

It's the Honest Personality, Stupid!

**Lower Levels of Honesty-Humility are Correlated with Increased Dishonesty in
Romantic Relationships**

Supplemental Material

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1. Data Exclusion

Exclusion criteria of all studies were preregistered at *AsPredicted* (Studies 1 to 3: https://aspredicted.org/NZT_BJR; Study 4: https://aspredicted.org/PFV_PRY; Study 5: https://aspredicted.org/KFU_JDV; Study 6: https://aspredicted.org/2YL_JB1; Study 7: https://aspredicted.org/GG3_CHX; Study 8: https://aspredicted.org/HC3_CFY, Study 9: https://aspredicted.org/9R2_F52; Study 10: https://aspredicted.org/KJC_152; Study 11: https://aspredicted.org/MPN_G9K).

1.1 Data Exclusion of Study 1

We collected data of $N = 636$ individuals. In sum, $n = 72$ participants did not answer the attention check correctly (“In this line, please choose the option never”) and $n = 27$ participants indicated at the end of the questionnaire that they did not pay enough attention to the answering (“In studies of this sort, it is very important that participants have paid attention and given their honest and not random responses. With this in mind, do you think we should use your data?”) and were therefore excluded afterwards. Further, $n = 60$ participants did not answer the bot check correctly (“Please imagine you are sitting at a table. On the left part of the table, there are four apples. On the right part of the table, there are six apples. How many apples are on the table in total?”) and were therefore excluded afterwards. The final sample consisted of $N = 477$ participants.

For the reported regression analyses of Study 1, we excluded $n = 1$ participant who declared divers for gender (this exclusion remains for all reported analyses of Study 1 including gender as control variable).

1.2 Data Exclusion of Study 2

If a participant answered one of the attention checks which we inserted between the different scales incorrect (i.e., “In this line, please chose number four”), the study ended premature. We collected data of $N = 557$ individuals. In sum, $n = 22$

participants indicated that they did not pay enough attention to the answering and $n = 124$ participants did not answer the bot check correctly and were therefore excluded afterwards. The final sample consisted of $N = 411$ participants.

1.3 Data Exclusion of Study 3

If a participant answered one of the attention checks which we inserted between the different scales incorrect (i.e., “In this line, please chose number four”), the study ended premature. We collected data of $N = 493$ individuals. In sum, $n = 19$ participants indicated that they did not pay enough attention to the answering and $n = 66$ participants did not answer the bot check correctly and were therefore excluded afterwards. The final sample consisted of $N = 408$ participants.

1.4 Data Exclusion of Study 4

If a participant answered one of the attention checks which we inserted between the different scales incorrect (i.e., “In this line, please chose number four”), the study ended premature. We collected data of $N = 500$ individuals. In sum, $n = 2$ participants indicated that they did not pay enough attention to the answering and $n = 22$ participants did not answer the bot check correctly and were excluded afterwards. The final sample consisted of $N = 476$ participants.

For the reported regression analyses of Study 4, we excluded $n = 5$ participants who declared divers for gender (these exclusions remain for all reported analyses of Study 4 including gender as control variable).

1.5 Data Exclusion of Study 5

If a participant answered one of the attention checks which we inserted between the different scales incorrect (i.e., “In this line, please chose number four”), the study ended premature. Additionally, for participants who answered the bot-check incorrect, the survey ended premature. We collected data of $N = 500$ individuals. In sum, $n = 8$ participants indicated at the end of the questionnaire that they did not pay enough

attention to the answering and were therefore excluded afterwards. The final sample consisted of $N = 492$ participants.

1.6 Data Exclusion of Study 6

If a participant answered one of the attention checks which we inserted between the different scales incorrect (i.e., “In this line, please chose number four”), the study ended premature. Additionally, for participants who answered the bot-check incorrect, the survey ended premature. We collected data of $N = 501$ individuals. In sum, $n = 22$ participants indicated at the end of the questionnaire that they did not pay enough attention to the answering and were therefore excluded afterwards. The final sample consisted of $N = 479$ participants.

1.7 Data Exclusion of Study 7

If a participant answered one of the attention checks which we inserted between the different scales incorrect (i.e., “In this line, please chose number four”), the study ended premature. Additionally, for participants who answered the bot-check incorrect, the survey ended premature. We collected data of $N = 505$ individuals. In sum, $n = 13$ participants indicated at the end of the questionnaire that they did not pay enough attention to the answering and were therefore excluded afterwards. The final sample of consisted of $N = 492$ participants.

1.8 Data Exclusion of Study 8

All information are available in the main manuscript.

1.9 Data Exclusion of Study 9

If a participant answered one of the attention checks which we inserted between the different scales incorrect (i.e., “In this line, please chose number four”), the study ended premature. Additionally, for participants who answered the bot-check incorrect, the survey ended premature. We collected data of $N = 795$ individuals. In sum, $n = 64$ participants failed our manipulation check (i.e., did not agree that they are aware

about the deceptive and misleading content of the e-mail) and were therefore excluded afterwards. Further, $n = 29$ participants indicated at the end of the questionnaire that they did not pay enough attention to the answering and were also excluded afterwards. The final sample consisted of $N = 710$ participants.

1.10 Data Exclusion of Study 10

If a participant answered one of the attention checks which we inserted between the different scales incorrect (i.e., "In this line, please chose number four"), the study ended premature. No participants were excluded afterwards. To further check that the participants are attentive, but also that they have understood the aim of the study, they should then choose between the alternatives "I have understood that by participating in this study, I am entering into a competition with my romantic partner for a bonus payment" vs. "I have understood that that by participating in this study, I will visit the Jupiter together with my romantic partner". If they choose the latter, the study ended premature.

For the reported regression analyses of Study 10, we excluded $n = 5$ participants who declared divers for gender (these exclusions remain for all reported analyses of Study 4 including gender as control variable).

1.11 Data Exclusion of Study 11

If a participant answered one of the attention checks which we inserted between the different scales incorrect (i.e., "In this line, please chose number four"), the study ended premature. No participants were excluded afterwards. Participants then had to answer a manipulation check; if they indicated the wrong answer, the study ended premature. They had to choose between the two options "I have understood that both, my partner and I, will receive a bonus payment at the end" and "I have understood that I compete against my romantic partner and only the one of us who

rolled a higher number will receive a bonus payment at the end.", with the latter being the correct answer.

For the reported regression analyses of Study 11, we excluded $n = 6$ participants who declared divers for gender (these exclusions remain for all reported analyses of Study 4 including gender as control variable).

2. Summary Statistics

2.1 Summary Statistics of Study 1

Table S1

Means, Standard Deviations, Intercorrelations (Pearson's r) and Confidence Intervals for Study Variables of Study 1

Variables	Mean	SD	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(1) Own dishonesty	3.73	1.10	–					
(2) Partners' dishonesty	3.52	1.33	.69*** [0.64; 0.73]	–				
(3) Other-oriented lies	4.17	1.58	.70*** [0.65; 0.74]	.66*** [0.61; 0.71]	–			
(4) Self-oriented lies	3.87	1.75	.74*** [0.70; 0.78]	.72*** [0.67; 0.76]	.86*** [0.83; 0.88]	–		
(5) Infidelity	3.62	1.55	.70*** [0.65; 0.74]	.70*** [0.65; 0.74]	.78*** [0.74; 0.81]	.87*** [0.85; 0.89]	–	
(6) Honesty-Humility	3.17	0.61	-.58*** [-0.64; -0.52]	-.50*** [-0.57; -0.43]	-.65*** [-0.66; -0.54]	-.68*** [-0.72; -0.63]	-.66*** [-0.70; -0.60]	–

Note. $N = 477$. Values in brackets are 95% confidence intervals. Infidelity = Attitudes towards infidelity with low values indicating a low self-reported likelihood of engaging in infidelity and higher values indicating a high self-reported likelihood of engaging in infidelity.

* $p < .05$, two-tailed. ** $p < .01$, two-tailed. *** $p < .001$, two-tailed.

2.2 Summary Statistics of Study 2

Participants showed a mean value of 5.30 ($SD = 1.73$) for their acceptability for lying and a mean value of 3.07 ($SD = 0.56$) for Honesty-Humility. There was a significant negative correlation between the acceptability for lying and Honesty-Humility ($r_p = -.53$, 95% CI [-0.60; -0.46], $p < .001$).

2.3 Summary Statistics of Study 3

Regarding own frequency of lies, participants reported a mean value of 5.15 ($SD = 5.81$), ranging from 0 to 60 lies over the previous fourteen days. The distribution revealed a clustering around the range of zero to ten lies (7.1% reported no lie(s), 9.3% reported one lie, 17.9% reported two lies, 13.2% reported three lies, 5.4% reported four lies, 19.4% reported five lies, 5.9% reported six lies, 3.4% reported seven lies, 1.5% reported eight lies, 9.6% reported ten lies). The remaining 7.2% are distributed in the range between 11 and 60 lies.

Because of the right-skewed distribution of own frequency of lies (skewness = 4.36, $SE = 0.12$), we calculated Spearman's rank-order correlations. There was a significant negative correlation between own frequency of lies and Honesty-Humility ($r_s = -.24$, 95% CI [-0.33; -0.14], $p < .001$).

2.4 Summary Statistics of Study 4

Regarding own frequency of lies, participants reported a mean value of 3.23 ($SD = 6.29$), ranging from 0 to 100 lies over the previous fourteen days. The distribution revealed a clustering around the range of zero to ten lies [28.4% reported no lie(s), 13.4% reported one lie, 18.5 reported two lies, 14.9% reported three lies, 6.1% reported four lies, 5.7% reported five lies, 2.7% reported six lies, 1.1% reported seven lies, 0.6% reported eight lies and 3.8% reported ten lies. The remaining 4.7% are distributed in the range between eleven and 100 lies].

Regarding estimations of partner's frequency of lies, participants reported a mean value of 2.46 ($SD = 3.88$), ranging from 0 to 30 lies over the previous fourteen days. The distribution revealed a clustering around the range of zero to ten lies [36.1% reported no lie(s), 19.1% reported one lie, 14.5 reported two lies, 7.4% reported three lies, 5.5% reported four lies, 6.3% reported five lies, 1.9% reported six lies, 1.3% reported seven lies, 1.7% reported eight lies, 0.2% reported nine lies and 3.2% reported ten lies. The remaining 2.8% are distributed in the range between eleven and 30 lies].

Table S2

Means, Standard Deviations, Intercorrelations (Pearson's r and Spearman's ρ) and Confidence Intervals of Study Variables of Study 4

Variables	Mean	SD	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(1) Own frequency	3.23	6.29	–							
(2) Partner's frequency	2.46	3.88	.65*** ^a [0.59; 0.70]	–						
(3) Attribution of own lies	4.09	1.63	-.02 ^a [-0.11; 0.07]	.04 ^a [-0.06; 0.13]	–					
(4) Attribution of partner's lies	3.95	1.69	.03 ^a [-0.06; 0.13]	-.06 ^a [-0.16; 0.03]	.31*** [0.22; 0.39]	–				
(5) Commitment	4.25	0.64	-.14*** ^a [-0.23; -0.05]	-.12*** ^a [-0.21; -0.03]	.11* ^a [0.02; 0.20]	.20*** ^a [0.11; 0.29]	–			
(6) Satisfaction	4.02	0.70	-.17*** ^a [-0.25; -0.07]	-.19*** ^a [-0.27; -0.09]	.13*** ^a [0.03; 0.22]	.23*** ^a [0.14; 0.32]	.65*** ^a [0.59; 0.70]	–		
(7) Honesty-Humility	3.36	0.61	-.14*** ^a [-0.23; -0.05]	-.10* ^a [-0.19; -0.01]	.19*** ^a [0.10; 0.28]	.02 [-0.07; 0.11]	.20*** ^a [0.11; 0.29]	.12* ^a [0.02; 0.21]	–	
(8) Honesty-Propriety	3.76	0.62	-.19*** ^a [-0.28; -0.10]	-.10* ^a [-0.19; -0.01]	.12*** ^a [0.03; 0.21]	.08 [-0.01; 0.17]	.27*** ^a [0.18; 0.35]	.27*** ^a [0.18; 0.35]	.46*** [0.38; 0.53]	–

Note. $N = 476$. Values in brackets are 95% confidence intervals. Attribution of own/partner's lies = Self-categorization of own and partner's lies with low values

indicating more self-oriented lies and higher values indicating more other-oriented lies.^aBecause of the extreme right-skewed distribution of own frequency of lies (skewness = 8.94, $SE = 0.11$) and partner's frequency of lies (skewness = 3.47, $SE = 0.11$), and the left-skewed distribution of commitment (skewness = -1.35, $SE = 0.11$) and satisfaction (skewness = -1.15, $SE = 0.11$), we calculated Spearman's rank-order correlations for correlation coefficients involving these variables.

* $p < .05$, two-tailed. ** $p < .01$, two-tailed. *** $p < .001$, two-tailed.

2.5 Summary Statistics of Study 5

Table S3

Means, Standard Deviations, Intercorrelations (Pearson's r) and Confidence Intervals of Study Variables of Study 5

Variables	Mean	SD	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(1) Own dishonesty	3.75	1.08	–						
(2) Partners' dishonesty	3.50	1.34	.64*** [0.58; 0.69]	–					
(3) Other-oriented lies	4.24	1.54	.63*** [0.57; 0.68]	.59*** [0.53; 0.65]	–				
(4) Self-oriented lies	3.81	1.73	.71*** [0.66; 0.75]	.73*** [0.68; 0.77]	.82*** [0.79; 0.84]	–			
(5) Infidelity	3.61	1.54	.66*** [0.60; 0.71]	.70*** [0.66; 0.75]	.71*** [0.66; 0.75]	.85*** [0.82; 0.87]	–		
(6) Honesty-Humility	3.12	0.62	-.49*** [-0.55; -0.41]	-.43*** [-0.50; -0.35]	-.45*** [-0.52; -0.38]	-.55*** [-0.61; -0.48]	-.60*** [-0.65; -0.53]	–	
(7) Honesty-propriety	3.47	0.67	-.47** [-0.53; -0.39]	-.50*** [-0.56; -0.43]	-.41*** [-0.48; -0.33]	-.58*** [-0.63; -0.51]	-.61*** [-0.66; -0.55]	.61*** [0.55; 0.66]	–

Note. Because of missing data N for the correlation coefficients vary between $N = 457$ and $N = 485$. Values in brackets are 95% confidence intervals. Infidelity

= Attitudes towards infidelity with low values indicating a low self-reported likelihood of engaging in infidelity and higher values indicating a high self-reported likelihood of engaging in infidelity.

* $p < .05$, two-tailed. ** $p < .01$, two-tailed. *** $p < .001$, two-tailed.

2.6 Summary Statistics of Study 6

Table S4

Means, Standard Deviations, Intercorrelations (Pearson's r and Spearman's ρ) and Confidence Intervals of Study Variables of Study 6

Variables	Mean	SD	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(1) Own dishonesty	3.76	1.08	–								
(2) Partners' dishonesty	4.51	1.30	.05 [-0.04; 0.13]	–							
(3) Commitment	3.35	0.70	-.13** [-0.22; -0.04]	.01 [-0.08; 0.10]	–						
(4) Satisfaction	3.18	0.64	-.05 [-0.14; 0.04]	-.48*** [-0.55; -0.41]	.49*** [0.42; 0.56]	–					
(5) Duration	21.81	39.27	-.09 ^b [-0.18; 0.00]	.04 ^b [-0.05; 0.13]	.10 ^{ab} [0.01; 0.19]	.03 ^b [-0.07; 0.12]	–				
(6) Longest duration ^a	32.60	55.63	-.23*** ^b [-0.34; -0.11]	.02 ^b [-0.10; 0.15]	-.05 ^b [-0.17; 0.08]	-.09 ^b [-0.21; 0.04]	.61*** ^b [0.53; 0.67]	–			
(7) Breakups ^a	4.40	6.45	-.13 ^{ab} [-0.25; -0.01]	.02 ^b [-0.11; 0.14]	-.04 ^b [-0.17; 0.08]	-.05 ^b [-0.17; 0.08]	.15 ^{ab} [0.03; 0.27]	.27*** ^b [0.15; 0.38]	–		
(8) Honesty-Humility	3.15	0.62	-.39*** [-0.47; -0.31]	.02 [-0.07; 0.11]	-.11* [-0.20; -0.02]	-.19*** [-0.28; -0.10]	.13 ^{ab} [0.04; 0.22]	.33*** ^b [0.22; 0.45]	.18*** ^b [0.07; 0.30]	–	
(9) Honesty-propriety	3.48	0.64	-.44** [-0.51; -0.36]	0.02 [-0.07; 0.11]	-.00 [-0.09; 0.09]	-.07 [-0.16; 0.02]	.19 ^{ab} [0.10; 0.28]	.22*** ^b [0.10; 0.33]	.03 ^b [-0.10; 0.15]	.58*** [0.52; 0.64]	–

Note. $N = 479$. Values in brackets are 95% confidence intervals. Duration = Duration of the past relationship; Longest duration = Longest duration of past romantic relationships in

general; Breakups = Total number of breakups. ^a Because of missing data, N for correlation coefficients involving these variables is $N = 263$. ^b Because of the extreme right-skewed distribution of duration (skewness = 6.52, $SE = 0.11$), longest duration (skewness = 4.23, $SE = 0.15$) and number of breakups (skewness = 4.99, $SE = 0.15$), we calculated Spearman's rank-order correlations for correlation coefficients involving these variables.

* $p < .05$, two-tailed. ** $p < .01$, two-tailed. *** $p < .001$, two-tailed.

2.7 Summary Statistics of Study 7

Table S5

Means, Standard Deviations, Intercorrelations (Pearson's r and Spearman's ρ) and Confidence Intervals of Study Variables of Study 7

Variables	Mean	SD	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(1) Own dishonesty	4.05	0.86	–								
(2) Partners' dishonesty	4.51	0.91	.30*** [0.21; 0.38]	–							
(3) Commitment	3.50	0.58	-.02 [-0.11; 0.09]	.36*** [0.28; 0.44]	–						
(4) Satisfaction	3.30	0.52	.17*** [0.09; 0.26]	.12** [0.03; 0.20]	.56*** [0.50; 0.62]	–					
(5) Duration	21.93	33.15	-.07 ^b [-0.16; 0.03]	-.01 ^b [-0.01; 0.09]	.03 ^b [-0.07; 0.12]	.04 ^b [-0.05; 0.13]	–				
(6) Longest duration ^a	21.63	35.52	-.03 ^b [-0.14; 0.09]	-.03 ^b [-0.14; 0.09]	.05 ^b [-0.07; 0.16]	.13 ^b [0.02; 0.24]	.57*** ^b [0.49; 0.64]	–			
(7) Breakups ^a	4.84	28.06	.02 ^b [-0.09; 0.13]	.09 ^b [-0.02; 0.20]	.13 ^b [0.02; 0.24]	.05 ^b [-0.07; 0.16]	.08 ^b [-0.04; 0.19]	.19*** ^b [0.08; 0.29]	–		
(8) Honesty-Humility	2.98	0.52	-.41*** [-0.48; -0.33]	-.35*** [-0.42; -0.27]	-.23*** [-0.31; -0.15]	-.24*** [-0.32; -0.16]	.06 ^b [-0.03; 0.16]	.04 ^b [-0.08; 0.15]	.01 ^b [-0.11; 0.12]	–	
(9) Honesty-Propriety	3.31	0.53	-.47*** [-0.53; -0.39]	-.18*** [-0.27; -0.10]	.11* [0.02; 0.19]	-.05 [-0.14; 0.04]	.07 ^b [-0.02; 0.16]	.18*** ^b [0.07; 0.28]	.10 ^b [-0.01; 0.21]	.61*** [0.55; 0.66]	–

Note. $N = 492$. Values in brackets are 95% confidence intervals. Duration = Duration of the past relationship; Longest duration = Longest duration of past romantic relationships in general; Breakups = Total number of breakups. ^a Because of missing data, N for correlation coefficients involving these variables is $N = 331$. ^b Because of the extreme right-skewed distribution of duration (skewness = 7.36, $SE = 0.13$), longest duration (skewness = 4.27, $SE = 0.13$) and number of breakups (skewness = 16.87, $SE = 0.13$), we calculated Spearman's rank-order correlations for correlation coefficients involving these variables.

* $p < .05$, two-tailed. ** $p < .01$, two-tailed. *** $p < .001$, two-tailed.

2.8 Summary Statistics of Study 8

Table S6

Means, Standard Deviations, Intercorrelations (Pearson's r and Spearman's ρ) and Confidence Intervals of Study Variables of Study 8

	Mean	SD	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(1) Rate of Lies (%)	26.51	26.74	–							
(2) Other-oriented lies (%)	13.10	18.47	.64*** ^b [0.54; 0.71]	–						
(3) Self-oriented lies (%)	14.40	15.65	.62*** ^b [0.54; 0.69]	.22 ^{b***} [0.09; 0.33]	–					
(4) Closeness ^a	6.02	0.93	-.16 ^{ab} [-0.29; -0.04]	-.09 ^b [-0.21; 0.04]	-.08 ^b [-0.21; 0.05]	–				
(5) Commitment ^a	4.30	0.67	-.13 ^{ab} [-0.25; 0.03]	-.07 ^b [-0.21; 0.06]	-.04 ^b [-0.17; 0.09]	.65*** ^b [0.56; 0.71]	–			
(6) Satisfaction ^a	4.17	0.66	-.29*** ^b [-0.40; -0.16]	-.21 ^{b**} [-0.33; -0.08]	-.14 ^{ab} [-0.26; -0.07]	.64*** ^b [0.56; 0.71]	.56*** ^b [0.46; 0.64]	–		
(7) Honesty-Humility	3.32	0.59	-.16 ^{ab} [-0.28; -0.03]	-.08 ^b [-0.21; 0.05]	-.13 ^{ab} [-0.25; 0.01]	.18** ^b [0.05; 0.30]	.16 ^{ab} [0.03; 0.28]	0.22*** ^b [0.09; 0.34]	–	
(8) Honesty-Propriety	3.80	0.63	-.09 ^b [-0.22; 0.04]	-.01 ^b [-0.13; 0.12]	-.08 ^b [-0.21; 0.04]	.19** ^b [0.06; 0.31]	.20** ^b [0.07; 0.32]	.20** ^b [0.07; 0.32]	.43*** [0.32; 0.52]	–

Note. Values in brackets are 95% confidence intervals. Rate of lies = Total number of lies divided by total number of interactions. ^a Because of missing data N

varies between $N = 244$ and $N = 257$. ^b Because of the extreme right-skewed distribution of rate of lies (skewness = 1.92, $SE = 0.15$), other-oriented lies (skewness = 2.83, $SE = 0.15$) and self-oriented lies (skewness = 1.93, $SE = 0.15$), and the left-skewed distribution of closeness (skewness = -1.98, $SE = 0.16$), commitment (skewness = -1.85, $SE = 0.16$), and satisfaction (skewness = -1.27, $SE = 0.16$), we calculated Spearman's rank-order correlations for correlations involving these variables.

* $p < .05$, two-tailed. ** $p < .01$, two-tailed. *** $p < .001$, two-tailed.

3. Supplemental Analyses

3.1. Supplemental Analyses of Study 4

In Study 4, we were also interested in variables that prove of central importance to the field of relationship-research (i.e., relational commitment and satisfaction). We also measured attributions of own and partner's types of lies.

Commitment. We measured commitment with 12 items ($\alpha = .89$) of the Commitment Scale created by Arriaga and Agnew (2001). Participants responded to all items on a five-point scale ranging from 1 (*not at all true*) to 7 (*extremely true*).

Satisfaction. We measured relationship satisfaction with seven items ($\alpha = .86$) of the Relationship Assessment Scale created by Hendrick (1988). Participants responded to all items on a five-point scale ranging from 1 (*low satisfaction*) to 5 (*high satisfaction*).

Attributions of own and partner's types of lies. We asked participants to report, using a seven-point scale ranging from 1 (*completely self-oriented*) to 7 (*completely other-oriented*), if the lies they told were self-oriented or other-oriented. The same question was asked regarding the attribution of partner's lies.

3.1.1 Supplemental Analyses with Commitment and Satisfaction

Table S7

Regression Coefficients on Commitment and Satisfaction of Study 4

DV	Model	Predictor			95% CI		β	R^2	ΔR^2
			<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	Low	High			
Commitment ^a									
	(1)	HH	-0.09***	0.02	-0.14	-0.04	-.16	.03	.03***
	(2)	HH	-0.07**	0.03	-0.12	-0.02	-.13	.04	.01*
		Gender	0.07*	0.03	0.01	0.13	.11		
	(3)	HH	-0.02	0.03	-0.07	0.04	-.04	.07	.03***
		Gender	0.04	0.03	-0.02	0.11	.07		
		HP	-0.12***	0.03	-0.18	-0.07	-.23		
Satisfaction ^a									
	(1)	HH	-0.05*	0.03	-0.10	0.00	-.09	.01	.01*
	(2)	HH	-0.04	0.03	-0.09	0.01	-.07	.01	.00
		Gender	0.04	0.03	-0.02	0.10	.06		
	(3)	HH	0.03	0.03	-0.03	0.08	.05	.07	.06***
		Gender	0.00	0.03	-0.06	0.06	.00		
		HP	-0.16***	0.03	-0.21	-0.10	-.29		

Note. DV = Dependent variable; HH = Honesty-Humility; Gender = Participants gender (0 = female, 1 = male); HP = Honesty-Propriety. Commitment = Relationship commitment measured with the scale of Arriaga and Agnew (2001); Satisfaction = Relationship satisfaction measured with the scale of Hendrick (1988).

^aWe conducted inverse transformation for commitment (skewness = 0.60, *SE* = 0.11) and satisfaction (skewness = 0.18, *SE* = 0.11); note that this reverses the signs for the beta weights.

* $p < .05$, two-tailed. ** $p < .01$, two-tailed. *** $p < .001$, two-tailed.

3.1.2 Supplemental Analyses with Attributions of Types of Lies

Regarding attributions of own types of lies, results revealed a significant positive correlation with Honesty-Humility ($r_p = .19$, 95% CI [0.10; 0.28], $p < .001$), indicating increased own other-oriented/decreased self-oriented lies to be linked to

higher levels of Honesty-Humility. Regarding attributions of partner's types of lies, no significant correlation was found ($r_p = .21$, 95% CI [-0.07; 0.11], $p = .677$).

We conducted linear regression models inserting Honesty-Humility as predictor (Model 1) for attributions of own lies. In a second step, we inserted gender (0 = female, 1 = male) as control variable (Model 2). Results showed Honesty-Humility to significantly predict attributions of own lies, {Model 2: $B = 0.44$, $SE B = 0.14$, 95% CI [0.17; 0.72], $t(3, 467) = 3.15$, $\beta = .17$, $p = .002$ }. Parallel regression models were conducted with attributions of partner's types of lies, but Honesty-Humility proved not to be a significant predictor in Model 2, {Model 2: $B = -0.06$, $SE B = 0.15$, 95% CI [-0.35; 0.23], $t(3, 467) = -0.40$, $\beta = -.02$, $p = .689$ }.

3.2 Supplemental Analyses of Study 6

In Study 6, we also asked for participants commitment and satisfactions (see Supplemental Analyses of Study 4) but modified the items so that they measure retrospective commitment ($\alpha = .84$) and retrospective satisfaction ($\alpha = .70$) within the ex-relationship.

3.2.1 Supplemental Analyses with Retrospective Commitment and Satisfaction

Table S8

Regression Coefficients on Retrospective Commitment and Satisfaction within the Ex-relationship of Study 6

DV	Model	Predictor	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	95% CI		β	<i>R</i> ²	ΔR^2
					Low	High			
Retrospective Commitment									
	(1)	HH	-0.12*	0.05	-0.22	-0.02	-.11	.01	.01*
	(2)	HH	-0.12*	0.05	-0.22	-0.02	-.11	.01	.00
		Gender	0.00	0.07	-0.12	0.13	.00		
	(3)	HH	-0.18**	0.06	-0.31	-0.06	-.16	.02	.00
		Gender	0.01	0.07	-0.12	0.14	.01		
		HP	0.10	0.06	-0.02	0.22	.09		
Retrospective Satisfaction									
	(1)	HH	-0.20***	0.05	-0.29	-0.11	-.19	.04	.04***
	(2)	HH	-0.19**	0.05	-0.28	-0.09	-.18	.04	.01
		Gender	0.11	0.06	-0.0	0.23	.09		
	(3)	HH	-0.22***	0.06	-0.34	-0.11	-.22	.05	.00
		Gender	0.12*	0.06	0.00	0.23	.09		
		HP	0.06	0.06	-0.05	0.17	.06		

Note. *N* = 479. DV = Dependent variable; HH = Honesty-Humility; Gender = Participants gender (0 = female, 1 = male); HP = Honesty-Propriety. Retrospective Commitment = Retrospective commitment within the ex-relationship measured with the adapted scale of Arriaga and Agnew (2001); Retrospective Satisfaction = Retrospective satisfaction measured with the adapted scale of Hendrick (1988).

p* < .05, two-tailed. *p* < .01, two-tailed. ****p* < .001, two-tailed.

3.3 Supplemental Analyses of Study 7

In Study 7, we also asked for participants commitment and satisfactions (see Supplemental Analyses of Study 4) but modified the items so that they measure retrospective commitment ($\alpha = .80$) and retrospective satisfaction ($\alpha = .52$) within the ex-relationship.

3.3.1 Supplemental Analyses with Retrospective Commitment and Satisfaction

Table S9

Regression Coefficients on Retrospective Commitment and Satisfaction within the Ex-relationship of Study 7

DV	Model	Predictor	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	95% CI		β	R^2	ΔR^2
					Low	High			
Retrospective Commitment ^a									
	(1)	HH	-0.26***	0.05	-0.36	-0.16	-.23	.05	.05***
	(2)	HH	-0.26***	0.05	-0.36	-0.16	-.23	.05	.00
		Gender	0.04	0.05	-0.06	0.15	.04		
	(3)	HH	-0.52***	0.06	-0.63	-0.40	-.46	.14	.09***
		Gender	0.03	0.05	-0.07	0.12	.02		
		HP	0.42***	0.06	0.31	0.53	.39		
Retrospective Satisfaction ^a									
	(1)	HH	-0.24***	0.04	-0.33	-0.16	-.24	.06	.06***
	(2)	HH	-0.24***	0.04	-0.32	-0.15	-.24	.07	.01*
		Gender	0.11*	0.05	0.02	0.20	.10		
	(3)	HH	-0.33***	0.05	-0.44	-0.22	-.33	.08	.01**
		Gender	0.11*	0.05	0.02	0.20	.10		
		HP	0.14**	0.05	0.04	0.25	.15		

Note. $N = 492$. DV = Dependent variable; HH = Honesty-Humility; Gender = Participants gender (0 = female, 1 = male); HP = Honesty-Propriety. Retrospective Commitment = Retrospective commitment within the ex-relationship measured with the adapted scale of Arriaga and Agnew (2001); Retrospective Satisfaction = Retrospective satisfaction measured with the adapted scale of Hendrick (1988).

* $p < .05$, two-tailed. ** $p < .01$, two-tailed. *** $p < .001$, two-tailed.

3.4 Supplemental Analyses of Study 8

In Study 8, we asked for participants commitment ($\alpha = .89$) and satisfaction ($\alpha = .85$) within their actual existing, romantic relationship (see Supplemental Analyses of Study 4). In Study 8, we additionally addressed the role of relational closeness.

Closeness. We measured closeness with 12 items ($\alpha = .93$) of the Unidimensional Relationship Closeness Scale (Dibble & Levine, 2011). Participants responded to all items on a seven-point scale ranging from 1 (*strongly disagree*) to 7 (*strongly agree*).

3.4.1 Supplemental Analyses with Commitment, Satisfaction, and Closeness

Table S10

Regression Coefficients on Commitment, Satisfaction and Closeness of Study 8

DV	Model	Predictor	95% CI			β	R^2	ΔR^2	
			<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	Low				High
Commitment ^a									
	(1)	HH	-0.10**	0.04	-0.17	-0.03	-.17	.03	.03**
	(2)	HH	-0.08*	0.04	-0.16	-0.01	-.14	.03	.01
		Gender	0.09	0.05	-0.01	0.18	.12		
	(3)	HH	-0.06	0.04	-0.14	0.03	-.09	.04	.01
		Gender	0.08	0.05	-0.01	0.17	.11		
		HP	-0.07	0.04	-0.15	0.00	-.13		
Satisfaction ^a									
	(1)	HH	-0.12**	0.04	-0.20	-0.05	-.21	.04	.04***
	(2)	HH	-0.11**	0.04	-0.19	-0.04	-.19	.04	.00
		Gender	.05	0.05	-0.05	0.14	.07		
	(3)	HH	-0.08	0.04	-0.16	-0.00	-.14	.05	.01*
		gender	0.04	0.05	-0.05	0.13	.06		
		HP	-0.08	0.04	-0.15	-0.00	-.14		
Closeness ^a									
	(1)	HH	-0.12**	0.04	-0.20	-0.03	-.17	.03	.03**
	(2)	HH	-0.09*	0.05	-0.18	-0.01	-.13	.05	.02*
		Gender	0.13*	0.05	0.03	0.24	.16		
	(3)	HH	-0.06	0.05	-0.15	0.04	-.09	.05	.01
		Gender	0.13*	0.05	0.02	0.23	.15		
		HP	-0.08	0.05	-0.17	0.01	-.13		

Note. $N = 243$. DV = Dependent variable; HH = Honesty-Humility; Gender = Participants gender (0 = female, 1 = male); HP = Honesty-Propriety. Commitment = Relationship commitment measured with the scale of Arriaga and Agnew (2001); Satisfaction = Relationship satisfaction measured with the scale of Hendrick (1988); Closeness = Relationship closeness measured with the scale of Dibble and Levine (2011). ^a We conducted log transformation for commitment (skewness = 0.86, $SE = 0.16$), satisfaction (skewness = 0.33, $SE = 0.16$) and closeness (skewness = 0.67, $SE = 0.16$); note that this reverses the signs for the beta-weights.

* $p < .05$, two-tailed. ** $p < .01$, two-tailed. *** $p < .001$, two-tailed.

3.5 Supplemental Analyses of Study 9

As preregistered, we conducted the same logistic regression analysis as reported in the main manuscript, this time also including participants who failed the manipulation check; this results in a sample size of $N = 766$. Results revealed the same pattern as reported in the main manuscript.

3.5.1 Supplemental Analyses With the Full Sample

Table S11

Regression Coefficients on the Decision to Forward a Deceptive E-Mail of Study 9

Study	DV	Model	Predictor	95% CI					
				<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	Wald	Exp(B)	Low	High
	Decision								
		(1)	HH	-1.21***	0.14	79.18	0.30	0.23	0.39
		(2)	HH	-1.20***	0.14	76.35	0.30	0.23	0.40
			Gender	0.18	0.16	1.30	1.19	0.88	1.62
		(3)	HH	-0.63***	0.17	14.26	0.54	0.39	0.74
			Gender	0.12	0.16	0.60	1.13	0.83	1.55
			HP	-0.95***	0.16	34.38	0.39	0.28	0.53

Note. $N = 766$. DV = Dependent variable; 95% CI = Confidence Interval for Exp(B); Decision =

Decision to forward the deceptive e-mail (0 = no, 1 = yes). HH = Honesty-Humility; Gender =

Participants gender (0 = female, 1 = male); HP = Honesty-Propriety.

* $p < .05$, two-tailed. ** $p < .01$, two-tailed. *** $p < .001$, two-tailed.

4. Materials

4.1 Materials of Study 1

Study 1

General introduction

Dear participant, welcome to our survey!

Our research team is interested in the influence of personality factors on behavior in romantic relationships.

This questionnaire will take about **5 minutes** to complete.

Please only participate if you are at least 18 years old and currently live in a relationship.

We kindly ask you to only participate if you are able to concentrate on answering the questions without any disturbances during this period of time. Therefore, we also ask you to switch off your mobile phone as well as any messenger, email, and chat applications (if applicable). Thank you very much for your cooperation!

Please note: **You will receive a code at the end of the questionnaire.** In order to be paid for the successful completion of the questionnaire, enter this code in the indicated field at **Amazon Mechanical Turk**.

Some of the following questions may seem weird or irrelevant but serve as a filter for spam from Amazon Mechanical Turk. We ask for your understanding. **Please read everything carefully.**

Your data is treated confidentially. This study will not collect any data that would allow us to identify you, or the computer you worked at.

A hint before starting: Please use only the specified button in order to navigate through the following pages. Just as now: Click "Continue."

Own and partner's dishonesty (Cole, 2001)

On the following page you will find a series of statements about you.

Please read each statement and decide how much you agree or disagree with that statement. Trust your gut feeling when answering the following questions. Please answer them spontaneously and truthfully.

I disclose everything to my partner, both good and bad.	own1 - recode
I sometimes find myself lying to my partner about things I have done.	own2
I sometimes lie to my partner.	own3
I tell my partner the complete truth, even things he/she does not want to hear.	own 4 - recode
I try to hide certain things that I have done from my partner.	own 5
There are certain issues that I try to conceal from my partner.	own 6
There are certain things I try to mislead my partner about.	own 7
When I don't live up to my partner's expectations, I always tell him/her what I've done.	own 8 - recode

Answer possibilities

- Scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree)

On the following page you will find a series of statements about your partner.

Please read each statement and decide how much you agree or disagree with that statement. Trust your gut feeling when answering the following questions. Please answer them spontaneously and truthfully.

I think my partner is very honest with me.	partner 1 - recode
I think that my partner tries to mislead me.	partner 2
I think that my partner withholds important information for me.	partner 3

Answer possibilities

- Scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree)

Other-oriented and self-oriented lies (Ennis et al., 2008)

In the following, we'll show you possible reasons that might lead to deceptive behavior in romantic relationships. Trust your gut feeling when answering the following questions. Please answer them spontaneously and truthfully.

How often do you tell lies to your romantic partner to prevent yourself from embarrassment and/or shame?	self1
How often do you lie to your romantic partner to obtain information for your own benefit?	self2
How often do you lie to prevent your romantic partner knowing things about you that you wouldn't want them to know?	self3
How often do you lie to your romantic partner to get out of something that you are not interested in doing?	self4
How often do you lie to your romantic partner in order to come out of situation looking the best?	self5
How often do you lie to your romantic partner in order to cover up something that you did which was wrong?	self6

Answer possibilities

- Scale ranging from 1 (never) to 7 (very often)

In the following, we'll show you possible reasons that might lead to deceptive behavior in romantic relationships. Trust your gut feeling when answering the following questions. Please answer them spontaneously and truthfully.

How often do you lie to your romantic partner to make him/her feel better about him/herself?	other1
How often do you lie to your romantic partner to protect him/her from feeling hurt?	other2
How often do you lie to your romantic partner to prevent him or her from being disappointed?	other3
How often do you lie to protect your romantic partners secrets or things that he/she have disclosed confidentially to you?	other4
How often do you lie to allow your romantic partner to be seen in a more positive light by others?	other5
How often do you lie to others to protect your romantic partner from embarrassment?	other6

Answer possibilities

- Scale ranging from 1 (never) to 7 (very often)

Attitudes towards infidelity (Jones et al., 2001)

Please indicate how likely or unlikely you would be to do the following things.

How likely are you to be unfaithful to a partner if you knew you wouldn't get caught?	infi1
How likely would you be to lie to a partner about being unfaithful?	infi2
How likely would you be to tell a partner if you were unfaithful?	infi3 - recode
How likely do you think you would be to get away with being unfaithful to a partner?	infi4
How likely would you be to hide your relationship from an attractive person you just met?	infi5
How likely do you think you are to be unfaithful to future partners?	infi6
How likely do you think you are to be unfaithful to your present or future husband or wife?	infi7

Answer possibilities

- Scale ranging from 1 (not at all likely) to 7 (extremely likely)

Honesty-Humility (Ashton & Lee, 2009)

On the following pages you will find a series of statements about you.

Please read each statement and decide how much you agree or disagree with that statement.

I wouldn't use flattery to get a raise or promotion at work, even if I thought it would succeed.	honesty_s1
If I knew that I could never get caught, I would be willing to steal a million dollars.	honesty_f1 - recode
Having a lot of money is not especially important to me.	honesty_g1
I think that I am entitled to more respect than the average person is.	honesty_m1 - recode
If I want something from someone, I will laugh at that person's worst jokes.	honesty_s2 - recode
I would never accept a bribe, even if it were very large.	honesty_f2
I would get a lot of pleasure from owning expensive luxury goods.	honesty_g2 - recode
I want people to know that I am an important person of high status.	honesty_m2 - recode
I wouldn't pretend to like someone just to get that person to do favors for me.	honesty_s3
I'd be tempted to use counterfeit money, if I were sure I could get away with it.	honesty_f3 - recode

Answer possibilities

- *Scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree)*

Demographics

What is your age?

Open answer

What is your gender?

Answer possibilities

- *female*
- *male*
- *divers*

What is your current occupational status?

Answer possibilities

- *employee*
- *self-employed*
- *work seeking*
- *student*
- *other*

What is your ethnicity?

Answer possibilities

- *African*
- *African American*
- *Asian*
- *Asian American*
- *Caucasian*
- *Indian*
- *Hispanic*
- *Other*

What is your sexual preference?

Answer possibilities

- *female partner*
- *male partner*
- *I don't want to make a decision*

How many months you currently live in your relationship? Please indicate your answer in numbers.

Open answer

Attention check

In studies of this sort, it is very important that participants have paid attention and given their honest (and not random) responses. With this in mind, do you think we should use your data? We will approve your HIT regardless, but we need to know for our research.

Answer possibilities

- *Yes, I think you can use my data.*
- *No, I don't think that you can use my data.*

Bot check

Please imagine you are sitting at a table. On the left part of the table, there are four apples. On the right part of the table, there are six apples. How many apples are on the table in total?

Answer possibilities

- *4 apples*
- *5 apples*
- *6 apples*
- *7 apples*
- *8 apples*
- *9 apples*
- *10 apples*
- *11 apples*
- *12 apples*
- *13 apples*
- *14 apples*
- *15 apples*

4.2 Materials of Study 2

Study 2

General introduction

see Study 1

Scenarios (McLeod & Genereux, 2008)

On the following pages we will describe four different scenarios that can occur in romantic relationships.

Please read each scenario and decide (a) **how acceptable** it was for the person in the scenario to have lied, and (b) **how likely** you have lied as described if you were the main character in the scenario.

Trust your gut feeling when answering the following questions. Please answer them spontaneously and truthfully.

Brad's partner asks if he will help her move the next day. In order to be helpful, Brad lies and tells her that he has nothing planned and will help her move, even though he had booked in to work that day.

Bob's partner asks if he will vote for her in the upcoming election. In order to avoid conflict, Bob lies and says he will, even though he intends to vote for another candidate.

Kate's partner is complaining about an instructor he does not like. In order to fit in, Kate lies and says she dislikes the instructor as well, even though she really likes the instructor.

Sean accidentally backs into the parked car of his partner. As he is driving away, his partner arrives and asks Sean if he saw who damaged her car. In order to avoid paying for the damage, Sean lies and says he has no idea who did it.

How acceptable it was for [Name] in the scenario to lie?

How likely you would have lie if you were [Name]?

Answer possibilities

- *Scale ranging from 1 (extremely unacceptable/unlikely) to 10 (extremely acceptable/likely)*

Honesty-Humility (Ashton & Lee, 2009)

see Study 1

Demographics

see Study 1

Attention check

see Study 1

Bot check

see Study 1

4.3 Materials of Study 3

Study 3

General introduction

see Study 1

Frequency of own lies

We are interested in truth and lies in people's everyday communication with their romantic partners. Most people think a lie occurs any time you intentionally try to mislead someone. Some lies are big while others are small; some are completely false statements and others are truths with a few essential details made up or left out. Some lies are obvious, and some are very subtle. Some lies are told for a good reason. Some lies are selfish; other lies protect others. **We are interested in all these different types of lies.** To help us understand lying, we are asking many people to tell us how often they lie.

On the next page, we will ask you to write down the number of times you have lied to your romantic partner during the last fourteen days. **Please take enough time to carefully think about this question.**

Please note:

- 1.) Consider every form of communication, either face-to-face, writing by phone or over the internet.
- 2.) Remember that we are interested in all types of lies, no matter how big or small, how obvious or subtle or if the lie was told for selfish reasons or to protect others.
- 3.) Also keep in mind that to some extent, lying in romantic relationships is usual.

Now think about where you were and what you were doing **during the last fourteen days. In the last fourteen days, how many times do you have lied to your romantic partner?**

Open answer

Honesty-Humility (Ashton & Lee, 2009)

see Study 1

Demographics

see Study 1

Attention check

see Study 1

Bot check

see Study 1

4.4 Materials of Study 4

Study 4

General introduction

see *Study 1*

Frequency of own lies

We are interested in truth and lies in people's everyday communication with their romantic partners. Most people think a lie occurs any time you intentionally try to mislead someone. Some lies are big while others are small; some are completely false statements and others are truths with a few essential details made up or left out. Some lies are obvious, and some are very subtle. Some lies are told for a good reason. Some lies are selfish; other lies protect others. **We are interested in all these different types of lies.** To help us understand lying, we are asking many people to tell us how often they lie.

On the next page, we will ask you to write down the number of times you have lied to your romantic partner during the last fourteen days. **Please take enough time to carefully think about this question.**

Please note:

- 1.) Consider every form of communication, either face-to-face, writing by phone or over the internet.
- 2.) Remember that we are interested in all types of lies, no matter how big or small, how obvious or subtle or if the lie was told for selfish reasons or to protect others.
- 3.) Also keep in mind that to some extent, lying in romantic relationships is usual.

Now think about where you were and what you were doing **during the last fourteen days.**

In the last fourteen days, how many times do you have lied to your romantic partner?

Open answer

Attribution of own types of lies

In science, a distinction is made between self-oriented lies and other-oriented lies. **Self-oriented lies** are told to benefit oneself, for example to enhance partner's presumed image of oneself or to insure continuation of rewards or services from the partner. **Other-oriented lies** are told to benefit the partner, for example to avoid hurting the partner or to maintain partner's face, image or self-esteem.

If you think of the lies you have told to your romantic partner in the past, where these lies rather self-oriented or other-oriented?

Answer possibilities

- Scale ranging from 1 (completely self-oriented) to 7 (completely other-oriented)

Partner's frequency of lies

Now think about where your partner was and what he was doing **during the last fourteen days**.

Please estimate the number of times your romantic partner lied to you during the last fourteen days.

Open answer

Attribution of partner's types of lies

In science, a distinction is made between self-oriented lies and other-oriented lies. **Self-oriented lies** are told to benefit oneself, for example to enhance partner's presumed image of oneself or to insure continuation of rewards or services from the partner. **Other-oriented lies** are told to benefit the partner, for example to avoid hurting the partner or to maintain partner's face, image or self-esteem.

If you think of the lies your romantic partner has told to you in the past, where these lies rather self-oriented or other-oriented?

Open answer

Commitment (Arriaga & Agnew, 2001)

Please answer the following questions.

I feel very strongly linked to my partner—very attached to our relationship.	com1
It pains me to see my partner suffer.	com2
I am very affected when things are not going well in my relationship.	com3
In all honesty, my family and friends are more important to me than this relationship.	com4 - recode
I am oriented toward the long-term future of this relationship (e.g., I imagine being with my partner several years from now).	com5
My partner and I joke about what things will be like when we are old.	com6
I find it difficult to imagine myself with my partner in the distant future.	com7 - recode
When I make plans about future events in my life, I think about the impact of my decisions on our relationship.	com8
I intend to stay in this relationship.	com9
I want to maintain our relationship.	com10
I feel inclined to keep our relationship going.	com11
My gut feeling is to continue in this relationship.	com12

Answer possibilities

- *Scale ranging from 1 (not at all true) to 7 (extremely true)*

Satisfaction (Hendrick, 1988)

Please answer the following questions.

How well does your partner meet your needs?	sat1
In general, how satisfied are you with your relationship?	sat2
How good is your relationship compared to most?	sat3
How often do you wish you hadn't gotten into this relationship?	sat4 - recode
To what extent has your relationship met your original expectations?	sat5
How much do you love your partner?	sat6
How many problems are there in your relationship?	sat7 – recode

Answer possibilities

- Scale ranging from 1 (low satisfaction) to 7 (high satisfaction)

Honesty-Humility (Ashton & Lee, 2009)

see Study 1

Honesty-Propriety (Thalmayer & Saucier, 2014)

On the following pages you will find a series of statements about you.

Please read each statement and decide how much you agree or disagree with that statement.

I take risks that could cause trouble for me.	prop1 - recode
I would never take things that aren't mine.	prop2
I cannot imagine (that I would engage in) lying or cheating.	prop3
I steal things.	prop4 - recode
I am not good at deceiving people.	prop5
I like to do frightening things.	prop6 - recode
I stick to the rules.	prop7

Answer possibilities

- Scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree)

Demographics

see Study 1

Attention check

see Study 1

Bot check

see Study 1

4.5 Materials of Study 5

Study 5
<p><u>General introduction</u></p> <p><i>see Study 1</i></p>
<p><u>Own and partner's dishonesty (Cole, 2001)</u></p> <p><i>see Study 1</i></p>
<p><u>Other-oriented and self-oriented lies (Ennis et al., 2008)</u></p> <p><i>see Study 1</i></p>
<p><u>Attitudes towards infidelity (Jones et al., 2001)</u></p> <p><i>see Study 1</i></p>
<p><u>Honesty-Humility (Ashton & Lee, 2009)</u></p> <p><i>see Study 1</i></p>
<p><u>Honesty-Propriety (Thalmayer & Saucier, 2014)</u></p> <p><i>See Study 4</i></p>

Demographics

see Study 1

Attention check

see Study 1

Bot check

see Study 1

4.6 Materials of Studies 6 and 7

Note: Study 7 is an exact replication of Study 6. Therefore, materials were the same. The only exception is that we excluded the question “Who mainly initiated the breakup” in Study 7.

Studies 6 and 7

Ex-relationship 1

In the following, we would like to ask you some questions about the relationship shared with your ex- partner.

_____ How many months did your last relationship last? _____ duration 1

Open answer

_____ Who mainly initiated the breakup? _____ breakup 1

Answer possibilities

- *I mainly initiated the breakup.*
- *My ex-partner mainly initiated the breakup.*

Adapted own and partner’s dishonesty scales (Cole, 2001)

Please answer the following questions regarding the relationship shared with your ex-partner. Read each statement and decide how much you agree or disagree with that statement.

I disclosed everything to my ex-partner, both good and bad.	own1 - recode
I sometimes found myself lying to my ex-partner about things I have done.	own2
I sometimes lied to my ex-partner.	own3
I told my ex-partner the complete truth, even things he/she does not wanted to hear.	own 4 - recode
I tried to hide certain things that I have done from my ex-partner.	own 5
There were certain issues that I tried to conceal from my ex-partner.	own 6
There were certain things I tried to mislead my ex-partner about.	own 7
When I didn't live up to my ex-partner's expectations, I always told him/her what I've done.	own 8 - recode

Answer possibilities

- Scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree)

Please answer the following questions regarding the relationship shared with your ex-partner. Read each statement and decide how much you agree or disagree with that statement.

I think my ex-partner was very honest with me.	partner 1 - recode
I think that my ex-partner tried to mislead me.	partner 2
I think that my ex-partner withheld important information for me.	partner 3

Answer possibilities

- Scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree)

Adapted Commitment Scale (Arriaga & Agnew, 2001)

Please answer the following questions regarding the relationship shared with your ex-partner.

I felt very strongly linked to my ex-partner—very attached to our relationship.	com1
It pained me to see my ex-partner suffer.	com2
I was very affected when things were not going well in my ex-relationship.	com3
In all honesty, my family and friends were more important to me than this ex-relationship.	com4 - recode
I was oriented toward the long-term future of this ex-relationship (e.g., I imagined being with my ex-partner several years from now).	com5
My ex-partner and I joked about what things will be like when we are old.	com6
I found it difficult to imagine myself with my ex-partner in the distant future.	com7 - recode
When I made plans about future events in my life, I thought about the impact of my decisions on this ex-relationship.	com8
I intended to stay in this ex-relationship.	com9
I wanted to maintain our ex-relationship.	com10
I felt inclined to keep our ex-relationship going.	com11
My gut feeling was to continue in this ex-relationship.	com12

Answer possibilities

- Scale ranging from 1 (not at all true) to 7 (extremely true)

Adapted satisfaction scale (Hendrick, 1988)

Please answer the following questions regarding the relationship shared with your ex-partner.

How well did your ex-partner has met your needs?	sat1
In general, how satisfied were you with your ex-relationship?	sat2
How good was your ex-relationship compared to most?	sat3
How often did you wish you hadn't gotten into this ex-relationship?	sat4 - recode
To what extent has your ex-relationship met your original expectations?	sat5
How much did you love your ex-partner?	sat6
How many problems were there in your ex-relationship?	sat7 – recode

Answer possibilities

- Scale ranging from 1 (low satisfaction) to 7 (high satisfaction)

Honesty-Humility (Ashton & Lee, 2009)

In the following, we would like to ask you some questions about your personality.

see Study 1

Honesty-Propriety (Thalmayer & Saucier, 2014)

see Study 4

Ex-relationship 2

In the following, we would like to ask you some questions about all of your past relationships.

Have you experienced more than one breakup from a romantic partner?

breakup1

Answer possibilities

- yes
- no

→ If yes

In total, how many breakups from a romantic partner have you experienced during your life so far?

breakup2

Open answer

How many months did your longest relationship so far last?

duration2

Open answer

Demographics

At the end, please answer some demographic questions.

see Study 1

Bot check

see Study 1

Attention check

see Study 1

4.7 Materials of Study 8

Study 8 – Initial Study

Instruction

Dear participant, welcome to our study!

In this study, we are interested in your **social interactions with a romantic partner**.

We ask you to record, **every day for five days**, all social interactions with your romantic partner and all of the lies you told during those interactions.

Your role in this research is especially important as you are the observer and recorder of your own behavior. As researchers, we do not condone or condemn lying; rather, we are scientifically studying lying, trying to find answers to some of the most fundamental questions about the phenomenon.

Also, think of this study as an unusual opportunity to learn more about yourself and your romantic relationship.

Monday (16th August) will be the first day of five you will fill out the so-called **interaction record** and **deception record**. **Those records should be filled out daily starting at 6.00 pm**. Today we just want to pose some questions about your relationship and your personality, and we want to introduce you to the rules of the study.

Confirmation

Please participate in this study only if you can participate in all following parts; that is Monday, 16th August to Friday, 20th August, with filling out the interaction and deception records each day between 6 pm and midnight.

As an additional requirement, you must currently live in a romantic relationship.

As an additional requirement, you must currently live in a romantic relationship.

If you successfully participate in this first part, only then we will invite you to participate in the second part and so on. For your participation today you will receive **£1.25**. Filling out the following parts will take about 5 minutes each day and will be paid with **£0.63** each.

When you have successfully participated in all parts, we will pay a bonus payment of £1.00 on Friday, 20th August. In total, you can earn £5.40 in 35 minutes!

I hereby confirm that I am willing to participate in all parts of this study.

Answer possibilities

- *yes*
- *no*

Demographics

First, we would like to ask some demographic questions.

see Study 1

Honesty-Humility (Ashton & Lee, 2009)

Now, we would like to ask some questions regarding your personality.

see Study 1

Honesty-propriety (Thalmayer & Saucier, 2014)

see Study 4

Rules

Interaction record

A social interaction is defined as any exchange between you and your romantic partner that lasts **10 minutes or more**, in which the behavior of one partner is in response to the behavior of the other partner.

Please consider every form of communication (that lasts 10 minutes or more), **whether face-to-face, in writing, by phone or over the internet**. On each day, we will first ask you how many interactions you have had with your romantic partner in total.

For every interaction, we will then ask at what time of the day (a.m. / p.m.) the first, the second, the third ... interaction took place.

For every interaction, we will then ask how long (in minutes) the first, the second, the third ... interaction lasted.

Exceptions to the interaction record

As already mentioned, please only report those interactions with your romantic partner that lasted 10 minutes or more. However, there is one exception to this rule!

Please also fill out the interaction report for an interaction that lasted under 10 minutes, but during which you told a lie.

Examples

An interaction is defined as any exchange between you and your romantic partner that lasts **10 minutes or more**, in which the behavior of one partner is in response to the behavior of the other partner.

This is the case, for example, if you speak to each other on the phone or if you continuously write text messages to each other. An interaction also takes place if you talk to each other in reality, no matter at which place.

Quiz

For which of the interactions described here should you record an interaction record?

Please drag the interactions you should record from the left field to the right field.

An interaction with my romantic partner that lasted 10 minutes.

An interaction with my best friend that lasted 10 minutes.

An interaction with my romantic partner that lasted 15 minutes and involved no lie.

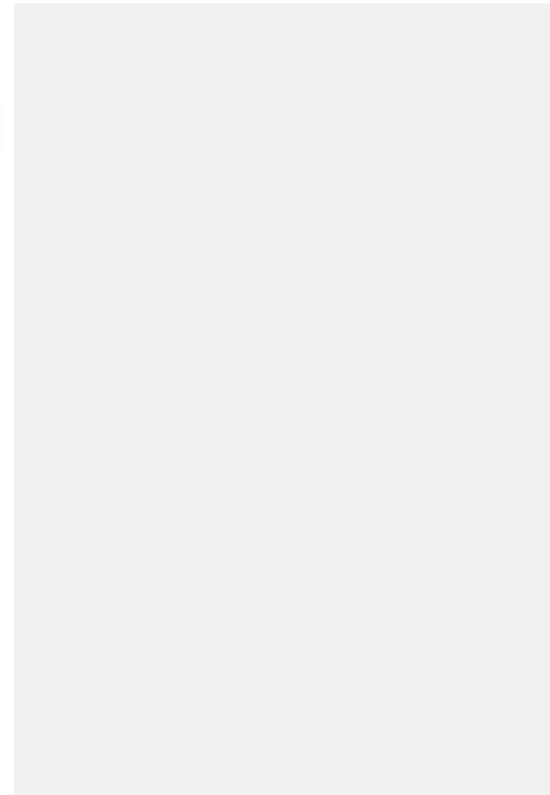
An interaction with my romantic partner that lasted 5 minutes and involved no lie.

An interaction with my best friend that lasted 15 minutes and involved no lie.

An interaction with my romantic partner that lasted 5 minutes and involved a lie.

An interaction via phone with my romantic partner that lasted 10 minutes.

An interaction with my romantic partner that lasted 10 minutes.



→ If one or more answers were incorrect

One or more of your answers were incorrect. Therefore, please read the rules for filling out the interaction record again:

- A social interaction is defined as any exchange between you and your romantic partner that lasts **10 minutes or more**. - We are only interested in interactions you have had **with your romantic partner**.

- **Please consider every form of communication** (that lasts 10 minutes or more), **whether face-to-face, in writing, by phone or over the internet**.


- Please also fill out the interaction record for an interaction **that lasted under 10 minutes but during which you told a lie**.

Here you can see the right solution:

For which of the interactions described here should you record an interaction record?

Please drag the interactions you should record from the left field to the right field.

An interaction with my best friend that lasted 10 minutes.	An interaction with my romantic partner that lasted 10 minutes.
An interaction with my romantic partner that lasted 5 minutes and involved no lie.	An interaction with my romantic partner that lasted 15 minutes and involved no lie.
An interaction with my best friend that lasted 15 minutes and involved no lie.	An interaction with my romantic partner that lasted 5 minutes and involved a lie.
	An interaction via phone with my romantic partner that lasted 10 minutes.



Deception record

A lie occurs any time you intentionally try to mislead someone. Both the intent to deceive and actual deception must occur.

Some lies are big while others are small; some are completely false statements and others are truths with a few essential details made up or left out. Some lies are obvious, and some are very subtle. Some lies are told for a good reason. Some lies are selfish; other lies protect others. **We are interested in all these different types of lies.**

If you are uncertain as to whether a particular communication qualifies as a lie, please just record it.

Please remember that we are only interested in lies you told to your romantic partner.

Exceptions to the deception record

Here are some exceptions to the rules of the deception record.

As already mentioned, we encourage reporting all lies, no matter big or small or how obvious or subtle. However, there is one example of a lie we ask you not to report: **Please neglect in the deception record if you said "Fine" in response to "How you are?" questions.** These are the only lies we ask you to not report!

Further, if you remember a lie but do not wish to reveal the content of the lie, **please write "rather not say" instead of revealing it.** If you are uncertain as to whether a particular communication qualifies as a lie, please just record it.

Finally, if you remember a lie from a previous day that you failed to record, please still turn in a form for that lie.

Examples

A lie occurs any time you intentionally try to mislead your romantic partner. There are many different reasons for lying. In the following, we show you examples of different lies and the reasons behind those lies.

Selfish lies:

Lie: Said I didn't mind him picking up a girl last night. Reason: Wanted to appear untouchable.

Lie: I told her I had to be in the neighboring city to see a doctor. Reason: Actually, I wanted to visit a friend to trade computer software.

Lie: I lied about something I didn't want him to know.

Reason: I told the lie so I could keep some privacy about my personal life.

Lies told to protect the romantic partner:

Lie: Told him I loved the food he ordered for me when it wasn't that great. Reason: Didn't want to make him feel bad.

Lie: I told her that I'd love for her to stay with me if she wanted to when I really wanted to be alone. Reason: She was lonely and I didn't want her to have to stay in the restaurant by herself.

Lie: After sex, I pretended to have experienced an orgasm. Reason: Didn't want to hurt my husband.

Quiz

Which of the lies described here should you record in your deception record?

Please drag the lies that should be recored (or rather all the correct statements) from the left field to the right field.

- A lie told to protect my romantic partner.
- A lie I told to my romantic partner in order to benefit myself.
- Saying "I'm fine" even I'm not.
- A lie I told to my mother in order to protect her.
- I lie I wrote via text to my romantic partner.
- A very minor lie I told to my romantic partner.
- A particular communication with my romantic partner about which I'm uncertain qualifies as a lie.
- If you remember a lie from a previous day you will not report it today, given it was told to your romantic partner.
- If you remember a lie from a previous day you will report it today, given it was told to your romantic partner.
- If you told a lie you don't want to talk about, you write "rather not say".
- If you told a lie you don't want to talk about you, just omit it.



A lie told to protect my romantic partner.

→ If one or more answers were incorrect

One or more of your answers were incorrect. Therefore, please read the rules for filling out the deception report again:

- A lie occurs any time you intentionally try to mislead someone. Both the intent to deceive and actual deception must occur.
- We are only interested in **lies you told to your romantic partner**.
- Please report all lies, no matter how big or small, how subtle or obvious, if it was a completely false statements or if only some essential details were left out, or if the lie was selfish or meant to protect your romantic partner. **We are interested in all these different types of lies.**
- **Please neglect in the deception record if you said "Fine" in response to "How you are?" questions.** These are the only lies we ask you to not report!
- **If you are uncertain as to whether a particular communication qualifies as a lie, please just record it.**
- If you remember a lie but do not wish to reveal the content of the lie, **please write "rather not say" instead of revealing it.**
- **Finally, if you remember a lie from a previous day that you failed to record, please still turn in a form for that lie.**

Here you can see the right solution:

Which of the lies described here should you record in your deception record?

Please drag the lies that should be recored (or rather all the correct statements) from the left field to the right field.

Saying "I'm fine" even I'm not.

A lie I told to my mother in order to protect her.

A very minor lie I told to my romantic partner.

If you remember a lie from a previous day you will not report it today, given it was told to your romantic partner.

If you told a lie you don't want to talk about you, just omit it.



A lie told to protect my romantic partner.

A lie I told to my romantic partner in order to benefit myself.

I lie I wrote via text to my romantic partner.

A particular communication with my romantic partner about which I'm uncertain qualifies as a lie.

If you remember a lie from a previous day you will report it today, given it was told to your romantic partner.

If you told a lie you don't want to talk about, you write "rather not say".

Outlook

Thank you for your participation. You now have completed the first part.

Monday, 16th August will be the first day of five you will fill out the so-called interaction record and deception record. Those records can be filled out daily starting at 6.00 pm till midnight.

We will send you a message to remind you of your participation on every day.

Note: The surveys for Day 1 to Day 4 were the same, except that the current date was displayed at the specific places

Study 8 – Day 1 to Day 4

General introduction

Dear participant, welcome back.

Today [Date] is the [first / second / third / fourth] day of five you will report all interactions you have had today with your romantic partner and all lies told during those interactions.

You will start with filling out the **interaction record, followed by the deception record.**

Interaction record

[Date]

Please remember: A social interaction is defined as any exchange between you and your romantic partner that lasts 10 minutes or more, in which the behavior of one partner is in response to the behavior of the other partner. We are only interested in interactions you have had with your romantic partner.

Please consider every form of communication (that lasts 10 minutes or more), whether face-to-face, in writing, by phone or over the internet.

Please also fill out the interaction record for an interaction that lasted under 10 minutes, but during which you told a lie.

How many interactions have you had today with your romantic partner?

Open answer

You reported that you have had [X] interactions with your romantic partner.

Please provide some information about those interactions.

At what time of the day did the 1th interaction take place? (am / pm)

Open answer

How long did the 1th interaction last? (minutes)

Open answer

Deception record

[Date]

Please remember: A lie occurs any time you intentionally try to mislead someone. Both the intent to deceive and actual deception must occur. We are only interested in lies you told to your romantic partner.

We encourage reporting all lies, now matter big or small or how obvious or subtle. However, please neglect in the deception record if you said "Fine" in response to "How you are?" questions.

If you remember a lie but do not wish to reveal the content of the lie, please write "rather not say" instead of revealing it. If you are uncertain as to whether a particular communication qualifies as a lie, please just record it.

Finally, if you remember a lie from a previous day that you failed to record, please still turn in a form for that lie.

How many lies have you told to your romantic partner today?

Open answer

You reported that you have told [X] lies to your romantic partner.

Please provide some information about those lies.

Please provide some information about those interactions.

Please briefly describe the 1th lie.

Open answer

Please briefly describe the reason why you told the 1th lie.

Open answer

Outlook

Thank you for your participation.

You now have completed the records of day 1 / day 2 / day 3 / day 4.

[Date] will be the second day / third day / fourth day / last day of five you will fill out the interaction record and the deception record (between 6.00 pm and midnight). We will send you a message to remind you of your participation.

Study 8 – Day 5

General introduction

Dear participant, welcome back.

Today (Friday, 20th August) is the fifth day of five you will report all interactions you have had today with your romantic partner and all lies told during those interactions.

After you have filled out both reports, we will ask you one last time some questions concerning your romantic relationship.

With the code you will receive at the end of today's survey, you will get your bonus payment.

Interaction record

Friday, 20th August 2021

Please remember: A social interaction is defined as any exchange between you and your romantic partner that lasts 10 minutes or more, in which the behavior of one partner is in response to the behavior of the other partner. We are only interested in interactions you have had with your romantic partner.

Please consider every form of communication (that lasts 10 minutes or more), whether face-to-face, in writing, by phone or over the internet.

Please also fill out the interaction record for an interaction that lasted under 10 minutes, but during which you told a lie.

How many interactions have you had today with your romantic partner?

Open answer

You reported that you have had [X] interactions with your romantic partner.

Please provide some information about those interactions.

At what time of the day did the 1th interaction take place? (am / pm)

Open answer

How long did the 1th interaction last? (minutes)

Open answer

Deception record

Friday, 20th August 2021

Please remember: A lie occurs any time you intentionally try to mislead someone. Both the intent to deceive and actual deception must occur. We are only interested in lies you told to your romantic partner.

We encourage reporting all lies, no matter big or small or how obvious or subtle. However, please neglect in the deception record if you said "Fine" in response to "How you are?" questions.

If you remember a lie but do not wish to reveal the content of the lie, please write "rather not say" instead of revealing it. If you are uncertain as to whether a particular communication qualifies as a lie, please just record it.

Finally, if you remember a lie from a previous day that you failed to record, please still turn in a form for that lie.

How many lies have you told to your romantic partner today?

Open answer

You reported that you have told [X] lies to your romantic partner.

Please provide some information about those lies.

Please briefly describe the 1th lie.

Open answer

Please briefly describe the reason why you told the 1th lie.

Open answer

Closeness (Dibble & Levine, 2011)

Now, we would like to ask some questions regarding your romantic relationship.

Please think about your relationship with your romantic partner when responding to the following questions.

My relationship with my romantic is close.	close1
When we are apart, I miss my romantic partner a great deal.	close2
My romantic partner and I disclose important personal things to each other.	close3
My romantic partner and I have a strong connection.	close4
My romantic partner and I want to spend time together.	close5
I'm sure of my relationship with my romantic partner.	close6
My romantic partner is a priority in my life.	close7
My romantic partner and I do a lot of things together.	close8
When I have free time I choose to spend it alone with my romantic partner.	close9
I think about my romantic partner a lot.	close10
My relationship with my romantic partner is important in my life.	close11
I consider my romantic partner when making important decisions.	close12

Answer possibilities

- *Scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree)*

Commitment (Arriaga & Agnew, 2001)

see Study 4

Satisfaction (Hendrick, 1988)

see Study 4

Outlook

Thank you for your participation.

You now have completed the last part.

Since you answered all parts of the study, you will receive your bonus payment today.

4.8 Materials of Study 9

Study 9

General introduction

In the course of this study, we will first ask you some questions concerning your personality. At the end, we will ask you for some final demographic questions.

Honesty-Humility (Ashton & Lee, 2009)

see Study 1

Honesty-Propriety (Thalmayer & Saucier, 2014)

see Study 4

Attention check

You have now completed the main part of this study.

What was this study about?

Answer possibilities

- This study was about my personality
- This study was about my quality of sleep

Instruction actual behavior

Here comes some important information that we so far have not told you!

If you are willing to forward an e-mail with an invitation of this study to your romantic partner, you will receive a bonus payment of £0.20.

"Hi, I recommend you take part in a study I have recently participated in. This is an interesting study about your quality of sleep. Here you can find information on how to participate."

Manipulation check

Before you can tell us your decision about whether to invite your partner to this study, please answer the following question:

I am aware that the e-mail contains deceptive and misleading information.

Answer possibilities

- Yes, I am aware that the e-mail I will send contains deceptive and misleading information.
- No, I am not aware that the e-mail I will send contains deceptive and misleading information.

Actual behavior

Would you like to send the following deceptive e-mail to your romantic partner?

If you click "yes" you have to enter the contact details of your romantic partner on the next page.

If you click "no", you will be redirected to the final questions of this study.

Answer possibilities

- Yes
- No

Debriefing

Dear participant,

if you have indicated to forward the e-mail to your romantic partner, you will receive a bonus payment of £0.20 but you do not actually have to send the e-mail. We were only interested on your decision.

Now please click "continue" to answer the final questions of this study.

Demographics

see Study 1

Attention check

see Study 1

4.9 Materials of Study 10

Study 10

General introduction

Who is more intelligent? Compete yourself with your romantic partner!

In the course of this study, we first ask you to answer several questions about your personality. Following that, you will prepare an intelligence task. After your successful participation, your romantic partner will also participate in this study. Your partner will prepare the same intelligence task as you. After you have both participated, you will be informed about each other's result and the one of you who did better will receive a bonus payment.

Before starting with the main part of this study, you need to answer some administrative questions: First, you need to confirm that you are currently live in a romantic relationship. Second, you must enter your Prolific ID. To make sure that we can match your result in the following intelligence task to the result of your romantic partner, you must also enter the Prolific ID of your romantic partner.

Please click "continue".

Prolific ID's

Please provide your Prolific ID:

Open answer

Please provide the Prolific ID of your romantic partner:

Open answer

Demographics

see Study 1

Honesty-Humility (Lee & Ashton, 2018)

On the following pages you will find a series of statements about you.

Please read each statement and decide how much you agree or disagree with that statement.

If I want something from a person I dislike, I will act very nicely toward that person in order to get it.	hh6
If I knew that I could never get caught, I would be willing to steal a million dollars.	hh12 - recode
Having a lot of money is not especially important to me.	hh18
I am an ordinary person who is no better than others.	hh24
I wouldn't use flattery to get a raise or promotion at work, even if I thought it would succeed.	hh30
I would be tempted to buy stolen property if I were financially tight.	hh36 - recode
I would like to live in a very expensive, high-class neighborhood.	hh42 - recode
I wouldn't want people to treat me as though I were superior to them.	hh48
If I want something from someone, I will laugh at that person's worst jokes.	hh54 - recode
I would never accept a bribe, even if it were very large.	hh60
I would like to be seen driving around in a very expensive car.	hh66 - recode
I think that I am entitled to more respect than the average person is.	hh72 - recode
I wouldn't pretend to like someone just to get that person to do favors for me.	hh78
I'd be tempted to use counterfeit money, if I were sure I could get away with it.	hh84 - recode
I would get a lot of pleasure from owning expensive luxury goods.	hh90 - recode
I want people to know that I am an important person of high status.	hh96 - recode

Answer possibilities

- Scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree)

Honesty-Propriety (Thalmayer & Saucier, 2014)

see Study 4

Instruction anagram task**Intelligence task**

Dear participant, we will now present you eight randomly selected anagrams you should solve. An anagram is a word puzzle with scrambled letters. You are asked to determine the correct word that corresponds to an anagram.

Here is an example:

M A H E S = S H A M E

Please note: You are asked to prepare all eight anagrams within four minutes. All eight anagrams will be presented for four minutes on one page. After the four minutes are over, you will be asked how many of the eight anagrams you were able to solve correctly. You only need to indicate the number of correctly solved anagrams. Your final result will be compared with the result of your partner. The one of you who could solve more anagrams will receive a bonus payment.

Please click "continue" to start the task.

Attention check

I have understood, ...

Answer possibilities:

- ... *that by* participating in this study, I am entering into a competition with my romantic partner for a bonus payment.
- ... that by participating in this study, I will visit the Jupiter together with my romantic partner.

Anagram task

1) CIJUE

2) TRYPA

3) RYORS

4) ONECI

5) AMOOS

6) ACELO

7) PECIIT

8) FILRU

Dependent variable

You now have completed the intelligence task.

How many of the eight anagrams could you solve correctly?

Answer possibilities:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

Debriefing

Dear participant, you have now successfully completed the study. Now, we would like to inform you about the purpose of the study:

Your partner will not participate in this study; therefore there will also be no bonus payment. We are only interested in how many of the eight anagrams you reported to have solved. Since five of the eight anagrams could not be solved, we consider a reported number of solved anagrams greater than three to be a lie. With this study we want to answer the question whether a certain personality profile (which we measured at the beginning of this study) tends to lie more often than others.

For the last time please press "continue".

4.10 Materials of Study 11

Study 11

General introduction

In the course of this study, we will first ask you some demographic questions and questions concerning your personality, followed by a task in which we ask you to roll a dice. After your successful participation, your romantic partner will also participate in this study. Your partner will prepare the same dice roll task as you. Only the one of you who rolled a higher number will receive a bonus payment of £0.20 at the end. In case of a tie (i.e., if you both rolled the same number), the person who participated first in this study wins (that is you).

Before starting with the main part of this study, you need to answer some administrative questions: First, you need to confirm that you are currently live in a romantic relationship. Second, you must enter your Prolific ID. To make sure that we can match your result in the following dice roll task to the result of your romantic partner, you must also enter the Prolific ID of your romantic partner.

Please click "continue".

Prolific ID's

see Study 10

Demographics

see Study 1

Honesty-Humility (Lee & Ashton, 2018)

see Study 10

Honesty-Propriety (Thalmayer & Saucier, 2014)

see Study 4

Instruction dice roll

Dear participant, we now ask you to roll a dice. The dice roll is private. Within this study, you just have to indicate the number you have rolled.

Please remember: After your successful participation, your romantic partner will also participate in this study. Your partner will prepare the same dice roll task as you. Only the one of you who rolled a higher number will receive a bonus payment of £0.20 at the end. In case of a tie (i.e., if you both rolled the same number), the person who participated first in this study wins. Because you are the first person who participates in this dice roll task, you will receive the bonus payment in the case of a tie.

Please click "continue".

Manipulation check

I have understood, ...

Answer possibilities:

- ... that both, my partner and I, will receive a bonus payment at the end.
- ... that I compete against my romantic partner and only the one of us who rolled a higher number will receive a bonus payment at the end.

Dice roll

Please roll the dice now!

Dependent variable

Which number do you have rolled?

Answer possibilities

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

Debriefing

Dear participant, you have now successfully completed the study.

Your partner will not participate in this study. We are only interested in what number of the dice roll you have reported. No matter what you have reported to have rolled, we will pay you additional £0.20.

For the last time, please press "continue".

5. References

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