**A Tailor-Made Test of Intransitive Choice**

**Codebook**

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**PART I**

ID: identification number we gave to the subjects before they started.

Age: the age of the subject.

Gender: the gender of the subject.

Subset A/B: it stands for the subset to which the subject belongs. Subjects in “subset a” see the questions as

p 1-p

A x(i-1) R

B  xi? r

and randomly the counterbalanced one

p 1-p

A x(i)? r

B  x(i-1) R

Subjects in “subset b” see the questions as

1-p p

A R x(i-1)

B  r xi?

and then randomly as counterbalances

1-p p

A r x(i)?

B  R x(i-1)

Subset C/D: if a subject belongs to subset c then it means that he first completes Part I, then Part II, and then Part III. If a subject belongs to subset d then it means that he first completes Part I, then Part III, and then Part II.

p: it is a fixed value of p 1/3.

r: it is a fixed value of r.

R: it is fixed value of R.

x0: it is the starting outcome.

x1: it is the value that makes the subject indifferent between (20,1/3;16) and (x1,1/3,11)

x2: it is the value that makes the subject indifferent between (elicited x1,1/3;16) and (x2,1/3,11).

x3: it is the value that makes the subject indifferent between (elicited x2,1/3;16) and (x3,1/3,11).

x4: it is the value that makes the subject indifferent between (elicited x3,1/3;16) and (x4,1/3,11).

x5: it is the value that makes the subject indifferent between (elicited x4,1/3;16) and (x5,1/3,11)

x1c: the elicitation of x1 was repeated. x1c is the new value.

Randi1: the third iteration of two xi was repeated. It stands for the first xi that has been repeated (for example 4 means that this subject had to repeat the third iteration for x4).

Choicei1: it stands for the answer provided by the subject.

Matchi1: it gives “yes” if the answer is the same.

Randi2: the third iteration of two xi were repeated. It stands for the second xi that has been repeated (for example 4 means that this subject had to repeat the third iteration for x4).

Choicei2: it stands for the answer provided by the subject.

Matchi2: it gives “yes” if the answer is the same.

zi: it is the elicited outcome such that the subject is indifferent between (x4,pi;x0) and (x1,pi;zi) for i that goes from 1 to 4.

zic match for i=2,3,4: the third iteration of three xi was repeated. It says “yes” if there is consistency, “no” otherwise.

zca: the elicitation of z1 was repeated. zca is the new value.

i: stands for the xi elicited for i=1,..,5. 0 stands for the warm up question not used in the elicitation process. 1c stands for the entire elicitation of x1 repeated to test for consistency.

x: it stands for the iterated value (not the elicited one) of xi that the subject sees in each iteration.

Choice: stands for the choice the subject made.

Counterbalance: 1 means that there was a counterbalance question, no counterbalance otherwise. So if the subject belongs to subset a and has 1 in the counterbalance column it means that he saw the question as

p 1-p

A x(i)? r

B  x(i-1) R

**PART II**

Label: zia is the zi for which we start the bisection procedure for i=1,2,3,4. Ziac is the value repeated for the third iteration of zi for i=2,3,4.

p: it stands for the fixed probability in the second part of the experiment (25 means that the probability was ¼).

x\_4: this is the outcome elicited in part I for each subject.

x\_3: this is the outcome elicited in part I for each subject.

z: it is the value of the iterated z that the subject faces in each iteration.

Choice: it stands for the choice the subject made.

Counterbalance: “1” means that there was a counterbalance question, no counterbalance otherwise. So if the subject belongs to “subset a” and has “1” in the counterbalance column it means that he saw the question as

p 1-p

A x(i)? r

B  x(i-1) R

**PART III**

There are 42 choice questions (7 cycles with probabilities 1/3, and 7 cycles with different probabilities) plus eight consistency questions.

Seq: it answers the question “when that question appeared to that subject” (For example, 21 means that it was the 21st question the subject saw in the third part)

XAi and XBi for i=1,2,3: they are the xi elicited in part I for each subject. They are in the form

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | P | P | P |
| A | XA1 | XA2 | XA3 |
| B | XB1 | XB2 | XB3 |

Permutation: there are 6 possible permutations. This is due to the fact that we have 3 columns. For each subject we fix a permutation and we randomly allow for the counterbalance. So for example one subject will have all the questions in a random order but always in the form of **j, i, k** and then randomly we counterbalance A with B.

Counterbalance: c stands for counterbalance, nc otherwise.

Choice: it provides the choice of the subject between a an b.

Repeated: eight choice questions have been repeated. This column says the answer of the repeated question (if consistency then the answer should be the same as the one in Choice)