



Supplementary materials: Social influences on similarity judgments and intertemporal choice

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Table S1
Participant demographic information

	Study 1	Study 2	Study 3
Gender			
Women	43	63	47
Men	26	22	16
Other	0	1	2
Ethnicity			
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0
Asian	5	7	2
Black/African American	3	1	2
Hispanic	3	8	5
Latino	0	1	0
Middle Eastern	0	3	2
White/European American	57	66	46
Biracial/Multiracial	1	0	8

Table S2

*Number pairs for amount
and delay similarity judgments for study 1*

Small value	Large value
4	8
5	11
5	12
6	12
6	13
7	12
10	15
11	17
11	18
12	18
12	19
13	18
16	21
17	23
17	24
18	24
18	25
19	24
22	27
23	29
23	30
24	30
24	31
25	30
29	35
29	36
30	36
30	37
35	41
35	42
36	42
36	43
41	47
41	48
42	48
42	49
47	53
47	54
48	54
48	55

Table S3

Intertemporal choice questions for study 1

Small amount	Large amount	Short delay	Long delay
4	8	17	23
4	8	17	24
4	8	18	24
4	8	18	25
5	11	10	15
5	12	10	15
6	12	10	15
6	13	10	15
7	12	47	53
7	12	47	54
7	12	48	54
7	12	48	55
10	15	23	29
10	15	23	30
10	15	24	30
10	15	24	31
11	17	4	8
11	18	4	8
12	18	4	8
12	19	4	8
13	18	29	35
13	18	29	36
13	18	30	36
13	18	30	37
16	21	5	11
16	21	5	12
16	21	6	12
16	21	6	13
17	23	7	12
17	24	7	12
18	24	7	12
18	25	7	12
19	24	11	17
19	24	11	18
19	24	12	18
19	24	12	19
22	27	41	47
22	27	41	48
22	27	42	48
22	27	42	49
23	29	13	18
23	30	13	18
24	30	13	18
24	31	13	18
25	30	35	41
25	30	35	42
25	30	36	42

Table S3 continued

Small amount	Large amount	Short delay	Long delay
25	30	36	43
29	35	25	30
29	36	25	30
30	36	25	30
30	37	25	30
35	41	16	21
35	42	16	21
36	42	16	21
36	43	16	21
41	47	19	24
41	48	19	24
42	48	19	24
42	49	19	24
47	53	22	27
47	54	22	27
48	54	22	27
48	55	22	27

Table S4
Bayes factor interpretations according to Wagenmakers et al. (2018)

Bayes factor	Interpretation
> 100	Extreme evidence for H_1
$30 - 100$	Very strong evidence for H_1
$10 - 30$	Strong evidence for H_1
$3 - 10$	Moderate evidence for H_1
$1 - 3$	Anecdotal evidence for H_1
$1/3 - 1$	Anecdotal evidence for H_0
$1/10 - 1/3$	Moderate evidence for H_0
$1/30 - 1/10$	Strong evidence for H_0
$1/100 - 1/30$	Very strong evidence for H_0
$< 1/100$	Extreme evidence for H_0

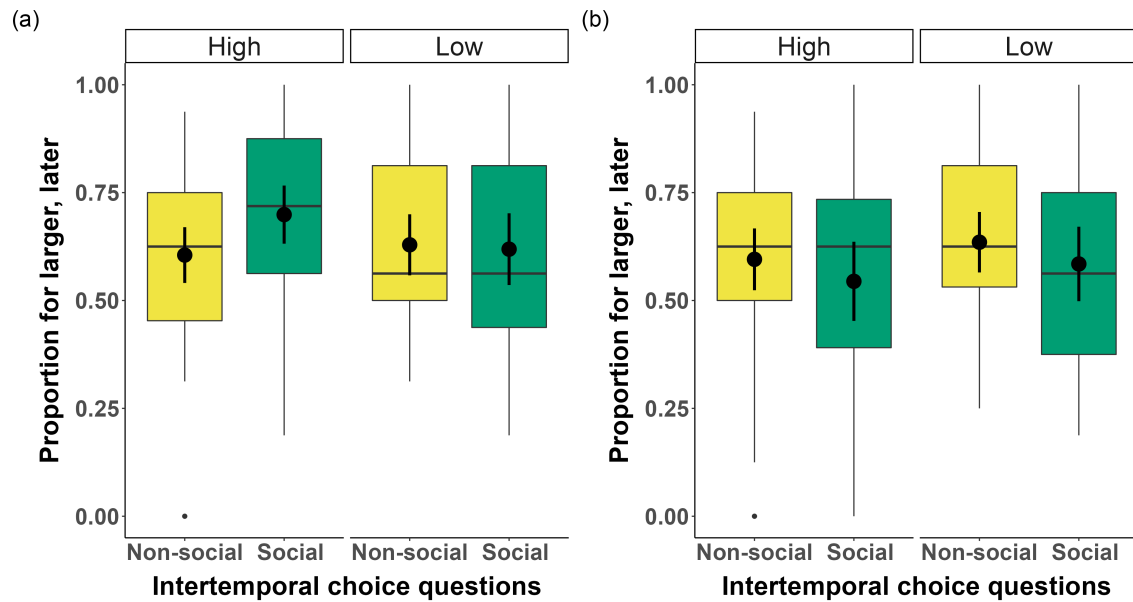


Figure S1. Proportion of participant choices for the larger, later option for the (a) amount-focused and (b) delay-focused social information conditions for study 1. The left panels represent participant choices for the larger, later option for non-social compared to social intertemporal choice questions for those in the high suggestibility group while the right panels represent the comparison of these choices for participants in the low suggestibility group. Dots and error bars represent mean values and 95% within-subject confidence intervals respectively. For boxplots, horizontal bars represent medians, boxes represent interquartile ranges (25th - 75th percentile), and whiskers represent 1.5 times the interquartile range.

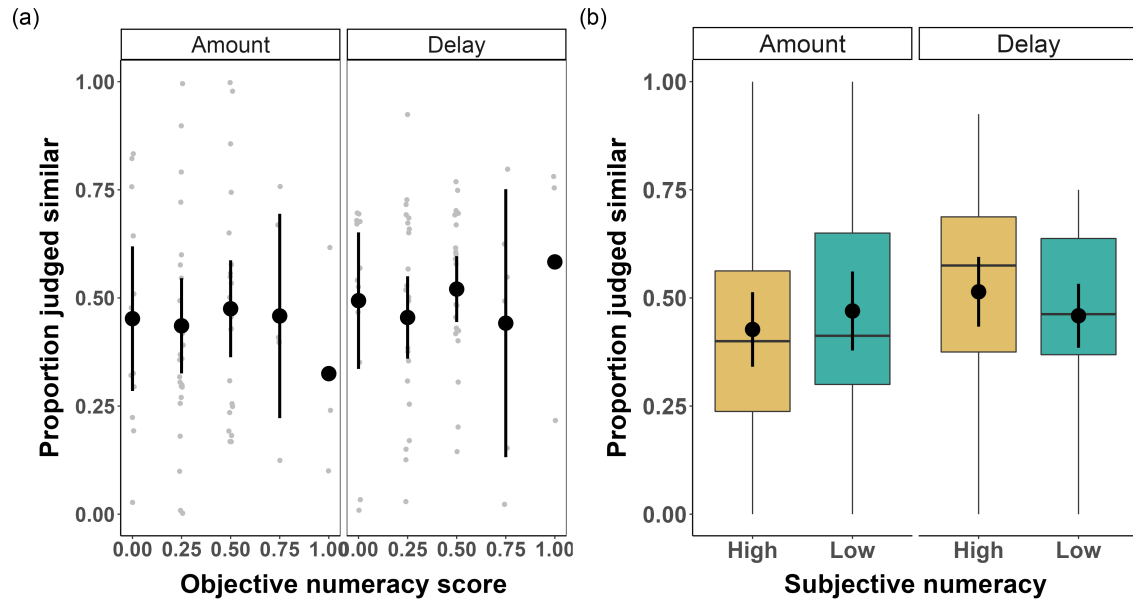


Figure S2. Proportion of number pairs judged similar by participants according to (a) objective numeracy scores and (b) subjective numeracy levels for study 1. The left panels represent judgments in the amount similarity judgment task and the right panels represent judgments in the delay similarity judgment task. Dots and error bars represent mean values and 95% within-subject confidence intervals respectively. For boxplots, horizontal bars represent medians, boxes represent interquartile ranges (25th - 75th percentile), and whiskers represent 1.5 times the interquartile range.

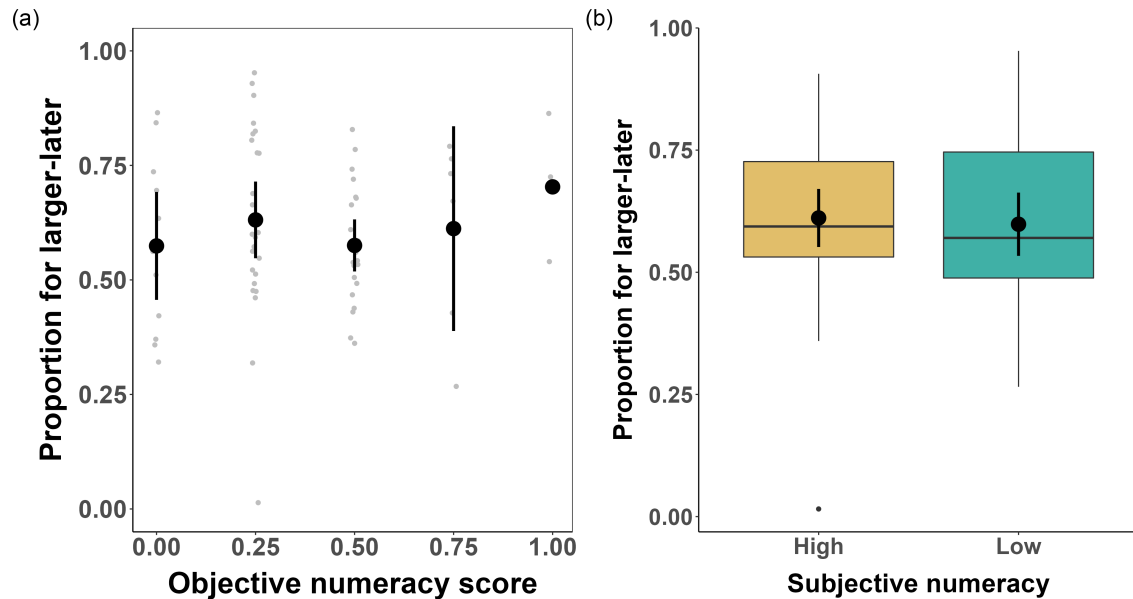


Figure S3. Proportion of larger, later options chosen in non-social intertemporal choice questions by participants according to (a) objective numeracy scores and (b) subjective numeracy levels for study 1. For boxplots, horizontal bars represent medians, boxes represent interquartile ranges (25th - 75th percentile), and whiskers represent 1.5 times the interquartile range.

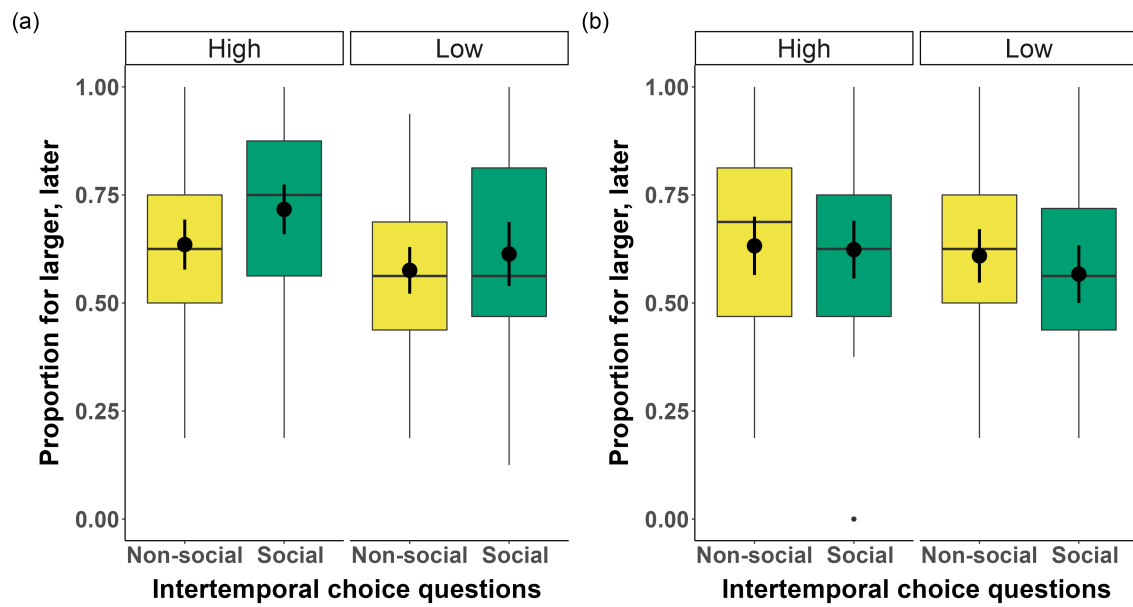


Figure S4. Proportion of participant choices for the larger, later option for the (a) amount-focused and (b) delay-focused social information conditions for study 2. The left panels represent participant choices for the larger, later option for non-social compared to social intertemporal choice questions for those in the high suggestibility group while the right panels represent the comparison of these choices for participants in the low suggestibility group. Dots and error bars represent mean values and 95% within-subject confidence intervals respectively. For boxplots, horizontal bars represent medians, boxes represent interquartile ranges (25th - 75th percentile), and whiskers represent 1.5 times the interquartile range.

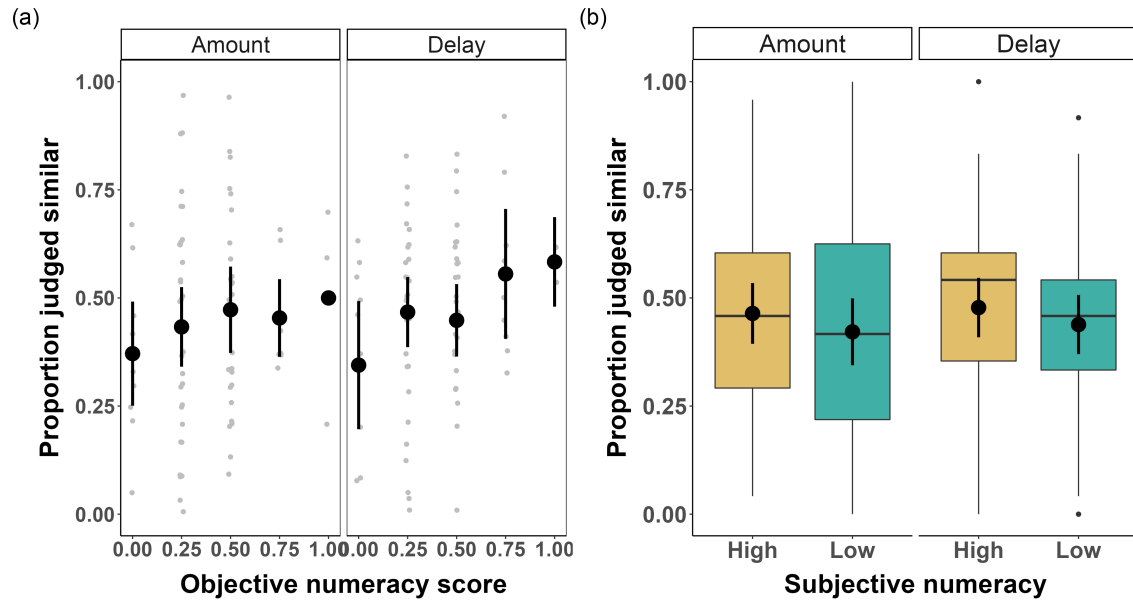


Figure S5. Proportion of number pairs judged similar by participants according to (a) objective numeracy scores and (b) subjective numeracy levels for study 2. The left panels represent judgments in the amount similarity judgment task and the right panels represent judgments in the delay similarity judgment task. Dots and error bars represent mean values and 95% within-subject confidence intervals respectively. For boxplots, horizontal bars represent medians, boxes represent interquartile ranges (25th - 75th percentile), and whiskers represent 1.5 times the interquartile range.

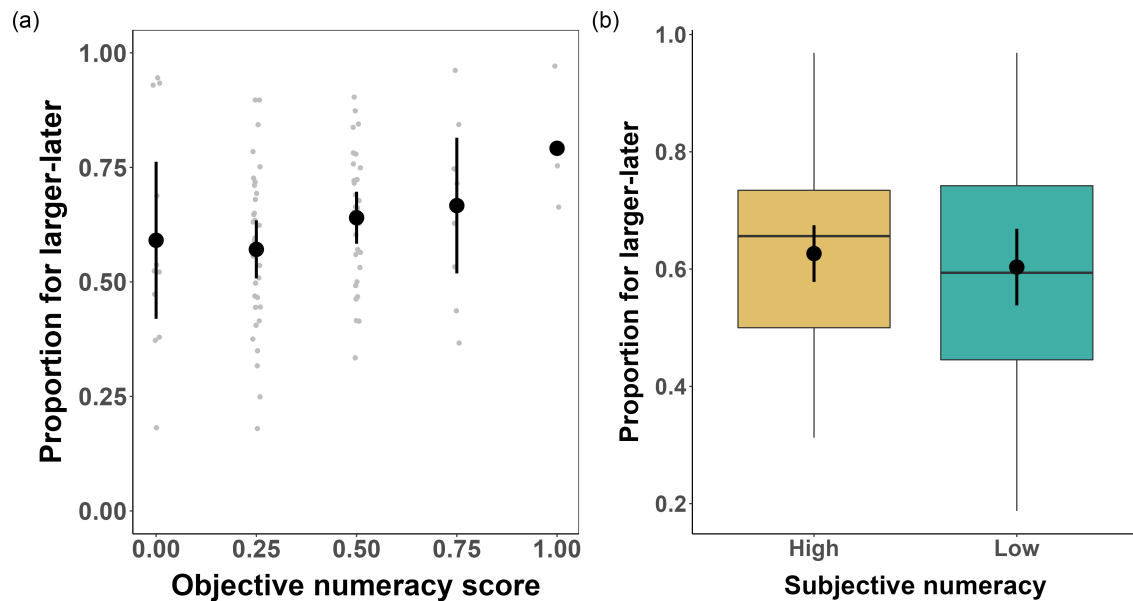


Figure S6. Proportion of larger, later options chosen in non-social intertemporal choice questions by participants according to (a) objective numeracy scores and (b) subjective numeracy levels for study 2. For boxplots, horizontal bars represent medians, boxes represent interquartile ranges (25th - 75th percentile), and whiskers represent 1.5 times the interquartile range.