**Participants**

Participants were recruited from three different sources in the United States and Mainland China to produce two samples: the American sample and the Chinese sample.

For the American sample, 733 participants were recruited from the Psychology Department Course Credit Subject Pool at a large Midwestern university. They were students enrolled in the introductory Psychology course and participated in this study in exchange for course credit. All students had the option of gaining this extra credit in other ways (e.g., writing a term paper), ensuring that participation was voluntary. At the beginning of each research session, participants were further informed that they had the right to withdraw at any time without loss of class credit. For recruitment, access into the study was limited, determined through prescreening questions, to students whose first language was English. No one was excluded for any other reason with the exception that individuals were required to be at least 18 years of age. Individuals of all ethnic groups, genders, etc., were welcome to participate in the study.

Another 450 participants were recruited for the American sample from the Amazon Mechanical Turk (MTurk), a large online crowdsourcing platform for individuals to participate in online surveys and receive a monetary reward. Research has shown that MTurk is a relatively inexpensive source of high quality data, with access to more demographically diverse samples than those obtained from college students (Buhrmester, Kwang, & Gosling, 2011; Landers & Behrend, 2015). This sample source was used to increase the generalizability of our results. Internet MTurk users can select to participate in a study via a notice posted on the Mechanical Turk website. Our internet posting invited users within the 18-25 age range and whose first language is English to "*answer a survey about personality*", which required them to "*take an online survey*", and showed that they would get 70 cents as compensation for finishing the survey. The survey invitation was only visible to IP addresses within the United States.

For the Chinese pool, a sample of 1654 participants was collected from several undergraduate classes among six departments in two universities in China. All students were given an option of either participating or not participating in this survey to ensure voluntary participation. Access into the study was limited to those students who were of Chinese nationality and were born and raised in Mainland China. At the beginning of each research session, participants were informed that they had the right to withdraw at any time without loss of class credit. For recruitment, no one was excluded for any reason except being less than 18 years of age. Individuals of all Chinese ethnic groups, genders, etc., were welcome to participate in the study.

The total American sample consisted of 1183 native English speakers from the Subject Pool and MTurk, while the sample of 1654 Chinese undergraduate students represented the Eastern culture. All study procedures were administered online via the Qualtrics platform.

We used quality control items to filter out careless responses. Six quality control items, instructing respondents to choose a specific option (e.g. “*Please select ‘disagree’ for this statement*”), were embedded at random places. We excluded anyone who did not answer all six questions correctly. We also removed respondents who had uniform responses. Based on these quality control criteria, the exclusion procedures resulted in final samples of 1021 individuals from the Chinese pool and 858 individuals from the American pool (530 from the Subject Pool; 328 from MTurk), giving retention rates of 61.7% for the Chinese sample and 72.5% for the American sample. Of the Chinese sample, 17.2% were male and the average age was 19.9 (*SD* = 1.6), with predominantly respondents from the majority (Han) ethnicity (95.9%) and a few from the minority groups (4.1%); of the American sample, 33.8% were male and the average age was 22.2 (*SD* = 2.5), with predominantly Caucasian (78.4%), followed by African American (7.8%), Latino/Hispanic (6.4%), Asian (3.8%), and Other (3.6%) groups.