Supplementary Materials

T-Tests

Table S1

*Mean Purchase Likelihood and Valuation in all Six Scenarios of **Study 1***

Scenario	Value Difference		*t*(549)	Cohen's *d*
	Large	Small		
Ski Pass	(*N* = 293)	(*N* = 258)		
Purchase Likelihood	5.02 (2.67)	7.73 (2.33)	-12.58*	-1.07
Valuation	5.46 (2.55)	7.38 (2.27)	-9.27*	-0.79
Car	(*N* = 272)	(*N* = 279)		
Purchase Likelihood	5.36 (2.86)	6.47 (2.33)	-4.97*	-0.42
Valuation	6.15 (2.61)	7.17 (2.07)	-5.06*	-0.43
Fitness Club	(*N* = 284)	(*N* = 267)		
Purchase Likelihood	5.13 (2.88)	8.02 (2.66)	-12.25*	-1.04
Valuation	5.28 (2.91)	7.66 (2.52)	-10.23*	-0.87
Couch	(*N* = 283)	(*N* = 268)		
Purchase Likelihood	5.74 (2.53)	7.44 (2.20)	-8.39*	-0.72
Valuation	6.51 (2.22)	7.63 (1.99)	-6.23*	-0.53
City Trip	(*N* = 249)	(*N* = 302)		
Purchase Likelihood	7.40 (2.27)	8.42 (1.87)	-5.80*	-0.50
Valuation	7.69 (1.96)	8.42 (1.69)	-4.71*	-0.40
Retirement Plan	(*N* = 272)	(*N* = 279)		
Purchase Likelihood	6.36 (2.62)	8.18 (2.12)	-8.97*	-0.76
Valuation	6.04 (2.72)	7.76 (2.04)	-8.39*	-0.72

Note. Total *N* = 551. Due to the randomization, the numbers for the Large and Small Value Difference differ per scenario. Purchase Likelihood and Valuation were measured on 11-point-scales (0 = not at all; 10 = extremely). SD within Parentheses.

* $p < .001$.

Table S2

*Mean Purchase Likelihood of **Study 2***

Scenario	Value Difference		*t*(1044.5)	Cohen's *d*
	Large	Small		
Fitness Club	(*N* = 549)	(*N* = 552)		
Purchase Likelihood	4.02 (2.59)	6.60 (3.28)	-14.49*	-0.87

SD within Parentheses.

* $p < .001$.

Table S3

*Mean Purchase Likelihood and in all Six Scenarios of **Study 3***

Scenario	Value Difference		*t*(545)	Cohen's *d*
	Large	Small		
Ski Pass	(*N* = 293)	(*N* = 258)		
Purchase Likelihood	5.02 (2.67)	7.73 (2.33)	-12.58*	-1.07
Valuation	5.46 (2.55)	7.38 (2.27)	-9.27*	-0.79
Fitness Club	(*N* = 265)	(*N* = 280)		
Purchase Likelihood	3.32 (2.66)	6.01 (3.21)	-10.63*	-0.91
Valuation	3.60 (2.68)	5.66 (2.98)	-8.45*	-0.72
Couch	(*N* = 282)	(*N* = 263)		
Purchase Likelihood	4.16 (2.49)	6.19 (2.54)	-9.44*	-0.81
Valuation	5.11 (2.47)	6.57 (2.14)	-7.34*	-0.63
City Trip	(*N* = 276)	(*N* = 269)		
Purchase Likelihood	5.53 (2.94)	7.48 (2.31)	-8.56*	-0.73
Valuation	5.77 (2.61)	7.36 (2.13)	-7.77*	-0.67
Retirement Plan	(*N* = 267)	(*N* = 278)		
Purchase Likelihood	5.11 (2.73)	7.18 (2.96)	-8.44*	-0.72
Valuation	4.63 (2.51)	6.64 (2.70)	-9.00*	-0.77
Car	(*N* = 550)	(*N* = 551)	*t*(1101)	
Purchase Likelihood	3.64 (2.46)	5.01 (2.72)	-8.82*	-0.53
Valuation	4.89 (2.27)	5.92 (2.40)	-7.31*	-0.44

Note. Total *N* = 551. Due to the randomization, the numbers for the Large and Small Value Difference differ per scenario. Purchase Likelihood and Valuation were measured on 11-point-scales (0 = not at all; 10 = extremely). SD within Parentheses.

* $p < .001$.

Robustness Checks

We conducted several exploratory robustness checks for the results of Study 1, which are reported in detail in the markdown script found in the associated ResearchBox. First, we included the measurement order of the DGS and the scenarios with all interactions in the models of our main analysis. The measurement order had no direct or moderating effect. Second, we also repeated all multilevel models in the R-package lme4, which also allowed the specification of random slopes. The results were nearly identical to the pre-registered main analysis, also when specifying random effects for the scenarios. Last, we replicated the moderated mediation analyses using the PROCESS-function in the bruceR-package which implements Monte Carlo (Quasi-Bayesian) Confidence Intervals for the indirect effects (but does not calculate the index of moderated mediation). Again, the findings were nearly identical. Last, we checked whether the effects differed between valuation and purchase likelihood (see Table S4)

Regression with DV.type as Additional Predictor for Study 1

Table S4

*Testing Whether the Effects Differ Between Valuation and Purchase Likelihood in **Study 1***

Fixed effects	*Estimate*	*Std. Error*	*df*	*t value*	*Pr(>|t|)*
(Intercept)	0.00	0.02	549.05	0.01	.996
greed.z	0.10	0.02	549.06	4.41	<.001
DV.type	0.00	0.01	5504.20	0.02	.983
difference	0.65	0.03	549.16	23.39	<.001
greed.z:DV.type	0.00	0.01	5504.20	0.16	.876
greed.z:difference	-0.13	0.03	549.20	-4.76	<.001
DV.type:difference	0.05	0.02	5504.20	2.51	.012
greed.z:DV.type:difference	-0.01	0.02	5504.20	-0.66	.509

Correlation Matrices

Table S5a

*Pearson Correlation Matrix for the **Within-Studies***

	Study	Study 1					Study 3a					Integrative Within (Study 1 + 3a)				
	Variables	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1	Purchase Likelihood	--					--					--				
2	Valuation	.72	--				78	--				.76	--			
3	Value Difference	.35	.30	--			.33	.31	--			.33	.30	--		
4	Dispositional Greed (DGS)	.10	.10	*0*	[.78]		.08	.11	*0*	[.88]		.13	.15	*0*	--	
5	Age	.12	.10	*0*	.15	--	*-.03*	*-.05*	*0*	-.26	--	-.10	-.12	*0*	-.20	--
6	Gender (female)	-.12	-.15	*0*	-.28	-.28	*.04*	*0*	*0*	-.09	.08	*-.03*	-.06	*0*	-.16	-.09

Table S5b

*Pearson Correlation Matrix for the **Between-Studies***

	Study	Study 2					Study 3b					Integrative Between (Study 2 + 3b)				
	Variables	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1	Purchase Likelihood	--					--					--				
2	Valuation	--	--				.67	--				.67	--			
3	Value Difference	.40	--	--			.26	.22	--			.33	.22	--		
4	Dispositional Greed (DGS)	.11	--	*.02*	[.87]		.11	.15	*0*	[.88]		.10	.15	*.01*	--	
5	Age	-.13	--	*-.03*	-.29	--	*.01*	*-.06*	*0*	-.26	--	*-.06*	*-.06*	*-.02*	-.27	--
6	Gender (female)	*.01*	--	*.02*	*-.08*	*-.01*	*-.02*	*-.04*	*-.01*	*-.08*	*.06*	*-.02*	*-.04*	*.01*	-.08	*.02*

Note. All correlations were significant on a $p < .001$ level, except for the ones printed in italics. Cronbach's α is reported in square brackets. In Study 2, no data on Valuation was collected.

Integrative Data Analyses

Regressions with Study as Additional Predictor

Table S6a

*Main Analysis with Study as Additional Predictor across all **Within-Studies***

Fixed effects	*Estimate*	*Std. Error*	*df*	*t value*	*Pr(>|t|)*
(Intercept)	-0.02	0.02	1086.92	-1.37	.170
difference	0.68	0.02	1096.71	30.48	<.001
greed.z.c	0.09	0.02	1076.43	5.10	<.001
Study.ef	-0.21	0.02	1086.92	-11.81	<.001
difference:greed.z.c	-0.08	0.02	1066.90	-3.72	<.001
difference:Study.ef	-0.00	0.02	1096.71	-0.05	.960
greed.z.c:Study.ef	-0.02	0.02	1076.43	-0.92	.358
difference:greed.z.c:Study.ef	0.07	0.02	1066.90	3.03	.002

Note. df = degrees of freedom.

Table S6b

*Main Analysis with Study as Additional Predictor across all **Between-Studies***

Fixed effects	*Estimate*	*Std. Error*	*t value*	*Pr(>|t|)*
(Intercept)	4.82	0.06	81.69	<.001
greed.z.	0.33	0.06	5.14	<.001
difference.between	1.97	0.12	16.73	<.001
Study.ef	-0.49	0.06	-8.37	<.001
greed.z:difference.between	-0.10	0.13	-0.78	.434
greed.z:Study.ef	-0.04	0.06	-0.68	.498
difference.between:Study.ef	-0.59	0.12	-5.01	<.001
greed.z:difference.between:Study.ef	0.03	0.13	0.24	.814

Note. df = degrees of freedom.

Nonlinear Effects: Cubic Trends

Table S7a

*Polynomial Cubic Effects on Purchase Likelihood for the **Within-Studies***

Fixed effects	*Estimate*	*Std. Error*	*df*	*t value*	*Pr(>|t|)*
(Intercept)	0.03	0.02	1083.50	1.09	.278
difference	0.69	0.03	1061.10	23.70	<.001
greed.z.c	0.15	0.04	1087.04	4.39	<.001
I(greed.z.c^2)	-0.04	0.02	1101.60	-2.41	.016
I(greed.z.c^3)	-0.01	0.01	1101.10	-0.50	.621
difference:greed.z.c	-0.18	0.04	1072.56	-4.42	<.001
difference:I(greed.z.c^2)	-0.02	0.02	1119.30	-1.15	.253
difference:I(greed.z.c^3)	0.05	0.02	1117.68	3.00	.003

Note. df = degrees of freedom.

Table S7b

*Polynomial Cubic Effects on Purchase Likelihood for the **Between-Studies***

Fixed effects	*Estimate*	*Std. Error*	*t value*	*Pr(>|t|)*
(Intercept)	4.88	0.08	60.31	<.001
greed.z	0.46	0.12	3.82	<.001
difference.between	2.05	0.16	12.70	<.001
I(greed.z.^2)	-0.05	0.07	-0.76	.446
I(greed.z.^3)	-0.06	0.05	-1.08	.279
greed.z:difference.between	-0.11	0.24	-0.48	.634
difference.between:I(greed.z.^2)	-0.09	0.14	-0.69	.493
difference.between:I(greed.z.^3)	0.03	0.10	0.28	.776

Note. df = degrees of freedom.

Greed Restricted to +/-1.5 SD

Table S8

*Reanalysis with Greed Restricted to +/-1.5 SD of **Study 3a***

Fixed effects	*Estimate*	*Std. Error*	*z-value*	*P(>|z|)*
Level 1 [within]				
Regressions				
valuation.z ~				
difference (a)	0.59	0.04	15.78	<.001
difference:greed.z.c (d2)	-0.15	0.05	-3.22	.001
purchase.z ~				
difference (c)	0.23	0.03	8.43	<.001
difference:greed.z.c (d1)	-0.01	0.03	-0.36	.717
valuation.z (b)	0.72	0.02	37.85	<.001
Variances				
.valuation.z	0.61	0.03	23.45	<.001
.purchase.z	0.34	0.02	19.14	<.001
Level 2 [id; between]				
Regressions				
valuation.z ~				
greed.z.c (e)	0.13	0.04	3.54	<.001
purchase.z ~				
greed.z.c (g)	-0.01	0.02	-0.26	.792
valuation.z (f)	0.79	0.04	20.60	<.001
Intercepts				
.valuation.z	-0.21	0.03	-6.67	<.001
.purchase.z	-0.03	0.02	-1.62	.105
Variances				
.purchase.z	0.06	0.01	7.08	<.001
.valuation.z	0.29	0.03	10.38	<.001
Specified Effects				
Indirect (a*b)	0.42	0.03	14.53	<.001
Direct (c)	0.23	0.03	8.43	<.001
Total (indirect + direct)	0.65	0.04	17.79	<.001
Hindirect ((a + d2)*b)	0.32	0.05	6.69	<.001
Hdirect (c + d1)	0.22	0.04	5.22	<.001
Htotal (Hindirect + Hdirect)	0.53	0.06	8.61	<.001
Lindirect ((a – d2)*b)	0.53	0.04	12.93	<.001
Ldirect (c – d1)	0.24	0.04	6.20	<.001
Ltotal (Lindirect + Ldirect)	0.77	0.05	14.60	<.001
Gindirect (e*f)	0.11	0.03	3.43	.001
Gdirect (g)	-0.01	0.02	-0.26	.792
Gtotal (Gindirect + Gdirect)	0.10	0.04	2.79	.005
Index	-0.11	0.03	-3.20	.001

Note. L = low greed; H = high greed; G = general greed.

Greed Facets

Table S9a

*Polynomial and Cubic Effects of **Acquisitiveness** on Purchase Likelihood for the **Within-Studies***

Fixed effects	*Estimate*	*Std. Error*	*df*	*t value*	*Pr(>|t|)*
(Intercept)	-0.02	0.03	1083.34	-0.64	.520
difference	0.67	0.03	1063.07	21.63	<.001
acquisitiveness	0.12	0.04	1081.85	3.13	.002
I(acquisitiveness^2)	0.00	0.02	1087.66	0.10	.923
I(acquisitiveness^3)	0.00	0.02	1085.44	0.18	.860
difference:acquisitiveness	-0.12	0.04	1058.54	-2.65	.008
difference:I(acquisitiveness^2)	0.00	0.02	1076.76	0.12	.905
difference:I(acquisitiveness^3)	0.01	0.02	1069.65	0.28	.778

Note. df = degrees of freedom

Table S9b

*Polynomial and Cubic Effects of **Acquisitiveness** on Purchase Likelihood for the **Between-Studies***

Fixed effects	*Estimate*	*Std. Error*	*t value*	*Pr(>|t|)*
(Intercept)	4.87	0.08	58.31	<.001
acquisitiveness	0.19	0.12	1.63	.104
difference.between	2.02	0.17	12.11	<.001
I(acquisitiveness^2)	-0.07	0.07	-1.00	.318
I(acquisitiveness^3)	0.04	0.05	0.92	.358
acquisitiveness:difference.between	0.03	0.23	0.12	.902
difference.between:I(acquisitiveness^2)	-0.04	0.13	-0.31	.756
difference.between:I(acquisitiveness^3)	-0.03	0.09	-0.35	.725

Table S10a

*Polynomial and Cubic Effects of **Dissatisfaction** on Purchase Likelihood for the **Within-Studies***

Fixed effects	*Estimate*	*Std. Error*	*df*	*t value*	*Pr(>|t|)*
(Intercept)	0.04	0.02	1081.21	1.64	.102
difference	0.67	0.03	1056.66	22.57	<.001
dissatisfaction	0.12	0.04	1089.82	3.09	.002
I(dissatisfaction^2)	-0.06	0.02	1100.04	-3,27	.001
I(dissatisfaction^3)	0.00	0.01	1100.70	0.03	.974
difference:dissatisfaction	-0.20	0.04	1083.60	-4.47	<.001
difference:I(dissatisfaction^2)	0.00	0.02	1117.54	0.20	.841
difference:I(dissatisfaction^3)	0.07	0.02	1118.93	4.03	<.001

Note. df = degrees of freedom.

Table S10b

*Polynomial and Cubic Effects of **Dissatisfaction** on Purchase Likelihood for the **Between-Studies***

Fixed effects	*Estimate*	*Std. Error*	*t value*	*Pr(>|t|)*
(Intercept)	4.88	0.08	58.16	<.001
dissatisfaction	0.35	0.12	2.93	.003
difference.between	2.01	0.17	11.10	<.001
I(dissatisfaction^2)	-0.05	0.06	-0.81	.416
I(dissatisfaction^3)	-0.03	0.05	-0.56	.578
dissatisfaction:difference.between	-0.38	0.24	-1.56	.119
difference.between:I(dissatisfaction^2)	-0.05	0.13	-0.43	.667
difference.between:I(dissatisfaction^3)	0.14	0.10	1.44	.151

Sample Characteristics (Age & Gender)

One additional intuitive explanation for our mixed results might be that the moderation is exclusive to certain participants which had been sampled in Study 1 but not in later studies. Although all studies had the same participant pool (English native speakers on Prolific), we nevertheless examined whether there were systematic differences as a function of sociodemographic characteristics. For that purpose, we ran an integrative analysis (separately for the within-subjects and the between-subjects data) with gender (female vs. male; see Table S11a and S11b) or age as a moderator (see Figure S1, Table S12a and S12b). In the within-subjects data, the moderation by greed and the main effect of greed were stronger for and even exclusive to male and older participants. However, these systematic differences could not account for the non-replication in Study 3a, as Study 3a even had more male and older participants. We found no moderation by age or gender for the between-subjects data.

Table S11a

*Effects of **Gender** on Purchase Likelihood for the **Within-Studies***

Fixed effects	*Estimate*	*Std. Error*	*df*	*t value*	*Pr(>|t|)*
(Intercept)	-0.04	0.03	1088.30	-1.21	.227
difference	0.52	0.04	1098.14	14.39	<.001
greed.z.c	0.23	0.03	1091.38	7.80	<.001
female	0.01	0.04	1081.35	0.39	.699
difference:greed.z.c	-0.12	0.03	1108.27	-3.55	<.001
difference:female	0.25	0.05	1075.00	5.45	<.001
greed.z.c:female	-0.16	0.04	1087.78	-4.11	<.001
difference:greed.z.c:female	0.11	0.04	1095.56	2.38	.017

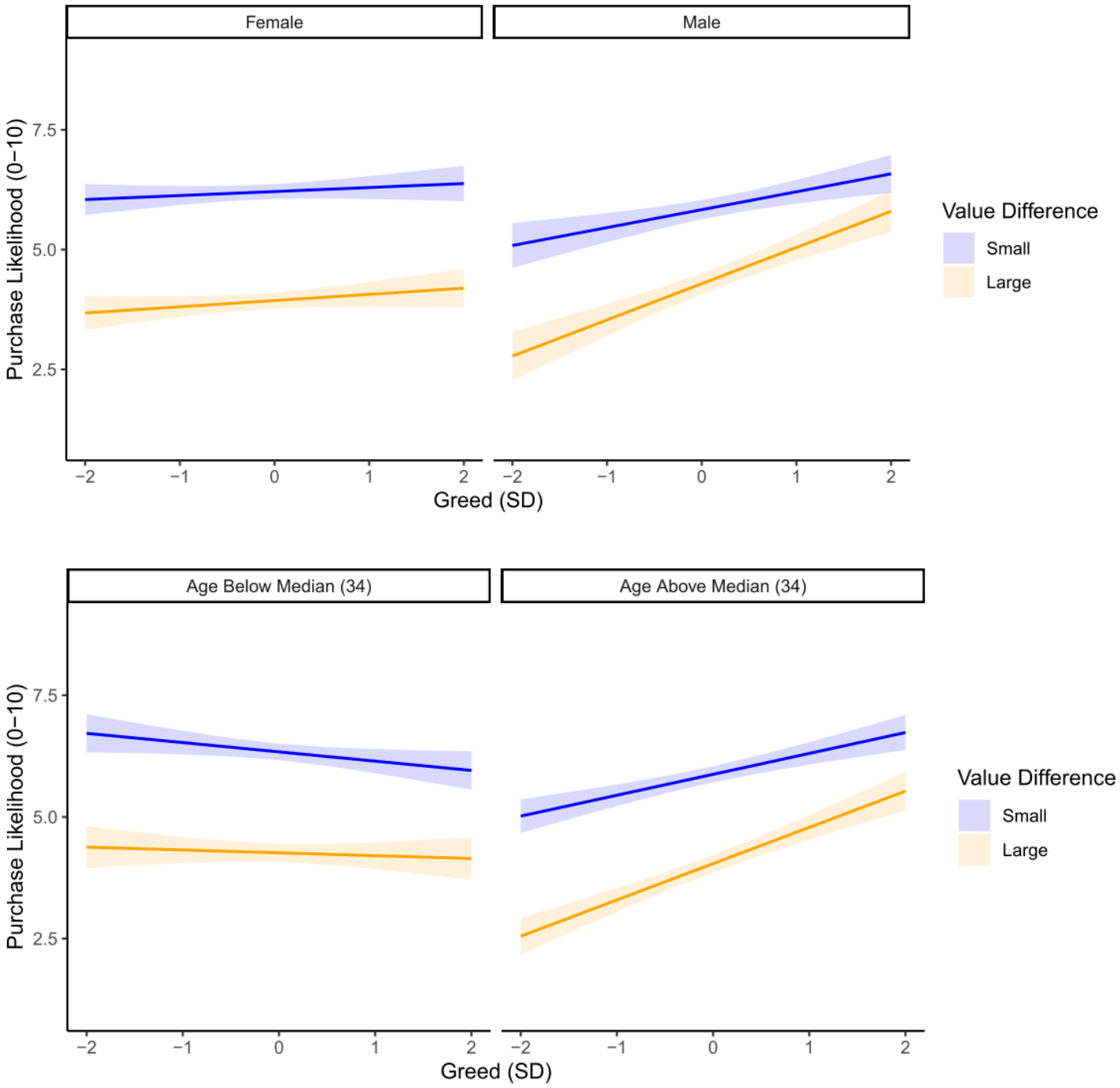
Table S11b

*Effects of **Gender** on Purchase Likelihood for the **Between-Studies***

Fixed effects	*Estimate*	*Std. Error*	*t value*	*Pr(>|t|)*
(Intercept)	4.85	0.09	52.88	<.001
greed.z	0.44	0.10	4.47	<.001
difference.between	2.08	0.18	11.32	<.001
female	-0.06	0.12	-0.52	.606
greed.z:difference.between	-0.37	0.20	-1.88	.060
greed.z:female	-0.20	0.13	-1.50	.134
difference.between:female	-0.18	0.24	-0.73	.464
greed.z:difference.between:female	0.49	0.26	1.88	.061

Figure S1

*Effects of Greed and Value Difference on Purchase Likelihood and Valuation Depending on Participants' **Gender** and **Age** (**Within-Subjects Data**)*



Note. Shaded areas represent 95% confidence intervals.

Table S12a

*Effects of **Age** on Purchase Likelihood for the **Within-Studies***

Fixed effects	*Estimate*	*Std. Error*	*df*	*t value*	*Pr(>|t|)*
(Intercept)	-0.00	0.02	1079.24	-0.06	.950
difference	0.66	0.02	1066.10	29.80	<.001
greed.z.	0.08	0.02	1074.52	4.55	<.001
scale((Age))	-0.07	0.02	1095.18	-3.59	<.001
difference:greed.z.	-0.08	0.02	1049.54	-3.70	<.001
difference:scale((Age))	-0.04	0.02	1115.77	-1.60	.111
greed.z.:scale((Age))	0.10	0.02	1092.13	5.19	<.001
difference:greed.z.:scale((Age))	-0.05	0.02	1103.55	-2.32	.021

Note. df = degrees of freedom.

Table S12b

*Effects of **Age** on Purchase Likelihood for the **Between-Studies***

Fixed effects	*Estimate*	*Std. Error*	*t value*	*Pr(>|t|)*
(Intercept)	4.81	0.06	76.33	<.001
greed.z	0.30	0.07	4.36	<.001
difference.between	1.95	0.13	15.46	<.001
scale((Age))	-0.10	0.06	-1.59	.112
greed.z:difference.between	-0.09	0.14	-0.66	.507
greed.z:scale((Age))	-0.06	0.07	-0.84	.403
difference.between:scale((Age))	-0.04	0.13	-0.28	.780
greed.z:difference.between:scale((Age))	-0.03	0.14	-0.24	.813

The Inaction Inertia Scenarios

Before each scenario, participants were asked to "Please imagine the following scenario:" Below each scenario, purchase likelihood was assessed with "How likely is it that you would buy [a short description of the current offer]?", and valuation with "Forgetting for a moment the initial offer that was available, how valuable would you rate the current offer now?" (both on 0 = not at all to 10 = extremely)

Ski Pass (adopted from Tykocinski et al., 1995, p.795; Exp. 1)

> A ski pass was reduced from **$100** to **$40** [**$80**] last week. You wanted to buy it, but you forgot about it and missed the opportunity. This week the ski pass is reduced from **$100** to **$90**.
> **How likely is it that you will buy the ski pass for $90?** (0 = not at all to 10 = extremely)
> **Forgetting for a moment the initial offer that was available, how valuable would you rate the current offer now?** (0 = not at all to 10 = extremely)

Car (adopted from Tykocinski et al., 1995, p. 795; Exp. 2)

> You see a television advertisement by a local dealer for a car and you are interested in buying. The advertisement promotes a limited-time **$500 factory rebate** on the car, providing it is purchased this week. However, you had seen this advertisement once before. Back then, the car was offered with a larger rebate value, **$2500** [**$750**], for a limited time. Although you were interested in the deal at that time, you had missed the deadline.
> **How likely is it that you will buy the car this week?** (0 = not at all to 10 = extremely)
> **Forgetting for a moment the initial offer that was available, how valuable would you rate the current offer now?** (0 = not at all to 10 = extremely)

Fitness Club (adopted from Tykocinski et al., 1995, p. 796; Exp. 4)

> You received an invitation to become a member of a fitness club located **30 minutes** away. You could have joined another fitness club, closer to home, but missed the opportunity. The fitness club that by now has closed its membership roll was located **5** [**25**] minutes away from your home.
> **How likely is it that you will join the fitness club located 30 minutes away?** (0 = not at all to 10 = extremely)
> **Forgetting for a moment the initial offer that was available, how valuable would you rate the current offer now?** (0 = not at all to 10 = extremely)

Couch (adopted from Zeelenberg et al., 2006, p. 93; Exp. 2)

> You would like to have a couch in your room. Yesterday, you saw a nice couch that had a **50%** [**30%**] **discount** in the window of a furniture shop. Although you were interested, you did not get to the shop right away. When you arrive at the shop today, the owner tells you that you are a day late and the **50%** [**30%**] **discount** does not apply anymore. However, he tells you that there is a **20% discount** on the couch now.
> **How likely is it that you would buy the couch with the 20% discount?** (0 = not at all to 10 = extremely)
> **Forgetting for a moment the initial offer that was available, how valuable would you rate the current offer now?** (0 = not at all to 10 = extremely)

City Trip (adopted from Zeelenberg et al., 2006, p. 94; Exp. 3)

The scenario was simplified to accommodate for a change in the target population. Instead of offering American participants a trip to Rome for around €100 to €200, they were now offered a non-specific city trip for the same prices.

> You love city breaks! Shortly, you will have a whole week off and you would very much like to hop a few towns. A friend tells you that a local travel agency offers a completely organized three-day city trip. You can book the trip for **$95** [**$165**] instead of the usual **$249**. However, when you finally go to book the trip, it is sold out. A few days later, your friend calls you again and tells you that although you missed the previous opportunity, you can now book the trip for **$195**.
> **How likely is it that you will book the trip for $195?** (0 = not at all to 10 = extremely)
> **Forgetting for a moment the initial offer that was available, how valuable would you rate the current offer now?** (0 = not at all to 10 = extremely)

Retirement Plan (adopted from Krijnen et al., 2020, p. 55; Exp. 1)

> You work for Company A. When you started working for this company five years ago, you were offered the opportunity to enroll in their retirement plan. The plan offered a fixed annual return of **9%** [**4%**] **for the next 15 years**. You thought that this was an attractive opportunity, but by the time you responded, the offer had expired.
> Now, five years later, you receive another letter about the retirement plan. If you enroll now, your fixed annual return could be: **3% for the next 15 years**.
> **How likely is it that you would enroll in the retirement plan with the 3% fixed annual return?** (0 = not at all to 10 = extremely)
> **Forgetting for a moment the initial offer that was available, how valuable would you rate the current offer now?** (0 = not at all to 10 = extremely)

Dispositional Greed Scale

To measure greed, the Dispositional Greed Scale (Seuntjens, Zeelenberg, Van de Ven et al., 2015) was used. All seven items were measured on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from 1 = Strongly disagree, over 2 = Somewhat disagree, 3 = Neither agree nor disagree, 4 = Somewhat agree to 5 = Strongly agree. The items, as noted in Table 1, page 922 of Seuntjens, Zeelenberg, Van de Ven et al. (2015) are listed in the following. Before the seven statements, participants were informed that "Dear participant, below, you will find 7 statements that may describe you." and asked to "Please indicate how much you agree with each statement."

1. **I always want more.**
2. **Actually, I'm kind of greedy.**
3. **One can never have too much money.**
4. **As soon as I have acquired something, I start to think about the next thing I want.**
5. **It doesn't matter how much I have. I'm never completely satisfied.**
6. **My life motto is `more is better`.**
7. **I can't imagine having too many things.**