

Supplements for Manuscript:

Social Psychological Skill and its Correlates

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Table S1

Correlations between Constructs Assessed in Study 2.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Social Psychological Skill													
2. Fluid Intelligence	.52**												
3. Cognitive Reflection	.37**	.41**											
4. Loneliness	.22**	.07	.06										
5. Self-Esteem	-.18**	-.04	.02	-.53**									
6. Extraversion	-.26**	-.18**	-.06	-.41**	.44**								
7. Agreeableness	-.12	.02	-.05	-.43**	.35**	.36**							
8. Neuroticism	.16*	.08	.05	.51**	-.61**	-.39**	-.43**						
9. Life-Satisfaction	-.17**	-.03	-.05	-.59**	.62**	.37**	.38**	-.41**					
10. Social Awareness	.30**	.14*	.12	-.30**	.18**	.07	.34**	-.25**	.21**				
11. Social Skill	-.15*	-.11	-.08	-.52**	.48**	.66**	.48**	-.49**	.41**	.39**			
12. Social Info Processing	.14*	.03	.09	-.13	.15*	.21**	.24**	-.20**	.18**	.31**	.42**		
13. Need for Cognition	.14*	.09	.09	-.09	.24**	.23**	.09	-.24**	.10	.22**	.25**	.26**	
14. Openness to Experience	.25**	.16*	.14*	.07	-.02	.04	.10	.00	-.09	.13*	.12	.32**	.30**

Note. * $p < .05$ and ** $p < .01$.

Table S2

Correlations between Constructs Assessed in Study 3.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Social Psychological Skill														
2. Fluid Intelligence	.40**													
3. Cognitive Reflection	.29**	.41**												
4. Loneliness	.00	.00	.02											
5. Self-Esteem	-.05	-.02	-.08	-.56**										
6. Extraversion	-.17*	-.19**	-.18*	-.41**	.53**									
7. Agreeableness	-.07	-.03	-.01	-.35**	.30**	.29**								
8. Neuroticism	.05	-.08	-.03	.37**	-.54**	-.40**	-.24**							
9. Life-Satisfaction	-.11	-.13	-.10	-.60**	.61**	.44**	.33**	-.39**						
10. Social Awareness	.33**	.12	.13	-.26**	.21**	.09	.17*	-.17*	.17*					
11. Social Skill	.03	-.12	-.06	-.46**	.54**	.65**	.25**	-.46**	.34**	.39**				
12. Social Info Processing	.07	-.19*	-.14	-.25**	.36**	.30**	.25**	-.18*	.27**	.22**	.42**			
13. Need for Cognition	.36**	.21**	.18*	-.11	.24**	.05	.09	-.21**	.07	.28**	.17*	.30**		
14. Openness to Experience	.14	-.01	-.02	-.18*	.28**	.22**	.18*	-.01	.09	.19*	.30**	.35**	.30**	

Note. * $p < .05$ and ** $p < .01$.

Social Psychological Skill Measure: Time 1

The 20-item social psychological skill measure included at Time 1. The answer key can be found after the questions. Items were presented in random order.

In most cases, people expend less effort when in a group than when alone

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Being in a group causes people to become more aware of their individual values

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

If people are randomly told that they are either in group X or in group Y and given no other information, then members of group X negatively evaluate people in group Y and members of group Y negatively evaluate people in group X.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Why do people have negative evaluations towards members of out-groups (e.g., people of a different ethnicity, people of different economic status)?

- ☐ To raise one's self-esteem
- ☐ Because groups compete for resources
- ☐ Both of the above

Which is one of the very best predictors of a person's happiness and life satisfaction?

- ☐ One's social relationships
- ☐ One's pride and honor
- ☐ One's wealth

People tend to believe that beautiful people (physically attractive people) have superior personal qualities

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

When surrounded by other people doing the same action, people feel more responsible for their own behavior

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

People prefer to interact with people who are different than them, rather than similar to them?

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

People tend to overestimate the amount that other people share their beliefs and attitudes

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

In which situation is "Bob" more likely to donate money?

- ☐ After Bob rejects giving one dollar, Bob is asked to give five dollars.
- ☐ After Bob rejects giving five dollars, Bob is asked to give one dollar.
- ☐ After Bob rejects giving one dollar, Bob is asked again to give one dollar.

People are more likely to violently punish someone else if told to do so by someone wearing regular day-to-day clothes than when told to do so by someone wearing a lab coat.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

People tend to think that the members of their in-group are very similar to other in-group members, and that members of an out-group are very different to other out-group members (i.e., there is a large amount of variability among people in the out-group).

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Which of the following is **true**:

- ☐ When African-American test takers are asked to report their race before taking a test, they perform better because they feel validated as a social group
- ☐ When African-American test takers are asked to report their race before taking a test, they perform better because it activates feelings of identity and pride
- ☐ When African-American test takers are asked to report their race before taking a test, they perform worse because of stereotypes that African Americans perform poorly on exams

People have a tendency to make a dispositional attribution even when a person's behavior was caused by the situation (i.e., "Bob" did something bad because he is a bad person, and not because he was in a bad situation).

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

People have a tendency to explain their own behavior through dispositional attributes (i.e., I did x because I am a y type of person), and other people's behavior through situational attributes (i.e., they did x because they were in situation y).

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

When someone tells another person to ignore information that they just learned, that person is able to forget this information. For example, judges often tell juries to ignore what they've just heard, and jury members are able to do this.

- ☐ True

☐ False

Information from an unreliable source is considered skeptically by people and stored as inaccurate. As a result, that information will never be remembered wrongly as accurate in the future.

☐ True

☐ False

When watching people argue, people pay more attention to the argument they hear first, but remember best the argument they hear last.

☐ True

☐ False

What percentage of murders committed by males are due to a threat to a man's dominance and status?

☐ 25%

☐ 50%

☐ 75%

The ultimatum game requires one player to divide a monetary prize into two parts and offer one of the parts to a second player, who can either accept or reject the offer. If this second player

rejects the offer, both players get nothing. How do most 'second players' react if they are given an offer they consider unfair.

- ☐ They reject the offer and both players receive nothing.
- ☐ They accept the offer and receive the offer that they considered unfair

Quiz 1 Answer Key:

- ☐ 1: True
- ☐ 2: False
- ☐ 3: True
- ☐ 4: Both of the above
- ☐ 5: One's social relationships
- ☐ 6: True
- ☐ 7: False
- ☐ 8: False
- ☐ 9: True
- ☐ 10: After Bob rejects giving five dollars, Bob is asked to give one dollar.
- ☐ 11: False
- ☐ 12: False
- ☐ 13: When African-American test takers are asked to report their race before taking a test, they perform more poorly because of stereotypes that African Americans perform poorly on exams
- ☐ 14: True
- ☐ 15: False
- ☐ 16: False
- ☐ 17: False
- ☐ 18: True
- ☐ 19: 75%
- ☐ 20: They reject the offer and both players receive nothing.

Social Psychological Skill Measure: Time 2

The 20-item social psychological skill measure included at Time 2. The answer key can be found after the questions.¹ Items were presented in random order.

People are usually overly confident in the accuracy of their judgments (i.e. people's beliefs are not actually as accurate as they think they are).

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Which of the following are six major emotional expressions in the world that can be observed in **facial** expressions. In other words, which six major emotional **facial expressions** can be found and understood across all cultures and societies?

- ☐ jealous, happiness, surprise, fear, disgust, and disbelieving
- ☐ ashamed, happiness, surprise, fear, acceptance, and sadness
- ☐ anger, happiness, surprise, fear, disgust, and sadness

*Jamie is dragging himself to class after pulling an all-nighter. On the way to class through a haze of exhaustion, Jamie sees another student slip and fall down...

- ☐ Given Jamie's exhaustion, he will likely assume that the student fell because of dispositional reasons, namely, that he or she is a clumsy person
- ☐ Given Jamie's exhaustion, he will likely assume that the student fell because of situational reasons, namely, that it was raining and the sidewalks were slippery

Which of the following is **true**:

- ☐ People have a tendency to say that their success is caused by others, and that their failure is caused by themselves
- ☐ People have a tendency to say that their success is caused by themselves, and that their failure is caused by others

*Imagine that you are in Hong Kong reading the morning news and you notice a headline about a double murder that took place overnight. A suspect is in custody. Which of the following headlines is most likely to accompany the story?

- ☐ Dispute over Gambling Debt Ends in Murder
- ☐ Crazy Murderer Slays Two
- ☐ Homicidal Maniac Stalks Innocent
- ☐ Bloodthirsty Mobster Takes Revenge

Extrinsic motivation (i.e., a monetary reward) is always more powerful than intrinsic motivation (personal feelings of reward)

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

¹ Four of the 20 items were taken from the test-your-knowledge section of the social psychology textbook (found at the end of each chapter; these items have an asterisk next to them).

Giving people extrinsic motivation (i.e., monetary rewards) to encourage them to do tasks they already enjoy completing usually causes people to...

- ☐ like completing the task less
- ☐ like completing the task more
- ☐ does not alter how much they like completing the task

* On Halloween you decide to test something. You place a candy bowl before trick-or-treating children with a sign on it that says, "please take only one." Then for half the kids, you place a mirror behind the candy so the children can see themselves taking the candy. And for the other half, you do not place the mirror. When are the children more likely to *disobey your sign* and take **more** candy than they should?

- ☐ When the mirror is set up; they can see themselves
- ☐ When the mirror is not set up; they cannot see themselves

People have a tendency to **underestimate** the intensity and duration of one's emotional reactions to future **negative** events

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

When people have low motivation to pay attention to a message, people pay more attention to the content of the message than the speaker behind the message.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Bob experiences numerous positive things when surrounded by a grapefruit. He wins a little money at the lottery, listens to his favorite music, and eats his favorite meal. Is it possible that Bob infers that he likes this particular grapefruit more than other grapefruits, because he has experienced all these positive feelings around this grapefruit?

- ☐ Yes, this is possible
- ☐ No, this is not possible

*Which of the following is **FALSE** about our attitudes/beliefs?

- ☐ Attitudes are related to our temperament and personalities
- ☐ Attitudes rarely change over time
- ☐ Attitudes can be changed with persuasive communications

If the answer to a visual task question (i.e., which line is longer) seems obvious, but other people being asked the same question all answer the question differently, then....

- ☐ Most people will conform and answer differently than they personally believe
- ☐ Most people will not conform and will answer what they personally believe

When people do not know what is the correct thing to do or say, they look to the behavior of others as an important and needed source of information. People are most likely to do this:

- ☐ When the situation is ambiguous
- ☐ When they are in a crisis
- ☐ If experts are present
- ☐ All of the above

When individual efforts on a group task can be evaluated:

- ☐ then individuals do better if the task is complex
- ☐ then individuals do better if the task is simple

Groups tend to make more extreme decisions in the direction toward which their members were initially leaning. In other words, groups tend to have an overall more extreme views/opinions than the average of their individual members.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Does catharsis of aggression work as an effective way of reducing aggression or not? In other words, when people vent their anger in a harmless way (ex., hitting a doll), does this reduce or increase their aggressiveness?

- ☐ Catharsis does not work; it increases people's aggressiveness
- ☐ Catharsis works; it decreases their aggressiveness

Relative deprivation - the feeling that you have less than what you deserve or less than people similar to you have - is more likely to cause frustration and aggressive behavior than absolute deprivation - having nothing.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

It is **more** likely that people will help a person lying in the gutter of a street the more people pass this person. In other words, that many people can see that someone may be in need increases the likelihood that an individual will stop and help this person.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Which of the following is **true**:

- ☐ The relationship between wealth and happiness is linear: the more wealthy people are, the more happy they are.
- ☐ After people have the basic necessities of life, having more money doesn't increase happiness much.

Quiz 2 Answer Key:

- ☐ 1: True
- ☐ 2: anger, happiness, surprise, fear, disgust, and sadness
- ☐ 3: Given Jamie's exhaustion, he will likely assume that the student fell because of dispositional reasons
- ☐ 4: People have a tendency to say that their success is caused by themselves, and that their failure is caused by others
- ☐ 5: Dispute over Gambling Debt Ends in Murder
- ☐ 6: False
- ☐ 7: like completing the task less
- ☐ 8: When the mirror is not set up; they cannot see themselves
- ☐ 9: False
- ☐ 10: False
- ☐ 11: Yes, this is possible
- ☐ 12: Attitudes rarely change over time
- ☐ 13: Most people will conform and answer differently than they personally believe

- ☐ 14: All of the above
- ☐ 15: then individuals do better if the task is simple
- ☐ 16: True
- ☐ 17: Catharsis does not work; it increases people's aggressiveness
- ☐ 18: True
- ☐ 19: False
- ☐ 20: After people have the basic necessities of life, having more money doesn't increase happiness much.

Attention Check and Focus Item

In Study 5 we excluded participants in our secondary analysis according to the following attention check and focus items:

Our first attention check item assessed whether participants were focused (“I was focused while filling out this survey”). Likert-scale: 1 (*strongly disagree*) to 7 (*strongly agree*). Only participants who replied with 6 or 7 to this item were included in the analyses. The second item indirectly assessed participants’ attention: “People vary in the amount they pay attention to these kinds of surveys. Some take them seriously and read each question, whereas others go very quickly and barely read the questions at all. If you have read this question carefully, please write the word yes in the blank box below labeled other. There is no need for you to respond to the scale below.” Participants were then presented with a Likert scale (1 to 7) and a text-box labeled “other.” Only participants who wrote “yes,” “YES,” or “Yes” into the text-box were included in the analyses.