**Supplementary Datafile Information:** “Cuing both positive and negative episodic foresight reduces delay discounting but does not affect risk taking”. Correspondence to: Adam Bulley, The University of Queensland, Australia, [adam.bulley@uqconnect.edu.au](mailto:adam.bulley@uqconnect.edu.au)

**Corresponding R script file name:** foresightrisk\_script.R

**Corresponding datafile name**: foresightrisk.csv

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| **Variable** | **Description** |
| participant | Unique participant identifier |
| condition | Randomly assigned experimental condition factor (“Neutral”, “Positive”, “Negative”) |
| counterbalance | Did participants do the Kirby or the BART first? Kirby first = 1; BART first = 2. |
| feelnow | Response to visual-analogue scale “You can answer the following question by sliding the slider from 0 to 10: At the moment I feel…” (0 = Sad; 10 = Happy) |
| kirbyk | ‘k’ values derived from the Kirby monetary intertemporal choice task. A higher ‘K’ score indicates greater discounting. |
| logkirbyk | Log transformation of ‘k’ values derived from the Kirby monetary intertemporal choice task. |
| kirbyconsistency | Consistency of ‘k’ values derived from the Kirby monetary intertemporal choice task. Participants with consistencies of < 75% are removed from the analysis by the R script. |
| kirbyproportion | The proportion of larger later rewards relative to smaller, sooner rewards chosen in the Kirby monetary intertemporal choice task. |
| bart | Adjusted BART score: average number of pumps on non-burst balloons. A higher score indicates greater risk-taking. |
| worry | Score on the Penn-state worry questionnaire. A higher score indicates greater levels of worry. |
| depression | Scores on the PHQ-9 depression inventory. A higher score indicates greater levels of depressive symptoms. |
| impulsivity | Score on the BIS-brief impulsivity scale. A higher score indicates greater levels of impulsivity. |
| vividness | Self-reported rating of the vividness with which the episodic cues were imagined on 7-point scale: “Please answer the following questions about the event cues during the experiment: “How vividly did you imagine this event?” (Not at all vividly – Extremely vividly) |
| valence | Self-reported rating of the valence with which the episodic cues were imagined on 7-point scale: “Please answer the following questions about the event cues during the experiment: “How did imagining this event make you feel?” (Very negative – Neutral – Very positive) |
| relevance | Self-reported rating of the personal relevance of the imagined episodic cues on 7-point scale: “Please answer the following questions about the event cues during the experiment: “How relevant was this event to you personally?” (Not at all relevant – Extremely relevant) |
| age | Participant age in years |
| sex | Participant sex factor (“Male”, “Female”) |

**Corresponding datafile name**: mcq-proportions.csv

***This datafile is used to generate the bottom graph of figure 2:***

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| **Variable** | **Description** |
| kvalue | k-index value assigned to each grouping of three Kirby questions |
| kvaluerank | Rank of the corresponding k-index values (1 – 9) |
| Overall | Group level proportion of smaller, sooner rewards chosen at each k-index value |
| Neutral | Group level proportion of smaller, sooner rewards chosen at each k-index value (Neutral condition only) |
| Positive | Group level proportion of smaller, sooner rewards chosen at each k-index value (Positive condition only) |
| Negative | Group level proportion of smaller, sooner rewards chosen at each k-index value (Negative condition only) |