

Table 1 of the paper gives the 20 binary acts used in the experiment. The following table adds them a number (#):

#	Stock	Condition	y	x	Option type	#	Stock	Condition	y	x	Option type
1	1	No info	0	10	<i>Up</i>	11	3	1 week	0	20	<i>Up</i>
2	1	No info	10	20	<i>Up</i>	12	3	1 week	0	20	<i>Middle</i>
3	1	No info	5	20	<i>Up</i>	13	3	1 week	0	20	<i>Down</i>
4	1	No info	10	15	<i>Up</i>	14	3	1 week	0	20	<i>MiddleUp</i>
5	1	No info	0	5	<i>Up</i>	15	3	1 week	0	20	<i>Middle</i>
6	1	No info	0	20	<i>Up</i>	16	4	1 month	0	20	<i>Up</i>
7	2	No info	0	20	<i>Up</i>	17	4	1 month	0	20	<i>Middle</i>
8	2	No info	0	20	<i>Middle</i>	18	4	1 month	0	20	<i>Down</i>
9	2	No info	0	20	<i>Down</i>	19	4	1 month	0	20	<i>MiddleUp</i>
10	2	No info	0	20	<i>MiddleUp</i>	20	4	1 month	0	20	<i>Down</i>

The file “data_learning.csv” gives the certainty equivalents elicited for these 20 binary acts.

Each row corresponds to one subject.

All subjects started with prospects 1 to 6 (randomized) then the order between the blocks 7-10, 11-15, 16-20 was randomized (and the questions within each block were also randomized). The first column of “data_learning.csv”, called “order”, indicates whether the block 7-10 came immediately after 1-6 (value “1”), second (value “2”), or last (value “3”).

All columns after the column “order” correspond to the certainty equivalent of the binary act whose number is given in the first row.