Supplemental Materials

Egocentric Anchoring-and-Adjustment Underlies Social Inferences about Known Others Varying in Similarity and Familiarity

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Stimuli

50 Items on Preferences and Habits (Original Set Administered in Experiments 1 and 6)

1. Spend an afternoon looking through childhood mementos
2. Go to the movies
3. Spend an hour in a coffee shop with friends
4. Spend half an hour texting with a friend
5. Do a crossword puzzle
6. Go out to a night club
7. Eat a piece of chocolate cake
8. Sing karaoke with some friends
9. Run on a treadmill at the gym for 30 minutes
10. Spend an hour reading a best-selling novel
11. Likes to have ice cubes in a glass of water
12. Spend an afternoon playing video games
13. Play a game of pool at a local bar
14. Throw a birthday party for a friend
15. Take a yoga class
16. Talk on the phone with a family member
17. Visit the dentist for a check-up
18. Like water more than juice
19. Spend half an hour browsing a friend's photos on social media
20. Make a late-night pizza run
21. Go over to a friend's to play a new video game
22. Re-arrange the furniture in your home
23. Go bowling with friends
24. Sample some cookies that a friend baked
25. Spend an hour organizing your closet
26. Spend the whole day in pajamas
27. Create a playlist with some of your favorite songs
28. Chew gum
29. Drink coffee
30. Watch a reality TV show
31. Like peanut-butter and banana sandwiches
32. Like to attend music concerts
33. Play charades with some friends at home
34. Like taking the train
35. Do laundry regularly
36. Generally have a positive outlook on life
37. Play a board game with some friends
38. Read a comic book
39. Recognize a movie star walking around town
40. Like Coke more than Pepsi
41. Watch a romantic comedy
42. Change the background image on your cellphone
43. Get your hair cut regularly
44. Help a neighbor move to a new place on the other side of town

45. Watch a horror movie
46. Spend a morning volunteering at a nursing home
47. Prefer chocolate ice cream to vanilla
48. Watch a sports game with friends
49. Search your name on Google
50. Tend to use pens that have blue ink instead of black

50 Items on Preferences and Habits (Modified Set Administered in Experiments 4 and 8)

Note: Modified items (n = 32) are marked with asterisks.

1. Spend an afternoon looking through childhood mementos
2. Watch a movie*
3. Spend an hour working on a jigsaw puzzle*
4. Spend half an hour texting with a friend
5. Do a crossword puzzle
6. Go on a blind date*
7. Eat a piece of chocolate cake
8. Sing in the shower*
9. Exercise for 30 minutes*
10. Spend an hour reading a best-selling novel
11. Likes to have ice cubes in a glass of water
12. Spend an afternoon playing video games
13. Play fetch with a dog*
14. Throw a birthday party for a friend or relative*
15. Take a bubble bath*
16. Talk on the phone with a family member
17. Visit the dentist for a check-up
18. Like water more than juice
19. Spend half an hour browsing a friend's photos on social media
20. Make pizza at home*
21. Go through the same routine every morning*
22. Re-arrange the furniture in your home*
23. Go for a leisurely walk around your neighborhood*
24. Sample some cookies that a friend or relative baked*
25. Spend an hour organizing your closet
26. Spend the whole day in pajamas
27. Create a playlist with some of your favorite songs
28. Chew gum
29. Drink coffee
30. Watch a reality TV show
31. Like peanut-butter and banana sandwiches
32. Like staying up late at night*
33. Play charades with family or friends at home*
34. Like reading the news*
35. Do laundry regularly
36. Generally have a positive outlook on life

37. Play a board game with family*
38. Read a comic book
39. Know the lyrics to popular songs*
40. Like Coke more than Pepsi
41. Watch a romantic comedy
42. Change the background image on your cellphone
43. Get distracted easily*
44. Donate to an organization*
45. Watch a horror movie
46. Spend a morning doing volunteer work*
47. Prefer chocolate ice cream to vanilla
48. Watch a sports game*
49. Search your name on Google
50. Tend to use pens that have blue ink instead of black

40 Personality Traits (Administered in Experiment 2)

Positive traits	Negative traits
1. Ambitious	1. Antisocial
2. Amusing	2. Boastful
3. Appreciative	3. Cold
4. Attentive	4. Cowardly
5. Cheerful	5. Dull
6. Considerate	6. Envious
7. Creative	7. Foolish
8. Generous	8. Ill-mannered
9. Good-tempered	9. Irrational
10. Inventive	10. Irritable
11. Mature	11. Jealous
12. Observant	12. Lazy
13. Persuasive	13. Naïve
14. Productive	14. Prejudiced
15. Prompt	15. Self-centered
16. Responsible	16. Spiteful
17. Self-reliant	17. Unfair
18. Sympathetic	18. Unreliable
19. Tender	19. Vain
20. Tolerant	20. Weak

20 MMPI Statements (Administered in Experiments 3, 5, and 7)

1. Likes to watch do-it-yourself videos
2. Has a good appetite
3. Wakes up rested most mornings
4. Would like the work of a librarian
5. Easily awakened by noise
6. Likes to read news articles on crime
7. Hands and feet are usually warm enough
8. Daily life is full of things that keep me interested
9. Afraid of being alone in a wide-open space
10. Once in a while thinks of things too bad to talk about
11. Would like the kind of work that a forest ranger does
12. Does not always tell the truth
13. Would like to be a nurse
14. Enjoys the excitement of a crowd
15. Can remember "playing sick" to get out of something
16. Used to keep a diary or journal
17. Hardly ever feel pain in the back of my neck
18. Likes repairing a door latch
19. Would like to be a singer
20. Would like to hunt lions in Africa

Would-You-Rather Questions (Administered in Experiment 8)

1. Would you rather…Be extremely lucky / Be extremely smart?
2. Would you rather…Marry someone who is kind but not really in love with you / Marry someone who treats everyone else terribly and disrespectfully but adores you?
3. Would you rather…Never have people take you seriously / Always have people think you are no fun?
4. Would you rather…Be forever homeless but free to roam the Earth / Live the life of luxury in a mansion you could never leave?
5. Would you rather…Only be able to tell lies / Scream out every true thought that comes across your mind?
6. Would you rather…Die before your spouse of fifty years does, knowing that they will be healthy but heartbroken for another twenty years / Watch your spouse die before you after fifty years together?

Manipulation Checks and Attention Check

Table S1

Results from Manipulation Check on Target Similarity Across Experiments.

Experiment	α	Similar	Dissimilar	*t*	*df*	*p*	*d*	95% CI
1	.92	3.92 (0.77)	2.88 (1.08)	14.74	641	< .001	1.11	[0.95, 1.27]
2	.90	3.71 (0.91)	2.73 (1.10)	9.65	359	< .001	0.98	[0.77, 1.18]
3	.91	3.91 (0.72)	2.73 (1.04)	18.84	735	< .001	1.32	[1.16, 1.47]
4	.92	3.87 (0.78)	2.80 (1.05)	20.54	1154	< .001	1.16	[1.04, 1.28]
5	.89	3.88 (0.68)	2.96 (1.08)	10.11	329	< .001	1.02	[0.81, 1.23]
6	.90	3.81 (0.74)	2.91 (1.00)	10.29	367	< .001	1.02	[0.82, 1.23]
7	.91	3.83 (0.82)	2.79 (1.05)	15.66	759	< .001	1.10	[0.96, 1.25]
8	.94	3.90 (0.69)	2.38 (1.04)	20.17	487	< .001	1.71	[1.51, 1.90]

Note. All tests were Welch independent samples *t*-tests. The values in the Similar and Dissimilar columns are means and standard deviations (*SD*s). The target similarity manipulation in Experiment 8 differed from that in Experiments 1–7.

Table S2

Results from Manipulation Check on Target Familiarity Across Experiments.

Experiment	α	Familiar	Unfamiliar	*t*	*df*	*p*	*d*	95% CI
1	.93	4.46 (0.66)	2.77 (1.03)	25.41	534	< .001	1.98	[1.80, 2.17]
2	.93	4.56 (0.61)	2.76 (1.02)	21.78	354	< .001	2.11	[1.87, 2.35]
3	.92	4.50 (0.61)	2.71 (0.91)	32.64	683	< .001	2.32	[2.14, 2.50]
4	.94	4.53 (0.57)	2.61 (1.02)	41.53	987	< .001	2.34	[2.19, 2.48]
5	.91	4.44 (0.58)	2.74 (1.02)	20.53	312	< .001	2.06	[1.82, 2.31]
6	.93	4.54 (0.59)	2.60 (1.01)	23.54	318	< .001	2.36	[2.11, 2.61]
7	.93	4.57 (0.55)	2.71 (1.05)	31.50	607	< .001	2.22	[2.05, 2.40]
8	.96	4.36 (0.73)	2.04 (1.07)	29.89	489	< .001	2.54	[2.31, 2.76]

Note. All tests were Welch independent samples *t*-tests. The values in the Familiar and Unfamiliar columns are means and *SD*s. The target familiarity manipulation in Experiment 8 differed from that in Experiments 1–7.

Table S3

Effects of Target Familiarity Manipulation on Length of Acquaintance Across Experiments 1–7.

Experiment	Familiar	Unfamiliar	*b*	*EE*	95% Credibility Interval
1	4.55 (1.66)	2.53 (1.46)	0.65	0.04	[0.57, 0.73]
2	4.62 (1.65)	2.69 (1.65)	0.60	0.05	[0.49, 0.70]
3	4.42 (1.65)	2.82 (1.60)	0.52	0.04	[0.44, 0.59]
4	4.86 (1.46)	3.09 (1.69)	0.58	0.03	[0.52, 0.65]
5	4.62 (1.61)	2.99 (1.66)	0.52	0.06	[0.41, 0.64]
6	4.71 (1.59)	2.83 (1.77)	0.57	0.05	[0.46, 0.68]
7	4.63 (1.64)	2.90 (1.68)	0.54	0.04	[0.47, 0.62]

Note. Because the DV was ordinal and the response categories were nonequidistant (e.g., *less than 1 year* and *1 to 3 years* reflect different durations of time), we conducted cumulative ordered-probit models through Bayesian analysis using the R package brms (Bürkner, 2017, 2018). EE = estimated errors. The values in the Familiar and Unfamiliar columns are means and *SD*s. Length of acquaintance was not administered for participants in the unknown target condition in Experiment 8.

In Experiment 8, we used an attention check to exclude bots and mindlessly responding participants. The attention check required participants to interpret an ambiguous text written in a Winograd schema that has been used to assess human-like reasoning (Levesque et al., 2011; see da Silva Frost, Wang, et al., in press, for an example of its use in online empirical studies). Participants saw a short story: “Santa Claus is on vacation, and he goes to a beautiful beach on the Brazilian coast. He realizes he has forgotten sunscreen and wonders how he can protect his skin. Luckily, a young kid nearby understands the situation right away. As he wants to receive a nice gift for Christmas, he lends him a beach umbrella.” Next, they answered two open-ended questions about the story (“Who receives the beach umbrella?” and “What does the kid hope will happen in December?”). Participants were excluded if they gave nonsensical answers (e.g., “Brazilian”), as coded by a researcher blind to the study results.

R Code and Formal Equations of the Integrative Data Analysis

The R code for the main model in the Integrative Data Analysis is:

```
discrepancy ~ RT * similarity * familiarity + experiment + (RT | participant)
    + (RT | item)
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The formal equations for the main model in the Integrative Data Analysis are:

$$\text{Level 1: } Y_{ij} = \pi_{00} + \pi_{10}X_{1ij} + \beta_2 X_{2i} + \beta_3 X_{3i} + \beta_4 X_{1ij}X_{2i} + \beta_5 X_{1ij}X_{3i} + \beta_6 X_{2i}X_{3i} + \beta_7 X_{1ij}X_{2i}X_{3i} + \beta_8 X_{4i} + e_{ij}$$

$$\text{Level 2: } \pi_{00} = \theta_{00} + b_{0i} + c_{0j}$$

$$\pi_{10} = \theta_{10} + b_{1i} + c_{1j}$$

In the first level of the model, Y_{ij} is the self–other discrepancy score by participant *i* responding to item *j*, and the intercept π_{00} is the expected discrepancy score. The predictors are RT of participant *i* responding to item *j* (X_{1ij}), target similarity condition of participant *i* (X_{2i}), target familiarity condition of participant *i* (X_{3i}), their higher-order interactions ($X_{1ij}X_{2i}$, $X_{1ij}X_{3i}$, $X_{2i}X_{3i}$, $X_{1ij}X_{2i}X_{3i}$), and experiment membership of participant *i* (X_{4i}). The slope of RT is π_{10}; the slope of the target similarity condition (β_2), the slope of the target familiarity condition (β_3), the slope of each higher-order interaction (β_4–β_7), and the slope of experiment membership (β_7) are fixed effects. The error term e_{ij} is the residual of the model, $e_{ij} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$.

In the second level of the model, θ_{00} is the grand mean discrepancy score across all responses (i.e., intercept). The mean deviation of participant *i* (averaged over all items) from the grand mean is b_{0i}, $b_{0i} \sim N(0, \tau_{b0})$. The mean deviation of item *j* (averaged over all participants) from the grand mean is c_{0j}, $c_{0j} \sim N(0, \tau_{c0})$. The overall mean effect of RT on discrepancy score across all responses is θ_{10}. The random effect of RT on discrepancy score for participant *i* is b_{1i}, $b_{1i} \sim N(0, \tau_{b1})$. The random effect of RT on discrepancy score for item *j* is c_{1j}, $c_{1j} \sim N(0, \tau_{c1})$.

Integrative Data Analysis Across Experiments

Random Effects of the Main IDA Model

Estimates of the by-participant and the by-item random intercepts suggest that some participants reported greater self–other discrepancies than others (*SD* = 0.55), and some items showed greater self–other discrepancies than others (*SD* = 0.23). More importantly, estimates of the by-participant and the by-item random slopes of RT suggest that the association between RT and self–other discrepancy varied by participant (*SD* = 0.31) and by item (*SD* = 0.16). Although 93.3% of the model-predicted RT slopes for participants and 98.5% of the model-predicted RT slopes for items were positive in the sample, these effects are estimated to be more heterogeneous in the population. Indeed, the 95% heterogeneity intervals (95% HI) for the by-participant RT effect and the by-item RT effect were [-0.40, 0.80] and [-0.11, 0.51], respectively, suggesting that although the anchoring-and-adjustment effect is robust when averaged across participants and stimuli, it might be absent or even reversed in a minority of the population (see Figure S1).[1] Moreover, the heterogeneity of the effect did not arise solely from the experimental manipulations: Exploratory analyses revealed that the by-participant RT effect for similar (vs. dissimilar) targets was comparably heterogeneous, 95% HI [-0.33, 0.88] vs. 95% HI [-0.45, 0.73], as was the by-participant RT effect for familiar (vs. unfamiliar) targets, 95% HI [-0.38, 0.85] vs. 95% HI [-0.42, 0.76].

The by-participant random slopes of RT correlated negatively with the by-participant random intercepts, $r = -.17$, $\chi^2(1) = 21.05$, $p < .001$, suggesting that the RT effect was stronger

[1] "RT effect" here and below refers to the association between RT and self–other discrepancy. 95% HI are calculated as the mean of the RT fixed effect ± 1.96 × standard deviation of the by-cluster RT random slope (Bolger et al., 2019). Note that 95% HI differs from the 95% CI of the RT fixed effect, which conveys uncertainty about the location of the averaged RT effect.

for participants who reported smaller self–other discrepancies.[2] The correlation between the by-item random slopes of RT and the by-item random intercepts was not significant, r = -.21, $\chi^2(1)$ = 3.61, p = .058. Note, however, that the item sample size of 132 might have been underpowered to detect a small-to-medium sized correlation, should one exist.

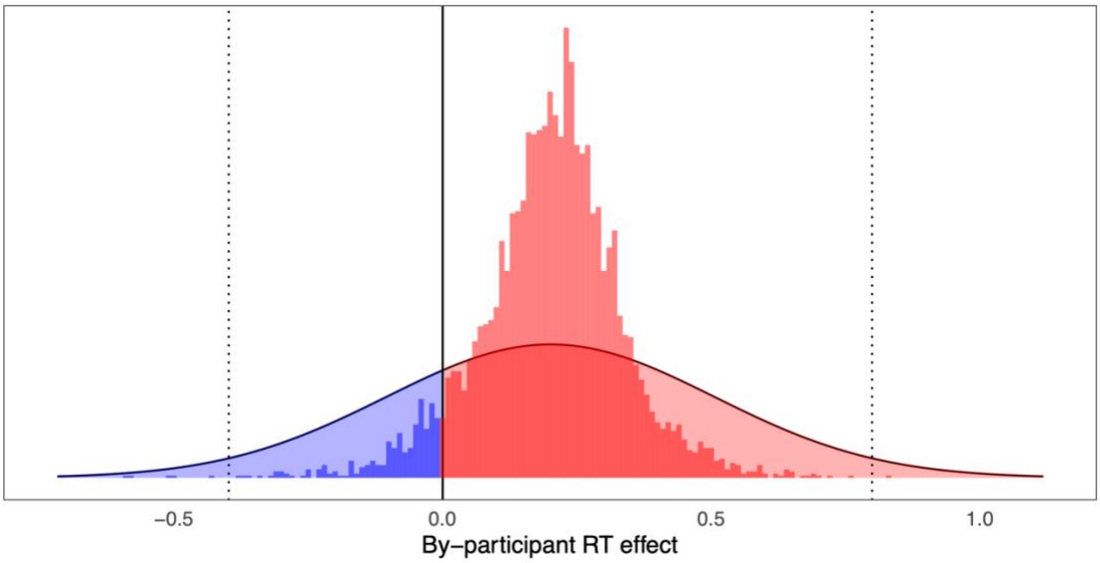

Figure S1. Distributions of sample predictions (histogram) and population estimates (density plot) of by-participant RT effects in the integrative data analysis. The sample predictions are model-predicted effects of RT for each participant (i.e., empirical-Bayes predictions). Dotted lines depict the upper and lower bounds of the interval that contains 95% of population estimates of the by-participant RT effects (i.e., the population heterogeneity interval, 95% HI).

Table S4

Fixed Effects of Dummy-Coded Experiment Membership in the Main IDA Model.

	Fixed effects					
Variable	*b*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*	95% CI
Experiment1	0.11	0.03	316.22	3.09	.002	[0.04, 0.17]
Experiment2	-0.28	0.05	258.87	-5.91	< .001	[-0.37, -0.19]
Experiment3	0.01	0.04	258.53	0.28	.777	[-0.06, 0.09]
Experiment4	0.07	0.03	240.55	2.29	.023	[0.01, 0.14]
Experiment5	-0.15	0.04	412.78	-3.46	.001	[-0.23, -0.06]
Experiment6	0.19	0.04	462.40	4.89	< .001	[0.11, 0.26]

[2] We conducted tests of significance for the correlations among random components with likelihood ratio tests between the original model and a reduced model with the correlation of interest fixed to 0.

Analysis on Generally Descriptive Items

The IDA of Experiments 1–7 shows that mean self–other discrepancies varied across stimuli; this raises the possibility that the RT effect was driven by items that were more descriptive of general human tendencies (i.e., items with lower self–other discrepancies). Insofar as some items were similarly applicable to everyone (including both participants and targets), then the RT effect could reflect an artifact whereby more generally descriptive items required less time to respond to. If that is the case, we should expect that (1) some items have very low mean self–other discrepancy scores, which could indicate that the items were generally descriptive (and thus should elicit the same or very similar self and target ratings), or that (2) some items have little variability in both self ratings and target ratings (i.e., different participants chose the same responses on the scale, reflecting general descriptiveness). In addition, we should expect that (3) the effects we observed in Experiments 1–7 only emerge when analyzing data on the "generally descriptive" items, but not when analyzing data on the other items.

We did not find strong evidence for (1): Only 1 of the 132 items had a mean self–other discrepancy below 1 (as a comparison, the mean self–other discrepancy across all responses, which is the intercept of our main IDA model, was $b = 1.75$). In other words, most of the items were not so generally descriptive of the human condition that participants, on average, gave close (or the same) self and target ratings.

We did not find strong evidence for (2) either: The standard deviations of self ratings by item ranged from 1.05 to 2.46, and the standard deviations of target ratings by item ranged from 1.23 to 2.35. In other words, none of the items had self ratings or target ratings with variability below $SD = 1$ on a 7-point scale.

We tested (3) in two ways, based on whether we define generally descriptive items according to (1) or (2). First, we tested the main IDA model using only data from 30% of the items with the lowest mean self–other discrepancy scores, versus using only data from the rest of the items (i.e., 70% of the items with the highest self–other discrepancy scores). If the effects we observed were driven by the generally descriptive items, we should expect to find stronger effects when only using data from those items, and null (or small) effects when only using data from the rest of the items. Instead, the estimates from the two models were mostly comparable. From the model with only data from the generally descriptive items, the RT main effect was significant, $b = 0.23$, $p < .001$, 95% CI [0.15, 0.31], but the RT × Similarity interaction was not significant, $b = 0.02$, $p = .294$, 95% CI [-0.02, 0.07], nor was the RT × Familiarity interaction, $b = 0.04$, $p = .096$, 95% CI [-0.01, 0.08]. From the model with only data from the rest of the items, the RT main effect was significant, $b = 0.18$, $p < .001$, 95% CI [0.14, 0.22], as were both the RT × Similarity interaction, $b = 0.06$, $p < .001$, 95% CI [0.04, 0.08], and the RT × Familiarity interaction, $b = 0.04$, $p < .001$, 95% CI [0.02, 0.07].

To rule out the possibility that the model with only data from the top 30% items on general descriptiveness was underpowered (after all, it had less data than the model with data from the bottom 70% items on general descriptiveness), we conducted the same set of analyses using a 50–50 split on item general descriptiveness. In the model with only data from the more generally descriptive items, the RT main effect, $b = 0.21$, $p < .001$, 95% CI [0.16, 0.27], the RT × Similarity interaction, $b = 0.04$, $p = .018$, 95% CI [0.01, 0.07], and the RT × Familiarity interaction, $b = 0.04$, $p = .008$, 95% CI [0.01, 0.07], were all significant. However, all these effects were significant in the model with only data from the less generally descriptive items as well (RT main effect: $b = 0.17$, $p < .001$, 95% CI [0.13, 0.22]; RT × Similarity interaction: $b =$

0.07, $p < .001$, 95% CI [0.04, 0.09]; RT × Familiarity interaction: $b = 0.04$, $p = .001$, 95% CI [0.02, 0.07]).

Next, we tested the main IDA model using only data from items with low response variability (i.e., bottom 30%) on both self and target ratings, versus using only data from the rest of the items (i.e., top 70%). We again observed comparable estimates across the two models (RT main effect: $b = 0.23$, $p < .001$, 95% CI [0.13, 0.33] vs. $b = 0.19$, $p < .001$, 95% CI [0.15, 0.23]; RT × Similarity interaction: $b = 0.05$, $p = .070$, 95% CI [-0.00, 0.10] vs. $b = 0.06$, $p < .001$, 95% CI [0.03, 0.08]; RT × Familiarity interaction: $b = 0.03$, $p = .315$, 95% CI [-0.03, 0.08] vs. $b = 0.04$, $p < .001$, 95% CI [0.02, 0.06]).

We then used a 50–50 split on item response variability (i.e., top vs. bottom 50%). In the model using only data from items with low response variability (i.e., bottom 50%), the RT main effect was significant, $b = 0.19$, $p < .001$, 95% CI [0.13, 0.26], the RT × Similarity interaction was significant, $b = 0.04$, $p = .009$, 95% CI [0.01, 0.08], but the RT × Similarity interaction was not significant, $b = 0.03$, $p = .121$, 95% CI [-0.01, 0.06]. In contrast, all three effects were significant in the model using only data from items with high response variability (i.e., top 50%; RT main effect: $b = 0.19$, $p < .001$, 95% CI [0.15, 0.23]; RT × Similarity interaction: $b = 0.06$, $p < .001$, 95% CI [0.03, 0.08]; RT × Familiarity interaction: $b = 0.05$, $p < .001$, 95% CI [0.02, 0.07]).

Overall, we see no reason to believe that the effects we observed in our main IDA were driven solely by the generally descriptive items. This is both because the items did not appear to be generally descriptive enough to have either low mean self–other discrepancy scores or low response variability on self ratings and target ratings, and because all key effects were still present and robust in the models using data from the less generally descriptive items. These

exploratory analyses, together with our instruction for participants to identify and write down the initials of a specific known target person, render the possibility of “generally descriptive” items unlikely in our view.

IDA Model With Maximal Random Effects Structure

Table S5

Self–Other Discrepancy by RT, Target Similarity, Target Familiarity, and All Interactions in the Integrative Data Analysis With Maximal Random Effects Structure.

Fixed effects						
Variable	*b*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*	95% CI
Intercept	1.75	0.03	137.37	62.83	< .001	[1.69, 1.80]
RT	0.17	0.02	140.98	8.57	< .001	[0.13, 0.21]
Similarity	-0.18	0.01	465.42	-15.95	< .001	[-0.21, -0.16]
Familiarity	-0.04	0.01	562.29	-3.81	< .001	[-0.07, -0.02]
RT × Similarity	0.06	0.01	215.08	4.74	< .001	[0.04, 0.09]
RT × Familiarity	0.04	0.01	205.75	2.86	.005	[0.01, 0.07]
Similarity × Familiarity	0.01	0.01	846.77	0.47	.636	[-0.02, 0.03]
RT × Similarity × Familiarity	0.00	0.01	268.31	0.07	.942	[-0.02, 0.03]
Experiment	0.02	0.01	969.30	3.20	.001	[0.01, 0.04]

Random effects			
Cluster	Name	Type	Estimate
Participant	Intercept	Variance	0.29
Participant	Slope (RT)	Variance	0.06
Participant	Intercept, Slope (RT)	Covariance	-0.03
Item	Intercept	Variance	0.07
Item	Slope (RT)	Variance	0.03
Item	Slope (Similarity)	Variance	< 0.01
Item	Slope (Familiarity)	Variance	< 0.01
Item	Slope (Experiment)	Variance	< 0.01
Item	Slope (RT × Similarity)	Variance	< 0.01
Item	Slope (RT × Familiarity)	Variance	< 0.01
Item	Slope (RT × Experiment)	Variance	< 0.01
Item	Slope (Similarity × Experiment)	Variance	< 0.01
Item	Slope (Familiarity × Experiment)	Variance	< 0.01
Item	Slope (Similarity × Familiarity)	Variance	< 0.01
Item	Slope (RT × Similarity × Familiarity)	Variance	< 0.01
Item	Slope (RT × Similarity × Experiment)	Variance	< 0.01
Item	Slope (RT × Familiarity × Experiment)	Variance	< 0.01
Item	Slope (Similarity × Familiarity × Experiment)	Variance	< 0.01
Item	Slope (RT × Similarity × Familiarity × Experiment)	Variance	< 0.01
Residual		Variance	2.53

Note: Model was estimated with restricted maximum likelihood (REML). Degrees of freedom (*df*) were calculated using the Satterthwaite approximation. All covariances within the item cluster were freely estimated; these estimates were all less than 0.01 and are not listed here. Unlike other models that include experiment membership as a fixed effect, experiment membership was entered as a continuous variable, rather than as dummy-coded

variables, because dummy-coding experiment membership in this model increased its complexity beyond the computational resources available to us and resulted in practical nonconvergence.

IDA Model Controlling for Liking for Target

Table S6

Self–Other Discrepancy by RT, Target Similarity, Target Familiarity, and All Interactions in the Integrative Data Analysis, Controlling for Liking for Target.

Fixed effects						
Variable	*b*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*	95% CI
Intercept	1.75	0.03	157.28	65.02	< .001	[1.69, 1.80]
RT	0.20	0.02	164.11	11.01	< .001	[0.17, 0.24]
Similarity	-0.15	0.01	4752.26	-17.07	< .001	[-0.17, -0.14]
Familiarity	-0.00	0.01	4786.87	-0.38	.703	[-0.02, 0.02]
RT × Similarity	0.06	0.01	3477.11	5.36	< .001	[0.04, 0.08]
RT × Familiarity	0.04	0.01	3479.30	3.92	< .001	[0.02, 0.06]
Similarity × Familiarity	-0.01	0.01	4756.33	-1.20	.229	[-0.03, 0.01]
RT × Similarity × Familiarity	0.01	0.01	3471.58	0.93	.355	[-0.01, 0.03]
Liking	-0.12	0.01	4880.01	-11.08	< .001	[-0.14, -0.10]
Experiment1	0.11	0.03	309.94	3.12	.002	[0.04, 0.17]
Experiment2	-0.29	0.05	254.92	-6.20	< .001	[-0.39, -0.20]
Experiment3	0.01	0.04	254.68	0.16	.873	[-0.07, 0.08]
Experiment4	-0.15	0.04	403.78	-3.60	< .001	[-0.24, -0.07]
Experiment5	0.21	0.04	452.41	5.43	< .001	[0.13, 0.28]
Experiment6	0.05	0.04	254.83	1.23	.221	[-0.03, 0.12]

Random effects			
Cluster	Name	Variance	Correlation with intercept
Participant	Intercept	0.29	
Participant	Slope (RT)	0.09	-.14
Item	Intercept	0.05	
Item	Slope (RT)	0.02	-.20
Residual		2.63	

Note. Model was estimated with restricted maximum likelihood (REML). Degrees of freedom (*df*) were calculated using the Satterthwaite approximation. Fixed effects experiment1–6 were dummy-coded experiment membership variables.

Results From Individual Experiments

Experiment 1

Table S7

Self–Other Discrepancy by RT, Target Similarity, Target Familiarity, and All Interactions in Experiment 1.

Fixed effects						
Variable	*b*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*	95% CI
Intercept	1.86	0.04	93.49	49.93	< .001	[1.79, 1.93]
RT	0.16	0.03	66.42	5.67	< .001	[0.11, 0.22]
Similarity	-0.15	0.02	685.40	-6.88	< .001	[-0.19, -0.11]
Familiarity	-0.02	0.02	685.36	-1.11	.267	[-0.07, 0.02]
RT × Similarity	0.06	0.02	537.64	2.47	.014	[0.01, 0.10]
RT × Familiarity	0.06	0.02	536.93	2.71	.007	[0.02, 0.10]
Similarity × Familiarity	-0.01	0.02	685.31	-0.44	.664	[-0.05, 0.03]
RT × Similarity × Familiarity	0.01	0.02	537.10	0.46	.648	[-0.03, 0.05]

Random effects				
Cluster	Name	Variance	*SD*	Correlation with intercept
Participant	Intercept	0.27	0.52	
Participant	Slope (RT)	0.08	0.27	-.14
Item	Intercept	0.05	0.27	
Item	Slope (RT)	0.01	0.12	.20
Residual		2.90	1.70	

Note. Model was estimated with restricted maximum likelihood (REML). Degrees of freedom (*df*) were calculated using the Satterthwaite approximation.

Experiment 2

Table S8

Self–Other Discrepancy by RT, Target Similarity, Target Familiarity, and All Interactions in Experiment 2.

Fixed effects						
Variable	*b*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*	95% CI
Intercept	1.48	0.04	180.48	34.21	< .001	[1.39, 1.56]
RT	0.14	0.03	64.15	4.71	< .001	[0.08, 0.20]
Similarity	-0.19	0.03	401.78	-5.52	< .001	[-0.26, -0.12]
Familiarity	-0.09	0.03	401.79	-2.64	.009	[-0.16, -0.02]
RT × Similarity	0.06	0.03	344.96	2.41	.017	[0.01, 0.12]
RT × Familiarity	-0.01	0.03	345.20	-0.37	.712	[-0.06, 0.04]
Similarity × Familiarity	0.02	0.03	401.78	0.58	.565	[-0.05, 0.09]
RT × Similarity × Familiarity	0.01	0.03	345.16	0.40	.686	[-0.04, 0.06]

Random effects				
Cluster	Name	Variance	*SD*	Correlation with intercept
Participant	Intercept	0.43	0.66	
Participant	Slope (RT)	0.07	0.27	-.35
Item	Intercept	0.03	0.16	
Item	Slope (RT)	0.01	0.08	.55
Residual		1.73	1.31	

Note. Model was estimated with restricted maximum likelihood (REML). Degrees of freedom (*df*) were calculated using the Satterthwaite approximation.

Table S9

Self–Other Discrepancy by RT, Target Similarity, Target Familiarity, Trait Valence, and All Interactions in Experiment 2.

Fixed effects						
Variable	*b*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*	95% CI
Intercept	1.48	0.04	174.91	34.14	< .001	[1.39, 1.56]
RT	0.14	0.03	62.53	4.64	< .001	[0.08, 0.20]
Similarity	-0.19	0.03	401.73	-5.53	< .001	[-0.26, -0.12]
Familiarity	-0.09	0.03	401.74	-2.65	.008	[-0.16, -0.02]
Valence	0.02	0.03	37.83	0.81	.422	[-0.03, 0.08]
RT × Similarity	0.07	0.03	346.00	2.46	.015	[0.01, 0.12]
RT × Familiarity	-0.01	0.03	346.25	-0.35	.725	[-0.06, 0.04]
RT × Valence	0.00	0.03	44.63	0.10	.923	[-0.05, 0.06]
Similarity × Familiarity	0.02	0.03	401.73	0.59	.557	[-0.05, 0.09]
Similarity × Valence	-0.01	0.01	15047.69	-0.51	.609	[-0.03, 0.02]
Familiarity × Valence	-0.01	0.01	15048.15	-0.50	.619	[-0.03, 0.02]
RT × Similarity × Familiarity	0.01	0.03	346.28	0.35	.730	[-0.04, 0.06]
RT × Similarity × Valence	0.00	0.02	14768.06	0.16	.874	[-0.04, 0.05]
RT × Familiarity × Valence	0.02	0.02	14775.21	0.81	.416	[-0.03, 0.06]
Similarity × Familiarity × Valence	0.02	0.01	15045.66	1.55	.121	[-0.00, 0.04]
RT × Similarity × Familiarity × Valence	-0.03	0.02	14749.20	-1.24	.214	[-0.07, 0.02]

Random effects			
Cluster	Name	Variance	Correlation with intercept
Participant	Intercept	0.43	
Participant	Slope (RT)	0.07	-.34
Item	Intercept	0.03	
Item	Slope (RT)	0.01	.54
Residual		1.73	

Note. Model was estimated with restricted maximum likelihood (REML). Degrees of freedom (*df*) were calculated using the Satterthwaite approximation. The R code for this model is: discrepancy ~ RT * similarity * familiarity * valence + (RT | participant) + (RT | item)

Experiment 3

Table S10

Self–Other Discrepancy by RT, Target Similarity, Target Familiarity, and All Interactions in Experiment 3.

Fixed effects						
Variable	*b*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*	95% CI
Intercept	1.75	0.06	22.36	27.03	< .001	[1.63, 1.88]
RT	0.19	0.07	19.22	2.84	.010	[0.06, 0.31]
Similarity	-0.22	0.02	802.96	-10.31	< .001	[-0.27, -0.18]
Familiarity	-0.01	0.02	803.37	-0.24	.809	[-0.05, 0.04]
RT × Similarity	0.03	0.03	600.30	0.98	.329	[-0.03, 0.09]
RT × Familiarity	0.02	0.03	599.24	0.80	.424	[-0.03, 0.08]
Similarity × Familiarity	-0.01	0.02	802.54	-0.30	.764	[-0.05, 0.04]
RT × Similarity × Familiarity	0.01	0.03	598.12	0.20	.839	[-0.05, 0.06]

Random effects				
Cluster	Name	Variance	*SD*	Correlation with intercept
Participant	Intercept	0.25	0.50	
Participant	Slope (RT)	0.02	0.14	-.13
Item	Intercept	0.07	0.27	
Item	Slope (RT)	0.06	0.25	-.53
Residual		2.42	1.56	

Note. Model was estimated with restricted maximum likelihood (REML). Degrees of freedom (*df*) were calculated using the Satterthwaite approximation.

Table S11

Self–Other Discrepancy by RT, Target Similarity, Target Familiarity, Rating Order, and All Interactions in Experiment 3.

Fixed effects

Variable	*b*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*	95% CI
Intercept	1.75	0.06	22.39	27.25	< .001	[1.63, 1.88]
RT	0.19	0.06	19.11	2.91	.009	[0.06, 0.31]
Similarity	-0.22	0.02	799.31	-10.28	< .001	[-0.27, -0.18]
Familiarity	-0.01	0.02	799.75	-0.24	.812	[-0.05, 0.04]
Order	0.03	0.02	805.65	1.30	.193	[-0.01, 0.07]
RT × Similarity	0.03	0.03	620.28	0.94	.348	[-0.03, 0.09]
RT × Familiarity	0.02	0.03	619.33	0.83	.405	[-0.03, 0.08]
RT × Order	0.11	0.03	632.13	3.56	< .001	[0.05, 0.17]
Similarity × Familiarity	-0.01	0.02	798.90	-0.30	.762	[-0.05, 0.04]
Similarity × Order	0.03	0.02	799.05	1.36	.175	[-0.01, 0.07]
Familiarity × Order	0.00	0.02	799.00	0.10	.922	[-0.04, 0.04]
RT × Similarity × Familiarity	0.00	0.03	618.24	0.14	.888	[-0.05, 0.06]
RT × Similarity × Order	-0.02	0.03	617.87	-0.76	.445	[-0.08, 0.04]
RT × Familiarity × Order	0.04	0.03	616.83	1.40	.161	[-0.02, 0.10]
Similarity × Familiarity × Order	-0.01	0.02	799.25	-0.31	.756	[-0.05, 0.04]
RT × Similarity × Familiarity × Order	-0.02	0.03	618.26	-0.74	.457	[-0.08, 0.04]

Random effects

Cluster	Name	Variance	Correlation with intercept
Participant	Intercept	0.25	
Participant	Slope (RT)	0.02	-.21
Item	Intercept	0.07	
Item	Slope (RT)	0.06	-.52
Residual		2.42	

Note. Model was estimated with restricted maximum likelihood (REML). Degrees of freedom (*df*) were calculated using the Satterthwaite approximation. The R code for this model is: discrepancy ~ RT * similarity * familiarity * order + (RT | participant) + (RT | item).

Experiment 4

Table S12

Self–Other Discrepancy by RT, Target Similarity, Target Familiarity, and All Interactions in Experiment 4.

Fixed effects						
Variable	*b*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*	95% CI
Intercept	1.83	0.04	70.21	46.10	< .001	[1.75, 1.91]
RT	0.26	0.03	70.35	8.37	< .001	[0.20, 0.32]
Similarity	-0.17	0.02	1248.54	-9.77	< .001	[-0.21, -0.14]
Familiarity	-0.04	0.02	1248.58	-2.31	.021	[-0.07, -0.01]
RT × Similarity	0.05	0.02	999.92	2.19	.028	[0.01, 0.09]
RT × Familiarity	0.04	0.02	1001.57	1.81	.071	[-0.00, 0.08]
Similarity × Familiarity	-0.03	0.02	1248.49	-1.67	.096	[-0.06, 0.01]
RT × Similarity × Familiarity	0.03	0.02	999.63	1.52	.128	[-0.01, 0.07]

Random effects				
Cluster	Name	Variance	*SD*	Correlation with intercept
Participant	Intercept	0.33	0.57	
Participant	Slope (RT)	0.17	0.41	-.11
Item	Intercept	0.06	0.25	
Item	Slope (RT)	0.02	0.15	-.37
Residual		2.80	1.67	

Note. Model was estimated with restricted maximum likelihood (REML). Degrees of freedom (*df*) were calculated using the Satterthwaite approximation.

Table S13

Self–Other Discrepancy by RT, Target Similarity, Target Familiarity, Rating Order, and All Interactions in Experiment 4.

Fixed effects

Variable	*b*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*	95% CI
Intercept	1.83	0.04	70.12	46.11	< .001	[1.75, 1.91]
RT	0.26	0.03	70.59	8.39	< .001	[0.20, 0.32]
Similarity	-0.17	0.02	1244.59	-9.78	< .001	[-0.21, -0.14]
Familiarity	-0.04	0.02	1244.63	-2.33	.020	[-0.08, -0.01]
Order	0.05	0.02	1246.13	2.82	.005	[0.02, 0.08]
RT × Similarity	0.05	0.02	1003.96	2.20	.028	[0.01, 0.09]
RT × Familiarity	0.04	0.02	1005.59	1.84	.066	[-0.00, 0.08]
RT × Order	0.03	0.02	1010.75	1.26	.210	[-0.02, 0.07]
Similarity × Familiarity	-0.03	0.02	1244.55	-1.68	.093	[-0.06, 0.00]
Similarity × Order	0.01	0.02	1244.54	0.43	.664	[-0.03, 0.04]
Familiarity × Order	-0.00	0.02	1244.55	-0.18	.856	[-0.04, 0.03]
RT × Similarity × Familiarity	0.03	0.02	1003.68	1.51	.131	[-0.01, 0.07]
RT × Similarity × Order	0.00	0.02	1004.14	0.08	.936	[-0.04, 0.04]
RT × Familiarity × Order	0.02	0.02	1003.65	0.88	.381	[-0.02, 0.06]
Similarity × Familiarity × Order	0.02	0.02	1244.53	0.92	.355	[-0.02, 0.05]
RT × Similarity × Familiarity × Order	-0.01	0.02	1003.24	-0.29	.775	[-0.05, 0.04]

Random effects

Cluster	Name	Variance	Correlation with intercept
Participant	Intercept	0.33	
Participant	Slope (RT)	0.17	-.12
Item	Intercept	0.06	
Item	Slope (RT)	0.02	-.38
Residual		2.80	

Note. Model was estimated with restricted maximum likelihood (REML). Degrees of freedom (*df*) were calculated using the Satterthwaite approximation. The R code for this model is: discrepancy ~ RT * similarity * familiarity * order + (RT | participant) + (RT | item).

Experiments 3 and 4: IDA

Table S14

Self–Other Discrepancy by RT, Target Similarity, Target Familiarity, Rating Order, and All Interactions in the Integrative Data Analysis of Experiments 3 and 4.

Fixed effects						
Variable	*b*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*	95% CI
Intercept	1.78	0.04	90.08	48.44	< .001	[1.71, 1.86]
RT	0.24	0.03	82.57	8.49	< .001	[0.18, 0.29]
Similarity	-0.19	0.01	2065.86	-13.86	< .001	[-0.22, -0.16]
Familiarity	-0.03	0.01	2066.17	-2.08	.037	[-0.06, -0.00]
Order	0.04	0.01	2070.99	3.12	.002	[0.02, 0.07]
RT × Similarity	0.04	0.02	1586.72	2.33	.020	[0.01, 0.08]
RT × Familiarity	0.04	0.02	1589.40	2.05	.040	[0.00, 0.07]
RT × Order	0.05	0.02	1596.95	2.72	.007	[0.01, 0.08]
Similarity × Familiarity	-0.02	0.01	2065.21	-1.60	.111	[-0.05, 0.00]
Similarity × Order	0.01	0.01	2065.64	1.08	.278	[-0.01, 0.04]
Familiarity × Order	-0.00	0.01	2065.69	-0.26	.797	[-0.03, 0.02]
RT × Similarity × Familiarity	0.03	0.02	1585.83	1.74	.082	[-0.00, 0.07]
RT × Similarity × Order	-0.01	0.02	1586.97	-0.69	.493	[-0.05, 0.02]
RT × Familiarity × Order	0.02	0.02	1586.29	1.20	.229	[-0.01, 0.06]
Similarity × Familiarity × Order	0.01	0.01	2065.75	0.67	.503	[-0.02, 0.04]
RT × Similarity × Familiarity × Order	-0.01	0.02	1586.08	-0.56	.578	[-0.04, 0.02]
Experiment	-0.05	0.04	89.48	-1.41	.162	[-0.12, 0.02]

Random effects			
Cluster	Name	Variance	Correlation with intercept
Participant	Intercept	0.30	
Participant	Slope (RT)	0.14	-.12
Item	Intercept	0.07	
Item	Slope (RT)	0.03	-.42
Residual		2.73	

Note. Model was estimated with restricted maximum likelihood (REML). Degrees of freedom (*df*) were calculated using the Satterthwaite approximation. The R code for this model is: discrepancy ~ RT * similarity * familiarity * order + experiment + (RT | participant) + (RT | item).

Experiment 5

Table S15

Self–Other Discrepancy by RT, Target Similarity, Target Familiarity, and All Interactions in Experiment 5.

Fixed effects						
Variable	*b*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*	95% CI
Intercept	1.59	0.07	25.74	22.75	< .001	[1.45, 1.72]
RT	0.26	0.07	21.39	3.73	.001	[0.12, 0.40]
Similarity	-0.11	0.03	390.83	-3.69	< .001	[-0.18, -0.05]
Familiarity	0.00	0.03	391.30	0.06	.954	[-0.06, 0.06]
RT × Similarity	0.09	0.05	371.47	2.01	.045	[0.00, 0.18]
RT × Familiarity	0.09	0.05	374.73	1.95	.052	[-0.00, 0.18]
Similarity × Familiarity	0.02	0.03	390.87	0.72	.474	[-0.04, 0.08]
RT × Similarity × Familiarity	-0.04	0.05	371.81	-0.89	.372	[-0.13, 0.05]

Random effects				
Cluster	Name	Variance	*SD*	Correlation with intercept
Participant	Intercept	0.27	0.52	
Participant	Slope (RT)	0.08	0.28	.09
Item	Intercept	0.08	0.28	
Item	Slope (RT)	0.05	0.23	-.78
Residual		2.08	1.44	

Note. Model was estimated with restricted maximum likelihood (REML). Degrees of freedom (*df*) were calculated using the Satterthwaite approximation.

Experiment 6

Table S16

Self–Other Discrepancy by RT, Target Similarity, Target Familiarity, and All Interactions in Experiment 6.

Fixed effects						
Variable	*b*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*	95% CI
Intercept	1.94	0.05	101.88	42.86	< .001	[1.85, 2.03]
RT	0.20	0.04	66.45	5.44	< .001	[0.13, 0.27]
Similarity	-0.21	0.03	397.66	-7.23	< .001	[-0.26, -0.15]
Familiarity	-0.12	0.03	397.57	-4.38	< .001	[-0.18, -0.07]
RT × Similarity	0.07	0.03	319.77	2.39	.017	[0.01, 0.13]
RT × Familiarity	0.06	0.03	318.65	2.15	.033	[0.01, 0.12]
Similarity × Familiarity	0.04	0.03	397.56	1.44	.150	[-0.01, 0.10]
RT × Similarity × Familiarity	-0.02	0.03	319.03	-0.75	.452	[-0.08, 0.04]

Random effects				
Cluster	Name	Variance	*SD*	Correlation with intercept
Participant	Intercept	0.26	0.51	
Participant	Slope (RT)	0.08	0.28	-.35
Item	Intercept	0.06	0.25	
Item	Slope (RT)	0.02	0.15	-.10
Residual		2.89	1.70	

Note. Model was estimated with restricted maximum likelihood (REML). Degrees of freedom (*df*) were calculated using the Satterthwaite approximation.

Experiment 7

Table S17

Self–Other Discrepancy by RT, Target Similarity, Target Familiarity, and All Interactions in Experiment 7.

Fixed effects						
Variable	*b*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*	95% CI
Intercept	1.79	0.06	22.57	28.58	< .001	[1.67, 1.91]
RT	0.33	0.07	19.04	4.95	< .001	[0.20, 0.46]
Similarity	-0.16	0.02	790.22	-7.18	< .001	[-0.20, -0.12]
Familiarity	-0.04	0.02	791.80	-1.85	.065	[-0.08, 0.00]
RT × Similarity	0.08	0.03	486.55	2.65	.008	[0.02, 0.13]
RT × Familiarity	0.04	0.03	489.00	1.43	.155	[-0.02, 0.10]
Similarity × Familiarity	-0.02	0.02	790.20	-0.89	.372	[-0.06, 0.02]
RT × Similarity × Familiarity	-0.00	0.03	485.80	-0.04	.966	[-0.06, 0.06]

Random effects				
Cluster	Name	Variance	*SD*	Correlation with intercept
Participant	Intercept	0.26	0.51	
Participant	Slope (RT)	< 0.01	0.07	-.51
Item	Intercept	0.07	0.26	
Item	Slope (RT)	0.07	0.26	-.41
Residual		2.49	1.58	

Note. Model was estimated with restricted maximum likelihood (REML). Degrees of freedom (*df*) were calculated using the Satterthwaite approximation.

Experiment 8

Table S18

Self–Other Discrepancy by RT, Target Similarity, Target Familiarity, and All Interactions in Experiment 8, With Maximal Random Effects Structure.

Fixed effects						
Variable	*b*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*	95% CI
Intercept	1944.90	42.77	119.54	45.47	< .001	[1861.07, 2028.73]
RT	195.58	40.72	68.64	4.80	< .001	[115.77, 275.38]
Similarity	-398.84	29.79	408.21	-13.39	< .001	[-457.22, -340.45]
Familiarity	-49.17	31.36	326.32	-1.57	.118	[-110.65, 12.30]
RT × Similarity	98.16	32.64	142.64	3.01	.003	[34.19, 162.12]
RT × Familiarity	99.80	37.10	86.63	2.69	.009	[27.09, 172.51]
Similarity × Familiarity	200.37	29.60	405.82	6.77	< .001	[142.37, 258.38]
RT × Similarity × Familiarity	26.80	32.26	101.76	0.83	.408	[-36.44, 90.03]

Random effects			
Cluster	Name	Type	Estimate
Participant	Intercept	Variance	374506
Participant	Slope (RT)	Variance	130429
Participant	Intercept, Slope (RT)	Correlation	-0.26
Item	Intercept	Variance	52072
Item	Slope (RT)	Variance	34000
Item	Slope (Similarity)	Variance	5102
Item	Slope (Familiarity)	Variance	9835
Item	Slope (RT × Similarity)	Variance	6687
Item	Slope (RT × Familiarity)	Variance	21165
Item	Slope (Similarity × Familiarity)	Variance	4524
Item	Slope (RT × Similarity × Familiarity)	Variance	4850
Residual		Variance	2620279

Note. We rescaled self–other discrepancy by multiplying it by 1,000 because keeping it in the original metric resulted in singular fit. This decision followed the decision rule preregistered in the pre-analysis plan for this experiment. To aid interpretation, the effects from this model were reported in the paper in its original metric. Model was estimated with restricted maximum likelihood (REML). Degrees of freedom (*df*) were calculated using the Satterthwaite approximation. All covariances within the item cluster were freely estimated; these estimates are not listed here.

In the main analytical model (see paper for details), we explored whether the RT effect in each condition differed significantly from each other. Results are reported in Table S19.

Table S19

Effects of RT on Self–Other Discrepancy in Each Condition of Experiment 8.

Condition	*b*	*SE*	*z*	*p*	95% CI
Known Similar Target	0.42	0.07	6.24	< .001	[0.29, 0.56]
Known Dissimilar Target	0.19	0.07	2.87	.004	[0.06, 0.32]
Unknown Similar Target	0.15	0.07	2.28	.023	[0.02, 0.28]
Unknown Dissimilar Target	0.03	0.06	0.50	.618	[-0.09, 0.16]

Comparison	*b*	*SE*	*z*	*p*
Known Similar Target – Unknown Similar Target	0.27	0.09	3.14	.009
Known Similar Target – Known Dissimilar Target	0.23	0.09	2.61	.045
Known Similar Target – Unknown Dissimilar Target	0.39	0.09	4.58	< .001
Unknown Similar Target – Known Dissimilar Target	-0.04	0.09	-0.50	.960
Unknown Similar Target – Unknown Dissimilar Target	0.12	0.08	1.41	.491
Known Dissimilar Target – Unknown Dissimilar Target	0.16	0.09	1.89	.230

Note. All *p*-values from pairwise comparisons were adjusted to correct for familywise error rates using the Tukey method.

Exploratory Analyses on General Strategy Variables

Table S20

*Means, Standard Deviations (*SD*s), and Intercorrelations of the General Strategy Variables Across Experiments 1–7.*

Variable	*N*	*M*	*SD*	1	2	3	4
1. Self-as-Proxy	4372	2.69	1.42	-	-	-	-
2. Memory	4364	3.94	1.00	.09	-	-	-
3. Personality	4363	4.51	0.69	-.08	.20	-	-
4. Mental imagery	4386	3.89	1.01	.06	.42	.22	-

Note. Due to a technical error, these variables were not administered in Experiment 4. All correlations were significant, *p*s < .050.

Table S21

Self–Other Discrepancy by Target Similarity, Target Familiarity, Self-as-Proxy, and All Interactions in the Integrative Data Analysis of Experiments 1–7.

Fixed effects						
Variable	*b*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*	95% CI
Intercept	1.74	0.03	139.12	61.60	< .001	[1.68, 1.79]
Similarity	-0.18	0.01	903.74	-15.72	< .001	[-0.20, -0.16]
Familiarity	-0.05	0.01	733.71	-4.25	< .001	[-0.07, -0.03]
Self-as-Proxy	-0.02	0.01	518.63	-2.68	.007	[-0.04, -0.01]
Similarity × Familiarity	0.00	0.01	3053.76	0.01	.989	[-0.02, 0.02]
Similarity × Self-as-Proxy	-0.02	0.01	3075.97	-1.90	.057	[-0.03, 0.00]
Familiarity × Self-as-Proxy	-0.01	0.01	1115.55	-1.03	.305	[-0.02, 0.01]
Similarity × Familiarity × Self-as-Proxy	0.03	0.01	3077.22	3.34	.001	[0.01, 0.04]
Experiment	0.02	0.01	3056.32	2.38	.017	[0.00, 0.03]

Random effects			
Cluster	Name	Type	Estimate
Participant	Intercept	Variance	0.29
Item	Intercept	Variance	0.07
Item	Slope (Similarity)	Variance	< 0.01
Item	Slope (Familiarity)	Variance	< 0.01
Item	Slope (Self-as-Proxy)	Variance	< 0.01
Item	Slope (Familiarity × Self-as-Proxy)	Variance	< 0.01
Residual		Variance	2.60

Note: Model was estimated with restricted maximum likelihood (REML). Degrees of freedom (*df*) were calculated using the Satterthwaite approximation. All covariances within the item cluster were freely estimated; these estimates were all less than 0.01 and are not listed here.

Table S22

Self–Other Discrepancy by Target Similarity, Target Familiarity, Memory, and All Interactions in the Integrative Data Analysis of Experiments 1–7.

Fixed effects						
Variable	*b*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*	95% CI
Intercept	1.74	0.03	139.73	61.23	< .001	[1.68, 1.79]
Similarity	-0.19	0.01	3053.69	-16.58	< .001	[-0.21, -0.16]
Familiarity	-0.06	0.01	615.91	-4.65	< .001	[-0.08, -0.03]
Memory	0.05	0.01	734.34	4.01	< .001	[0.02, 0.07]
Similarity × Familiarity	-0.00	0.01	3053.05	-0.00	.998	[-0.02, 0.02]
Similarity × Memory	0.01	0.01	3036.77	0.88	.381	[-0.01, 0.03]
Familiarity × Memory	-0.00	0.01	3047.59	-0.36	.720	[-0.03, 0.02]
Similarity × Familiarity × Memory	-0.01	0.01	3035.75	-1.15	.249	[-0.04, 0.01]
Experiment	0.02	0.01	3070.15	2.49	.013	[0.00, 0.03]

Random effects			
Cluster	Name	Type	Estimate
Participant	Intercept	Variance	0.28
Item	Intercept	Variance	0.07
Item	Slope (Familiarity)	Variance	< 0.01
Item	Slope (Memory)	Variance	< 0.01
Residual		Variance	2.60

Note: Model was estimated with restricted maximum likelihood (REML). Degrees of freedom (*df*) were calculated using the Satterthwaite approximation. All covariances within the item cluster were freely estimated; these estimates were all less than 0.01 and are not listed here.

Table S23

Self–Other Discrepancy by Target Similarity, Target Familiarity, Personality, and All Interactions in the Integrative Data Analysis of Experiments 1–7.

Fixed effects						
Variable	*b*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*	95% CI
Intercept	1.74	0.03	138.24	61.18	< .001	[1.68, 1.79]
Similarity	-0.18	0.01	3047.98	-16.38	< .001	[-0.20, -0.16]
Familiarity	-0.06	0.01	618.98	-4.70	< .001	[-0.08, -0.03]
Personality	0.11	0.02	3119.35	6.53	< .001	[0.08, 0.14]
Similarity × Familiarity	0.00	0.01	3047.78	0.37	.715	[-0.02, 0.03]
Similarity × Personality	0.01	0.02	3113.92	0.39	.695	[-0.03, 0.04]
Familiarity × Personality	-0.01	0.02	3119.13	-0.34	.737	[-0.04, 0.03]
Similarity × Familiarity × Personality	-0.06	0.02	3115.03	-3.76	< .001	[-0.09, -0.03]
Experiment	0.02	0.01	3075.84	2.66	.008	[0.00, 0.03]

Random effects			
Cluster	Name	Type	Estimate
Participant	Intercept	Variance	0.28
Item	Intercept	Variance	0.07
Item	Slope (Familiarity)	Variance	< 0.01
Item	Intercept, Slope (Familiarity)	Covariance	< 0.01
Residual		Variance	2.60

Note: Model was estimated with restricted maximum likelihood (REML). Degrees of freedom (*df*) were calculated using the Satterthwaite approximation.

Table S24

Self–Other Discrepancy by Target Similarity, Target Familiarity, Mental Imagery, and All Interactions in the Integrative Data Analysis of Experiments 1–7.

Fixed effects						
Variable	*b*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*	95% CI
Intercept	1.74	0.03	141.28	61.96	< .001	[1.68, 1.79]
Similarity	-0.19	0.01	955.54	-15.76	< .001	[-0.21, -0.16]
Familiarity	-0.06	0.01	648.73	-4.74	< .001	[-0.08, -0.03]
Imagery	0.05	0.01	528.02	4.31	< .001	[0.03, 0.08]
Similarity × Familiarity	0.00	0.01	3072.28	0.06	.954	[-0.02, 0.02]
Similarity × Imagery	-0.00	0.01	3117.21	-0.43	.666	[-0.03, 0.02]
Familiarity × Imagery	-0.00	0.01	3118.47	-0.25	.803	[-0.02, 0.02]
Similarity × Familiarity × Imagery	-0.00	0.01	3122.14	-0.06	.952	[-0.02, 0.02]
Experiment	0.02	0.01	3091.67	2.55	.011	[0.00, 0.03]

Random effects			
Cluster	Name	Type	Estimate
Participant	Intercept	Variance	0.29
Item	Intercept	Variance	0.07
Item	Slope (Similarity)	Variance	< 0.01
Item	Slope (Familiarity)	Variance	< 0.01
Item	Slope (Imagery)	Variance	< 0.01
Residual		Variance	2.60

Note: Model was estimated with restricted maximum likelihood (REML). Degrees of freedom (*df*) were calculated using the Satterthwaite approximation. All covariances within the item cluster were freely estimated; these estimates were all less than 0.01 and are not listed here.

Exploratory Analyses on Responses for Very Dissimilar Targets

Table S25

Self–Other Discrepancy by RT, Target Similarity, Target Familiarity, and All Interactions for Very Dissimilar Targets in Experiments 1–7.

Fixed effects						
Variable	*b*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*	95% CI
Intercept	2.52	0.12	252.73	20.65	< .001	[2.28, 2.75]
RT	-0.14	0.14	247.08	-1.03	.304	[-0.41, 0.13]
Similarity	-0.20	0.12	217.08	-1.72	.086	[-0.43, 0.03]
Familiarity	0.11	0.11	217.22	0.98	.329	[-0.11, 0.34]
RT × Similarity	-0.09	0.13	243.53	-0.68	.495	[-0.35, 0.17]
RT × Familiarity	-0.17	0.13	244.75	-1.28	.202	[-0.43, 0.09]
Similarity × Familiarity	-0.07	0.12	216.45	-0.61	.539	[-0.30, 0.16]
RT × Similarity × Familiarity	-0.16	0.13	244.94	-1.16	.246	[-0.42, 0.11]
Experiment1	-0.08	0.13	196.77	-0.66	.511	[-0.33, 0.16]
Experiment2	0.17	0.15	213.16	1.16	.248	[-0.12, 0.46]
Experiment3	-0.15	0.13	277.95	-1.20	.233	[-0.41, 0.10]
Experiment4	-0.08	0.11	207.84	-0.74	.460	[-0.30, 0.13]
Experiment5	-0.21	0.19	279.00	-1.11	.267	[-0.58, 0.16]
Experiment6	0.46	0.21	180.74	2.16	.032	[0.04, 0.87]

Random effects				
Cluster	Name	Variance	*SD*	Correlation with intercept
Participant	Intercept	0.48	0.69	
Participant	Slope (RT)	0.19	0.43	-.72
Item	Intercept	0.09	0.30	
Item	Slope (RT)	0.06	0.23	-.55
Residual		3.58	1.89	

Note: Model was estimated with restricted maximum likelihood (REML). Degrees of freedom (*df*) were calculated using the Satterthwaite approximation.

Table S26

Self–Other Discrepancy by RT, Target Familiarity, and RT × Target Familiarity for Very Dissimilar Targets in Experiments 1–7.

Fixed effects						
Variable	*b*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*	95% CI
Intercept	2.68	0.08	259.69	34.05	< .001	[2.52, 2.83]
RT	-0.07	0.08	140.43	-0.87	.388	[-0.22, 0.08]
Familiarity	0.17	0.06	208.87	2.58	.011	[0.04, 0.29]
RT × Familiarity	-0.04	0.07	176.27	-0.59	.558	[-0.18, 0.10]
Experiment1	-0.08	0.13	199.56	-0.61	.544	[-0.32, 0.17]
Experiment2	0.14	0.15	215.94	0.92	.359	[-0.15, 0.43]
Experiment3	-0.13	0.13	280.95	-0.99	.324	[-0.38, 0.12]
Experiment4	-0.06	0.11	208.97	-0.58	.564	[-0.28, 0.15]
Experiment5	-0.18	0.19	280.81	-0.93	.354	[-0.54, 0.19]
Experiment6	0.41	0.21	184.89	1.93	.055	[-0.01, 0.82]

Random effects				
Cluster	Name	Variance	*SD*	Correlation with intercept
Participant	Intercept	0.48	0.69	
Participant	Slope (RT)	0.18	0.43	-.71
Item	Intercept	0.09	0.31	
Item	Slope (RT)	0.06	0.24	-.55
Residual		3.58	1.89	

Note: Model was estimated with restricted maximum likelihood (REML). Degrees of freedom (*df*) were calculated using the Satterthwaite approximation.

Exploratory Analyses on Responses for Very Unfamiliar Targets

Table S27

Self–Other Discrepancy by RT, Target Similarity, and RT × Target Similarity for Very Unfamiliar Targets in Experiments 1–7.

Fixed effects						
Variable	*b*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*	95% CI
Intercept	2.08	0.08	202.56	27.02	< .001	[1.93, 2.23]
RT	0.16	0.07	112.73	2.27	.025	[0.02, 0.30]
Similarity	-0.19	0.06	146.21	-3.07	.003	[-0.32, -0.07]
RT × Similarity	0.10	0.07	107.42	1.40	.163	[-0.04, 0.23]
Experiment1	0.09	0.14	151.36	0.66	.509	[-0.18, 0.37]
Experiment2	-0.42	0.18	170.72	-2.42	.017	[-0.77, -0.08]
Experiment3	0.01	0.19	219.77	0.05	.956	[-0.36, 0.38]
Experiment4	0.03	0.11	182.25	0.24	.807	[-0.19, 0.24]
Experiment5	0.01	0.21	213.99	0.04	.966	[-0.40, 0.41]
Experiment6	0.40	0.15	150.53	2.63	.009	[0.10, 0.70]

Random effects				
Cluster	Name	Variance	*SD*	Correlation with intercept
Participant	Intercept	0.37	0.61	
Participant	Slope (RT)	0.10	0.32	-.75
Item	Intercept	0.10	0.31	
Item	Slope (RT)	0.01	0.08	1.00
Residual		3.09	1.76	

Note: Model was estimated with restricted maximum likelihood (REML). Degrees of freedom (*df*) were calculated using the Satterthwaite approximation.

Exploratory Analyses on Responses With Low and High Target Ratings

Table S28

Self–Other Discrepancy by RT, Target Similarity, Target Familiarity, and All Interactions in the Integrative Data Analysis for Responses With Low Target Ratings in Experiments 1–7.

Fixed effects						
Variable	*b*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*	95% CI
Intercept	2.34	0.13	114.79	18.30	< .001	[2.09, 2.59]
RT	0.22	0.04	94.55	5.53	< .001	[0.14, 0.30]
Similarity	0.25	0.02	3939.42	13.74	< .001	[0.21, 0.29]
Familiarity	-0.05	0.02	3927.01	-2.63	.009	[-0.08, -0.01]
RT × Similarity	-0.05	0.03	1675.46	-1.66	.097	[-0.12, 0.01]
RT × Familiarity	0.05	0.03	1671.83	1.42	.155	[-0.02, 0.11]
Similarity × Familiarity	-0.01	0.02	3911.73	-0.44	.662	[-0.04, 0.03]
RT × Similarity × Familiarity	-0.02	0.03	1669.97	-0.47	.642	[-0.08, 0.05]
Experiment1	0.23	0.14	130.24	1.60	.111	[-0.05, 0.51]
Experiment2	0.20	0.21	134.11	0.93	.352	[-0.21, 0.61]
Experiment3	-0.10	0.16	122.43	-0.61	.545	[-0.42, 0.22]
Experiment4	-0.01	0.14	123.60	-0.04	.968	[-0.28, 0.27]
Experiment5	-0.24	0.17	140.87	-1.43	.156	[-0.58, 0.09]
Experiment6	0.14	0.15	143.04	0.95	.344	[-0.15, 0.43]

Random effects				
Cluster	Name	Variance	*SD*	Correlation with intercept
Participant	Intercept	0.63	0.79	
Participant	Slope (RT)	0.17	0.41	.22
Item	Intercept	1.29	1.14	
Item	Slope (RT)	0.03	0.17	-.23
Residual		3.54	1.88	

Note. Low target ratings were 1 on the 7-point scale. Model was estimated with restricted maximum likelihood (REML). Degrees of freedom (*df*) were calculated using the Satterthwaite approximation.

Table S29

Self–Other Discrepancy by RT, Target Similarity, Target Familiarity, and All Interactions in the Integrative Data Analysis for Responses With High Target Ratings in Experiments 1–7.

Fixed effects						
Variable	*b*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*	95% CI
Intercept	2.30	0.11	113.09	20.62	< .001	[2.08, 2.52]
RT	0.23	0.03	1336.48	7.05	< .001	[0.16, 0.29]
Similarity	0.23	0.02	3480.78	12.30	< .001	[0.19, 0.26]
Familiarity	-0.02	0.02	3486.20	-1.12	.262	[-0.06, 0.02]
RT × Similarity	-0.07	0.03	1219.14	-2.41	.016	[-0.13, -0.01]
RT × Familiarity	-0.04	0.03	1218.99	-1.36	.175	[-0.10, 0.02]
Similarity × Familiarity	0.01	0.02	3472.73	0.70	.486	[-0.02, 0.05]
RT × Similarity × Familiarity	0.02	0.03	1216.63	0.80	.422	[-0.04, 0.08]
Experiment1	-0.20	0.13	133.21	-1.62	.109	[-0.45, 0.04]
Experiment2	0.12	0.18	137.20	0.68	.499	[-0.24, 0.49]
Experiment3	0.01	0.15	139.62	0.09	.926	[-0.28, 0.30]
Experiment4	-0.06	0.12	124.23	-0.45	.652	[-0.30, 0.19]
Experiment5	0.00	0.16	184.17	0.02	.986	[-0.31, 0.31]
Experiment6	-0.03	0.13	147.07	-0.26	.794	[-0.28, 0.22]

Random effects				
Cluster	Name	Variance	*SD*	Correlation with intercept
Participant	Intercept	0.60	0.78	
Participant	Slope (RT)	0.17	0.41	0.04
Item	Intercept	0.96	0.98	
Residual		3.62	1.90	

Note. High target ratings were 1 on the 7-point scale. Model was estimated with restricted maximum likelihood (REML). Degrees of freedom (*df*) were calculated using the Satterthwaite approximation. Random slope of item was removed from the model due to singular fit when it was in the model.

Exploratory Analysis on Response Strategy

Because response strategy was measured rather than manipulated, we first examined whether response strategy varied by experimental manipulations of target similarity and target familiarity. We fit a linear mixed effects model with similarity, familiarity, and their interaction as fixed effects, and effect-coded strategy (-50 = mostly guessed, +50 = mostly knew) as the DV, with the maximal random effects structure (Barr et al., 2013):[3]

$$strategy \sim similarity + familiarity + Similarity \times Familiarity + (1 \mid participant) + (1 + similarity + familiarity + Similarity \times Familiarity \mid item)$$

This model converged; estimates for the fixed effects are reported in Table S30. There was a significant target familiarity main effect, $b = 13.76$, $p < .001$, 95% CI [11.08, 16.45], indicating that the probability that participants knew (vs. guessed) when providing target ratings was 13.8% greater in the familiar (vs. unfamiliar) target condition. No other fixed effects were significant.

Table S30

Response Strategy by Target Similarity, Target Familiarity, and Target Similarity × Target Familiarity in Experiment 5.

Fixed effects						
Variable	*b*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*	95% CI
Intercept	-0.48	2.82	26.73	-0.17	.865	[-6.00, 5.04]
Similarity	0.75	1.29	191.04	0.58	.560	[-1.78, 3.28]
Familiarity	13.76	1.37	134.83	10.04	< .001	[11.08, 16.45]
Similarity × Familiarity	0.02	1.25	278.06	0.02	.985	[-2.43, 2.47]

Random effects			
Cluster	Name	Type	Estimate
Participant	Intercept	Variance	496.16
Item	Intercept	Variance	129.08

[3] We initially coded response strategy on a different scale (-0.5 = mostly guessed, +0.5 = mostly knew), and the maximal model produced singular fit. Inspection of the random variance estimates suggested that singular fit likely resulted from near-zero estimates. Following recommendations by Brauer and Curtin (2018), we rescaled the effect codes and resolved the fit issues. We compared this linear model with a logistic mixed effects model, and no fixed effect changed significance; we report results from the linear model because they are more interpretable (Gomila, 2021). Because response strategy was a predictor in the next model, we retained the initial effect code in that model (reported below).

Item	Slope (Similarity)	Variance	3.88
Item	Slope (Familiarity)	Variance	8.20
Item	Slope (Similarity × Familiarity)	Variance	1.87
Item	Intercept, Slope (Similarity)	Correlation	-.04
Item	Intercept, Slope (Familiarity)	Correlation	.62
Item	Intercept, Slope (Similarity × Familiarity)	Correlation	.75
Item	Slope (Similarity), Slope (Familiarity)	Correlation	.03
Item	Slope (Similarity), Slope (Similarity × Familiarity)	Correlation	-.28
Item	Slope (Familiarity), Slope (Similarity × Familiarity)	Correlation	-.02
Residual		Variance	1685.70

Note. Model was estimated with restricted maximum likelihood (REML). Degrees of freedom (*df*) were calculated using the Satterthwaite approximation. The R code for this model is: strategy ~ similarity * familiarity + (1 | participant) + (similarity * familiarity | item).

Next, we tested the effect of response strategy on self–other discrepancy by fitting a mixed effects model with RT, response strategy, and their interaction as fixed effects. Given that the use of response strategies varied across participants (e.g., some participants guessed more frequently than others), we centered it within participant cluster. We again fit a model with the maximal random effects structure; this model produced singular fit and degenerate parameter estimates. We then followed the backward-selection procedure recommended by Matuschek et al. (2017) and reduced the complexity of the random effects structure using the likelihood ratio test heuristic, as implemented in the *lmerTest* package (Version 3.1-2; Kuznetsova et al., 2017; $\alpha_{LRT} = .20$). This procedure resulted in the following model:

$$discrepancy \sim RT + strategy + RT \times Strategy + (1 + strategy \mid participant) + (1 + RT + strategy \mid item)$$

Estimates for fixed effects are reported in Table S31. In addition to the RT main effect that we observed in the IDA of Experiments 1–7, the RT × Strategy interaction was significant, $b = 0.24$, $p = .031$, 95% CI [0.02, 0.46].

Table S31

Self–Other Discrepancy by RT, Response Strategy, and their Interaction in Experiment 5.

Fixed Effects						
Variable	*b*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*	95% CI
Intercept	1.60	0.07	26.52	23.86	< .001	[1.46, 1.74]
RT	0.25	0.06	19.25	4.01	.001	[0.12, 0.38]
Strategy	-0.02	0.07	20.88	-0.28	.780	[-0.16, 0.12]
RT × Strategy	0.24	0.11	2854.80	2.16	.031	[0.02, 0.46]

Random Effects			
Cluster	Name	Type	Estimate
Participant	Intercept	Variance	0.28
Participant	Slope (Strategy)	Variance	0.10
Participant	Intercept, Slope (Strategy)	Correlation	.69
Item	Intercept	Variance	0.07
Item	Slope (RT)	Variance	0.04
Item	Slope (Strategy)	Variance	0.05
Item	Intercept, Slope (RT)	Correlation	-.71
Item	Intercept, Slope (Strategy)	Correlation	.84
Item	Slope (RT), Slope (Strategy)	Correlation	-.66
Residual		Variance	2.06

Note. Model was estimated with restricted maximum likelihood (REML). Degrees of freedom (*df*) were calculated using the Satterthwaite approximation. The R code for this model is: discrepancy ~ RT * strategy + (strategy | participant) + (RT + strategy | item).

As a robustness check, we used a different method to simplify the random effects of the maximal model in the presence of fit issues, as suggested by Brauer and Curtin (2018; see also Barr et al., 2013). This method resulted in an alternative model that contains only the by-participant and by-item random slopes of the RT × Strategy interaction, but no random slope of RT or strategy for either the participant or the item cluster, and a random intercept only for the item cluster. Results of this model largely aligned with those of the previous model, but the RT × Strategy interaction was no longer significant ($p = .059$; see Table S32). Because both methods for random effects selection are reasonable (Meteyard & Davies, 2020) and the *p*-values for the RT × Strategy interaction hover around .05 in both models, we conclude that the evidence for the RT × Strategy interaction is weak and could benefit from additional data in future research.

Table S32

Alternative Model of Self–Other Discrepancy by RT, Response Strategy, and Their Interaction in Experiment 5.

Fixed effects						
Variable	*b*	*SE*	*df*	*t*	*p*	95% CI
Intercept	1.59	0.03	392.70	50.21	< .001	[1.53, 1.65]
RT	0.22	0.04	5775.92	4.99	< .001	[0.13, 0.31]
Strategy	-0.12	0.04	5502.07	-2.92	.003	[-0.20, -0.04]
RT × Strategy	0.34	0.17	18.69	2.01	.059	[-0.01, 0.70]

Random effects				
Cluster	Name	Variance	*SD*	Correlation with intercept
Participant	Intercept	0.28	0.53	
Participant	Slope (RT × Strategy)	0.05	0.22	1.00
Item	Slope (RT × Strategy)	0.33	0.57	
Residual		2.17	1.47	

Note. Model was estimated with restricted maximum likelihood (REML). Degrees of freedom (*df*) were calculated using the Satterthwaite approximation. The R code for this model is: discrepancy ~ RT * strategy + (RT:strategy | participant) + (0 + RT:strategy | item).

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