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.*