Codebook for "Foundations of Generalized Exchange."

These data allow replication of the results reported in: Simpson, Brent, Ashley Harrell, David Melamed, Nick Heiserman, and Daniela Negraia. "Prosocial Orientation Alters Network Dynamics and Fosters Cooperation."

The variable names, as found in the .csv files, are described below.

Study 1

groupID: an indicator variable for each unique group. Multiple participants were nested within groups, so this is a nesting variable

partID: an indicator variable for each unique participant. Multiple decisions were nested in participants, so this is a nesting variable

block: an indicator variable for each condition/block of rounds. Multiple rounds were nested in conditions, so this is a nesting variable

condition: an indicator variable for the within-subjects conditions (used to generate the independent variables below)

gave: variable indicating how much the participant gave to the target, possible range 0 to 10

indirect: binary variable indicating the indirect reciprocity condition. Used in all models of Tables A1 and A2

exinfo: binary variable indicating the extended information condition. Used in all models of Tables A1 and A2

roundInCondition: variable indicating the round number within a condition/block, possible range 1 to 5

roundAcrossConditions: variable indicating the round number across the study, possible range 1 to 20

gini: gini coefficient for group-level inequality in earnings in the round

Study 2

study: an indicator variable corresponding to the studies in the paper. Should select on the appropriate study for each model

partid: an indicator variable for each unique participant. Multiple decisions were nested in participants, so this is the nesting variable

condition: an indicator variable for the within-subjects conditions (used to generate the independent variables below)

gave: binary variable indicating whether the participant opted to behave prosocially

m1: binary variable equaling 1 for the relevant conditions in Model 1 of Table A3
m2: binary variable equaling 1 for the relevant conditions in Model 2 of Table A3
m3: binary variable equaling 1 for the relevant conditions in Model 3 of Table A3
m4: binary variable equaling 1 for the relevant conditions in Model 4 of Table A3
m5: binary variable equaling 1 for the relevant conditions in Model 5 of Table A3

control: binary variable indicating the control condition ("baseline") used in Model 1 of Table A3

ir: binary variable indicating the indirect reciprocity ("ir") condition used in Model 1 of Table A3

ir2: binary variable indicating the indirect reciprocity ("ir") condition used in Model 2 of Table A3

ir3: binary variable indicating the indirect reciprocity ("ir") condition used in Model 3 of Table A3

agave: binary variable indicating the condition in which "A" gave ("A Gave") used in Model 4 of Table A3

irposs: binary variable indicating the condition in which indirect reciprocity is possible ("IR") used in Model 4 of Table A3

bgave: binary variable indicating the condition in which "B" gave ("B Gave") used in Model 5 of Table A3

agave2: binary variable indicating the condition in which "A" gave ("A Gave") used in Model 5 of Table A3

Study 3

mTurkCode: an indicator variable for each unique participant. Multiple decisions were nested in participants, so this is the nesting variable

condition: an indicator variable for the within-subjects conditions (used to generate the independent variables below)

omit: binary variable indicating whether the participant should be omitted from analyses

gave: variable indicating how much the participant gave to the target, possible range 0 to 10

info: variable indicating the information the participant received about an other's giving, can be 0, 5, or 10, NA if participant is first mover. Used in Models 2 and 3 of Table A4 and all models of Table A5

grateful: variable indicating how grateful the participant felt, possible range 1 (not at all) to 5 (extremely). Used in Models 2 and 3 of Table A5

firstMover: binary variable indicating the first mover condition. Used in Model 1 of Table A4 (omit responses not in firstMover condition)

reciprocatorPresent: binary variable indicating whether someone could indirectly reciprocate the participant. Used in Models 1 and 3 of Table A4

IRSecondMover: binary variable indicating second-mover IR. Used in Model 2 of Table A4

GRSecondMover: binary variable indicating second-mover GR. Used in Model 3 of Table A4 (omit responses not in GRSecondMover condition) and all models of Table A5

Study 4

mTurkCode: an indicator variable for each unique participant. Multiple decisions were nested in participants, so this is the nesting variable

condition: an indicator variable for the within-subjects conditions (used to generate the independent variables below)

suspicious: binary variable indicating whether the participant reported suspicion in debriefing. Suspicious participants should be omitted from analyses

gave: variable indicating how much the participant gave to the target, possible range 0 to 10

info: variable indicating the information the participant received about an other's giving, possible range 0 to 10, NA if participant is first mover. Used in Models 1 and 3 of Table A6

GR2: binary variable indicating the second-mover GR condition. Used in Models 1 and 3 of Table A6

IR2: binary variable indicating the second-mover IR condition. Used in Model 1 of Table A6

N2: binary variable indicating the second-mover normative info condition

firstMover: binary variable indicating the first mover with an audience condition. Used in Model 2 of Table A6 (omit responses not in firstMover condition)

firstMoverCanBeIR: binary variable indicating whether, within the firstMover condition, the audience could indirectly reciprocate/reward the participant. Used in Model 2 of Table A6