Codebook: Resolving Rabin's paradox

sub_id: The id number we gave to subjects in the lab. There are in total 77 subjects.

The measurement of utility curvature:

x1, x2, x3 and **x4**: the four x's that are equally spaced in utility units as explained in the appendix of the paper. See a demonstration in Figure 6 (p257).

The measurement of probability r:

r1, **r2** and **r3**: the three r's that elicited using $\mathrm{x}_{\mathrm{i}+1}{}_{r_t} x_{i-1} \sim x_i$.

r: the average of r1, r2 and r3. Note that w(r)=0.5.

The accept-reject questions in Figure 2 and 3:

rabin_0.5_0: with no endowment, we ask subjects if they accept $11_{0.5}$-10.
"1" means Yes. "2" means No.

rabin_r_0: with no endowment, we ask subjects if they accept 11_{r}-10.
"1" means Yes. "2" means No.

The measurement of p:

G1: $G1_{0.5}$L1 ~ 0, where L1=-10.

x1_plus: $G1_{0.5}0 \sim x1^{+}$.

x1_minus: $0_{0.5}$L1 $\sim x1^{-}$.

p: $x1^{+}{}_{p}x1^{-} \sim 0$.

The accept-reject questions of Figure 4:

rabin_p_0: with no endowment, we ask subjects if they accept 11p-10.
"1" means Yes. "2" means No.

The two questions of Figure 5a and 5b:

rabin_p_e11: with endowment €11, we ask subjects to choose between 11p-10 and 0.
"1" means Yes. "2" means No.

rabin_p_e1: with endowment €1, we ask subjects to choose between $21_{p}0$ and 10.
"1" means Yes. "2" means No.

There are fewer observations in **rabin_p_e11** and **rabin_p_e1** due to a programming error happened during the experiment. The missing observations were from the first session of the experiment. The program was fixed later. The data analysis concerning those two columns, therefore, have only 63 subjects.