

Support information

This document details important information about the two databases related with the study entitled: The influence of kill-save ratios and identifiability on moral judgments.

The databases are Excel files identified as Moral_Judgments_1 and Moral_Judgments_2. The first database pertains to Study 1. The second database pertains to Study 2.

Support information about Study 1:

Materials and procedure

After providing informed consent, participants started the experiment by reading the following dilemma (original instructions in Portuguese):

“A runaway trolley is going in the direction of five men who are working in a train track. If nothing is done, the trolley will kill those five men. There is a lever that enables the direction of the trolley to be changed to another line where there is [one man/three men] working. If the lever is pressed, the lives of the five men in the first track are saved, but the [man/three men] in the second track will die. The situation is schematized in the drawing below:”

Right below the text, a diagram appeared with a drawing of a trolley in the left atop a horizontal line representing a train track. A turn connected the main track to a second, parallel horizontal track and a lever was connected to the intersection of the tracks. In the non-identified condition, the exact same male silhouette symbol was repeated five times in the first track and one or three times in the track below, depending on the condition. In the identified condition, the symbols were replaced by pictures of real faces of men taken from the FEI Face database (de Oliveira Junior & Thomaz, 2006), under which appeared common Portuguese first names (e.g., Pedro) and age descriptions (e.g., 25 years). The faces, names, and ages were randomly attributed to a given position for each participant. Below the drawing, participants were asked: “How acceptable do you think it is to push the lever?”. Participants

answered using a scale from 1 (*Totally unacceptable*) to 9 (*Totally acceptable*). The drawing had a height of 450 pixels and a width of 1000 pixels. As participants with screens smaller than 1000 pixels of width may never see the drawing completely unless they chose to scroll to the right, screen size was recorded.

Information about variables in Excel file:

- AcceptibleToPush = 9 point Likert scale from 1 - totally unacceptable to 9 - totally acceptable.
- IdentifiedYesNo = Whether participants were randomly assigned to the Identified (1) or unidentified (2) conditions
- SacrificedOneThree = Whether participants were randomly assigned to the Sacrifice 1vs5 (1) or 3vs5 (2) conditions
- availableWidth = The available width of the page in which the picture was displayed, as registered through JavaScript

Support information about Study 2:

Materials and procedure

After providing informed consent, participants started the experiment by reading the following dilemma (original instructions in Portuguese):

“A runaway trolley is going in the direction of five men who are working in a train track. If nothing is done, the trolley will kill those five men. There is a lever that enables the direction of the trolley to be changed to another line where there is [one man/three men] working. If the lever is pressed, the lives of the five men in the first track are saved, but the [man/three men] in the second track will die. The situation is schematized in the drawing below:”

Right below the text, a diagram appeared with a drawing of a trolley in the left atop a horizontal line representing a train track. A turn connected the main track to a

second, parallel horizontal track and a lever was connected to the intersection of the tracks. In the non-identified condition, the exact same male silhouette symbol was repeated five times in the first track and one or three times in the track below, depending on the condition. In the identified condition, the symbols were replaced by pictures of real faces of men taken from the FEI Face database (de Oliveira Junior & Thomaz, 2006), under which appeared common Portuguese first names (e.g., Pedro) and age descriptions (e.g., 25 years). The faces, names, and ages were randomly attributed to a given position for each participant. Below the drawing, participants were asked: “How acceptable do you think it is to push the lever?”. Participants answered using a scale from 1 (*Totally unacceptable*) to 9 (*Totally acceptable*). The drawing had a height of 450 pixels and a width of 1000 pixels. As participants with screens smaller than 1000 pixels of width may never see the drawing completely unless they chose to scroll to the right, screen size was recorded.

In the end, participants ended the experiment by indicating their age, gender, and nationality.

Information about variables in Excel file:

- AcceptibleToPush = 9 point Likert scale from 1 - totally unacceptable to 9 - totally acceptable.
- Gender1F2M3O = Self-reported gender, 1 = Female, 2 = Male, 3 = Other
- IdentifiedYesNo = Whether participants were randomly assigned to the Identified (1) or unidentified (2) conditions
- SacrificedOneThree = Whether participants were randomly assigned to the Sacrifice 1vs5 (1) or 3vs5 (2) conditions
- availableWidth = The available width of the page in which the picture was displayed, as registered through JavaScript