Title: An Evolutionary Approach to Privacy and Information-Management Psychology

Authors:
*Sophie Elizabeth Klitgaard[1,2] and Daniel M. T. Fessler[1,2,3]
[1]University of California, Los Angeles, United States of America
[2]Center for Behavior, Evolution, and Culture, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles
[3]UCLA Bedari Kindness Institute, University of California, Los Angeles
*klitgaardsophie@gmail.com

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Abstract: Current debates concerning the use of digital technology often focus on privacy, yet privacy attitudes and behavior are remarkably under-theorized, and relatively little empirical research has investigated privacy beyond the realm of digital communications. Building on evolutionary scholarship on information exchange, we outline a theoretical model in which cultural concepts of privacy reflect the workings of evolved psychological mechanisms that aim to regulate others' access to fitness-relevant information towards adaptive ends. Results of two initial U.S. vignette studies distributed via Prolific (n=425, 120) support the core predictions of this model, suggesting that people may have implicit and unstated assumptions regarding how information spreads in social environments. Specifically, participants' privacy evaluations were predicted by whether information was intentionally acquired, the extent to which information was transmitted, and an individual's position in an information transfer event. Importantly, how information was acquired and the nature of its transmission constituted independent but interacting influences on privacy perceptions. Additionally, results suggest the location within shared social networks of the individual to whom information is transmitted is used as a proxy for the potential costs of dissemination.

Social Media summary: We argue concepts of privacy reflect evolved information-management psychology and mental models of information flow.

1.0 Introduction

Concerns over privacy are central to contemporary debates surrounding digital technology. A 2019 study found most U.S. residents express unease about how their data are used by corporate and governmental agencies (Auxier et al., 2019). Coupled with dramatic advancements in information technologies, such concern has inspired extensive research on privacy attitudes and privacy-related behavior online. Largely absent from this work is an analysis of what privacy is and why privacy exists *outside* of relatively novel digital environments. Noting that the privacy concept extends far beyond the context of digital technology, a few scholars of online behavior have highlighted the concept's seemingly deep roots in antiquity, and some have even discussed the possibility of an evolutionary basis for the cultural concept (Acquisti et al., 2015, 2022; Shariff et al., 2021).

Here, we build on digital privacy researchers' conjectures regarding the deep history of privacy concepts, as well as evolutionary scholarship on the transmission of information, to propose an evolutionary approach to studying privacy. Specifically, while a large amount of research has considered how individuals acquire knowledge from others, the converse scenario, in which the individual attempts to restrict others' information acquisition, has received considerably less attention despite being a plausibly recurrent evolutionary challenge. Information here can be defined as sensory input that, once processed, results in some reduction of uncertainty (Scott-Phillips, 2008). Considering this dimension of cultural transmission, we propose that cultural concepts of privacy reflect mental models of information flow, or internalized representations of how information moves in the social environment (Westbrook, 2006). These mental models of information flow are shaped by universal psychological mechanisms that evolved via natural selection to regulate information dissemination. We outline key components of this framework and present the results of two initial studies designed to examine some of its components. We argue this perspective can shed critical light on digital privacy research—which has often produced inconsistent findings regarding the extent to which individuals value privacy in online environments (Kokolakis, 2017)—as well as a diversity of privacy concepts and privacy-related behaviors.

1.1 Outlining an Evolved Psychology of Information Management

Privacy is a difficult concept to pin down, as it spans a wide swath of domains (Solove, 2009). The term generally describes an individual or group's ability to seclude themselves from others or be free from the attention or observation of others, including freedom from unwelcome literal or figurative intrusions (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, n.d., Merriam-Webster, n.d.). Consonant with such definitions, accounts of privacy-related behavior in humans indicate that one commonality connecting many different types of privacy is consideration of what information others have access to, with concerns often centering on avoidance of watchful eyes and listening ears. For example, studying U.S. college students, Pedersen (1997) explores the psychological functions of such types of privacy as solitude, isolation, and anonymity. Interviewing women in Durban, South Africa regarding privacy, Scorgie et al. (2016) describe participants' emphasis on the importance of visually obscuring evidence that one has menstruated. Limbago et al.'s (2025) Finnish university participants cite

uncertainty about others' ability to overhear conversations as a primary factor inhibiting socializing in virtual-reality settings.

Taken together, privacy concerns often strikingly parallel behaviors clearly aimed at moderating information flow, such as monitoring other animals' gaze direction, or sensitivity to auditory cues produced by conspecifics (Bateman & Fleming, 2011; Heffner, 1998). Our understanding of privacy attitudes and behavior may thus benefit from a consideration of how humans and other organisms have responded to the adaptive challenge of regulating information dissemination, including their attempts to control who is able to acquire, and potentially transmit, any given piece of information about them. Before turning to this question, however, we must first consider the advantages of acquiring information.

1.1.1 Humans Seek Out Information About Others

The ability to obtain information about the physical and social environment can be an important determinant of fitness, informing decision making in many domains. Information acquisition can arise from asocial interactions with the environment, such as trial-and-error learning, or via social learning influenced by observation of, or interaction with, others (Heyes, 1994). Social learning is widespread in the animal kingdom, as it can reduce the time, energy, and opportunity costs associated with individual learning. Humans are heavily dependent on social learning for survival and reproduction, relying on skill-intensive food acquisition strategies which often involve learning a body of accumulated socially-transmitted information that would be impossible to accrue individually (Boyd & Richerson, 1985; Dean et al., 2014). Additionally, human behavioral strategies are dependent on cooperation with kin and non-kin, as well as coordinating collective action, all of which hinge on imitative capacities to learn and adhere to social norms (Cosmides et al., 2010).

In addition to acquiring skills, knowledge about the environment, and cultural information, humans are adept at acquiring information about other people. Experimental studies indicate participants transmit social information with greater accuracy and in larger quantities than non-social information (Mesoudi et al., 2006; Stubbersfield et al., 2015). Information about others is obtained for many reasons, two of which are important here: to discriminate among potential models in the context of social learning, and to discriminate among potential cooperative partners.

Social learners are selective in whom they learn from in order to minimize the risk of, and costs associated with, learning inaccurate or irrelevant information. Theoretical and empirical work indicate individuals have context-dependent preferences for potential models based on characteristics such as age, social status, expertise, and success (Atkisson et al., 2012; Chudek et al., 2012; Henrich & Broesch, 2011; Wood et al., 2016). For example, studies show that children preferentially imitate behavior based on the age and gender of models (Lew-Levy et al., 2023). Likewise, Henrich and Henrich (2010) report pregnant Fijian women preferentially learn food taboos from older and locally prestigious women. Generally, the presence of model-biased transmission patterns suggests a sensitivity to cues pertinent to discerning such characteristics about others as age, status, or expertise.

Information about others is also obtained to discriminate among potential cooperative partners. Because cooperating with free riders can erode the adaptive benefits of cooperation as a strategy, the capacity to correctly identify who is and who is not a beneficial cooperative partner is of great importance. In kin-selected cooperation systems, cooperators must discriminate between kin and non-kin to preferentially provide aid to kin (Stevens et al., 2005; West et al., 2007). In models of direct reciprocity, individuals must be able to discriminate between cooperators and defectors, keeping track of past interactions and estimating future interactions with multiple different partners over long periods of time (Delton et al., 2011; Lehmann & Keller, 2006). In indirect reciprocity systems, individuals must do still more, tracking the behavior of all others in the social network to discriminate among partners based on past behavior as cooperators or defectors (Manrique et al., 2021). The aggregated beliefs and evaluative judgements made about someone constitute their reputation (Wu et al., 2016a). In systems of indirect reciprocity where actors do not directly observe the actions of others, decisions regarding whom to cooperate with are made on the basis of the other's reputation as a good cooperator (Nowak & Sigmund, 2005).

Employing language, humans engage in fully referential and displaced communication (i.e. communication that is 'about' something, and can refer to things not immediately present) (Rendall et al., 2009). Gossip is ubiquitous and frequent in human societies (Beersma & Van Kleef, 2012; Robbins & Karan, 2020), proving a rich source of information about others' past behavior in cooperative endeavors (Dunbar, 2004; Pan et al., 2024); correspondingly, information gleaned from gossip is used when selecting cooperative partners (Piazza & Bering, 2008; Sommerfeld et al., 2007). For example, in a cross-cultural study of Mechanical Turk workers and Ngandu horticulturalists, Hess and Hagen (2023) find that participants informed of negatively-valanced information about a hypothetical target are less likely to transfer resources to the target; notably, this effect is mediated by the extent to which the information affected the target's reputation.

1.1.2 Humans Also Limit What Knowledge Others Can Learn About Them

As the cursory overview above indicates, a substantial body of work is dedicated to understanding how and under what conditions individuals benefit by acquiring information from—and about—others. Comparatively less has been said regarding the flip side of this situation, namely contexts in which individuals benefit by limiting others' ability to learn about them. However, ample empirical and theoretical work suggests this topic may play a similarly significant role in governing human communication.

Studies of non-human animal communication reveal that moderating other organisms' access to information is a widespread adaptive challenge. For example, though not intended to convey information, cues are nonetheless an information source for other organisms. Danchin et al. (2004) use the term *inadvertent social information* to describe cues that, when observed by nearby organisms, provide valuable information about the environment, such as the location or quality of nearby resources. For the animal producing the cue, others' vicarious information acquisition can be costly. Predators may be alerted to an organism's presence, or competitors may discover the location of a food cache. Correspondingly, researchers have demonstrated that numerous species monitor and attempt to manipulate what information other organisms can acquire. Carter et al. (2008) show that

starlings monitor other animals' cranial orientation, the presence of eyes, and gaze direction as indices of predation risk. Leaver et al. (2007) report Eastern grey squirrels preferentially dig their caches when oriented away from conspecifics, potentially limiting others' ability to pilfer. Hare et al. (2000) present research indicating common chimpanzees display some understanding of conspecifics' knowledge about the environment, and utilize this to gain advantages in competitive situations.

Humans face adaptive challenges related to information management similar to those of other animals, such as predator avoidance and the strategic acquisition of food resources. However, humans' capacity for symbolic communication allows a far larger quantity of information to be transmitted between conspecifics, marking a point of departure from the informational ecosystems of other social animals (Gärdenfors, 2004). As discussed above, information about the behavior of group members flows through gossip networks. Combined with reputation-based systems of cooperation, this means that information management is a significant, uniquely complex concern for humans (Wu et al., 2016a).

When resource allocation is determined by one's reputation, it pays to be strategic regarding others' perception of oneself. Costly signaling theories of cooperation highlight this reality: one need not engage in costly forms of prosociality at all times, but should instead preferentially do so when potential observers are present (Gintis et al., 2001; Van Vugt & Hardy, 2010) and likely to gossip (Beersma & Van Kleef, 2011; Piazza & Bering, 2008). By the same logic, we should expect individuals to preferentially engage in reputationally damaging behavior when others are absent, or, if present, when others are unlikely to spread information through gossip networks. We may also expect individuals to limit sharing information that poses a reputational risk.

Because the realm of reputationally salient information can span innumerable domains, it is difficult to specify a priori exactly what forms of information any given culture will consider reputationally impactful (Garfield et al., 2021). However, it is plausible that key areas related to fitness, such as social status (von Rueden et al., 2010), somatic capital (Lancaster & Kaplan, 2010), prosociality (Jaeggi et al., 2010), honesty (Gintis et al., 2001), sexual behavior (Scelza, 2022), alliances (DeScioli & Kurzban, 2009), and resources (Borgerhoff Mulder & Beheim, 2011) are common domains. Indeed, at a proximate level, individuals may not have access to the full suite of social norms to which they may be held to account (Kelly & Davis, 2018). It is thus plausible that individuals opt for a cautious strategy, being hesitant regarding what information they share with others to prevent potentially damaging information from being learned and transmitted. Furthermore, individuals may use situational cues, such as the presence of others, and the likelihood of future information transmission, to aid in evaluating when information management concerns should take priority.

Human sensitivity to the presence of others is evident in audience effects, changes in behavior when one believes they are being observed by another person (Hamilton & Lind, 2016). A fMRI study by Somerville et al. (2013) found participants who believed a camera was transmitting a feed of their face to a friend outside the scanner evinced increased medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) activation and striatum-mPFC connectivity when a signal indicated the camera was on. The mPFC is associated with complex social cognition and self-referential processing (Gallagher & Frith, 2003; Northoff & Bermpohl, 2004), while the striatum is associated with reward

processing (Delgado, 2007). A similar study by Izuma et al. (2010) found both neural regions were active when participants engaged in a task evaluating their adherence to various social norms within view of other people. Taken together, such studies suggest humans have deeply engrained psychological mechanisms for information management.

Empirical work also indicates individuals are responsive to the potential downstream impacts of gossip (Nieper et al., 2022). Wu et al. (2016b) find individuals are sensitive to the social connectivity of observers, and behave more generously in conditions where observers can gossip to more people. Nieper et al. (2025) report participants are less likely to engage in dishonest behavior when observed by individuals who can gossip to future interaction partners as opposed to those who cannot.

These lines of evidence suggest the socio-informational environment humans occupy, wherein cooperation is critical to success, jockeying for advantage often occurs, and reputational information is a critical resource, plausibly selected for psychological mechanisms designed to attend to and regulate the dissemination of information towards broadly adaptive ends. We thus propose that people's concepts of privacy, and the deployment of those concepts in judgment and decision making, should reflect three distinct but interacting capacities, namely the ability to monitor and regulate:

A) Others' acquisition of information: an individual's ability to assess the likelihood that others will acquire information in the future, as well as the actuality of any current information acquisition.

B) Others' transmission of information: an individual's ability to assess the probable extent of transmission beyond the initial acquirer, possibly considering the content of the information, social norms regarding transmission, and (if known) the identity of the person acquiring the information.

C) Consequences of information dissemination: the ability to assess whether dissemination (hereafter used to refer to any combination of acquisition and/or transmission) will be costly or beneficial given both one's position in an information transfer event and the content of the information. This also includes the ability to assess, based on the identity of the individual to whom the information is transmitted, the likelihood and ramifications of further transmission.

In this framework, people's conceptualizations of privacy, centrally concerned with regulating the information to which others have access, should reflect mental models of how information spreads in the social environment. These models constitute an individual's internal representation of the social world, including their expectations about the shape and structure of social networks, and assumptions about how information travels through those networks (Westbrook, 2006). We propose these models are, in turn, shaped by the aforementioned cognitive capacities to monitor and regulate others' acquisition and transmission of information and the downstream consequences of information flow. This framework provides an empirical and evolutionarily grounded foundation for theories of privacy that state individuals should feel their privacy has been breached when information flow exceeds an anticipated or accepted extent (Nissenbaum, 2009).

Common definitions of privacy as solitude, or as being free from the observation of others, can be understood in this framework via the first two components, monitoring the acquisition and transmission of

information. In terms of the third component, it is worth considering both how a variety of factors might influence the risk of negative consequences and how human psychology is designed to estimate those consequences when making decisions. Costs of dissemination may include direct bodily harm (as in the case of violence), reputational harms, or material harms (which may, themselves, be downstream of reputational harms). The dissemination of information regarding certain actions, such as defection in cooperation, sexual infidelity, or murder of kin, may pose a significant risk of negative consequences regardless of cultural group. Nevertheless, even in a simplified model of human social interactions, such as a multi-shot interaction game, context looms large. Defection against a cooperator may lead to sanctioning, whereas defection against a defector may be permitted or even rewarded as a form of norm enforcement (Andrés Guzmán et al., 2007; Panchanathan & Boyd, 2003). Because context matters, at a proximate level individuals are likely to rely on socially transmitted norms, stories, and knowledge of what consequences have befallen past norm violators as heuristics to approximate the potential costs of disseminating any given piece of information. It should therefore be understood that, while the above theory predicts overarching similarities in cultural concepts of privacy across groups/societies, it in no way predicts uniformity in this regard, and, indeed, given the centrality of culture as a determinant of the meaning of actions and characteristics, extensive variation across cultures in privacy concepts is to be expected.

As discussed above, as an obligate social and cultural species, obtaining more information about the physical and social environment generally promotes human fitness. However, while gathering information is frequently profitable, it is not always in one's best interests to divulge information, especially reputationally harmful information that could decrease one's access to shared resources and cooperative partners. Therefore, there is a clash of interests governing information management, as an individual's incentives to carefully regulate the flow of information about themselves are often in direct conflict with others' incentives to acquire information they possess. Hess and Hagen (2019) suggest that societies can be expected to sanction gossip less than physical aggression because the benefits obtained by group members from gossip outweigh the risk that reputationally damaging information about any one individual will be disseminated.

Moreover, it seems likely that cultural evolutionary processes likely favor cultural models of privacy that standardize social norms about what information is or is not appropriate to acquire and spread, facilitating coordination and cooperation by balancing the utility of gossip against the costs of conflict. Culturally sanctioned forms of information guarding, such as sexual modesty, may be examples of such equilibria. In the United States cultural context, the single-family home is such a site of equilibria. The U.S. legal system designates the home as a site specially protected from governmental intrusion (*Kyllo v. United States*, 2001), and it is common for homes to utilize features such as walls, hedges, or fences to facilitate information guarding (Day, 2000). More generally, restrictions on whom it is appropriate to tell what information may also serve a similar purpose, for example, by constraining dissemination to kin or cooperative partners, thereby both maximizing the benefits of information sharing and minimizing the associated risks.

It should be emphasized that, although we assume some degree of domain specificity in human evolved psychology, our proposed framework is also compatible with a general-purpose learning mechanism. Many topics

in the evolutionary social sciences are the subject of debates between those arguing for domain specificity and those championing general-purpose learning, but the merits of these positions are beyond the scope of this paper. Moreover, while an extensive discussion of cultural evolution is likewise beyond the scope of this paper, it is highly likely that processes of cultural evolution play a key role in shaping ideas of privacy. The evolved information management psychology discussed above plausibly constitutes cognitive factors of attraction (Buskell, 2017), biasing the generation and transmission of cultural variants of privacy concepts towards these psychological predispositions, while cultural models of privacy that facilitate coordination and cooperation likely arise through processes of cultural group selection.

2.0 Study Overview

If cultural concepts of privacy are underpinned by evolved information-management psychology, then notions of privacy should reflect this psychology, such that an individual feels their privacy has been breached when information is acquired and/or transmitted beyond an expected or desired extent. Accordingly, moral and emotional judgments concerning situations bearing on issues of privacy—judgments constituting operationalized models of privacy—should center on the evaluation of information acquisition and transmission, as well as the potential consequences of information dissemination.

Below, we present two vignette-based studies designed to explore some of the core features of our theoretical model by testing whether situational features of a social interaction predict privacy judgements. In Study 1, we consider how three independent variables—how information was acquired ("Manner of Acquisition" or "Acquisition"), the extent to which it was transmitted ("Transmission"), and the relative position of the participant in the information transfer event ("Position")—affect explicit judgments of privacy, as well as participants' moral judgments and emotional responses. Each of the three independent variables represents a feature of information transfer events that is theoretically central to evolved information-management psychology. We manipulate Transmission via a within-subjects design, while Acquisition and Position are between-subjects. In Study 2 we conduct a partial replication to test the effect of Transmission in a between-subjects design, using a select subset of the vignettes used in Study 1.

Because the nature of the information at issue plays a significant role in concepts of privacy, we kept this feature constant across conditions and studies to better detect the impact of situational factors on perceptions of privacy. In each vignette, the information in question was described simply as "personal medical information." The reasons for this choice were twofold. First, we sought to employ a type of information that lacked negative reputational valence, as such valence might bias responses. Simultaneously, information that is banal or otherwise lacked any potential risk would confuse participants. Personal medical information is commonly considered private in the United States (the population of study), and neither possession of one's own personal medical information nor attempting to limit its dissemination are likely to be seen as indicating a norm violation or moral failure on the part of the first party.

In each vignette, the information in question was described simply as "personal medical information." As the current study focuses on how individuals use situational cues to calculate privacy risk, and not on comparisons among different forms of information, information with a clear reputational valence risked biasing responses. At the same time, information that was banal or otherwise lacked any potential risk would confuse participants. Personal medical information was chosen because this type of information is commonly considered private in the United States (the population of study), and neither possession of one's own personal medical information nor attempting to limit its dissemination are likely to be seen as indicating a norm violation or moral failure on the part of the first party.

3.0 Study 1

We sought to measure how select features of an information transfer event, each theoretically central to evolved information management psychology, affect U.S. crowdsourced participants' privacy perceptions. In Study 1, using a mixed between- and within-subjects design, we created vignettes varying the (i) manner of information acquisition, (ii) extent of information transmission, and (iii) relative position of the participant in the information transfer event.

3.1 Study 1 Predictions

To evaluate our theoretical model, we tested four pre-registered predictions (see https://osf.io/2kgwx/).

H1: The manner in which information is acquired, specifically the intentionality of the acquirer, will influence judgments of privacy and related reactions.

Previous research has shown that intentionality plays an important, albeit culturally and contextually variable, role in moral judgments (Barrett et al., 2016). If notions of privacy are rooted in the utility of regulating what others know, then a second party's (Person B's) intentional efforts to access information without the first party's (Person A's) consent should be viewed as inflicting an unwelcome cost. Additionally, if individuals use situational cues to evaluate when information-management concerns should take priority, voluntary disclosure of information may be one cue indicating decreased risk of reputational or other harm. We therefore predict that intentional acquisition of information from Person A without their consent will be judged as more wrong, more harmful, causing greater discomfort, and a greater violation of privacy than unintentional acquisition of information or information acquisition via Person A's voluntary disclosure.

H2: Information transmission to a third party will result in more severe judgments of a privacy violation and related reactions.

The costs of dissemination increase with each additional person to whom information is transmitted. Each person is both a potential competitor or cooperative partner whose future behavior could be influenced by acquired information, as well as a new node in the transmission chain, multiplying the possibility of future transmission. Empirical evidence suggests individuals may be sensitive to the possibility of future transmission

when being observed (Nieper et al., 2025). If concepts of privacy are shaped by evolved information-management psychology, then the risk incurred via transmission will be reflected in privacy perceptions such that subsequent transmission to a third party (i.e., from Person B to Person C) will be viewed as more wrong, more harmful, causing greater discomfort, and a greater violation of privacy.

H3: Information transmission to a third party who shares social networks with the first party will be regarded as a greater violation of privacy than transmission to socially unconnected third parties.

Evaluating the consequences of information dissemination is a central component of the postulated evolved information-management psychology. For most of human history, transmission to individuals within one's social network likely entailed higher risks than transmission to socially unconnected individuals, as, within one's network, cooperative partners who obtain negative information may withhold resources or support, competitors may gain an edge, and hostile individuals may cause greater harm. Additionally, the likelihood of further transmission occurring is greater via socially connected than socially unconnected individuals (Lind et al., 2007; Miritello et al., 2011). Extant research indicates individuals may be sensitive to the probable extent of future transmission when observed by others (Wu et al., 2016b). We therefore expect that cues to a third party's (Person C's) location in shared social networks will be used as a proxy for the potential risk associated with transmission of private information, hence within-network transmission will be viewed as more wrong, more harmful, causing greater discomfort, and a greater violation of privacy than transmission to a socially unconnected third party.

H4: Position in an information transfer event will predict judgements of privacy and related reactions.

As noted, the various actors in an information transfer event often have opposing interests in information dissemination. While regulating dissemination is in Person A's interests, second and third parties may benefit from acquiring the given information. If reasoning about privacy is shaped by evolved information-management psychology, the divergent costs and benefits engendered by one's position in an information transfer event should be reflected in privacy perceptions, such that the first party (Person A, who may stand to suffer a cost) will evaluate the situation as more wrong, more harmful, more uncomfortable, and a greater violation of privacy than those in the position of a second or third party (Persons B or C, who may stand to reap a benefit).

3.2 Study 1 Methods

Study 1 consisted of 36 vignettes, each depicting a hypothetical information transfer event between two or three people. The basic structure was as follows:

Person A has personal medical information about themselves that Person B learns about.

(In some vignettes) *Person B conveys this information to Person C.*

Each vignette altered a feature of the information transfer event hypothesized to be relevant to privacy perceptions (for discussion of principles of vignette design, see Atzmüller & Steiner, 2010). Participants were assigned one of nine base vignettes, each composed of a unique combination of the two between-subject variables, *Manner of Acquisition*, i.e., how Person B obtained the information that Person A possessed, and *Position*, i.e., whether the participant was asked to imagine themselves as Person A, Person B, or another individual not involved in the event (Person D). In addition to one of the nine possible base vignettes, each participant was shown four within-subject *Information Transmission* conditions. These conditions varied the extent to which information was transmitted beyond Person B. Due to the structure of the vignettes, full randomization of Information Transmission was deemed likely to create confusion amongst participants, therefore the order of conditions was randomized, save for the Unknown condition, which was always presented first. See Figure 1 for details on independent variables.

Following each vignette, participants were asked to evaluate the scenario along four dimensions: Discomfort, Wrongness, Harmfulness, and Violation of Privacy. Save for Violation of Privacy (measured on an unbalanced 4-point scale) all were measured on a balanced 7-point scale intended to minimize demand effects. Violation of Privacy was measured on an unbalanced 4-point measure because during pretesting the alternative balanced 7-point scale was deemed overly confusing. These measures were chosen to allow for multiple indicators of negative reactions to an information transfer event.

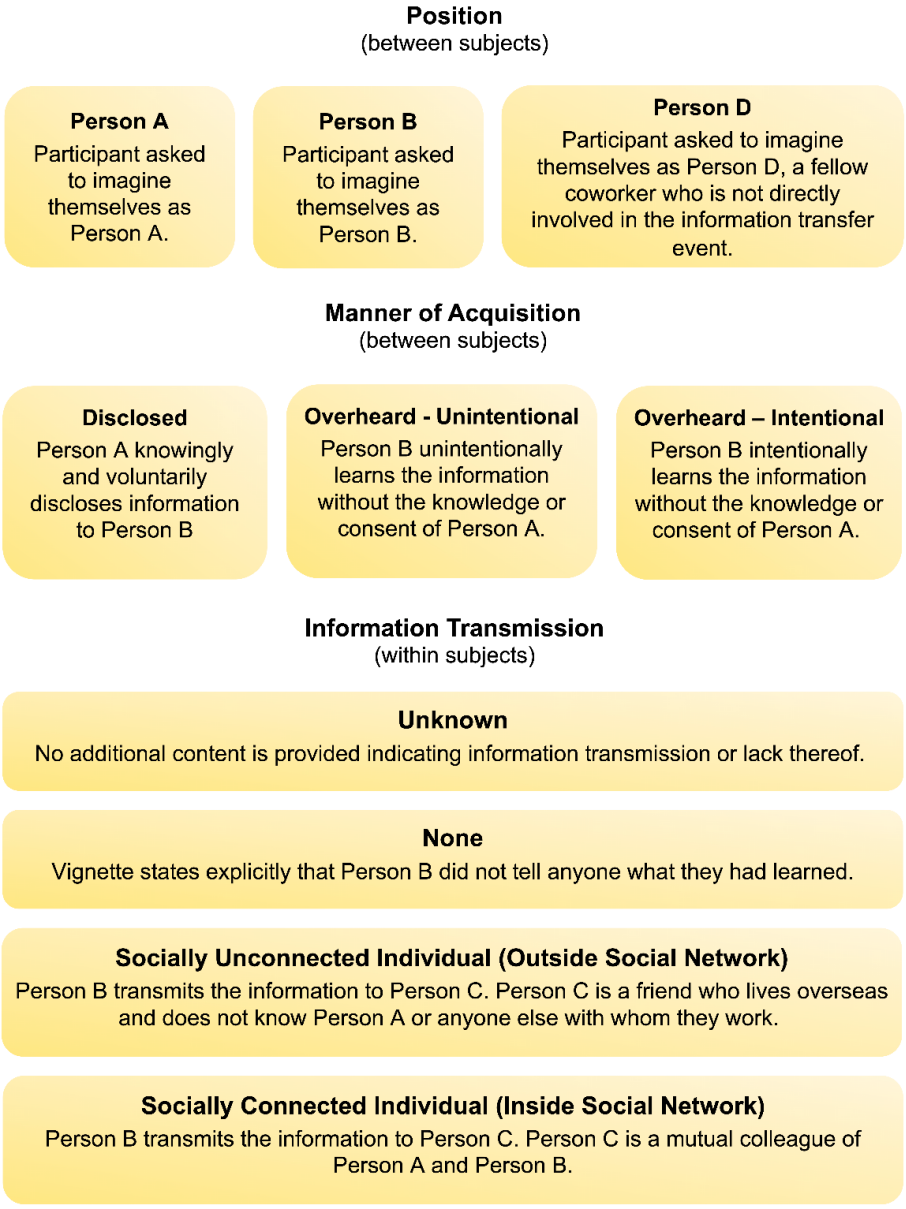

Figure 1. Schematic representation of vignette conditions for Study 1. Participants were assigned one of nine base vignettes, each composed of a unique combination of the two between-subject variables, *Manner of Acquisition*, i.e., how Person B obtained the information that Person A possessed, and *Position*, i.e., whether the participant was asked to imagine themselves as Person A, Person B, or another individual not involved in the event (Person D). In addition to one of the nine possible base vignettes, each participant was shown four within-subject *Information Transmission* conditions.

Studies 1 and 2 were approved by the University of California, Los Angeles IRB. All data and materials used can be accessed at https://osf.io/c9emx/overview?view_only=1a31b5e0d1524526a0dba95584a3687a.

3.3 Study 1 Participants

Participants (n=453; 47.4% female), recruited via the Prolific crowdsourcing platform for a study described as "Privacy Related Perceptions," were native English-speaking U.S. residents ages 18-70 (mean=36). Participants were randomly assigned to one of nine base vignettes, each constituting a unique combination of the two between-subjects variables. Participants' responses were removed for incompleteness, survey completion times above 1140 or below 120 seconds, or for failing an attention check, leaving n=425 in the final sample.

3.4 Study 1 Data Analysis

For each dependent measure, the lme4 and lmertest R packages (Bates et al., 2015; Kuznetsova et al., 2017) were used to fit a three-way linear mixed effects model designed to test the association between Position (three levels), Manner of Acquisition (three levels, 'Acquisition' for short), and Information Transmission (four levels, 'Transmission' for short) and all interactions. Transmission was a within-subject variable, with each participant shown all four conditions for a given combination of the two between-subject variables, Acquisition and Position. The linear mixed effects model enabled accounting for the lack of independence between repeated observations in Transmission as a random effect associated with participant ID, while also accounting for the fixed effects of Acquisition and Position.

To compare differences between Information Transmission conditions as well as differences between Position conditions, we conducted tests of contrasts between estimated marginal means (EMMs) using the linear mixed effects models discussed above. EMMs were obtained using the emmeans R package (Lenth, 2025).

3.5 Study 1 Results

Overall, results of Study 1 demonstrate a highly consistent structure across all four dependent measures in how the three independent variables—Position, Manner of Acquisition, and Information Transmission—affect participant responses (see Figure 2). The largest effects were observed for Transmission and Acquisition, with both factors producing strong main effects and highly significant two-way interactions across models. The effect of Position was, in contrast, weaker and less stable. While Position did show a significant main effect for Discomfort, Wrongness, and Harmfulness, it did not for Violation of Privacy. For interaction effects, Position x Acquisition did not reach significance in any model, whereas Position x Transmission was significant in all four models. These results suggest that, while Position influences how participants respond to different types of information flow, it has limited influence as a main effect.

It is possible that the influence of Position as a variable may be strongest in particular combinations of Acquisition and Transmission contexts. Fixed-effect tests from the linear mixed effects models were conducted on

each of the four dependent variables to examine this possibility. For each model, Table 1 reports Type III F-tests with Satterthwaite degrees of freedom and associated p-values for all independent and dependent variables.

Table 1: Summary of Fixed-Effect Tests from Linear Mixed-Effects Models for Four Dependent Variables

	Position	Transmission	Acquisition	Position x Transmission	Position x Acquisition	Acquisition x Transmission	Position x Acquisition x Transmission
Discomfort	$p=3.40x10^{-4}$ F(2,416)=8.14	$p<2.22x10^{-16}$ F(3,1248)=268.84	$p<2.22x10^{-16}$ F(2,416)=10 0.57	$p=3.83x10^{-3}$ F(6,1248)=3.22	$p=.76$ F(4,416)=0.46	$p<2.22x10^{-16}$ F(6,1248)=3 1.81	$p=7.89 \times 10^{-4}$ F(12,1248)= 2.82
Wrongness	$p=1.66x10^{-3}$ F(2,416)=6.50	$p<2.22x10^{-16}$ F(3,1248)=8 60.09	$p<2.22x10^{-16}$ F(2,416)=29 7.95	$p<2.40x10^{-6}$ F(6,1248)=6. 13	$p=.41$ F(4,416)=0.9 9	$p<2.22x10^{-16}$ F(6,1248)=1 30.07	$p=1.74x10^{-4}$ F(12,1248)= 3.17
Harmfulness	$p=.036$ F(2,416)=3.3 7	$p<2.22x10^{-16}$ F(3,1248)=6 45.14	$p<2.22x10^{-16}$ F(2,416)=10 1.94	$p=9.22x10^{-4}$ F(6,1248)=3. 80	$p=.95$ F(4,416)=0.1 8	$p<2.22x10^{-16}$ F(6,1248)=5 0.80	$p=7.33x10^{-4}$ F(12,1248)= 2.84
Violation of Privacy	$p=.58$ F(2,416)=0.5 7	$p<2.22x10^{-16}$ F(3,1248)=6 75.60	$p<2.22x10^{-16}$ F(2,416)=23 0.86	$p=.004$ F(6,1248)=3. 26	$p=.27$ F(4,416)=1.2 9	$p<2.22x10^{-16}$ F(6,1248)=1 01.21	$p=.034$ F(12,1248)= 1.86

Summary of fixed-effect tests from the linear mixed-effects models examining how Position, Information Transmission, and Manner of Acquisition predict four evaluative judgments (Discomfort, Wrongness, Harmfulness, Violation of Privacy). The table reports Type III F-tests with Satterthwaite degrees of freedom and associated p-values. All models included random intercepts for Participant_ID.

The results of fixed-effect tests suggest the effect of Position is generally weaker than the other two independent variables, and expresses most strongly in the Discomfort and Wrongness dependent measures. Overall, these results indicate that participants rated situations in which Person B actively sought to obtain information as significantly different than those in which information was obtained unintentionally. Additionally, transmission to a third party predicted privacy-related perceptions, as participants rated situations in which transmission occurred beyond the initial recipient of information as more uncomfortable, wrong, harmful, and a greater violation of privacy than situations in which transmission either was not mentioned or was explicitly ruled out. One's position in the information transfer event exerted a relatively smaller effect on privacy-related judgements, though this effect was still significant across multiple measures, meaning participants who imagined themselves as the target of acquisition and transmission evaluated the scenario more negatively.

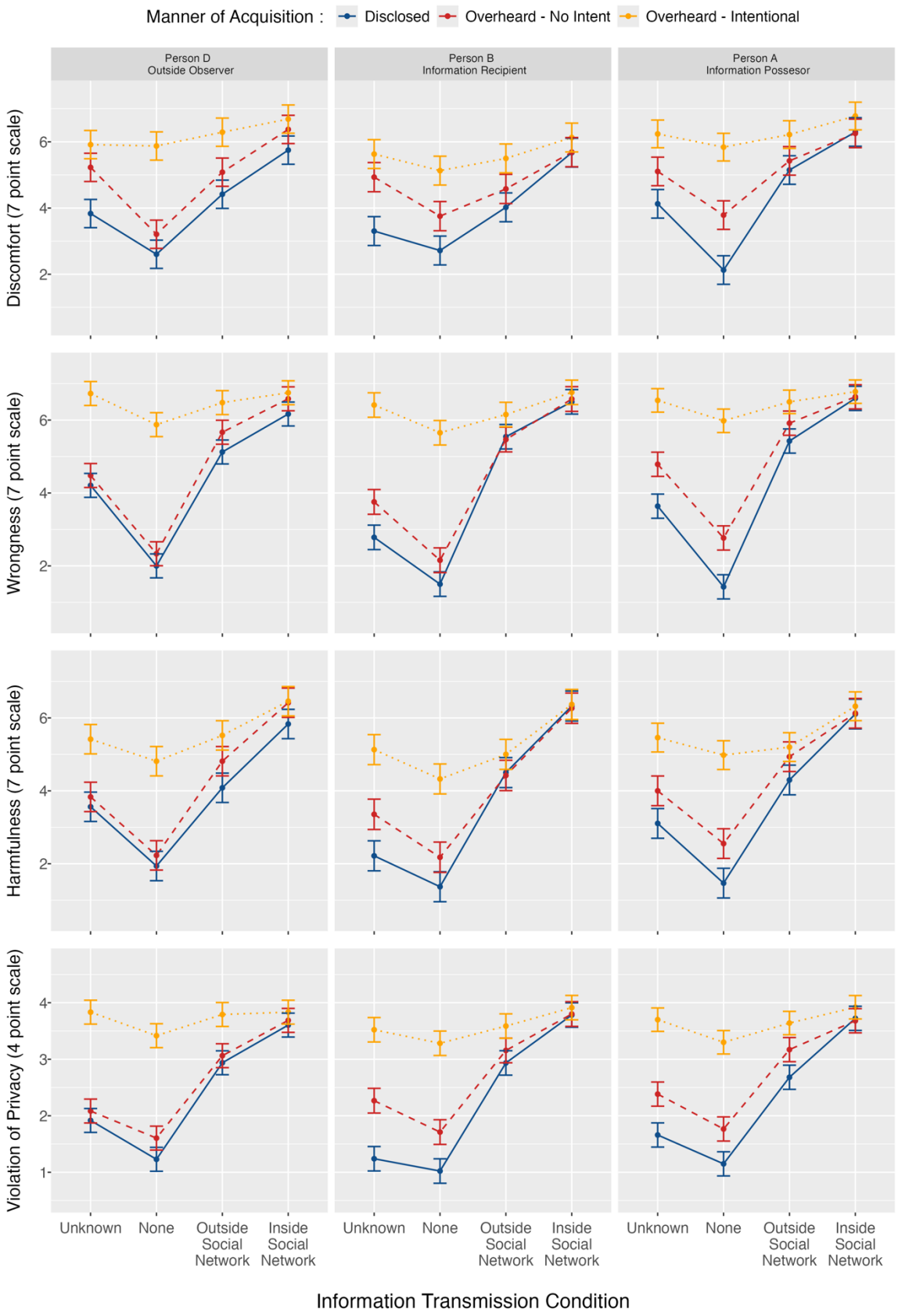
Manner of Acquisition :
Disclosed
Overheard - No Intent
Overheard - Intentional
Person D
Outside Observer
Person B
Information Recipient
Person A
Information Possesor
Discomfort (7 point scale)
Wrongness (7 point scale)
Harmfulness (7 point scale)
Violation of Privacy (4 point scale)
Unknown
None
Outside Social Network
Inside Social Network
Information Transmission Condition

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Figure 2. Results of Study 1: Interactions between Manner of Acquisition and Transmission across Position conditions. On the upper label of the X Axis, Person D/B/A represents the Position variable, indicating the point of view presented in the vignette. The lower labels on the X axis demarcate the four within-subjects Information Transmission conditions. Manner of Acquisition is represented by line color/type (Voluntarily Disclosed = solid blue, Overheard–No Intent = dashed red, Overheard–Intentional = dotted orange). Bars indicate 95% CI.

Post-hoc Bonferroni-corrected pairwise comparisons of EMMs with Satterthwaite-adjusted degrees of freedom confirmed these findings. Large, significant differences were observed due to the main effects of Acquisition and Transmission. These differences were observed across all levels for all dependent measures (all p's<.001, except for the Discomfort rating comparison between the Unknown and Outside Social Network conditions, which had a smaller estimate of -.263, $p=7.4\text{x}10^{-3}$).

Pairwise comparisons for the main effect of Position revealed mixed results (see Table 2). Overall, Discomfort and Wrongness appeared to be more sensitive to variation in Position conditions, though those effects are limited to the Person D–B contrast, and the Person B–A contrast. Across all dependent variables, the Person D–A contrast was small and insignificant. See Supplementary Information for full model results.

Table 2. Study 1 Pairwise Comparisons, Main Effect of Position

Comparison	Discomfort (1-7)	Wrongness (1-7)	Harmfulness (1-7)	Violation of Privacy (1-4)
Person D – Person B	*p=2.47x10-2*	*p=1.46x10-2*	*p=.054*	*p=.92*
	.35	.26	.29	.07
Person D – Person A	*p=.55*	*p=1.00*	*p=1.00*	*p=1.00*
	-.17	-.04	.03	.02
Person B – Person A	*p=3.00x10-4*	*p=2.5x10-3*	*p=.10*	*p=1.00*
	-.52	-.31	-.26	-.05

To analyze the significant interactions of Position x Transmission and Acquisition x Transmission in the mixed-effects models, additional Bonferroni-corrected post-hoc comparisons of EMMs were conducted.

Regarding the Position x Transmission interaction, pairwise comparisons were conducted among Position levels within each Transmission condition. Across all four models, Position differences emerged only when the Transmission target was Unknown. Within the Unknown condition, participants who imagined themselves as Person B produced significantly lower ratings than both Person A (p's<.01) and Person D (p's<.01), whereas Person A and D did not differ (all p's>.10). In contrast, no Position differences were observed in other Transmission conditions in any model (all p's>.10), which may indicate the influence of Position is highly

conditional, emerging only when there is no stated target of transmission. This result may also be due to the ordering of conditions, a possibility investigated in Study 2.

The linear mixed effects models showed the Transmission x Acquisition interaction was strong across all dependent variables. Simple-effects tests of EMMs confirmed this result. When Acquisition was Disclosed or Overheard Unintentionally, all Transmission levels differed significantly from one another (all p's<.001), with the lowest ratings observed for Inside Social Network and the highest for Unknown or None, depending on the model. In the Intentional Acquisition condition, the pattern was weaker: only a subset of contrasts reached significance (generally Unknown > None and Outside Social Network > Inside Social Network), and effect sizes were substantially smaller. Generally, the magnitude of the Transmission effect decreased as the intentionality of Acquisition increased. This is possibly due to a ceiling effect, with ratings across all dependent variables for Intentional Acquisition hovering at the maximum.

4.0 Study 2

In light of possible demand characteristics introduced by Study 1's within-subjects design, we conducted a partial replication study to test the effect of Information Transmission conditions in a between-subjects design. This enabled full randomization of Transmission conditions. This study held constant Position (set at Person A) and Manner of Acquisition (set at Overheard–Unintentional). To strengthen the results given growing concerns regarding artificial data (Zulkey, 2024), this follow-up study was conducted with more extensive anti-AI safeguards, including additional IP address analysis, Prolific's authenticity check tool (a Qualtrics integration), and reCAPTCHA v3 verification (*reCAPTCHA V3*, n.d.).

4.1 Study 2 Predictions

Predictions for Information Transmission remained the same as in Study 1, namely that the risk incurred via transmission will be reflected in privacy perceptions such that subsequent transmission to a third party (i.e. from Person B to Person C) will be viewed as more wrong, more harmful, causing greater discomfort, and a greater violation of privacy than no transmission. Additionally, we expect cues to Person C's location in shared social networks will be used as a proxy for the potential risk associated with transmission of private information, hence transmission to an individual inside Person A's social network will be viewed as more wrong, more harmful, causing greater discomfort, and a greater violation of privacy than transmission to an individual outside Person A's social network.

4.2 Study 2 Methods

Study 2 consisted of four vignettes, each mirroring the Information Transmission conditions of Study 1. Each vignette read as follows:

Imagine you work in an office. During the day, you call your spouse on the phone and discuss a personal medical issue you have. While accessing the printer located near your office, your coworker happens to overhear your conversation through the closed door.

Additional information about Information Transmission was added to the end of the vignette, as outlined in Table 3. Following each vignette, participants were asked to evaluate the scenario along the same four dimensions as in Study 1: Discomfort, Wrongness, Harmfulness, and Violation of Privacy. As in Study 1, save for Violation of Privacy (measured on an unbalanced 4-point scale) all were measured on a balanced 7-point scale intended to minimize demand effects.

Table 3. Between Subjects Conditions for Study 2

Information Transmission Condition	**Vignette Text**
Unknown	*No additional content is provided indicating information transmission or lack thereof.*
None	Your coworker does not share the information they learned with anyone.
Socially Connected Individual (Inside Social Network)	Later that night, your coworker tells a mutual colleague of yours what they learned.
Socially Unconnected Individual (Outside Social Network)	On a phone call that night, your coworker tells their personal friend what they learned. Their friend lives overseas, and does not know you, your spouse, or anyone else at your workplace.

4.3 Study 2 Participants

A power analysis based on the effect sizes observed in Study 1 $F(3,1248)=268.84$, $\eta^2\approx0.39$, conservatively adjusted to f=.4 for a between-subjects design) indicated 30 participants per group would be sufficient to achieve 80% power at $\alpha=.05$ for detecting the main effect of Transmission. Participants for Study 2 (n=120; 49% female) were native English-speaking U.S. residents ages 18-74 (mean=43.42) recruited via Prolific for a study described as "Privacy Related Perceptions". Participants were randomly assigned to one of four Information Transmission conditions. All participants completed the survey within the time parameters (45 seconds to 15 minutes), and all passed the reCAPTCHA and other safeguards against artificial responses.

4.4 Study 2 Results

A MANOVA designed to test if Transmission influenced the four dependent measures showed a statistically significant difference in Discomfort, Wrongness, Harmfulness, and Violation of Privacy based on Transmission condition, Wilks' λ=.459, F(12, 299.26)=8.53, p=6.35x10^{-14}. Follow-up univariate ANOVAs revealed Transmission accounted for substantial variance in Wrongness (F(3,116)=33.81, p=8.90x10^{-16} η^2=.47), Harmfulness (F(3,116)=13.67, p=1.07x10^{-7}, η^2=.26), and Violation of Privacy ratings (F(3,116)=27.42, p=1.78x10^{-13}, η^2=.41), and comparatively moderate variance in Discomfort ratings (F(3,116)=4.72, p=.0038, η^2=.11).

Tukey HSD post-hoc tests indicated evaluative judgements were consistently higher in conditions with a stated third-party recipient of transmission (either Outside or Inside Social Network) when compared to conditions with no recipient (Unknown and None) (See Table 4). The Discomfort rating dependent measure revealed the least significant variation overall, though ratings were significantly lower in the Unknown and Outside Social Network conditions compared to the None condition (p=.39 and .002, respectively). For Wrongness, Harmfulness, and Violation of Privacy measures, ratings in the Outside and Inside Social Network conditions were consistently higher than in the Unknown or None conditions (all p's<.001).

Table 4. Study 2 Results of Tukey HSD Post Hoc Tests, Mean Differences and Significance Levels

Comparison	**Discomfort (1-7)**	**Wrongness (1-7)**	**Harmfulness (1-7)**	**Violation of Privacy (1-4)**
Unknown - None	*p=0.39*	*p=.08*	*p=.75*	*p=.76*
	-1.12	-0.75	-0.39	-0.19
Inside SN - Unknown	*p=.85*	*p=1.97x10^{-5}*	*p=.05*	*p=8.28x10^{-6}*
	-0.33	1.50	1.00	1.00
Outside SN - Unknown	*p=.80*	*p=1.83x10^{-8}*	*p=2.87x10^{-5}*	*p=9.37x10^{-9}*
	0.37	1.96	1.81	1.29
Inside SN - None	*p=.24*	*p=2.97x10^{-10}*	*p=2.56x10^{-3}*	*p=1.21x10^{-7}*
	0.79	2.25	1.39	1.19
Outside SN - None	*p=2.43x10^{-3}*	*p=1.35x10^{-13}*	*p=4.03x10-7*	*p=8.76x10^{-11}*
	1.49	2.70	2.20	1.47
Outside SN – Inside SN	*p=.32*	*p=.44*	*p=.14*	*p=.48*
	0.70	0.46	0.81	0.27

SN = social network

Tukey post-hoc tests revealed no significant difference between Outside and Inside Social Network conditions. To specifically test the differences between these two conditions, planned comparisons were conducted using linear models with custom contrasts. Results produced coefficient estimates in the expected direction,

though few reached conventional significance. Harmfulness showed a significant difference at b=−0.41, SE=0.19, t(116)=−2.15, p=.03. Discomfort, Wrongness and Violation of Privacy all failed to reach significance.

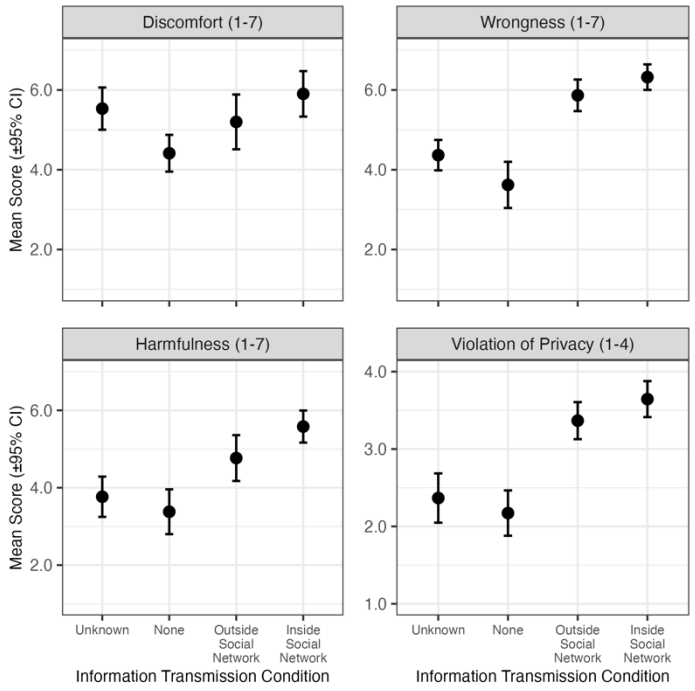

Figure 3. Results of Study 2: Evaluative judgements of Discomfort, Wrongness, Harmfulness, and Violation of Privacy across Information Transmission conditions.

It is possible these results are due to a ceiling effect (see Figure 3). As such, and because of the ordinal nature of the data, we also conducted Wilcoxon rank-sum tests with continuity correction to evaluate the differences between conditions. Results failed to indicate significant differences for Discomfort (p=.067), Wrongness (p=.089), and Violation of Privacy (p=.054) ratings, though did for significant differences for Harmfulness ratings (p=.039).

Further testing was also done to evaluate differences between the None and Unknown conditions. Planned comparisons were conducted using linear models with custom contrasts. Results showed a significant contrast for the Discomfort (b=0.56, SE=0.21, t(116)=2.70, p=.008) and Wrongness (b=.37, SE =0.15, t(116)=2.41, p=.018) dependent measures. Harmfulness and Violation of privacy both failed to reach significance. Wilcoxon rank-sum tests with continuity correction followed this pattern, with significant differences for Discomfort ($p=3.80x10^{-3}$) and Wrongness (p=.026), but not Harmfulness or Violation of Privacy.

5.0 Discussion

In contemporary behavioral literature, privacy is often theorized in terms of the sensitivity of information (Gerber et al., 2018; Schwartz & Solove, 2011). Although this is undoubtedly important to privacy-related psychology, an evolutionary perspective suggests other reliable features of human interaction may be equally important. While reflecting the judgments of a limited online sample of U.S. residents, our findings indicate three distinct features of an information transfer event—the way in which information is acquired, the extent of transmission, and an individual's position in the event—influence judgements concerning privacy and perceptions of wrongness, harm, and discomfort.

As predicted, how information was acquired strongly predicted participants' evaluative judgements. Vignettes in which the acquirer actively and intentionally obtained information were evaluated as significantly more wrong, harmful, uncomfortable, and a greater violation of privacy than those in which information was unintentionally obtained or disclosed consensually by Person A—consistent with the unwelcome acquisition of information being considered a transgression. These results suggest participants classify violations of privacy as moral violations. Accordingly, judgements of privacy may conform with other observed trends for moral judgement, including patterns in judgements of permissibility, fault, causality, and responsibility (for example, see Leslie et al., 2006).

Notably, though the contrasts were smaller, differences persisted even without an intentional transgression: participants consistently rated vignettes where Person B unintentionally overheard information as significantly more uncomfortable, harmful, wrong, and a greater violation of privacy than those in which Person A volunteered information to Person B.

Where information went once acquired also had a strong influence on evaluative judgements. Across both studies, participants rated transmission to a third party as significantly more harmful, uncomfortable, wrong, and a greater violation of privacy than conditions in which there was no transmission to a third party. Additionally, unsanctioned transmission predicted privacy judgements even when initial disclosure was voluntary. These results support the proposal that individuals have implicit, unstated assumptions about how, when, and to whom information will be transmitted after the initial point of acquisition. This is exactly what would be expected if privacy judgements are shaped by a psychology that evolved to minimize the costs associated with information dissemination, as each additional person adds risk both of direct negative consequences and of further transmission.

We hypothesized that participants would use an individuals' location in shared social networks as a proxy for the potential costs of information dissemination. While results in a within-subjects design provided strong support for this hypothesis, the between-subjects design provided only marginal support. Study 2 results trended in the predicted direction, though often failed to reach high levels of significance. It is possible that this was due to a ceiling effect, as mean scores for both conditions were clustered around the tail end of the ordinal scale. The most significant difference across the third-party recipient conditions in Study 2 was observed in the harmfulness measure. The stronger results of Study 1 may indicate these differences have more salience when placed in direct comparison. Overall, we interpret these results as demonstrating transmission to a third party who shares social

connections with the first party was regarded as more harmful than transmission to a socially unconnected third party, and as suggesting similar patterns for other privacy-related judgements. More research is needed to fully illuminate this effect.

The effect of variation in the Position condition is also consistent with a broader understanding of evolved information-management psychology. Participants asked to imagine themselves as Person A evaluated vignettes as more harmful, more uncomfortable, and more wrong than those adopting the perspective of Persons B or C. While the observed effect of variation in Position was weaker than the effects of the other two independent variables (Information Transmission and Manner of Acquisition), this pattern is nevertheless consistent with the diverging interests between the initial possessor of information and those who might benefit from its acquisition and dissemination. It remains to be explored why the effect of variation in Position conditions failed to reach significance for the Violation of Privacy measure.

Interestingly, ratings of wrongness and discomfort were higher across both studies when future transmission was unspecified (the Unknown condition) than when it was explicitly ruled out. While not a predicted result, this may signify that, lacking additional information with which to evaluate risk, participants followed an error-management strategy, inferring some risk of further transmission.

5.1 Limitations and Future Work

The present study has notable limitations, and, as such, should be considered preliminary. First, we utilized hypothetical situations requiring participants to adopt another's perspective, hence responses may differ from behavior in analogous real-world situations. Minor variations exist between vignette conditions in Study 1, such as the implication that the focal individual has a spouse in some conditions. Additionally, due to the nature of the manipulations, some vignettes are longer than others. Though these variations were produced for logical cohesion, they may constitute minor confounds. Although we believe it is unlikely this affected the core results of the study, further work is needed to entirely rule out this possibility.

Our vignettes employed medical information in an effort to enhance plausibility and avoid implications of moral wrongdoing. While we think it unlikely that employing an equally ecologically valid and morally neutral type of information would produce substantially different results, we cannot rule out this possibility. More generally, it is unsurprising that medical information is considered private in our study population, as this category of information would have held adaptive significance throughout much of human history. In many environments, information about an individual's health, including physical injury or illness, has substantial importance in a variety of fitness-relevant social domains, including the selection of mates (Stephen & Luoto, 2023), models from whom to learn (Henrich & Broesch, 2011), and cooperative partners (Krupp et al., 2011). Therefore, while the present study does not test how the valence or details of this information affects privacy judgements, this type of information, more broadly, is likely to be a salient locus of individuals' efforts to regulate information acquisition and transmission in many cultures.

More broadly, while the predictions addressed in the current study derive from a consideration of postulated panhuman psychological mechanisms, cultural evolution is certainly a key force shaping concepts of privacy. Because all humans are members of a culture-dependent species, any given participant's judgments regarding privacy necessarily reflect the combined effects of biologically evolved psychological mechanisms and culturally evolved ideas. Our sample and vignettes are specific to an English-speaking, North American cultural context, hence we are unable to differentiate the relative contributions of these two factors to participants' judgments from these studies alone. Future work must therefore be conducted across disparate cultures to best understand notions of privacy as the product of these two forces. Such cross-cultural research will afford testing hypotheses regarding a variety of functional configurations potentially produced by cultural evolution; below we consider some possibilities.

5.1.1 Interdependence, Group size, and Mobility

Extrapolating from the core logic of our model, we suggest a number of ways in which cultures may systematically vary. First, the more that, in multiple domains, the individual's welfare is tied to that of the group, the lower the conflict between the interests of information-holders and the interests of would-be information-acquirers within the group. We can therefore expect concepts of privacy and related norms to be more socially expansive in cultures in which people are highly dependent on one another, i.e., individuals will be more willing to share personal information with group members, and group members will feel more entitled to acquire and disseminate such information within the group.

Largely separate from issues of interdependence, the intersection of group size and both physical and social mobility may shape the degree of conflict between the interests of information holders and the interests of would-be information acquirers. In small groups with low physical and social mobility, the actions of one individual can impact a large percentage of those around them, and this can occur even when cooperation levels are relatively low. This increases third parties' stake in acquiring information about a given individual, as such information can inform interventions to preclude or punish disruptive behavior. This likely results in contests and conflicts between the individual who seeks to avoid prying eyes and their neighbors who, both figuratively and literally, peer over the fence.

Interdependence, group size, and mobility are some of the more prominent factors likely to play a role in the cultural evolution of privacy concepts, norms, and practices. However, neither this list, nor our conjectures concerning it, are exhaustive, as we expect that a functionalist evolutionary approach to privacy will prove a productive source of testable hypotheses concerning similarities and differences in privacy across cultures.

5.1.1 Digital Privacy

We end this paper where we began, namely with the matter of privacy-related judgements and behaviors in the digital age. While we did not explicitly test predictions about digital privacy, we believe the present work provides an invaluable foundation upon which to understand issues of privacy online. In seeking to explain behaviors and sentiments online, an evolutionary approach asks scholars to first consider how people think, feel, and behave outside of such a radically novel environment. If perceptions of privacy are indeed shaped by evolved

aspects of socio-informational cognition, then notions of digital privacy should reflect similar dynamics to those evident in in-person situations, including those demonstrated in this study. Fundamental to this proposal is the argument that regardless of whether a user is interacting on- or off-line, consistent in both settings is the human mind—a mind that does not change in its core structure when switching between these two environments.

Importantly, while the mind does not change across the digital/analog divide, the cues and signals that it has evolved to detect in in-person situations do not map cleanly onto digital environments. In this sense, what Acquisti *et al.* (2022) refer to as the "privacy gap," or the dichotomy between contemporary digital situations and those in the physical world, can be understood as an evolutionary mismatch between novel online environments and their analog counterparts, a conceptualization that Shariff *et al.* (2021) similarly explored. Both sets of authors highlight how the cues that would have historically alerted someone to an increased likelihood of information acquisition—specifically, cues of the physical presence of others—are starkly limited, if not entirely absent, in digital environments. We concur, but add that the scope of a privacy evolutionary mismatch likely extends well beyond the ability to accurately gauge the likelihood of information acquisition occurring.

Our results suggest people may have implicit assumptions regarding how information spreads in social environments, assumptions that may be out of step with digital technology. These discrepancies are the locus of many possible hypotheses regarding privacy perceptions. For example, we postulate that evaluations regarding *to whom* information is likely to spread depend on assumptions regarding the size and structure of social networks and the likelihood of communication within and between those social networks. The environments created by modern communication technology present many opportunities for these expectations to be violated. Rather than flow through organic social networks, social media algorithms disregard expected paths of transmission by artificially biasing what content is shown to which users. Likewise, the speed of transmission is not constrained by the rate of contact within social networks, and the audience size has few upward boundaries. Furthermore, rather than indexed in the minds of discrete individuals, information in the digital environment is highly searchable, including visual information and facial identification.

Features of individual agents within social networks are additional sites of contrast between digital and analog information environments. Assessments of *what* information is likely to spread depend on assumptions regarding what information others are likely to pay attention to, remember, recall, and transmit. In-person interactions are characterized by the reliably fallible memories and limited attention of participants, who may only transmit information if it has some relevance to their life or the lives of those whom they know. In contrast, written information communicated between individuals via online messaging platforms, or the visual information acquired via photo sharing or security cameras, may exist indefinitely in its entirety. Hence, if concepts of privacy center around the expected extent of information dissemination, the key to understanding the misalignment of digital privacy attitudes and online behaviors may lie in a better understanding of the ways in which the information environment created by digital technology radically diverges from evolutionarily longstanding regularities in the speed, accuracy, and direction in which information can travel. These are but a few of the ways in

which a fuller understanding of biologically and culturally evolved information-management systems can illuminate the privacy challenges posed by the rapidly changing information environments of the 21st century.

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Author Contributions

SK Conceived, designed, and ran the study; conducted analyses, and composed the primary draft of the manuscript. DF assisted in formulation of hypotheses and study design, and contributed to the writing of the manuscript.

Conflicts of Interest

Authors declare none.

Research Transparency and Reproducibility and Data Availability

The data associated with this research are available at [https://osf.io/c9emx/overview?view_only=1a31b5e0d1524526a0dba95584a3687a]

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An Evolutionary Approach to Privacy and Information Management Psychology Supplementary Information

Sophie E. Klitgaard and Daniel M. T. Fessler

All materials for the manuscript "An Evolutionary Approach to Privacy and Information Management Psychology," including data, R code, and pre-registrations not provided here, may be found at https://osf.io/c9emx/overview?view_only=1a31b5e0d1524526a0dba95584a3687a

A. Study 1: Linear Mixed Effects Model Results

1. Discomfort: Mixed effects model with Position, Transmission, and Acquisition as fixed effects and Participant ID as a random effect.
    a. **Table S1**. Scaled residuals
    b. **Table S2**. Random effects
    c. **Table S3**. Fixed effects
    d. **Table S4**. Anova results
2. Wrongness: Mixed effects model with Position, Transmission, and Acquisition as fixed effects and Participant ID as a random effect.
    a. **Table S5**. Scaled residuals
    b. **Table S6.** Random effects
    c. **Table S7**. Fixed effects
    d. **Table S8.** Anova results
3. Harmfulness: Mixed effects model with Position, Transmission, and Acquisition as fixed effects and Participant ID as a random effect.
    a. **Table S9.** Scaled residuals
    b. **Table S10**. Random effects
    c. **Table S11.** Fixed effects
    d. **Table S12.** Anova results
4. Violation of Privacy: Mixed effects model with Position, Transmission, and Acquisition as fixed effects and Participant ID as a random effect.
    a. **Table S13.** Scaled residuals
    b. **Table S14.** Random effects
    c. **Table S15.** Fixed effects
    d. **Table S16.** Anova results
5. **Figure S1.** Plot of Between Subjects Effects (Position and Manner of Acquisition)
6. Pairwise Contrasts for Position x Information Transmission Interaction
    a. **Table S17.** Discomfort
    b. **Table S18.** Wrongness
    c. **Table S19.** Harmfulness
    d. **Table S20.** Violation of Privacy
7. Pairwise Contrasts for Information Transmission x Manner of Acquisition
    a. **Table S21**. Discomfort
    b. **Table S22.** Wrongness
    c. **Table S23**. Harmfulness
    d. **Table S24.** Violation of Privacy
8. Pairwise contrasts for Main Independent Variables: Manner of Acquisition
    a. **Table S25**. Discomfort
    b. **Table S26.** Wrongness
    c. **Table S27**. Harmfulness

1. Discomfort: Mixed effects model with Position, Transmission, and Acquisition as fixed effects and Participant ID as a random effect.

*Discomfort~Position*Transmission*Acquisition+(1|Participant_ID)*

For Discomfort, the linear mixed effects model conducted revealed significant main effects of Position, Manner of Acquisition, and Information Transmission (all ps < 0.001). In terms of interactions, Position x Transmission was significant (p<0.001), as was Transmission x Acquisition (p<0.001), and Position x Acquisition x Transmission (p<0.001). In contrast, Position x Acquisition failed to reach significance.

Table S1. Scaled Residuals

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-3.8591	-0.4582	0.0915	0.5401	3.1275

Table S2. Random Effects

Groups	Name	Variance	Std. Dev
Participant ID	(Intercept)	0.875	0.9354
Residual		1.397	1.1818
Number of observations: 1700		Groups: Participant_ID, 425	

Table S3. Fixed Effects

Predictor	*Estimate*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*
(Intercept)	3.83	0.22	1,151.48	17.62	< .001
Person1B	-0.53	0.31	1,151.48	-1.7	0.089
Person1A	0.29	0.31	1,151.48	0.95	0.341
InfoTrans1None	-1.23	0.24	1,248.00	-5.1	< .001
InfoTrans1OutsideSN	0.58	0.24	1,248.00	2.42	0.016
InfoTrans1InsideSN	1.92	0.24	1,248.00	7.95	< .001
MannerAcq1OverheardUnIn	1.4	0.31	1,151.48	4.54	< .001
MannerAcq1OverheardIn	2.08	0.31	1,151.48	6.77	< .001
Person1B:InfoTrans1None	0.64	0.34	1,248.00	1.86	0.063
Person1A:InfoTrans1None	-0.77	0.34	1,248.00	-2.25	0.025
Person1B:InfoTrans1OutsideSN	0.13	0.34	1,248.00	0.39	0.698
Person1A:InfoTrans1OutsideSN	0.44	0.34	1,248.00	1.28	0.202
Person1B:InfoTrans1InsideSN	0.45	0.34	1,248.00	1.31	0.189
Person1A:InfoTrans1InsideSN	0.25	0.34	1,248.00	0.74	0.46
Person1B:MannerAcq1OverheardUnIn	0.23	0.44	1,151.48	0.53	0.597
Person1A:MannerAcq1OverheardUnIn	-0.42	0.44	1,151.48	-0.95	0.34
Person1B:MannerAcq1OverheardIn	0.24	0.44	1,151.48	0.55	0.581

Person1A:MannerAcq1OverheardIn	0.03	0.43	1,151.48	0.07	0.947
InfoTrans1None:MannerAcq1OverheardUnIn	-0.79	0.34	1,248.00	-2.32	0.02
InfoTrans1OutsideSN:MannerAcq1OverheardUnIn	-0.73	0.34	1,248.00	-2.14	0.033
InfoTrans1InsideSN:MannerAcq1OverheardUnIn	-0.77	0.34	1,248.00	-2.26	0.024
InfoTrans1None:MannerAcq1OverheardIn	1.19	0.34	1,248.00	3.48	< .001
InfoTrans1OutsideSN:MannerAcq1OverheardIn	-0.21	0.34	1,248.00	-0.61	0.542
InfoTrans1InsideSN:MannerAcq1OverheardIn	-1.15	0.34	1,248.00	-3.36	< .001
Person1B:InfoTrans1None:MannerAcq1Overheard UnIn	0.2	0.49	1,248.00	0.41	0.681
Person1A:InfoTrans1None:MannerAcq1Overheard UnIn	1.47	0.49	1,248.00	3.04	0.002
Person1B:InfoTrans1OutsideSN:MannerAcq1Overh eardUnIn	-0.34	0.49	1,248.00	-0.7	0.482
Person1A:InfoTrans1OutsideSN:MannerAcq1Overh eardUnIn	0.03	0.49	1,248.00	0.06	0.956
Person1B:InfoTrans1InsideSN:MannerAcq1Overhe ardUnIn	-0.84	0.49	1,248.00	-1.72	0.085
Person1A:InfoTrans1InsideSN:MannerAcq1Overhe ardUnIn	-0.25	0.49	1,248.00	-0.52	0.606
Person1B:InfoTrans1None:MannerAcq1OverheardI n	-1.1	0.49	1,248.00	-2.26	0.024
Person1A:InfoTrans1None:MannerAcq1OverheardI n	0.41	0.48	1,248.00	0.86	0.392
Person1B:InfoTrans1OutsideSN:MannerAcq1Overh eardIn	-0.64	0.49	1,248.00	-1.31	0.19
Person1A:InfoTrans1OutsideSN:MannerAcq1Overh eardIn	-0.83	0.48	1,248.00	-1.73	0.084
Person1B:InfoTrans1InsideSN:MannerAcq1Overhe ardIn	-0.72	0.49	1,248.00	-1.48	0.138
Person1A:InfoTrans1InsideSN:MannerAcq1Overhe ardIn	-0.48	0.48	1,248.00	-1.01	0.314

Table S4. Anova Results

Predictor	***Sum Sq***	***Mean Sq***	***NumDF***	***DenDF***	***F value***	***Pr(>F)***
Person 1	22.74215	11.371073	2	416	8.1421297	3.399171e-04
Ans1	1126.37398	375.457995	3	1248	268.8425098	1.423749e-134
Acq1	280.90024	140.450120	2	416	100.5677423	2.356487e-36
Person1:InfoTrans1	26.98569	4.497616	6	1248	3.2204676	3.830420e-03
Person1:MannerAcq1	2.59686	0.649215	4	416	0.4648631	7.615323e-01
Ans1:MannerAcq1	266.53418	44.422364	6	1248	31.8081384	9.600555e-36
Person1:InfoTrans1:Ma	47.32643	3.943869	12	1248	2.8239632	7.884897e-04

nnerAcq1

2. Wrongness: Mixed effects model with Position, Transmission, and Acquisition as fixed effects and Participant ID as a random effect.

Wrong~Position*Transmission*Acquisition+(1|Participant_ID)

For Wrongness, the linear mixed effects model conducted revealed highly significant main effects of Acquisition (p<0.001), and Transmission (p<0.001), and a slightly less significant main effect of Position (p<0.01). In terms of interactions, Position x Transmission was highly significant (p<0.000), as was Transmission x Acquisition (p<0.001), and Position x Acquisition x Transmission (p<0.001). In contrast, Position x Acquisition also failed to reach significance.

Table S5. Scaled Residuals

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-3.7861	-0.4850	0.0521	0.5048	4.0096

Table S6. Random Effects

Groups	Name	Variance	Std. Dev
Participant ID	(Intercept)	0.3488	0.5906
Residual		0.9971	0.9985
Number of observations: 1700		Groups: Participant_ID, 425	

Table S7. Fixed Effects

Predictor	*Estimate*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*
(Intercept)	4.21	0.17	1,384.96	25.13	< .001
Person1B	−1.43	0.24	1,384.96	−5.96	< .001
Person1A	−0.57	0.24	1,384.96	−2.39	0.017
InfoTrans1None	−2.21	0.20	1,248.00	−10.83	< .001
InfoTrans1OutsideSN	0.92	0.20	1,248.00	4.50	< .001
InfoTrans1InsideSN	1.96	0.20	1,248.00	9.61	< .001
MannerAcq1OverheardUnIn	0.27	0.24	1,384.96	1.14	0.253
MannerAcq1OverheardIn	2.52	0.24	1,384.96	10.65	< .001
Person1B:InfoTrans1None	0.93	0.29	1,248.00	3.18	0.002
Person1A:InfoTrans1None	0.00	0.29	1,248.00	−0.02	0.988
Person1B:InfoTrans1OutsideSN	1.84	0.29	1,248.00	6.33	< .001
Person1A:InfoTrans1OutsideSN	0.87	0.29	1,248.00	3.00	0.003
Person1B:InfoTrans1InsideSN	1.76	0.29	1,248.00	6.04	< .001
Person1A:InfoTrans1InsideSN	1.00	0.29	1,248.00	3.45	< .001
Person1B:MannerAcq1OverheardUnIn	0.70	0.34	1,384.96	2.07	0.039

Person1A:MannerAcq1OverheardUnIn	0.88	0.34	1,384.96	2.61	0.009
Person1B:MannerAcq1OverheardIn	1.11	0.34	1,384.96	3.28	0.001
Person1A:MannerAcq1OverheardIn	0.38	0.33	1,384.96	1.14	0.255
InfoTrans1None:MannerAcq1OverheardUnIn	0.06	0.29	1,248.00	0.22	0.828
InfoTrans1OutsideSN:MannerAcq1OverheardUnIn	0.27	0.29	1,248.00	0.94	0.348
InfoTrans1InsideSN:MannerAcq1OverheardUnIn	0.15	0.29	1,248.00	0.51	0.613
InfoTrans1None:MannerAcq1OverheardIn	1.35	0.29	1,248.00	4.70	< .001
InfoTrans1OutsideSN:MannerAcq1OverheardIn	−1.17	0.29	1,248.00	−4.05	< .001
InfoTrans1InsideSN:MannerAcq1OverheardIn	−1.94	0.29	1,248.00	−6.72	< .001
Person1B:InfoTrans1None:MannerAcq1Overheard UnIn	−0.38	0.41	1,248.00	−0.92	0.358
Person1A:InfoTrans1None:MannerAcq1Overheard UnIn	0.13	0.41	1,248.00	0.31	0.753
Person1B:InfoTrans1OutsideSN:MannerAcq1Over heardUnIn	−1.32	0.41	1,248.00	−3.20	0.001
Person1A:InfoTrans1OutsideSN:MannerAcq1Over heardUnIn	−0.93	0.41	1,248.00	−2.27	0.023
Person1B:InfoTrans1InsideSN:MannerAcq1Overhe ardUnIn	−1.04	0.41	1,248.00	−2.52	0.012
Person1A:InfoTrans1InsideSN:MannerAcq1Overhe ardUnIn	−1.25	0.41	1,248.00	−3.06	0.002
Person1B:InfoTrans1None:MannerAcq1OverheardI n	−0.83	0.41	1,248.00	−2.02	0.044
Person1A:InfoTrans1None:MannerAcq1Overheard In	0.30	0.41	1,248.00	0.73	0.463
Person1B:InfoTrans1OutsideSN:MannerAcq1Over heardIn	−1.86	0.41	1,248.00	−4.50	< .001
Person1A:InfoTrans1OutsideSN:MannerAcq1Over heardIn	−0.66	0.41	1,248.00	−1.62	0.105
Person1B:InfoTrans1InsideSN:MannerAcq1Overhe ardIn	−1.43	0.41	1,248.00	−3.48	< .001
Person1A:InfoTrans1InsideSN:MannerAcq1Overhe ardIn	−0.78	0.41	1,248.00	−1.92	0.055

Table S8. Anova Results

Predictor	*Sum Sq*	*Mean Sq*	*NumDF*	*DenDF*	*F value*	*Pr(>F)*
Person 1	12.965309	6.4826547	2	416	6.5017354	1.657926e-03
Ans1	2572.711023	857.5703409	3	1248	860.0944670	4.056601e-303
Acq1	594.144306	297.0721531	2	416	297.9465392	5.051394e-81
Person1:InfoTrans1	36.675095	6.1125158	6	1248	6.1305070	2.400114e-06
Person1:MannerAcq1	3.978233	0.9945583	4	416	0.9974856	4.086573e-01

Ans1:MannerAcq1	778.166250	129.6943749	6	1248	130.0761104	6.768558e-128
Person1:InfoTrans1:MannerAcq1	37.983243	3.1652702	12	1248	3.1745867	1.735163e-04

3. Harmfulness: Mixed effects model with Position, Transmission, and Acquisition as fixed effects and Participant ID as a random effect.

*Harmfulness~Position*Transmission*Acquisition+(1|Participant_ID)*

For Harmfulness, the linear mixed effects model conducted revealed highly significant main effects of Acquisition (p<0.001), and Transmission (p<0.001), and only moderately significant effects of Position (p=0.035). In terms of interactions, Position x Transmission was highly significant (p<0.001), as was Transmission x Acquisition (p<0.001), and Position x Acquisition x Transmission (p<0.001). In contrast, Position x Acquisition again failed to reach significance.

Table S9. Scaled Residuals

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-3.5952	-0.5475	0.0571	0.5833	3.5002

Table S10. Random Effects

Groups	Name	Variance	Std. Dev
Participant ID	(Intercept)	0.7067	0.8407
Residual		1.3169	1.1476
Number of observations: 1700		Groups: Participant_ID, 425	

Table S11. Fixed Effects

Predictor	*Estimate*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*
(Intercept)	3.56	0.21	1,218.26	17.35	< .001
Person1B	−1.35	0.29	1,218.26	−4.58	< .001
Person1A	−0.46	0.29	1,218.26	−1.56	0.118
InfoTrans1None	−1.63	0.23	1,248.00	−6.94	< .001
InfoTrans1OutsideSN	0.52	0.23	1,248.00	2.22	0.026
InfoTrans1InsideSN	2.27	0.23	1,248.00	9.69	< .001
MannerAcq1OverheardUnIn	0.27	0.29	1,218.26	0.93	0.351
MannerAcq1OverheardIn	1.85	0.29	1,218.26	6.39	< .001
Person1B:InfoTrans1None	0.78	0.33	1,248.00	2.32	0.020
Person1A:InfoTrans1None	−0.01	0.33	1,248.00	−0.04	0.968
Person1B:InfoTrans1OutsideSN	1.76	0.33	1,248.00	5.26	< .001
Person1A:InfoTrans1OutsideSN	0.67	0.33	1,248.00	2.01	0.044
Person1B:InfoTrans1InsideSN	1.84	0.33	1,248.00	5.49	< .001
Person1A:InfoTrans1InsideSN	0.73	0.33	1,248.00	2.19	0.029
Person1B:MannerAcq1OverheardUnIn	0.87	0.42	1,218.26	2.08	0.037
Person1A:MannerAcq1OverheardUnIn	0.62	0.41	1,218.26	1.51	0.132

Person1B:MannerAcq1OverheardIn	1.06	0.42	1,218.26	2.55	0.011
Person1A:MannerAcq1OverheardIn	0.50	0.41	1,218.26	1.22	0.223
InfoTrans1None:MannerAcq1OverheardUnIn	0.02	0.33	1,248.00	0.06	0.950
InfoTrans1OutsideSN:MannerAcq1OverheardUnIn	0.46	0.33	1,248.00	1.38	0.167
InfoTrans1InsideSN:MannerAcq1OverheardUnIn	0.31	0.33	1,248.00	0.94	0.346
InfoTrans1None:MannerAcq1OverheardIn	1.02	0.33	1,248.00	3.08	0.002
InfoTrans1OutsideSN:MannerAcq1OverheardIn	−0.42	0.33	1,248.00	−1.26	0.209
InfoTrans1InsideSN:MannerAcq1OverheardIn	−1.23	0.33	1,248.00	−3.71	< .001
Person1B:InfoTrans1None:MannerAcq1Overheard UnIn	−0.35	0.47	1,248.00	−0.74	0.460
Person1A:InfoTrans1None:MannerAcq1Overheard UnIn	0.17	0.47	1,248.00	0.36	0.717
Person1B:InfoTrans1OutsideSN:MannerAcq1Over heardUnIn	−1.67	0.47	1,248.00	−3.53	< .001
Person1A:InfoTrans1OutsideSN:MannerAcq1Over heardUnIn	−0.71	0.47	1,248.00	−1.52	0.130
Person1B:InfoTrans1InsideSN:MannerAcq1Overhe ardUnIn	−1.51	0.47	1,248.00	−3.18	0.002
Person1A:InfoTrans1InsideSN:MannerAcq1Overhe ardUnIn	−1.18	0.47	1,248.00	−2.52	0.012
Person1B:InfoTrans1None:MannerAcq1OverheardI n	−0.98	0.47	1,248.00	−2.06	0.039
Person1A:InfoTrans1None:MannerAcq1Overheard In	0.14	0.47	1,248.00	0.29	0.769
Person1B:InfoTrans1OutsideSN:MannerAcq1Over heardIn	−2.00	0.47	1,248.00	−4.22	< .001
Person1A:InfoTrans1OutsideSN:MannerAcq1Over heardIn	−1.03	0.47	1,248.00	−2.21	0.027
Person1B:InfoTrans1InsideSN:MannerAcq1Overhe ardIn	−1.64	0.47	1,248.00	−3.46	< .001
Person1A:InfoTrans1InsideSN:MannerAcq1Overhe ardIn	−0.91	0.47	1,248.00	−1.95	0.052

Table S12. Anova Results

Predictor	*Sum Sq*	*Mean Sq*	*NumDF*	*DenDF*	*F value*	*Pr(>F)*
Person 1	8.8708977	4.4354488	2	416	3.3681473	3.539559e-02
Ans1	2548.6977265	849.5659088	3	1248	645.1349579	3.765669e-253
Acq1	268.5029396	134.2514698	2	416	101.9465534	9.322168e-37
Person1:InfoTrans1	30.0536617	5.0089436	6	1248	3.8036421	9.218691e-04
Person1:MannerAcq1	0.9406512	0.2351628	4	416	0.1785756	9.494159e-01
Ans1:MannerAcq1	401.4045054	66.9007509	6	1248	50.8024306	4.594271e-56

Person1:InfoTrans1:MannerAcq1	44.8987330	3.7415611	12	1248	2.8412297	7.327749e-04

4. Violation of Privacy: Mixed effects model with Position, Transmission, and Acquisition as fixed effects and Participant ID as a random effect.

*Violation~Position*Transmission*Acquisition+(1|Participant_ID)*

For Violation of Privacy, the linear mixed effects model conducted revealed highly significant main effects of Acquisition (p<0.001), and Transmission (p<0.001), while Position failed to reach significance. In terms of interactions, Position x Transmission was significant (p<0.01), while Transmission x Acquisition was highly significant (p<0.001). Position x Acquisition x Transmission was only moderately significant for this dependent variable (p=0.034). Position x Acquisition again failed to reach significance.

Table S13. Scaled Residuals

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-3.0382	-0.5558	0.0263	0.5766	4.2302

Table S14. Random Effects

Groups	Name	Variance	Std. Dev
Participant ID	(Intercept)	0.1963	0.4431
Residual		0.3620	0.6017
Number of observations: 1700		Groups: Participant_ID, 425	

Table S15. Fixed Effects

Predictor	*Estimate*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*
(Intercept)	1.92	0.11	1,213.82	17.77	< .001
Person1B	−0.68	0.15	1,213.82	−4.39	< .001
Person1A	−0.26	0.15	1,213.82	−1.68	0.094
InfoTrans1None	−0.69	0.12	1,248.00	−5.60	< .001
InfoTrans1OutsideSN	1.02	0.12	1,248.00	8.31	< .001
InfoTrans1InsideSN	1.69	0.12	1,248.00	13.74	< .001
MannerAcq1OverheardUnIn	0.17	0.15	1,213.82	1.09	0.275
MannerAcq1OverheardIn	1.92	0.15	1,213.82	12.57	< .001
Person1B:InfoTrans1None	0.47	0.18	1,248.00	2.68	0.008
Person1A:InfoTrans1None	0.18	0.17	1,248.00	1.01	0.311
Person1B:InfoTrans1OutsideSN	0.67	0.18	1,248.00	3.84	< .001
Person1A:InfoTrans1OutsideSN	0.00	0.17	1,248.00	0.00	0.998
Person1B:InfoTrans1InsideSN	0.86	0.18	1,248.00	4.88	< .001
Person1A:InfoTrans1InsideSN	0.38	0.17	1,248.00	2.16	0.031
Person1B:MannerAcq1OverheardUnIn	0.86	0.22	1,213.82	3.94	< .001
Person1A:MannerAcq1OverheardUnIn	0.56	0.22	1,213.82	2.57	0.010

Person1B:MannerAcq1OverheardIn	0.37	0.22	1,213.82	1.68	0.094
Person1A:MannerAcq1OverheardIn	0.12	0.22	1,213.82	0.58	0.565
InfoTrans1None:MannerAcq1OverheardUnIn	0.21	0.17	1,248.00	1.20	0.231
InfoTrans1OutsideSN:MannerAcq1OverheardUnIn	−0.04	0.17	1,248.00	−0.24	0.810
InfoTrans1InsideSN:MannerAcq1OverheardUnIn	−0.08	0.17	1,248.00	−0.48	0.631
InfoTrans1None:MannerAcq1OverheardIn	0.27	0.17	1,248.00	1.56	0.119
InfoTrans1OutsideSN:MannerAcq1OverheardIn	−1.06	0.17	1,248.00	−6.12	< .001
InfoTrans1InsideSN:MannerAcq1OverheardIn	−1.69	0.17	1,248.00	−9.72	< .001
Person1B:InfoTrans1None:MannerAcq1Overheard UnIn	−0.55	0.25	1,248.00	−2.19	0.028
Person1A:InfoTrans1None:MannerAcq1Overheard UnIn	−0.31	0.25	1,248.00	−1.27	0.203
Person1B:InfoTrans1OutsideSN:MannerAcq1Over heardUnIn	−0.77	0.25	1,248.00	−3.07	0.002
Person1A:InfoTrans1OutsideSN:MannerAcq1Over heardUnIn	−0.19	0.25	1,248.00	−0.78	0.436
Person1B:InfoTrans1InsideSN:MannerAcq1Overhe ardUnIn	−0.93	0.25	1,248.00	−3.72	< .001
Person1A:InfoTrans1InsideSN:MannerAcq1Overhe ardUnIn	−0.68	0.25	1,248.00	−2.76	0.006
Person1B:InfoTrans1None:MannerAcq1OverheardI n	−0.29	0.25	1,248.00	−1.18	0.239
Person1A:InfoTrans1None:MannerAcq1Overheard In	−0.16	0.25	1,248.00	−0.65	0.513
Person1B:InfoTrans1OutsideSN:MannerAcq1Over heardIn	−0.57	0.25	1,248.00	−2.29	0.022
Person1A:InfoTrans1OutsideSN:MannerAcq1Over heardIn	−0.02	0.25	1,248.00	−0.08	0.939
Person1B:InfoTrans1InsideSN:MannerAcq1Overhe ardIn	−0.46	0.25	1,248.00	−1.87	0.062
Person1A:InfoTrans1InsideSN:MannerAcq1Overhe ardIn	−0.16	0.25	1,248.00	−0.64	0.524

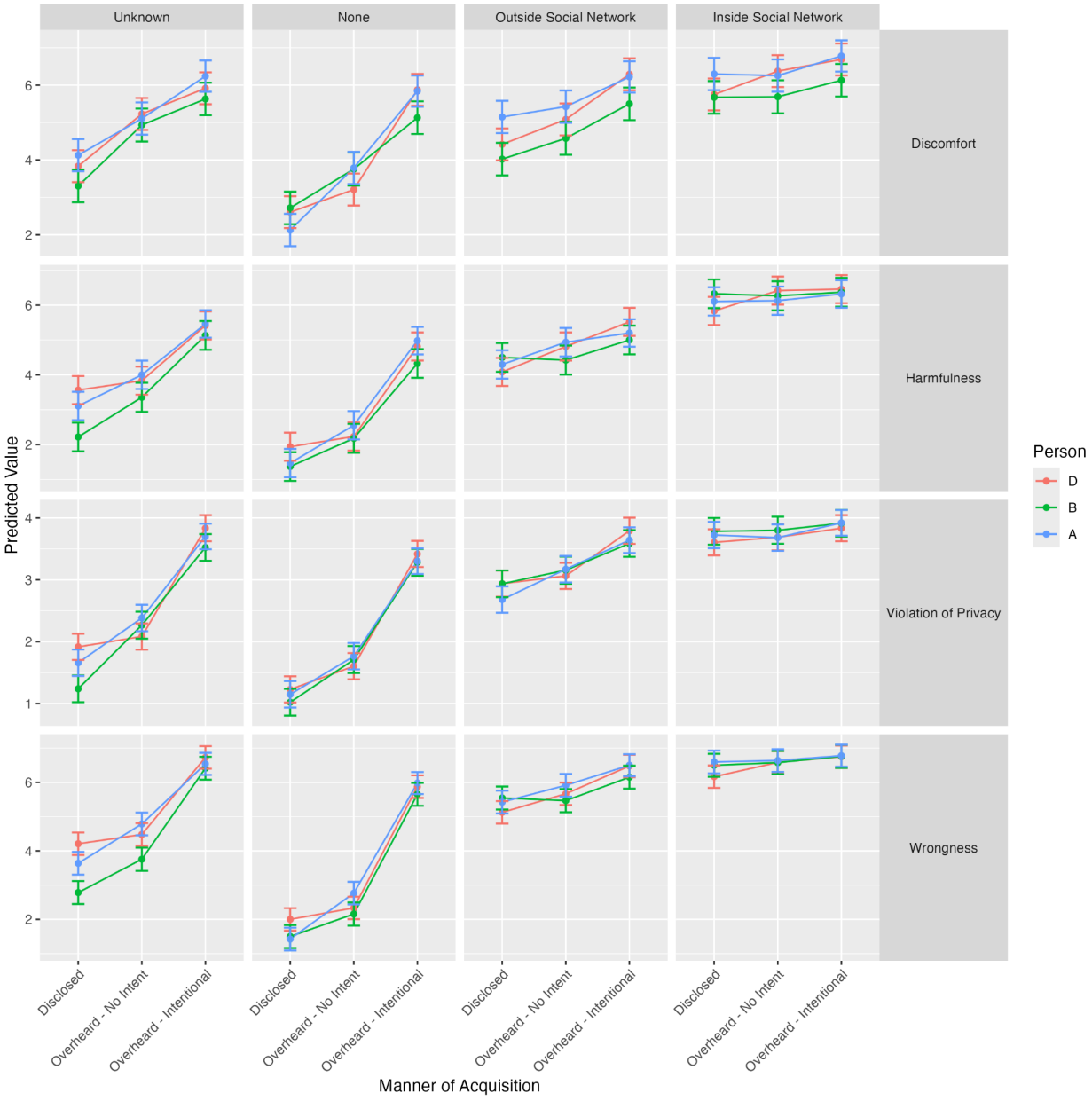
Table S16. Anova Results

Predictor	*Sum Sq*	*Mean Sq*	*NumDF*	*DenDF*	*F value*	*Pr(>F)*
Person 1	0.398319	0.1991595	2	416	0.5501266	5.772958e-01
Ans1	733.747953	244.5826511	3	1248	675.5963737	8.125167e-261
Acq1	167.155449	83.5777243	2	416	230.8618668	3.572578e-68
Person1:InfoTrans1	7.073734	1.1789556	6	1248	3.2565602	3.511538e-03
Person1:MannerAcq1	1.881278	0.4703194	4	416	1.2991359	2.696387e-01
Ans1:MannerAcq1	219.842662	36.6404436	6	1248	101.2097577	7.546560e-104

Person1:InfoTrans1:MannerAcq1	8.108190	0.6756825	12	1248	1.8663983	3.442731e-02

5. Figure S1. Plot of Between Subjects Effects (Position and Manner of Acquisition)

Visual assessment of this plot does not show a strong effect of Position on DV ratings.



6. Pairwise Contrasts for Position x Information Transmission Interaction

Table S17. Discomfort

emm_PI_m1 <- emmeans(m1, ~ Person1 | InfoTrans1)
pairs(emm_PI_m1, adjust = "bonferroni")

Contrast (Position Condition)	*Transmission Condition*	*Estimate*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*
D - B	Unknown	0.37	0.18	1,151.48	2.06	0.119
D - A	Unknown	-0.16	0.18	1,151.48	-0.93	1
B - A	Unknown	-0.54	0.18	1,151.48	-2.98	0.009
D - B	None	0.03	0.18	1,151.48	0.16	1
D - A	None	-0.02	0.18	1,151.48	-0.13	1
B - A	None	-0.05	0.18	1,151.48	-0.28	1
D - B	OutsideSN	0.56	0.18	1,151.48	3.14	0.005
D - A	OutsideSN	-0.33	0.18	1,151.48	-1.88	0.18
B - A	OutsideSN	-0.90	0.18	1,151.48	-4.99	< .001
D - B	InsideSN	0.44	0.18	1,151.48	2.44	0.044
D - A	InsideSN	-0.17	0.18	1,151.48	-0.98	0.986
B - A	InsideSN	-0.61	0.18	1,151.48	-3.41	0.002

Table S18. Wrongness

emm_PI_m2 <- emmeans(m2, ~ Person1 | InfoTrans1)
pairs(emm_PI_m2, adjust = "bonferroni")

Contrast (Position Condition)	*Transmission Condition*	*Estimate*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*
D - B	Unknown	0.82	0.14	1384.956	5.94	< .001
D - A	Unknown	0.15	0.14	1384.956	1.10	0.815
B - A	Unknown	−0.67	0.14	1384.956	−4.85	< .001
D - B	None	0.30	0.14	1384.956	2.17	0.091
D - A	None	0.01	0.14	1384.956	0.09	1.000
B - A	None	−0.29	0.14	1384.956	−2.08	0.113
D - B	OutsideSN	0.04	0.14	1384.956	0.26	1.000
D - A	OutsideSN	−0.19	0.14	1384.956	−1.39	0.496
B - A	OutsideSN	−0.23	0.14	1384.956	−1.63	0.309
D - B	InsideSN	−0.11	0.14	1384.956	−0.82	1.000
D - A	InsideSN	−0.17	0.14	1384.956	−1.25	0.631
B - A	InsideSN	−0.06	0.14	1384.956	−0.42	1.000

Table S19. Harmfulness

emm_PI_m3 <- emmeans(m3, ~ Person1 | InfoTrans1)
pairs(emm_PI_m3, adjust = "bonferroni")

Contrast (Position Condition)	*Transmission Condition*	*Estimate*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*
D - B	Unknown	0.70	0.17	1218.257	4.14	< .001
D - A	Unknown	0.08	0.17	1218.257	0.49	1.000
B - A	Unknown	−0.62	0.17	1218.257	−3.66	< .001
D - B	None	0.37	0.17	1218.257	2.17	0.090
D - A	None	−0.01	0.17	1218.257	−0.04	1.000
B - A	None	−0.38	0.17	1218.257	−2.21	0.081
D - B	OutsideSN	0.16	0.17	1218.257	0.97	0.996
D - A	OutsideSN	−0.01	0.17	1218.257	−0.03	1.000
B - A	OutsideSN	−0.17	0.17	1218.257	−1.00	0.946
D - B	InsideSN	−0.08	0.17	1218.257	−0.50	1.000
D - A	InsideSN	0.05	0.17	1218.257	0.31	1.000
B - A	InsideSN	0.14	0.17	1218.257	0.80	1.000

Table S20. Violation of Privacy

emm_PI_m4 <- emmeans(m4, ~ Person1 | InfoTrans1)
pairs(emm_PI_m4, adjust = "bonferroni")

Contrast (Position Condition)	*Transmission Condition*	*Estimate*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*
D - B	Unknown	0.27	0.09	1213.82	3.01	0.008
D - A	Unknown	0.03	0.09	1213.82	0.34	1.000
B - A	Unknown	−0.24	0.09	1213.82	−2.67	0.023
D - B	None	0.08	0.09	1213.82	0.88	1.000
D - A	None	0.01	0.09	1213.82	0.13	1.000
B - A	None	−0.07	0.09	1213.82	−0.75	1.000
D - B	OutsideSN	0.04	0.09	1213.82	0.43	1.000
D - A	OutsideSN	0.10	0.09	1213.82	1.14	0.767
B - A	OutsideSN	0.06	0.09	1213.82	0.70	1.000
D - B	InsideSN	−0.12	0.09	1213.82	−1.39	0.499
D - A	InsideSN	−0.07	0.09	1213.82	−0.75	1.000
B - A	InsideSN	0.06	0.09	1213.82	0.64	1.000

7. Pairwise Contrasts for Information Transmission x Manner of Acquisition

Table S21. Discomfort

emm_IM_m1 <- emmeans(m1, ~ InfoTrans1 | MannerAcq1)
pairs(emm_IM_m1, adjust = "bonferroni")

Contrast (Position Condition)	*Transmission Condition*	*Estimate*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*
Unknown - None	Disclosed	1.27	0.14	1248	9.04	< .001
Unknown - OutsideSN	Disclosed	−0.77	0.14	1248	−5.50	< .001
Unknown - InsideSN	Disclosed	−2.15	0.14	1248	−15.29	< .001
None - OutsideSN	Disclosed	−2.05	0.14	1248	−14.53	< .001
None - InsideSN	Disclosed	−3.42	0.14	1248	−24.33	< .001
OutsideSN - InsideSN	Disclosed	−1.38	0.14	1248	−9.79	< .001
Unknown - None	OverheardUnIn	1.51	0.14	1248	10.66	< .001
Unknown - OutsideSN	OverheardUnIn	0.06	0.14	1248	0.43	1.000
Unknown - InsideSN	OverheardUnIn	−1.02	0.14	1248	−7.20	< .001
None - OutsideSN	OverheardUnIn	−1.45	0.14	1248	−10.23	< .001
None - InsideSN	OverheardUnIn	−2.52	0.14	1248	−17.85	< .001
OutsideSN - InsideSN	OverheardUnIn	−1.08	0.14	1248	−7.63	< .001

Table S22. Wrongness

emm_IM_m2 <- emmeans(m2, ~ InfoTrans1 | MannerAcq1)
pairs(emm_IM_m2, adjust = "bonferroni")

Contrast (Position Condition)	*Transmission Condition*	*Estimate*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*
Unknown - None	Disclosed	1.90	0.12	1248	15.98	< .001
Unknown - OutsideSN	Disclosed	−1.82	0.12	1248	−15.32	< .001
Unknown - InsideSN	Disclosed	−2.88	0.12	1248	−24.19	< .001
None - OutsideSN	Disclosed	−3.72	0.12	1248	−31.30	< .001
None - InsideSN	Disclosed	−4.78	0.12	1248	−40.18	< .001
OutsideSN - InsideSN	Disclosed	−1.06	0.12	1248	−8.88	< .001
Unknown - None	OverheardUnIn	1.92	0.12	1248	16.10	< .001
Unknown - OutsideSN	OverheardUnIn	−1.34	0.12	1248	−11.24	< .001
Unknown - InsideSN	OverheardUnIn	−2.26	0.12	1248	−18.92	< .001
None - OutsideSN	OverheardUnIn	−3.26	0.12	1248	−27.34	< .001
None - InsideSN	OverheardUnIn	−4.18	0.12	1248	−35.02	< .001
OutsideSN - InsideSN	OverheardUnIn	−0.92	0.12	1248	−7.68	< .001

Table S23. Harmfulness

emm_IM_m3 <- emmeans(m3, ~ InfoTrans1 | MannerAcq1)
pairs(emm_IM_m3, adjust = "bonferroni")

Contrast (Position Condition)	*Transmission Condition*	*Estimate*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*
Unknown - None	Disclosed	1.37	0.14	1248	10.03	< .001
Unknown - OutsideSN	Disclosed	−1.33	0.14	1248	−9.74	< .001
Unknown - InsideSN	Disclosed	−3.13	0.14	1248	−22.87	< .001
None - OutsideSN	Disclosed	−2.70	0.14	1248	−19.77	< .001
None - InsideSN	Disclosed	−4.50	0.14	1248	−32.90	< .001
OutsideSN - InsideSN	Disclosed	−1.79	0.14	1248	−13.13	< .001
Unknown - None	OverheardUnIn	1.41	0.14	1248	10.27	< .001
Unknown - OutsideSN	OverheardUnIn	−0.99	0.14	1248	−7.24	< .001
Unknown - InsideSN	OverheardUnIn	−2.54	0.14	1248	−18.52	< .001
None - OutsideSN	OverheardUnIn	−2.40	0.14	1248	−17.52	< .001
None - InsideSN	OverheardUnIn	−3.95	0.14	1248	−28.79	< .001
OutsideSN - InsideSN	OverheardUnIn	−1.55	0.14	1248	−11.27	< .001

Table S24. Violation of Privacy

emm_IM_m4 <- emmeans(m4, ~ InfoTrans1 | MannerAcq1)
pairs(emm_IM_m4, adjust = "bonferroni")

Contrast (Position Condition)	*Transmission Condition*	*Estimate*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*
Unknown - None	Disclosed	0.47	0.07	1248	6.58	< .001
Unknown - OutsideSN	Disclosed	−1.25	0.07	1248	−17.38	< .001
Unknown - InsideSN	Disclosed	−2.10	0.07	1248	−29.28	< .001
None - OutsideSN	Disclosed	−1.72	0.07	1248	−23.97	< .001
None - InsideSN	Disclosed	−2.57	0.07	1248	−35.86	< .001
OutsideSN - InsideSN	Disclosed	−0.85	0.07	1248	−11.89	< .001
Unknown - None	OverheardUnIn	0.55	0.07	1248	7.65	< .001
Unknown - OutsideSN	OverheardUnIn	−0.89	0.07	1248	−12.30	< .001
Unknown - InsideSN	OverheardUnIn	−1.48	0.07	1248	−20.55	< .001
None - OutsideSN	OverheardUnIn	−1.44	0.07	1248	−19.96	< .001
None - InsideSN	OverheardUnIn	−2.03	0.07	1248	−28.20	< .001
OutsideSN - InsideSN	OverheardUnIn	−0.59	0.07	1248	−8.25	< .001

8. Pairwise contrasts for Main Independent Variables: Manner of Acquisition

Table S25. Discomfort

emm_manner_m1 <- emmeans(m1, ~ MannerAcq1)
pairs(emm_manner_m1, adjust = "bonferroni")

Contrast	*Estimate*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*
Disclosed - Overheard Unintentional	-0.784	0.132	416	-5.934	<.0001
Disclosed - Overheard Intentional	-1.852	0.131	416	-14.120	<.0001
Overheard Unintentional - Overheard Intentional	-1.068	0.131	416	-8.129	<.0001

Table S26. Wrongness

emm_manner_m2 <- emmeans(m2, ~ MannerAcq1)
pairs(emm_manner_m2, adjust = "bonferroni")

Contrast	*Estimate*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*
Disclosed - Overheard Unintentional	-0.518	0.0923	416	-5.610	<.0001
Disclosed - Overheard Intentional	-2.142	0.0917	416	-23.367	<.0001
Overheard Unintentional - Overheard Intentional	-1.624	0.0918	416	-17.684	<.0001

Table S27. Harmfulness

emm_manner_m3 <- emmeans(m3, ~ MannerAcq1)
pairs(emm_manner_m3, adjust = "bonferroni")

Contrast	*Estimate*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*
Disclosed - Overheard Unintentional	-0.527	0.121	416	-4.338	0.0001
Disclosed - Overheard Intentional	-1.682	0.121	416	-13.945	<.0001
Overheard Unintentional - Overheard Intentional	-1.155	0.121	416	-9.55	<.0001

Table S28. Violation of Privacy

emm_manner_m4 <- emmeans(m4, ~ MannerAcq1)
pairs(emm_manner_m4, adjust = "bonferroni")

Contrast	*Estimate*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*

Disclosed - Overheard Unintentional	-0.374	0.0639	416	-5.857	<.0001
Disclosed - Overheard Intentional	-1.322	0.0635	416	-20.823	<.0001
Overheard Unintentional - Overheard Intentional	-0.947	0.0636	416	-14.897	<.0001

9. Pairwise contrasts for Main Independent Variables: Information Transmission

Table S29. Discomfort
emm_info_m1 <- emmeans(m1, ~ InfoTrans1)
pairs(emm_info_m1, adjust = "bonferroni")

Contrast	*Estimate*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*
Unknown - None	1.031	0.0811	1248	12.707	<.0001
Unknown - OutsideSN	-0.263	0.0811	1248	-3.239	0.0074
Unknown - InsideSN	-1.258	0.0811	1248	-15.505	<.0001
None - OutsideSN	-1.293	0.0811	1248	-15.946	<.0001
None - InsideSN	-2.288	0.0811	1248	-28.212	<.0001
OutsideSN - InsideSN	-0.995	0.0811	1248	-12.266	<.0001

Table S30. Wrongness
emm_info_m2 <- emmeans(m2, ~ InfoTrans1)
pairs(emm_info_m2, adjust = "bonferroni")

Contrast	*Estimate*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*
Unknown - None	1.516	0.0685	1248	22.125	<.0001
Unknown - OutsideSN	-0.993	0.0685	1248	-14.495	<.0001
Unknown - InsideSN	-1.780	0.0685	1248	-25.973	<.0001
None - OutsideSN	-2.510	0.0685	1248	-36.621	<.0001
None - InsideSN	-3.296	0.0685	1248	-48.099	<.0001
OutsideSN - InsideSN	-0.787	0.0685	1248	-11.478	<.0001

Table S31. Harmfulness
emm_info_m3 <- emmeans(m3, ~ InfoTrans1)
pairs(emm_info_m3, adjust = "bonferroni")

Contrast	*Estimate*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*
Unknown - None	1.136	0.0788	1248	14.431	<.0001
Unknown - OutsideSN	-0.743	0.0788	1248	-9.439	<.0001
Unknown - InsideSN	-2.238	0.0788	1248	-28.418	<.0001
None - OutsideSN	-1.880	0.0788	1248	-23.870	<.0001
None - InsideSN	-3.375	0.0788	1248	-42.848	<.0001
OutsideSN - InsideSN	-1.495	0.0788	1248	-18.978	<.0001

Table S32. Violation of Privacy
emm_info_m4 <- emmeans(m4, ~ InfoTrans1)

pairs(emm_info_m4, adjust = "bonferroni")

Contrast	*Estimate*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*
Unknown - None	0.458	0.0413	1248	11.094	<.0001
Unknown - OutsideSN	-0.706	0.0413	1248	-17.104	<.0001
Unknown - InsideSN	-1.260	0.0413	1248	-30.518	<.0001
None - OutsideSN	-1.164	0.0413	1248	-28.199	<.0001
None - InsideSN	-1.718	0.0413	1248	-41.612	<.0001
OutsideSN - InsideSN	-0.554	0.0413	1248	-13.413	<.0001

10. Pairwise contrasts for Main Independent Variables: Position

Table S33. Discomfort

emm_person_m1 <- emmeans(m1, ~ Person1)
pairs(emm_person_m1, adjust = "bonferroni")

Contrast (Position Condition)	*Estimate*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*
Person D - Person B	0.351	0.132	416	2.655	0.0247
Person D - Person A	-0.174	0.130	416	-1.333	0.5500
Person B - Person A	-0.524	0.132	416	-3.970	0.0003

Table S34. Wrongness

emm_person_m2 <- emmeans(m2, ~ Person1)
pairs(emm_person_m2, adjust = "bonferroni")

Contrast (Position Condition)	*Estimate*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*
Person D - Person B	0.2613	0.0923	416	2.831	0.0146
Person D - Person A	-0.0496	0.0923	416	-0.545	1.0000
Person B - Person A	-0.3110	0.0923	416	-3.368	0.0025

Table S35. Harmfulness

emm_person_m3 <- emmeans(m3, ~ Person1)
pairs(emm_person_m3, adjust = "bonferroni")

Contrast (Position Condition)	*Estimate*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*
Person D - Person B	0.2879	0.121	416	2.370	0.0547
Person D - Person A	0.0301	0.120	416	0.251	1.0000
Person B - Person A	-0.2579	0.121	416	-2.122	0.1032

Table S36. Violation of Privacy

emm_person_m4 <- emmeans(m4, ~ Person1)
pairs(emm_person_m4, adjust = "bonferroni")

Contrast (Position Condition)	*Estimate*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*
Person D - Person B	0.0653	0.0639	416	1.022	0.9218
Person D - Person A	0.0189	0.0631	416	0.300	1.0000
Person B - Person A	-0.0464	0.0639	416	-0.726	1.0000

Study 1: Demographic Information

450 participants were recruited via the Prolific crowdsourcing platform for participation in this study. Participants were native English-speaking U.S. residents ages 18-70. Data were screened for completeness, completion times between 120 and 1140 seconds, and correct response to an attention check, leaving n = 425 in the final sample. Participants were randomly assigned to one of nine base vignettes, each constituting a unique combination of the two between-subjects variables (Position and Manner of Acquisition).

Table S37. Study 1 Vignette distribution

Vignette	Position	Manner of Acquisition	N	%
No. 1	Person A	Overheard - Intentional	47	11.06
No. 2	Person A	Overheard - Unintentional	47	11.06
No. 3	Person A	Disclosed	50	11.76
No. 4	Person B	Overheard - Intentional	46	10.82
No. 5	Person B	Overheard - Unintentional	45	10.59
No. 6	Person B	Disclosed	46	10.82
No. 7	Person D	Overheard - Intentional	48	11.29
No. 8	Person D	Overheard - Unintentional	48	11.29
No. 9	Person D	Disclosed	48	11.29

Table S38. Study 1 Demographic Data

		N	%
Gender	Male	210	48.0
	Female	204	49.0
	Other	11	2.6
Level of Education	Advanced degree	72	16.9
	Bachelor's degree	165	38.8
	Associate's degree or technical school	52	12.2
	Some college	86	20.2
	High school	50	11.8
Level of Religiosity/Spirituality	Very religious/spiritual	60	14.1
	Somewhat religious/spiritual	99	23.3
	A little religious/spiritual	113	26.6
	Not at all religious/spiritual	153	36.0
Political orientation	Very conservative	22	5.2
	Somewhat conservative	40	9.4
	A little conservative	45	10.6

	Neither liberal nor conservative	82	19.3
	A little liberal	84	19.8
	Somewhat liberal	100	23.5
	Very liberal	84	19.8

Table S39. Study 1 Demographic Data (cont.)

	Mean	Median	Std. Deviation
Age	36.16	34.00	12.15
Duration (seconds)	262.69	224.00	141.49

C. Study 2 ANOVA Results and Post Hoc Tests

A MANOVA was conducted to test if Information Transmission influenced the four dependent measures. This test showed a statistically significant difference in Discomfort, Wrongness, Harmfulness, and Violation based on Transmission condition, Wilks' $\lambda = .459$, $F(12, 299.26) = 8.53$, $p < .001$. Follow-up univariate ANOVAs revealed Transmission accounted for substantial variance in Wrongness ($F(3,116) = 33.81$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2 = .47$), Harmfulness ($F(3,116) = 13.67$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2 = .26$), and Violation of Privacy ratings ($F(3,116) = 27.42$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2 = .41$), and comparatively moderate variance in Discomfort ratings ($F(3,116) = 4.72$, $p = .0038$, $\eta^2 = .11$).

Table 40. MANOVA Test

fit_manova <- manova(cbind(Discomfort, Wrong, Harm, Violate) ~ InfoTrans, data = d)
summary(fit_manova, test = "Wilks")

	Df	*Wilks*	*F*	*Num Df*	*Den Df*	*Pr(>F)*
InfoTrans	3	0.45929	0.45929	12	299.26	<.0001
Residuals	116					

Table 41. ANOVA Test Discomfort

aov_discomfort <- aov(Discomfort ~ InfoTrans, data = d)
summary(aov_discomfort)

	Df	*Sum Sq*	*Mean Sq*	*F value*	*Pr(>F)*
InfoTrans	3	35.91	11.971	4.723	0.0038
Residuals	116	294.01	2.535		

Table 42. Tukey HSD Discomfort

TukeyHSD(aov_discomfort)

Contrast	*Diff*	*lwr*	*upr*	*P adj*
2-1	-1.1195402	-2.2002380	-0.03884245	0.0392655
3-1	-0.3333333	-1.4048335	0.73816685	0.8492028
4-1	0.3698925	-0.6929315	1.43271640	0.8010407
3-2	0.7862069	-0.2944909	1.86690468	0.2352873
4-2	1.4894327	0.4173367	2.56152867	0.0024311
4-3	0.7032258	-0.3595981	1.76604974	0.3156299

Table 43. ANOVA Test Wrongness

aov_wrong <- aov(Wrong ~ InfoTrans, data = d)
summary(aov_wrong)

	Df	*Sum Sq*	*Mean Sq*	*F value*	*Pr(>F)*

InfoTrans	3	143.4	47.81	33.81	8.9e-16
Residuals	116	164.0	1.41		

Table 44. Tukey HSD Wrongness

TukeyHSD(aov_wrong)

Contrast	*Diff*	*lwr*	*upr*	*P adj*
2-1	-0.745977	-1.5531953	0.06124131	0.0810142
3-1	1.500000	0.6996517	2.30034825	0.0000197
4-1	1.955914	1.1620464	2.74978157	0.0000000
3-2	2.245977	1.4387587	3.05319533	0.0000000
4-2	2.701891	1.9010977	3.50268425	0.0000000
4-3	0.455914	-0.3379536	1.24978157	0.4426168

Table 45. ANOVA Test Harmfulness

aov_harm <- aov(Harm ~ InfoTrans, data = d)
summary(aov_harm)

	Df	*Sum Sq*	*Mean Sq*	*F value*	*Pr(>F)*
InfoTrans	3	89.48	29.827	13.67	1.07e-07
Residuals	116	253.11	2.182		

Table 46. Tukey HSD Harmfulness

TukeyHSD(aov_harm)

Contrast	*Diff*	*lwr*	*upr*	*P adj*
2-1	-0.3873563	-1.390069346	0.6153567	0.7456575
3-1	1.0000000	0.005820859	1.9941791	0.0480968
4-1	1.8139785	0.827849520	2.8001075	0.0000287
3-2	1.3873563	0.384643298	2.3900693	0.0025558
4-2	2.2013348	1.206602893	3.1960667	0.0000004
4-3	0.8139785	-0.172150480	1.8001075	0.1431960

Table 47. ANOVA Test Violation of Privacy

aov_violate <- aov(Violate ~ InfoTrans, data = d)
summary(aov_violate)

	Df	*Sum Sq*	*Mean Sq*	*F value*	*Pr(>F)*
InfoTrans	3	47.63	15.877	27.42	1.78e-13
Residuals	116	67.17	0.579		

Table 50. Tukey HSD Violation of Privacy

TukeyHSD(aov_violate)

Contrast	*Diff*	*lwr*	*upr*	*P adj*
2-1	-0.1942529	-0.7107928	0.3222871	0.7609467
3-1	1.0000000	0.4878562	1.5121438	0.0000083
4-1	1.2784946	0.7704978	1.7864914	0.0000000
3-2	1.1942529	0.6777129	1.7107928	0.0000001
4-2	1.4727475	0.9603189	1.9851761	0.0000000
4-3	0.2784946	-0.2295022	0.7864914	0.4839413

D. Study 2: Planned Contrasts between Inside Social Network and Outside Social Network

Table 51. LM Discomfort Residuals

contrast_matrix <- rbind("3_vs_4" = c(0, 0, 1, -1))
contrasts(d$InfoTrans) <- t(contrast_matrix)
fit <- lm(Discomfort ~ InfoTrans, d)
summary(fit)

Min	*1Q*	*Median*	*3Q*	*Max*
-4.9032	-0.5333	0.5862	1.0968	1.8000

Table 52. LM Discomfort Coefficients

	Estimate	*Std. Error*	*t value*	*Pr(>|t|)*
(Intercept)	5.2626	0.1454	36.201	< 2e-16
InfoTrans3_vs_4	-0.3516	0.2039	-1.725	0.08724
InfoTrans	0.8628	0.2926	2.949	0.00386
InfoTrans	-0.4652	0.2913	-1.597	0.11302

Residual standard error: 1.592 on 116 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.1089, Adjusted R-squared: 0.08581
F-statistic: 4.723 on 3 and 116 DF, p-value: 0.003801

Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction

d34 <- subset(d, InfoTrans %in% c(3,4))
contrast_matrix <- rbind("3_vs_4" = c(0, 0, 1, -1))
t(contrast_matrix)
wilcox.test(Discomfort ~ InfoTrans, data = d34)

data: Discomfort by InfoTrans
W = 343.5, p-value = 0.06744
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

Table 53. LM Wrongness Residuals

fit <- lm(Wrong ~ InfoTrans, d)
summary(fit)

Min	*1Q*	*Median*	*3Q*	*Max*
-3.3667	-0.3667	0.3793	0.6774	3.3793

Table 54. LM Wrongness Coefficients

	Estimate	*Std. Error*	*t value*	*Pr(>|t|)*

(Intercept)	5.0442	0.1086	46.454	< 2e-16
InfoTrans3_vs_4	-0.2280	0.1523	-1.497	0.1371
InfoTrans	2.1232	0.2185	9.716	< 2e-16
InfoTrans	0.4294	0.2176	1.973	0.0508

Residual standard error: 1.189 on 116 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.4665, Adjusted R-squared: 0.4527
F-statistic: 33.81 on 3 and 116 DF, p-value: 8.904e-16

Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
t(contrast_matrix)
wilcox.test(Wrong ~ InfoTrans, data = d34)

data: Wrong by InfoTrans
W = 354.5, p-value = 0.08908
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

Table 55. LM Harmfulness Residuals
fit <- lm(Harm ~ InfoTrans, d)
summary(fit)

Min	*1Q*	*Median*	*3Q*	*Max*
-3.7667	-0.7667	0.2333	1.2333	3.6207

Table 56. LM Harmfulness Coefficients

	Estimate	*Std. Error*	*t value*	*Pr(>|t|)*
(Intercept)	4.3733	0.1349	32.423	< 2e-16
InfoTrans3_vs_4	-0.4070	0.1892	-2.152	0.0335
InfoTrans	1.5624	0.2715	5.756	7.17e-08
InfoTrans	0.4427	0.2703	1.638	0.1042

Residual standard error: 1.477 on 116 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.2612, Adjusted R-squared: 0.2421
F-statistic: 13.67 on 3 and 116 DF, p-value: 1.072e-07

Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
t(contrast_matrix)
wilcox.test(Harm ~ InfoTrans, data = d34)

data: Harm by InfoTrans
W = 326.5, p-value = 0.03968
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

Table 57. LM Violation of Privacy Residuals
fit <- lm(Violate ~ InfoTrans, d)
summary(fit)

Min	*1Q*	*Median*	*3Q*	*Max*
-1.6452	-0.3667	-0.1724	0.6333	1.8276

Table 58. LM Violation of Privacy Coefficients

	Estimate	*Std. Error*	*t value*	*Pr(>|t|)*
(Intercept)	2.8877	0.0695	41.560	< 2e-16
InfoTrans3_vs_4	-0.1392	0.0974	-1.429	0.15568
InfoTrans	1.1749	0.1398	8.402	1.26e-13
InfoTrans	0.4089	0.1393	2.936	0.00401

Residual standard error: 0.7609 on 116 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.4149, Adjusted R-squared: 0.3998
F-statistic: 27.42 on 3 and 116 DF, p-value: 1.778e-13

Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
t(contrast_matrix)
wilcox.test(Violate ~ InfoTrans, data = d34)

data: Violate by InfoTrans
W = 349, p-value = 0.05442
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

E. Study 2: Planned Contrasts between Unknown and None

Table 59. LM Discomfort Residuals

```
contrast_matrix <- rbind("1_vs_2" = c(1, -1, 0, 0))
contrasts(d$InfoTrans) <- t(contrast_matrix)
fit <- lm(Discomfort ~ InfoTrans, d)
summary(fit)
```

Min	*1Q*	*Median*	*3Q*	*Max*
-4.9032	-0.5333	0.5862	1.0968	1.8000

Table 60. LM Discomfort Coefficients

	Estimate	*Std. Error*	*t value*	*Pr(>|t|)*
(Intercept)	5.2626	0.1454	36.201	< 2e-16
InfoTrans1_vs_2	0.5598	0.2073	2.700	0.00796
InfoTrans	0.0571	0.2912	0.196	0.84480
InfoTrans	0.7604	0.2879	2.641	0.00939

Residual standard error: 1.592 on 116 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.1089, Adjusted R-squared: 0.08581
F-statistic: 4.723 on 3 and 116 DF, p-value: 0.003801

Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction

```
d12 <- subset(d, InfoTrans %in% c(1,2))
contrast_matrix <- rbind("1_vs_2" = c(1, -1, 0, 0))
t(contrast_matrix)
wilcox.test(Discomfort ~ InfoTrans, data = d12)
```

data: Discomfort by InfoTrans
W = 671.5, p-value = 0.0001935
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

Table 61. LM Wrongness Residuals

```
fit <- lm(Wrong ~ InfoTrans, d)
summary(fit)
```

Min	*1Q*	*Median*	*3Q*	*Max*
-3.667	-0.2667	0.3793	0.6774	3.3793

Table 62. LM Wrongness Coefficients

	Estimate	*Std. Error*	*t value*	*Pr(>|t|)*
(Intercept)	5.0442	0.1086	46.454	< 2e-16
InfoTrans1_vs_2	0.3730	0.1548	2.409	0.0176

InfoTrans	1.2576	0.2175	5.782	6.35e-08
InfoTrans	1.7135	0.2150	7.969	1.23e-12

Residual standard error: 1.189 on 116 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.4665, Adjusted R-squared: 0.4527
F-statistic: 33.81 on 3 and 116 DF, p-value: 8.904e-16

Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
t(contrast_matrix)
wilcox.test(Wrong ~ InfoTrans, data = d12)

data: Wrong by InfoTrans
W = 572, p-value = 0.02553
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

Table 63. LM Harmfulness Residuals
fit <- lm(Harm ~ InfoTrans, d)
summary(fit)

Min	*1Q*	*Median*	*3Q*	*Max*
-3.7667	-0.7667	0.2333	1.2333	3.6207

Table 64. LM Harmfulness Coefficients

	Estimate	*Std. Error*	*t value*	*Pr(>|t|)*
(Intercept)	4.3733	0.1349	32.423	< 2e-16
InfoTrans1_vs_2	0.1937	0.1923	1.007	0.31604
InfoTrans	0.7249	0.2702	2.683	0.00837
InfoTrans	1.5388	0.2671	5.761	6.98e-08

Residual standard error: 1.477 on 116 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.2612, Adjusted R-squared: 0.2421
F-statistic: 13.67 on 3 and 116 DF, p-value: 1.072e-07

Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
t(contrast_matrix)
wilcox.test(Harm ~ InfoTrans, data = d12)

data: Harm by InfoTrans
W = 511.5, p-value = 0.2381
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

Table 65. LM Violation of Privacy Residuals
fit <- lm(Violate ~ InfoTrans, d)
summary(fit)

Min	*1Q*	*Median*	*3Q*	*Max*
-1.6452	-0.3667	-0.1724	0.6333	1.8276

Table 66. LM Violation of Privacy Coefficients

	Estimate	*Std. Error*	*t value*	*Pr(>|t|)*
(Intercept)	2.8877	0.0695	41.560	< 2e-16
InfoTrans1_vs_2	0.0971	0.0991	0.980	0.329
InfoTrans	0.7350	0.1392	5.281	6.08e-07
InfoTrans	1.0135	0.1376	7.366	2.78e-11

Residual standard error: 0.7609 on 116 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.4149, Adjusted R-squared: 0.3998
F-statistic: 27.42 on 3 and 116 DF, p-value: 1.778e-13

Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
t(contrast_matrix)
wilcox.test(Violate ~ InfoTrans, data = d12)

data: Violate by InfoTrans
W = 485, p-value = 0.4128
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

F. Study 2 Demographic Information

A power analysis based on the effect sizes observed in Study #1 $F(3,1248)=268.84$, $\eta^2 \approx 0.39$, conservatively adjusted to $f = 0.4$ for a between-subjects design) indicated that 30 participants per group would be sufficient to achieve 80% power at $\alpha = .05$ for detecting the main effect of Transmission. Participants for Study #2 (n = 120; 49% female) were also native English-speaking U.S. residents ages 18-74 (mean = 43.42) recruited via Prolific for a study described as "Privacy Related Perceptions". Participants were randomly assigned to one of four Information Transmission conditions. All participants completed the survey within the time parameters (45 seconds to 15 minutes), and all passed the reCAPTCHA and other safeguards against artificial responses.

Table S67. Study 2 Vignette distribution

Unknown	*None*	*Outside Social Network*	*Inside Social Network*
30	29	30	31

Table S68. Study 2 Demographic Data

		N	**%**
Gender	Male	60	50.0
	Female	59	49.2
	Other	1	0.8
Level of Education	Advanced degree	21	17.5
	Bachelor's degree	49	40.8
	Associate's degree or technical school	10	8.3
	Some college	22	18.3
	High school	18	15.0
Level of Religiosity/Spirituality	Very religious/spiritual	27	14.1
	Somewhat religious/spiritual	35	23.3
	A little religious/spiritual	18	26.6
	Not at all religious/spiritual	40	36.0
Political orientation	Very conservative	13	10.8
	Somewhat conservative	20	16.7
	A little conservative	14	11.7

Neither liberal nor conservative	19	15.8
A little liberal	24	20.0
Somewhat liberal	11	9.2
Very liberal	19	15.8

Table S69. Study 2 Demographic Data (cont.)

	Mean	Median	Std. Deviation
Age	43.42	40.50	12.60
Duration (seconds)	147.27	147.30	114.83

G. Vignette Setup for Study 1 and Study 2

Survey 1 Vignette Setup

Position: Person A (Person A POV)

	Manner of Acquisition 1 - Disclosed	**Manner of Acquisition 2 - Overheard, Unintentional**	**Manner of Acquisition 3 - Overheard, Intentional**
Information Transmission 1 - Unknown	Imagine you work in an office. You tell a coworker about a personal medical issue you are currently experiencing.	Imagine you work in an office. During the day, you call your spouse on the phone and discuss a personal medical issue you have. While accessing the printer located near your office, your coworker happens to overhear your conversation through the closed door.	Imagine you work in an office. During the day, you call your spouse on the phone and discuss a personal medical issue you have. While walking by your office, your coworker overhears your conversation through the closed door. They stop walking and get closer to the door in order to listen to your conversation.
Information Transmission 2 - None	Imagine you work in an office. You tell a coworker about a personal medical issue you are currently experiencing. Your coworker does not share the information they learned with anyone.	Imagine you work in an office. During the day, you call your spouse on the phone and discuss a personal medical issue you have. While accessing the printer located near your office, your coworker happens to overhear your conversation through the closed door. Your coworker does not share the information they learned with anyone.	Imagine you work in an office. During the day, you call your spouse on the phone and discuss a personal medical issue you have. While walking by your office, your coworker overhears your conversation through the closed door. They stop walking and get closer to the door in order to listen to your conversation. Your coworker does not share the information they learned with anyone.
Information Transmission 3 - Outside Social Network	Imagine you work in an office. You tell a coworker about a personal medical issue you are currently experiencing. On a phone call that night, your coworker tells their personal friend what they learned. Their friend lives overseas, and does not know you, your spouse, or anyone else at your workplace.	Imagine you work in an office. During the day, you call your spouse on the phone and discuss a personal medical issue you have. While accessing the printer located near your office, your coworker happens to overhear your conversation through the closed door. On a phone call that night, your coworker tells their personal friend what they learned. Their friend lives overseas, and does not know	Imagine you work in an office. During the day, you call your spouse on the phone and discuss a personal medical issue you have. While walking by your office, your coworker overhears your conversation through the closed door. They stop walking and get closer to the door in order to listen to your conversation. On a phone call that night, your coworker tells their personal friend what they

		you, your spouse, or anyone else at your workplace.	learned. Their friend lives overseas, and does not know you, your spouse, or anyone else at your workplace.
Information Transmission 4 - Inside Social Network	Imagine you work in an office. You tell a coworker about a personal medical issue you are currently experiencing. Later that night, your coworker tells a mutual colleague of yours what they learned.	Imagine you work in an office. During the day, you call your spouse on the phone and discuss a personal medical issue you have. While accessing the printer located near your office, your coworker happens to overhear your conversation through the closed door. Later that night, your coworker tells a mutual colleague of yours what they learned.	Imagine you work in an office. During the day, you call your spouse on the phone and discuss a personal medical issue you have. While walking by your office, your coworker overhears your conversation through the closed door. They stop walking and get closer to the door in order to listen to your conversation. Later that night, your coworker tells a mutual colleague of yours what they learned.
DV Discomfort	On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very comfortable” and 7 being “very uncomfortable,” how would you feel in the above scenario?		
DV Wrong	On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very right” and 7 being “very wrong,” how would you describe your coworker's actions in the above scenario?		
DV Harm	On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very harmless” and 7 being “very harmful,” how would you describe your coworker's actions in the above scenario?		
DV Violate	On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate my privacy at all” and 4 being “violated my privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?		

Position: Person B (Person B POV)

	Manner of Acquisition 1 - Disclosed	**Manner of Acquisition 2 - Overheard, Unintentional**	**Manner of Acquisition 3 - Overheard, Intentional**
Information Transmission 1 - Unknown	Imagine you work in an office. Your coworker, Robert, tells you about a personal medical issue he has.	Imagine you work in an office. During the day, your coworker, Robert, calls his spouse on the phone and discusses a personal medical issue he has. While accessing the printer located near Robert’s office, you happen to overhear his conversation through the closed door.	Imagine you work in an office. During the day, your coworker, Robert, calls his spouse on the phone and discusses a personal medical issue he has. While walking by Robert's office, you overhear his conversation through the closed door. You stop walking and get closer to the door in order to listen to his conversation.
Information Transmission 2 - None	Imagine you work in an office. Your coworker, Robert, tells you about a personal medical issue	Imagine you work in an office. During the day, your coworker, Robert, calls his spouse on the	Imagine you work in an office. During the day, your coworker, Robert, calls his spouse on the

	he has. You do not share the information you learned with anyone.	phone and discusses a personal medical issue he has. While accessing the printer located near Robert's office, you happen to overhear his conversation through the closed door. You do not share the information you learned with anyone.	phone and discusses a personal medical issue he has. While walking by Robert's office, you overhear his conversation through the closed door. You stop walking and get closer to the door in order to listen to his conversation. You do not share the information you learned with anyone.
Information Transmission 3 - Outside Social Network	Imagine you work in an office. Your coworker, Robert, tells you about a personal medical issue he has. On a phone call that night, you tell your personal friend what you learned. Your friend lives overseas, and does not know Robert, his spouse, or anyone else at your workplace.	Imagine you work in an office. During the day, your coworker, Robert, calls his spouse on the phone and discusses a personal medical issue he has. While accessing the printer located near Robert's office, you happen to overhear his conversation through the closed door. On a phone call that night, you tell your personal friend what you learned. Your friend lives overseas, and does not know Robert, his spouse, or anyone else at your workplace.	Imagine you work in an office. During the day, your coworker, Robert, calls his spouse on the phone and discusses a personal medical issue he has. While walking by Robert's office, you overhear his conversation through the closed door. You stop walking and get closer to the door in order to listen to his conversation. On a phone call that night, you tell your personal friend what you learned. Your friend lives overseas, and does not know Robert, his spouse, or anyone else at your workplace.
Information Transmission 4 - Inside Social Network	Imagine you work in an office. Your coworker, Robert, tells you about a personal medical issue he has. Later that night, you tell a mutual colleague what you learned.	Imagine you work in an office. During the day, your coworker, Robert, calls his spouse on the phone and discusses a personal medical issue he has. While accessing the printer located near Robert's office, you happen to overhear his conversation through the closed door. Later that night, you tell a mutual colleague what you learned.	Imagine you work in an office. During the day, your coworker, Robert, calls his spouse on the phone and discusses a personal medical issue he has. While walking by Robert's office, you overhear his conversation through the closed door. You stop walking and get closer to the door in order to listen to his conversation. Later that night, you tell a mutual colleague what you learned.
DV Discomfort	On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very comfortable" and 7 being "very uncomfortable," how would you feel in the above scenario?		

DV Wrong	On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very right” and 7 being “very wrong,” how would you describe your actions in the above scenario?
DV Harm	On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very harmless” and 7 being “very harmful,” how would you describe your actions in the above scenario?
DV Violate	On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate Robert's privacy at all” and 4 being “violated Robert's privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

Position: Person D (Person D POV)

	Manner of Acquisition 1 - Disclosed	**Manner of Acquisition 2 - Overheard, Unintentional**	**Manner of Acquisition 3 - Overheard, Intentional**
Information Transmission 1 - Unknown	Imagine you work in an office. Your coworker, Robert, tells another coworker, David, about a personal medical issue Robert has.	Imagine you work in an office. During the day, your coworker, Robert, calls his spouse on the phone and discusses a personal medical issue he has. While accessing the printer located near Robert’s office, another coworker, David, happens to overhear Robert’s conversation through the closed door.	Imagine you work in an office. During the day, your coworker, Robert, calls his spouse on the phone and discusses a personal medical issue he has. While walking by Robert’s office, another coworker, David, overhears his conversation through the closed door. David stops walking and gets closer to the door in order to listen to Robert’s conversation.
Information Transmission 2 - None	Imagine you work in an office. Your coworker, Robert, tells another coworker, David, about a personal medical issue Robert has. David does not share the information he learned with anyone	Imagine you work in an office. During the day, your coworker, Robert, calls his spouse on the phone and discusses a personal medical issue he has. While accessing the printer located near Robert’s office, another coworker, David, happens to overhear Robert’s conversation through the closed door. David does not share the information he learned with anyone.	Imagine you work in an office. During the day, your coworker, Robert, calls his spouse on the phone and discusses a personal medical issue he has. While walking by Robert’s office, another coworker, David, overhears his conversation through the closed door. David stops walking and gets closer to the door in order to listen to Robert’s conversation. David does not share the information he learned with anyone.
Information Transmission 3 - Outside Social Network	Imagine you work in an office. Your coworker, Robert, tells another coworker, David, about a personal medical issue Robert has. On a phone call that night, David tells a personal friend what he learned. David’s friend	Imagine you work in an office. During the day, your coworker, Robert, calls his spouse on the phone and discusses a personal medical issue he has. While accessing the printer located near Robert’s office, another coworker, David, happens to	Imagine you work in an office. During the day, your coworker, Robert, calls his spouse on the phone and discusses a personal medical issue he has. While walking by Robert’s office, another coworker, David, overhears his conversation

	lives overseas, and does not know Robert, his spouse, or anyone else at David's workplace.	overhear Robert's conversation through the closed door. On a phone call that night, David tells a personal friend what he learned. David's friend lives overseas, and does not know Robert, his spouse, or anyone else at David's workplace.	through the closed door. David stops walking and gets closer to the door in order to listen to Robert's conversation. On a phone call that night, David tells a personal friend what he learned. David's friend lives overseas, and does not know Robert, his spouse, or anyone else at David's workplace.
Information Transmission 4 - Inside Social Network	Imagine you work in an office. Your coworker, Robert, tells you about a personal medical issue he is currently experiencing. Later that night, David tells a mutual colleague what he learned.	Imagine you work in an office. During the day, your coworker, Robert, calls his spouse on the phone and discusses a personal medical issue he has. While accessing the printer located near Robert's office, another coworker, David, happens to overhear Robert's conversation through the closed door. Later that night, David tells a mutual colleague what he learned.	Imagine you work in an office. During the day, your coworker, Robert, calls his spouse on the phone and discusses a personal medical issue he has. While walking by Robert's office, another coworker, David, overhears his conversation through the closed door. David stops walking and gets closer to the door in order to listen to Robert's conversation. Later that night, David tells a mutual colleague what he learned.
DV Discomfort	On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very comfortable" and 7 being "very uncomfortable," how would you feel with the events described in the above scenario?		
DV Wrong	On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very right" and 7 being "very wrong," how would you describe David's actions in the above scenario?		
DV Harm	On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very harmless" and 7 being "very harmful," how would you describe David's actions in the above scenario?		
DV Violate	On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being "did not violate Robert's privacy at all" and 4 being "violated Robert's privacy a lot," how would you describe the above scenario?		

Survey 2 Vignette Setup

Information Transmission Condition	Vignette Text
Unknown	Imagine you work in an office. During the day, you call your spouse on the phone and discuss a personal medical issue you have. While accessing the printer located near your office, your coworker happens to overhear your conversation through the closed door.
None	Imagine you work in an office. During the day, you call your spouse on the phone and discuss a personal medical issue you have. While accessing the printer located near your office, your coworker happens to overhear your conversation through the closed door. Your coworker does not share the information they learned with anyone.
Socially Connected Individual (Inside Social Network)	Imagine you work in an office. During the day, you call your spouse on the phone and discuss a personal medical issue you have. While accessing the printer located near your office, your coworker happens to overhear your conversation through the closed door. On a phone call that night, your coworker tells their personal friend what they learned. Their friend lives overseas, and does not know you, your spouse, or anyone else at your workplace.
Socially Unconnected Individual (Outside Social Network)	Imagine you work in an office. During the day, you call your spouse on the phone and discuss a personal medical issue you have. While accessing the printer located near your office, your coworker happens to overhear your conversation through the closed door. Later that night, your coworker tells a mutual colleague of yours what they learned.

H. Survey Materials for Study 1 and Study 2

Survey Material for Study 1

Start of Block: information sheet

Q1.1
[Research Information Sheet]

Q1.2 Do you consent to participate in this study?
- o Yes (1)
- o No (2)

End of Block: information sheet
Start of Block: Prolific ID

Q2.1 What is your Prolific ID?
Please note that this response should auto-fill with the correct ID

End of Block: Prolific ID
Start of Block: Introduction

Q3.1 In the following survey, you will be asked to read four scenarios. After each one, you will be asked to respond to a set of questions related to the scenario. While each scenario may appear very similar, there are important differences in each one.

End of Block: Introduction
Start of Block: Person A, A1, I1

Q4.1 Please read the following scenario:

Imagine you work in an office. You tell a coworker about a personal medical issue you are currently experiencing.

Q4.2 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very comfortable" and 7 being "very uncomfortable," how would you feel in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q4.3 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very right" and 7 being "very wrong," how would you describe your coworker's actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q4.4 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very harmless” and 7 being “very harmful,” how would you describe your coworker's actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q4.5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate my privacy at all” and 4 being “violated my privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate my privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated my privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated my privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated my privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

Page Break

Q4.6 You will now be shown three alternate versions of the above scenario. Each one will have a different piece of information at the end, in bold.

Page Break

End of Block: Person A, A1, I1
Start of Block: Person A, A1, I2

Q5.1 Please read the following scenario. Additional information has been added to the end, in bold:

Imagine you work in an office. You tell a coworker about a personal medical issue you are currently experiencing.
Your coworker does not share the information they learned with anyone.

Q5.2 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very comfortable” and 7 being “very uncomfortable,” how would you feel in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q5.3 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very right” and 7 being “very wrong,” how would you describe your coworker's actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q5.4 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very harmless” and 7 being “very harmful,” how would you describe your coworker's actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q5.5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate my privacy at all” and 4 being “violated my privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate my privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated my privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated my privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated my privacy a lot 4 (4)

. (1)	o	o	o	o

End of Block: Person A, A1, I2

Start of Block: Person A, A1, I3

Q6.1 Please read the following scenario. Additional information has been added to the end, in bold:

Imagine you work in an office. You tell a coworker about a personal medical issue you are currently experiencing.
On a phone call that night, your coworker tells their personal friend what they learned. Their friend lives overseas, and does not know you, your spouse, or anyone else at your workplace.

Q6.2 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very comfortable" and 7 being "very uncomfortable," how would you feel in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q6.3 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very right" and 7 being "very wrong," how would you describe your coworker's actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q6.4 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very harmless" and 7 being "very harmful," how would you describe your coworker's actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)

. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q6.5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate my privacy at all” and 4 being “violated my privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate my privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated my privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated my privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated my privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

End of Block: Person A, A1, I3

Start of Block: Person A, A1, I4

Q7.1 Please read the following scenario. Additional information has been added to the end, in bold:

Imagine you work in an office. You tell a coworker about a personal medical issue you are currently experiencing.
Later that night, your coworker tells a mutual colleague of yours what they learned.

Q7.2 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very comfortable” and 7 being “very uncomfortable,” how would you feel in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q7.3 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very right” and 7 being “very wrong,” how would you describe your coworker's actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)

. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q7.4 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very harmless” and 7 being “very harmful,” how would you describe your coworker's actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q7.5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate my privacy at all” and 4 being “violated my privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate my privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated my privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated my privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated my privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

End of Block: Person A, A1, I4

Start of Block: Person A, A2, I1

Q8.1 Please read the following scenario:

Imagine you work in an office. During the day, you call your spouse on the phone and discuss a personal medical issue you have. While accessing the printer located near your office, your coworker happens to overhear your conversation through the closed door.

Q8.2 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very comfortable” and 7 being “very uncomfortable,” how would you feel in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)

. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q8.3 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very right” and 7 being “very wrong,” how would you describe your coworker's actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q8.4 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very harmless” and 7 being “very harmful,” how would you describe your coworker's actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q8.5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate my privacy at all” and 4 being “violated my privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate my privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated my privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated my privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated my privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

Page Break

Q8.6 You will now be shown three alternate versions of the above scenario. Each one will have a different piece of information at the end, in bold.

Page Break

End of Block: Person A, A2, I1

Start of Block: Person A, A2, I2

Q9.1 Please read the following scenario. Additional information has been added to the end, in bold:

Imagine you work in an office. During the day, you call your spouse on the phone and discuss a personal medical issue you have. While accessing the printer located near your office, your coworker happens to overhear your conversation through the closed door.
Your coworker does not share the information they learned with anyone.

Q9.2 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very comfortable" and 7 being "very uncomfortable," how would you feel in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q9.3 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very right" and 7 being "very wrong," how would you describe your coworker's actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q9.4 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very harmless" and 7 being "very harmful," how would you describe your coworker's actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q9.5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being "did not violate my privacy at all" and 4 being "violated my privacy a lot," how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate my privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated my privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated my privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated my privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

End of Block: Person A, A2, I2

Start of Block: Person A, A2, I3

Q10.1 Please read the following scenario. Additional information has been added to the end, in bold:

Imagine you work in an office. During the day, you call your spouse on the phone and discuss a personal medical issue you have. While accessing the printer located near your office, your coworker happens to overhear your conversation through the closed door.
On a phone call that night, your coworker tells their personal friend what they learned. Their friend lives overseas, and does not know you, your spouse, or anyone else at your workplace.

Q10.2 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very comfortable" and 7 being "very uncomfortable," how would you feel in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q10.3 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very right" and 7 being "very wrong," how would you describe your coworker's actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q10.4 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very harmless” and 7 being “very harmful,” how would you describe your coworker's actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q10.5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate my privacy at all” and 4 being “violated my privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate my privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated my privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated my privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated my privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

End of Block: Person A, A2, I3

Start of Block: Person A, A2, I4

Q11.1 Please read the following scenario. Additional information has been added to the end, in bold:

Imagine you work in an office. During the day, you call your spouse on the phone and discuss a personal medical issue you have. While accessing the printer located near your office, your coworker happens to overhear your conversation through the closed door.
Later that night, your coworker tells a mutual colleague of yours what they learned.

Q11.2 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very comfortable” and 7 being “very uncomfortable,” how would you feel in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q11.3 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very right” and 7 being “very wrong,” how would you describe your coworker's actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q11.4 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very harmless” and 7 being “very harmful,” how would you describe your coworker's actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q11.5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate my privacy at all” and 4 being “violated my privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate my privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated my privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated my privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated my privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

End of Block: Person A, A2, I4

Start of Block: Person A, A3, I1

Q12.1 Please read the following scenario:

Imagine you work in an office. During the day, you call your spouse on the phone and discuss a personal medical issue you have. While walking by your office, your coworker overhears your conversation through the closed door. They stop walking and get closer to the door in order to listen to your conversation.

Q12.2 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very comfortable” and 7 being “very uncomfortable,” how would you feel in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q12.3 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very right” and 7 being “very wrong,” how would you describe your coworker's actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q12.4 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very harmless” and 7 being “very harmful,” how would you describe your coworker's actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q12.5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate my privacy at all” and 4 being “violated my privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate my privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated my privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated my privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated my privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

Page Break

Q12.6 You will now be shown three alternate versions of the above scenario. Each one will have a different piece of information at the end, in bold.

Page Break

End of Block: Person A, A3, I1

Start of Block: Person A, A3, I2

Q13.1 Please read the following scenario. Additional information has been added to the end, in bold:

Imagine you work in an office. During the day, you call your spouse on the phone and discuss a personal medical issue you have. While walking by your office, your coworker overhears your conversation through the closed door. They stop walking and get closer to the door in order to listen to your conversation.
Your coworker does not share the information they learned with anyone.

Q13.2 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very comfortable" and 7 being "very uncomfortable," how would you feel in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q13.3 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very right" and 7 being "very wrong," how would you describe your coworker's actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q13.4 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very harmless" and 7 being "very harmful," how would you describe your coworker's actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q13.5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being "did not violate my privacy at all" and 4 being "violated my privacy a lot," how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate my privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated my privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated my privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated my privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

End of Block: Person A, A3, I2

Start of Block: Person A, A3, I3

Q14.1 Please read the following scenario. Additional information has been added to the end, in bold:

Imagine you work in an office. During the day, you call your spouse on the phone and discuss a personal medical issue you have. While walking by your office, your coworker overhears your conversation through the closed door. They stop walking and get closer to the door in order to listen to your conversation.
On a phone call that night, your coworker tells their personal friend what they learned. Their friend lives overseas, and does not know you, your spouse, or anyone else at your workplace.

Q14.2 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very comfortable" and 7 being "very uncomfortable," how would you feel in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q14.3 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very right” and 7 being “very wrong,” how would you describe your coworker's actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q14.4 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very harmless” and 7 being “very harmful,” how would you describe your coworker's actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q14.5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate my privacy at all” and 4 being “violated my privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate my privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated my privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated my privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated my privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

End of Block: Person A, A3, I3

Start of Block: Person A, A3, I4

Q15.1 Please read the following scenario. Additional information has been added to the end, in bold:

Imagine you work in an office. During the day, you call your spouse on the phone and discuss a personal medical issue you have. While walking by your office, your coworker overhears your conversation through the closed door. They stop walking and get closer to the door in order to listen to your conversation.
Later that night, your coworker tells a mutual colleague of yours what they learned.

Q15.2 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very comfortable” and 7 being “very uncomfortable,” how would you feel in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q15.3 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very right” and 7 being “very wrong,” how would you describe your coworker's actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q15.4 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very harmless” and 7 being “very harmful,” how would you describe your coworker's actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q15.5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate my privacy at all” and 4 being “violated my privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate my privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated my privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated my privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated my privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

End of Block: Person A, A3, I4

Start of Block: Person B, A1, I1

Q16.1 Please read the following scenario:

Imagine you work in an office. Your coworker, Robert, tells you about a personal medical issue he has.

Q16.2 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very comfortable” and 7 being “very uncomfortable,” how would you feel in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q16.3 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very right” and 7 being “very wrong,” how would you describe your actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q16.4 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very harmless” and 7 being “very harmful,” how would you describe your actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q16.5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate Robert's privacy at all” and 4 being “violated Robert's privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate Robert's privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated Robert's privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated Robert's privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated Robert's privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

Page Break

Q16.6 You will now be shown three alternate versions of the above scenario. Each one will have a different piece of information at the end, in bold.

Page Break

End of Block: Person B, A1, I1

Start of Block: Person B, A1, I2

Q17.1 Please read the following scenario. Additional information has been added to the end, in bold:

Imagine you work in an office. Your coworker, Robert, tells you about a personal medical issue he has.
You do not share the information you learned with anyone.

Q17.2 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very comfortable" and 7 being "very uncomfortable," how would you feel in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q17.3 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very right" and 7 being "very wrong," how would you describe your actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)

. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q17.4 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very harmless” and 7 being “very harmful,” how would you describe your actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q17.5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate Robert's privacy at all” and 4 being “violated Robert's privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate Robert's privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated Robert's privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated Robert's privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated Robert's privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

End of Block: Person B, A1, I2

Start of Block: Person B, A1, I3

Q18.1 Please read the following scenario. Additional information has been added to the end, in bold:

Imagine you work in an office. Your coworker, Robert, tells you about a personal medical issue he has.
On a phone call that night, you tell your personal friend what you learned. Your friend lives overseas, and does not know Robert, his spouse, or anyone else at your workplace.

Q18.2 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very comfortable” and 7 being “very uncomfortable,” how would you feel in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)

. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q18.3 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very right” and 7 being “very wrong,” how would you describe your actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q18.4 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very harmless” and 7 being “very harmful,” how would you describe your actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q18.5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate Robert's privacy at all” and 4 being “violated Robert's privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate Robert's privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated Robert's privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated Robert's privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated Robert's privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

End of Block: Person B, A1, I3

Start of Block: Person B, A1, I4

Q19.1 Please read the following scenario. Additional information has been added to the end, in bold:

Imagine you work in an office. Your coworker, Robert, tells you about a personal medical issue he has.
Later that night, you tell a mutual colleague what you learned.

Q19.2 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very comfortable” and 7 being “very uncomfortable,” how would you feel in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q19.3 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very right” and 7 being “very wrong,” how would you describe your actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q19.4 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very harmless” and 7 being “very harmful,” how would you describe your actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q19.5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate Robert's privacy at all” and 4 being “violated Robert's privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate Robert's privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated Robert's privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated Robert's privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated Robert's privacy a lot 4 (4)

. (1)	o	o	o	o

End of Block: Person B, A1, I4

Start of Block: Person B, A2, I1

Q20.1 Please read the following scenario:

Imagine you work in an office. During the day, your coworker, Robert, calls his spouse on the phone and discusses a personal medical issue he has. While accessing the printer located near Robert's office, you happen to overhear his conversation through the closed door.

Q20.2 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very comfortable" and 7 being "very uncomfortable," how would you feel in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q20.3 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very right" and 7 being "very wrong," how would you describe your actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q20.4 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very harmless" and 7 being "very harmful," how would you describe your actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)

. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q20.5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate Robert's privacy at all” and 4 being “violated Robert's privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate Robert's privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated Robert's privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated Robert's privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated Robert's privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

Page Break

Q20.6 You will now be shown three alternate versions of the above scenario. Each one will have a different piece of information at the end, in bold.

Page Break

End of Block: Person B, A2, I1

Start of Block: Person B, A2, I2

Q21.1 Please read the following scenario. Additional information has been added to the end, in bold:

Imagine you work in an office. During the day, your coworker, Robert, calls his spouse on the phone and discusses a personal medical issue he has. While accessing the printer located near Robert’s office, you happen to overhear his conversation through the closed door.
You do not share the information you learned with anyone.

Q21.2 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very comfortable” and 7 being “very uncomfortable,” how would you feel in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q21.3 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very right” and 7 being “very wrong,” how would you describe your actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q21.4 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very harmless” and 7 being “very harmful,” how would you describe your actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q21.5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate Robert's privacy at all” and 4 being “violated Robert's privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate Robert's privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated Robert's privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated Robert's privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated Robert's privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

End of Block: Person B, A2, I2

Start of Block: Person B, A2, I3

Q22.1 Please read the following scenario. Additional information has been added to the end, in bold:

Imagine you work in an office. During the day, your coworker, Robert, calls his spouse on the phone and discusses a personal medical issue he has. While accessing the printer located near Robert’s office, you happen to overhear his conversation through the closed door.

On a phone call that night, you tell your personal friend what you learned. Your friend lives overseas, and does not know Robert, his spouse, or anyone else at your workplace.

Q22.2 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very comfortable” and 7 being “very uncomfortable,” how would you feel in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q22.3 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very right” and 7 being “very wrong,” how would you describe your actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q22.4 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very harmless” and 7 being “very harmful,” how would you describe your actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q22.5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate Robert's privacy at all” and 4 being “violated Robert's privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate Robert's privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated Robert's privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated Robert's privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated Robert's privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

End of Block: Person B, A2, I3

Start of Block: Person B, A2, I4

Q23.1 Please read the following scenario. Additional information has been added to the end, in bold:

Imagine you work in an office. During the day, your coworker, Robert, calls his spouse on the phone and discusses a personal medical issue he has. While accessing the printer located near Robert's office, you happen to overhear his conversation through the closed door.
Later that night, you tell a mutual colleague what you learned.

Q23.2 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very comfortable" and 7 being "very uncomfortable," how would you feel in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q23.3 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very right" and 7 being "very wrong," how would you describe your actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q23.4 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very harmless" and 7 being "very harmful," how would you describe your actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q23.5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate Robert's privacy at all” and 4 being “violated Robert's privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate Robert's privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated Robert's privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated Robert's privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated Robert's privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

End of Block: Person B, A2, I4

Start of Block: Person B, A3, I1

Q24.1 Please read the following scenario:

Imagine you work in an office. During the day, your coworker, Robert, calls his spouse on the phone and discusses a personal medical issue he has. While walking by Robert's office, you overhear his conversation through the closed door. You stop walking and get closer to the door in order to listen to his conversation.

Q24.2 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very comfortable” and 7 being “very uncomfortable,” how would you feel in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q24.3 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very right” and 7 being “very wrong,” how would you describe your actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q24.4 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very harmless” and 7 being “very harmful,” how would you describe your actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q24.5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate Robert's privacy at all” and 4 being “violated Robert's privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate Robert's privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated Robert's privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated Robert's privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated Robert's privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

Page Break

Q24.6 You will now be shown three alternate versions of the above scenario. Each one will have a different piece of information at the end, in bold.

Page Break

End of Block: Person B, A3, I1

Start of Block: Person B, A3, I2

Q25.1 Please read the following scenario. Additional information has been added to the end, in bold:

Imagine you work in an office. During the day, your coworker, Robert, calls his spouse on the phone and discusses a personal medical issue he has. While walking by Robert's office, you overhear his conversation through the closed door. You stop walking and get closer to the door in order to listen to his conversation.
You do not share the information you learned with anyone.

Q25.2 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very comfortable” and 7 being “very uncomfortable,” how would you feel in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q25.3 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very right” and 7 being “very wrong,” how would you describe your actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q25.4 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very harmless” and 7 being “very harmful,” how would you describe your actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q25.5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate Robert's privacy at all” and 4 being “violated Robert's privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate Robert's privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated Robert's privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated Robert's privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated Robert's privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

End of Block: Person B, A3, I2

Start of Block: Person B, A3, I3

Q26.1 Please read the following scenario:

Imagine you work in an office. During the day, your coworker, Robert, calls his spouse on the phone and discusses a personal medical issue he has. While walking by Robert's office, you overhear his conversation through the closed door. You stop walking and get closer to the door in order to listen to his conversation.
On a phone call that night, you tell your personal friend what you learned. Your friend lives overseas, and does not know Robert, his spouse, or anyone else at your workplace.

Q26.2 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very comfortable" and 7 being "very uncomfortable," how would you feel in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q26.3 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very right" and 7 being "very wrong," how would you describe your actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q26.4 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very harmless" and 7 being "very harmful," how would you describe your actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q26.5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate Robert's privacy at all” and 4 being “violated Robert's privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate Robert's privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated Robert's privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated Robert's privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated Robert's privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

End of Block: Person B, A3, I3

Start of Block: Person B, A3, I4

Q27.1 Please read the following scenario. Additional information has been added to the end, in bold:

Imagine you work in an office. During the day, your coworker, Robert, calls his spouse on the phone and discusses a personal medical issue he has. While walking by Robert's office, you overhear his conversation through the closed door. You stop walking and get closer to the door in order to listen to his conversation.
Later that night, you tell a mutual colleague what you learned.

Q27.2 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very comfortable” and 7 being “very uncomfortable,” how would you feel in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q27.3 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very right” and 7 being “very wrong,” how would you describe your actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q27.4 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very harmless” and 7 being “very harmful,” how would you describe your actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q27.5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate Robert's privacy at all” and 4 being “violated Robert's privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate Robert's privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated Robert's privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated Robert's privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated Robert's privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

End of Block: Person B, A3, I4

Start of Block: Person D, A1, I1

Q28.1 Please read the following scenario:

Imagine you work in an office. Your coworker, Robert, tells another coworker, David, about a personal medical issue Robert has.

Q28.2 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very comfortable” and 7 being “very uncomfortable,” how would you feel with the events described in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q28.3 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very right” and 7 being “very wrong,” how would you describe David's actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q28.4 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very harmless” and 7 being “very harmful,” how would you describe David's actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q28.5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate Robert's privacy at all” and 4 being “violated Robert's privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate Robert's privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated Robert's privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated Robert's privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated Robert's privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

Page Break

Q28.6 You will now be shown three alternate versions of the above scenario. Each one will have a different piece of information at the end, in bold.

Page Break

End of Block: Person D, A1, I1

Start of Block: Person D, A1, I2

Q29.1 Please read the following scenario. Additional information has been added to the end, in bold:

Imagine you work in an office. Your coworker, Robert, tells another coworker, David, about a personal medical issue Robert has.
David does not share the information he learned with anyone

Q29.2 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very comfortable” and 7 being “very uncomfortable,” how would you feel with the events described in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q29.3 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very right” and 7 being “very wrong,” how would you describe David's actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q29.4 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very harmless” and 7 being “very harmful,” how would you describe David's actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q29.5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate Robert's privacy at all” and 4 being “violated Robert's privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate Robert's privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated Robert's privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated Robert's privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated Robert's privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

End of Block: Person D, A1, I2

Start of Block: Person D, A1, I3

Q30.1 Please read the following scenario. Additional information has been added to the end, in bold:

Imagine you work in an office. Your coworker, Robert, tells another coworker, David, about a personal medical issue Robert has.
On a phone call that night, David tells a personal friend what he learned. David's friend lives overseas, and does not know Robert, his spouse, or anyone else at David's workplace.

Q30.2 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very comfortable" and 7 being "very uncomfortable," how would you feel with the events described in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q30.3 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very right" and 7 being "very wrong," how would you describe David's actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q30.4 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very harmless" and 7 being "very harmful," how would you describe David's actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q30.5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate Robert's privacy at all” and 4 being “violated Robert's privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate Robert's privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated Robert's privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated Robert's privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated Robert's privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

End of Block: Person D, A1, I3

Start of Block: Person D, A1, I4

Q31.1 Please read the following scenario. Additional information has been added to the end, in bold:

Imagine you work in an office. Your coworker, Robert, tells another coworker, David, about a personal medical issue Robert has.
Later that night, David tells a mutual colleague what he learned.

Q31.2 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very comfortable” and 7 being “very uncomfortable,” how would you feel with the events described in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q31.3 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very right” and 7 being “very wrong,” how would you describe David's actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q31.4 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very harmless” and 7 being “very harmful,” how would you describe David's actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q31.5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate Robert's privacy at all” and 4 being “violated Robert's privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate Robert's privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated Robert's privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated Robert's privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated Robert's privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

End of Block: Person D, A1, I4

Start of Block: Person D, A2, I1

Q32.1 Please read the following scenario:

Imagine you work in an office. During the day, your coworker, Robert, calls his spouse on the phone and discusses a personal medical issue he has. While accessing the printer located near Robert’s office, another coworker, David, happens to overhear Robert’s conversation through the closed door.

Q32.2 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very comfortable” and 7 being “very uncomfortable,” how would you feel with the events described in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q32.3 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very right” and 7 being “very wrong,” how would you describe David's actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q32.4 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very harmless” and 7 being “very harmful,” how would you describe David's actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q32.5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate Robert's privacy at all” and 4 being “violated Robert's privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate Robert's privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated Robert's privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated Robert's privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated Robert's privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

Page Break

Q32.6 You will now be shown three alternate versions of the above scenario. Each one will have a different piece of information at the end, in bold.

Page Break

End of Block: Person D, A2, I1

Start of Block: Person D, A2, I2

Q33.1 Please read the following scenario. Additional information has been added to the end, in bold:

Imagine you work in an office. During the day, your coworker, Robert, calls his spouse on the phone and discusses a personal medical issue he has. While accessing the printer located near Robert's office, another coworker, David, happens to overhear Robert's conversation through the closed door.
David does not share the information he learned with anyone.

Q33.2 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very comfortable" and 7 being "very uncomfortable," how would you feel with the events described in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q33.3 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very right" and 7 being "very wrong," how would you describe David's actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q33.4 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very harmless” and 7 being “very harmful,” how would you describe David's actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q33.5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate Robert's privacy at all” and 4 being “violated Robert's privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate Robert's privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated Robert's privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated Robert's privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated Robert's privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

End of Block: Person D, A2, I2

Start of Block: Person D, A2, I3

Q34.1 Please read the following scenario. Additional information has been added to the end, in bold:

Imagine you work in an office. During the day, your coworker, Robert, calls his spouse on the phone and discusses a personal medical issue he has. While accessing the printer located near Robert’s office, another coworker, David, happens to overhear Robert’s conversation through the closed door.
On a phone call that night, David tells a personal friend what he learned. David’s friend lives overseas, and does not know Robert, his spouse, or anyone else at David’s workplace.

Q34.2 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very comfortable” and 7 being “very uncomfortable,” how would you feel with the events described in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q34.3 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very right” and 7 being “very wrong,” how would you describe David's actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q34.4 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very harmless” and 7 being “very harmful,” how would you describe David's actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q34.5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate Robert's privacy at all” and 4 being “violated Robert's privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate Robert's privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated Robert's privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated Robert's privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated Robert's privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

End of Block: Person D, A2, I3

Start of Block: Person D, A2, I4

Q35.1 Please read the following scenario. Additional information has been added to the end, in bold:

Imagine you work in an office. During the day, your coworker, Robert, calls his spouse on the phone and discusses a personal medical issue he has. While accessing the printer located near Robert’s office, another coworker, David, happens to overhear Robert’s conversation through the closed door.
Later that night, David tells a mutual colleague what he learned.

Q35.2 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very comfortable” and 7 being “very uncomfortable,” how would you feel with the events described in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q35.3 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very right” and 7 being “very wrong,” how would you describe David's actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q35.4 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very harmless” and 7 being “very harmful,” how would you describe David's actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q35.5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate Robert's privacy at all” and 4 being “violated Robert's privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate Robert's privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated Robert's privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated Robert's privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated Robert's privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

End of Block: Person D, A2, I4

Start of Block: Person D, A3, I1

Q36.1 Please read the following scenario:

Imagine you work in an office. During the day, your coworker, Robert, calls his spouse on the phone and discusses a personal medical issue he has. While walking by Robert's office, another coworker, David, overhears his conversation through the closed door. David stops walking and gets closer to the door in order to listen to Robert's conversation.

Q36.2 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very comfortable" and 7 being "very uncomfortable," how would you feel with the events described in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q36.3 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very right" and 7 being "very wrong," how would you describe David's actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q36.4 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very harmless" and 7 being "very harmful," how would you describe David's actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q36.5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate Robert's privacy at all” and 4 being “violated Robert's privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate Robert's privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated Robert's privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated Robert's privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated Robert's privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

Page Break

Q36.6 You will now be shown three alternate versions of the above scenario. Each one will have a different piece of information at the end, in bold.

Page Break

End of Block: Person D, A3, I1

Start of Block: Person D, A3, I2

Q37.1 Please read the following scenario. Additional information has been added to the end, in bold:

Imagine you work in an office. During the day, your coworker, Robert, calls his spouse on the phone and discusses a personal medical issue he has. While walking by Robert’s office, another coworker, David, overhears his conversation through the closed door. David stops walking and gets closer to the door in order to listen to Robert’s conversation.
David does not share the information he learned with anyone.

Q37.2 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very comfortable” and 7 being “very uncomfortable,” how would you feel with the events described in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q37.3 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very right” and 7 being “very wrong,” how would you describe David's actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q37.4 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very harmless” and 7 being “very harmful,” how would you describe David's actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q37.5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate Robert's privacy at all” and 4 being “violated Robert's privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate Robert's privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated Robert's privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated Robert's privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated Robert's privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

End of Block: Person D, A3, I2

Start of Block: Person D, A3, I3

Q38.1 Please read the following scenario. Additional information has been added to the end, in bold:

Imagine you work in an office. During the day, your coworker, Robert, calls his spouse on the phone and discusses a personal medical issue he has. While walking by Robert’s office, another coworker, David, overhears his conversation through the closed door. David stops walking and gets closer to the door in order to listen to Robert’s conversation.
On a phone call that night, David tells a personal friend what he learned. David’s friend lives overseas, and does not know Robert, his spouse, or anyone else at David’s workplace.

Q38.2 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very comfortable” and 7 being “very uncomfortable,” how would you feel with the events described in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q38.3 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very right” and 7 being “very wrong,” how would you describe David's actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q38.4 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very harmless” and 7 being “very harmful,” how would you describe David's actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q38.5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate Robert's privacy at all” and 4 being “violated Robert's privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate Robert's privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated Robert's privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated Robert's privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated Robert's privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

End of Block: Person D, A3, I3

Start of Block: Person D, A3, I4

Q39.1 Please read the following scenario. Additional information has been added to the end, in bold:

Imagine you work in an office. During the day, your coworker, Robert, calls his spouse on the phone and discusses a personal medical issue he has. While walking by Robert's office, another coworker, David, overhears his conversation through the closed door. David stops walking and gets closer to the door in order to listen to Robert's conversation.
Later that night, David tells a mutual colleague what he learned.

Q39.2 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very comfortable" and 7 being "very uncomfortable," how would you feel with the events described in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q39.3 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very right" and 7 being "very wrong," how would you describe David's actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q39.4 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very harmless" and 7 being "very harmful," how would you describe David's actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q39.5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate Robert's privacy at all” and 4 being “violated Robert's privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate Robert's privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated Robert's privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated Robert's privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated Robert's privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

End of Block: Person D, A3, I4

Start of Block: Attention check

Q40.1 If you look up on a clear day, what color is the sky?
- o Blue (1)
- o USA (2)
- o Happy (3)
- o Sandwich (4)

End of Block: Attention check

Start of Block: demographics

Q41.1 Please answer the following questions.

Q41.2 What is your age?

Q41.3 What is your gender?
- o Male (1)
- o Female (2)
- o Other (3)

Q41.4 Please select your highest level of education.
- o High school (1)
- o Some college (2)
- o Associate's degree or technical school (3)
- o Bachelor’s degree (4)
- o Advanced degree (5)

Q41.5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being "not at all religious/spiritual" and 4 being "very religious/spiritual," how would you describe your level of religiosity/spirituality?

	Not at all religious/spiritual 1 (1)	A little religious/spiritual 2 (2)	Somewhat religious/spiritual 3 (3)	Very religious/spiritual 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

Q41.6 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very liberal” and 7 being “very conservative,” how would you describe your political orientation?

	Very liberal 1 (1)	Somewhat liberal 3 (3)	A little liberal 2 (2)	Neither liberal nor conservative 4 (4)	A little conservative 5 (5)	Somewhat conservative 6 (6)	Very conservative 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q41.7 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being "not at all likely" and 4 being "very likely," how likely are you to discuss personal information with your coworkers in your own workplace?

	Not at all likely 1 (1)	A little likely 2 (2)	Somewhat likely 3 (3)	Very likely 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

Q41.8 What is your ZIP code?

_____

End of Block: demographics

Start of Block: End of survey message

Q42.1 Thank you for participating in this survey!

If you have any questions about this project, including requesting a copy of the information sheet, please email sklitgaard@ucla.edu.

Please click the arrow below to be redirected to Prolific.

End of Block: End of survey message

Survey Material for Study 2

Start of Block: AnEvoApproach information sheet

[Research Information Sheet]

Q2 Do you consent to participate in this study?
- o Yes (1)
- o No (2)

End of Block: AnEvoApproach information sheet

Start of Block: Captcha

Captcha Please click the box below

End of Block: Captcha

Start of Block: ProlificID

Q37 What is your Prolific ID? *Please note that this response should auto-fill with the correct ID*

End of Block: ProlificID

Start of Block: Introduction

Q34 In the following survey, you will be asked to read a scenario. After, you will be asked to respond to a set of questions related to the scenario.

End of Block: Introduction

Start of Block: AnEvoApproach Person A, A2, I1

1 Please read the following scenario: *Imagine you work in an office. During the day, you call your spouse on the phone and discuss a personal medical issue you have. While accessing the printer located near your office, your coworker happens to overhear your conversation through the closed door.*

1_comfort On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very comfortable" and 7 being "very uncomfortable," how would you feel in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

1_wrong On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very right” and 7 being “very wrong,” how would you describe your coworker's actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

1_harm On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very harmless” and 7 being “very harmful,” how would you describe your coworker's actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

1_violate On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate my privacy at all” and 4 being “violated my privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate my privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated my privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated my privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated my privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

End of Block: AnEvoApproach Person A, A2, I1

Start of Block: AnEvoApproach Person A, A2, I2

2 *Imagine you work in an office. During the day, you call your spouse on the phone and discuss a personal medical issue you have. While accessing the printer located near your office, your coworker happens to overhear your conversation through the closed door. Your coworker does not share the information they learned with anyone.*

2_comfort On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very comfortable" and 7 being "very uncomfortable," how would you feel in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

2_wrong On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very right" and 7 being "very wrong," how would you describe your coworker's actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

2_harm On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very harmless" and 7 being "very harmful," how would you describe your coworker's actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

2_violate On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate my privacy at all” and 4 being “violated my privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate my privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated my privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated my privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated my privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

End of Block: AnEvoApproach Person A, A2, I2
Start of Block: AnEvoApproach Person A, A2, I3

3 *Imagine you work in an office. During the day, you call your spouse on the phone and discuss a personal medical issue you have. While accessing the printer located near your office, your coworker happens to overhear your conversation through the closed door. On a phone call that night, your coworker tells their personal friend what they learned. Their friend lives overseas, and does not know you, your spouse, or anyone else at your workplace.*

3_comfort On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very comfortable” and 7 being “very uncomfortable,” how would you feel in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

3_wrong On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very right” and 7 being “very wrong,” how would you describe your coworker's actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

3_harm On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very harmless” and 7 being “very harmful,” how would you describe your coworker's actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

3_violate On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate my privacy at all” and 4 being “violated my privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate my privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated my privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated my privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated my privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

End of Block: AnEvoApproach Person A, A2, I3
Start of Block: AnEvoApproach Person A, A2, I4

4 *Imagine you work in an office. During the day, you call your spouse on the phone and discuss a personal medical issue you have. While accessing the printer located near your office, your coworker happens to overhear your conversation through the closed door. Later that night, your coworker tells a mutual colleague of yours what they learned.*

4_comfort On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very comfortable” and 7 being “very uncomfortable,” how would you feel in the above scenario?

	Very comfortable 1 (1)	Somewhat comfortable 2 (2)	A little comfortable 3 (3)	Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable 4 (4)	A little uncomfortable 5 (5)	Somewhat uncomfortable 6 (6)	Very uncomfortable 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

4_wrong On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very right” and 7 being “very wrong,” how would you describe your coworker's actions in the above scenario?

	Very right 1 (1)	Somewhat right 2 (2)	A little right 3 (3)	Neither right nor wrong 4 (4)	A little wrong 5 (5)	Somewhat wrong 6 (6)	Very wrong 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

4_harm On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being “very harmless” and 7 being “very harmful,” how would you describe your coworker's actions in the above scenario?

	Very harmless 1 (1)	Somewhat harmless 2 (2)	A little harmless 3 (3)	Neither harmless nor harmful 4 (4)	A little harmful 5 (5)	Somewhat harmful 6 (6)	Very harmful 7 (7)
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

4_violate On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being “did not violate my privacy at all” and 4 being “violated my privacy a lot,” how would you describe the above scenario?

	Did not violate my privacy at all 1 (1)	Violated my privacy a little 2 (2)	Violated my privacy somewhat 3 (3)	Violated my privacy a lot 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

End of Block: AnEvoApproach Person A, A2, I4

Start of Block: AnEvoApproach Demographics

Q1 Please answer the following questions.

Q2 What is your age?

Q3 What is your gender?

o Male (1)

- o Female (2)
- o Other (3)

Q37 Please select the option(s) that best describe your ethnicity.

- ▢ American Indian or Alaska Native (1)
- ▢ Asian (2)
- ▢ Black or African American (3)
- ▢ Hispanic or Latino (4)
- ▢ Middle Eastern or North African (5)
- ▢ Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (6)
- ▢ White (7)

Q4 Please select your highest level of education.

- o Some high school (6)
- o High school (1)
- o Some college (2)
- o Associate's degree or technical school (3)
- o Bachelor's degree (4)
- o Advanced degree (5)

Q38 Please select your annual household income.

- o $0 - $30,000 (1)
- o $31,000 - $50,000 (2)
- o $51,000 - $80,000 (3)
- o $81,000 - $150,000 (4)
- o above $150,000 (5)

Q5 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being "not at all religious/spiritual" and 4 being "very religious/spiritual," how would you describe your level of religiosity/spirituality?

	Not at all religious/spiritual 1 (1)	A little religious/spiritual 2 (2)	Somewhat religious/spiritual 3 (3)	Very religious/spiritual 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

Q6 On a scale from 1 - 7, 1 being "very liberal" and 7 being "very conservative," how would you describe your political orientation?

	Very liberal 1 (1)	Somewhat liberal 3 (3)	A little liberal 2 (2)	Neither liberal nor	A little conservative 5 (5)	Somewhat conservative 6 (6)	Very conservative 7 (7)

	conservative 4 (4)						
. (1)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Q7 On a scale from 1 - 4, 1 being "not at all likely" and 4 being "very likely," how likely are you to discuss personal information with your coworkers in your own workplace?

	Not at all likely 1 (1)	A little likely 2 (2)	Somewhat likely 3 (3)	Very likely 4 (4)
. (1)	o	o	o	o

End of Block: AnEvoApproach Demographics
Start of Block: Block 10

Errors (Optional) Did you notice any errors or issues with this survey that you would like to inform us about?

End of Block: Block 10

Start of Block: End of survey message

Q1 Thank you for participating in this survey! Please click the button below to be redirected to Prolific.

End of Block: End of survey message