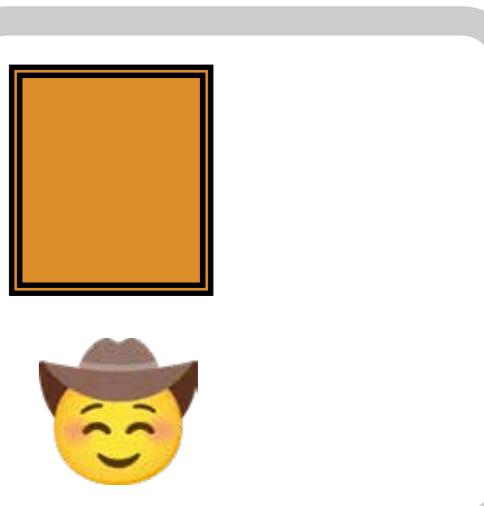
A repeated  
generous

The next time they meet  
for coffee, they expect  
that **Bob** will buy and  
bring coffee to the meet-  
ing for both of them.



A and B  
alternate

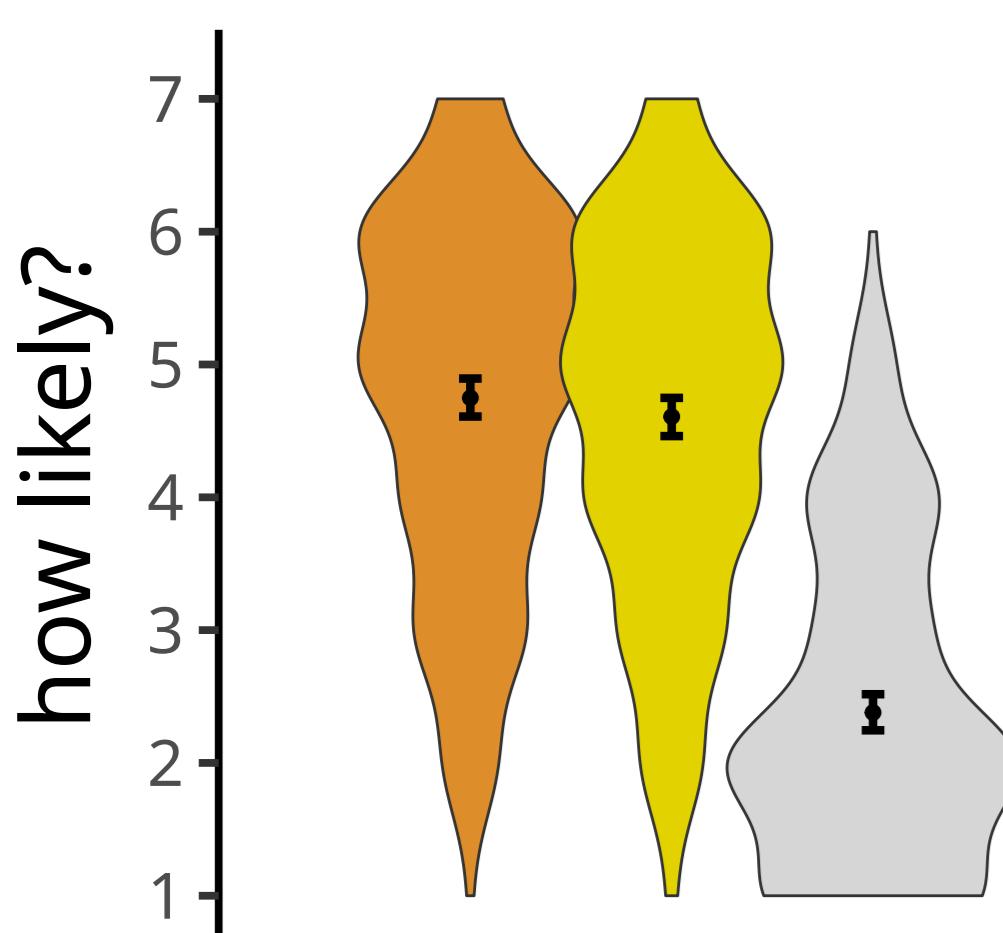
Andrew and Bob  
do not expect to  
meet for coffee  
in the future.



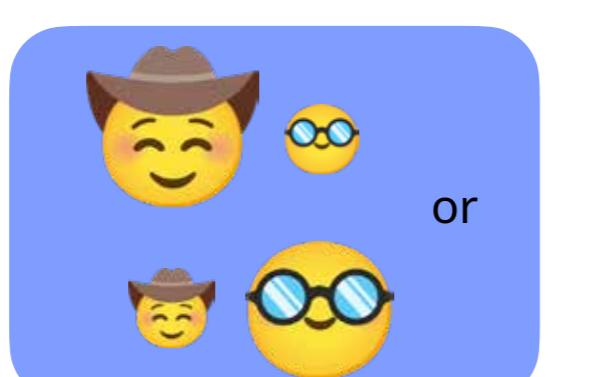
no future  
interaction

## b study 1a

**no relationship info**



**asymmetric**



**symmetric**



## c study 1b

**A higher status**



**A lower status**



**equal status**



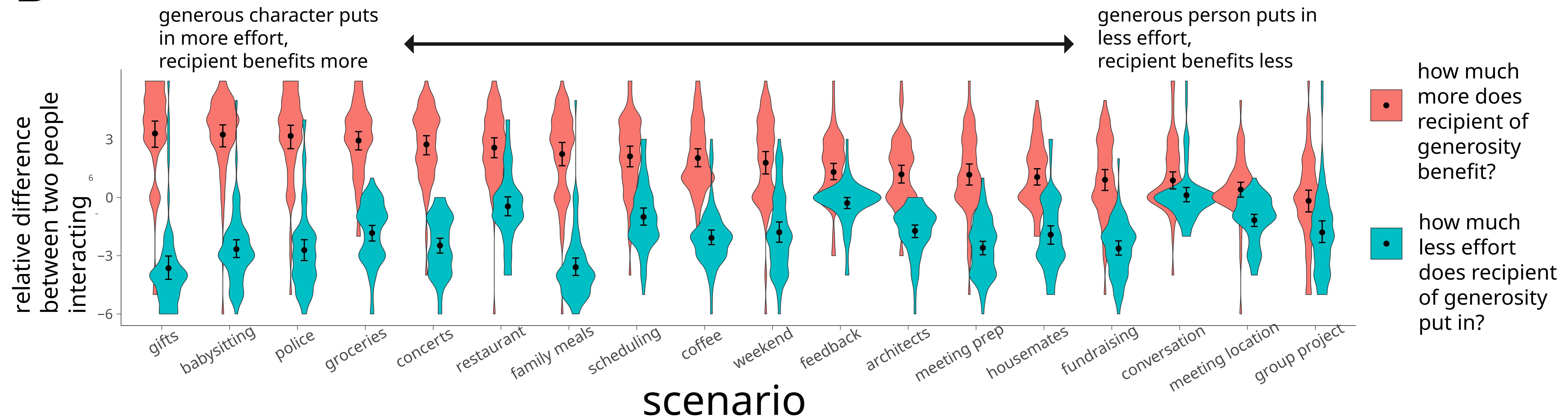
Andrew Bob

A

# scenario who is generous?

	restaurant	group project
scenario	Avery prefers Chinese food and Grace prefers Indian food, but they want to eat together.	Sonia and Liana have a group project. At least one person has to do a detailed check.
who is generous?	Avery and Grace go to Indian Avery 🤠 generous	Liana does detailed check Liana generous
who is generous?	Avery and Grace go to Chinese Grace 💫 generous	Sonia does detailed check Sonia generous

B



# a vignette

Consider Andrew and Bob, who work in the same field. **[information about social relationship]**

Andrew and Bob are in a relationship where [Andrew has (more / less / equal) power, status, or influence / Andrew and Bob have just met].

## [information about what happened the first time, and the second time]

The **first time**, when they met for coffee, (**Andrew** / **Bob**) bought and brought coffee to the meeting for both of them.

The **second time**, when they met for coffee, Andrew bought and brought coffee to the meeting for both of them.

# participant response

## study 3a

The second time, was this morally: forbidden (1) - permissible (4) - obligatory (7)

## study 3c

The second time, how satisfied was Andrew with the outcome? Not at all (1) - extremely (7)

## study 3d

The second time, how satisfied was Bob with the outcome? Not at all (1) - extremely (7)

## study 3b

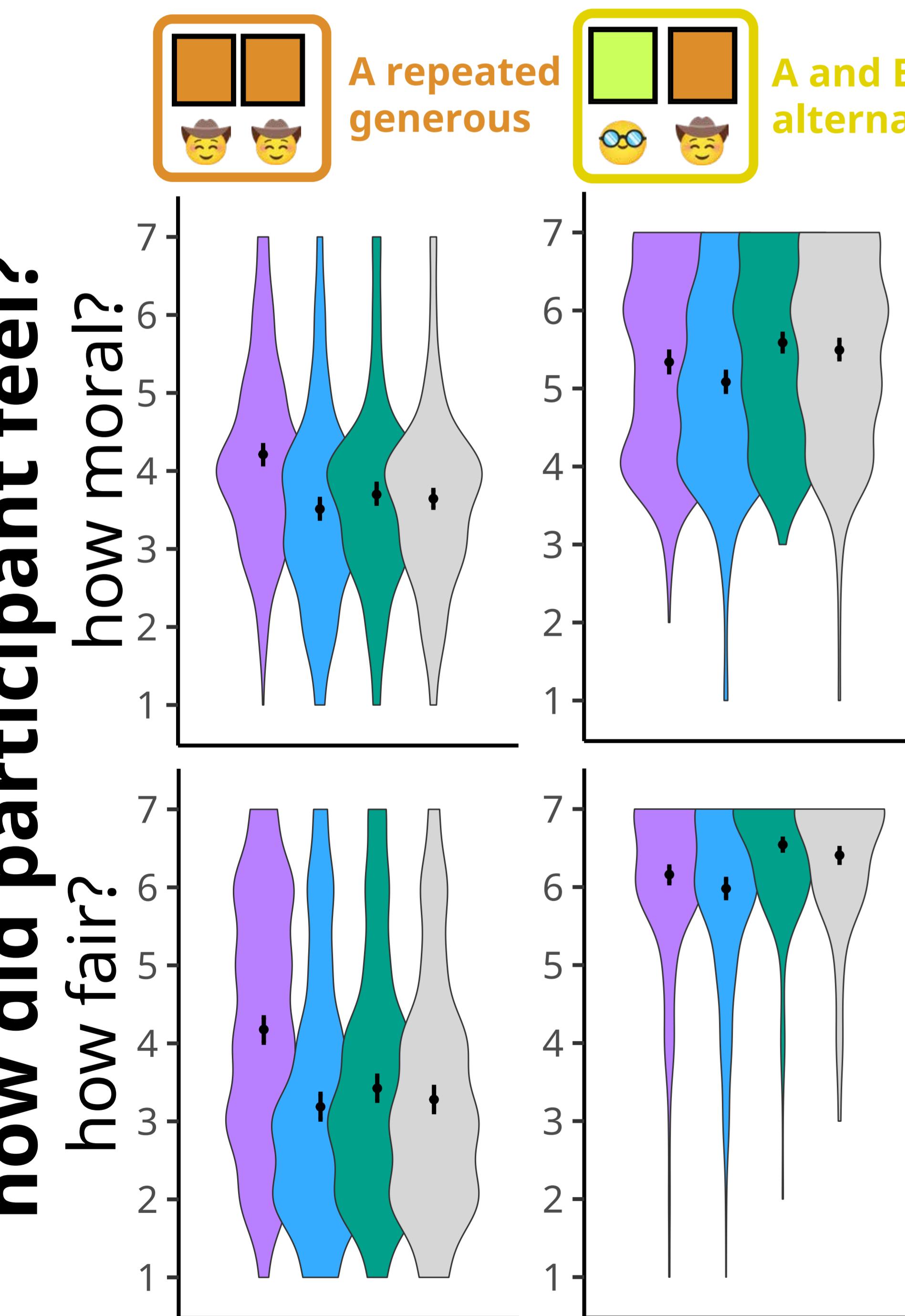
The second time, how annoyed was the outcome? Extremely unfair (1) - extremely fair (7)

The second time, how annoyed was Andrew? Not at all (1) - extremely (7)

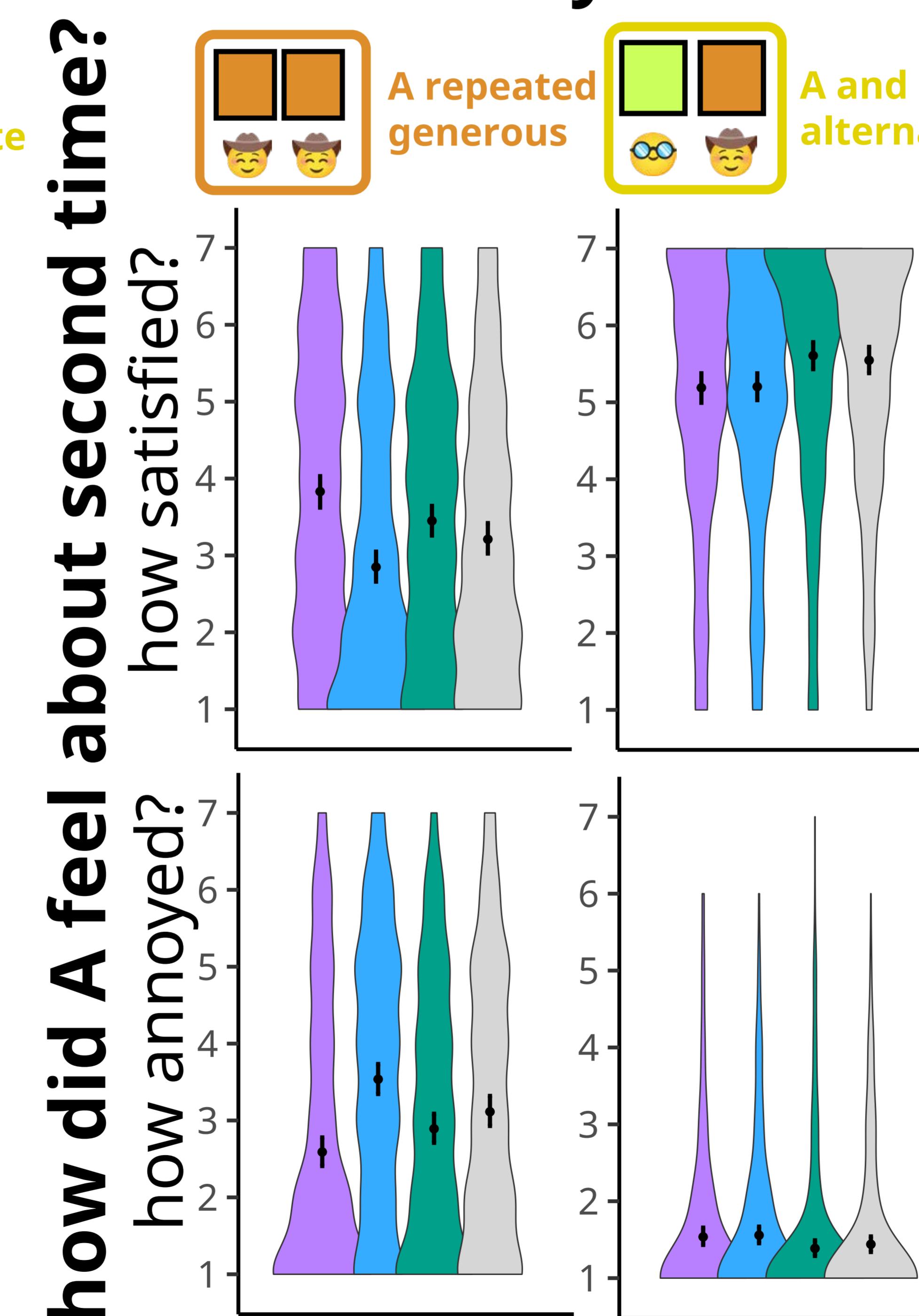
The second time, how annoyed was Bob? Not at all (1) - extremely (7)

# b

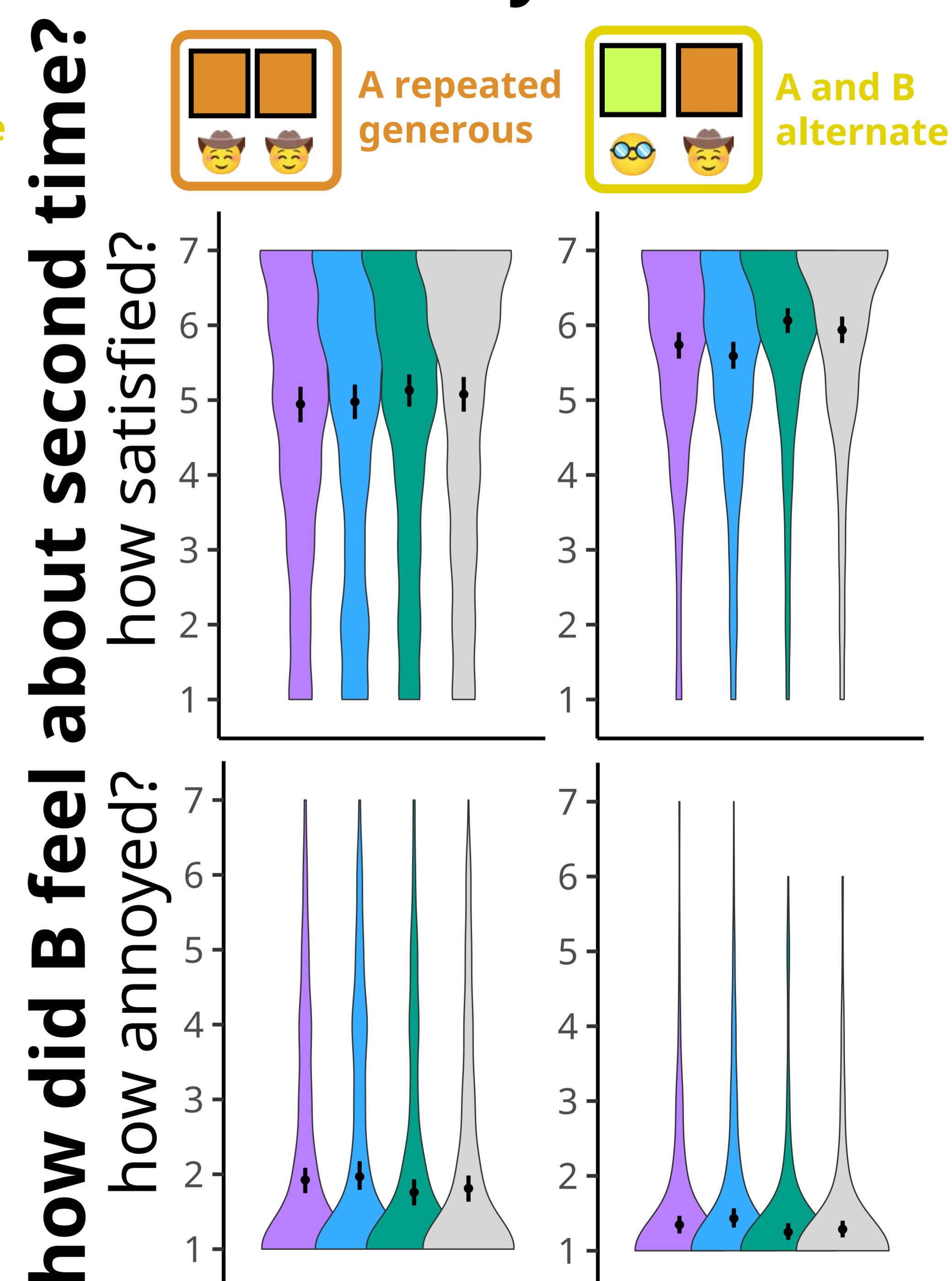
## study 3a/b



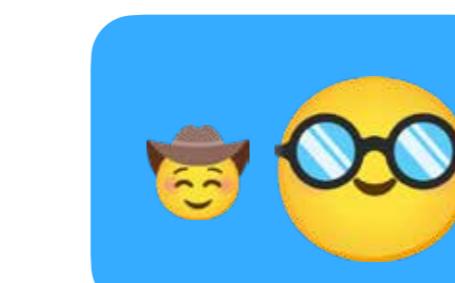
## study 3c



## study 3d



A higher status    A lower status    equal status



just met

**a** *study 1c*

information about relationship

↓  
*'expected first time'*

who was generous the first time?

↓  
*'observed first time'*

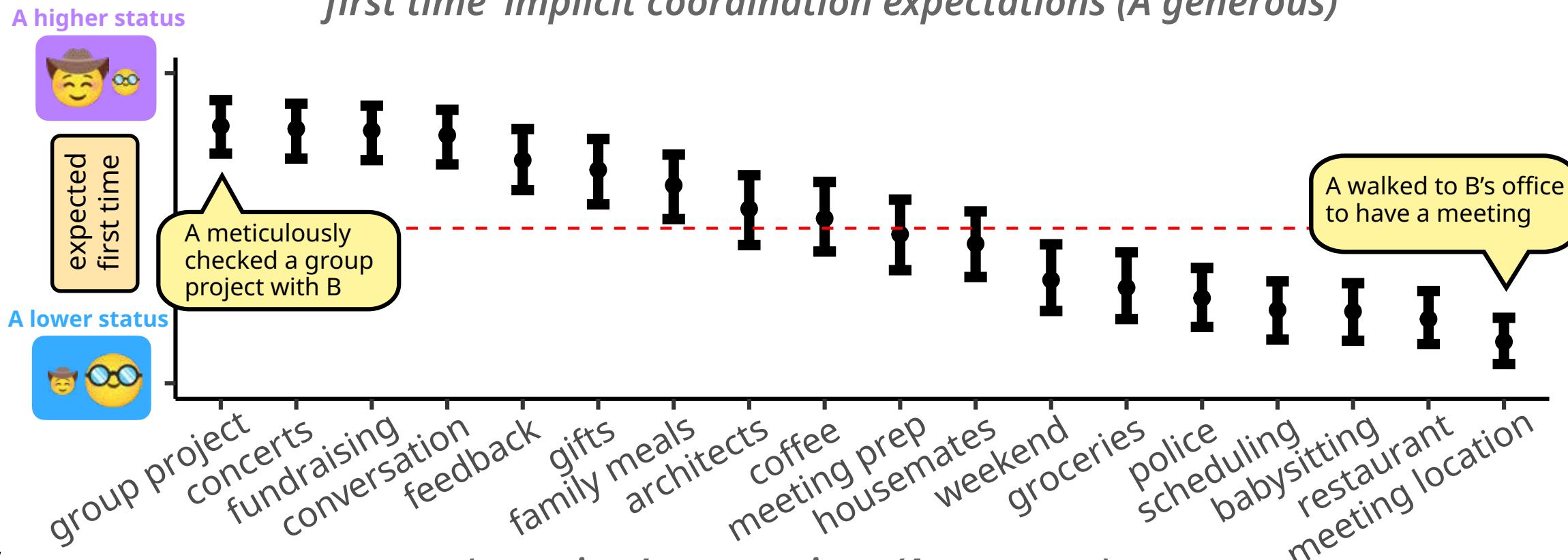
A was generous the first time

↓  
*'expected next time'*

now that you know who was generous the first time, who was generous the next time?

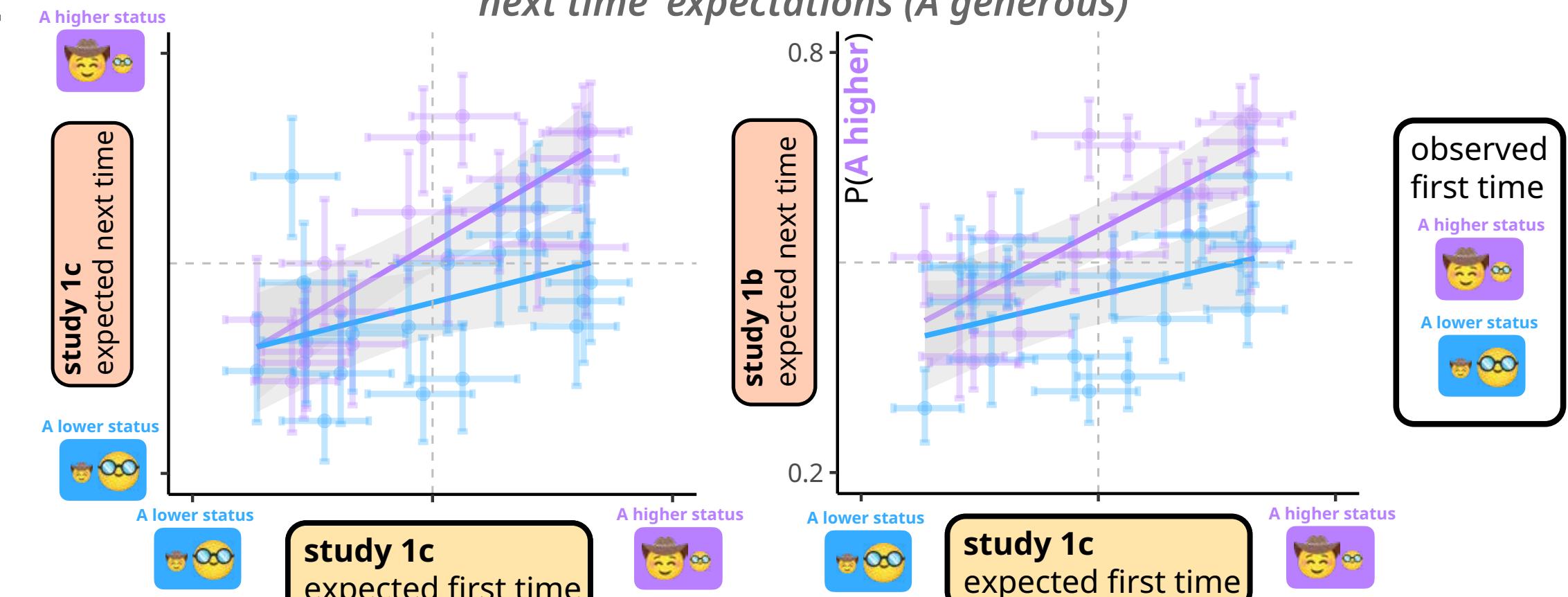
**b**

*'first time' implicit coordination expectations (A generous)*



**c**

*'next time' expectations (A generous)*



# a vignette

Consider Andrew and Bob, who work in the same field.

**[Information about sequence of social interactions]**

**no repeated interaction**

They frequent the same coffee shop. Andrew buys coffee for himself once a week before heading into work. Bob buys coffee for himself once a week before heading into work.

**repeating / alternating**

They meet once a week for coffee. Every week, ( **Andrew buys** / **Andrew and Bob alternate who buys** ) and brings coffee to the meeting for both of them

How likely is it that...

Andrew and Bob are in an **asymmetric** relationship.

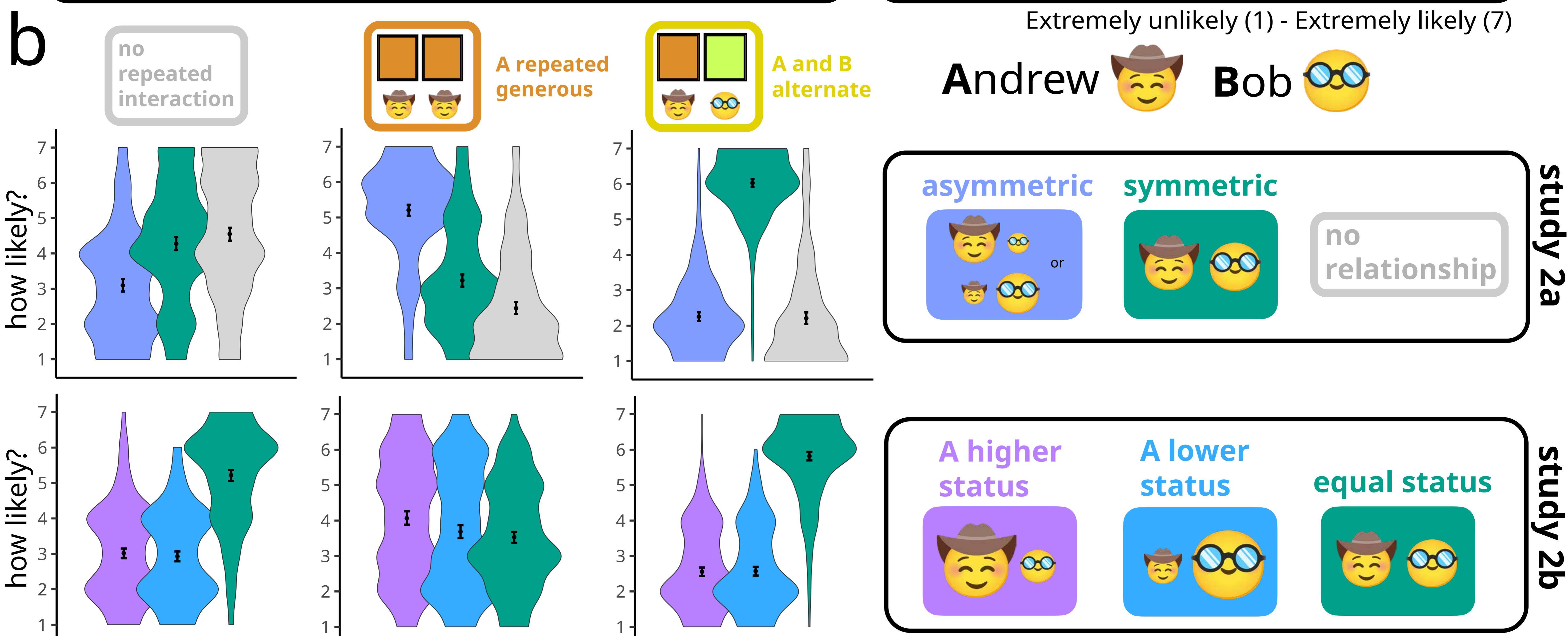
Andrew and Bob are in a **symmetric** relationship.

Andrew and Bob are not in any relationship.

Andrew and Bob are in a relationship where Andrew has **more** power, status, or influence than Bob.

Andrew and Bob are in a relationship where Andrew has **less** power, status, or influence than Bob.

Andrew and Bob are in a relationship where they have **equal** power, status, or influence.



# example interactions

- A bought and brought coffee to a work meeting with B
- A helped B carry groceries up a 5th floor walkup
- A meticulously checked a finished group project with B
- A gave B a precious and expensive gift
- A volunteered to watch B's children so that B could have a date night
- A offered to go to B's preferred restaurant

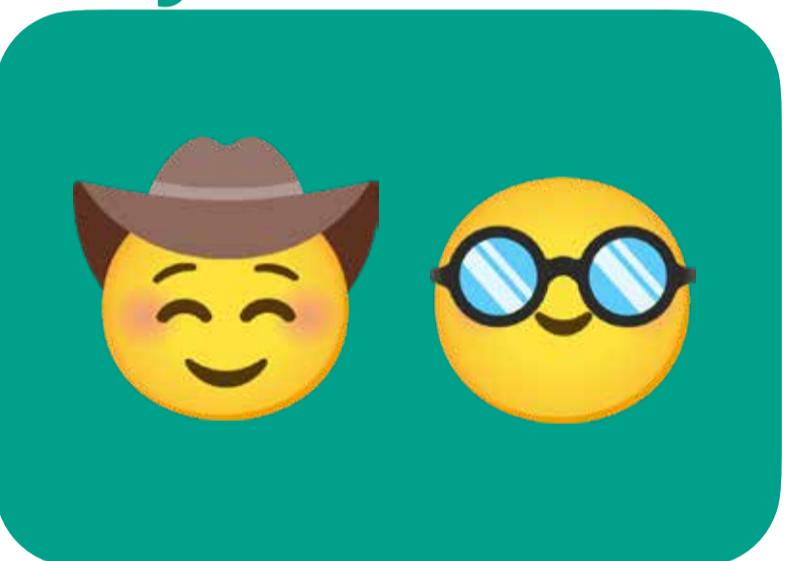
study 1

study 2



## relationship

symmetric



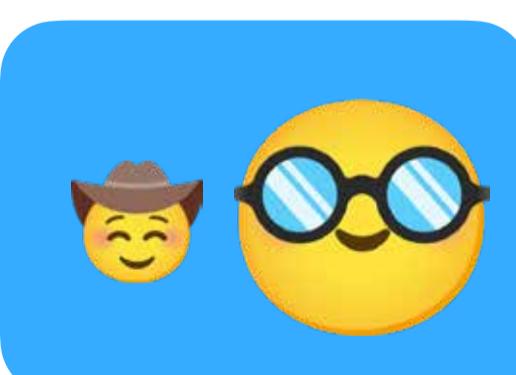
asymmetric



equal status



A lower status

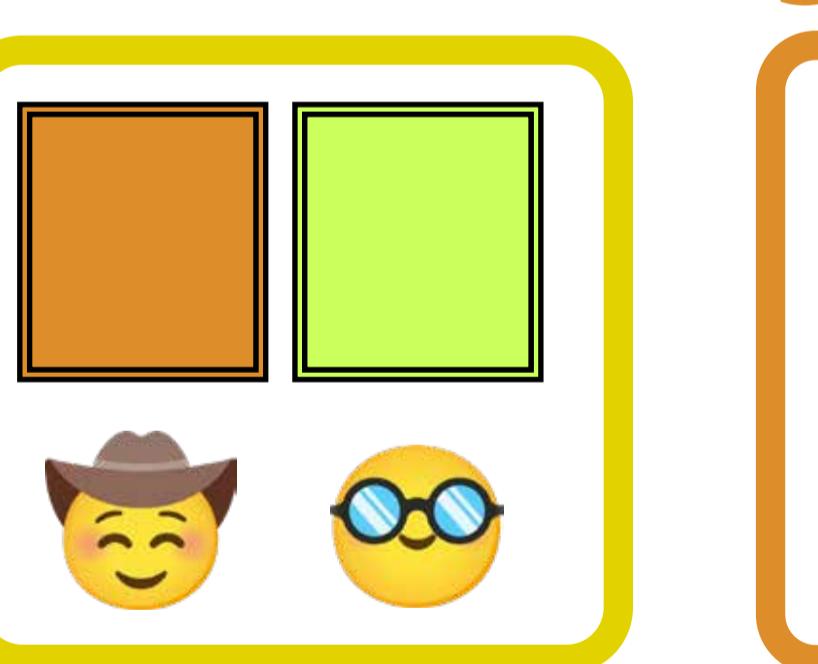


A higher status

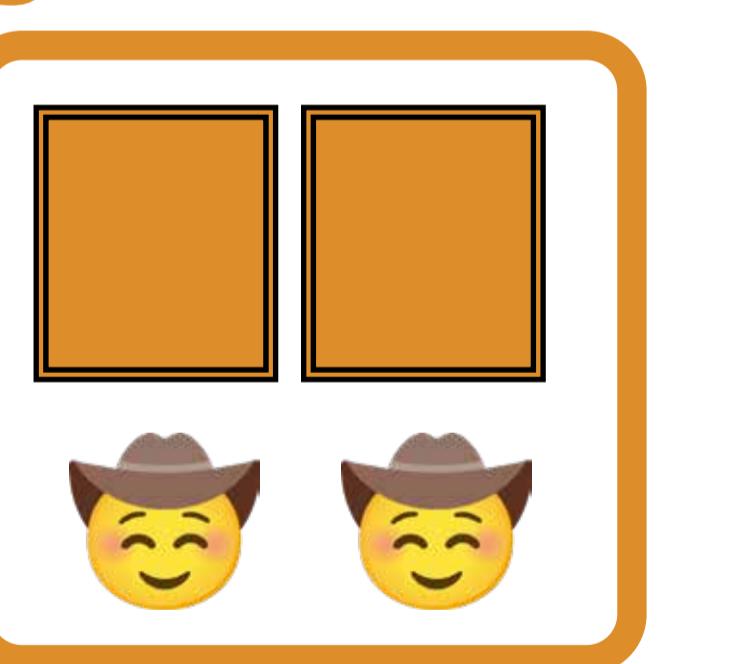


## sequence of roles

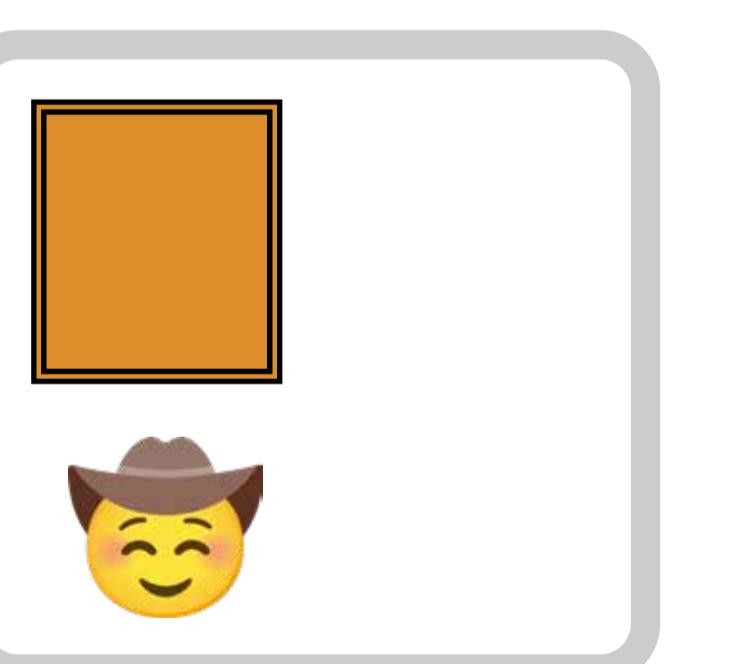
A and B alternate



A repeated generous



no future interaction



## assessment of roles in relationship

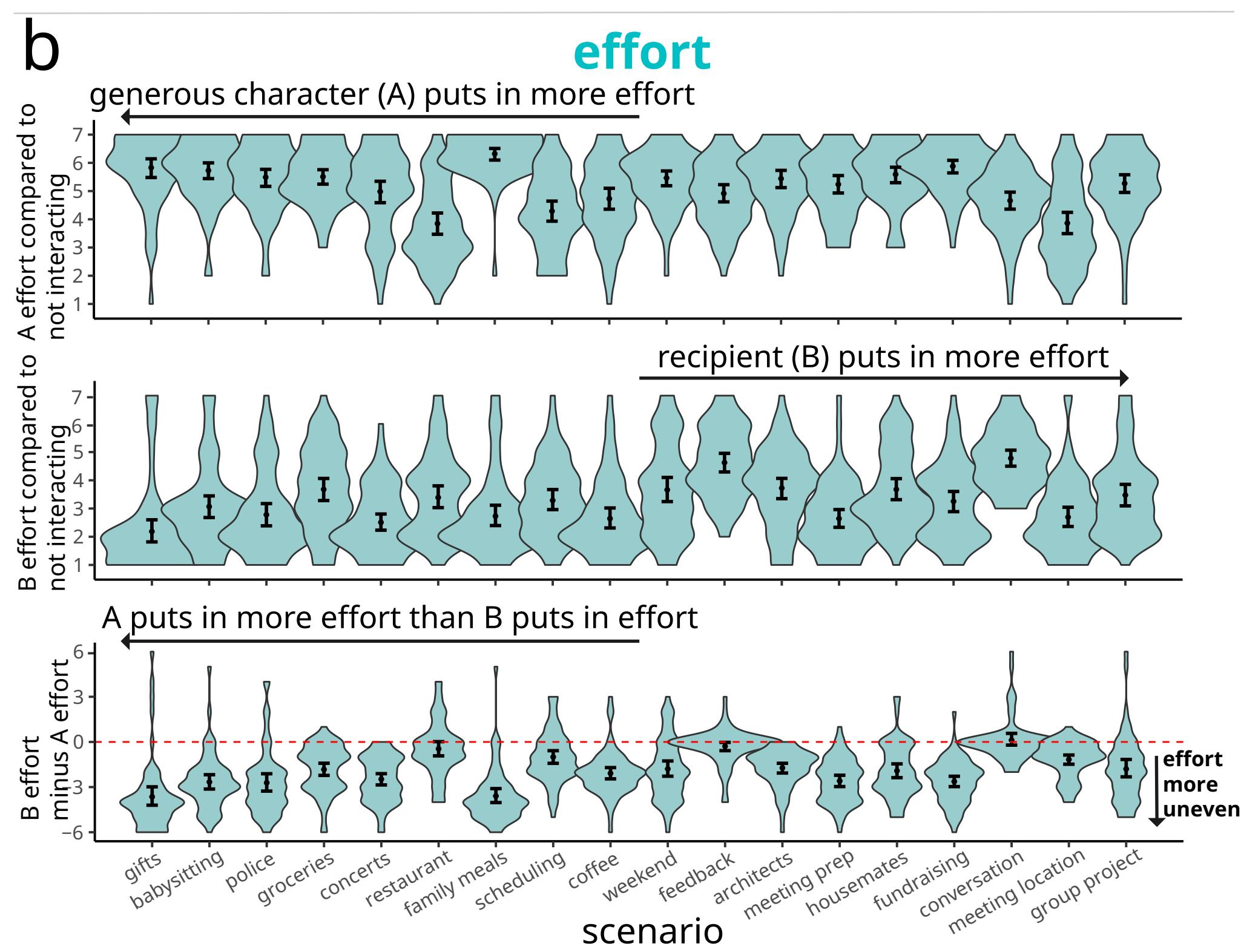
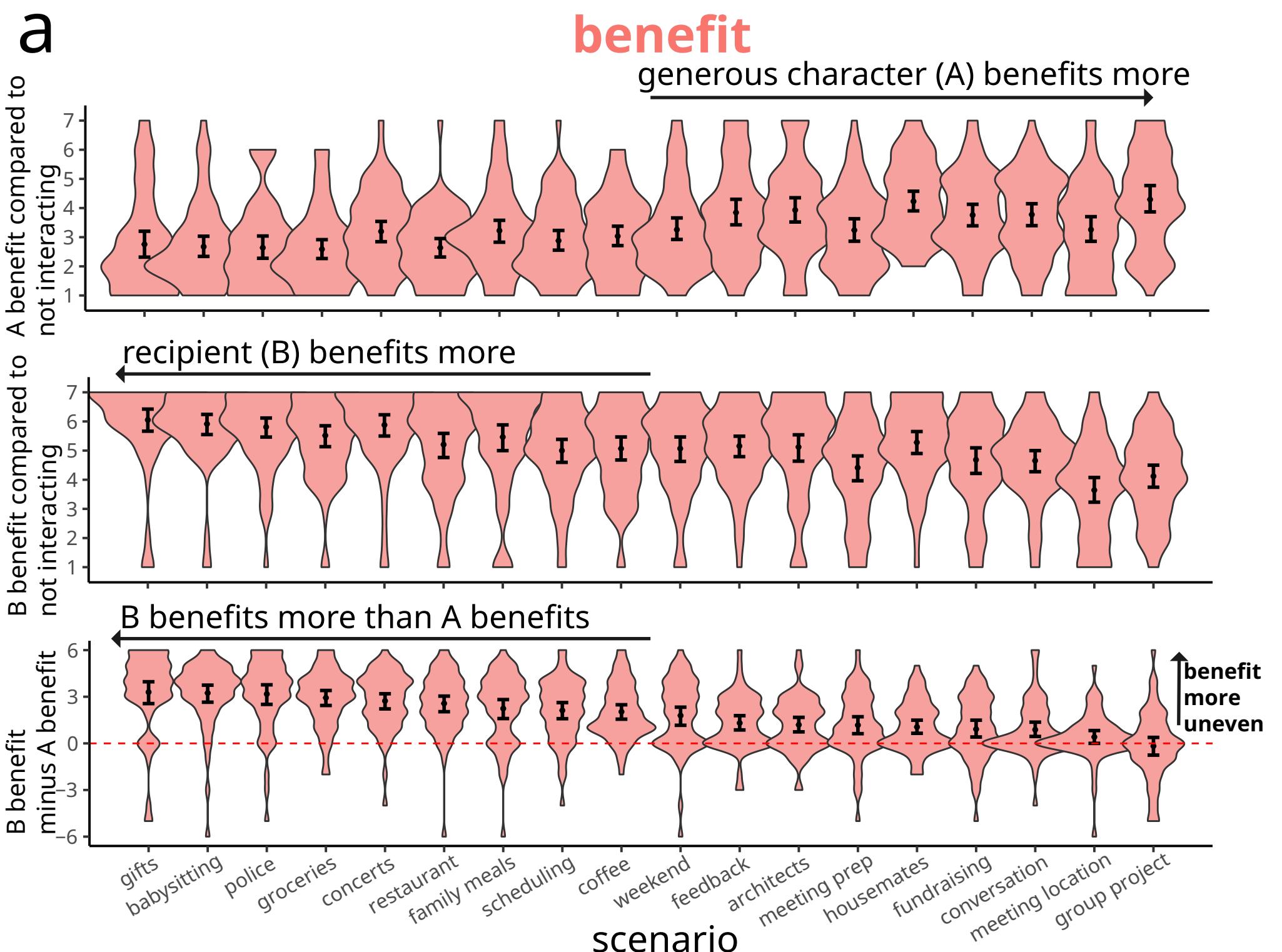
how moral?

how fair?

how satisfying/annoying?

what motivations?

study 3, study 4



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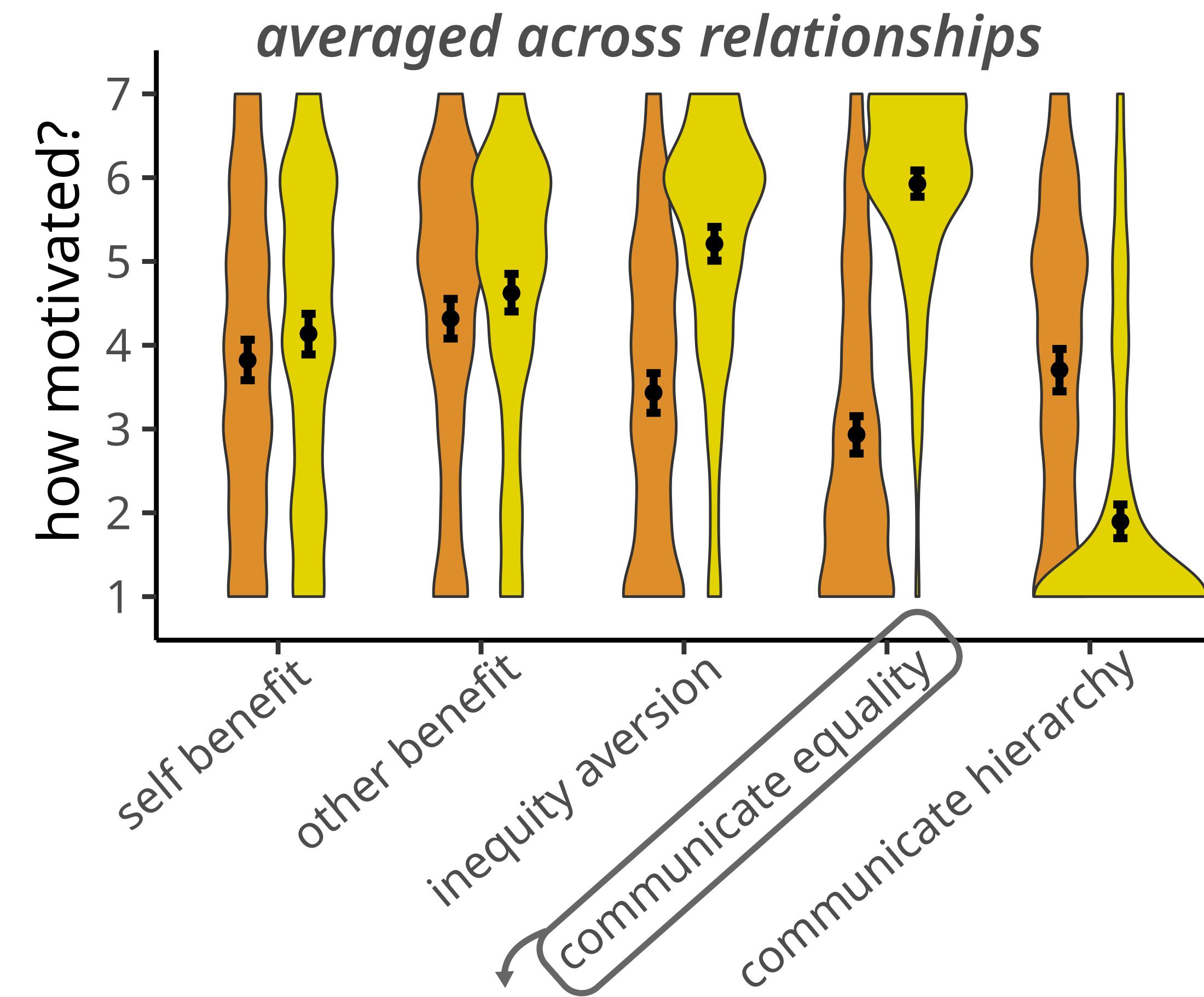
# participant response

The second time, how much was Andrew motivated to

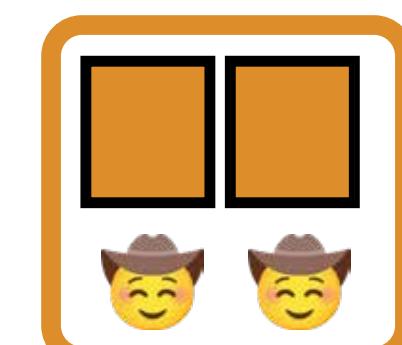
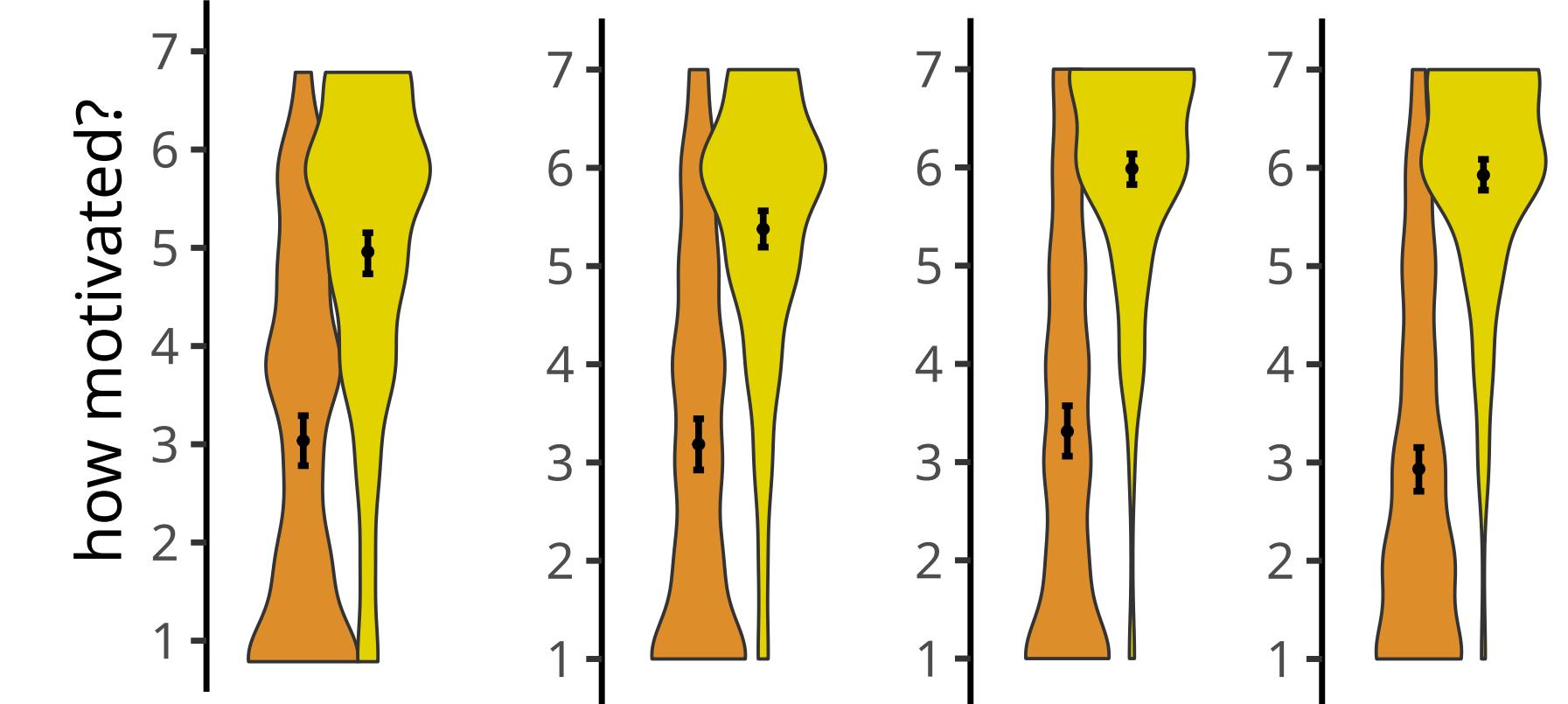
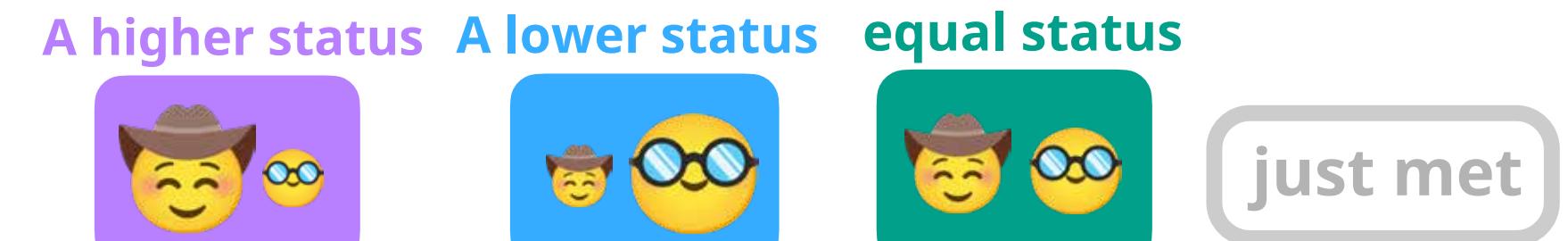
- Increase Andrew's own benefits in the long run
- Increase Bob's benefits
- Make sure Bob's benefits are as high as their own
- Communicate that they want to have an equal relationship with Bob
- Communicate that they want to have a hierarchical relationship with Bob

Each: Not at all (1) - extremely (7)

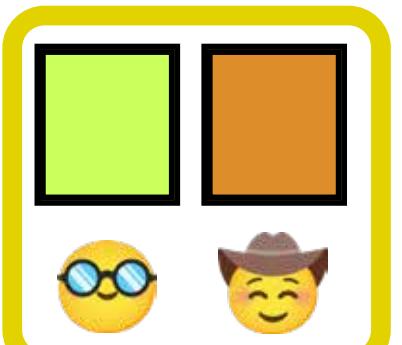
# b study 4



## communicate equality in each relationship



A repeated generous



A and B alternate