**SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL**

1. *Patients’ diagnoses*

Twenty-eight patients had diagnoses in the non-affective psychosis spectrum (7 x schizophrenia, 10 x acute and transient psychotic disorder, 3 x schizoaffective disorder, 8 x unspecified non-organic psychosis) and 11 patients had diagnoses in the affective psychosis spectrum (1 x mania with psychotic symptoms, 6 x bipolar affective disorder with psychotic symptoms, 4 x depressive episode with psychotic symptoms). Twenty-eight patients were taking anti-psychotics, 5 patients were taking a combination of anti-psychotics and anti-depressants, 2 patients were taking anti-depressants only, 2 patients were taking antipsychotics and benzodiazepines and 2 patients who were previously on anti-psychotics were medication free at the time of testing.

1. *The trust game algorithm*

In the cooperative strategy, the first repayment was 100%, 150% or 200% of the invested amount. Each possible first repayment occurred with a probability of 33%. Subsequent repayments increased in a probabilistic way if the current investment increased relative to the previous investment, but remained stable otherwise. Hence, with each increase in investor trust, the chance of a repayment of 200% increased by 10%. In the unfair algorithm, the first repayment was 50%, 75% or 100% of the investment. Each possible first repayment occurred with a probability of 33%. Subsequent repayments decreased if the current investment reflected an increase in trust relative to the previous investment, but remained stable otherwise. Hence, with each increase in investor trust, the chance of a repayment that was 50% of the investment increased by 10%. The order of the games (cooperative/unfair) was counterbalanced.