*Results*

The Luth survey company recruited participants to take part in the study. We set a target sample size of 1,500 participants, to be collected in two waves of 750. Luth collects data from participants in 20 minute sessions, and considers a complete survey to be one in which the participant finishes the entire 20-minute session. Because each session contains a number of studies, there is inevitably dropout between the first and last study in the session; this means that although ~1500 participants completed the total session, 2,703 participants completed the target study (“Asymmetry without Cause”). Similarly, although we refer to participants being split into two waves of 750, more than 750 participants completed the target study in each wave. The waves of the study are identified by when data collection began (7/27/17 for wave 1 and 8/4/2017 for wave 2.)

**Wave 2 Results**

1,152 Wave 2 participants completed the target study. Of these participants, 1,021 correctly answered both of our two pre-registered attention check items. These two items were randomly embedded in the Hexaco meekness subscale and a cynicism scale, and instructed participants to select only a single scale point (e.g., “For this statement, to make sure you're paying attention, please select 1: strongly disagree.”)

Participants read two vignettes each about a person, Alex or Mark, who commits either an extremely good, or a mildly bad act, that is later revealed to be caused by a brain tumor. The name of the person in each scenario was counterbalanced with the valence of each scenario (i.e., participants who saw “Good Alex” also saw “Bad Mark.”) Although participants were exposed to, and rated the person’s responsibility for his actions in, both scenarios, we only considered responses to the scenario that participants saw first.

The primary dependent variable is participants’ response to the item, “How responsible is Alex/Mark for his charitable donations/shoplifting?“ on a 5-point scale with endpoints 1= not responsible at all; 5 = very responsible.

We conducted a one-way ANOVA to compare the effect of whether participants read about the extreme good or mildly bad scenario on their responses to the responsibility item. We found a significant main effect of the valence of the scenario, *F*(1, 1019) = 21.24, *p* < .001. Participants who read about a person whose bad behavior is caused by a brain tumor rated that person as less responsible for his behavior (*M* = 2.79, *SD* = 1.36) than those who read about a person whose good behavior is caused by a brain tumor (*M* = 3.19, *SD* = 1.36). The Cohen’s *d* effect size is .29.

**Wave 1 Results**

1,404 Wave 1 participants completed the target study. Of these participants, 1,261 correctly answered both of our two pre-registered attention check items.

We conducted a one-way ANOVA to compare the effect of whether participants read about the extreme good or mildly bad scenario on their responses to the responsibility item. We found a significant main effect of the valence of the scenario, *F*(1, 1259) = 23.49, *p* < .001. Participants who read about a person whose bad behavior is caused by a brain tumor rated that person as less responsible for his behavior (*M* = 2.76, *SD* = 1.32) than those who read about a person whose good behavior is caused by a brain tumor (*M* = 3.13, *SD* = 1.35). The Cohen’s *d* effect size for this difference is .27.

**Total Sample Results**

2,556 participants completed the target study. Of these participants, 2,282 correctly answered both of our two pre-registered attention check items.

We conducted a one-way ANOVA to compare the effect of whether participants read about the extreme good or mildly bad scenario on their responses to the responsibility item. We found a significant main effect of the valence of the scenario, *F*(1, 2280) = 44.88, *p* < .001. Participants who read about a person whose bad behavior is caused by a brain tumor rated that person as less responsible for his behavior (*M* = 2.77, *SD* = 1.34) than those who read about a person whose good behavior is caused by a brain tumor (*M* = 3.15, *SD* = 1.35). The Cohen’s *d* effect size for this difference is .28.