Destructive Behavior, Judgment, and Economic Decision-making Under Thermal Stress

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A Primary outcomes, without additional covariates

Table A.1: Precision task

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.516	0.695	0.590	0.451
	(0.049)*	(0.107)	(0.083)	(0.253)
	[0.384]	[0.912]	[0.457]	[0.722]
Male	1.974	2.104	1.892	2.049
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**
Male × Heat		-0.261		
		(0.587)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	-11.19	-11.16		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		-0.0746		
		(0.884)		
		[0.866]		
Outcome mean	18.20	18.20	23.92	13.22
R-squared	0.549	0.549	0.0630	0.0295
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section A, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section A, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.
The precision task is also known as the slider task. The outcome in this table is the number of correct sliders made in three minutes. Final earnings from the precision task are based off either being weakly above (high) or below (low) the median within treatment cohort. The median pair is randomly assigned to high or low.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table A.2: Fairness

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.0167	-0.0197	-0.0245	-0.0101
	(0.170)	(0.278)	(0.114)	(0.586)
	[0.618]	[0.912]	[0.457]	[1.000]
Male	-0.0407	-0.0349	-0.0783	-0.00606
	(0.001)**	(0.046)*	(0.000)**	(0.726)
Male × Heat		-0.0116		
		(0.613)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	0.0337	0.0251		
	(0.012)*	(0.163)		
Nairobi × Heat		0.0172		
		(0.474)		
		[0.789]		
Outcome mean	0.310	0.310	0.297	0.321
R-squared	0.0102	0.0106	0.0323	0.000519
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section A, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section A, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.
Fairness here refers to the real effort dictator game, where the level of endowment is determined by the number of correct sliders made in the precision task. The outcome in this table is the share of joint earnings (2400 tokens in the high group, 1200 tokens in the low group) that each participant desires to give to the anonymous partner.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table A.3: Risk-taking

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-1.835	1.727	-5.553	1.926
	(0.929)	(0.954)	(0.858)	(0.944)
	[1.000]	[0.912]	[0.850]	[1.000]
Male	163.6	173.5	316.8	22.10
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.422)
Male × Heat		-19.81		
		(0.656)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	-116.3	-122.9		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		13.21		
		(0.771)		
		[0.861]		
Outcome mean	365.2	365.2	405.5	330.1
R-squared	0.0396	0.0397	0.112	0.000650
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section A, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section A, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.

The outcome in this table is the variance of the coin toss from menu A, in tokens. Note that the expected value is not constant across each coin, so that the outcome does not capture the trade-off between expected value and variance. Note also that under this approach, Coin 7 will be as good as Coin 5, even though Coin 5 strictly dominates Coin 7 with expected utility.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table A.4: Rational choice violation I

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.00431	-0.00303	-0.00455	-0.00409
	(0.561)	(0.803)	(0.687)	(0.678)
	[1.000]	[0.912]	[0.846]	[1.000]
Male	0.00268	0.00458	0.00540	0.000163
	(0.725)	(0.701)	(0.627)	(0.988)
Male × Heat		-0.00380		
		(0.815)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	0.0000607	-0.000649		
	(0.993)	(0.955)		
Nairobi × Heat		0.00143		
		(0.928)		
		[0.866]		
Outcome mean	0.0256	0.0256	0.0252	0.0259
R-squared	0.000259	0.000294	0.000499	0.000166
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section A, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section A, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.
The outcome in this table is an indicator of transitivity violation using both menus A & B. A transitivity violation comes from choosing two coins in the interior region of the intersection of both menus, where it is not the case that it can be said that one preferring coin A to coin B and then preferring coin B to coin C implies that one prefers coin A to coin C.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table A.5: Patience

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.00003338	-0.00003338	-0.00034922	0.00055051
	(0.854)	(0.854)	(0.093)	(0.279)
	[1.000]	[0.912]	[0.457]	[0.722]
Heat (Male)		-0.00014001		
		(0.701)		
		[1.000]		
Heat (Nairobi)		0.00089973		
		(0.102)		
		[0.679]		
Outcome mean	0.9964564	0.9964564	0.9962314	0.9967963
Observations	6612	6612	3200	3412

Standard errors clustered at the individual level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. For (1) and (2), "Heat" refers to the difference between the aggregate delta statistics for the treatment and control groups, divided by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. For (2), "Heat (Male)" refers to the difference between the aggregate delta statistics for male treatment and control groups, subtracting the difference between the aggregate delta statistics for female treatment and control groups, and then dividing by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. "Heat (Nairobi)" refers to the difference between the aggregate delta statistics for Nairobi treatment and control groups, subtracting the difference between the aggregate delta statistics for California treatment and control groups, and then dividing by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. (3) and (4) carry out a similar estimation to "Heat" for (1) and (2) but for the California sample and Nairobi sample, respectively. Within Section A, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section A, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes. Given that the non-linear least squares specification used to measure patience does not incorporate interaction terms, we instead use p-values from analogous differences in this table for multiple testing adjustments.
The outcome in this table is the aggregate δ statistic from the non-linear least squares specification featured in Andreoni et al. (2015), carried out at the individual-choice level. δ is the daily discount factor between two future days. For comparability with regression results, individuals who did not respond "Female" or "Male" to the gender survey question were dropped (2% of the sample). Before estimation of aggregate parameters, individuals who never altered their decision from a specific corner solution in all convex time budgets were dropped (as they provided insufficient variation for the calculation of utility parameters) as were individuals who exhibited generalized axiom of revealed preference (GARP) violations.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table A.6: Time inconsistency

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.00095356	0.00095356	-0.00310886	0.00839752
	(0.911)	(0.911)	(0.772)	(0.722)
	[1.000]	[0.912]	[0.850]	[1.000]
Heat (Male)		-0.00570893		
		(0.739)		
		[1.000]		
Heat (Nairobi)		0.01150638		
		(0.657)		
		[0.789]		
Outcome mean	0.9463621	0.9463621	0.9353811	0.9927133
Observations	6612	6612	3200	3412

Standard errors clustered at the individual level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. For (1) and (2), "Heat" refers to the difference between the aggregate beta statistics for the treatment and control groups, divided by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. For (2), "Heat (Male)" refers to the difference between the aggregate beta statistics for male treatment and control groups, then subtracting the difference between the aggregate beta statistics for female treatment and control groups, and then dividing by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. "Heat (Nairobi)" refers to the difference between the aggregate beta statistics for Nairobi treatment and control groups, subtracting the difference between the aggregate beta statistics for California treatment and control groups, and then dividing by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. (3) and (4) carry out a similar estimation to "Heat" for (1) and (2) but for the California sample and Nairobi sample, respectively. Note that the effects presented above are multiplied by -1, so that a positive difference reflects more time inconsistency. Within Section A, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section A, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes. Given that the non-linear least squares specification used to measure patience does not incorporate interaction terms, we instead use p-values from analogous differences in this table for multiple testing adjustments.
The outcome in this table is the aggregate β statistic from the non-linear least squares specification featured in Andreoni et al. (2015), carried out at the individual-choice level. β measures present bias, and values less than 1 denote time inconsistency. Note that estimation was only performed on the sample For comparability with regression results, individuals who did not respond "Female" or "Male" to the gender survey question were dropped (2% of the sample). Before estimation of aggregate parameters, individuals who never altered their decision from a specific corner solution in all convex time budgets were dropped (as they provided insufficient variation for the calculation of utility parameters) as were individuals who exhibited generalized axiom of revealed preference (GARP) violations.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table A.7: Trust

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.00780	-0.0356	-0.0215	0.0333
	(0.617)	(0.157)	(0.377)	(0.096)
	[1.000]	[0.912]	[0.759]	[0.471]
Male	0.0699	0.0523	0.0582	0.0806
	(0.000)**	(0.016)*	(0.020)*	(0.000)**
Male × Heat		0.0350		
		(0.235)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	-0.137	-0.160		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.0460		
		(0.164)		
		[0.679]		
Outcome mean	0.421	0.421	0.484	0.365
R-squared	0.0465	0.0490	0.00804	0.0215
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section A, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section A, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.
The outcome in this table is the share of endowed tokens (out of 600) entrusted to the other person in the first round of the trust game.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table A.8: Public contribution

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-8.923	-36.93	-36.88	15.32
	(0.647)	(0.260)	(0.213)	(0.555)
	[1.000]	[0.912]	[0.520]	[1.000]
Male	38.11	37.83	9.059	64.82
	(0.067)	(0.157)	(0.762)	(0.025)*
Male × Heat		0.454		
		(0.990)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	-170.5	-196.4		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		51.93		
		(0.191)		
		[0.679]		
Outcome mean	525.1	525.1	611.1	450.2
R-squared	0.0383	0.0392	0.00184	0.00674
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section A, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section A, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.
Public contribution here refers to the public goods game. The outcome in this table is the amount of tokens (out of 1200) put into the shared fund.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table A.9: Fluid intelligence

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.0150	-0.0102	0.000858	0.0273
	(0.061)	(0.371)	(0.919)	(0.037)*
	[0.384]	[0.912]	[0.850]	[0.256]
Male	0.0176	0.00387	0.0207	0.0146
	(0.045)*	(0.757)	(0.012)*	(0.334)
Male × Heat		0.0273		
		(0.093)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	-0.127	-0.137		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.0197		
		(0.220)		
		[0.679]		
Outcome mean	0.870	0.870	0.936	0.813
R-squared	0.121	0.124	0.00787	0.00567
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section A, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section A, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.
Fluid intelligence is measured through Raven's Progressive Matrices. The outcome in this table is the share of six matrices answered correctly. Each puzzle answered correctly yields an Airtime Voucher worth 50 KSh (or an Amazon Gift Card worth 1 dollar in the California sample), which provides the earnings to be used for the next module.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table A.10: Joy of Destruction

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.0234	-0.0200	-0.0409	0.0792
	(0.069)	(0.167)	(0.004)**	(0.000)**
	[0.384]	[0.912]	[0.053]	[0.001]++
Male	0.0369	0.0626	0.0252	0.0474
	(0.001)**	(0.000)**	(0.106)	(0.004)**
Male × Heat		-0.0519		
		(0.016)*		
		[0.238]		
Nairobi	0.113	0.0463		
	(0.000)**	(0.008)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.133		
		(0.000)**		
		[0.001]++		
Outcome mean	0.122	0.122	0.0566	0.179
R-squared	0.0643	0.0805	0.0138	0.0267
Observations	1859	1859	864	995

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section A, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section A, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.

The outcome in this table is the share of the anonymous partner's earned Airtime Vouchers (Amazon Gift Cards in the California sample) destroyed by the participant. The earned Airtime Vouchers and Amazon Gift Cards resulted from the number of Raven's Progressive Matrices answered correctly in the previous module, where one puzzle answered correctly yielded one Airtime Voucher or one Amazon Gift Card. Airtime Vouchers were worth 50 KSh each, while Amazon Gift Cards were worth 1 dollar each.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table A.11: Cognitive reflection

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.00228	-0.0268	-0.0228	0.0159
	(0.837)	(0.168)	(0.217)	(0.218)
	[1.000]	[0.912]	[0.520]	[0.722]
Male	0.0845	0.0800	0.177	-0.000810
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.954)
Male × Heat		0.00894		
		(0.717)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	-0.245	-0.263		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.0369		
		(0.128)		
		[0.679]		
Outcome mean	0.324	0.324	0.443	0.220
R-squared	0.178	0.179	0.0773	0.00162
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section A, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section A, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.
The outcome in this table is the share of questions (out of 5) from the Cognitive Reflection Test answered correctly.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table A.12: Charitable donation

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-4.443	-54.72	-12.67	0.412
	(0.887)	(0.215)	(0.679)	(0.994)
	[1.000]	[0.912]	[0.846]	[1.000]
Male	7.254	8.537	-58.73	73.31
	(0.820)	(0.845)	(0.104)	(0.156)
Male × Heat		-1.045		
		(0.986)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	323.8	302.4		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		44.54		
		(0.468)		
		[0.789]		
Matched with ingroup charity	-9.405	-66.75	31.79	-76.37
	(0.771)	(0.148)	(0.409)	(0.186)
Matched with ingroup charity × Heat		121.0		
		(0.090)		
Earnings in tokens	0.00356	0.00377	-0.0182	0.0295
	(0.734)	(0.719)	(0.117)	(0.100)
Outcome mean	408.8	408.8	238.1	564.3
R-squared	0.0657	0.0672	0.00695	0.00685
Observations	1806	1806	861	945

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section A, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section A, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.
The outcome in this table is the amount of tokens earned in the experiment that is donated to the randomly selected charity. In Nairobi, matched with ingroup charity is an indicator taking on a value of one if a participant is matched to a charity associated with her ethnicity, and 0 otherwise. In California, matched with ingroup charity is an indicator taking on a value of one if a participant has resided in the San Francisco Bay Area for five years or more and is matched with a charity in the San Francisco Bay Area. Earnings in tokens captures the amount of tokens earned in the experiment.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

B Primary outcomes, with additional covariates and multiple hypothesis testing adjustments performed (both as pre-specified in the pre-analysis plan), as well as results from tests of overall significance

Table B.1: Precision task

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.516	0.700	0.590	0.367
	(0.049)*	(0.106)	(0.083)	(0.346)
	[0.384]	[0.875]	[0.457]	[1.000]
	{0.052}	{0.108}	{0.086}	{0.340}
	⟨0.386⟩	⟨0.857⟩	⟨0.430⟩	⟨1.000⟩
Male	1.974	1.991	1.892	1.791
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**
Male × Heat		-0.256		
		(0.593)		
		[1.000]		
		{0.598}		
		⟨1.000⟩		
Nairobi	-11.19	-11.11		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		-0.104		
		(0.837)		
		[1.000]		
		{0.834}		
		⟨1.000⟩		
Weight		0.0131		0.0517
		(0.262)		(0.017)*
Weight originally missing		-0.298		-0.182
		(0.485)		(0.853)
Outcome mean	18.20	18.20	23.92	13.22
R-squared	0.549	0.550	0.0630	0.0347
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. As prespecified, for each specification within Section B, multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on two sets of p-values: 1) the set associated with Heat, across primary outcomes; 2) within (2) separately for each primary outcome, the set associated with the interaction between Heat and Male and the interaction between Heat and Nairobi. Note that (3) and (4) were not prespecified but are included in this table and have adjustments in an analogous fashion to (1). Exact p-values for treatment effects associated with primary outcomes and generated through 10,000 permutations, as prespecified, are included in curly brackets, and Multiple testing adjusted FDR q-value significance levels based on those p-values are included in triangle brackets. As prespecified in cases of imbalance in a site, (2) now features 1) participant self-reported weight (in kg) with imputed values from site sample means for missing values (Weight), and 2) an indicator variable for whether weight data was not entered by the participant (Weight originally missing). Note that (4) includes these weight controls, as weight was imbalanced across treatment and control in Nairobi, while it was not so in California, and thus is not included in (3). The precision task is also known as the slider task. The outcome in this table is the number of correct sliders made in three minutes. Final earnings from the precision task are based off either being weakly above (high) or below (low) the median within treatment cohort. The median pair is randomly assigned to high or low. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table B.2: Fairness

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.0167	-0.0200	-0.0245	-0.00966
	(0.170)	(0.272)	(0.114)	(0.597)
	[0.618]	[0.875]	[0.457]	[1.000]
	{0.177}	{0.269}	{0.109}	{0.595}
	⟨0.663⟩	⟨0.857⟩	⟨0.430⟩	⟨1.000⟩
Male	-0.0407	-0.0300	-0.0783	-0.00492
	(0.001)**	(0.091)	(0.000)**	(0.783)
Male × Heat		-0.0117		
		(0.611)		
		[1.000]		
		{0.612}		
		⟨1.000⟩		
Nairobi	0.0337	0.0224		
	(0.012)*	(0.217)		
Nairobi × Heat		0.0185		
		(0.439)		
		[1.000]		
		{0.441}		
		⟨1.000⟩		
Weight		-0.000596		-0.000216
		(0.282)		(0.825)
Weight originally missing		0.00288		0.0119
		(0.896)		(0.795)
Outcome mean	0.310	0.310	0.297	0.321
R-squared	0.0102	0.0111	0.0323	0.000637
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. As prespecified, for each specification within Section B, multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on two sets of p-values: 1) the set associated with Heat, across primary outcomes; 2) within (2) separately for each primary outcome, the set associated with the interaction between Heat and Male and the interaction between Heat and Nairobi. Note that (3) and (4) were not prespecified but are included in this table and have adjustments in an analogous fashion to (1). Exact p-values for treatment effects associated with primary outcomes and generated through 10,000 permutations, as prespecified, are included in curly brackets, and Multiple testing adjusted FDR q-value significance levels based on those p-values are included in triangle brackets.
As prespecified in cases of imbalance in a site, (2) now features 1) participant self-reported weight (in kg) with imputed values from site sample means for missing values (Weight), and 2) an indicator variable for whether weight data was not entered by the participant (Weight originally missing). Note that (4) includes these weight controls, as weight was imbalanced across treatment and control in Nairobi, while it was not so in California, and thus is not included in (3).
Fairness here refers to the real effort dictator game, where the level of endowment is determined by the number of correct sliders made in the precision task. The outcome in this table is the share of joint earnings (2400 tokens in the high group, 1200 tokens in the low group) that each participant desires to give to the anonymous partner.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table B.3: Risk-taking

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-1.835	2.747	-5.553	-0.768
	(0.929)	(0.926)	(0.858)	(0.978)
	[1.000]	[0.876]	[0.850]	[1.000]
	{0.877}	{0.924}	{0.862}	{0.977}
	⟨1.000⟩	⟨0.857⟩	⟨0.888⟩	⟨1.000⟩
Male	163.6	156.6	316.8	13.32
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.657)
Male × Heat		-19.68		
		(0.659)		
		[1.000]		
		{0.662}		
		⟨1.000⟩		
Nairobi	-116.3	-112.9		
	(0.000)**	(0.001)**		
Nairobi × Heat		8.760		
		(0.848)		
		[1.000]		
		{0.852}		
		⟨1.000⟩		
Weight		2.068		1.824
		(0.052)		(0.327)
Weight originally missing		-2.641		58.83
		(0.948)		(0.483)
Outcome mean	365.2	365.2	405.5	330.1
R-squared	0.0396	0.0417	0.112	0.00258
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. As prespecified, for each specification within Section B, multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on two sets of p-values: 1) the set associated with Heat, across primary outcomes; 2) within (2) separately for each primary outcome, the set associated with the interaction between Heat and Male and the interaction between Heat and Nairobi. Note that (3) and (4) were not prespecified but are included in this table and have adjustments in an analogous fashion to (1). Exact p-values for treatment effects associated with primary outcomes and generated through 10,000 permutations, as prespecified, are included in curly brackets, and Multiple testing adjusted FDR q-value significance levels based on those p-values are included in triangle brackets.

As prespecified in cases of imbalance in a site, (2) now features 1) participant self-reported weight (in kg) with imputed values from site sample means for missing values (Weight), and 2) an indicator variable for whether weight data was not entered by the participant (Weight originally missing). Note that (4) includes these weight controls, as weight was imbalanced across treatment and control in Nairobi, while it was not so in California, and thus is not included in (3).

The outcome in this table is the variance of the coin toss from menu A, in tokens. Note that the expected value is not constant across each coin, so that the outcome does not capture the trade-off between expected value and variance. Note also that under this approach, Coin 7 will be as good as Coin 5, even though Coin 5 strictly dominates Coin 7 with expected utility.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table B.4: Rational choice violation I

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.00431	-0.00277	-0.00455	-0.00409
	(0.561)	(0.818)	(0.687)	(0.678)
	[1.000]	[0.876]	[0.846]	[1.000]
	{0.563}	{0.818}	{0.681}	{0.699}
	⟨1.000⟩	⟨0.857⟩	⟨0.833⟩	⟨1.000⟩
Male	0.00268	0.00299	0.00540	0.000123
	(0.725)	(0.809)	(0.627)	(0.992)
Male × Heat		-0.00403		
		(0.804)		
		[1.000]		
		{0.799}		
		⟨1.000⟩		
Nairobi	0.0000607	0.00158		
	(0.993)	(0.890)		
Nairobi × Heat		0.000988		
		(0.950)		
		[1.000]		
		{0.955}		
		⟨1.000⟩		
Weight		0.000248		0.0000118
		(0.545)		(0.987)
Weight originally missing		0.0181		0.00351
		(0.314)		(0.904)
Outcome mean	0.0256	0.0256	0.0252	0.0259
R-squared	0.000259	0.00130	0.000499	0.000182
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. As prespecified, for each specification within Section B, multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on two sets of p-values: 1) the set associated with Heat, across primary outcomes; 2) within (2) separately for each primary outcome, the set associated with the interaction between Heat and Male and the interaction between Heat and Nairobi. Note that (3) and (4) were not prespecified but are included in this table and have adjustments in an analogous fashion to (1). Exact p-values for treatment effects associated with primary outcomes and generated through 10,000 permutations, as prespecified, are included in curly brackets, and Multiple testing adjusted FDR q-value significance levels based on those p-values are included in triangle brackets.
As prespecified in cases of imbalance in a site, (2) now features 1) participant self-reported weight (in kg) with imputed values from site sample means for missing values (Weight), and 2) an indicator variable for whether weight data was not entered by the participant (Weight originally missing). Note that (4) includes these weight controls, as weight was imbalanced across treatment and control in Nairobi, while it was not so in California, and thus is not included in (3).
The outcome in this table is an indicator of transitivity violation using both menus A & B. A transitivity violation comes from choosing two coins in the interior region of the intersection of both menus, where it is not the case that it can be said that one preferring coin A to coin B and then preferring coin B to coin C implies that one prefers coin A to coin C.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table B.5: Patience

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.00003338	-0.00003338	-0.00034922	0.00055051
	(0.854)	(0.854)	(0.093)	(0.279)
	[1.000]	[0.876]	[0.457]	[1.000]
	{0.853}	{0.853}	{0.082}	{0.288}
	⟨1.000⟩	⟨0.857⟩	⟨0.430⟩	⟨1.000⟩
Heat (Male)		-0.00014001		
		(0.701)		
		[0.541]		
		{0.698}		
		⟨0.537⟩		
Heat (Nairobi)		0.00089973		
		(0.102)		
		[0.256]		
		{0.104}		
		⟨0.264⟩		
Outcome mean	0.9964564	0.9964564	0.9962314	0.9967963
Observations	6612	6612	3200	3412

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. For (1) and (2), "Heat" refers to the difference between the aggregate delta statistics for the treatment and control groups, divided by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. For (2), "Heat (Male)" refers to the difference between the aggregate delta statistics for male treatment and control groups, subtracting the difference between the aggregate delta statistics for female treatment and control groups, and then dividing by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. "Heat (Nairobi)" refers to the difference between the aggregate delta statistics for Nairobi treatment and control groups, subtracting the difference between the aggregate delta statistics for California treatment and control groups, and then dividing by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. (3) and (4) carry out a similar estimation to "Heat" for (1) and (2) but for the California sample and Nairobi sample, respectively. As prespecified, for (1) and (2) within Section B, multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Also as prespecified, within (2) separately for each primary outcome, multiple hypothesis testing is performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male and the interaction between Heat and Nairobi. Note that (3) and (4) were not prespecified but are included in this table and have adjustments in an analogous fashion to (1). Exact p-values for treatment effects associated with primary outcomes and generated through 10,000 permutations, as prespecified, are included in curly brackets, and Multiple testing adjusted FDR q-value significance levels based on those p-values are included in triangle brackets. Given that the non-linear least squares specification used to measure patience does not incorporate interaction terms, we instead use p-values from analogous differences in this table for multiple testing adjustments. Also note that the non-linear least squares specification does not allow for controls for self-reported weight, and thus the results (aside from the q-values) are similar to that in Section A.

The outcome in this table is the aggregate δ statistic from the non-linear least squares specification featured in Andreoni et al. (2015), carried out at the individual-choice level. δ is the daily discount factor between two future days. For comparability with regression results, individuals who did not respond "Female" or "Male" to the gender survey question were dropped (2% of the sample). Before estimation of aggregate parameters, individuals who never altered their decision from a specific corner solution in all convex time budgets were dropped (as they provided insufficient variation for the calculation of utility parameters) as were individuals who exhibited generalized axiom of revealed preference (GARP) violations.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table B.6: Time inconsistency

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.00095356	0.00095356	-0.00310886	0.00839752
	(0.911)	(0.911)	(0.772)	(0.722)
	[1.000]	[0.876]	[0.850]	[1.000]
	{0.911}	{0.911}	{0.778}	{0.722}
	⟨1.000⟩	⟨0.857⟩	⟨0.876⟩	⟨1.000⟩
Heat (Male)		-0.00570893		
		(0.739)		
		[1.000]		
		{0.746}		
		⟨1.000⟩		
Heat (Nairobi)		0.01150638		
		(0.657)		
		[1.000]		
		{0.657}		
		⟨1.000⟩		
Outcome mean	0.9463621	0.9463621	0.9353811	0.9927133
Observations	6612	6612	3200	3412

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. For (1) and (2), "Heat" refers to the difference between the aggregate beta statistics for the treatment and control groups, divided by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. For (2), "Heat (Male)" refers to the difference between the aggregate beta statistics for male treatment and control groups, then subtracting the difference between the aggregate beta statistics for female treatment and control groups, and then dividing by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. "Heat (Nairobi)" refers to the difference between the aggregate beta statistics for Nairobi treatment and control groups, subtracting the difference between the aggregate beta statistics for California treatment and control groups, and then dividing by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. (3) and (4) carry out a similar estimation to "Heat" for (1) and (2) but for the California sample and Nairobi sample, respectively. Note that the effects presented above are multiplied by -1, so that a positive difference reflects more time inconsistency. As prespecified, for (1) and (2) within Section B, multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Also as prespecified, within (2) separately for each primary outcome, multiple hypothesis testing is performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male and the interaction between Heat and Nairobi. Note that (3) and (4) were not prespecified but are included in this table and have adjustments in an analogous fashion to (1). Exact p-values for treatment effects associated with primary outcomes and generated through 10,000 permutations, as prespecified, are included in curly brackets, and Multiple testing adjusted FDR q-value significance levels based on those p-values are included in triangle brackets. Given that the non-linear least squares specification used to measure patience does not incorporate interaction terms, we instead use p-values from analogous differences in this table for multiple testing adjustments. Also note that the non-linear least squares specification does not allow for controls for self-reported weight, and thus the results (aside from the q-values) are similar to that in Section A.
The outcome in this table is the aggregate β statistic from the non-linear least squares specification featured in Andreoni et al. (2015), carried out at the individual-choice level. β measures present bias, and values less than 1 denote time inconsistency. For comparability with regression results, individuals who did not respond "Female" or "Male" to the gender survey question were dropped (2% of the sample). Before estimation of aggregate parameters, individuals who never altered their decision from a specific corner solution in all convex time budgets were dropped (as they provided insufficient variation for the calculation of utility parameters) as were individuals who exhibited generalized axiom of revealed preference (GARP) violations.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table B.7: Trust

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.00780	-0.0362	-0.0215	0.0332
	(0.617)	(0.147)	(0.377)	(0.113)
	[1.000]	[0.875]	[0.759]	[0.603]
	{0.619}	{0.152}	{0.373}	{0.113}
	⟨1.000⟩	⟨0.857⟩	⟨0.679⟩	⟨0.604⟩
Male	0.0699	0.0537	0.0582	0.0812
	(0.000)**	(0.020)*	(0.020)*	(0.000)**
Male × Heat		0.0358		
		(0.224)		
		[0.289]		
		{0.219}		
		⟨0.282⟩		
Nairobi	-0.137	-0.165		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.0464		
		(0.162)		
		[0.289]		
		{0.168}		
		⟨0.282⟩		
Weight		-0.000348		-0.000229
		(0.667)		(0.851)
Weight originally missing		-0.0623		-0.106
		(0.018)*		(0.045)*
Outcome mean	0.421	0.421	0.484	0.365
R-squared	0.0465	0.0514	0.00804	0.0261
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. As prespecified, for each specification within Section B, multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on two sets of p-values: 1) the set associated with Heat, across primary outcomes; 2) within (2) separately for each primary outcome, the set associated with the interaction between Heat and Male and the interaction between Heat and Nairobi. Note that (3) and (4) were not prespecified but are included in this table and have adjustments in an analogous fashion to (1). Exact p-values for treatment effects associated with primary outcomes and generated through 10,000 permutations, as prespecified, are included in curly brackets, and Multiple testing adjusted FDR q-value significance levels based on those p-values are included in triangle brackets.

As prespecified in cases of imbalance in a site, (2) now features 1) participant self-reported weight (in kg) with imputed values from site sample means for missing values (Weight), and 2) an indicator variable for whether weight data was not entered by the participant (Weight originally missing). Note that (4) includes these weight controls, as weight was imbalanced across treatment and control in Nairobi, while it was not so in California, and thus is not included in (3).

The outcome in this table is the share of endowed tokens (out of 600) entrusted to the other person in the first round of the trust game.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table B.8: Public contribution

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-8.923	-37.37	-36.88	13.39
	(0.647)	(0.253)	(0.213)	(0.610)
	[1.000]	[0.875]	[0.520]	[1.000]
	{0.601}	{0.254}	{0.225}	{0.614}
	⟨1.000⟩	⟨0.857⟩	⟨0.488⟩	⟨1.000⟩
Male	38.11	23.20	9.059	60.31
	(0.067)	(0.423)	(0.762)	(0.045)*
Male × Heat		2.465		
		(0.947)		
		[0.900]		
		{0.948}		
		⟨0.902⟩		
Nairobi	-170.5	-198.0		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		48.25		
		(0.223)		
		[0.807]		
		{0.226}		
		⟨0.825⟩		
Weight		1.372		0.707
		(0.218)		(0.639)
Weight originally missing		-146.1		-190.9
		(0.000)**		(0.000)**
Outcome mean	525.1	525.1	611.1	450.2
R-squared	0.0383	0.0471	0.00184	0.0149
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. As prespecified, for each specification within Section B, multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on two sets of p-values: 1) the set associated with Heat, across primary outcomes; 2) within (2) separately for each primary outcome, the set associated with the interaction between Heat and Male and the interaction between Heat and Nairobi. Note that (3) and (4) were not prespecified but are included in this table and have adjustments in an analogous fashion to (1). Exact p-values for treatment effects associated with primary outcomes and generated through 10,000 permutations, as prespecified, are included in curly brackets, and Multiple testing adjusted FDR q-value significance levels based on those p-values are included in triangle brackets.

As prespecified in cases of imbalance in a site, (2) now features 1) participant self-reported weight (in kg) with imputed values from site sample means for missing values (Weight), and 2) an indicator variable for whether weight data was not entered by the participant (Weight originally missing). Note that (4) includes these weight controls, as weight was imbalanced across treatment and control in Nairobi, while it was not so in California, and thus is not included in (3).

Public contribution here refers to the public goods game. The outcome in this table is the amount of tokens (out of 1200) put into the shared fund.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table B.9: Fluid intelligence

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.0150	-0.0102	0.000858	0.0259
	(0.061)	(0.368)	(0.919)	(0.045)*
	[0.384]	[0.875]	[0.850]	[0.332]
	{0.057}	{0.370}	{0.968}	{0.045}*
	⟨0.386⟩	⟨0.857⟩	⟨0.939⟩	⟨0.328⟩
Male	0.0176	0.00575	0.0207	0.01000
	(0.045)*	(0.662)	(0.012)*	(0.508)
Male × Heat		0.0272		
		(0.095)		
		[0.236]		
		{0.097}		
		⟨0.241⟩		
Nairobi	-0.127	-0.138		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.0201		
		(0.207)		
		[0.236]		
		{0.217}		
		⟨0.241⟩		
Weight		-0.000205		0.000950
		(0.622)		(0.266)
Weight originally missing		0.00892		0.0275
		(0.508)		(0.398)
Outcome mean	0.870	0.870	0.936	0.813
R-squared	0.121	0.124	0.00787	0.00770
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. As prespecified, for each specification within Section B, multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on two sets of p-values: 1) the set associated with Heat, across primary outcomes; 2) within (2) separately for each primary outcome, the set associated with the interaction between Heat and Male and the interaction between Heat and Nairobi. Note that (3) and (4) were not prespecified but are included in this table and have adjustments in an analogous fashion to (1). Exact p-values for treatment effects associated with primary outcomes and generated through 10,000 permutations, as prespecified, are included in curly brackets, and Multiple testing adjusted FDR q-value significance levels based on those p-values are included in triangle brackets.
As prespecified in cases of imbalance in a site, (2) now features 1) participant self-reported weight (in kg) with imputed values from site sample means for missing values (Weight), and 2) an indicator variable for whether weight data was not entered by the participant (Weight originally missing). Note that (4) includes these weight controls, as weight was imbalanced across treatment and control in Nairobi, while it was not so in California, and thus is not included in (3).
Fluid intelligence is measured through Raven's Progressive Matrices. The outcome in this table is the share of six matrices answered correctly. Each puzzle answered correctly yields an Airtime Voucher worth 50 KSh (or an Amazon Gift Card worth 1 dollar in the California sample), which provides the earnings to be used for the next module.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table B.10: Joy of Destruction

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.0234	-0.0203	-0.0409	0.0801
	(0.069)	(0.161)	(0.004)**	(0.000)**
	[0.384]	[0.875]	[0.053]	[0.001]++
	{0.070}	{0.167}	{0.005}**	{0.000}**
	⟨0.386⟩	⟨0.857⟩	⟨0.062⟩	⟨0.004⟩++
Male	0.0369	0.0662	0.0252	0.0506
	(0.001)**	(0.000)**	(0.106)	(0.003)**
Male × Heat		-0.0517		
		(0.016)*		
		[0.009]++		
		{0.016}*		
		⟨0.009⟩++		
Nairobi	0.113	0.0436		
	(0.000)**	(0.014)*		
Nairobi × Heat		0.134		
		(0.000)**		
		[0.001]++		
		{0.000}**		
		⟨0.001⟩++		
Weight		-0.000469		-0.000701
		(0.384)		(0.459)
Weight originally missing		-0.00764		-0.0429
		(0.713)		(0.255)
Outcome mean	0.122	0.122	0.0566	0.179
R-squared	0.0643	0.0809	0.0138	0.0279
Observations	1859	1859	864	995

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. As prespecified, for each specification within Section B, multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on two sets of p-values: 1) the set associated with Heat, across primary outcomes; 2) within (2) separately for each primary outcome, the set associated with the interaction between Heat and Male and the interaction between Heat and Nairobi. Note that (3) and (4) were not prespecified but are included in this table and have adjustments in an analogous fashion to (1). Exact p-values for treatment effects associated with primary outcomes and generated through 10,000 permutations, as prespecified, are included in curly brackets, and Multiple testing adjusted FDR q-value significance levels based on those p-values are included in triangle brackets.

As prespecified in cases of imbalance in a site, (2) now features 1) participant self-reported weight (in kg) with imputed values from site sample means for missing values (Weight), and 2) an indicator variable for whether weight data was not entered by the participant (Weight originally missing). Note that (4) includes these weight controls, as weight was imbalanced across treatment and control in Nairobi, while it was not so in California, and thus is not included in (3).

The outcome in this table is the share of the anonymous partner's earned Airtime Vouchers (Amazon Gift Cards in the California sample) destroyed by the participant. The earned Airtime Vouchers and Amazon Gift Cards resulted from the number of Raven's Progressive Matrices answered correctly in the previous module, where one puzzle answered correctly yielded one Airtime Voucher or one Amazon Gift Card. Airtime Vouchers were worth 50 KSh each, while Amazon Gift Cards were worth 1 dollar each.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table B.11: Cognitive reflection

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.00228	-0.0271	-0.0228	0.0130
	(0.837)	(0.163)	(0.217)	(0.320)
	[1.000]	[0.875]	[0.520]	[1.000]
	{0.861}	{0.161}	{0.168}	{0.319}
	⟨1.000⟩	⟨0.857⟩	⟨0.488⟩	⟨1.000⟩
Male	0.0845	0.0852	0.177	-0.00963
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.509)
Male × Heat		0.00885		
		(0.720)		
		[0.563]		
		{0.720}		
		⟨0.563⟩		
Nairobi	-0.245	-0.266		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.0382		
		(0.117)		
		[0.306]		
		{0.115}		
		⟨0.299⟩		
Weight		-0.000632		0.00176
		(0.377)		(0.034)*
Weight originally missing		0.00461		-0.0141
		(0.864)		(0.513)
Outcome mean	0.324	0.324	0.443	0.220
R-squared	0.178	0.180	0.0773	0.00698
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. As prespecified, for each specification within Section B, multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on two sets of p-values: 1) the set associated with Heat, across primary outcomes; 2) within (2) separately for each primary outcome, the set associated with the interaction between Heat and Male and the interaction between Heat and Nairobi. Note that (3) and (4) were not prespecified but are included in this table and have adjustments in an analogous fashion to (1). Exact p-values for treatment effects associated with primary outcomes and generated through 10,000 permutations, as prespecified, are included in curly brackets, and Multiple testing adjusted FDR q-value significance levels based on those p-values are included in triangle brackets.
As prespecified in cases of imbalance in a site, (2) now features 1) participant self-reported weight (in kg) with imputed values from site sample means for missing values (Weight), and 2) an indicator variable for whether weight data was not entered by the participant (Weight originally missing). Note that (4) includes these weight controls, as weight was imbalanced across treatment and control in Nairobi, while it was not so in California, and thus is not included in (3).
The outcome in this table is the share of questions (out of 5) from the Cognitive Reflection Test answered correctly.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table B.12: Charitable donation

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-4.443	-57.22	-12.67	7.391
	(0.887)	(0.194)	(0.679)	(0.892)
	[1.000]	[0.875]	[0.846]	[1.000]
	{0.898}	{0.199}	{0.651}	{0.895}
	⟨1.000⟩	⟨0.857⟩	⟨0.833⟩	⟨1.000⟩
Male	7.254	23.74	-58.73	98.65
	(0.820)	(0.601)	(0.104)	(0.058)
Male × Heat		2.706		
		(0.964)		
		[1.000]		
		{0.965}		
		⟨1.000⟩		
Nairobi	323.8	281.9		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		47.98		
		(0.437)		
		[0.776]		
		{0.439}		
		⟨0.782⟩		
Matched with ingroup charity	-9.405	-71.45	31.79	-86.01
	(0.771)	(0.123)	(0.409)	(0.136)
Matched with ingroup charity × Heat		116.9		
		(0.101)		
		[0.434]		
		{0.105}		
		⟨0.460⟩		
Earnings in tokens	0.00356	0.00399	-0.0182	0.0303
	(0.734)	(0.703)	(0.117)	(0.090)
Weight		-2.349		-5.168
		(0.090)		(0.098)
Weight originally missing		-142.1		-172.2
		(0.000)**		(0.062)
Outcome mean	408.8	408.8	238.1	564.3
R-squared	0.0657	0.0712	0.00695	0.0122
Observations	1806	1806	861	945

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. As prespecified, for each specification within Section B, multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on two sets of p-values: 1) the set associated with Heat, across primary outcomes; 2) within (2) separately for each primary outcome, the set associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, and the interaction between Heat and being matched with an ingroup charity. Note that (3) and (4) were not prespecified but are included in this table and have adjustments in an analogous fashion to (1). Exact p-values for treatment effects associated with primary outcomes and generated through 10,000 permutations, as prespecified, are included in curly brackets, and Multiple testing adjusted FDR q-value significance levels based on those p-values are included in triangle brackets. As prespecified in cases of imbalance in a site, (2) now features 1) participant self-reported weight (in kg) with imputed values from site sample means for missing values (Weight), and 2) an indicator variable for whether weight data was not entered by the participant (Weight originally missing). Note that (4) includes these weight controls, as weight was imbalanced across treatment and control in Nairobi, while it was not so in California, and thus is not included in (3).
The outcome in this table is the amount of tokens earned in the experiment that is donated to the randomly selected charity. In Nairobi, matched with ingroup charity is an indicator taking on a value of one if a participant is matched to a charity associated with her ethnicity, and 0 otherwise. In California, matched with ingroup charity is an indicator taking on a value of one if a participant has resided in the San Francisco Bay Area for five years or more and is matched with a charity in the San Francisco Bay Area. Earnings in tokens captures the amount of tokens earned in the experiment.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table B.13: Tests of overall significance on primary outcomes

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	14.14	10.39	17.89	33.61
	(0.167)	(0.407)	(0.057)	(0.000)**
	{0.214}	{0.405}	{0.133}	{0.004}
Male × Heat		13.02		
		(0.223)		
		{0.282}		
Nairobi × Heat		44.95		
		(0.000)**		
		{0.000}**		

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Wald statistics are presented, as are p-values from the the Wald test for joint hypotheses in parentheses and exact p-values generated through 10,000 permutations, as pre-specified, in curly brackets.
As prespecified, this table contains results from tests of overall significance on the 10 primary outcomes for which this is possible (thus, excluding the outcomes for Patience and Time Inconsistency). Although the tests were only prespecified for the set of coefficients associated with Heat in (1), the set of coefficients associated with the interaction between Male and Heat in (2), and the set of coefficients associated with the interaction between Nairobi and Heat in (2), this table also includes results for the set of coefficients associated with Heat in (2) as well as for the sets of coefficients associated with Heat from the site-specific specifications (3) and (4), which were not prespecified.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

C Additional outcomes, without additional covariates

Table C.1: Rational choice violation II

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.0119	-0.0153	-0.00701	-0.0163
	(0.313)	(0.459)	(0.660)	(0.344)
Male	0.000669	-0.00977	-0.0311	0.0301
	(0.955)	(0.593)	(0.055)	(0.073)
Male × Heat		0.0209		
		(0.402)		
Nairobi	0.0471	0.0544		
	(0.000)**	(0.004)**		
Nairobi × Heat		-0.0147		
		(0.521)		
Outcome mean	0.0836	0.0836	0.0584	0.106
R-squared	0.00771	0.00812	0.00446	0.00288
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
The outcome in this table is an indicator for having made a first order stochastic dominance (FOSD) violation by having selected coin 7 in menu A.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table C.2: Rational choice violation III

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.00628	-0.0131	-0.00000483	0.0117
	(0.458)	(0.102)	(0.999)	(0.437)
Male	0.00603	-0.0102	-0.00106	0.0126
	(0.487)	(0.366)	(0.879)	(0.418)
Male × Heat		0.0325		
		(0.032)*		
Nairobi	0.0491	0.0473		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.00357		
		(0.824)		
Outcome mean	0.0362	0.0362	0.00915	0.0598
R-squared	0.0188	0.0208	0.0000296	0.00125
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
The outcome in this table is an indicator for having made a violation of the Generalized Axiom of Revealed Preference (GARP) between menu A and B or between menu C and D.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table C.3: Patience, non-parametric, menu A

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.0318	0.0515	0.0341	0.0300
	(0.673)	(0.664)	(0.744)	(0.782)
Male	-0.113	-0.0907	-0.0553	-0.166
	(0.119)	(0.394)	(0.595)	(0.103)
Male × Heat		-0.0439		
		(0.783)		
Nairobi	-1.127	-1.130		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.00717		
		(0.963)		
Outcome mean	4.487	4.487	5.104	3.949
R-squared	0.117	0.117	0.000398	0.00257
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
The outcome in this table is the choice from Menu A, where choice 1 (with value 1) equals 840 tokens today and 0 tokens in 3 weeks, and choice 6 (with value 6) equals 0 tokens today and 1200 tokens in 3 weeks (the trade-off is fixed between 1 token today or 1.43 tokens in 3 weeks).
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table C.4: Patience, non-parametric, menu B

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.116	-0.163	-0.128	-0.105
	(0.151)	(0.259)	(0.294)	(0.329)
Male	-0.411	-0.455	-0.456	-0.369
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.001)**
Male × Heat		0.0884		
		(0.589)		
Nairobi	1.393	1.393		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.000451		
		(0.998)		
Outcome mean	2.746	2.746	2.056	3.347
R-squared	0.131	0.131	0.0164	0.0117
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
The outcome in this table is the choice from Menu B, where choice 1 (with value 1) equals 1020 tokens today and 0 tokens in 3 weeks, and choice 6 (with value 6) equals 0 tokens today and 1020 tokens in 3 weeks (the trade-off is fixed between 1 token today or 1 token in 3 weeks).
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table C.5: Patience, non-parametric, menu C

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.126	-0.0929	-0.176	-0.0823
	(0.120)	(0.509)	(0.172)	(0.422)
Male	-0.201	-0.0964	-0.0231	-0.365
	(0.014)*	(0.415)	(0.835)	(0.002)**
Male × Heat		-0.209		
		(0.250)		
Nairobi	-1.305	-1.378		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.147		
		(0.397)		
Outcome mean	4.226	4.226	4.951	3.596
R-squared	0.143	0.144	0.00256	0.0122
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
The outcome in this table is the choice from Menu C, where choice 1 (with value 1) equals 840 tokens in 3 weeks and 0 tokens in 7 weeks, and choice 6 (with value 6) equals 0 tokens in 3 weeks and 1200 tokens in 7 weeks (the trade-off is fixed between 1 token in 3 weeks or 1.43 tokens in 7 weeks).
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table C.6: Patience, non-parametric, menu D

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.0168	-0.124	-0.118	0.0709
	(0.818)	(0.279)	(0.230)	(0.508)
Male	-0.196	-0.204	-0.179	-0.211
	(0.007)**	(0.049)*	(0.063)	(0.050)*
Male × Heat		0.0165		
		(0.910)		
Nairobi	1.492	1.400		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.184		
		(0.199)		
Outcome mean	2.512	2.512	1.740	3.183
R-squared	0.169	0.170	0.00468	0.00408
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
The outcome in this table is the choice from Menu D, where choice 1 equals 1020 tokens in 3 weeks and 0 tokens in 7 weeks, and choice 6 equals 0 tokens in 3 weeks and 1020 tokens in 7 weeks (the trade-off is fixed between 1 token in 3 weeks or 1 token in 7 weeks).
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table C.7: Trustworthiness

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.00855	0.0293	0.00878	0.00584
	(0.407)	(0.054)	(0.507)	(0.706)
Male	-0.0258	-0.00243	-0.0336	-0.0226
	(0.022)*	(0.878)	(0.039)*	(0.152)
Male × Heat		-0.0469		
		(0.034)*		
Nairobi	0.100	0.0965		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.00842		
		(0.688)		
sharesentto	0.115	0.115	0.201	0.00892
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.780)
sharesent	0.271	0.273	0.188	0.383
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**
Outcome mean	0.250	0.250	0.226	0.271
R-squared	0.150	0.152	0.155	0.176
Observations	1580	1580	731	849

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
The outcome in this table is the share of tokens (received and multiplied by 3) given back to the anonymous partner in the trust game. sharesentto captures the share of 600 tokens that the recipient received from the anonymous partner in the first round. sharesent captures how much the share of 600 tokens sent that the individual sent to her anonymous partner in the first round.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table C.8: Trust measure

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.0288	0.0906	0.105	-0.147
	(0.819)	(0.626)	(0.534)	(0.426)
Male	-0.142	-0.162	-0.504	0.193
	(0.280)	(0.383)	(0.005)**	(0.304)
Male × Heat		0.0405		
		(0.863)		
Nairobi	0.388	0.520		
	(0.004)**	(0.006)**		
Nairobi × Heat		-0.264		
		(0.311)		
Outcome mean	6.206	6.206	6.017	6.370
R-squared	0.00475	0.00530	0.00971	0.00167
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
The outcome in this table is the number chosen from a 0-to-10 scale that asked how well does the following statement described one as a person: as long as I am not convinced otherwise, I assume that people have only the best intentions (where 0 means does not describe one at all, and a 10 means describes one perfectly).
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table C.9: Correct beliefs about others' contributions

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.000439	-0.0303	0.00687	-0.00682
	(0.982)	(0.371)	(0.822)	(0.797)
Male	0.00693	-0.0393	0.00145	0.0120
	(0.687)	(0.116)	(0.952)	(0.626)
Male × Heat		0.0924		
		(0.011)*		
Nairobi	0.00303	0.0213		
	(0.884)	(0.470)		
Nairobi × Heat		-0.0368		
		(0.371)		
Outcome mean	0.212	0.212	0.209	0.214
R-squared	0.000101	0.00315	0.0000742	0.000264
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
The outcome in this table is an indicator for having guessed correctly about one other person's contribution in the group towards the fund.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table C.10: Time spent on Cognitive Reflection Test

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	1.188	1.879	2.043	0.429
	(0.338)	(0.402)	(0.354)	(0.743)
Male	-2.885	-3.126	-7.421	1.250
	(0.017)*	(0.051)	(0.000)**	(0.363)
Male × Heat		0.487		
		(0.832)		
Nairobi	8.389	9.273		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		-1.770		
		(0.515)		
Outcome mean	168.4	168.4	164.3	172.0
R-squared	0.0287	0.0290	0.0172	0.00114
Observations	1866	1866	862	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
The outcome in this table is the total amount of time spent on the Cognitive Reflection Test, where participants were allowed 3 minutes in total to complete 5 questions.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table C.11: Happiness

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.0791	0.0426	0.0490	-0.190
	(0.208)	(0.657)	(0.579)	(0.031)*
Male	0.174	0.167	0.208	0.144
	(0.005)**	(0.073)	(0.025)*	(0.084)
Male × Heat		0.0155		
		(0.906)		
Nairobi	1.127	1.248		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		-0.243		
		(0.073)		
Outcome mean	5.274	5.274	4.649	5.819
R-squared	0.180	0.182	0.00618	0.00952
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
The outcome in this table is the number chosen from a 1-7 scale that asked how one felt towards the end of the experiment, with 1 being sad and 7 being happy.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table C.12: Alertness

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.420	-0.576	-0.530	-0.322
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.001)**
Male	0.389	0.333	0.729	0.0743
	(0.000)**	(0.001)**	(0.000)**	(0.439)
Male × Heat		0.112		
		(0.446)		
Nairobi	1.817	1.726		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.181		
		(0.230)		
Outcome mean	5.038	5.038	4.015	5.928
R-squared	0.303	0.305	0.0739	0.0132
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
The outcome in this table is the number chosen from a 1-7 scale that asked how one felt towards the end of the experiment, with 1 being tired and 7 being alert.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

D Additional outcomes, with additional covariates (as pre-specified in the pre-analysis plan)

Table D.1: Rational choice violation II

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.0119	-0.0152	-0.00701	-0.0153
	(0.313)	(0.461)	(0.660)	(0.375)
Male	0.000669	-0.0121	-0.0311	0.0337
	(0.955)	(0.527)	(0.055)	(0.055)
Male × Heat		0.0210		
		(0.401)		
Nairobi	0.0471	0.0554		
	(0.000)**	(0.003)**		
Nairobi × Heat		-0.0153		
		(0.503)		
Weight		0.000268		-0.000780
		(0.662)		(0.478)
Weight originally missing		-0.00558		-0.0477
		(0.838)		(0.413)
Outcome mean	0.0836	0.0836	0.0584	0.106
R-squared	0.00771	0.00822	0.00446	0.00409
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
As prespecified in cases of imbalance in a site, (2) now features 1) participant self-reported weight (in kg) with imputed values from site sample means for missing values (Weight), and 2) an indicator variable for whether weight data was not entered by the participant (Weight originally missing). Note that (4) includes these weight controls, as weight was imbalanced across treatment and control in Nairobi, while it was not so in California, and thus is not included in (3).
The outcome in this table is an indicator for having made a first order stochastic dominance (FOSD) violation by having selected coin 7 in menu A.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table D.2: Rational choice violation III

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.00628	-0.0126	-0.00000483	0.00921
	(0.458)	(0.106)	(0.999)	(0.538)
Male	0.00603	-0.0135	-0.00106	0.00455
	(0.487)	(0.260)	(0.879)	(0.766)
Male × Heat		0.0322		
		(0.035)*		
Nairobi	0.0491	0.0513		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.00269		
		(0.866)		
Weight		0.000479		0.00164
		(0.150)		(0.055)
Weight originally missing		0.0290		0.0299
		(0.137)		(0.539)
Outcome mean	0.0362	0.0362	0.00915	0.0598
R-squared	0.0188	0.0228	0.0000296	0.00490
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
As prespecified in cases of imbalance in a site, (2) now features 1) participant self-reported weight (in kg) with imputed values from site sample means for missing values (Weight), and 2) an indicator variable for whether weight data was not entered by the participant (Weight originally missing). Note that (4) includes these weight controls, as weight was imbalanced across treatment and control in Nairobi, while it was not so in California, and thus is not included in (3).
The outcome in this table is an indicator for having made a violation of the Generalized Axiom of Revealed Preference (GARP) between menu A and B or between menu C and D.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table D.3: Patience, non-parametric, menu A

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.0318	0.0477	0.0341	0.0439
	(0.673)	(0.689)	(0.744)	(0.683)
Male	-0.113	-0.0571	-0.0553	-0.120
	(0.119)	(0.595)	(0.595)	(0.248)
Male × Heat		-0.0416		
		(0.794)		
Nairobi	-1.127	-1.164		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.0162		
		(0.916)		
Weight		-0.00467		-0.00939
		(0.216)		(0.133)
Weight originally missing		-0.188		-0.285
		(0.277)		(0.368)
Outcome mean	4.487	4.487	5.104	3.949
R-squared	0.117	0.118	0.000398	0.00594
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
As prespecified in cases of imbalance in a site, (2) now features 1) participant self-reported weight (in kg) with imputed values from site sample means for missing values (Weight), and 2) an indicator variable for whether weight data was not entered by the participant (Weight originally missing). Note that (4) includes these weight controls, as weight was imbalanced across treatment and control in Nairobi, while it was not so in California, and thus is not included in (3).
The outcome in this table is the choice from Menu A, where choice 1 (with value 1) equals 840 tokens today and 0 tokens in 3 weeks, and choice 6 (with value 6) equals 0 tokens today and 1200 tokens in 3 weeks (the trade-off is fixed between 1 token today or 1.43 tokens in 3 weeks).
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table D.4: Patience, non-parametric, menu B

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.116	-0.165	-0.128	-0.0993
	(0.151)	(0.255)	(0.294)	(0.355)
Male	-0.411	-0.437	-0.456	-0.353
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.002)**
Male × Heat		0.0891		
		(0.586)		
Nairobi	1.393	1.377		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.00540		
		(0.973)		
Weight		-0.00245		-0.00304
		(0.519)		(0.660)
Weight originally missing		-0.0617		0.234
		(0.717)		(0.503)
Outcome mean	2.746	2.746	2.056	3.347
R-squared	0.131	0.131	0.0164	0.0125
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
As prespecified in cases of imbalance in a site, (2) now features 1) participant self-reported weight (in kg) with imputed values from site sample means for missing values (Weight), and 2) an indicator variable for whether weight data was not entered by the participant (Weight originally missing). Note that (4) includes these weight controls, as weight was imbalanced across treatment and control in Nairobi, while it was not so in California, and thus is not included in (3).
The outcome in this table is the choice from Menu B, where choice 1 (with value 1) equals 1020 tokens today and 0 tokens in 3 weeks, and choice 6 (with value 6) equals 0 tokens today and 1020 tokens in 3 weeks (the trade-off is fixed between 1 token today or 1 token in 3 weeks).
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table D.5: Patience, non-parametric, menu C

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.126	-0.0984	-0.176	-0.0784
	(0.120)	(0.483)	(0.172)	(0.442)
Male	-0.201	-0.0540	-0.0231	-0.352
	(0.014)*	(0.665)	(0.835)	(0.005)**
Male × Heat		-0.205		
		(0.260)		
Nairobi	-1.305	-1.426		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.159		
		(0.357)		
Weight		-0.00611		-0.00284
		(0.150)		(0.639)
Weight originally missing		-0.311		-0.175
		(0.089)		(0.623)
Outcome mean	4.226	4.226	4.951	3.596
R-squared	0.143	0.147	0.00256	0.0128
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
As prespecified in cases of imbalance in a site, (2) now features 1) participant self-reported weight (in kg) with imputed values from site sample means for missing values (Weight), and 2) an indicator variable for whether weight data was not entered by the participant (Weight originally missing). Note that (4) includes these weight controls, as weight was imbalanced across treatment and control in Nairobi, while it was not so in California, and thus is not included in (3).
The outcome in this table is the choice from Menu C, where choice 1 (with value 1) equals 840 tokens in 3 weeks and 0 tokens in 7 weeks, and choice 6 (with value 6) equals 0 tokens in 3 weeks and 1200 tokens in 7 weeks (the trade-off is fixed between 1 token in 3 weeks or 1.43 tokens in 7 weeks).
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table D.6: Patience, non-parametric, menu D

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.0168	-0.127	-0.118	0.0860
	(0.818)	(0.268)	(0.230)	(0.420)
Male	-0.196	-0.160	-0.179	-0.164
	(0.007)**	(0.141)	(0.063)	(0.143)
Male × Heat		0.0162		
		(0.911)		
Nairobi	1.492	1.374		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.196		
		(0.174)		
Weight		-0.00541		-0.00949
		(0.142)		(0.128)
Weight originally missing		0.00635		-0.0406
		(0.973)		(0.903)
Outcome mean	2.512	2.512	1.740	3.183
R-squared	0.169	0.171	0.00468	0.00621
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
As prespecified in cases of imbalance in a site, (2) now features 1) participant self-reported weight (in kg) with imputed values from site sample means for missing values (Weight), and 2) an indicator variable for whether weight data was not entered by the participant (Weight originally missing). Note that (4) includes these weight controls, as weight was imbalanced across treatment and control in Nairobi, while it was not so in California, and thus is not included in (3).
The outcome in this table is the choice from Menu D, where choice 1 (with value 1) equals 1020 tokens in 3 weeks and 0 tokens in 7 weeks, and choice 6 (with value 6) equals 0 tokens in 3 weeks and 1020 tokens in 7 weeks (the trade-off is fixed between 1 token in 3 weeks or 1 token in 7 weeks).
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table D.7: Trustworthiness

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.00855	0.0290	0.00878	0.00619
	(0.407)	(0.058)	(0.507)	(0.697)
Male	-0.0258	-0.000542	-0.0336	-0.0218
	(0.022)*	(0.973)	(0.039)*	(0.156)
Male × Heat		-0.0468		
		(0.034)*		
Nairobi	0.100	0.0949		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.00900		
		(0.671)		
Weight		-0.000258		-0.000194
		(0.651)		(0.830)
Weight originally missing		-0.00365		0.00558
		(0.867)		(0.881)
sharesentto	0.115	0.115	0.201	0.00875
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.782)
sharesent	0.271	0.272	0.188	0.383
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**
Outcome mean	0.250	0.250	0.226	0.271
R-squared	0.150	0.152	0.155	0.176
Observations	1580	1580	731	849

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
As prespecified in cases of imbalance in a site, (2) now features 1) participant self-reported weight (in kg) with imputed values from site sample means for missing values (Weight), and 2) an indicator variable for whether weight data was not entered by the participant (Weight originally missing). Note that (4) includes these weight controls, as weight was imbalanced across treatment and control in Nairobi, while it was not so in California, and thus is not included in (3).
The outcome in this table is the share of tokens (received and multiplied by 3) given back to the anonymous partner in the trust game. sharesentto captures the share of 600 tokens that the recipient received from the anonymous partner in the first round. sharesent captures how much the share of 600 tokens sent that the individual sent to her anonymous partner in the first round.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table D.8: Trust measure

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.0288	0.0900	0.105	-0.192
	(0.819)	(0.629)	(0.534)	(0.298)
Male	-0.142	-0.253	-0.504	0.0609
	(0.280)	(0.197)	(0.005)**	(0.772)
Male × Heat		0.0500		
		(0.830)		
Nairobi	0.388	0.526		
	(0.004)**	(0.006)**		
Nairobi × Heat		-0.287		
		(0.271)		
Weight		0.00922		0.0254
		(0.190)		(0.028)*
Weight originally missing		-0.683		-1.087
		(0.007)**		(0.040)*
Outcome mean	6.206	6.206	6.017	6.370
R-squared	0.00475	0.00988	0.00971	0.0114
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
As prespecified in cases of imbalance in a site, (2) now features 1) participant self-reported weight (in kg) with imputed values from site sample means for missing values (Weight), and 2) an indicator variable for whether weight data was not entered by the participant (Weight originally missing). Note that (4) includes these weight controls, as weight was imbalanced across treatment and control in Nairobi, while it was not so in California, and thus is not included in (3).
The outcome in this table is the number chosen from a 0-to-10 scale that asked how well does the following statement described one as a person: as long as I am not convinced otherwise, I assume that people have only the best intentions (where 0 means does not describe one at all, and a 10 means describes one perfectly).
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table D.9: Correct beliefs about others' contributions

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.000439	-0.0300	0.00687	-0.00329
	(0.982)	(0.376)	(0.822)	(0.902)
Male	0.00693	-0.0414	0.00145	0.0234
	(0.687)	(0.117)	(0.952)	(0.366)
Male × Heat		0.0922		
		(0.011)*		
Nairobi	0.00303	0.0238		
	(0.884)	(0.422)		
Nairobi × Heat		-0.0374		
		(0.367)		
Weight		0.000309		-0.00237
		(0.737)		(0.118)
Weight originally missing		0.0166		-0.0687
		(0.648)		(0.271)
Outcome mean	0.212	0.212	0.209	0.214
R-squared	0.000101	0.00330	0.0000742	0.00337
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
As prespecified in cases of imbalance in a site, (2) now features 1) participant self-reported weight (in kg) with imputed values from site sample means for missing values (Weight), and 2) an indicator variable for whether weight data was not entered by the participant (Weight originally missing). Note that (4) includes these weight controls, as weight was imbalanced across treatment and control in Nairobi, while it was not so in California, and thus is not included in (3).
The outcome in this table is an indicator for having guessed correctly about one other person's contribution in the group towards the fund.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table D.10: Time spent on Cognitive Reflection Test

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	1.188	1.816	2.043	0.414
	(0.338)	(0.421)	(0.354)	(0.751)
Male	-2.885	-2.816	-7.421	1.252
	(0.017)*	(0.099)	(0.000)**	(0.373)
Male × Heat		0.540		
		(0.816)		
Nairobi	8.389	8.843		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		-1.678		
		(0.538)		
Weight		-0.0481		-0.00741
		(0.471)		(0.919)
Weight originally missing		-3.442		-6.697
		(0.114)		(0.081)
Outcome mean	168.4	168.4	164.3	172.0
R-squared	0.0287	0.0305	0.0172	0.00531
Observations	1866	1866	862	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
As prespecified in cases of imbalance in a site, (2) now features 1) participant self-reported weight (in kg) with imputed values from site sample means for missing values (Weight), and 2) an indicator variable for whether weight data was not entered by the participant (Weight originally missing). Note that (4) includes these weight controls, as weight was imbalanced across treatment and control in Nairobi, while it was not so in California, and thus is not included in (3).
The outcome in this table is the total amount of time spent on the Cognitive Reflection Test, where participants were allowed 3 minutes in total to complete 5 questions.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table D.11: Happiness

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.0791	0.0415	0.0490	-0.180
	(0.208)	(0.668)	(0.579)	(0.042)*
Male	0.174	0.149	0.208	0.179
	(0.005)**	(0.129)	(0.025)*	(0.040)*
Male × Heat		0.0188		
		(0.886)		
Nairobi	1.127	1.242		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		-0.248		
		(0.071)		
Weight		0.00150		-0.00764
		(0.698)		(0.071)
Weight originally missing		-0.246		-0.451
		(0.067)		(0.050)*
Outcome mean	5.274	5.274	4.649	5.819
R-squared	0.180	0.184	0.00618	0.0168
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
As prespecified in cases of imbalance in a site, (2) now features 1) participant self-reported weight (in kg) with imputed values from site sample means for missing values (Weight), and 2) an indicator variable for whether weight data was not entered by the participant (Weight originally missing). Note that (4) includes these weight controls, as weight was imbalanced across treatment and control in Nairobi, while it was not so in California, and thus is not included in (3).
The outcome in this table is the number chosen from a 1-7 scale that asked how one felt towards the end of the experiment, with 1 being sad and 7 being happy.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table D.12: Alertness

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.420	-0.579	-0.530	-0.308
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.002)**
Male	0.389	0.332	0.729	0.120
	(0.000)**	(0.003)**	(0.000)**	(0.248)
Male × Heat		0.115		
		(0.436)		
Nairobi	1.817	1.710		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.181		
		(0.230)		
Weight		-0.000564		-0.00947
		(0.892)		(0.099)
Weight originally missing		-0.235		-0.296
		(0.122)		(0.324)
Outcome mean	5.038	5.038	4.015	5.928
R-squared	0.303	0.306	0.0739	0.0175
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
As prespecified in cases of imbalance in a site, (2) now features 1) participant self-reported weight (in kg) with imputed values from site sample means for missing values (Weight), and 2) an indicator variable for whether weight data was not entered by the participant (Weight originally missing). Note that (4) includes these weight controls, as weight was imbalanced across treatment and control in Nairobi, while it was not so in California, and thus is not included in (3).
The outcome in this table is the number chosen from a 1-7 scale that asked how one felt towards the end of the experiment, with 1 being tired and 7 being alert.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

E Robustness checks

E.1 Fairness, alternate specification (pre-specified)

Table E.1.1: Fairness (alternate specification)

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.0171	-0.0201	-0.0244	-0.0107
	(0.161)	(0.268)	(0.113)	(0.565)
Male	-0.0417	-0.0357	-0.0750	-0.00861
	(0.001)**	(0.042)*	(0.000)**	(0.622)
Male × Heat		-0.0120		
		(0.600)		
Nairobi	0.0475	0.0388		
	(0.026)*	(0.117)		
Nairobi × Heat		0.0176		
		(0.462)		
High or low precision	-0.0123	-0.0126	-0.0260	0.00648
	(0.337)	(0.327)	(0.123)	(0.733)
Number of correct sliders	0.00129	0.00130	0.000359	0.000944
	(0.370)	(0.364)	(0.884)	(0.602)
Outcome mean	0.310	0.310	0.297	0.321
R-squared	0.0108	0.0112	0.0353	0.00146
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
Fairness here refers to the real effort dictator game, where the level of endowment is affected by the number of correct sliders made in the precision task. The outcome in this table is the share of joint earnings (2400 tokens in the high group, 1200 tokens in the low group) that each participant desires to give to the anonymous partner. These specifications follow the robustness check mentioned in the pre-analysis plan, including in the regressions whether one is part of the high or low precision group (High or low precision), which yielded different endowments for the real effort dictator game, as well as the number of sliders correctly chosen in the precision task (Number of correct sliders), as any effect from being in the high or low group may be due to precision and not stakes per se.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

E.2 Selected outcomes: accounting for outside weather

Table E.2.1: Precision task

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.518	0.931	0.598	0.450
	(0.048)*	(0.064)	(0.075)	(0.250)
	[0.339]	[0.538]	[0.495]	[0.722]
Male	1.921	2.016	1.845	2.360
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**
Male × Heat		-0.194		
		(0.687)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	-10.53	-10.24		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		-0.581		
		(0.414)		
		[1.000]		
Outside temperature (pooled)	-0.116	-0.150		
	(0.237)	(0.146)		
Outside temperature (pooled) × Heat	0.00612	0.0756		
	(0.934)	(0.450)		
Outside relative humidity (pooled)	-0.0345	-0.0392		
	(0.048)*	(0.032)*		
Outside relative humidity (pooled) × Heat	0.0153	0.0247		
	(0.445)	(0.262)		
Outside temperature (site)			-0.170	0.470
			(0.129)	(0.138)
Outside temperature (site) × Heat			0.0735	0.507
			(0.473)	(0.271)
Outside relative humidity (site)			-0.0331	-0.0356
			(0.121)	(0.275)
Outside relative humidity (site) × Heat			0.0355	0.0168
			(0.133)	(0.710)
Outcome mean	18.20	18.20	23.92	13.22
R-squared	0.551	0.552	0.0779	0.0492
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.2, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments (MHTAs) are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Within Section E.2, in (2) MHTAs are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi (both sets across primary outcomes). The precision task is the slider task. The outcome is the number of correct sliders in 3 minutes. Earnings are based off either being weakly above (high) or below (low) the median within treatment cohort (median pair is randomly assigned to high or low). Outside temperature (pooled) captures the demeaned (relative to pooled) average outside temperature (°C) for the session day. Outside relative humidity (RH) (pooled) captures the demeaned (relative to pooled) average outside RH (%) for the session day. Outside temperature (site) and outside RH (site) are site-specific variants. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.2.2: Fairness

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.0167	-0.0276	-0.0241	-0.0105
	(0.171)	(0.231)	(0.120)	(0.559)
	[0.627]	[1.000]	[0.495]	[1.000]
Male	-0.0427	-0.0366	-0.0811	-0.00895
	(0.001)**	(0.038)*	(0.000)**	(0.597)
Male × Heat		-0.0119		
		(0.607)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	0.0670	0.0506		
	(0.000)**	(0.042)*		
Nairobi × Heat		0.0324		
		(0.373)		
		[1.000]		
Outside temperature (pooled)	-0.00651	-0.00484		
	(0.031)*	(0.153)		
Outside temperature (pooled) × Heat	0.000474	-0.00288		
	(0.874)	(0.501)		
Outside relative humidity (pooled)	-0.000907	-0.000658		
	(0.196)	(0.386)		
Outside relative humidity (pooled) × Heat	-0.0000836	-0.000566		
	(0.922)	(0.606)		
Outside temperature (site)			-0.00584	-0.00645
			(0.079)	(0.723)
Outside temperature (site) × Heat			0.00130	-0.0227
			(0.759)	(0.358)
Outside relative humidity (site)			-0.00134	0.000337
			(0.085)	(0.843)
Outside relative humidity (site) × Heat			0.000998	-0.00441
			(0.384)	(0.088)
Outcome mean	0.310	0.310	0.297	0.321
R-squared	0.0136	0.0141	0.0383	0.00963
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.2, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Within Section E.2, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes. Fairness here refers to the real effort dictator game, where the endowment is determined by the number of correct sliders made in the precision task. The outcome is the share of joint earnings (2400 tokens for high, 1200 tokens for low) that each participant desires to give to the anonymous partner. Outside temperature (pooled) captures the demeaned (relative to pooled) average outside temperature (°C) for the session day. Outside relative humidity (RH) (pooled) captures the demeaned (relative to pooled) average outside RH (%) for the session day. Outside temperature (site) and outside RH (site) are site-specific variants. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.2.3: Risk-taking

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-1.551	20.84	-5.037	1.411
	(0.940)	(0.601)	(0.870)	(0.958)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[0.891]	[1.000]
Male	159.8	166.8	312.2	26.93
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.344)
Male × Heat		-14.13		
		(0.750)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	-95.17	-81.27		
	(0.005)**	(0.064)		
Nairobi × Heat		-27.91		
		(0.680)		
		[1.000]		
Outside temperature (pooled)	-2.759	-4.451		
	(0.673)	(0.526)		
Outside temperature (pooled) × Heat	2.410	5.864		
	(0.693)	(0.525)		
Outside relative humidity (pooled)	-3.141	-3.368		
	(0.031)*	(0.030)*		
Outside relative humidity (pooled) × Heat	1.720	2.179		
	(0.314)	(0.273)		
Outside temperature (site)			-4.236	26.57
			(0.549)	(0.282)
Outside temperature (site) × Heat			8.381	-49.64
			(0.404)	(0.087)
Outside relative humidity (site)			-1.852	-4.214
			(0.291)	(0.086)
Outside relative humidity (site) × Heat			1.753	1.957
			(0.484)	(0.571)
Outcome mean	365.2	365.2	405.5	330.1
R-squared	0.0445	0.0447	0.114	0.0107
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.2, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments (MHTAs) are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.2, in (2) MHTAs are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi (both sets across primary outcomes). The outcome is the variance of the coin toss from menu A, in tokens. Note that the expected value is not constant across each coin, so that the outcome does not capture the trade-off between expected value and variance, and that Coin 7 will be as good as Coin 5, even though Coin 5 strictly dominates Coin 7 with expected utility. Outside temperature (pooled) captures the demeaned (relative to pooled) average outside temperature (°C) for the session day. Outside relative humidity (RH) (pooled) captures the demeaned (relative to pooled) average outside RH (%) for the session day. Outside temperature (site) and outside RH (site) are site-specific variants. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.2.4: Rational choice violation I

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.00433	0.00505	-0.00440	-0.00422
	(0.559)	(0.745)	(0.695)	(0.668)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[0.864]	[1.000]
Male	0.00192	0.00323	0.00341	-0.00347
	(0.795)	(0.773)	(0.749)	(0.747)
Male × Heat		-0.00272		
		(0.861)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	0.0107	0.0182		
	(0.279)	(0.241)		
Nairobi × Heat		-0.0149		
		(0.499)		
		[1.000]		
Outside temperature (pooled)	-0.00264	-0.00350		
	(0.258)	(0.221)		
Outside temperature (pooled) × Heat	0.00153	0.00326		
	(0.536)	(0.385)		
Outside relative humidity (pooled)	-0.000410	-0.000529		
	(0.398)	(0.338)		
Outside relative humidity (pooled) × Heat	0.0000446	0.000281		
	(0.948)	(0.729)		
Outside temperature (site)			-0.00318	-0.00809
			(0.333)	(0.266)
Outside temperature (site) × Heat			0.00287	-0.00377
			(0.504)	(0.738)
Outside relative humidity (site)			-0.000462	-0.000828
			(0.516)	(0.314)
Outside relative humidity (site) × Heat			-0.000137	0.000990
			(0.892)	(0.481)
Outcome mean	0.0256	0.0256	0.0252	0.0259
R-squared	0.00144	0.00172	0.00421	0.00365
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.2, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Within Section E.2, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes. The outcome in this table is an indicator of transitivity violation using both menus A & B. A transitivity violation comes from choosing two coins in the interior region of the intersection of both menus, where it cannot be said that one preferring coin A to coin B and also preferring coin B to coin C implies that one prefers coin A to coin C. Outside temperature (pooled) captures the demeaned (relative to the pooled sample) average outside temperature in Celsius for the day of the session. Outside relative humidity (pooled) captures the demeaned (relative to pooled) average outside relative humidity (%) for the session day. Outside temperature (site) captures the demeaned (relative to site) average site-specific outside temperature (Celsius) for the day of the session. Outside relative humidity (site) captures the demeaned (relative to site) average site-specific outside relative humidity (%) for the day of the session. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.2.5: Patience

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.00003338	-0.00003338	-0.00034922	0.00055051
	(0.854)	(0.854)	(0.093)	(0.279)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[0.495]	[0.722]
Heat (Male)		-0.00014001		
		(0.701)		
		[1.000]		
Heat (Nairobi)		0.00089973		
		(0.102)		
		[0.513]		
Outcome mean	0.9964564	0.9964564	0.9962314	0.9967963
Observations	6612	6612	3200	3412

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. For (1) and (2), "Heat" refers to the difference between the aggregate delta statistics for the treatment and control groups, divided by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. For (2), "Heat (Male)" refers to the difference between the aggregate delta statistics for male treatment and control groups, subtracting the difference between the aggregate delta statistics for female treatment and control groups, and then dividing by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. "Heat (Nairobi)" refers to the difference between the aggregate delta statistics for Nairobi treatment and control groups, subtracting the difference between the aggregate delta statistics for California treatment and control groups, and then dividing by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. (3) and (4) carry out a similar estimation to "Heat" for (1) and (2) but for the California sample and Nairobi sample, respectively. Within Section E.2, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.2, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes. Given that the non-linear least squares specification used to measure patience does not incorporate interaction terms, we instead use p-values from analogous differences in this table for multiple testing adjustments. Also note that the non-linear least squares specification does not allow one to control for parental education status, and thus the results (aside from the q-values) are similar to that in Section A.

The outcome in this table is the aggregate δ statistic from the non-linear least squares specification featured in Andreoni et al. (2015), carried out at the individual-choice level. δ is the daily discount factor between two future days. For comparability with regression results, individuals who did not respond "Female" or "Male" to the gender survey question were dropped (2% of the sample). Before estimation of aggregate parameters, individuals who never altered their decision from a specific corner solution in all convex time budgets were dropped (as they provided insufficient variation for the calculation of utility parameters) as were individuals who exhibited generalized axiom of revealed preference (GARP) violations.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.2.6: Time inconsistency

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.00095356	0.00095356	-0.00310886	0.00839752
	(0.911)	(0.911)	(0.772)	(0.722)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[0.864]	[1.000]
Heat (Male)		-0.00570893		
		(0.739)		
		[1.000]		
Heat (Nairobi)		0.01150638		
		(0.657)		
		[1.000]		
Outcome mean	0.9463621	0.9463621	0.9353811	0.9927133
Observations	6612	6612	3200	3412

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. For (1) and (2), "Heat" refers to the difference between the aggregate beta statistics for the treatment and control groups, divided by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. For (2), "Heat (Male)" refers to the difference between the aggregate beta statistics for male treatment and control groups, then subtracting the difference between the aggregate beta statistics for female treatment and control groups, and then dividing by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. "Heat (Nairobi)" refers to the difference between the aggregate beta statistics for Nairobi treatment and control groups, subtracting the difference between the aggregate beta statistics for California treatment and control groups, and then dividing by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. (3) and (4) carry out a similar estimation to "Heat" for (1) and (2) but for the California sample and Nairobi sample, respectively. Note that the effects presented above are multiplied by -1, so that a positive difference reflects more time inconsistency. Within Section E.2, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.2, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes. Given that the non-linear least squares specification used to measure patience does not incorporate interaction terms, we instead use p-values from analogous differences in this table for multiple testing adjustments. Also note that the non-linear least squares specification does not allow one to control for parental education status, and thus the results (aside from the q-values) are similar to that in Section A.
The outcome in this table is the aggregate β statistic from the non-linear least squares specification featured in Andreoni et al. (2015), carried out at the individual-choice level. β measures present bias, and values less than 1 denote time inconsistency. For comparability with regression results, individuals who did not respond "Female" or "Male" to the gender survey question were dropped (2% of the sample). Before estimation of aggregate parameters, individuals who never altered their decision from a specific corner solution in all convex time budgets were dropped (as they provided insufficient variation for the calculation of utility parameters) as were individuals who exhibited generalized axiom of revealed preference (GARP) violations.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.2.7: Trust

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.00762	-0.0324	-0.0210	0.0333
	(0.622)	(0.377)	(0.385)	(0.090)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[0.787]	[0.428]
Male	0.0679	0.0496	0.0546	0.0773
	(0.000)**	(0.021)*	(0.029)*	(0.000)**
Male × Heat		0.0367		
		(0.206)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	-0.0994	-0.118		
	(0.000)**	(0.001)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.0383		
		(0.505)		
		[1.000]		
Outside temperature (pooled)	-0.0105	-0.00799		
	(0.018)*	(0.147)		
Outside temperature (pooled) × Heat	0.00576	0.000613		
	(0.246)	(0.945)		
Outside relative humidity (pooled)	-0.00132	-0.00100		
	(0.206)	(0.351)		
Outside relative humidity (pooled) × Heat	0.00141	0.000745		
	(0.226)	(0.597)		
Outside temperature (site)			-0.0108	0.00977
			(0.075)	(0.620)
Outside temperature (site) × Heat			0.00494	-0.0400
			(0.608)	(0.125)
Outside relative humidity (site)			-0.00213	0.00224
			(0.113)	(0.183)
Outside relative humidity (site) × Heat			0.00201	-0.00373
			(0.254)	(0.098)
Outcome mean	0.421	0.421	0.484	0.365
R-squared	0.0506	0.0521	0.0151	0.0266
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.2, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.2, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes. The outcome in this table is the share of endowed tokens (out of 600) entrusted to the other person in the first round of the trust game. Outside temperature (pooled) captures the demeaned (relative to the pooled sample) average outside temperature in Celsius for the day of the session. Outside relative humidity (pooled) captures the demeaned (relative to the pooled sample) average outside relative humidity in percentage for the day of the session. Outside temperature (site) captures the demeaned (relative to the site sample) average site-specific outside temperature in Celsius for the day of the session. Outside relative humidity (site) captures the demeaned (relative to the site sample) average site-specific outside relative humidity in percentage for the day of the session.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.2.8: Public contribution

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-9.000	-30.70	-36.56	14.30
	(0.643)	(0.480)	(0.220)	(0.580)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[0.566]	[1.000]
Male	36.18	35.51	5.571	55.07
	(0.087)	(0.189)	(0.855)	(0.042)*
Male × Heat		1.587		
		(0.966)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	-159.7	-179.4		
	(0.000)**	(0.001)**		
Nairobi × Heat		39.27		
		(0.541)		
		[1.000]		
Outside temperature (pooled)	-4.394	-2.204		
	(0.543)	(0.780)		
Outside temperature (pooled) × Heat	7.287	2.858		
	(0.176)	(0.734)		
Outside relative humidity (pooled)	-1.440	-1.130		
	(0.295)	(0.430)		
Outside relative humidity (pooled) × Heat	0.450	-0.163		
	(0.714)	(0.914)		
Outside temperature (site)			0.0000295	-34.24
			(1.000)	(0.333)
Outside temperature (site) × Heat			5.395	-14.90
			(0.538)	(0.662)
Outside relative humidity (site)			-0.941	-2.919
			(0.522)	(0.426)
Outside relative humidity (site) × Heat			0.599	-2.128
			(0.722)	(0.539)
Outcome mean	525.1	525.1	611.1	450.2
R-squared	0.0404	0.0406	0.00393	0.0158
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.2, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Within Section E.2, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes. Public contribution here refers to the public goods game. The outcome is the amount of tokens (out of 1200) put into the shared fund. Outside temperature (pooled) captures the demeaned (relative to pooled) average outside temperature (Celsius) for the session day. Outside relative humidity (RH) (pooled) captures the demeaned (relative to pooled) average outside RH (%) for the session day. Outside temperature (site) captures the demeaned (relative to site) average site-specific outside temperature (Celsius) for the session day. Outside RH (site) captures the demeaned (relative to site) average site-specific outside RH (%) for the session day. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.2.9: Fluid intelligence

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.0149	-0.0123	0.000612	0.0273
	(0.062)	(0.332)	(0.942)	(0.037)*
	[0.339]	[1.000]	[0.891]	[0.255]
Male	0.0181	0.00482	0.0229	0.0159
	(0.041)*	(0.704)	(0.006)**	(0.300)
Male × Heat		0.0266		
		(0.104)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	-0.136	-0.148		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.0243		
		(0.229)		
		[1.000]		
Outside temperature (pooled)	0.000256	0.00188		
	(0.883)	(0.314)		
Outside temperature (pooled) × Heat	0.00266	-0.000692		
	(0.210)	(0.786)		
Outside relative humidity (pooled)	0.000204	0.000410		
	(0.637)	(0.368)		
Outside relative humidity (pooled) × Heat	0.000200	-0.000227		
	(0.725)	(0.719)		
Outside temperature (site)			0.00211	0.00202
			(0.228)	(0.852)
Outside temperature (site) × Heat			0.0000503	-0.00107
			(0.983)	(0.943)
Outside relative humidity (site)			0.000486	0.000468
			(0.225)	(0.704)
Outside relative humidity (site) × Heat			0.000238	-0.00143
			(0.686)	(0.348)
Outcome mean	0.870	0.870	0.936	0.813
R-squared	0.122	0.124	0.0135	0.00695
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.2, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments (MHTAs) are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.2, in (2) MHTAs are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes. Fluid intelligence is measured through Raven's Progressive Matrices. The outcome is the correct share of 6 matrices. Each correct puzzle yields a 50 KSh Airtime Voucher ($1 Amazon Gift Card in California), providing the earnings for the next module. Outside temperature (pooled) captures the demeaned (relative to the pooled sample) average outside temperature (Celsius) for the session day. Outside relative humidity (RH) (pooled) captures the demeaned (relative to pooled) average outside RH (%) for the session day. Outside temperature (site) and outside RH (site) are site-specific variants of the Outside temperature (pooled) and outside RH (pooled). * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.2.10: Joy of Destruction

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.0229	-0.0236	-0.0411	0.0792
	(0.063)	(0.231)	(0.004)**	(0.000)**
	[0.339]	[1.000]	[0.051]	[0.001]++
Male	0.0366	0.0637	0.0259	0.0464
	(0.001)**	(0.000)**	(0.107)	(0.007)**
Male × Heat		-0.0531		
		(0.015)*		
		[0.222]		
Nairobi	0.110	0.0383		
	(0.000)**	(0.130)		
Nairobi × Heat		0.141		
		(0.000)**		
		[0.002]++		
Outside temperature (pooled)	-0.00633	0.000978		
	(0.016)*	(0.742)		
Outside temperature (pooled) × Heat	0.0137	-0.000839		
	(0.000)**	(0.840)		
Outside relative humidity (pooled)	-0.000512	0.000566		
	(0.468)	(0.464)		
Outside relative humidity (pooled) × Heat	0.00142	-0.000660		
	(0.113)	(0.514)		
Outside temperature (site)			0.00114	-0.000951
			(0.709)	(0.943)
Outside temperature (site) × Heat			-0.00119	-0.00136
			(0.771)	(0.945)
Outside relative humidity (site)			0.000717	-0.000320
			(0.432)	(0.833)
Outside relative humidity (site) × Heat			-0.00109	0.000761
			(0.295)	(0.731)
Outcome mean	0.122	0.122	0.0566	0.179
R-squared	0.0722	0.0809	0.0156	0.0269
Observations	1859	1859	864	995

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.2, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.2, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes. The outcome in this table is the share of the anonymous partner's earned Airtime Vouchers (Amazon Gift Cards in the California sample) destroyed by the participant. The earned Airtime Vouchers and Amazon Gift Cards resulted from the number of Raven's Progressive Matrices answered correctly in the previous module, where one puzzle answered correctly yielded one Airtime Voucher or one Amazon Gift Card. Airtime Vouchers were worth 50 KSh each, while Amazon Gift Cards were worth 1 dollar each. Outside temperature (pooled) captures the demeaned (relative to the pooled sample) average outside temperature in Celsius for the day of the session. Outside relative humidity (pooled)

captures the demeaned (relative to the pooled sample) average outside relative humidity in percentage for the day of the session. Outside temperature (site) captures the demeaned (relative to the site sample) average site-specific outside temperature in Celsius for the day of the session. Outside relative humidity (site) captures the demeaned (relative to the site sample) average site-specific outside relative humidity in percentage for the day of the session. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.2.11: Cognitive reflection

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.00243	-0.0119	-0.0232	0.0158
	(0.822)	(0.599)	(0.203)	(0.208)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[0.566]	[0.722]
Male	0.0839	0.0776	0.181	0.00139
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.919)
Male × Heat		0.0126		
		(0.616)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	-0.237	-0.240		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.00526		
		(0.894)		
		[1.000]		
Outside temperature (pooled)	-0.00426	-0.00384		
	(0.277)	(0.387)		
Outside temperature (pooled) × Heat	0.00487	0.00399		
	(0.197)	(0.495)		
Outside relative humidity (pooled)	-0.00111	-0.00106		
	(0.214)	(0.284)		
Outside relative humidity (pooled) × Heat	0.00244	0.00233		
	(0.007)**	(0.058)		
Outside temperature (site)			-0.00357	0.0136
			(0.405)	(0.397)
Outside temperature (site) × Heat			0.00550	-0.0184
			(0.402)	(0.299)
Outside relative humidity (site)			-0.000152	-0.00140
			(0.883)	(0.484)
Outside relative humidity (site) × Heat			0.00247	0.00152
			(0.117)	(0.335)
Outcome mean	0.324	0.324	0.443	0.220
R-squared	0.182	0.182	0.0843	0.00808
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.2, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.2, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes. The outcome in this table is the share of questions (out of 5) from the Cognitive Reflection Test answered correctly. Outside temperature (pooled) captures the demeaned (relative to the pooled sample) average outside temperature in Celsius for the day of the session. Outside relative humidity (pooled) captures the demeaned (relative to the pooled sample) average outside relative humidity in percentage for the day of the session. Outside temperature (site) captures the demeaned (relative to the site sample) average site-specific outside temperature in Celsius for the day of the session. Outside relative humidity (site) captures the demeaned (relative to the site sample) average site-specific outside relative humidity in percentage for the day of the session. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.2.12: Charitable donation

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-4.963	-136.5	-12.73	-0.896
	(0.874)	(0.006)**	(0.663)	(0.986)
	[1.000]	[0.080]	[0.864]	[1.000]
Male	8.366	15.05	-56.54	71.31
	(0.793)	(0.733)	(0.111)	(0.135)
Male × Heat		-10.36		
		(0.864)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	325.5	221.9		
	(0.000)**	(0.002)**		
Nairobi × Heat		207.0		
		(0.018)*		
		[0.108]		
Matched with ingroup charity	-9.866	-69.02	34.89	-68.84
	(0.761)	(0.132)	(0.363)	(0.232)
Matched with ingroup charity × Heat		123.5		
		(0.085)		
Earnings in tokens	0.00419	0.00426	-0.0169	0.0279
	(0.688)	(0.684)	(0.150)	(0.110)
Outside temperature (pooled)	3.899	13.85		
	(0.655)	(0.161)		
Outside temperature (pooled) × Heat	-10.87	-30.85		
	(0.167)	(0.005)**		
Outside relative humidity (pooled)	1.642	3.120		
	(0.383)	(0.136)		
Outside relative humidity (pooled) × Heat	-1.576	-4.331		
	(0.499)	(0.145)		
Outside temperature (site)			7.435	41.62
			(0.429)	(0.394)
Outside temperature (site) × Heat			-15.87	-114.0
			(0.086)	(0.094)
Outside relative humidity (site)			0.0764	9.951
			(0.969)	(0.034)*
Outside relative humidity (site) × Heat			0.965	-18.34
			(0.708)	(0.007)**
Outcome mean	408.8	408.8	238.1	564.3
R-squared	0.0670	0.0707	0.0119	0.0184
Observations	1806	1806	861	945

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.2, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.2, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction

between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.

The outcome in this table is the amount of tokens earned in the experiment that is donated to the randomly selected charity. In Nairobi, matched with ingroup charity is an indicator taking on a value of one if a participant is matched to a charity associated with her ethnicity, and 0 otherwise. In California, matched with ingroup charity is an indicator taking on a value of one if a participant has resided in the San Francisco Bay Area for five years or more and is matched with a charity in the San Francisco Bay Area. Earnings in tokens captures the amount of tokens earned in the experiment.

Outside temperature (pooled) captures the demeaned (relative to the pooled sample) average outside temperature in Celsius for the day of the session. Outside relative humidity (pooled) captures the demeaned (relative to the pooled sample) average outside relative humidity in percentage for the day of the session. Outside temperature (site) captures the demeaned (relative to the site sample) average site-specific outside temperature in Celsius for the day of the session. Outside relative humidity (site) captures the demeaned (relative to the site sample) average site-specific outside relative humidity in percentage for the day of the session.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.2.13: Happiness

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.0788	0.0925	0.0481	-0.190
	(0.207)	(0.484)	(0.587)	(0.029)*
Male	0.178	0.165	0.214	0.115
	(0.004)**	(0.078)	(0.019)*	(0.173)
Male × Heat		0.0221		
		(0.868)		
Nairobi	1.141	1.314		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		-0.345		
		(0.143)		
Outside temperature (pooled)	0.00371	-0.0152		
	(0.851)	(0.541)		
Outside temperature (pooled) × Heat	-0.0215	0.0166		
	(0.301)	(0.637)		
Outside relative humidity (pooled)	0.00282	0.000118		
	(0.471)	(0.978)		
Outside relative humidity (pooled) × Heat	-0.000101	0.00521		
	(0.984)	(0.429)		
Outside temperature (site)			-0.0122	-0.0369
			(0.648)	(0.614)
Outside temperature (site) × Heat			0.00666	-0.00804
			(0.859)	(0.949)
Outside relative humidity (site)			0.00124	-0.00258
			(0.818)	(0.694)
Outside relative humidity (site) × Heat			-0.000553	0.0164
			(0.942)	(0.139)
Outcome mean	5.274	5.274	4.649	5.819
R-squared	0.182	0.184	0.00745	0.0182
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
The outcome in this table is the number chosen from a 1-7 scale that asked how one felt towards the end of the experiment, with 1 being sad and 7 being happy.
Outside temperature (pooled) captures the demeaned (relative to the pooled sample) average outside temperature in Celsius for the day of the session. Outside relative humidity (pooled) captures the demeaned (relative to the pooled sample) average outside relative humidity in percentage for the day of the session. Outside temperature (site) captures the demeaned (relative to the site sample) average site-specific outside temperature in Celsius for the day of the session. Outside relative humidity (site) captures the demeaned (relative to the site sample) average site-specific outside relative humidity in percentage for the day of the session.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table E.2.14: Alertness

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.420	-0.667	-0.531	-0.324
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.001)**
Male	0.386	0.337	0.734	0.00881
	(0.000)**	(0.002)**	(0.000)**	(0.928)
Male × Heat		0.101		
		(0.500)		
Nairobi	1.883	1.701		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.364		
		(0.137)		
Outside temperature (pooled)	-0.0186	0.00258		
	(0.407)	(0.928)		
Outside temperature (pooled) × Heat	0.00911	-0.0340		
	(0.685)	(0.346)		
Outside relative humidity (pooled)	-0.000881	0.00204		
	(0.868)	(0.720)		
Outside relative humidity (pooled) × Heat	0.000249	-0.00558		
	(0.967)	(0.418)		
Outside temperature (site)			0.00865	-0.0427
			(0.778)	(0.589)
Outside temperature (site) × Heat			-0.0256	-0.306
			(0.492)	(0.015)*
Outside relative humidity (site)			0.00511	-0.00184
			(0.471)	(0.810)
Outside relative humidity (site) × Heat			-0.00898	-0.00644
			(0.285)	(0.510)
Outcome mean	5.038	5.038	4.015	5.928
R-squared	0.304	0.305	0.0755	0.0316
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
The outcome in this table is the number chosen from a 1-7 scale that asked how one felt towards the end of the experiment, with 1 being tired and 7 being alert.
Outside temperature (pooled) captures the demeaned (relative to the pooled sample) average outside temperature in Celsius for the day of the session. Outside relative humidity (pooled) captures the demeaned (relative to the pooled sample) average outside relative humidity in percentage for the day of the session. Outside temperature (site) captures the demeaned (relative to the site sample) average site-specific outside temperature in Celsius for the day of the session. Outside relative humidity (site) captures the demeaned (relative to the site sample) average site-specific outside relative humidity in percentage for the day of the session.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

E.3 Selected outcomes: accounting for share of male participants in room

Table E.3.1: Precision task

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.110	0.0788	0.0484	-0.699
	(0.851)	(0.900)	(0.946)	(0.531)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]
Male	1.947	2.175	1.842	2.063
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**
Male × Heat		-0.458		
		(0.316)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	-11.24	-11.01		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		-0.458		
		(0.420)		
		[0.496]		
Share of male participants	-0.378	-0.657	0.00950	-1.097
	(0.587)	(0.354)	(0.992)	(0.288)
Share of male participants × Heat	1.168	1.730	1.352	1.762
	(0.220)	(0.089)	(0.311)	(0.257)
Outcome mean	18.20	18.20	23.92	13.22
R-squared	0.550	0.550	0.0670	0.0312
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.3, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.3, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.
The precision task is also known as the slider task. The outcome in this table is the number of correct sliders made in three minutes. Final earnings from the production task are based off either being weakly above (high) or below (low) the median within treatment cohort. The median pair is randomly assigned to high or low.
Share of male participants captures the share of participants in the room, excluding the participant herself or himself, who identify as male, out of those who identify as either male or female.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.3.2: Fairness

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.00877	0.00513	-0.0188	0.0718
	(0.738)	(0.842)	(0.494)	(0.179)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]
Male	-0.0383	-0.0365	-0.0745	-0.00442
	(0.002)**	(0.042)*	(0.000)**	(0.786)
Male × Heat		-0.00355		
		(0.883)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	0.0382	0.0218		
	(0.011)*	(0.247)		
Nairobi × Heat		0.0327		
		(0.223)		
		[0.496]		
Share of male participants	0.00373	0.0149	-0.0388	0.0594
	(0.917)	(0.690)	(0.385)	(0.277)
Share of male participants × Heat	-0.0476	-0.0699	-0.0147	-0.126
	(0.291)	(0.187)	(0.796)	(0.106)
Outcome mean	0.310	0.310	0.297	0.321
R-squared	0.0115	0.0124	0.0351	0.00490
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.3, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.3, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.
Fairness here refers to the real effort dictator game, where the level of endowment is determined by the number of correct sliders made in the precision task. The outcome in this table is the share of joint earnings (2400 tokens in the high group, 1200 tokens in the low group) that each participant desires to give to the anonymous partner.
Share of male participants captures the share of participants in the room, excluding the participant herself or himself, who identify as male, out of those who identify as either male or female.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.3.3: Risk-taking

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-9.822	-5.218	50.93	-105.1
	(0.826)	(0.905)	(0.348)	(0.172)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]
Male	166.5	177.3	311.5	30.83
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.282)
Male × Heat		-21.67		
		(0.635)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	-110.4	-114.9		
	(0.000)**	(0.002)**		
Nairobi × Heat		9.068		
		(0.853)		
		[0.620]		
Share of male participants	-34.11	-35.98	125.4	-155.1
	(0.559)	(0.568)	(0.120)	(0.042)*
Share of male participants × Heat	14.79	18.83	-139.7	164.0
	(0.827)	(0.812)	(0.189)	(0.115)
Outcome mean	365.2	365.2	405.5	330.1
R-squared	0.0399	0.0400	0.115	0.00534
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.3, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.3, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.

The outcome in this table is the variance of the coin toss from menu A, in tokens. Note that the expected value is not constant across each coin, so that the outcome does not capture the trade-off between expected value and variance. Note also that under this approach, Coin 7 will be as good as Coin 5, even though Coin 5 strictly dominates Coin 7 with expected utility.

Share of male participants captures the share of participants in the room, excluding the participant herself or himself, who identify as male, out of those who identify as either male or female.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.3.4: Rational choice violation I

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.000763	-0.000362	-0.00402	0.00575
	(0.960)	(0.981)	(0.847)	(0.799)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]
Male	0.00184	0.00336	0.00577	-0.00231
	(0.818)	(0.784)	(0.609)	(0.841)
Male × Heat		-0.00305		
		(0.856)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	-0.00162	-0.00314		
	(0.816)	(0.784)		
Nairobi × Heat		0.00304		
		(0.854)		
		[0.620]		
Share of male participants	0.0109	0.0113	-0.00391	0.0261
	(0.560)	(0.557)	(0.886)	(0.329)
Share of male participants × Heat	-0.00658	-0.00730	-0.00137	-0.0151
	(0.789)	(0.792)	(0.975)	(0.646)
Outcome mean	0.0256	0.0256	0.0252	0.0259
R-squared	0.000448	0.000482	0.000556	0.00122
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.3, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.3, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.

The outcome in this table is an indicator of transitivity violation using both menus A & B. A transitivity violation comes from choosing two coins in the interior region of the intersection of both menus, where it is not the case that it can be said that one preferring coin A to coin B and then preferring coin B to coin C implies that one prefers coin A to coin C.

Share of male participants captures the share of participants in the room, excluding the participant herself or himself, who identify as male, out of those who identify as either male or female.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.3.5: Patience

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.00003338	-0.00003338	-0.00034922	0.00055051
	(0.854)	(0.854)	(0.093)	(0.279)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]
Heat (Male)		-0.00014001		
		(0.701)		
		[1.000]		
Heat (Nairobi)		0.00089973		
		(0.102)		
		[0.437]		
Outcome mean	0.9964564	0.9964564	0.9962314	0.9967963
Observations	6612	6612	3200	3412

Standard errors clustered at the individual level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. For (1) and (2), "Heat" refers to the difference between the aggregate delta statistics for the treatment and control groups, divided by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. For (2), "Heat (Male)" refers to the difference between the aggregate delta statistics for male treatment and control groups, subtracting the difference between the aggregate delta statistics for female treatment and control groups, and then dividing by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. "Heat (Nairobi)" refers to the difference between the aggregate delta statistics for Nairobi treatment and control groups, subtracting the difference between the aggregate delta statistics for California treatment and control groups, and then dividing by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. (3) and (4) carry out a similar estimation to "Heat" for (1) and (2) but for the California sample and Nairobi sample, respectively. Within Section E.3, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.3, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes. Given that the non-linear least squares specification used to measure patience does not incorporate interaction terms, we instead use p-values from analogous differences in this table for multiple testing adjustments. Also note that the non-linear least squares specification does not allow one to control for share of male participants, and thus the results (aside from the q-values) are similar to that in Section A.

The outcome in this table is the aggregate δ statistic from the non-linear least squares specification featured in Andreoni et al. (2015), carried out at the individual-choice level. δ is the daily discount factor between two future days. For comparability with regression results, individuals who did not respond "Female" or "Male" to the gender survey question were dropped (2% of the sample). Before estimation of aggregate parameters, individuals who never altered their decision from a specific corner solution in all convex time budgets were dropped (as they provided insufficient variation for the calculation of utility parameters) as were individuals who exhibited generalized axiom of revealed preference (GARP) violations.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.3.6: Time inconsistency

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.00095356	0.00095356	-0.00310886	0.00839752
	(0.911)	(0.911)	(0.772)	(0.722)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]
Heat (Male)		-0.00570893		
		(0.739)		
		[1.000]		
Heat (Nairobi)		0.01150638		
		(0.657)		
		[0.620]		
Outcome mean	0.9463621	0.9463621	0.9353811	0.9927133
Observations	6612	6612	3200	3412

Standard errors clustered at the individual level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. For (1) and (2), "Heat" refers to the difference between the aggregate beta statistics for the treatment and control groups, divided by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. For (2), "Heat (Male)" refers to the difference between the aggregate beta statistics for male treatment and control groups, then subtracting the difference between the aggregate beta statistics for female treatment and control groups, and then dividing by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. "Heat (Nairobi)" refers to the difference between the aggregate beta statistics for Nairobi treatment and control groups, subtracting the difference between the aggregate beta statistics for California treatment and control groups, and then dividing by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. (3) and (4) carry out a similar estimation to "Heat" for (1) and (2) but for the California sample and Nairobi sample, respectively. Note that the effects presented above are multiplied by -1, so that a positive difference reflects more time inconsistency. Within Section E.3, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.3, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes. Given that the non-linear least squares specification used to measure patience does not incorporate interaction terms, we instead use p-values from analogous differences in this table for multiple testing adjustments. Also note that the non-linear least squares specification does not allow one to control for share of male participants, and thus the results (aside from the q-values) are similar to that in Section A.
The outcome in this table is the aggregate β statistic from the non-linear least squares specification featured in Andreoni et al. (2015), carried out at the individual-choice level. β measures present bias, and values less than 1 denote time inconsistency. For comparability with regression results, individuals who did not respond "Female" or "Male" to the gender survey question were dropped (2% of the sample). Before estimation of aggregate parameters, individuals who never altered their decision from a specific corner solution in all convex time budgets were dropped (as they provided insufficient variation for the calculation of utility parameters) as were individuals who exhibited generalized axiom of revealed preference (GARP) violations.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.3.7: Trust

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.0232	0.000859	0.0541	0.0383
	(0.465)	(0.979)	(0.162)	(0.517)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]
Male	0.0705	0.0473	0.0619	0.0758
	(0.000)**	(0.030)*	(0.013)*	(0.000)**
Male × Heat		0.0466		
		(0.117)		
		[0.698]		
Nairobi	-0.136	-0.170		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.0686		
		(0.068)		
		[0.437]		
Share of male participants	0.00999	0.0465	0.0383	0.0379
	(0.796)	(0.260)	(0.571)	(0.454)
Share of male participants × Heat	-0.0287	-0.102	-0.188	-0.00761
	(0.565)	(0.084)	(0.030)*	(0.923)
Outcome mean	0.421	0.421	0.484	0.365
R-squared	0.0467	0.0508	0.0147	0.0225
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.3, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.3, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.

The outcome in this table is the share of endowed tokens (out of 600) entrusted to the other person in the first round of the trust game.

Share of male participants captures the share of participants in the room, excluding the participant herself or himself, who identify as male, out of those who identify as either male or female.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.3.8: Public contribution

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-8.765	-19.27	-11.14	43.69
	(0.842)	(0.671)	(0.844)	(0.555)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]
Male	37.79	34.85	13.18	58.94
	(0.056)	(0.173)	(0.662)	(0.020)*
Male × Heat		5.992		
		(0.873)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	-171.1	-202.5		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		62.87		
		(0.137)		
		[0.437]		
Share of male participants	2.983	27.61	-21.25	66.51
	(0.962)	(0.659)	(0.795)	(0.471)
Share of male participants × Heat	-0.283	-49.37	-64.48	-43.45
	(0.997)	(0.534)	(0.563)	(0.692)
Outcome mean	525.1	525.1	611.1	450.2
R-squared	0.0383	0.0395	0.00311	0.00782
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.3, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.3, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.
Public contribution here refers to the public goods game. The outcome in this table is the amount of tokens (out of 1200) put into the shared fund.
Share of male participants captures the share of participants in the room, excluding the participant herself or himself, who identify as male, out of those who identify as either male or female.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.3.9: Fluid intelligence

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.00932	-0.00222	0.00249	0.0384
	(0.564)	(0.893)	(0.885)	(0.277)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]
Male	0.0171	0.00225	0.0214	0.0125
	(0.045)*	(0.856)	(0.009)**	(0.396)
Male × Heat		0.0298		
		(0.068)		
		[0.605]		
Nairobi	-0.128	-0.140		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.0245		
		(0.166)		
		[0.437]		
Share of male participants	-0.00121	0.0150	-0.00667	0.0243
	(0.958)	(0.539)	(0.809)	(0.538)
Share of male participants × Heat	0.0106	-0.0221	-0.00414	-0.0170
	(0.707)	(0.485)	(0.907)	(0.730)
Outcome mean	0.870	0.870	0.936	0.813
R-squared	0.121	0.124	0.00826	0.00618
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.3, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.3, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.
Fluid intelligence is measured through Raven's Progressive Matrices. The outcome in this table is the share of six matrices answered correctly. Each puzzle answered correctly yields an Airtime Voucher worth 50 KSh (or an Amazon Gift Card worth 1 dollar in the California sample), which provides the earnings to be used for the next module.
Share of male participants captures the share of participants in the room, excluding the participant herself or himself, who identify as male, out of those who identify as either male or female.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.3.10: Joy of Destruction

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.0482	-0.0479	-0.0699	0.0550
	(0.032)*	(0.026)*	(0.008)**	(0.164)
	[0.632]	[0.462]	[0.105]	[1.000]
Male	0.0332	0.0635	0.0252	0.0398
	(0.004)**	(0.000)**	(0.118)	(0.016)*
Male × Heat		-0.0610		
		(0.006)**		
		[0.080]		
Nairobi	0.106	0.0481		
	(0.000)**	(0.008)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.116		
		(0.000)**		
		[0.001]++		
Share of male participants	-0.0363	-0.00818	-0.0314	0.0328
	(0.241)	(0.795)	(0.507)	(0.405)
Share of male participants × Heat	0.133	0.0783	0.0717	0.0372
	(0.001)**	(0.053)	(0.138)	(0.520)
Outcome mean	0.122	0.122	0.0566	0.179
R-squared	0.0710	0.0831	0.0159	0.0293
Observations	1859	1859	864	995

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.3, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.3, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.

The outcome in this table is the share of the anonymous partner's earned Airtime Vouchers (Amazon Gift Cards in the California sample) destroyed by the participant. The earned Airtime Vouchers and Amazon Gift Cards resulted from the number of Raven's Progressive Matrices answered correctly in the previous module, where one puzzle answered correctly yielded one Airtime Voucher or one Amazon Gift Card. Airtime Vouchers were worth 50 KSh each, while Amazon Gift Cards were worth 1 dollar each.

Share of male participants captures the share of participants in the room, excluding the participant herself or himself, who identify as male, out of those who identify as either male or female.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.3.11: Cognitive reflection

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.0151	-0.0234	0.0140	-0.0346
	(0.533)	(0.343)	(0.706)	(0.300)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]
Male	0.0857	0.0807	0.177	-0.00158
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.907)
Male × Heat		0.0102		
		(0.689)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	-0.242	-0.262		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.0390		
		(0.142)		
		[0.437]		
Share of male participants	-0.0234	-0.00655	0.0369	-0.0384
	(0.462)	(0.854)	(0.492)	(0.364)
Share of male participants × Heat	0.0239	-0.00979	-0.0913	0.0774
	(0.541)	(0.831)	(0.266)	(0.089)
Outcome mean	0.324	0.324	0.443	0.220
R-squared	0.178	0.180	0.0787	0.00438
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.3, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.3, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.
The outcome in this table is the share of questions (out of 5) from the Cognitive Reflection Test answered correctly.
Share of male participants captures the share of participants in the room, excluding the participant herself or himself, who identify as male, out of those who identify as either male or female.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.3.12: Charitable donation

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	8.274	-38.82	18.73	36.40
	(0.891)	(0.555)	(0.763)	(0.769)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]
Male	2.601	2.250	-46.37	46.44
	(0.931)	(0.957)	(0.185)	(0.330)
Male × Heat		3.134		
		(0.957)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	314.6	289.6		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		53.23		
		(0.397)		
		[0.496]		
Matched with ingroup charity	-8.524	-64.52	29.57	-74.01
	(0.791)	(0.158)	(0.436)	(0.193)
Matched with ingroup charity × Heat		118.6		
		(0.096)		
Earnings in tokens	0.00330	0.00349	-0.0184	0.0272
	(0.752)	(0.738)	(0.114)	(0.129)
Share of male participants	53.90	59.26	-112.6	221.1
	(0.548)	(0.501)	(0.254)	(0.116)
Share of male participants × Heat	-23.65	-41.30	-79.84	-54.65
	(0.852)	(0.745)	(0.555)	(0.794)
Outcome mean	408.8	408.8	238.1	564.3
R-squared	0.0660	0.0675	0.0130	0.0121
Observations	1806	1806	861	945

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.3, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.3, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.
The outcome in this table is the amount of tokens earned in the experiment that is donated to the randomly selected charity. In Nairobi, matched with ingroup charity is an indicator taking on a value of one if a participant is matched to a charity associated with her ethnicity, and 0 otherwise. In California, matched with ingroup charity is an indicator taking on a value of one if a participant has resided in the San Francisco Bay Area for five years or more and is matched with a charity in the San Francisco Bay Area. Earnings in tokens captures the amount of tokens earned in the experiment.
Share of male participants captures the share of participants in the room, excluding the participant herself or himself, who identify as male, out of those who identify as either male or female.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.3.13: Happiness

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.215	0.215	0.300	0.0304
	(0.092)	(0.095)	(0.067)	(0.903)
Male	0.174	0.139	0.221	0.119
	(0.005)**	(0.142)	(0.017)*	(0.161)
Male × Heat		0.0698		
		(0.590)		
Nairobi	1.123	1.191		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		-0.136		
		(0.383)		
Share of male participants	0.291	0.257	0.112	0.369
	(0.052)	(0.116)	(0.687)	(0.045)*
Share of male participants × Heat	-0.548	-0.483	-0.625	-0.338
	(0.009)**	(0.056)	(0.109)	(0.309)
Outcome mean	5.274	5.274	4.649	5.819
R-squared	0.183	0.184	0.0112	0.0126
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
The outcome in this table is the number chosen from a 1-7 scale that asked how one felt towards the end of the experiment, with 1 being sad and 7 being happy.
Share of male participants captures the share of participants in the room, excluding the participant herself or himself, who identify as male, out of those who identify as either male or female.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table E.3.14: Alertness

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.396	-0.471	-0.380	-0.266
	(0.018)*	(0.007)**	(0.079)	(0.347)
Male	0.390	0.318	0.730	0.0659
	(0.000)**	(0.003)**	(0.000)**	(0.497)
Male × Heat		0.145		
		(0.331)		
Nairobi	1.820	1.696		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.247		
		(0.133)		
Share of male participants	0.00842	0.134	0.147	0.109
	(0.964)	(0.465)	(0.630)	(0.608)
Share of male participants × Heat	-0.0432	-0.296	-0.373	-0.0859
	(0.860)	(0.283)	(0.344)	(0.813)
Outcome mean	5.038	5.038	4.015	5.928
R-squared	0.304	0.305	0.0748	0.0134
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
The outcome in this table is the number chosen from a 1-7 scale that asked how one felt towards the end of the experiment, with 1 being tired and 7 being alert.
Share of male participants captures the share of participants in the room, excluding the participant herself or himself, who identify as male, out of those who identify as either male or female.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

E.4 Selected outcomes: including session fixed effects

Table E.4.1: Precision task

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.610	0.881	0.684	0.544
	(0.028)*	(0.047)*	(0.057)	(0.191)
	[0.512]	[1.000]	[0.454]	[0.872]
Male	1.979	2.219	1.684	2.267
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**
Male × Heat		-0.479		
		(0.335)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	-5.737	-5.706		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		-0.0238		
		(0.965)		
		[1.000]		
Outcome mean	18.20	18.20	23.92	13.22
R-squared	0.638	0.638	0.348	0.181
F-statistic on F.E.	286.76	47.56	124.64	87.39
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.4, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.4, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.
The precision task is also known as the slider task. The outcome in this table is the number of correct sliders made in three minutes. Final earnings from the precision task are based off either being weakly above (high) or below (low) the median within treatment cohort. The median pair is randomly assigned to high or low.
In comparison to the specifications in Section A, these specifications feature session fixed effects, with the F-statistic from the joint F-test on the fixed effects included at the bottom of the table.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.4.2: Fairness

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.0167	-0.0203	-0.0240	-0.0107
	(0.200)	(0.302)	(0.151)	(0.583)
	[0.861]	[1.000]	[0.590]	[1.000]
Male	-0.0300	-0.0261	-0.0600	-0.00103
	(0.024)*	(0.181)	(0.002)**	(0.954)
Male × Heat		-0.00786		
		(0.762)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	0.0467	0.0390		
	(0.004)**	(0.043)*		
Nairobi × Heat		0.0147		
		(0.571)		
		[1.000]		
Outcome mean	0.310	0.310	0.297	0.321
R-squared	0.129	0.129	0.106	0.147
F-statistic on F.E.	1845.95	299.15	370.23	20.51
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.4, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.4, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.
Fairness here refers to the real effort dictator game, where the level of endowment is determined by the number of correct sliders made in the precision task. The outcome in this table is the share of joint earnings (2400 tokens in the high group, 1200 tokens in the low group) that each participant desires to give to the anonymous partner.
In comparison to the specifications in Section A, these specifications feature session fixed effects, with the F-statistic from the joint F-test on the fixed effects included at the bottom of the table.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.4.3: Risk-taking

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.128	0.153	-5.093	5.918
	(0.995)	(0.996)	(0.879)	(0.840)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]
Male	163.4	172.6	290.6	40.01
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.226)
Male × Heat		-18.53		
		(0.704)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	-70.93	-80.22		
	(0.015)*	(0.042)*		
Nairobi × Heat		18.47		
		(0.704)		
		[1.000]		
Outcome mean	365.2	365.2	405.5	330.1
R-squared	0.137	0.137	0.194	0.0931
F-statistic on F.E.	1314.32	252.04	78.88	54.22
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.4, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.4, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.
The outcome in this table is the variance of the coin toss from menu A, in tokens. Note that the expected value is not constant across each coin, so that the outcome does not capture the trade-off between expected value and variance. Note also that under this approach, Coin 7 will be as good as Coin 5, even though Coin 5 strictly dominates Coin 7 with expected utility.
In comparison to the specifications in Section A, these specifications feature session fixed effects, with the F-statistic from the joint F-test on the fixed effects included at the bottom of the table.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.4.4: Rational choice violation I

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.00408	-0.000709	-0.00433	-0.00386
	(0.602)	(0.955)	(0.718)	(0.711)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]
Male	-0.000612	0.00392	0.000622	-0.00181
	(0.946)	(0.770)	(0.955)	(0.899)
Male × Heat		-0.00910		
		(0.623)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	-0.00449	-0.00568		
	(0.659)	(0.673)		
Nairobi × Heat		0.00284		
		(0.869)		
		[1.000]		
Outcome mean	0.0256	0.0256	0.0252	0.0259
R-squared	0.0684	0.0686	0.0705	0.0666
F-statistic on F.E.	0.14	0.12	0.07	0.07
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.4, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.4, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.
The outcome in this table is an indicator of transitivity violation using both menus A & B. A transitivity violation comes from choosing two coins in the interior region of the intersection of both menus, where it is not the case that it can be said that one preferring coin A to coin B and then preferring coin B to coin C implies that one prefers coin A to coin C.
In comparison to the specifications in Section A, these specifications feature session fixed effects, with the F-statistic from the joint F-test on the fixed effects included at the bottom of the table.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.4.5: Patience

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.00003338	-0.00003338	-0.00034922	0.00055051
	(0.854)	(0.854)	(0.093)	(0.279)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[0.516]	[0.872]
Heat (Male)		-0.00014001		
		(0.701)		
		[1.000]		
Heat (Nairobi)		0.00089973		
		(0.102)		
		[1.000]		
Outcome mean	0.9964564	0.9964564	0.9962314	0.9967963
Observations	6612	6612	3200	3412

Standard errors in parentheses, clustered at the individual level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. For (1) and (2), "Heat" refers to the difference between the aggregate delta statistics for the treatment and control groups, divided by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. For (2), "Heat (Male)" refers to the difference between the aggregate delta statistics for male treatment and control groups, subtracting the difference between the aggregate delta statistics for female treatment and control groups, and then dividing by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. "Heat (Nairobi)" refers to the difference between the aggregate delta statistics for Nairobi treatment and control groups, subtracting the difference between the aggregate delta statistics for California treatment and control groups, and then dividing by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. (3) and (4) carry out a similar estimation to "Heat" for (1) and (2) but for the California sample and Nairobi sample, respectively. Within Section E.4, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.4, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes. Given that the non-linear least squares specification used to measure patience does not incorporate interaction terms, we instead use p-values from analogous differences in this table for multiple testing adjustments. Also note that the non-linear least squares specification does not allow for fixed effects, and thus the results (aside from the q-values) are similar to that in Section A.
The outcome in this table is the aggregate δ statistic from the non-linear least squares specification featured in Andreoni et al. (2015), carried out at the individual-choice level. δ is the daily discount factor between two future days. For comparability with regression results, individuals who did not respond "Female" or "Male" to the gender survey question were dropped (2% of the sample). Before estimation of aggregate parameters, individuals who never altered their decision from a specific corner solution in all convex time budgets were dropped (as they provided insufficient variation for the calculation of utility parameters) as were individuals who exhibited generalized axiom of revealed preference (GARP) violations.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.4.6: Time inconsistency

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.00095356	0.00095356	-0.00310886	0.00839752
	(0.911)	(0.911)	(0.772)	(0.722)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]
Heat (Male)		-0.00570893		
		(0.739)		
		[1.000]		
Heat (Nairobi)		0.01150638		
		(0.657)		
		[1.000]		
Outcome mean	0.9463621	0.9463621	0.9353811	0.9927133
Observations	6612	6612	3200	3412

Standard errors in parentheses, clustered at the individual level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. For (1) and (2), "Heat" refers to the difference between the aggregate beta statistics for the treatment and control groups, divided by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. For (2), "Heat (Male)" refers to the difference between the aggregate beta statistics for male treatment and control groups, then subtracting the difference between the aggregate beta statistics for female treatment and control groups, and then dividing by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. "Heat (Nairobi)" refers to the difference between the aggregate beta statistics for Nairobi treatment and control groups, subtracting the difference between the aggregate beta statistics for California treatment and control groups, and then dividing by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. (3) and (4) carry out a similar estimation to "Heat" for (1) and (2) but for the California sample and Nairobi sample, respectively. Note that the effects presented above are multiplied by -1, so that a positive difference reflects more time inconsistency. Within Section E.4, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.4, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes. Given that the non-linear least squares specification used to measure patience does not incorporate interaction terms, we instead use p-values from analogous differences in this table for multiple testing adjustments. Also note that the non-linear least squares specification does not allow for fixed effects, and thus the results (aside from the q-values) are similar to that in Section A.
The outcome in this table is the aggregate β statistic from the non-linear least squares specification featured in Andreoni et al. (2015), carried out at the individual-choice level. β measures present bias, and values less than 1 denote time inconsistency. For comparability with regression results, individuals who did not respond "Female" or "Male" to the gender survey question were dropped (2% of the sample). Before estimation of aggregate parameters, individuals who never altered their decision from a specific corner solution in all convex time budgets were dropped (as they provided insufficient variation for the calculation of utility parameters) as were individuals who exhibited generalized axiom of revealed preference (GARP) violations.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.4.7: Trust

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.00755	-0.0335	-0.0177	0.0292
	(0.648)	(0.222)	(0.501)	(0.164)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[0.872]
Male	0.0764	0.0566	0.0806	0.0719
	(0.000)**	(0.019)*	(0.006)**	(0.001)**
Male × Heat		0.0392		
		(0.217)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	-0.310	-0.331		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.0368		
		(0.294)		
		[1.000]		
Outcome mean	0.421	0.421	0.484	0.365
R-squared	0.160	0.163	0.106	0.163
F-statistic on F.E.	334.91	79.95	12.40	68.25
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.4, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.4, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.

The outcome in this table is the share of endowed tokens (out of 600) entrusted to the other person in the first round of the trust game.

In comparison to the specifications in Section A, these specifications feature session fixed effects, with the F-statistic from the joint F-test on the fixed effects included at the bottom of the table.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.4.8: Public contribution

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-11.07	-41.33	-35.60	9.816
	(0.591)	(0.239)	(0.263)	(0.716)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[0.669]	[1.000]
Male	45.37	37.88	37.98	52.15
	(0.037)*	(0.168)	(0.290)	(0.041)*
Male × Heat		14.64		
		(0.709)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	-189.2	-212.2		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		41.49		
		(0.328)		
		[1.000]		
Outcome mean	525.1	525.1	611.1	450.2
R-squared	0.188	0.189	0.126	0.195
F-statistic on F.E.	161.90	235.64	213.72	121.95
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.4, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.4, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.
Public contribution here refers to the public goods game. The outcome in this table is the amount of tokens (out of 1200) put into the shared fund.
In comparison to the specifications in Section A, these specifications feature session fixed effects, with the F-statistic from the joint F-test on the fixed effects included at the bottom of the table.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.4.9: Fluid intelligence

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.0159	-0.00707	0.00252	0.0274
	(0.061)	(0.567)	(0.782)	(0.045)*
	[0.512]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[0.334]
Male	0.0143	0.00237	0.0190	0.00959
	(0.120)	(0.856)	(0.019)*	(0.559)
Male × Heat		0.0238		
		(0.177)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	-0.00231	-0.0135		
	(0.821)	(0.244)		
Nairobi × Heat		0.0189		
		(0.265)		
		[1.000]		
Outcome mean	0.870	0.870	0.936	0.813
R-squared	0.203	0.205	0.111	0.0957
F-statistic on F.E.	343.80	237.32	1616.39	46.55
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.4, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.4, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.
Fluid intelligence is measured through Raven's Progressive Matrices. The outcome in this table is the share of six matrices answered correctly. Each puzzle answered correctly yields an Airtime Voucher worth 50 KSh (or an Amazon Gift Card worth 1 dollar in the California sample), which provides the earnings to be used for the next module.
In comparison to the specifications in Section A, these specifications feature session fixed effects, with the F-statistic from the joint F-test on the fixed effects included at the bottom of the table.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.4.10: Joy of Destruction

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.0218	-0.0241	-0.0428	0.0767
	(0.116)	(0.128)	(0.006)**	(0.000)**
	[0.628]	[1.000]	[0.075]	[0.004]++
Male	0.0295	0.0520	0.0264	0.0312
	(0.023)*	(0.005)**	(0.159)	(0.078)
Male × Heat		-0.0466		
		(0.048)*		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	0.0248	-0.0449		
	(0.100)	(0.007)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.131		
		(0.000)**		
		[0.001]++		
Outcome mean	0.122	0.122	0.0566	0.179
R-squared	0.153	0.168	0.0885	0.128
F-statistic on F.E.	69.52	22.98	25.55	3.71
Observations	1859	1859	864	995

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.4, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.4, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.

The outcome in this table is the share of the anonymous partner's earned Airtime Vouchers (Amazon Gift Cards in the California sample) destroyed by the participant. The earned Airtime Vouchers and Amazon Gift Cards resulted from the number of Raven's Progressive Matrices answered correctly in the previous module, where one puzzle answered correctly yielded one Airtime Voucher or one Amazon Gift Card. Airtime Vouchers were worth 50 KSh each, while Amazon Gift Cards were worth 1 dollar each.

In comparison to the specifications in Section A, these specifications feature session fixed effects, with the F-statistic from the joint F-test on the fixed effects included at the bottom of the table.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.4.11: Cognitive reflection

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.00253	-0.0306	-0.0222	0.0153
	(0.832)	(0.149)	(0.267)	(0.265)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[0.669]	[0.872]
Male	0.0849	0.0762	0.175	-0.00286
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.857)
Male × Heat		0.0171		
		(0.518)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	-0.213	-0.232		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.0350		
		(0.179)		
		[1.000]		
Outcome mean	0.324	0.324	0.443	0.220
R-squared	0.274	0.276	0.164	0.160
F-statistic on F.E.	13.45	30.67	94.96	67.10
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.4, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.4, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.
The outcome in this table is the share of questions (out of 5) from the Cognitive Reflection Test answered correctly.
In comparison to the specifications in Section A, these specifications feature session fixed effects, with the F-statistic from the joint F-test on the fixed effects included at the bottom of the table.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.4.12: Charitable donation

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-6.906	-48.66	-14.82	-0.802
	(0.838)	(0.305)	(0.653)	(0.989)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]
Male	3.056	8.704	-18.94	27.39
	(0.922)	(0.842)	(0.605)	(0.590)
Male × Heat		-8.804		
		(0.891)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	424.0	435.1		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		41.75		
		(0.527)		
		[1.000]		
Matched with ingroup charity	-13.64	-64.06	10.67	-53.30
	(0.705)	(0.204)	(0.806)	(0.408)
Matched with ingroup charity × Heat		106.5		
		(0.175)		
Earnings in tokens	-0.0127	-0.0122	-0.0229	-0.000982
	(0.234)	(0.251)	(0.057)	(0.958)
Outcome mean	408.8	408.8	238.1	564.3
R-squared	0.195	0.196	0.0964	0.161
F-statistic on F.E.	513.36	188.89	223.17	188.86
Observations	1806	1806	861	945

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.4, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.4, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.

The outcome in this table is the amount of tokens earned in the experiment that is donated to the randomly selected charity. In Nairobi, matched with ingroup charity is an indicator taking on a value of one if a participant is matched to a charity associated with her ethnicity, and 0 otherwise. In California, matched with ingroup charity is an indicator taking on a value of one if a participant has resided in the San Francisco Bay Area for five years or more and is matched with a charity in the San Francisco Bay Area. Earnings in tokens captures the amount of tokens earned in the experiment.

In comparison to the specifications in Section A, these specifications feature session fixed effects, with the F-statistic from the joint F-test on the fixed effects included at the bottom of the table.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.4.13: Happiness

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.0707	0.0107	0.0557	-0.178
	(0.285)	(0.918)	(0.551)	(0.055)
Male	0.172	0.119	0.277	0.0722
	(0.015)*	(0.268)	(0.008)**	(0.448)
Male × Heat		0.108		
		(0.438)		
Nairobi	0.711	0.847		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		-0.259		
		(0.070)		
Outcome mean	5.274	5.274	4.649	5.819
R-squared	0.263	0.265	0.112	0.106
F-statistic on F.E.	1246.66	35.30	13.68	77.50
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
The outcome in this table is the number chosen from a 1-7 scale that asked how one felt towards the end of the experiment, with 1 being sad and 7 being happy.
In comparison to the specifications in Section A, these specifications feature session fixed effects, with the F-statistic from the joint F-test on the fixed effects included at the bottom of the table.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table E.4.14: Alertness

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.412	-0.597	-0.524	-0.313
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.003)**
Male	0.385	0.302	0.768	0.0127
	(0.000)**	(0.013)*	(0.000)**	(0.913)
Male × Heat		0.166		
		(0.310)		
Nairobi	1.511	1.409		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.177		
		(0.278)		
Outcome mean	5.038	5.038	4.015	5.928
R-squared	0.371	0.372	0.156	0.121
F-statistic on F.E.	1990.53	224.94	31.37	16.60
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
The outcome in this table is the number chosen from a 1-7 scale that asked how one felt towards the end of the experiment, with 1 being tired and 7 being alert.
In comparison to the specifications in Section A, these specifications feature session fixed effects, with the F-statistic from the joint F-test on the fixed effects included at the bottom of the table.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

E.5 Selected outcomes: by cognition

Table E.5.1: Precision task

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.0485	0.384	0.597	-0.431
	(0.892)	(0.401)	(0.158)	(0.424)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[0.986]	[1.000]
Male	1.727	1.980	1.633	1.988
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**
Male × Heat		-0.510		
		(0.293)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	-11.03	-10.95		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		-0.146		
		(0.767)		
		[1.000]		
Above median cognition	1.824	1.821	1.256	2.389
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.002)**	(0.000)**
Above median cognition × Heat	0.830	0.865	0.000683	1.484
	(0.067)	(0.059)	(0.999)	(0.035)*
Outcome mean	18.20	18.20	23.92	13.22
R-squared	0.573	0.574	0.0883	0.105
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.5, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.5, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.
The precision task is also known as the slider task. The outcome in this table is the number of correct sliders made in three minutes. Final earnings from the production task are based off either being weakly above (high) or below (low) the median within treatment cohort. The median pair is randomly assigned to high or low.
Above median cognition is an indicator for being above the site-specific cognition score, where cognition score is developed by normalizing the sum of individuals' normalized results from the fluid intelligence and cognitive reflection tasks.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.5.2: Fairness

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.0206	-0.0262	-0.0235	-0.0179
	(0.257)	(0.214)	(0.294)	(0.514)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]
Male	-0.0382	-0.0327	-0.0742	-0.00635
	(0.002)**	(0.064)	(0.000)**	(0.714)
Male × Heat		-0.0111		
		(0.629)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	0.0315	0.0215		
	(0.019)*	(0.232)		
Nairobi × Heat		0.0198		
		(0.405)		
		[1.000]		
Above median cognition	-0.0308	-0.0320	-0.0184	-0.0367
	(0.074)	(0.063)	(0.437)	(0.130)
Above median cognition × Heat	0.0104	0.0124	-0.00241	0.0223
	(0.661)	(0.597)	(0.941)	(0.502)
Outcome mean	0.310	0.310	0.297	0.321
R-squared	0.0131	0.0135	0.0341	0.00342
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.5, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.5, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.

Fairness here refers to the real effort dictator game, where the level of endowment is determined by the number of correct sliders made in the precision task. The outcome in this table is the share of joint earnings (2400 tokens in the high group, 1200 tokens in the low group) that each participant desires to give to the anonymous partner.

Above median cognition is an indicator for being above the site-specific cognition score, where cognition score is developed by normalizing the sum of individuals' normalized results from the fluid intelligence and cognitive reflection tasks.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.5.3: Risk-taking

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	4.407	8.529	-14.47	19.23
	(0.866)	(0.805)	(0.692)	(0.591)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]
Male	161.3	171.3	309.9	23.03
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.402)
Male × Heat		-20.22		
		(0.643)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	-114.0	-119.3		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		10.58		
		(0.814)		
		[1.000]		
Above median cognition	32.44	31.53	23.09	12.02
	(0.280)	(0.287)	(0.614)	(0.760)
Above median cognition × Heat	-15.41	-13.14	18.47	-38.28
	(0.722)	(0.755)	(0.770)	(0.508)
Outcome mean	365.2	365.2	405.5	330.1
R-squared	0.0405	0.0406	0.114	0.00125
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.5, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.5, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.
The outcome in this table is the variance of the coin toss from menu A, in tokens. Note that the expected value is not constant across each coin, so that the outcome does not capture the trade-off between expected value and variance. Note also that under this approach, Coin 7 will be as good as Coin 5, even though Coin 5 strictly dominates Coin 7 with expected utility.
Above median cognition is an indicator for being above the site-specific cognition score, where cognition score is developed by normalizing the sum of individuals' normalized results from the fluid intelligence and cognitive reflection tasks.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.5.4: Rational choice violation I

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.00215	-0.00113	-0.000182	-0.00348
	(0.832)	(0.933)	(0.990)	(0.809)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]
Male	0.00282	0.00447	0.00462	0.000221
	(0.713)	(0.707)	(0.678)	(0.983)
Male × Heat		-0.00332		
		(0.838)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	0.0000830	-0.000475		
	(0.991)	(0.966)		
Nairobi × Heat		0.00112		
		(0.943)		
		[1.000]		
Above median cognition	0.00168	0.00156	0.00872	-0.00512
	(0.880)	(0.887)	(0.596)	(0.728)
Above median cognition × Heat	-0.00460	-0.00426	-0.00881	-0.000489
	(0.755)	(0.771)	(0.692)	(0.980)
Outcome mean	0.0256	0.0256	0.0252	0.0259
R-squared	0.000316	0.000341	0.000881	0.000446
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.5, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.5, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.
The outcome in this table is an indicator of transitivity violation using both menus A & B. A transitivity violation comes from choosing two coins in the interior region of the intersection of both menus, where it is not the case that it can be said that one preferring coin A to coin B and then preferring coin B to coin C implies that one prefers coin A to coin C.
Above median cognition is an indicator for being above the site-specific cognition score, where cognition score is developed by normalizing the sum of individuals' normalized results from the fluid intelligence and cognitive reflection tasks.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.5.5: Patience

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.00003338	-0.00003338	-0.00034922	0.00055051
	(0.854)	(0.854)	(0.093)	(0.279)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[0.986]	[0.957]
Heat (Male)		-0.00014001		
		(0.701)		
		[1.000]		
Heat (Nairobi)		0.00089973		
		(0.102)		
		[0.844]		
Outcome mean	0.9964564	0.9964564	0.9962314	0.9967963
Observations	6612	6612	3200	3412

Standard errors in parentheses, clustered at the individual level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. For (1) and (2), "Heat" refers to the difference between the aggregate delta statistics for the treatment and control groups, divided by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. For (2), "Heat (Male)" refers to the difference between the aggregate delta statistics for male treatment and control groups, subtracting the difference between the aggregate delta statistics for female treatment and control groups, and then dividing by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. "Heat (Nairobi)" refers to the difference between the aggregate delta statistics for Nairobi treatment and control groups, subtracting the difference between the aggregate delta statistics for California treatment and control groups, and then dividing by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. (3) and (4) carry out a similar estimation to "Heat" for (1) and (2) but for the California sample and Nairobi sample, respectively. Within Section E.5, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.5, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes. Given that the non-linear least squares specification used to measure patience does not incorporate interaction terms, we instead use p-values from analogous differences in this table for multiple testing adjustments. Also note that the non-linear least squares specification does not allow one to control for above median cognition status, and thus the results (aside from the q-values) are similar to that in Section A.

The outcome in this table is the aggregate δ statistic from the non-linear least squares specification featured in Andreoni et al. (2015), carried out at the individual-choice level. δ is the daily discount factor between two future days. For comparability with regression results, individuals who did not respond "Female" or "Male" to the gender survey question were dropped (2% of the sample). Before estimation of aggregate parameters, individuals who never altered their decision from a specific corner solution in all convex time budgets were dropped (as they provided insufficient variation for the calculation of utility parameters) as were individuals who exhibited generalized axiom of revealed preference (GARP) violations.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.5.6: Time inconsistency

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.00095356	0.00095356	-0.00310886	0.00839752
	(0.911)	(0.911)	(0.772)	(0.722)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]
Heat (Male)		-0.00570893		
		(0.739)		
		[1.000]		
Heat (Nairobi)		0.01150638		
		(0.657)		
		[1.000]		
Outcome mean	0.9463621	0.9463621	0.9353811	0.9927133
Observations	6612	6612	3200	3412

Standard errors in parentheses, clustered at the individual level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. For (1) and (2), "Heat" refers to the difference between the aggregate beta statistics for the treatment and control groups, divided by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. For (2), "Heat (Male)" refers to the difference between the aggregate beta statistics for male treatment and control groups, then subtracting the difference between the aggregate beta statistics for female treatment and control groups, and then dividing by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. "Heat (Nairobi)" refers to the difference between the aggregate beta statistics for Nairobi treatment and control groups, subtracting the difference between the aggregate beta statistics for California treatment and control groups, and then dividing by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. (3) and (4) carry out a similar estimation to "Heat" for (1) and (2) but for the California sample and Nairobi sample, respectively. Note that the effects presented above are multiplied by -1, so that a positive difference reflects more time inconsistency. Within Section E.5, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.5, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes. Given that the non-linear least squares specification used to measure patience does not incorporate interaction terms, we instead use p-values from analogous differences in this table for multiple testing adjustments. Also note that the non-linear least squares specification does not allow one to control for above median cognition status, and thus the results (aside from the q-values) are similar to that in Section A.

The outcome in this table is the aggregate β statistic from the non-linear least squares specification featured in Andreoni et al. (2015), carried out at the individual-choice level. β measures present bias, and values less than 1 denote time inconsistency. For comparability with regression results, individuals who did not respond "Female" or "Male" to the gender survey question were dropped (2% of the sample). Before estimation of aggregate parameters, individuals who never altered their decision from a specific corner solution in all convex time budgets were dropped (as they provided insufficient variation for the calculation of utility parameters) as were individuals who exhibited generalized axiom of revealed preference (GARP) violations.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.5.7: Trust

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.0359	-0.00793	-0.00926	0.0728
	(0.095)	(0.782)	(0.775)	(0.011)*
	[0.749]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[0.053]
Male	0.0713	0.0505	0.0541	0.0827
	(0.000)**	(0.018)*	(0.029)*	(0.000)**
Male × Heat		0.0417		
		(0.146)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	-0.136	-0.157		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.0413		
		(0.199)		
		[1.000]		
Above median cognition	0.0273	0.0261	0.0339	0.0196
	(0.250)	(0.265)	(0.345)	(0.524)
Above median cognition × Heat	-0.0604	-0.0616	-0.0246	-0.0862
	(0.071)	(0.059)	(0.652)	(0.030)*
Outcome mean	0.421	0.421	0.484	0.365
R-squared	0.0488	0.0514	0.00933	0.0289
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.5, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.5, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.

The outcome in this table is the share of endowed tokens (out of 600) entrusted to the other person in the first round of the trust game.

Above median cognition is an indicator for being above the site-specific cognition score, where cognition score is developed by normalizing the sum of individuals' normalized results from the fluid intelligence and cognitive reflection tasks.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.5.8: Public contribution

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	27.76	-1.535	-13.94	63.26
	(0.305)	(0.968)	(0.757)	(0.052)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[0.160]
Male	38.71	34.71	-2.624	67.46
	(0.065)	(0.192)	(0.929)	(0.021)*
Male × Heat		8.046		
		(0.827)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	-168.6	-191.3		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		45.21		
		(0.255)		
		[1.000]		
Above median cognition	47.68	45.65	82.22	19.53
	(0.125)	(0.143)	(0.078)	(0.643)
Above median cognition × Heat	-79.71	-77.88	-45.79	-103.9
	(0.055)	(0.063)	(0.493)	(0.048)*
Outcome mean	525.1	525.1	611.1	450.2
R-squared	0.0406	0.0414	0.00684	0.0130
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.5, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.5, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.
Public contribution here refers to the public goods game. The outcome in this table is the amount of tokens (out of 1200) put into the shared fund.
Above median cognition is an indicator for being above the site-specific cognition score, where cognition score is developed by normalizing the sum of individuals' normalized results from the fluid intelligence and cognitive reflection tasks.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.5.9: Joy of Destruction

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.0521	0.000606	-0.0327	0.119
	(0.002)**	(0.973)	(0.099)	(0.000)**
	[0.019]+	[1.000]	[0.986]	[0.001]++
Male	0.0416	0.0636	0.0312	0.0495
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.061)	(0.002)**
Male × Heat		-0.0444		
		(0.040)*		
		[0.663]		
Nairobi	0.111	0.0447		
	(0.000)**	(0.011)*		
Nairobi × Heat		0.132		
		(0.000)**		
		[0.001]++		
Above median cognition	-0.00721	-0.0143	-0.0204	-0.00411
	(0.665)	(0.389)	(0.414)	(0.855)
Above median cognition × Heat	-0.0591	-0.0483	-0.0169	-0.0841
	(0.010)**	(0.034)*	(0.511)	(0.020)*
Outcome mean	0.122	0.122	0.0566	0.179
R-squared	0.0728	0.0884	0.0190	0.0392
Observations	1859	1859	864	995

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.5, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.5, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.

The outcome in this table is the share of the anonymous partner's earned Airtime Vouchers (Amazon Gift Cards in the California sample) destroyed by the participant. The earned Airtime Vouchers and Amazon Gift Cards resulted from the number of Raven's Progressive Matrices answered correctly in the previous module, where one puzzle answered correctly yielded one Airtime Voucher or one Amazon Gift Card. Airtime Vouchers were worth 50 KSh each, while Amazon Gift Cards were worth 1 dollar each.

Above median cognition is an indicator for being above the site-specific cognition score, where cognition score is developed by normalizing the sum of individuals' normalized results from the fluid intelligence and cognitive reflection tasks.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.5.10: Charitable donation

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-18.54	-72.68	3.116	-31.91
	(0.656)	(0.131)	(0.937)	(0.640)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]
Male	13.68	15.17	-66.91	73.21
	(0.673)	(0.730)	(0.076)	(0.161)
Male × Heat		-1.346		
		(0.982)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	318.8	293.9		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		51.42		
		(0.400)		
		[1.000]		
Matched with ingroup charity	-8.647	-65.96	34.17	-54.33
	(0.789)	(0.157)	(0.371)	(0.327)
Matched with ingroup charity × Heat		121.0		
		(0.094)		
Earnings in tokens	0.00483	0.00503	-0.0185	0.0347
	(0.643)	(0.629)	(0.113)	(0.048)*
Above median cognition	-83.87	-84.89	57.25	-200.9
	(0.035)*	(0.031)*	(0.239)	(0.001)**
Above median cognition × Heat	35.08	36.04	-31.58	97.96
	(0.525)	(0.512)	(0.632)	(0.255)
Outcome mean	408.8	408.8	238.1	564.3
R-squared	0.0685	0.0701	0.00875	0.0195
Observations	1806	1806	861	945

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.5, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.5, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.

The outcome in this table is the amount of tokens earned in the experiment that is donated to the randomly selected charity. In Nairobi, matched with ingroup charity is an indicator taking on a value of one if a participant is matched to a charity associated with her ethnicity, and 0 otherwise. In California, matched with ingroup charity is an indicator taking on a value of one if a participant has resided in the San Francisco Bay Area for five years or more and is matched with a charity in the San Francisco Bay Area. Earnings in tokens captures the amount of tokens earned in the experiment.

Above median cognition is an indicator for being above the site-specific cognition score, where cognition score is developed by normalizing the sum of individuals' normalized results from the fluid intelligence and cognitive reflection tasks.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.5.11: Happiness

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.0450	0.0796	0.128	-0.183
	(0.591)	(0.495)	(0.320)	(0.101)
Male	0.181	0.167	0.224	0.144
	(0.003)**	(0.069)	(0.012)*	(0.082)
Male × Heat		0.0276		
		(0.831)		
Nairobi	1.124	1.248		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		-0.247		
		(0.068)		
Above median cognition	-0.0160	-0.00349	0.0105	-0.0261
	(0.860)	(0.969)	(0.943)	(0.814)
Above median cognition × Heat	-0.0694	-0.0854	-0.161	-0.0125
	(0.567)	(0.476)	(0.383)	(0.938)
Outcome mean	5.274	5.274	4.649	5.819
R-squared	0.181	0.182	0.00774	0.00970
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
The outcome in this table is the number chosen from a 1-7 scale that asked how one felt towards the end of the experiment, with 1 being sad and 7 being happy.
Above median cognition is an indicator for being above the site-specific cognition score, where cognition score is developed by normalizing the sum of individuals' normalized results from the fluid intelligence and cognitive reflection tasks.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table E.5.12: Alertness

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.416	-0.567	-0.653	-0.234
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.105)
Male	0.379	0.326	0.717	0.0785
	(0.000)**	(0.001)**	(0.000)**	(0.409)
Male × Heat		0.107		
		(0.465)		
Nairobi	1.825	1.737		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.174		
		(0.245)		
Above median cognition	0.106	0.100	-0.0803	0.193
	(0.277)	(0.305)	(0.582)	(0.142)
Above median cognition × Heat	-0.0145	-0.0137	0.249	-0.216
	(0.917)	(0.920)	(0.210)	(0.254)
Outcome mean	5.038	5.038	4.015	5.928
R-squared	0.304	0.305	0.0755	0.0154
Observations	1878	1878	874	1004

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
The outcome in this table is the number chosen from a 1-7 scale that asked how one felt towards the end of the experiment, with 1 being tired and 7 being alert.
Above median cognition is an indicator for being above the site-specific cognition score, where cognition score is developed by normalizing the sum of individuals' normalized results from the fluid intelligence and cognitive reflection tasks.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

E.6 Selected outcomes: by parental university education

Table E.6.1: Precision task

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.337	0.332	0.602	0.253
	(0.425)	(0.597)	(0.252)	(0.623)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]
Male	2.080	2.176	1.871	2.380
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**
Male × Heat		-0.192		
		(0.691)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	-10.07	-10.15		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.158		
		(0.777)		
		[1.000]		
Parent university education	1.992	1.965	0.762	2.999
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.048)*	(0.000)**
Parent university education × Heat	0.378	0.427	-0.0224	0.765
	(0.483)	(0.456)	(0.968)	(0.413)
Outcome mean	18.27	18.27	23.95	13.26
R-squared	0.564	0.564	0.0680	0.0922
Observations	1803	1803	845	958

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.6, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.6, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.
The precision task is also known as the slider task. The outcome in this table is the number of correct sliders made in three minutes. Final earnings from the production task are based off either being weakly above (high) or below (low) the median within treatment cohort. The median pair is randomly assigned to high or low.
Parent university education is an indicator for whether the participant identifies at least one parent as having university education. Note that instances where a participant gives education information for one parent but does not respond for the other parent also factors into this calculation. Thus, if a participant says her father is not university educated and does not give education information for her mother, then that individual is said not to list at least one parent as university educated. Participants who do not report education information for both parents are excluded from the sample.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.6.2: Fairness

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.00652	-0.0115	0.00726	-0.0110
	(0.730)	(0.693)	(0.828)	(0.621)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]
Male	-0.0419	-0.0379	-0.0772	-0.00605
	(0.001)**	(0.033)*	(0.000)**	(0.734)
Male × Heat		-0.00801		
		(0.730)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	0.0260	0.0196		
	(0.086)	(0.317)		
Nairobi × Heat		0.0127		
		(0.645)		
		[1.000]		
Parent university education	-0.00174	-0.00451	-0.0167	0.00751
	(0.926)	(0.816)	(0.517)	(0.791)
Parent university education × Heat	-0.0177	-0.0124	-0.0409	0.0135
	(0.457)	(0.650)	(0.256)	(0.736)
Outcome mean	0.310	0.310	0.299	0.319
R-squared	0.0105	0.0107	0.0375	0.00115
Observations	1803	1803	845	958

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.6, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.6, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.

Fairness here refers to the real effort dictator game, where the level of endowment is determined by the number of correct sliders made in the precision task. The outcome in this table is the share of joint earnings (2400 tokens in the high group, 1200 tokens in the low group) that each participant desires to give to the anonymous partner.

Parent university education is an indicator for whether the participant identifies at least one parent as having university education. Note that instances where a participant gives education information for one parent but does not respond for the other parent also factors into this calculation. Thus, if a participant says her father is not university educated and does not give education information for her mother, then that individual is said not to list at least one parent as university educated. Participants who do not report education information for both parents are excluded from the sample.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.6.3: Risk-taking

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-2.990	-1.834	-60.48	15.08
	(0.921)	(0.972)	(0.383)	(0.638)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]
Male	168.6	181.0	325.0	19.16
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.487)
Male × Heat		-24.89		
		(0.589)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	-108.2	-117.5		
	(0.000)**	(0.007)**		
Nairobi × Heat		18.24		
		(0.735)		
		[1.000]		
Parent university education	20.56	17.76	-20.65	40.86
	(0.554)	(0.655)	(0.731)	(0.431)
Parent university education × Heat	12.14	17.32	80.62	-44.67
	(0.787)	(0.751)	(0.327)	(0.529)
Outcome mean	364.4	364.4	406.4	327.3
R-squared	0.0425	0.0427	0.119	0.00136
Observations	1803	1803	845	958

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.6, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.6, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.

The outcome in this table is the variance of the coin toss from menu A, in tokens. Note that the expected value is not constant across each coin, so that the outcome does not capture the trade-off between expected value and variance. Note also that under this approach, Coin 7 will be as good as Coin 5, even though Coin 5 strictly dominates Coin 7 with expected utility.

Parent university education is an indicator for whether the participant identifies at least one parent as having university education. Note that instances where a participant gives education information for one parent but does not respond for the other parent also factors into this calculation. Thus, if a participant says her father is not university educated and does not give education information for her mother, then that individual is said not to list at least one parent as university educated. Participants who do not report education information for both parents are excluded from the sample.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.6.4: Rational choice violation I

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.00732	0.0227	0.0215	0.00377
	(0.521)	(0.251)	(0.403)	(0.768)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]
Male	0.00171	0.00448	0.00580	-0.00258
	(0.833)	(0.723)	(0.617)	(0.822)
Male × Heat		-0.00557		
		(0.745)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	-0.00642	0.00120		
	(0.400)	(0.924)		
Nairobi × Heat		-0.0150		
		(0.385)		
		[1.000]		
Parent university education	-0.00190	0.00272	0.00928	-0.00339
	(0.877)	(0.835)	(0.618)	(0.852)
Parent university education × Heat	-0.0234	-0.0323	-0.0336	-0.0306
	(0.130)	(0.060)	(0.247)	(0.120)
Outcome mean	0.0266	0.0266	0.0260	0.0271
R-squared	0.00286	0.00338	0.00282	0.00436
Observations	1803	1803	845	958

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.6, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.6, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.

The outcome in this table is an indicator of transitivity violation using both menus A & B. A transitivity violation comes from choosing two coins in the interior region of the intersection of both menus, where it is not the case that it can be said that one preferring coin A to coin B and then preferring coin B to coin C implies that one prefers coin A to coin C.

Parent university education is an indicator for whether the participant identifies at least one parent as having university education. Note that instances where a participant gives education information for one parent but does not respond for the other parent also factors into this calculation. Thus, if a participant says her father is not university educated and does not give education information for her mother, then that individual is said not to list at least one parent as university educated. Participants who do not report education information for both parents are excluded from the sample.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.6.5: Patience

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.00003338	-0.00003338	-0.00034922	0.00055051
	(0.854)	(0.854)	(0.093)	(0.279)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]
Heat (Male)		-0.00014001		
		(0.701)		
		[1.000]		
Heat (Nairobi)		0.00089973		
		(0.102)		
		[1.000]		
Outcome mean	0.9964564	0.9964564	0.9962314	0.9967963
Observations	6612	6612	3200	3412

Standard errors in parentheses, clustered at the individual level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. For (1) and (2), "Heat" refers to the difference between the aggregate delta statistics for the treatment and control groups, divided by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. For (2), "Heat (Male)" refers to the difference between the aggregate delta statistics for male treatment and control groups, subtracting the difference between the aggregate delta statistics for female treatment and control groups, and then dividing by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. "Heat (Nairobi)" refers to the difference between the aggregate delta statistics for Nairobi treatment and control groups, subtracting the difference between the aggregate delta statistics for California treatment and control groups, and then dividing by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. (3) and (4) carry out a similar estimation to "Heat" for (1) and (2) but for the California sample and Nairobi sample, respectively. Within Section E.6, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.6, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes. Given that the non-linear least squares specification used to measure patience does not incorporate interaction terms, we instead use p-values from analogous differences in this table for multiple testing adjustments. Also note that the non-linear least squares specification does not allow one to control for parental university education, and thus the results (aside from the q-values) are similar to that in Section A.

The outcome in this table is the aggregate δ statistic from the non-linear least squares specification featured in Andreoni et al. (2015), carried out at the individual-choice level. δ is the daily discount factor between two future days. For comparability with regression results, individuals who did not respond "Female" or "Male" to the gender survey question were dropped (2% of the sample). Before estimation of aggregate parameters, individuals who never altered their decision from a specific corner solution in all convex time budgets were dropped (as they provided insufficient variation for the calculation of utility parameters) as were individuals who exhibited generalized axiom of revealed preference (GARP) violations.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.6.6: Time inconsistency

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.00095356	0.00095356	-0.00310886	0.00839752
	(0.911)	(0.911)	(0.772)	(0.722)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]
Heat (Male)		-0.00570893		
		(0.739)		
		[1.000]		
Heat (Nairobi)		0.01150638		
		(0.657)		
		[1.000]		
Outcome mean	0.9463621	0.9463621	0.9353811	0.9927133
Observations	6612	6612	3200	3412

Standard errors in parentheses, clustered at the individual level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. For (1) and (2), "Heat" refers to the difference between the aggregate beta statistics for the treatment and control groups, divided by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. For (2), "Heat (Male)" refers to the difference between the aggregate beta statistics for male treatment and control groups, then subtracting the difference between the aggregate beta statistics for female treatment and control groups, and then dividing by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. "Heat (Nairobi)" refers to the difference between the aggregate beta statistics for Nairobi treatment and control groups, subtracting the difference between the aggregate beta statistics for California treatment and control groups, and then dividing by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. (3) and (4) carry out a similar estimation to "Heat" for (1) and (2) but for the California sample and Nairobi sample, respectively. Note that the effects presented above are multiplied by -1, so that a positive difference reflects more time inconsistency. Within Section E.6, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.6, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes. Given that the non-linear least squares specification used to measure patience does not incorporate interaction terms, we instead use p-values from analogous differences in this table for multiple testing adjustments. Also note that the non-linear least squares specification does not allow one to control for parental university education, and thus the results (aside from the q-values) are similar to that in Section A.

The outcome in this table is the aggregate β statistic from the non-linear least squares specification featured in Andreoni et al. (2015), carried out at the individual-choice level. β measures present bias, and values less than 1 denote time inconsistency. For comparability with regression results, individuals who did not respond "Female" or "Male" to the gender survey question were dropped (2% of the sample). Before estimation of aggregate parameters, individuals who never altered their decision from a specific corner solution in all convex time budgets were dropped (as they provided insufficient variation for the calculation of utility parameters) as were individuals who exhibited generalized axiom of revealed preference (GARP) violations.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.6.7: Trust

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.0241	-0.0283	-0.0439	0.0419
	(0.256)	(0.413)	(0.330)	(0.081)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[0.810]
Male	0.0664	0.0494	0.0555	0.0735
	(0.000)**	(0.030)*	(0.029)*	(0.000)**
Male × Heat		0.0341		
		(0.260)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	-0.141	-0.161		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.0391		
		(0.276)		
		[1.000]		
Parent university education	0.00552	-0.00830	0.0161	-0.0270
	(0.802)	(0.713)	(0.615)	(0.392)
Parent university education × Heat	-0.0359	-0.00903	0.0287	-0.0410
	(0.249)	(0.788)	(0.590)	(0.333)
Outcome mean	0.423	0.423	0.486	0.368
R-squared	0.0458	0.0475	0.00912	0.0258
Observations	1803	1803	845	958

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.6, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.6, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.

The outcome in this table is the share of endowed tokens (out of 600) entrusted to the other person in the first round of the trust game.

Parent university education is an indicator for whether the participant identifies at least one parent as having university education. Note that instances where a participant gives education information for one parent but does not respond for the other parent also factors into this calculation. Thus, if a participant says her father is not university educated and does not give education information for her mother, then that individual is said not to list at least one parent as university educated. Participants who do not report education information for both parents are excluded from the sample.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.6.8: Public contribution

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	24.38	9.099	-19.37	35.36
	(0.384)	(0.841)	(0.720)	(0.278)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]
Male	29.48	28.65	3.491	52.50
	(0.148)	(0.281)	(0.907)	(0.062)
Male × Heat		1.679		
		(0.965)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	-191.6	-200.8		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		17.92		
		(0.690)		
		[1.000]		
Parent university education	-15.43	-20.52	-20.99	-18.80
	(0.633)	(0.552)	(0.673)	(0.697)
Parent university education × Heat	-59.57	-49.75	-12.39	-77.90
	(0.139)	(0.259)	(0.844)	(0.211)
Outcome mean	528.4	528.4	613.6	453.2
R-squared	0.0407	0.0407	0.00178	0.0115
Observations	1803	1803	845	958

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.6, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.6, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.

Public contribution here refers to the public goods game. The outcome in this table is the amount of tokens (out of 1200) put into the shared fund.

Parent university education is an indicator for whether the participant identifies at least one parent as having university education. Note that instances where a participant gives education information for one parent but does not respond for the other parent also factors into this calculation. Thus, if a participant says her father is not university educated and does not give education information for her mother, then that individual is said not to list at least one parent as university educated. Participants who do not report education information for both parents are excluded from the sample.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.6.9: Fluid intelligence

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.0120	-0.0273	-0.0189	0.0199
	(0.369)	(0.160)	(0.352)	(0.215)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]
Male	0.0206	0.00467	0.0202	0.0221
	(0.014)*	(0.707)	(0.014)*	(0.128)
Male × Heat		0.0320		
		(0.060)		
		[0.492]		
Nairobi	-0.104	-0.116		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.0242		
		(0.203)		
		[1.000]		
Parent university education	0.0462	0.0367	0.0160	0.0561
	(0.000)**	(0.004)**	(0.315)	(0.003)**
Parent university education × Heat	0.00192	0.0205	0.0262	0.0113
	(0.899)	(0.241)	(0.205)	(0.672)
Outcome mean	0.871	0.871	0.936	0.813
R-squared	0.136	0.140	0.0213	0.0221
Observations	1803	1803	845	958

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.6, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.6, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.

Fluid intelligence is measured through Raven's Progressive Matrices. The outcome in this table is the share of six matrices answered correctly. Each puzzle answered correctly yields an Airtime Voucher worth 50 KSh (or an Amazon Gift Card worth 1 dollar in the California sample), which provides the earnings to be used for the next module.

Parent university education is an indicator for whether the participant identifies at least one parent as having university education. Note that instances where a participant gives education information for one parent but does not respond for the other parent also factors into this calculation. Thus, if a participant says her father is not university educated and does not give education information for her mother, then that individual is said not to list at least one parent as university educated. Participants who do not report education information for both parents are excluded from the sample.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.6.10: Joy of Destruction

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.0509	-0.0230	-0.0603	0.0793
	(0.004)**	(0.352)	(0.023)*	(0.000)**
	[0.050]	[1.000]	[0.378]	[0.002]++
Male	0.0369	0.0631	0.0246	0.0472
	(0.002)**	(0.000)**	(0.128)	(0.007)**
Male × Heat		-0.0524		
		(0.018)*		
		[0.271]		
Nairobi	0.112	0.0443		
	(0.000)**	(0.040)*		
Nairobi × Heat		0.134		
		(0.000)**		
		[0.001]++		
Parent university education	0.0312	-0.000914	0.00995	-0.0123
	(0.101)	(0.966)	(0.733)	(0.695)
Parent university education × Heat	-0.0610	0.000905	0.0215	-0.00779
	(0.007)**	(0.972)	(0.486)	(0.847)
Outcome mean	0.122	0.122	0.0575	0.179
R-squared	0.0663	0.0791	0.0168	0.0265
Observations	1784	1784	835	949

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.6, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.6, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.

The outcome in this table is the share of the anonymous partner's earned Airtime Vouchers (Amazon Gift Cards in the California sample) destroyed by the participant. The earned Airtime Vouchers and Amazon Gift Cards resulted from the number of Raven's Progressive Matrices answered correctly in the previous module, where one puzzle answered correctly yielded one Airtime Voucher or one Amazon Gift Card. Airtime Vouchers were worth 50 KSh each, while Amazon Gift Cards were worth 1 dollar each.

Parent university education is an indicator for whether the participant identifies at least one parent as having university education. Note that instances where a participant gives education information for one parent but does not respond for the other parent also factors into this calculation. Thus, if a participant says her father is not university educated and does not give education information for her mother, then that individual is said not to list at least one parent as university educated. Participants who do not report education information for both parents are excluded from the sample.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.6.11: Cognitive reflection

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.0181	-0.00169	0.0460	0.0128
	(0.260)	(0.959)	(0.345)	(0.397)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]
Male	0.0878	0.0850	0.175	0.00378
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.799)
Male × Heat		0.00567		
		(0.822)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	-0.194	-0.205		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.0205		
		(0.491)		
		[1.000]		
Parent university education	0.119	0.112	0.173	0.0561
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.011)*
Parent university education × Heat	-0.0373	-0.0254	-0.0834	0.0167
	(0.131)	(0.414)	(0.140)	(0.599)
Outcome mean	0.326	0.326	0.445	0.220
R-squared	0.202	0.203	0.108	0.0221
Observations	1803	1803	845	958

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.6, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.6, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.
The outcome in this table is the share of questions (out of 5) from the Cognitive Reflection Test answered correctly.
Parent university education is an indicator for whether the participant identifies at least one parent as having university education. Note that instances where a participant gives education information for one parent but does not respond for the other parent also factors into this calculation. Thus, if a participant says her father is not university educated and does not give education information for her mother, then that individual is said not to list at least one parent as university educated. Participants who do not report education information for both parents are excluded from the sample.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.6.12: Charitable donation

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	9.678	-12.86	11.08	1.604
	(0.855)	(0.866)	(0.882)	(0.980)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]
Male	5.981	12.73	-64.73	74.94
	(0.852)	(0.775)	(0.085)	(0.146)
Male × Heat		-11.18		
		(0.855)		
		[1.000]		
Nairobi	324.0	320.1		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		11.44		
		(0.876)		
		[1.000]		
Matched with ingroup charity	-13.03	-67.80	39.43	-93.98
	(0.688)	(0.156)	(0.328)	(0.089)
Matched with ingroup charity × Heat		115.9		
		(0.113)		
Earnings in tokens	0.00165	0.00168	-0.0182	0.0257
	(0.876)	(0.874)	(0.135)	(0.149)
Parent university education	27.91	33.12	64.04	16.23
	(0.581)	(0.542)	(0.320)	(0.851)
Parent university education × Heat	-40.34	-48.06	-33.08	-50.15
	(0.537)	(0.515)	(0.702)	(0.663)
Outcome mean	411.1	411.1	242.9	566.3
R-squared	0.0646	0.0661	0.00955	0.00768
Observations	1736	1736	833	903

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Within Section E.6, for each specification (1)-(4), multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat, across primary outcomes. Additionally, within Section E.6, in (2) multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Male, across primary outcomes, as well as on the set of p-values associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi, across primary outcomes.

The outcome in this table is the amount of tokens earned in the experiment that is donated to the randomly selected charity. In Nairobi, matched with ingroup charity is an indicator taking on a value of one if a participant is matched to a charity associated with her ethnicity, and 0 otherwise. In California, matched with ingroup charity is an indicator taking on a value of one if a participant has resided in the San Francisco Bay Area for five years or more and is matched with a charity in the San Francisco Bay Area. Earnings in tokens captures the amount of tokens earned in the experiment.

Parent university education is an indicator for whether the participant identifies at least one parent as having university education. Note that instances where a participant gives education information for one parent but does not respond for the other parent also factors into this calculation. Thus, if a participant says her father is not university educated and does not give education information for her mother, then that individual is said not to list at least one parent as university educated. Participants who do not report education information for both parents are excluded from the sample.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.6.13: Happiness

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.0583	0.323	0.454	-0.190
	(0.512)	(0.037)*	(0.032)*	(0.051)
Male	0.149	0.150	0.214	0.0894
	(0.016)*	(0.105)	(0.022)*	(0.276)
Male × Heat		-0.00151		
		(0.991)		
Nairobi	1.035	1.279		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		-0.479		
		(0.001)**		
Parent university education	-0.129	0.00300	0.0879	-0.0727
	(0.203)	(0.978)	(0.644)	(0.525)
Parent university education × Heat	-0.0996	-0.354	-0.523	-0.220
	(0.425)	(0.018)*	(0.036)*	(0.217)
Outcome mean	5.282	5.282	4.662	5.830
R-squared	0.184	0.189	0.0160	0.0185
Observations	1803	1803	845	958

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
The outcome in this table is the number chosen from a 1-7 scale that asked how one felt towards the end of the experiment, with 1 being sad and 7 being happy.
Parent university education is an indicator for whether the participant identifies at least one parent as having university education. Note that instances where a participant gives education information for one parent but does not respond for the other parent also factors into this calculation. Thus, if a participant says her father is not university educated and does not give education information for her mother, then that individual is said not to list at least one parent as university educated. Participants who do not report education information for both parents are excluded from the sample.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table E.6.14: Alertness

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	-0.329	-0.442	-0.499	-0.278
	(0.001)**	(0.021)*	(0.038)*	(0.008)**
Male	0.360	0.303	0.686	0.0460
	(0.000)**	(0.004)**	(0.000)**	(0.649)
Male × Heat		0.113		
		(0.448)		
Nairobi	1.684	1.657		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.0535		
		(0.761)		
Parent university education	-0.0803	-0.105	-0.170	-0.0619
	(0.466)	(0.366)	(0.377)	(0.630)
Parent university education × Heat	-0.252	-0.204	-0.0698	-0.352
	(0.052)	(0.199)	(0.783)	(0.065)
Outcome mean	5.045	5.045	4.044	5.928
R-squared	0.302	0.302	0.0743	0.0249
Observations	1803	1803	845	958

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
The outcome in this table is the number chosen from a 1-7 scale that asked how one felt towards the end of the experiment, with 1 being tired and 7 being alert.
Parent university education is an indicator for whether the participant identifies at least one parent as having university education. Note that instances where a participant gives education information for one parent but does not respond for the other parent also factors into this calculation. Thus, if a participant says her father is not university educated and does not give education information for her mother, then that individual is said not to list at least one parent as university educated. Participants who do not report education information for both parents are excluded from the sample.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

E.7 Selected outcomes: by ethnicity (Nairobi only)

Table E.7.1: Outcomes, by ethnicity (Nairobi sample only)

	(1) Precision	(2) Fairness	(3) Risk-taking	(4) RCV I	(5) Trust	(6) PC	(7) FI	(8) JoD	(9) CR	(10) Charity	(11) Happiness	(12) Alertness
Heat	-0.569	-0.00899	-36.34	-0.0245	0.0564	33.48	0.0133	0.147	0.0327	-173.1	-0.0672	0.0316
	(0.438)	(0.839)	(0.450)	(0.256)	(0.186)	(0.489)	(0.615)	(0.002)**	(0.234)	(0.135)	(0.725)	(0.877)
	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[1.000]	[0.031]+	[1.000]	[1.000]		
Male	2.111	-0.00845	37.36	-0.00152	0.0852	64.73	0.0176	0.0531	0.00631	72.55	0.124	0.102
	(0.000)**	(0.633)	(0.170)	(0.893)	(0.000)**	(0.037)*	(0.248)	(0.002)**	(0.676)	(0.164)	(0.151)	(0.302)
Matched										-117.0		
										(0.089)		
Earnings										0.0268		
										(0.138)		
Other eth	-0.914	-0.0357	-45.70	-0.00808	0.0111	-7.040	-0.0366	0.0360	0.0387	-160.6	0.0966	0.230
	(0.167)	(0.276)	(0.324)	(0.715)	(0.769)	(0.868)	(0.130)	(0.257)	(0.130)	(0.060)	(0.562)	(0.218)
Other eth × Heat	1.013	0.0250	83.89	0.0307	0.0000848	4.846	0.0218	-0.0637	-0.0225	209.6	-0.0979	-0.368
	(0.261)	(0.625)	(0.171)	(0.242)	(0.999)	(0.933)	(0.482)	(0.190)	(0.498)	(0.073)	(0.630)	(0.101)
Kikuyu	0.828	0.00871	-15.48	0.00227	0.0369	-12.30	0.0357	0.0294	0.0722	-119.1	0.166	0.329
	(0.323)	(0.829)	(0.776)	(0.930)	(0.424)	(0.827)	(0.234)	(0.417)	(0.016)*	(0.253)	(0.372)	(0.089)
Kikuyu × Heat	1.268	-0.0153	6.279	-0.0116	-0.0508	-21.06	0.0142	-0.172	0.00336	246.9	-0.258	-0.696
	(0.253)	(0.799)	(0.935)	(0.671)	(0.335)	(0.768)	(0.716)	(0.003)**	(0.933)	(0.115)	(0.301)	(0.021)*
Outcome mean	13.21	0.320	328.8	0.0254	0.364	449.9	0.812	0.183	0.220	564.3	5.817	5.928
R-squared	0.0427	0.00372	0.00427	0.00490	0.0263	0.00870	0.0224	0.0425	0.0166	0.0120	0.00906	0.0202
Observations	945	945	945	945	945	945	945	937	945	945	945	945

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. Multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat for each primary outcome variable in Table E.7.1 and Table E.7.2. Precision refers to the precision task, Fairness refers to Fairness, Risk-taking refers to Risk-taking RCV I refers to Rational choice violation I, Trust refers to Trust, PC refers to Public contribution, FI refers to Fluid intelligence, JoD refers to Joy of Destruction, CR refers to Cognitive reflection, Charity refers to Chartiable donation, Happiness refers to Happiness, and Alertness refers to Alertness. In Nairobi, matched is an indicator taking on a value of one if a participant is matched to a charity associated with her ethnicity, and 0 otherwise. In California, matched is an indicator taking on a value of one if a participant has resided in the San Francisco Bay Area for five years or more and is matched with a charity in the San Francisco Bay Area. Earnings is earnings in tokens from the experiment.

Other eth is an indicator variable for the individual self-identifying as an ethnicity that is not Kikuyu or Luo. Kikuyu is an indicator variable for the individual self-identifying as Kikuyu. Thus, the treatment effect on Heat is for the Luo population.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.7.2: Time preference parameters (Nairobi sample only)

	(1) Patience	(2) Time inconsistency
Heat	0.00055051	0.00839752
	(0.279)	(0.722)
	[1.000]	[1.000]
Outcome mean	0.9967963	0.9927133
Observations	3412	3412

Standard errors in parentheses, clustered at the individual level. Per comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. "Heat" refers to the difference between the aggregate beta or delta statistics for treatment and control individuals, divided by the square root of the sum of squared standard errors. Multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on the set of p-values associated with Heat for each primary outcome variable in this table and in Table E.7.1. Note that the effect for time inconsistency is multiplied by -1, so that a positive difference reflects more time inconsistency. Also note that the non-linear least squares specification does not allow one to control for ethnicity, and thus the results (aside from the q-values) are similar to that in Section A.
The outcomes in this table are the aggregate δ (Patience) and β (Time inconsistency) statistics from the non-linear least squares specification featured in Andreoni et al. (2015), carried out at the individual-choice level. β measures present bias, and values less than 1 denote time inconsistency. δ is the daily discount factor between two future days. For comparability with regression results, individuals who did not respond "Female" or "Male" to the gender survey question were dropped (2% of the sample). Before estimation of aggregate parameters, individuals who never altered their decision from a specific corner solution in all convex time budgets were dropped (as they provided insufficient variation for the calculation of utility parameters) as were individuals who exhibited generalized axiom of revealed preference (GARP) violations.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

E.8 Risk outcome: alternative specifications

Table E.8.1: Risk, lambda

	(1) Pooled
Heat	-0.000100 (0.653)
Male	-0.000633 (0.006)**
Nairobi	0.000778 (0.000)**
Outcome mean	0.00382
R-squared	0.0113
Observations	1721

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
The risk outcome in this table is backed out lambda parameter coming from a mean-variance utility function using risk menu A, where coins 1, 2 , 3, 4, 5, and 6 are associated with lambda parameters of 0.0002314814815, 0.0003086419753, 0.000462962963, 0.0009259259259, 0.001851851852, and 0.01, respectively. Note that this approach results in linearity of the outcome variable across coin 1 through coin 6. Choosing coin 7 is first-order stochastically dominated and so participants choosing coin 7 in risk menu A are dropped from this calculation.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table E.8.2: Risk, ordered logit model

		Marginal effects						
	(1) Risk	(2) Coin 1	(3) Coin 2	(4) Coin 3	(5) Coin 4	(6) Coin 5	(7) Coin 6	(8) Coin 7
Heat	-0.0748	0.00624	0.00296	0.00327	0.00547	-0.000683	-0.0117	-0.00555
	(0.376)	(0.374)	(0.377)	(0.378)	(0.379)	(0.416)	(0.377)	(0.377)
Male	-0.462	0.038	0.0181	0.0200	0.0337	-0.00330	-0.0717	-0.0349
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.151)	(0.000)**	(0.000)
Nairobi	0.549	-0.047	-0.0219	-0.0238	-0.0389	0.00604	0.0850	0.0404
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.031)*	(0.000)**	(0.000)**
Outcome mean	4.595							
Pseudo R-squared	0.0085							
Observations	1878							

Standard errors generated via bootstrap (with 1000 replications). Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
This table features results from both the ordered logit model on the coin toss chosen (from a set of seven) in risk menu A in (1), as well as the marginal effects for each coin toss in risk menu A in (2) through (8).
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table E.8.3: Risk, ordered probit model

		Marginal effects						
	(1) Risk	(2) Coin 1	(3) Coin 2	(4) Coin 3	(5) Coin 4	(6) Coin 5	(7) Coin 6	(8) Coin 7
Heat	-0.0339	0.00552	0.00212	0.00215	0.00328	-0.00037	-0.00763	-0.00507
	(0.463)	(0.462)	(0.465)	(0.464)	(0.465)	(0.495)	(0.464)	(0.462)
Male	-0.277	0.0448	0.0172	0.0175	0.0270	-0.00237	-0.0619	-0.0422
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.186)	(0.000)**	(0.000)**
Nairobi	0.328	-0.0545	-0.0204	-0.0205	-0.0309	0.00438	0.0735	0.0485
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.043)*	(0.000)**	(0.000)**
Outcome mean	4.595							
Pseudo R-squared	0.0090							
Observations	1878							

Standard errors generated via bootstrap (with 1000 replications). Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
This table features results from both the ordered probit model on the coin toss chosen (from a set of seven) in risk menu A in (1), as well as the marginal effects for each coin toss in risk menu A in (2) through (8).
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

E.9 Joy of Destruction: controlling for cognition, parental university education, and ethnicity

Table E.9.1: Joy of Destruction, main specification

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Heat	0.0234	0.0521	0.0509	0.0748
	(0.069)	(0.002)**	(0.004)**	(0.000)**
Male	0.0369	0.0416	0.0369	0.0423
	(0.001)**	(0.000)**	(0.002)**	(0.001)**
Nairobi	0.113	0.111	0.112	0.114
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**
Above median cognition		-0.00721		-0.0106
		(0.665)		(0.537)
Above median cognition × Heat		-0.0591		-0.0574
		(0.010)**		(0.014)*
Parent university education			0.0312	0.0346
			(0.101)	(0.070)
Parent university education × Heat			-0.0610	-0.0525
			(0.007)**	(0.022)*
Outcome mean	0.122	0.122	0.122	0.122
R-squared	0.0643	0.0728	0.0663	0.0751
Observations	1859	1859	1784	1784

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
The outcome in this table is the share of the anonymous partner's earned Airtime Vouchers (Amazon Gift Cards in the California sample) destroyed by the participant. The earned Airtime Vouchers and Amazon Gift Cards resulted from the number of Raven's Progressive Matrices answered correctly in the previous round. Airtime Vouchers were worth 50 KSh each, while Amazon Gift Cards were worth 1 dollar each.
Above median cognition is an indicator for being above the site-specific cognition score, where cognition score is developed by normalizing the sum of individuals' normalized results from the fluid intelligence and cognitive reflection tasks. Parent university education is an indicator for whether the participant identifies at least one parent as having university education. Note that instances where a participant gives education information for one parent but does not respond for the other parent also factors into this calculation. Thus, if a participant says her father is not university educated and does not give education information for her mother, then that individual is said not to list at least one parent as university educated. Participants who do not report education information for both parents are excluded from the sample.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.9.2: Joy of Destruction, heterogeneity specification

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Heat	-0.0200	0.000606	-0.0230	-0.00821
	(0.167)	(0.973)	(0.352)	(0.752)
Male	0.0626	0.0636	0.0631	0.0641
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**
Male × Heat	-0.0519	-0.0444	-0.0524	-0.0433
	(0.016)*	(0.040)*	(0.018)*	(0.052)
Nairobi	0.0463	0.0447	0.0443	0.0439
	(0.008)**	(0.011)*	(0.040)*	(0.043)*
Nairobi × Heat	0.133	0.132	0.134	0.138
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**
Above median cognition		-0.0143		-0.0128
		(0.389)		(0.450)
Above median cognition × Heat		-0.0483		-0.0560
		(0.034)*		(0.016)*
Parent university education			-0.000914	0.00100
			(0.966)	(0.963)
Parent university education × Heat			0.000905	0.0129
			(0.972)	(0.620)
Outcome mean	0.122	0.122	0.122	0.122
R-squared	0.0805	0.0884	0.0791	0.0880
Observations	1859	1859	1784	1784

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
The outcome in this table is the share of the anonymous partner's earned Airtime Vouchers (Amazon Gift Cards in the California sample) destroyed by the participant. The earned Airtime Vouchers and Amazon Gift Cards resulted from the number of Raven's Progressive Matrices answered correctly in the previous round. Airtime Vouchers were worth 50 KSh each, while Amazon Gift Cards were worth 1 dollar each.
Above median cognition is an indicator for being above the site-specific cognition score, where cognition score is developed by normalizing the sum of individuals' normalized results from the fluid intelligence and cognitive reflection tasks. Parent university education is an indicator for whether the participant identifies at least one parent as having university education. Note that instances where a participant gives education information for one parent but does not respond for the other parent also factors into this calculation. Thus, if a participant says her father is not university educated and does not give education information for her mother, then that individual is said not to list at least one parent as university educated. Participants who do not report education information for both parents are excluded from the sample.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.9.3: Joy of Destruction, California specification

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Heat	-0.0409	-0.0327	-0.0603	-0.0514
	(0.004)**	(0.099)	(0.023)*	(0.062)
Male	0.0252	0.0312	0.0246	0.0315
	(0.106)	(0.061)	(0.128)	(0.068)
Above median cognition		-0.0204		-0.0212
		(0.414)		(0.416)
Above median cognition × Heat		-0.0169		-0.0260
		(0.511)		(0.332)
Parent university education			0.00995	0.0134
			(0.733)	(0.652)
Parent university education × Heat			0.0215	0.0267
			(0.486)	(0.395)
Outcome mean	0.0566	0.0566	0.0575	0.0575
R-squared	0.0138	0.0190	0.0168	0.0242
Observations	864	864	835	835

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
The outcome in this table is the share of the anonymous partner's earned Airtime Vouchers (Amazon Gift Cards in the California sample) destroyed by the participant. The earned Airtime Vouchers and Amazon Gift Cards resulted from the number of Raven's Progressive Matrices answered correctly in the previous round. Airtime Vouchers were worth 50 KSh each, while Amazon Gift Cards were worth 1 dollar each.
Above median cognition is an indicator for being above the site-specific cognition score, where cognition score is developed by normalizing the sum of individuals' normalized results from the fluid intelligence and cognitive reflection tasks. Parent university education is an indicator for whether the participant identifies at least one parent as having university education. Note that instances where a participant gives education information for one parent but does not respond for the other parent also factors into this calculation. Thus, if a participant says her father is not university educated and does not give education information for her mother, then that individual is said not to list at least one parent as university educated. Participants who do not report education information for both parents are excluded from the sample.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.9.4: Joy of Destruction, Nairobi specification

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Heat	0.0792	0.119	0.0793	0.118	0.147	0.164
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.002)**	(0.001)**
Male	0.0474	0.0495	0.0472	0.0511	0.0531	0.0554
	(0.004)**	(0.002)**	(0.007)**	(0.003)**	(0.002)**	(0.002)**
Above median cognition		-0.00411		-0.000244		-0.00239
		(0.855)		(0.991)		(0.919)
Above median cognition × Heat		-0.0841		-0.0917		-0.0735
		(0.020)*		(0.011)*		(0.049)*
Parent university education			-0.0123	-0.0120		-0.00758
			(0.695)	(0.697)		(0.815)
Parent university education × Heat			-0.00779	0.0106		0.0143
			(0.847)	(0.789)		(0.729)
Other eth					0.0360	0.0290
					(0.257)	(0.382)
Other eth × Heat					-0.0637	-0.0514
					(0.190)	(0.300)
Kikuyu					0.0294	0.0242
					(0.417)	(0.517)
Kikuyu × Heat					-0.172	-0.147
					(0.003)**	(0.014)*
Outcome mean	0.179	0.179	0.179	0.179	0.183	0.182
R-squared	0.0267	0.0392	0.0265	0.0396	0.0425	0.0482
Observations	995	995	949	949	937	895

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
The outcome in this table is the share of the anonymous partner's earned Airtime Vouchers (Amazon Gift Cards in the California sample) destroyed by the participant. The earned Airtime Vouchers and Amazon Gift Cards resulted from the number of Raven's Progressive Matrices answered correctly in the previous round. Airtime Vouchers were worth 50 KSh each, while Amazon Gift Cards were worth 1 dollar each.
Above median cognition is an indicator for being above the site-specific cognition score, where cognition score is developed by normalizing the sum of individuals' normalized results from the fluid intelligence and cognitive reflection tasks. Parent university education is an indicator for whether the participant identifies at least one parent as having university education. Note that instances where a participant gives education information for one parent but does not respond for the other parent also factors into this calculation. Thus, if a participant says her father is not university educated and does not give education information for her mother, then that individual is said not to list at least one parent as university educated. Participants who do not report education information for both parents are excluded from the sample. Other eth is an indicator variable for the individual self-identifying as an ethnicity that is not Kikuyu or Luo. Kikuyu is an indicator variable for the individual self-identifying as Kikuyu. Thus, the treatment effect on Heat is for the Luo population.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.9.5: Joy of Destruction, main specification (PES sample)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Heat	0.0444	0.0614	0.0757	0.0889
	(0.022)*	(0.007)**	(0.002)**	(0.001)**
Male	0.0176	0.0206	0.0154	0.0189
	(0.287)	(0.224)	(0.373)	(0.286)
Nairobi	0.143	0.140	0.133	0.133
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**
Above median cognition		-0.0148		-0.0188
		(0.536)		(0.447)
Above median cognition × Heat		-0.0328		-0.0293
		(0.284)		(0.364)
Parent university education			0.0274	0.0310
			(0.328)	(0.267)
Parent university education × Heat			-0.0808	-0.0759
			(0.022)*	(0.034)*
Outcome mean	0.149	0.149	0.148	0.148
R-squared	0.0736	0.0778	0.0775	0.0819
Observations	892	892	855	855

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
This table considers only those participants that faced the post-experiment survey (913).
The outcome in this table is the share of the anonymous partner's earned Airtime Vouchers (Amazon Gift Cards in the California sample) destroyed by the participant. The earned Airtime Vouchers and Amazon Gift Cards resulted from the number of Raven's Progressive Matrices answered correctly in the previous round. Airtime Vouchers were worth 50 KSh each, while Amazon Gift Cards were worth 1 dollar each.
Above median cognition is an indicator for being above the site-specific cognition score, where cognition score is developed by normalizing the sum of individuals' normalized results from the fluid intelligence and cognitive reflection tasks. Parent university education is an indicator for whether the participant identifies at least one parent as having university education. Note that instances where a participant gives education information for one parent but does not respond for the other parent also factors into this calculation. Thus, if a participant says her father is not university educated and does not give education information for her mother, then that individual is said not to list at least one parent as university educated. Participants who do not report education information for both parents are excluded from the sample.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.9.6: Joy of Destruction, main specification (PES and unsuspecting sample)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Heat	0.0560	0.0747	0.0764	0.0919
	(0.012)*	(0.002)**	(0.008)**	(0.001)**
Male	0.0238	0.0254	0.0232	0.0255
	(0.186)	(0.159)	(0.217)	(0.175)
Nairobi	0.121	0.119	0.119	0.120
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.000)**
Above median cognition		-0.0101		-0.0137
		(0.667)		(0.575)
Above median cognition × Heat		-0.0380		-0.0389
		(0.264)		(0.289)
Parent university education			0.0243	0.0280
			(0.427)	(0.367)
Parent university education × Heat			-0.0649	-0.0559
			(0.119)	(0.195)
Outcome mean	0.152	0.152	0.150	0.150
R-squared	0.0622	0.0661	0.0636	0.0682
Observations	743	743	710	710

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
This table considers only those participants that faced the post-experiment survey and that did not suspect temperature to be an object of study (760).
The outcome in this table is the share of the anonymous partner's earned Airtime Vouchers (Amazon Gift Cards in the California sample) destroyed by the participant. The earned Airtime Vouchers and Amazon Gift Cards resulted from the number of Raven's Progressive Matrices answered correctly in the previous round. Airtime Vouchers were worth 50 KSh each, while Amazon Gift Cards were worth 1 dollar each.
Above median cognition is an indicator for being above the site-specific cognition score, where cognition score is developed by normalizing the sum of individuals' normalized results from the fluid intelligence and cognitive reflection tasks. Parent university education is an indicator for whether the participant identifies at least one parent as having university education. Note that instances where a participant gives education information for one parent but does not respond for the other parent also factors into this calculation. Thus, if a participant says her father is not university educated and does not give education information for her mother, then that individual is said not to list at least one parent as university educated. Participants who do not report education information for both parents are excluded from the sample.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.9.7: Joy of Destruction, heterogeneity specification (PES sample)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Heat	-0.0218	-0.0137	-0.0175	-0.0110
	(0.375)	(0.610)	(0.630)	(0.767)
Male	0.0422	0.0432	0.0403	0.0408
	(0.091)	(0.089)	(0.120)	(0.118)
Male × Heat	-0.0475	-0.0440	-0.0477	-0.0421
	(0.157)	(0.196)	(0.160)	(0.223)
Nairobi	0.0650	0.0618	0.0594	0.0583
	(0.015)*	(0.021)*	(0.063)	(0.070)
Nairobi × Heat	0.150	0.149	0.143	0.145
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.001)**	(0.001)**
Above median cognition		-0.0239		-0.0215
		(0.331)		(0.389)
Above median cognition × Heat		-0.0182		-0.0262
		(0.568)		(0.420)
Parent university education			-0.00911	-0.00604
			(0.771)	(0.846)
Parent university education × Heat			-0.0101	-0.00391
			(0.805)	(0.924)
Outcome mean	0.149	0.149	0.148	0.148
R-squared	0.0903	0.0942	0.0888	0.0933
Observations	892	892	855	855

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
This table considers only those participants that faced the post-experiment survey (913).
The outcome in this table is the share of the anonymous partner's earned Airtime Vouchers (Amazon Gift Cards in the California sample) destroyed by the participant. The earned Airtime Vouchers and Amazon Gift Cards resulted from the number of Raven's Progressive Matrices answered correctly in the previous round. Airtime Vouchers were worth 50 KSh each, while Amazon Gift Cards were worth 1 dollar each.
Above median cognition is an indicator for being above the site-specific cognition score, where cognition score is developed by normalizing the sum of individuals' normalized results from the fluid intelligence and cognitive reflection tasks. Parent university education is an indicator for whether the participant identifies at least one parent as having university education. Note that instances where a participant gives education information for one parent but does not respond for the other parent also factors into this calculation. Thus, if a participant says her father is not university educated and does not give education information for her mother, then that individual is said not to list at least one parent as university educated. Participants who do not report education information for both parents are excluded from the sample.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.9.8: Joy of Destruction, heterogeneity specification (PES and unsuspecting sample)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Heat	-0.00276	0.00957	-0.00186	0.00596
	(0.928)	(0.779)	(0.965)	(0.888)
Male	0.0531	0.0537	0.0528	0.0529
	(0.020)*	(0.020)*	(0.024)*	(0.024)*
Male × Heat	-0.0589	-0.0567	-0.0605	-0.0558
	(0.091)	(0.103)	(0.080)	(0.105)
Nairobi	0.0602	0.0579	0.0589	0.0582
	(0.030)*	(0.038)*	(0.075)	(0.080)
Nairobi × Heat	0.137	0.137	0.133	0.138
	(0.001)**	(0.001)**	(0.005)**	(0.003)**
Above median cognition		-0.0173		-0.0155
		(0.471)		(0.527)
Above median cognition × Heat		-0.0272		-0.0391
		(0.441)		(0.289)
Parent university education			-0.00298	-0.000253
			(0.929)	(0.994)
Parent university education × Heat			-0.00793	0.00412
			(0.867)	(0.931)
Outcome mean	0.152	0.152	0.150	0.150
R-squared	0.0759	0.0795	0.0741	0.0790
Observations	743	743	710	710

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
This table considers only those participants that faced the post-experiment survey and that did not suspect temperature to be an object of study (760).
The outcome in this table is the share of the anonymous partner's earned Airtime Vouchers (Amazon Gift Cards in the California sample) destroyed by the participant. The earned Airtime Vouchers and Amazon Gift Cards resulted from the number of Raven's Progressive Matrices answered correctly in the previous round. Airtime Vouchers were worth 50 KSh each, while Amazon Gift Cards were worth 1 dollar each.
Above median cognition is an indicator for being above the site-specific cognition score, where cognition score is developed by normalizing the sum of individuals' normalized results from the fluid intelligence and cognitive reflection tasks. Parent university education is an indicator for whether the participant identifies at least one parent as having university education. Note that instances where a participant gives education information for one parent but does not respond for the other parent also factors into this calculation. Thus, if a participant says her father is not university educated and does not give education information for her mother, then that individual is said not to list at least one parent as university educated. Participants who do not report education information for both parents are excluded from the sample.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.9.9: Joy of Destruction, California specification (PES sample)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Heat	-0.0437	-0.0308	-0.0356	-0.0207
	(0.039)*	(0.320)	(0.235)	(0.547)
Male	0.0189	0.0257	0.0140	0.0222
	(0.449)	(0.369)	(0.582)	(0.441)
Above median cognition		-0.0186		-0.0249
		(0.702)		(0.633)
Above median cognition × Heat		-0.0239		-0.0286
		(0.584)		(0.539)
Parent university education			0.0361	0.0419
			(0.317)	(0.297)
Parent university education × Heat			-0.0163	-0.0154
			(0.699)	(0.734)
Outcome mean	0.0567	0.0567	0.0561	0.0561
R-squared	0.0142	0.0208	0.0191	0.0295
Observations	327	327	315	315

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
This table considers only those participants that faced the post-experiment survey (913).
The outcome in this table is the share of the anonymous partner's earned Airtime Vouchers (Amazon Gift Cards in the California sample) destroyed by the participant. The earned Airtime Vouchers and Amazon Gift Cards resulted from the number of Raven's Progressive Matrices answered correctly in the previous round. Airtime Vouchers were worth 50 KSh each, while Amazon Gift Cards were worth 1 dollar each.
Above median cognition is an indicator for being above the site-specific cognition score, where cognition score is developed by normalizing the sum of individuals' normalized results from the fluid intelligence and cognitive reflection tasks. Parent university education is an indicator for whether the participant identifies at least one parent as having university education. Note that instances where a participant gives education information for one parent but does not respond for the other parent also factors into this calculation. Thus, if a participant says her father is not university educated and does not give education information for her mother, then that individual is said not to list at least one parent as university educated. Participants who do not report education information for both parents are excluded from the sample.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.9.10: Joy of Destruction, California specification (PES and unsuspecting sample)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Heat	-0.0308	-0.0142	-0.0265	-0.0129
	(0.239)	(0.721)	(0.506)	(0.769)
Male	0.0220	0.0283	0.0165	0.0256
	(0.416)	(0.329)	(0.549)	(0.387)
Above median cognition		-0.0181		-0.0245
		(0.704)		(0.640)
Above median cognition × Heat		-0.0336		-0.0511
		(0.525)		(0.375)
Parent university education			0.0258	0.0322
			(0.505)	(0.469)
Parent university education × Heat			-0.0140	0.00123
			(0.796)	(0.984)
Outcome mean	0.0619	0.0619	0.0606	0.0606
R-squared	0.00814	0.0153	0.0114	0.0256
Observations	233	233	224	224

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
This table considers only those participants that faced the post-experiment survey and that did not suspect temperature to be an object of study (760).
The outcome in this table is the share of the anonymous partner's earned Airtime Vouchers (Amazon Gift Cards in the California sample) destroyed by the participant. The earned Airtime Vouchers and Amazon Gift Cards resulted from the number of Raven's Progressive Matrices answered correctly in the previous round. Airtime Vouchers were worth 50 KSh each, while Amazon Gift Cards were worth 1 dollar each.
Above median cognition is an indicator for being above the site-specific cognition score, where cognition score is developed by normalizing the sum of individuals' normalized results from the fluid intelligence and cognitive reflection tasks. Parent university education is an indicator for whether the participant identifies at least one parent as having university education. Note that instances where a participant gives education information for one parent but does not respond for the other parent also factors into this calculation. Thus, if a participant says her father is not university educated and does not give education information for her mother, then that individual is said not to list at least one parent as university educated. Participants who do not report education information for both parents are excluded from the sample.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.9.11: Joy of Destruction, Nairobi specification (PES sample)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Heat	0.0953	0.107	0.0917	0.103	0.166	0.135
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.001)**	(0.001)**	(0.032)*	(0.067)
Male	0.0162	0.0163	0.0148	0.0156	0.0322	0.0313
	(0.456)	(0.448)	(0.524)	(0.495)	(0.161)	(0.200)
Above median cognition		-0.0261		-0.0220		-0.0369
		(0.352)		(0.430)		(0.198)
Above median cognition × Heat		-0.0199		-0.0252		0.00946
		(0.642)		(0.571)		(0.840)
Parent university education			-0.0322	-0.0303		-0.0278
			(0.463)	(0.485)		(0.541)
Parent university education × Heat			-0.00466	0.00388		0.0120
			(0.937)	(0.947)		(0.843)
Other eth					0.00653	0.00620
					(0.884)	(0.893)
Other eth × Heat					-0.0562	-0.0361
					(0.469)	(0.646)
Kikuyu					0.0405	0.0482
					(0.502)	(0.436)
Kikuyu × Heat					-0.205	-0.171
					(0.032)*	(0.088)
Outcome mean	0.203	0.203	0.201	0.201	0.208	0.205
R-squared	0.0266	0.0306	0.0266	0.0305	0.0431	0.0386
Observations	565	565	540	540	537	515

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
This table considers only those participants that faced the post-experiment survey (913).
The outcome in this table is the share of the anonymous partner's earned Airtime Vouchers (Amazon Gift Cards in the California sample) destroyed by the participant. The earned Airtime Vouchers and Amazon Gift Cards resulted from the number of Raven's Progressive Matrices answered correctly in the previous round. Airtime Vouchers were worth 50 KSh each, while Amazon Gift Cards were worth 1 dollar each.
Above median cognition is an indicator for being above the site-specific cognition score, where cognition score is developed by normalizing the sum of individuals' normalized results from the fluid intelligence and cognitive reflection tasks. Parent university education is an indicator for whether the participant identifies at least one parent as having university education. Note that instances where a participant gives education information for one parent but does not respond for the other parent also factors into this calculation. Thus, if a participant says her father is not university educated and does not give education information for her mother, then that individual is said not to list at least one parent as university educated. Participants who do not report education information for both parents are excluded from the sample. Other eth is an indicator variable for the individual self-identifying as an ethnicity that is not Kikuyu or Luo. Kikuyu is an indicator variable for the individual self-identifying as Kikuyu. Thus, the treatment effect on Heat is for the Luo population.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

Table E.9.12: Joy of Destruction, Nairobi specification (PES and unsuspecting sample)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Heat	0.0942	0.109	0.0879	0.103	0.189	0.155
	(0.002)**	(0.000)**	(0.006)**	(0.001)**	(0.010)*	(0.016)*
Male	0.0261	0.0257	0.0269	0.0270	0.0448	0.0455
	(0.266)	(0.264)	(0.281)	(0.267)	(0.069)	(0.077)
Above median cognition		-0.0156		-0.0123		-0.0300
		(0.565)		(0.647)		(0.310)
Above median cognition × Heat		-0.0288		-0.0380		0.00541
		(0.505)		(0.399)		(0.912)
Parent university education			-0.0177	-0.0163		-0.0127
			(0.708)	(0.728)		(0.797)
Parent university education × Heat			0.000525	0.0126		0.0167
			(0.993)	(0.843)		(0.803)
Other eth					0.0410	0.0419
					(0.332)	(0.360)
Other eth × Heat					-0.0854	-0.0642
					(0.239)	(0.380)
Kikuyu					0.0685	0.0761
					(0.254)	(0.242)
Kikuyu × Heat					-0.241	-0.206
					(0.011)*	(0.042)*
Outcome mean	0.194	0.194	0.191	0.191	0.198	0.194
R-squared	0.0279	0.0312	0.0255	0.0294	0.0491	0.0413
Observations	510	510	486	486	484	463

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
This table considers only those participants that faced the post-experiment survey and that did not suspect temperature to be an object of study (760).
The outcome in this table is the share of the anonymous partner's earned Airtime Vouchers (Amazon Gift Cards in the California sample) destroyed by the participant. The earned Airtime Vouchers and Amazon Gift Cards resulted from the number of Raven's Progressive Matrices answered correctly in the previous round. Airtime Vouchers were worth 50 KSh each, while Amazon Gift Cards were worth 1 dollar each.
Above median cognition is an indicator for being above the site-specific cognition score, where cognition score is developed by normalizing the sum of individuals' normalized results from the fluid intelligence and cognitive reflection tasks. Parent university education is an indicator for whether the participant identifies at least one parent as having university education. Note that instances where a participant gives education information for one parent but does not respond for the other parent also factors into this calculation. Thus, if a participant says her father is not university educated and does not give education information for her mother, then that individual is said not to list at least one parent as university educated. Participants who do not report education information for both parents are excluded from the sample. Other eth is an indicator variable for the individual self-identifying as an ethnicity that is not Kikuyu or Luo. Kikuyu is an indicator variable for the individual self-identifying as Kikuyu. Thus, the treatment effect on Heat is for the Luo population.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$; + $q < .05$, ++ $q < .01$

E.10 Joy of Destruction: controlling for having suspected room temperature as object of study

Table E.10.1: Joy of Destruction, pooled samples

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Heat	0.0234	-0.0200	0.0444	-0.0218	0.0540	-0.0255	0.0558	-0.00653
	(0.069)	(0.167)	(0.022)*	(0.375)	(0.016)*	(0.356)	(0.013)*	(0.826)
Male	0.0369	0.0626	0.0176	0.0422	0.0182	0.0434	0.0161	0.0435
	(0.001)**	(0.000)**	(0.287)	(0.091)	(0.277)	(0.081)	(0.335)	(0.080)
Nairobi	0.113	0.0463	0.143	0.0650	0.141	0.0652	0.122	0.0623
	(0.000)**	(0.008)**	(0.000)**	(0.015)*	(0.000)**	(0.013)*	(0.000)**	(0.026)*
Male × Heat		-0.0519		-0.0475		-0.0485		-0.0511
		(0.016)*		(0.157)		(0.144)		(0.129)
Nairobi × Heat		0.133		0.150		0.158		0.135
		(0.000)**		(0.000)**		(0.000)**		(0.001)**
Suspect					0.0781	0.0780	0.0938	0.0596
					(0.122)	(0.124)	(0.330)	(0.537)
Suspect × Heat					-0.0880	-0.0525	-0.162	-0.0769
					(0.140)	(0.372)	(0.088)	(0.424)
Suspect × Nairobi							-0.0258	0.0294
							(0.814)	(0.792)
Suspect × Heat × Nairobi							0.204	0.0812
							(0.094)	(0.537)
Outcome mean	0.122	0.122	0.149	0.149	0.149	0.149	0.149	0.149
R-squared	0.0643	0.0805	0.0736	0.0903	0.0770	0.0943	0.0864	0.0974
Observations	1859	1859	892	892	892	892	892	892

Standard errors clustered at the session level (not shown). Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
The outcome in this table is the share of the anonymous partner's earned Airtime Vouchers (Amazon Gift Cards in the California sample) destroyed by the participant. The earned Airtime Vouchers and Amazon Gift Cards resulted from the number of Raven's Progressive Matrices answered correctly in the previous round. Airtime Vouchers were worth 50 KSh each, while Amazon Gift Cards were worth 1 dollar each.
Suspect is an indicator for whether the participant indicated temperature in the debriefing questions as something the experiment was studying. Note that (1) and (2) are for the entire pooled sample but are in included for comparison against other specifications in the table, which condition on having faced the post-experiment survey (which was only included for roughly half of the sessions).
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table E.10.2: Joy of Destruction, site specifications

	(1) California	(2) California	(3) California	(4) Nairobi	(5) Nairobi	(6) Nairobi
Heat	-0.0409	-0.0437	-0.0308	0.0792	0.0953	0.0938
	(0.004)**	(0.039)*	(0.240)	(0.000)**	(0.000)**	(0.002)**
Male	0.0252	0.0189	0.0185	0.0474	0.0162	0.0157
	(0.106)	(0.449)	(0.471)	(0.004)**	(0.456)	(0.472)
Suspect			0.0593			0.0873
			(0.549)			(0.126)
Suspect × Heat			-0.0748			0.00433
			(0.450)			(0.961)
Outcome mean	0.0566	0.0567	0.0567	0.179	0.203	0.203
R-squared	0.0138	0.0142	0.0186	0.0267	0.0266	0.0347
Observations	864	327	327	995	565	565

Standard errors clustered at the session level (not shown). Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
The outcome in this table is the share of the anonymous partner's earned Airtime Vouchers (Amazon Gift Cards in the California sample) destroyed by the participant. The earned Airtime Vouchers and Amazon Gift Cards resulted from the number of Raven's Progressive Matrices answered correctly in the previous round. Airtime Vouchers were worth 50 KSh each, while Amazon Gift Cards were worth 1 dollar each.
Suspect is an indicator for whether the participant indicated temperature in the debriefing questions as something the experiment was studying. Note that (1) and (4) are for the entire California sample and entire Nairobi sample (respectively) but are in included for comparison against other specifications in the table, which condition on having faced the post-experiment survey (which was only included for roughly half of the sessions).
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

E.11 Joy of Destruction: share of ethnicities in room

Table E.11.1: Joy of Destruction, by ethnicity

	(1) Luo	(2) Other	(3) Kikuyu
Heat	0.138	0.112	0.00501
	(0.394)	(0.016)*	(0.975)
Male	0.0443	0.0481	0.0818
	(0.293)	(0.058)	(0.034)*
Share Kikuyu	0.238	-0.0104	
	(0.155)	(0.899)	
Share Kikuyu × Heat	-0.121	0.00376	
	(0.666)	(0.979)	
Share Other	-0.0182		0.125
	(0.830)		(0.200)
Share Other × Heat	0.0726		-0.107
	(0.727)		(0.627)
Share Luo		0.0355	-0.0522
		(0.734)	(0.676)
Share Luo × Heat		-0.149	0.131
		(0.275)	(0.533)
Outcome mean	0.200	0.195	0.130
R-squared	0.0813	0.0287	0.0436
Observations	195	549	193

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
The outcome in this table is the share of the anonymous partner's earned Airtime Vouchers (Amazon Gift Cards in the California sample) destroyed by the participant. The earned Airtime Vouchers and Amazon Gift Cards resulted from the number of Raven's Progressive Matrices answered correctly in the previous module, where one puzzle answered correctly yielded one Airtime Voucher or one Amazon Gift Card. Airtime Vouchers were worth 50 KSh each, while Amazon Gift Cards were worth 1 dollar each.
Share Kikuyu captures the share of participants in the room, excluding the participant herself or himself, who identify as Kikuyu, out of those who identify with an ethnicity. Share Other captures the share of participants in the room, excluding the participant herself or himself, who identify as an ethnicity that is neither Kikuyu nor Luo, out of those who identify with an ethnicity. Share Luo captures the share of participants in the room, excluding the participant herself or himself, who identify as Luo, out of those who identify with an ethnicity. Note that (1) conditions on the Luo sample, (2) conditions on the non-Luo and non-Kikuyu sample, and (3) conditions on the Kikuyu sample.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

E.12 Joy of Destruction: reaction to others' score

Table E.12.1: Joy of Destruction

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.0432	-0.00378	-0.0377	0.101
	(0.015)*	(0.852)	(0.040)*	(0.000)**
Male	0.0391	0.0629	0.0263	0.0494
	(0.001)**	(0.000)**	(0.094)	(0.003)**
Male × Heat		-0.0492		
		(0.024)*		
Nairobi	0.0995	0.0357		
	(0.000)**	(0.046)*		
Nairobi × Heat		0.126		
		(0.000)**		
Partner scored higher	0.0116	0.00142	0.0352	-0.0123
	(0.662)	(0.957)	(0.433)	(0.704)
Partner scored higher × Heat	-0.0600	-0.0404	-0.0169	-0.0488
	(0.103)	(0.273)	(0.760)	(0.293)
Your score (pooled)	-0.0000117	-0.0126		
	(0.999)	(0.274)		
Your score (pooled) × Heat	-0.0443	-0.0194		
	(0.012)*	(0.303)		
Your score (site)			0.00990	-0.0180
			(0.568)	(0.184)
Your score (site) × Heat			-0.0137	-0.0210
			(0.608)	(0.329)
Outcome mean	0.122	0.122	0.0566	0.179
R-squared	0.0733	0.0861	0.0164	0.0371
Observations	1859	1859	864	995

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses. Multiple testing adjusted False Discovery Rate (FDR) q-value significance level in square brackets. By specification, multiple hypothesis testing adjustments are performed on three sets of p-values: 1) the set associated with Heat for each primary outcome variable; 2) the set associated with the interaction between Heat and Male for each primary outcome variable; and 3) the set associated with the interaction between Heat and Nairobi for each primary outcome variable.
The outcome in this table is the share of the anonymous partner's earned Airtime Vouchers (Amazon Gift Cards in the California sample) destroyed by the participant. The earned Airtime Vouchers and Amazon Gift Cards resulted from the number of Raven's Progressive Matrices answered correctly in the previous round. Airtime Vouchers were worth 50 KSh each, while Amazon Gift Cards were worth 1 dollar each.
Partner scored higher is an indicator variable for whether the participant's assigned partner solved more puzzles correctly than the participant in the Fluid Intelligence task. Your score (pooled) is a variable capturing the number of correct puzzles chosen in the Fluid Intelligence task, demeaned relative to the pooled sample of participants where individuals who did not respond "Female" or "Male" to the gender survey question were dropped (2% of the sample). Your score (site) is a variable capturing the number of correct puzzles chosen in the Fluid Intelligence task, demeaned relative to the specific site sample of participants where individuals who did not respond "Female" or "Male" to the gender survey question were dropped
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

E.13 Joy of Destruction: engagement in any destruction

Table E.13.1: Joy of Destruction (any destruction)

	(1) Pooled	(2) Pooled	(3) California	(4) Nairobi
Heat	0.0721	-0.00100	-0.0366	0.166
	(0.000)**	(0.967)	(0.075)	(0.000)**
Male	0.0422	0.0858	0.00364	0.0770
	(0.033)*	(0.002)**	(0.862)	(0.016)*
Male × Heat		-0.0881		
		(0.020)*		
Nairobi	0.287	0.174		
	(0.000)**	(0.000)**		
Nairobi × Heat		0.225		
		(0.000)**		
Outcome mean	0.252	0.252	0.0926	0.390
R-squared	0.126	0.142	0.00403	0.0348
Observations	1859	1859	864	995

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
The outcome in this table is an indicator variable for any destruction of the anonymous partner's earned Airtime Vouchers (Amazon Gift Cards in the California sample) destroyed by the participant. The earned Airtime Vouchers and Amazon Gift Cards resulted from the number of Raven's Progressive Matrices answered correctly in the previous module, where one puzzle answered correctly yielded one Airtime Voucher or one Amazon Gift Card. Airtime Vouchers were worth 50 KSh each, while Amazon Gift Cards were worth 1 dollar each.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

E.14 Suspecting room temperature as object of study, with addition of operative temperature sensor

Table E.14.1: Suspect temperature as treatment (Nairobi sample only)

	(1)	(2)
Heat	0.0145	0.00176
	(0.542)	(0.932)
Male	0.0209	0.0199
	(0.479)	(0.496)
Operative sensor installed	0.0621	0.0444
	(0.112)	(0.352)
Operative sensor installed × Heat		0.0342
		(0.547)
Outcome mean	0.0970	0.0970
R-squared	0.0102	0.0110
Observations	567	567

Standard errors clustered at the session level. Per-comparison p-values in parentheses.
The outcome in this table is an indicator for whether the participant suspected that temperature was a treatment in the experiment, as asked in the debriefing survey at the end of the experiment.
Operative sensor installed is an indicator for when the operative sensor was installed and running. Note that the debriefing questions were only added in California starting November 13, 2017 and in Nairobi starting November 23rd, 2017. While the operative temperature sensors was added in Nairobi on January 23rd, 2018, they were added in California on November 9th, 2017, before the debriefing questions were in place. Thus the regressions above are only carried out for the Nairobi sample.
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$