Online Appendix

1. Tables

Table A.1: Measurement instruments

Constructs	Item description (1-7 Likert scale, 1=Strongly disagree, 7=Strongly agree)	Source	When measured
Dependent variables			
Weight of advice (WOA)	We measured how much participants relied on the AI advice by dividing the difference between the final and initial estimate by the difference between the AI advice and the initial estimate.	Adopted from Logg et al. (2019)	In each estimation task (x4)
Confidence in AI or human expert estimate	How likely is it that the AI or a human expert's estimate is… Move the slider to indicate your level of confidence (0 means no chance, 100 means absolutely certain) CIE1: …within 10 pounds of the person's actual weight? (or …within 10 points of the person's actual attractiveness score as rated by partners?)	Adapted from Logg, et al. (2019)	In each estimation task (x4)
Control variables			
Sex	What is your biological sex? Male / Female		Before estimation task
Age	How old are you (in years)?		Before estimation task
Self-efficacy to estimate Weight (or attractiveness)	Reflecting on the way you see yourself (not how you wish you were), please rate how much you agree with each one of the following statements. EW1: I will be able to relatively accurately estimate a person's weight (or attractiveness) from their picture. EW2: I believe I can succeed in relatively accurately estimating a person's weight (or attractiveness) from their picture. EW3: I am confident that I can estimate a person's weight (or attractiveness) from their picture. EW4: Compared to other people, I can relatively accurately estimate a person's weight (or attractiveness) from their picture.	Adapted from Chen et al. (2001)	Before estimation task
Familiarity with AI	To what extent … (1=very low, 7=very high) FA1: … are you familiar with the general AI concept? FA2: … are you familiar with specific AI applications? FA3: … are you using AI tools in your daily life?	Adapted from Gefen (2000) and Logg et al. (2019)	Before estimation task
Propensity to trust	Reflecting on the way you see yourself (not how you wish you were), please rate how much you agree with each one of the following statements. PT1: One should be very cautious when working with other people. PT2: Most people tell the truth about the limits of their knowledge.	Adapted from Jarvenpaa et al. (1998)	Before estimation task

	PT3: Most people can be counted on to do what they say they will do. PT4: If possible, it is best to avoid working with other people on projects. PT5: Most people are honest in describing their experience and abilities. PT6: Most people answer personal questions honestly. PT7: Most people are very competent in terms of their jobs.		
Propensity to forgive	Reflecting on the way you see yourself (not how you wish you were), please rate how much you agree with each one of the following statements. PF1: I can forgive easily even if the consequences of the harm have not been cancelled. PF2: I can easily forgive even when the offender has not apologized. PF3: I can truly forgive even if the offender did harm intentionally. PF4: I can truly forgive even if the consequences of harm are serious. PF5: I can truly forgive even when the offender has not begged for forgiveness.	Adapted from Mullet et al. (1998)	Before estimation task
Trust in AI	Based on your experience and/or familiarity with AI, please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements. TR1: Even if not fully understood, I'd trust AI tools to do a good job. TR2: I trust AI tools. TR3: AI tools are trustworthy.	Adapted from Gefen (2000)	Before estimation task
Marker variable (for common method bias risk assessment)			
Fashion consciousness	Reflecting on the way you see yourself (not how you wish you were), please rate how much you agree with each one of the following statements. FC1: I am very alert to changes in fashion. FC2: I am very fashionable. FC3: I follow the latest fashion trends. FC4: I am aware of recent changes in fashion.	Adopted from Gould & Stern (1989)	Before estimation task

Table A.2: Factor analysis results

Items	1	2	3	4	5	α	Composite Reliability	AVE
Self-efficacy to estimate weight (or attractiveness)								
SEF1	**0.95**	0.06	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.97	0.97	0.89
SEF2	**0.95**	0.06	0.11	0.04	0.04			
SEF3	**0.95**	0.05	0.12	0.06	0.05			
SEF4	**0.92**	0.07	0.14	0.04	0.08			
Familiarity with AI								

FAM1	0.07	**0.89**	0.03	0.07	0.02	0.91	0.86	0.76
FAM2	0.05	**0.90**	0.01	0.06	0.11			
FAM3	0.08	**0.83**	0.06	0.07	0.22			
Propensity to trust								
PTR1	0.02	-0.00	**0.73**	0.11	0.01	0.93	0.93	0.66
PTR2	0.12	0.06	**0.85**	0.20	0.07			
PTR3	0.13	-0.02	**0.87**	0.19	0.09			
PTR4	0.07	-0.01	**0.72**	0.13	0.07			
PTR5	0.09	0.07	**0.87**	0.20	0.07			
PTR6	0.09	0.05	**0.86**	0.21	0.08			
PTR7	0.12	0.05	**0.79**	0.18	0.14			
Propensity to forgive								
PFO1	0.06	0.01	0.22	**0.85**	0.07	0.94	0.95	0.77
PFO2	0.06	0.02	0.23	**0.89**	0.06			
PFO3	0.02	0.10	0.21	**0.88**	0.05			
PFO4	0.04	0.13	0.23	**0.88**	-0.00			
PFO5	0.02	0.01	0.18	**0.89**	0.03			
Trust in AI								
TRU1	0.01	0.07	0.07	0.03	**0.91**	0.94	0.93	0.84
TRU2	0.10	0.17	0.16	0.06	**0.92**			
TRU3	0.09	0.14	0.14	0.07	**0.93**			

Table A.3: Descriptive statistics and correlations of control variables

Variable	Mean (S.D.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sex (1)	NA	NA						
Age (2)	39.06 (11.16)	-0.07*	NA					
Self-efficacy to estimate (3)	4.99 (1.39)	0.11**	-0.05	0.94				
Familiarity with AI (4)	4.23 (1.37)	0.10**	-0.08**	0.15**	0.87			
Propensity to trust (5)	4.39 (1.20)	-0.01	0.09**	0.24**	0.11**	0.81		
Propensity to forgive (6)	3.67 (1.57)	0.06*	-0.04	0.13**	0.15**	0.44**	0.88	
Trust in AI (7)	5.06 (1.19)	0.02	-0.08**	0.15**	0.28**	0.24**	0.14**	0.92

Notes. * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$, ***$p < 0.001$; Diagonal elements are the square roots of AVE

2. Example Figures Used in Tasks

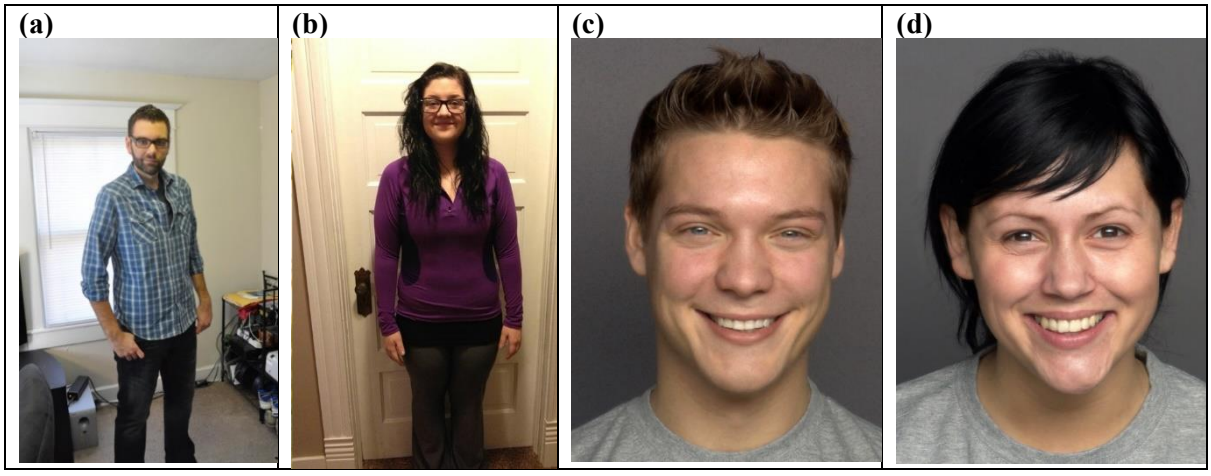

Figure A.1: Example images from the tasks*

* Panels (a) and (b) – weight estimation; Panels (c) and (d) – attractiveness estimation