

In the *data files*, the column names have the following meanings.

### All experiments

**sub:** participants coding

**age:** demographic variable

**gender:** demographic variable, 0 = female, 1 = male

### Experiment 1a

**condition:** “0” represents in the gain domain; “1” represents in the loss domain.

**time:** “1” represents the delay of the intertemporal choice is 3 days; “2” represents the delay of the intertemporal choice is 1 week; “3” represents the delay of the intertemporal choice is 1 month; “4” represents the delay of the intertemporal choice is 1 year.

**percentage:** the proportion following the discounting model.

### Experiment 1b

**condition:** “week” represents in that group, people faced two time alternatives of now vs. one week from now; “year” represents in that group, people faced two time alternatives of now vs. one year from now.

**making\_a\_fool:** making a fool of themselves in front of classmates, 0 = alternatives of now, 1 = alternatives of future.

**poor\_performance:** getting a bad grade in a competition, 0 = alternatives of now, 1 = alternatives of future.

**lose\_money:** losing ¥100, 0 = alternatives of now, 1 = alternatives of future.

**being\_expelled:** being expelled from a club, 0 = alternatives of now, 1 = alternatives of future.

**getting\_stung\_by\_a\_hornet:** getting stung by a hornet, 0 = alternatives of now, 1 = alternatives of future.

### Experiment 2a

**money:** four groups, each group differing in terms of the magnitude of money loss, ¥ 10, ¥ 100, ¥ 1000, and ¥ 10,000.

**magnitude:** two categories, ¥ 10 and ¥ 100 belong to small magnitude, ¥ 1000 and ¥ 10,000 belong to large magnitude. 0 = small magnitude, 1 = large magnitude.

**time:** the distance of the vertical line (|) from the left end.

**reason\_num:** the numbers of reasons participants provided.

**re1:** present bias, the value equals to the numbers of this reason divide by the total numbers of reasons. The following indicators also follow the same principle.

**re2:** anticipated dread.  
**re10:** others.  
**re11:** early compensation for losses.  
**re8:** opportunity costs (investment, savings).  
**re7:** the time value of money.  
**re5:** uncertainty.  
**re4:** insufficient resources.  
**re6:** mental preparation.  
**re3:** instinctive avoidance.  
**re9:** Can afford to lose.

### **Experiment 2b**

**stimuli:** 0 refers to an injection; 1 refers to hornet stings; 2 refers to being scalded with boiling water; 3 refers to tooth extraction.  
**pain\_lev:** degree of pain on a 7-point scale (1 = very mild pain, 4 = moderate pain, and 7 = very intense pain).  
**pain\_experience:** 0 refers to Yes; 1 refers to No.  
**reason\_num:** the numbers of reasons participants provided.  
**time:** the distance of the vertical line (|) from the left end.  
**re1:** present bias, the value equals to the numbers of this reason divide by the total numbers of reasons. the following indicators also follow the same principle.  
**re2:** anticipated dread.  
**re3:** mental preparation.  
**re4:** uncertainty.  
**re5:** instinctive avoidance.  
**re6:** can bear the pain.  
**re7:** others.

### **Experiment 3**

**version:** different manipulations, 1= copy negative emotions first, 2 = copy positive emotions first.  
**manipulation\_check\_of\_anticipated\_feelings:** the feeling on a 9-point scale (1 = very pleasant, 5 = neither pleasant nor unpleasant, 9 = very unpleasant)  
**pain\_level:** degree of pain on a 9-point scale (1 = not at all painful, 9 = very painful)  
**making\_a\_fool:** making a fool of themselves in front of classmates, on a 6-point scale, with 1 = very definitely choosing now and 6 = very definitely choosing one week later. The following indicators are also on a 6-point scale.  
**poor\_performance:** getting a bad grade in a competition.  
**lose\_money:** losing ¥100.

**being\_expelled:** being expelled from a club.

**gettting\_stung\_by\_a\_hornet:** getting stung by a hornet.