**Triple Dominance Measure of Social Value Orientation**

In this task we ask you to imagine that you have been randomly paired with another person, whom we will refer to simply as the "Other." This other person is someone you do not know and that you will not knowingly meet in the future. Both you and the "Other" person will be making choices by circling either the letter A, B, or C. Your own choices will produce points for both yourself and the "Other" person. Likewise, the other's choice will produce points for him/her and for you. Every point has value: the more points you receive, the better for you, and the more points the "Other" receives, the better for him/her.

Here's an example of how this task works:

 A B C

You get 500 500 550

Other gets 100 500 300

In this example, if you choose A you would receive 500 points and the other would receive 100 points; if you chose B, you would receive 500 points and the other 500; and if you chose C, you would receive 550 points and the other 300. So, you see that your choice influences both the number of points you receive and the number of points the other receives. Before you begin making choices, please keep in mind that there are no right or wrong answers -- choose the option that you, for whatever reason, prefer most. Also, remember that the points have value: the more of them you accumulate the better for you. Likewise, from the "other's" point of view, the more points s/he accumulates, the better for him/her.

 Appendix (continued)

For each of the nine choice situations, circle A, B, or C, depending on which column you prefer most:

 A B C A B C

(1) You get 480 540 480 (6) You get 500 500 570

 Other gets 80 280 480 Other gets 500 100 300

 A B C A B C

(2) You get 560 500 500 (7) You get 510 560 510

 Other gets 300 500 100 Other gets 510 300 110

 A B C A B C

(3) You get 520 520 580 (8) You get 550 500 500

 Other gets 520 120 320 Other gets 300 100 500

 A B C A B C

(4) You get 500 560 490 (9) You get 480 490 540

 Other gets 100 300 490 Other gets 100 490 300

 A B C

(5) You get 560 500 490

 Other gets 300 500 90

*Note*: Participants are classified when they make 6 or more consistent choices. Prosocial choices are: 1c 2b 3a 4c 5b 6a 7a 8c 9b; individualistic choices are: 1b 2a 3c 4b 5a 6c 7b 8a 9c; and competitive choices are: 1a 2c 3b 4a 5c 6b 7c 8b 9a.

*References*:

Van Lange, P. A. M., Otten, W., De Bruin, E. M. N., & Joireman, J. A. (1997). Development of prosocial, individualistic, and competitive orientations: Theory and preliminary evidence. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 73,* 733-746.

Van Lange, P. A. M., Bekkers, R., Chirumbolo, A., & Leone, L. (2012). Are conservatives less likely to be prosocial than liberals?  From games to ideology, political preferences and voting.  European Journal of Personality, 26, 461-473*.*